



Government of The Republic of Trinidad & Tobago



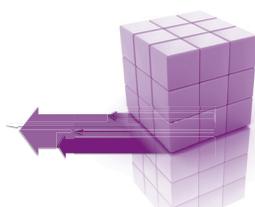
*'Strengthening Efficiency,
Addressing the Challenges'*

Vision 2020

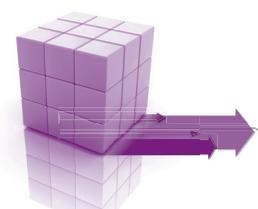
**SOCIAL SECTOR
INVESTMENT PROGRAMME
2010**

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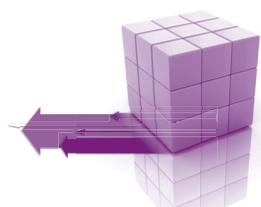
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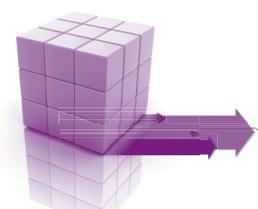
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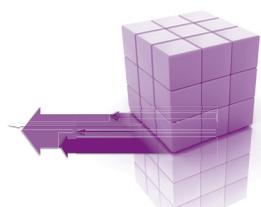


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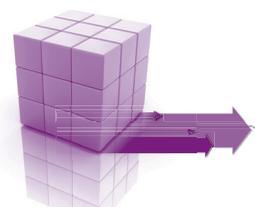
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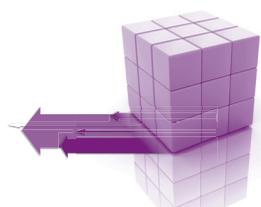
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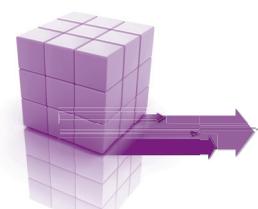
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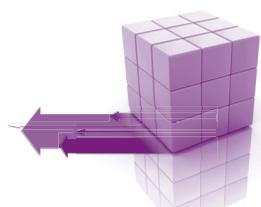
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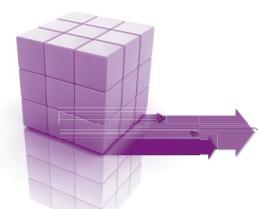


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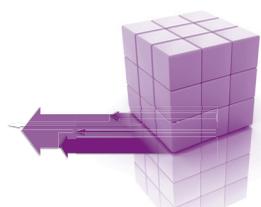
ACE	Adult Continuing Education
ACIS	Advanced Cargo Information System
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMP	Adolescent Mother's Programme
APD	Air Passenger Duty
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
AST	Automotive Services Technician
AWS	American Welding Society
CAPE	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination
CARe	Community Action Resource
CARE	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment
CAREC	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIPASS	CARICOM Travel Card System
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial and Research Institute
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CCDP	Community Care Development Project
CCL	Caribbean Congress of Labour
CCMS	Career Management Services
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CCST	Caribbean Council for Science and Technology
CCTV	Closed Circuit Surveillance TV
CDAP	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDF	Community Development Fund
CEC	Caribbean Employers' Confederation
CEPEP	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme
CERP	Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme
CHAI	William J Clinton HIV/AIDS Initiative
CHART	Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training Network
CHRC	Caribbean Health Research Council
CIPSJ	Caribbean Institute of Public Safety and Justice
CITSL	Caribbean Industrial and Technology Services Limited
CKLN	Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network
CMO	Chief Medical Officer
CMOH	County Medical Office of Health
CNCDs	Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COFAP	Council for Finance and Planning
COHSOD	Council for Human and Social Development



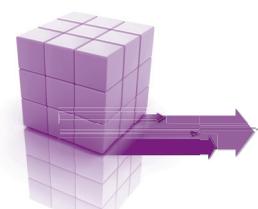
COL	Commonwealth of Learning
COMNSLE	Council of Ministers with responsibility for National Security and Law Enforcement
COSTAATT	College of Science Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago
CPA	Country Poverty Assessments
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRSF	Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework
CSDP	Centre for Socially Displaced Persons
CSEP	Community Safety and Enhancement Programme
CSME	Caribbean Single Market Economy
CSO	Central Statistical Office
CUPIDE	Caribbean Universities Project for Integrated Distance Education
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualifications
CWC	Cricket World Cup
CXC	Caribbean Examinations Council
DID	Disability Information Desk
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DBS	Dried Blood Spots
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECLAC	Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunisation
ERHA	Eastern Regional Health Authority
EU	European Union
EWMSC	Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex
FBOs	Faith Based Organisations
FETT	Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago
FIN	Family Intervention Network
GAPP	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
GATE	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
GCS	Global Competitiveness Score
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	Global Development Report
GGP	Golden Grove Prison
GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
HAPU	HIV/AIDS Project Unit
HBS	Household Budgetary Survey
HDC	Housing Development Corporation
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HELP	Higher Education Loan Programme



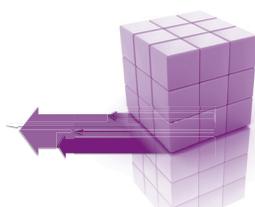
HESD	Higher Education Services Division
HET	Heavy Equipment Technical
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HSECD	Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drugs
HSP	Health Sector Plan
HYPE	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment
IADB	Inter American Development Bank
ICMT	Information, Communication and Music Technology Programme
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	International Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMPACS	Implementation Agency for Crime and Security
ISEMS	Integrated Social Enterprise Management System
ISO	International Standard Organisation
ITEC	International Training and Education Centre
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour
KAPP	Knowledge and Attitudes Put into Practice
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
MCDC&GA	Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEG	Micro Enterprise and Training Development Grant
MEL	Micro Enterprise Loan Facility
MIC	Metal Industries Company
MICS	Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
MCT	Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentre
MILAT	Military Led Academic Training Programme
MLSMED	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprises Development
MIS	Management Information System
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPHE	Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment
MORI	Market and Opinion Research International
MOST	Management of Social Transformation
MPU	Ministry of Public Utilities
MRF	Medical Research Foundation
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
MSP	Maximum Security Prison
MSTTE	Ministry of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education
MSYA	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
MuST	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme
MVP	Most Valuable Player
MWT	Ministry of Works & Transport
MYPART	Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation Training



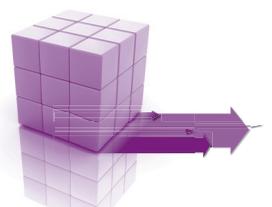
NACC	National AIDS Coordinating Committee
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme
NCCER	National Centre for Construction and Educators and Research
NCRHA	North Central Regional Health Authority
NCSE	National Certificate of Secondary Education
NCSH	National Commission of Self Help
NCTTE	National Council for Tertiary and Teacher Education
NEC	National Examinations Council
NEDCO	National Enterprise Development Company
NES	National Employment Service
NESC	National Energy Skill Centre
NFSD	National Family Services Division
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organisations
NHS	National Health Services
NHRIS	National Human Resource Information System
NIBTT	National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago
NIHERST	National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology
NIPDEC	National Insurance Property Development Company Ltd
NOMP	National Organisational Mentoring Programme
NOSTT	National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago
NPA	National Plan of Action for Children
NPC	National Productivity Council
NSDP	National Skills Development Programme
NSDP	National Social Development Programme
NSDSL	National Schools Dietary Services Limited
NSP	National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
NSU	National Surveillance Unit
NTA	National Training Agency
NWRHA	North West Regional Health Authority
NYCTT	National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago
NYP	National Youth Policy
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OJT	On the Job Training
OPIC	Older Persons Information Centre
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
PA	Public Assistance
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organisation
PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
PARIS21	Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century
PATP	Personal Assistants Training Programme
PCA	Patient Care Assistants Programme
PISA	Progress for International Student Assessment
PLAR	Prior Learning and Recognition
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMU	Programme Management Unit



PPP	Peace Promotion Programme
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme
RAPP	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme
RCs	Regional Corporations
REACH	Realisation of Economic Achievement
RHA	Regional Health Authority
RIBIN	Regional Integrated Ballistics Information System
RMPF	Regional Micro Project Fund
RSHDC	Regional Social and Human Development Council
SCA-ECLAC	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
SCCS	Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
SDPs	Service Delivery Partners
SEA	Secondary Entrance Assessment
SEMP	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme
SEPAC	Security Policy Advisory Committee
SERVOL	Service Volunteered for ALL
SES	Seamless Education System
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
SPARC	Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean
SPINE	Services and Prison Integrated Network
SPORTT	Sport Company of Trinidad and Tobago
SSDA	Social Services Delivery Agency
SSIP	Social Sector Investment Programme
SSSD	Student Support Services Division
STACE	Sport Training and Coaching Education Programme
STEP-UP	Social Transformation and Empowerment Programme – Uplifting People
SWRHA	South West Regional Health Authority
SYSP	Specialised Youth and Service Programme
TCCTP	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme
TELL	Tertiary Education and Life Long Learning
TETVET	Tertiary Education and Technical Vocation Education and Training
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
TLIs	Tertiary Level Institutions
TRHA	Tobago Regional Health Authority
TTHTI	Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute
TTNPP	Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme
TTNVQ	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocation Qualification
TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
TVET	Technical Vocation Education and Training
TYDN	Tobago Youth Development Network
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America and The Caribbean
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



URP	Unemployment Relief Programme
UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
UWI	University of the West Indies
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VSEP	Voluntary Separation of Employment Package
WASA	Water and Sewage Authority
WDR	World Development Report
WISE	Writer and Illustrators Services Project
WP	Women's Prison
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WVS	World Values Survey
YAPA	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture
YDAC	Youth Development Apprenticeship Centres Programme
YES	Youth Entrepreneurial Success
YTC	Youth Training Centre
YTEPP	Youth Training and Employment Partnership



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

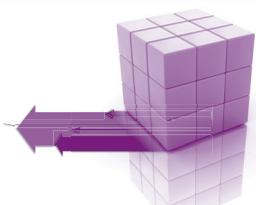


In keeping with its monitoring and evaluation function for the social sector, the Ministry of Social Development continues to produce the annual Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) document, which highlights new and existing developments in social research, policy and programming, the social sector legislative agenda and provides a prospective overview of the sector for the next fiscal year.

The 2008 United Nations' Millennium Development Goals Report calls attention to the challenges that face us globally and their threats to the efforts towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The diminishing incomes of the poor due to the global economic slowdown and the increase in the numbers of hungry people in the world as a result of the food security crisis, are but two of the challenges.¹ As a result of the economic slowdown worldwide, Trinidad and Tobago was not spared from the negative fallout. With oil prices declining from over USD140 per barrel in June 2008 to USD40 per barrel at the beginning of 2009, several planned investments in the energy sector were postponed because of financing problems and market uncertainties.² This negative fallout was also reflected by the budgetary adjustments for fiscal 2008-2009 in Government's allocations. These

¹ Millennium Development Goals Report 2008 (pg. 3)

² "The International Financial Crisis: Impact on the Region and Trinidad and Tobago." Feature Address at the Couva/Point Lisas Chamber of Commerce by Ewart Williams, Governor of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago – January 2009



adjustments were warranted to contain the deterioration in the country's fiscal position and safeguard sustainability under more difficult circumstances.³ In light of this, more efficient targeting is necessary if Government is to meet its development objectives. Due to the economy's interconnectedness, the volatile economic climate presents a challenge to the achievement of social development goals and therefore continued collaboration between social sector Ministries is also necessary if stated objectives are to be achieved.

The Government's continued focus on objectives such as poverty alleviation, skills enhancement, empowerment, rehabilitation and transformation is being maintained in light of these global and national challenges. Further, careful prioritisation, phasing and monitoring of planned projects is necessary whilst combining proper streamlining of public sector activities in order to avoid duplication. A better-targeted approach to current social programmes is also being developed as this would permit more effective support to those in need.⁴

In light of the above, the need for continued improvement in monitoring and evaluation has been recognised. Trinidad and Tobago's approach to achieving the MDGs has been subsumed into its long-term strategy of achieving developed-country status by 2020. The MDGs therefore correspond to the minimum indicators required for the achievement of Vision 2020 and progress towards these goals has been integrated into all 28 social and economic programmes of Vision 2020.

However, challenges such as timeliness of data and modernisation of data management information systems currently exist in relation to measuring progress towards the achievement of the MDGs and other global commitments. It is therefore necessary to build and strengthen capabilities so that reliable social statistics can be generated.⁵ In light of this, the Government is addressing the reorganisation of the Central Statistical Office as part of a programme

to reform the public sector in response to continual data management challenges.⁶

Other social issues, such as the level of criminal activity, also present a challenge. In this regard, initiatives such as the IDB-assisted Citizens' Security Programme launched in April 2008, under the purview of the Ministry of National Security continue to be relevant in its objectives to reduce the levels of homicide, youth and domestic violence and child maltreatment in partner communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Further, the passage of the package of Children Legislation through Parliament is almost complete and only three Bills (the Children, the Status of Children and the Family Court (Amendment) Bills) are still outstanding. The Children Bill and Family Court (Amendment) Bills are before a Joint Select Committee of the Lower House of Parliament.

One of the Government's goals in hosting the recent 5th Summit of the Americas was to ensure that tangible benefits redounded to the citizenry of Trinidad and Tobago and the Americas. The Civil Society Forum was aimed at developing collaborations between Government and Civil organisations to jointly find solutions to common problems and to examine ways to build capacity and strengthen existing systems and institutions for monitoring, networking and collaborating among groups of social actors. This is in keeping with Government's Vision 2020 objectives of Developing an Innovative People and Nurturing a Caring Society. The recommendations which emerged from the rich discussions would undoubtedly be brought to bear on the social sector over the next two to three years and beyond.

This year's publication will continue to look at the progress made in the social sector in light of these global and national challenges and developments. It will also highlight Government's commitment to increasing the wealth of the nation as this is not measured purely in terms of economic and financial growth and development, but social and human development as well.

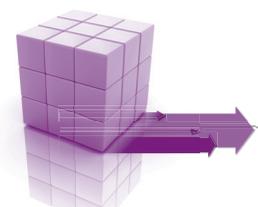
It is noteworthy to mention that there are some limitations with the compilation of this document. Thoroughness of

3 Excerpt from Press statement issued by the IMF for the 2008 Article IV Consultation Discussions with Trinidad and Tobago. – www.imf.org (pg.3)

4 Ibid (pg. 4)

5 "Strengthening the capacity of National Statistical Offices to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals and other Internationally Agreed Development Goals" – www.eclac.org – sourced August 4, 2009

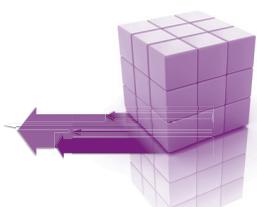
6 "MDGs can help in bid to attain developed-country status" – www.mdgmonitor.org – sourced August 5, 2009.



the data captured proves challenging as the information received on some social sector programmes contains gaps regarding the achievements of the programme, how much was expended, what were the indicators of success and if set targets were actually achieved. These limitations were further compounded by the fact that some Ministries indicated staff shortages as constraints to the achievement

of their set targets. These challenges should therefore be borne in mind when completing the Evaluation Form located at the end of the document.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the Ministry of Social Development is pleased to provide its stakeholders with the Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) 2010.



SSIP



2010

CHAPTER 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION



2.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic activity in the Caribbean expanded in 2008, albeit at a slower pace relative to 2007, amidst challenges posed by sustained increases in international food prices, the continued depreciation of the US dollar, a decline in the number of tourist arrivals influenced largely by developments in the latter part of the year, and a slow down in the pace of construction activity. Economic Growth in 2008 was provisionally estimated at 2.7 percent below the 5.2 percent rate recorded in 2007.

The Caribbean Development Bank approved financing for a wide range of economic and social development project activities and regional integration in 2008. Altogether, USD 347 million was approved which included: - 38% (USD 130 million) for policy-based loans, 25% (USD 85 million) was allocated to economic infrastructure, 13% (USD 46 million) to human resource development and training, and 10% (USD 36 million) to direct poverty reduction. USD 25 million (7%) in natural disaster relief and rehabilitation loans and grants were made to five countries: Belize, Dominica, Haiti, Jamaica and the Turks and Caicos Islands.¹

According to the World Bank Report 2008, there were six specific emerging challenges and risks to the Caribbean economic outlook in the last fiscal year, and these were identified as:-

¹ CDB Report 2008

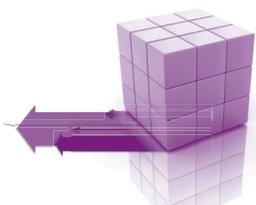


Table 2.I: Intensity of the Effects of the Global Economic Crisis on the Caribbean Economies

CHANNEL	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Trade	Barbados, The Bahamas, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	Belize, Guyana, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis	Dominica, Montserrat
Contraction on world demand	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Belize, Barbados, The Bahamas, Guyana, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis
Terms of Trade	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname		
Tourism	The Bahamas, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda	Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis	Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Remittances	Guyana, Jamaica	Barbados, Belize, Anguilla, Grenada	The Bahamas, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines
Finance	The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Anguilla, St. Kitts and Nevis	Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Guyana, Suriname
Foreign Direct Investment	Anguilla, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Barbados, Belize, The Bahamas, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat

Source: ECLAC Preliminary Overview of the Caribbean 2008-2009 Report, March 2009

- The meltdown in Global Financial Markets;
- The continued fiscal and debt increases;
- A surge in social deviance;
- Global warming;
- Demographics, ageing and migration; and
- Growth volatility and rising income inequality.

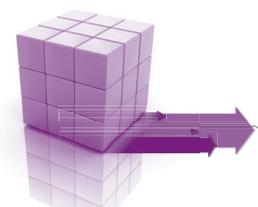
For the Caribbean countries, the implications arising from the current global crisis were far reaching. The tourism industry in the Caribbean, which is a significant revenue earner for countries such as The Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica and others, has been affected with fewer tourists' arrivals; and the Regional financial sector was faced with difficulties stemming from the failures of the CL Financial and the Stanford Groups.

At the macroeconomic level, the impact of the international financial crisis was felt through widening trade deficits for most countries, as a result of higher food import bills, as well as increasing inflationary pressures. The

negative impact of higher food prices would eventually translate into a regression in regional achievements of poverty reduction and social development goals. The Region continues to be heavily dependent on commodity exports and the external sector and despite social improvements, inequality and poverty still remain reasonably high. In addition, Caribbean social policy has not transitioned from a programme-based logic model to an integrated view of social protection. Social Security schemes and social protection still have low coverage, show a clear segmentation and have inadequate benefits for large sectors of the population.²

The World Bank and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations have estimated that seven years of global advances in the fight against poverty have been affected by the global food crisis and has severely jeopardised the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Growth in the Caribbean was also impaired

² The Global Financial Crisis: Social Implications for Latin America and the Caribbean. UNDP February 2009.



by lower tourist arrivals and a reduction in foreign direct investment. Table 2.I above provides a summary of the impact of the global economic crisis on Caribbean countries.

In 2009, various Governments of the Caribbean adopted fiscal stimulus packages to deal with the effects of the crisis. For example, Jamaica announced a package which included JD 6.4 million in loans for the tourism sector, as well as JD 4.5 billion towards small business. Further, in February 2009, the Barbados Government approved a BDS\$ 15 million stimulus package to assist failing properties and employment in its tourism sector.³ Other measures that have been implemented by Caribbean Countries are detailed in Appendix I.

In May 2009, the Heads of Government of CARICOM established a taskforce to develop a regional response to the global economic crisis. The Task Force would operate under the following terms of reference⁴:

- To identify the critical challenges facing CARICOM as a result of the global financial crisis and global recession;
- To identify the areas and sectors which call for priority treatment;
- To outline possible measures which could mitigate the effects of the global recession;
- To highlight those remedies which are feasible and emphasise those responses which should be avoided;
- To establish a system of continuous tracking and monitoring of the effects of the global recession on CARICOM Member States;
- To identify areas of commonality and areas of regional collaboration, including support mechanisms and strategies for approaching International Financial Institutions; and
- To report to the Council for Finance and Planning (COFAP) on the findings, recommendations and strategies developed by the Task Force.

3 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Economic Bulletin, July 2009, Volume XI No.1

4 CARICOM Secretariat .org 2009

The Task Force comprised Prime Ministers the Honourable Patrick Manning of Trinidad & Tobago, the Honourable Bruce Golding of Jamaica, the Honourable Ralph Gonsalves of St. Vincent & the Grenadines, the Honourable David Thompson of Barbados and His Excellency Bharrat Jagdeo President of Guyana, (the Chairman of the Task Force). Also included were representatives of the Ministry of Finance of St Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname, the Committee of Central Bank Governors, the University of the West Indies, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce, the Caribbean Congress of Labour, the CARICOM and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariats, the Caribbean Centre for Money and Finance and the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery.

In July 2009, a High-Level Advocacy Forum on Statistics was organised by the CARICOM Secretariat and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in collaboration with the Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) and the European Union. It was convened in response to the need for the development of a highly effective statistical base and a monitoring framework of statistics with respect to the effects of the global financial and the economic crisis in the Region, and to assess the implications for official statistics.

2.2 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

The promotion of regional integration remained central to the Caribbean Development Bank's activities in 2008. The Bank, having led the initial work for the establishment of the CARICOM Development Fund (CDF), ensured that the policies, rules and procedures for its operations were completed in time for the launch of the CDF in the last quarter of 2008. The success of the CDF would depend not only on financial contributions from member countries, but it will also rest heavily on the ability of the CDF to attract resources from outside the Caribbean Community. This would be greatly influenced by the quality of the operations and governance arrangements of the CDF. Other activities in support of regional integration includ-



ed a financial contribution for the operations of the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre, preparation of background papers on donor coordination, and technical assistance grants for the regional population census.

With regard to regional integration through the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME); at the Thirtieth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM in July 2009, Governments received the information on the audit of the CARICOM Single Market implementation. They subsequently agreed to hold a convocation on the CSME involving all stakeholders, which would give full consideration to the Report on the appraisal of the state of implementation of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) in the region. The appraisal outlines how far each CARICOM State has gone towards fulfilling its obligations under the revised CSME Treaty and outlines recommendations to improve the overall effectiveness of the CSME for the Region.

2.3 REGIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The global financial and economic crisis is projected to pose a serious threat to the social gains that have been achieved over the last decade as it is likely to push more persons below the poverty line than in 2008. This means that for many Caribbean countries they would face the dual crisis of unacceptable levels of inflation and unemployment concurrently.

According to Roger Mc Lean, Senior Research Fellow, at the Centre for Health Economics, University of the West Indies (UWI), St Augustine, “the global financial shocks were likely to be felt through a tightening of external financing conditions, lower demand for regional exports and a severe drop in the terms of trade.” It was noted that the impacts were likely to manifest themselves in greater demand for the social safety network. The resulting depletion in quality of life and its impact on human capital formation were likely to reinforce those structural factors that would see higher levels of poverty and deprivation in subsequent cycles for the Region.⁵ In mitigating the effects of

the crisis, it was observed that the Health and Education sectors of the Region were key to the strategies required to respond to the crisis, ensuring that the human resource was equipped and capable of being a net contributor and not a drain on Caribbean economies.

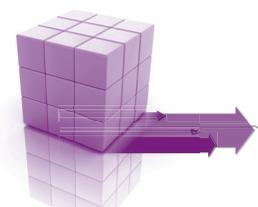
I. Education

In response to key educational initiatives that were undertaken in fiscal 2009, a new three-year project to tackle child labour through education (TACKLE) was launched in Jamaica and Guyana in February 2009. The project would be implemented by the Governments, social partners, and other stakeholders under the auspices of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), with financial support from the European Commission. The project aims to contribute to poverty reduction by providing equitable access to basic education and skills development to the most disadvantaged section of the society, and to strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities in the formulation, implementation and enforcement of policies to fight child labour. The project builds on earlier initiatives in the field of child labour and would be reinforced by ongoing activities by the Governments, the social partners, civil society organisations, and other UN System entities. The Ministries of Labour and Education in the respective countries would be lead Ministries in this project.

In order to improve the competencies of the incoming labour force, a memorandum of understanding to conduct a comprehensive review of eleven (11) Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) subjects was signed by the Institute of Critical Thinking and the CXC at the Institute of Critical Thinking, UWI, St. Augustine Campus in July 2009. The mandate for the project was to conduct a comprehensive review of all syllabi examined by CXC and to make recommendations for the redesign and reconfiguration of the examinations and evaluation system for each subject with a view “to ensuring that academic approaches to preparation for examinations are infused with critical thinking.”⁶ This pilot project would be conducted focusing on eleven (11) subjects: Mathematics, Physics, Biology, Integrated Sciences, Economics, Caribbean History, Geography, So-

5 Caribbean News link- February 2009

6 Ibid July 2009



cial Sciences, Principles of Business and English Language at the CXC level and English Literature at CAPE.

A joint monitoring team would be established to ensure that the pilot meets its stated objectives and would provide written semi-annual reports on its progress.

II. Labour and Unemployment

The global economic crisis is expected to lead to a dramatic increase in the number of persons joining the ranks of the unemployed, working poor and those in vulnerable employment as stated in the ILO Global Employment Trends 2009. In the Caribbean “the general economic slowdown is dampening the demand for tourism, one of the key exports and layoffs have begun to take place in sectors most affected by the slowdown in demand and falling commodity prices. The global crisis is also underscoring the relevance of the ILO Decent Work Agenda.”⁷

In April 2009, a two-day ILO Tripartite Caribbean Conference was held in Jamaica under the theme “*Promoting Human Prosperity beyond the Global Financial Crisis: Seeking Sustainable Solutions through Social Dialogue*”. The Conference was hosted by the ILO sub regional Office for the Caribbean, in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Jamaica, the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) and the Caribbean Employers’ Confederation (CEC). The Conference provided a document outlining nine principles and actions that were deemed desirable, as the way forward in response to the current global financial crisis.

The nine principles included:⁸

- i. The implementation of holistic fiscal, employment and macro-economic policies to promote human and labour rights;
- ii. Implementation of sound and transparent oversight and regulatory control of financial services to minimise high-risk ventures threatening local and regional economies;
- iii. Implementation of active labour market policies to sustain and promote employment;

- iv. The protection of the most vulnerable social nets;
- v. Increased access to credit for small and medium sized enterprises, especially informal economic undertakings;
- vi. Transformation in education, innovation, training and retraining systems;
- vii. Reform of international financial institutions to be sensitive to the needs of developing countries;
- viii. Enactment of legislation to protect wages and pensions of workers; and
- ix. Strengthening mechanisms that foster social dialogue at national and regional levels.

Participants included representatives of Government, employer and worker organisations of the English and Dutch speaking Caribbean.

III. Poverty Assessment and Reduction

In an attempt to advance and improve the monitoring of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and increase poverty reduction efforts in the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the OECS hosted a three-day strategic workshop during the fiscal period to discuss ways in which poverty reduction and sustainable human development can be effectively monitored and achieved.

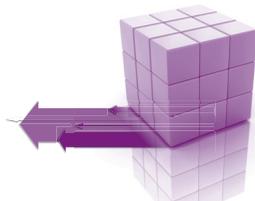
The workshop entitled “*Tailored Solutions for Caribbean Countries for Monitoring Poverty and Sustainable Development*” was held in Barbados in May 2009, and it allowed development practitioners across the Caribbean, from government and non-governmental organisations, to share and learn about the tools, approaches and systems which could enhance poverty and MDGs monitoring systems at the national level.

The workshop was an initiative under the multi-donor Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean (SPARC) project, which is mandated to focus on the delivery of capacity building and technical assistance for poverty reduction and MDG monitoring. The workshop focused on:⁹

7 ILO Caribbean News

8 Ibid

9 UNDP.org



- Best practices for poverty and MDGs monitoring particularly relevant to Small island Developing states (SIDS);
- Strategic thinking on approaches and tactical choices for poverty and sustainable development monitoring systems within a MDG framework, tailored to the realities, context and needs of different Caribbean countries; and critical inputs for the finalisation of the toolkit, and
- “Poverty and Sustainable Human Development Monitoring Systems”, to strengthen the sustainability of ongoing efforts at the national level and bolster existing capacities.

Participants at the workshop acknowledged that countries in the region have shown a strong commitment to poverty eradication as a primary development objective, which is critical for the development of effective programming to combat these and other development issues.

Most of the problems concerning poverty in the Caribbean region have been listed as important goals to achieve within the scope of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). UNDP has thus adopted the MDGs within its support framework and Caribbean countries have committed to achieve the MDGs as part of the national, sub-regional and global commitments. Caribbean countries have, in practical ways, sought to meet these goals for development in areas such as:

- Increased literacy and numeracy capacity;
- Reducing the risk of non-communicable diseases; and
- Advocacy for HIV/AIDS awareness for a positive impact on economic and social development.

IV. Health

In fiscal 2009, the Caribbean Health Research Council (CHRC) completed the development of a Health Research Policy for the Caribbean. The Policy was designed to guide the strengthening of systems in order to increase the production, access and use of essential research and facilitate the promotion of evidence-based health policies, programmes and practices. The key components of the Policy included the proposed structure for health research systems at the national and regional levels, and strategies

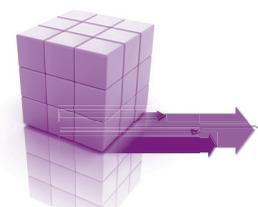
to promote the strengthening of the systems. These health research systems are intended to:-

- Integrate health research into national health systems;
- Create an enabling environment including the necessary structures to ensure the ethical conduct of research;
- Prepare health research agendas at the regional level which could then be adapted at the national level;
- Mobilise financial resources for health research; and
- Strengthen the cadre of professionals with the capacity to conceptualise and conduct various forms of research for health.

The draft Policy was submitted to the Council for Human and Social development (COHSOD) of the CARICOM Secretariat in June 2009 for the endorsement of the Policy.

In April 2009, the CHRC in collaboration with the HIV/AIDS Project Unit (HAPU) of the OECS and UNAIDS hosted a *Data Analysis and Use Workshop* in Castries, St. Lucia. The workshop was aimed at promoting the analysis and use of collected HIV/AIDS data to characterise the epidemic and provide information for evidence-based programme management, improvement and decision making. Participants were provided with training in techniques for analysing existing data, assessing data quality, linking evidence to programmatic issues and effectively communicating findings to various stakeholders. This initiative is expected to increase the availability of HIV/AIDS data in the Region.

With regard to the spread of the H1N1 virus in the Caribbean Region, there was growing concern over the spread of the virus, and this prompted Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) in Member States of CARICOM to meet in an emergency session in Guyana to craft protocols specific to the Region on addressing this global pandemic. The medical officials were concerned about the effect of the Swine Flu H1N1 virus on the vital foreign exchange earning tourism sector, and devised protocols for tourists moving across the region by sea. The protocols and other guidelines were presented at the 30th Regular Meeting of CARICOM Heads of Government, in July 2009.



The Caribbean Epidemiology Centre (CAREC) at the 18th Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) in May 2009 cited initial challenges confronting the regional health sector in monitoring the H1N1 virus. In this regard, COHSOD agreed that more vigorous efforts should be made to update existing national plans and to strengthen surveillance measures in the region. It was suggested that under the guidance of the Caucus of Ministers of Health, and in consultation with the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), that a more effective and efficient Caribbean Laboratory Network should be established. To this end, CAREC and the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, were designated as two reference laboratory facilities that were fully equipped to perform the confirmatory testing required for identifying the type of Influenza virus. It was also recommended that further regional collaboration would be done with the Institute Pasteur- the French biomedical research organisation which focuses on the prevention and treatment of diseases worldwide to assist in the prevention and control of the virus.¹⁰

V. Crime and Security in the Caribbean

In 2009, violent crime and drug-trafficking remain serious concerns throughout the Caribbean. Most countries are now setting new national records in respect of murders and other unlawful violent acts among the general population. In some instances this has impacted tourism activity, yielding undesired negative international publicity. Criminal activity raises the cost of doing business and therefore has a very negative impact on economic development and the indicators of human wellbeing. In June 2009, a regional conference on youth crime and violence prevention was held in St. Kitts and Nevis. The theme of the Conference was “*Confronting the challenges of youth crime and violence: Defining a multi-sectoral response*” and it focused on the issue of youth crime, especially gang and gun related crime, in an attempt to define a regional response that would address possible root causes and the identification of prevention strategies through policy interventions and advocacy within the region.

¹⁰ Caribbean Secretariat July 2009.

In response to rising levels of crime, the Heads of Government of the region approved a management framework for Crime and Security, comprising of a Council of Ministers of National Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE), a Security Policy Advisory Committee (SEPAC) and several operational sub-committees comprising commissioners of Police, Military Chiefs, Immigration Chiefs and Comptrollers of Customs along with heads of Intelligence Units and also the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).

In July 2009, IMPACS formalised the location of its headquarters in Port-of Spain, with the signing of a Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, which sets out the legal status, the privileges and immunities and operating conditions under which the Agency will operate in this country. Some of the key projects currently being developed and managed by the Agency within the Regional Crime and Security Agenda include the CARICOM Travel Card System (CARIPASS), the Advanced Cargo Information System (ACIS), and the Regional Integrated Ballistics Information System (RIB-IN). IMPACS is also spearheading projects aimed at developing Human Resource capacity across various aspects of Law Enforcement within the Caribbean.

2.4 REGIONAL DIALOGUE

I. Regional Workshop on Minimising the Social and Health Consequences of Substance Abuse

In June 2009, the Regional Sensitisation Workshop on *Minimising the Social and Health Consequences of Substance Abuse* was convened in Jamaica. The Workshop brought together stakeholders at the policy and operational levels from Government and Non-Governmental Organisations and focused on the provision of services for street and homeless substance abusers through low-threshold drop in centres. Areas of discussion centred on:

- i. The sensitisation of participants on current and emerging trends in minimising the social and health consequences of substance abuse;
- ii. Issues and options for establishing Low Threshold Drop-in centres in CARICOM Member States;



- iii. The development of strategies at the regional and national levels for programmes that minimise the social and health consequences of substance abuse on individuals, families and communities; and
- iv. The identification of areas for in-country technical support to strengthen existing programmes for minimising the health and social consequences of substance abuse.

II. Eighteenth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD)

The Eighteenth Meeting of the CARICOM Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) was convened in Guyana in June 2009 under the theme “*Winds of Change:- education and health collaborating to advance Human and Social Development.*”

The CARICOM meeting focused on health and strategies for implementing joint programmes that place a human face on the flagship priorities of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) and the impact of the current global economic and financial crisis on the education and health sectors.¹¹

In the case of Education, the spotlight was placed on the implementation of the Regional Accreditation Mechanism; the plans for operationalising technical and vocational education, including the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ); the under-achievement of boys in education; and, new directions in teacher education in Caribbean states.

In the area of Health, the primary focus was on finalising the proposals for the establishment of the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), aimed at rationalising the public health functions currently being undertaken by five Regional Health Institutions in the Caribbean; preparation for the second annual CARICOM Wellness Day, 12 September, 2009; and the implementation of the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV and AIDS (PANCAP) Caribbean Regional Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS. Approximately 70 delegates participated in the COHSOD Meeting which was chaired by the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica.

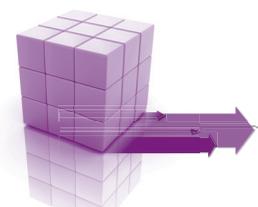
11 Caribbean net news 2009

III. Thirtieth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community

The Thirtieth Regular Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was held at the Guyana International Convention Centre, Georgetown, Guyana from 2-5 July 2009. Discussions focused on the following topics: the Global Economic and Financial Crisis; Tourism; Agriculture and Food Security; Climate Change and Foreign Relations and the following were agreed to:

- i. The establishment of the Regional Task Force to find solutions to the region’s global economic and financial crisis in order to effect appropriate reform in the region’s financial sector policy and the regional financial architecture.
- ii. The implementation of the Regional Marketing Programme (that would assist in bringing more tourists to the Region). Heads of Government reiterated their deep concern with regard to the proposed Air Passenger Duty (APD) as it applies to travel from the United Kingdom (UK) to the Caribbean, as it would not only greatly increase the cost of travel from the UK to the Region but would also put the Caribbean at a disadvantage in relation to other more distant destinations. Members agreed to continue pursuing the matter with UK policymakers in order to ensure that a more equitable band of the APD was applied to Caribbean travel.¹²
- iii. Renewal of the commitment to pursue a strategic approach to transforming the agriculture sector into an internationally-competitive sector with increased capacity to contribute to the sustained economic development of the Region; the economic livelihood of entrepreneurs; the rural sector and to food and nutrition security.
- iv. Focus on the Region’s priorities, which include the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; mitigation and adaptation; the transfer of technology; renewable energy; forest conservation and avoided deforestation (and carbon capture and sequestration).

12 CARICOM Secretariat press release- July 2009



They endorsed the Caribbean challenge in its efforts to protect the Region's marine resources and in its work towards fulfilling the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) ecosystem-based management and adaptation recommendations, and implementing the Millennium Development Goals related to reducing biodiversity loss.¹³

- v. Reaffirmation of the commitment to securing a Trade and Development Agreement with Canada, which would provide for specific measures to facilitate the Region's structural transformation; assist in building export capacity and contribute to enhancing its competitiveness.

2.5 OUTLOOK FOR 2010

According to the Regional Economic Outlook: Western Hemisphere Report 2009, of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), "the impact of the global recession on the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region has been severe and wide-ranging, but the region is now better positioned to weather the current downturn and is expected to emerge from the financial crisis earlier than the advanced economies." The report also predicts that economic activity in LAC will suffer less than in previous global downturns and those economies would shrink 1.5% in the current year and return to a positive growth rate of 1.6% in 2010.¹⁴

The global financial crisis has highlighted the need for the regulation of financial markets, and policy makers within the Caribbean will face significant challenges managing the short-term difficulties of the crisis, while also maintaining conditions for long-term growth. There is need for the formulation of social and economic strategies that focus on creating sustainable job growth, social protection, crime reduction and environmental protection; all factors that are paramount for sustainable growth.

The World Bank in its publication "*Confronting the Global*

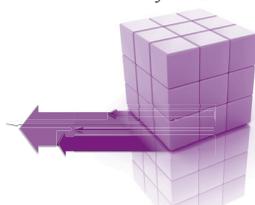
Crisis", outlines various measures that can be implemented to mitigate the effects of the economic and social adversities affecting the Region in the long term and included:

- The need to increase well targeted support to the most vulnerable through social protection packages. These packages should ensure broad access to health insurance services, protect public spending on key areas such as nutrition and vaccines, and provide additional targeted cash support. These targeted social protection networks are soon to be established in Jamaica and St. Lucia;
- The promotion of multi-billion stimulus packages with the objective of investing in infrastructure, protecting jobs, credit facilitation and the promotion of consumer spending; and
- The initiation of active labour market policies through job creation measures such as public works programmes, initiatives in support of self-employment and enterprise development. Together with retraining and training programmes for the unemployed and wage and employment subsidies, these measures will have not only a direct human effect but will contribute to the economic recovery of countries within the Caribbean.¹⁵

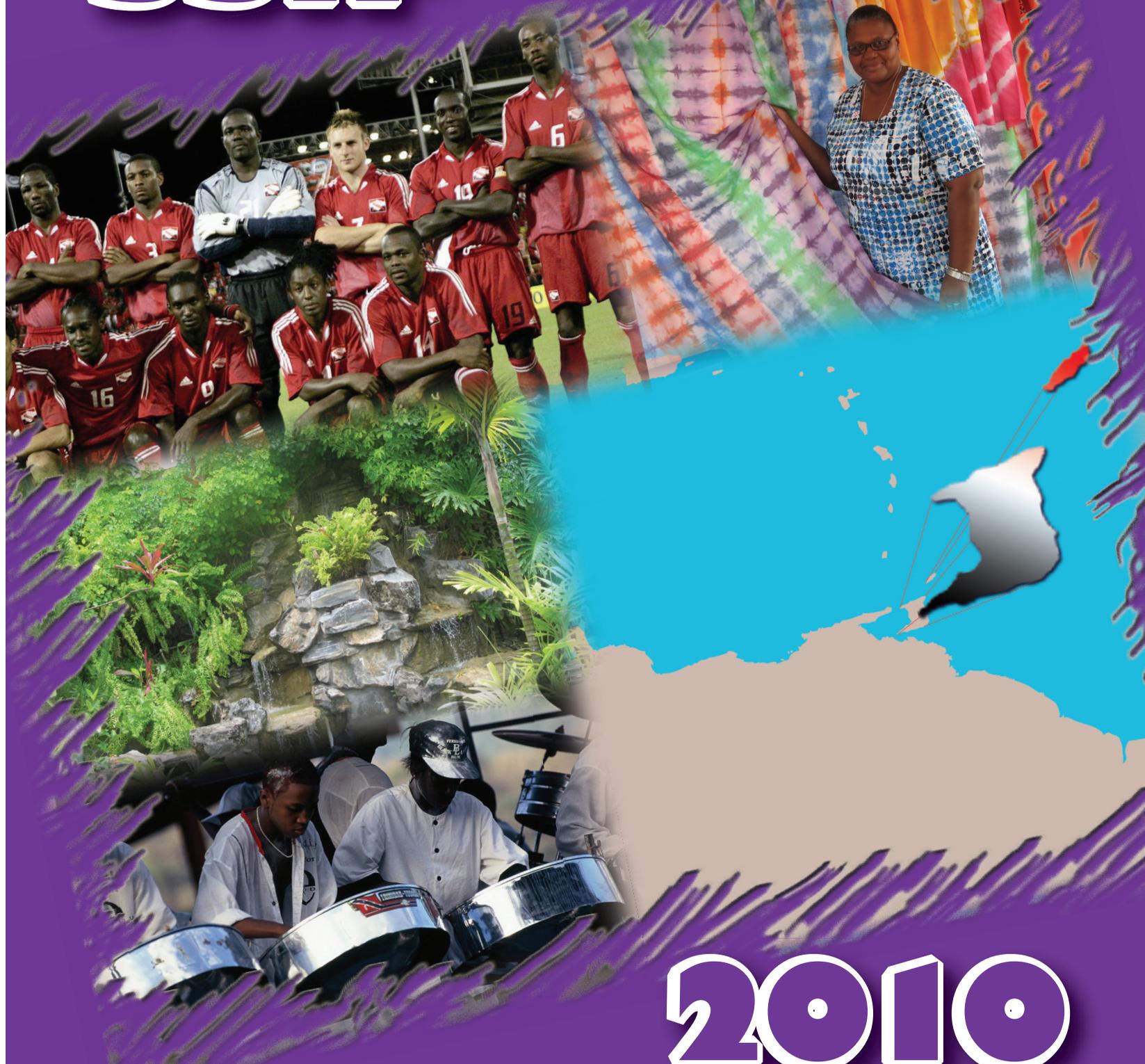
¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ IMF Report- Regional Economic Outlook: Western Hemisphere Report June 2009

¹⁵ Confronting the Global Crisis, World Bank – February 2009



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



For the period 2008-2009, Trinidad and Tobago received a Global Competitiveness Score (GCS) of 3.85 and ranked 92 out of 134 countries, which is lower than the rank obtained in the previous year of 84. However, Trinidad and Tobago did obtain a higher level of Global Competitiveness than Guyana (115), Suriname (103) and Dominican Republic (98), but was outranked by Barbados (47) and Jamaica (86). The Global Competitiveness Report 2008-2009 is produced by the World Economic Forum, which bases its competitiveness analysis on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), a highly comprehensive index for measuring national competitiveness, which captures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness. Competitiveness is defined as the set of institutions, policies and factors that determine the level of productivity.

It should be noted that Trinidad and Tobago's sub indices rank was better than its overall index, for example the ranks for the sub indices, which are shown in Fig. 3.I, are as follows for 'Basic Requirements' 65; 'Efficiency Enhancers' 80 and 'Innovation Factors' 79. Trinidad and Tobago was relatively strong in all the indicators under the sub index of efficiency enhancers except for the indicator of financial market sophistication. The indicators under the sub index of basic requirements have shown an improvement from last year, especially in macroeconomic stability and health and primary education. See Appendix III for further information.

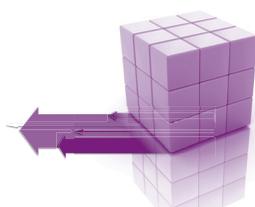
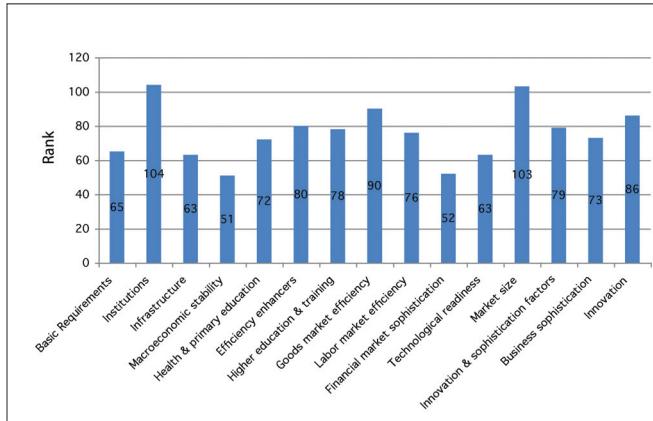
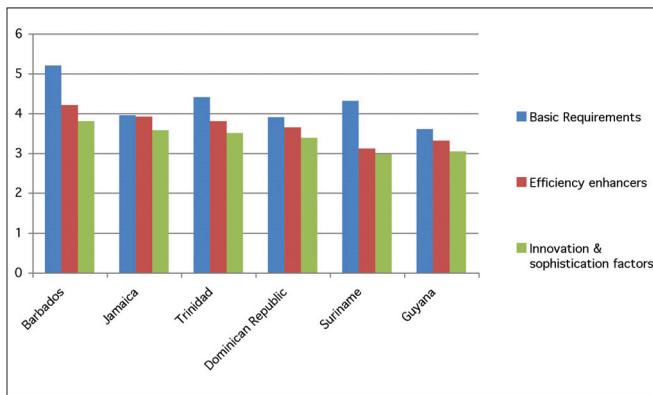


Figure 3.I: Trinidad & Tobago’s Global Competitiveness Rankings for Sub-Indices



Source: GCR, 2008-2009

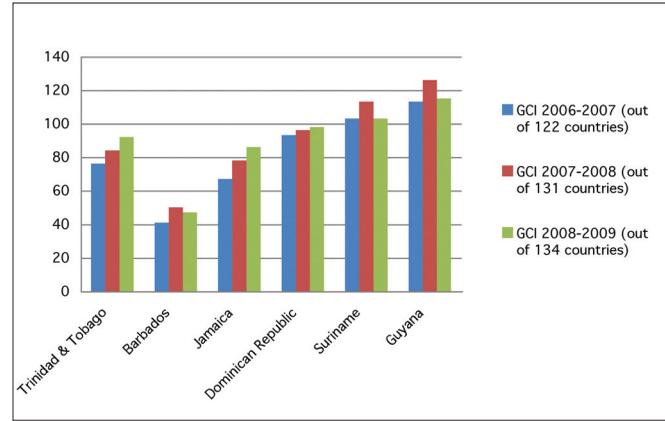
Figure 3.II: Selected Caribbean Countries Global Competitiveness Rankings for the Sub-Indices



Source: GCR, 2008-2009

A review of the GCI for Caribbean countries shows that Barbados has outperformed its neighbours on all three global competitiveness indices. Trinidad and Tobago obtained the second highest score for the basic requirements index. This is important as the standard linear development model that informs the Global Competitiveness concept is for the highest score to be in basic requirements index, with decreasing scores for efficiency enhancers followed by innovation and sophistication enhancers. Deficiencies in the basic requirements index will result in lower performance on the other two indices.

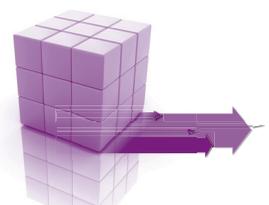
Figure 3.III: Global Competitiveness Rank for Selected Caribbean Countries for the period (2006-2009)



Source: GCR, 2008-2009

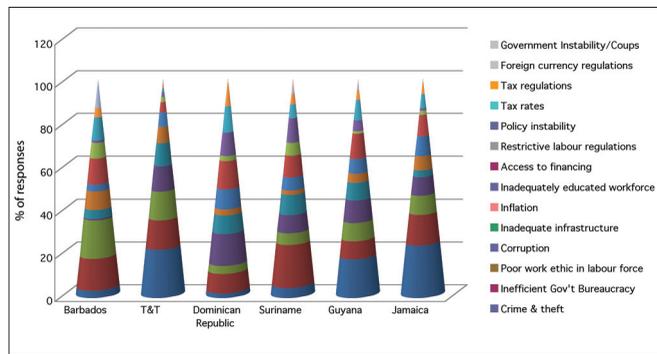
Further examination of the trends for selected Caribbean countries in Fig. 3.III, show that none of these countries improved from their rank in 2006-2007. It should be noted that Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica, made the largest negative move from GCI 2006-2007 to GCI 2008-2009. This is a cause for concern.

The Global Competitiveness Report also examines the ‘most problematic factors for doing business’ in the respective country. Respondents came from the country under study. In Fig. 3.IV it is evident that the main factors debilitating the competitiveness of Trinidad and Tobago (2007-2008) in ascending order were crime and theft, an inefficient government bureaucracy, a poor work ethic in the national labour force and corruption. There was not much change in crime and theft being the main problem factor for doing business in Trinidad and Tobago for 2008-2009 as seen in Fig. 3.V. However inflation actually moved from 7.3 percent in 2007-2008 to 15.3 percent in 2008-2009. The order of debilitating factors for Trinidad and Tobago for 2008-2009 is crime and theft, inflation, poor work ethic in the national work force, corruption and inefficient government bureaucracy. With respondents from Trinidad and Tobago identifying crime, theft, corruption and poor work ethic in the national labour force as factors that affect doing business, there is a need to strengthen the social and moral fabric of society in order to achieve developed nation status.



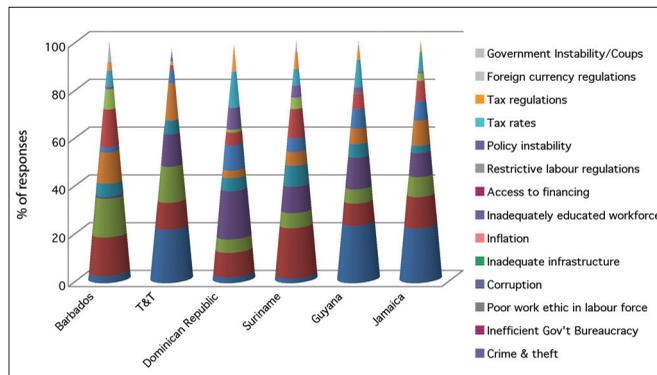
It should be noted that in Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago for 2007-2008, crime and theft was the major factor followed by inefficient Government bureaucracy, this remained the same for Guyana and Jamaica in 2008-2009. The reverse was true for Barbados, Dominican Republic and Suriname for 2007-2008, with inefficient Government bureaucracy being the main factor followed by crime.

Figure 3.IV: Problem Factors for Doing Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for 2007-2008



Source: GCR, 2007-2008

Figure 3.V: Problem Factors for Doing Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for 2008-2009



Source: GCR, 2008-2009

It should be noted that inflation as a problem factor for doing business increased from 2007-2008 to 2008-2009 for most Caribbean countries. However Table 3.I shows that Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica had the greatest percentage increase in inflation as a factor affecting business. It should be noted that inflation does cause prices in goods and materials and even finished products to increase making it more expensive for businesses to operate. Issues relating to the effect of inflation on business development should be examined.

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

COUNTRY	2007-2008	2008-2009
Barbados	8.4	12.8
Trinidad and Tobago	7.3	15.3
Dominican Republic	2.7	3.1
Suriname	1.9	3.1
Guyana	3.9	6.3
Jamaica	6.4	10.3

Crime and theft is a problem that recently increased not only in the Caribbean but worldwide. Fig. 3.VI shows the increased percent of respondents who acknowledged that crime and theft affected doing business in selected Caribbean countries. For Trinidad and Tobago the percent of respondents who stated crime and theft was 22 in 2007-2008 and this decreased slightly to 21.9 in 2008-2009. Guyana had the most substantial increase from 17.7 in 2007-2008 to 23.5 in 2008-2009.

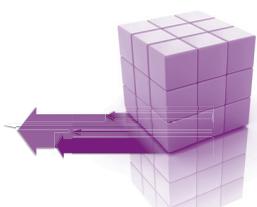
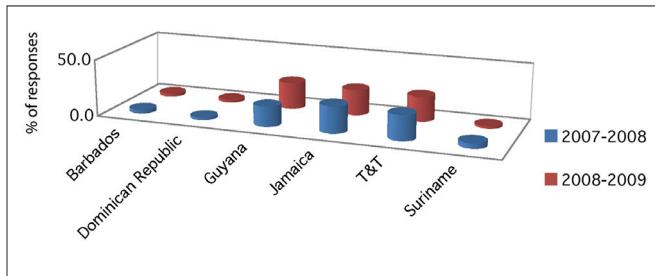


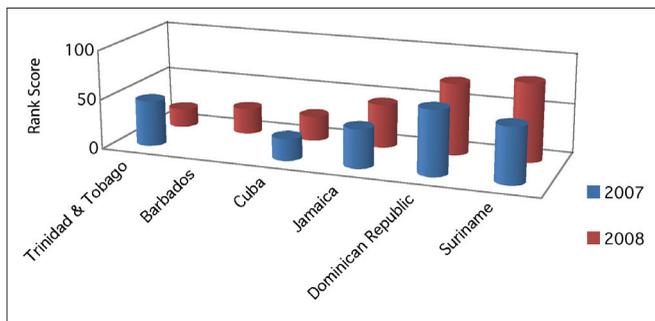
Figure 3.VI: The Most Problematic Factors for Doing Business: A Comparison of the Factor of ‘Crime and Theft’ Amongst Selected Caribbean Countries



Source: GCR, 2007-2008 & GCR, 2008-2009

In the Global Gender Gap Report 2008, Trinidad and Tobago attained the highest rank at 19 amongst Caribbean countries, which was a significant improvement from its 46th rank in 2007. Barbados, which was added as a new country in 2008, had the second highest rank amongst Caribbean countries at 26, with Jamaica at 44, Dominican Republic at 72 and Suriname at 79. ¹A comparison of the rank scores for 2007 and 2008 shows that only Trinidad and Tobago made a positive movement in its rank from 46 in 2007 to 19 in 2008 (see Fig. 3.VII).

Figure 3.VII: Global Gender Gap Rank Scores for Selected Caribbean Countries for 2007 and 2008

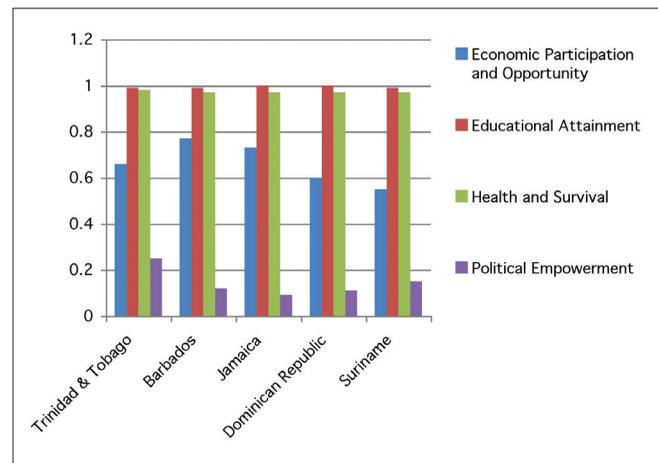


Source: GGGR, 2007 & 2008

¹ Guyana was not included in the Global Gender Gap Index 2008.

The World Economic Forum produces the Global Gender Gap Reports, which provides a framework for quantifying the magnitude of gender based disparities, tracking their progress over time and designing effective measures for reduction. The Global Gender Gap Index is a framework for capturing the magnitude and scope of these disparities and tracking their progress. The Index benchmarks national gender gaps on economic, political, education- and health-based criteria, and provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups.

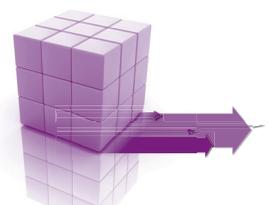
Figure 3.VIII: Global Gender Gap Indices Score for Selected Caribbean Countries



Source: GGGR, 2007 & 2008

A comparison of the Global Gender Gap Score for selected Caribbean countries in Fig. 3.VII shows that Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Jamaica, Dominican Republic and Suriname have the same trend in that they all have high scores for educational attainment followed by health and survival. The scores for economic participation and opportunity varied the most and the lowest scores were in political empowerment.

Caribbean states are relatively young nation states and as such significant strides in the political arena, which historically is a predominately male oriented field, are still being made. This indicator relates to women in Parliament, women in ministerial positions and the number of years with a female head of state. According to the Millenni-



um Development Goals Report 2009, the proportion of women in Parliament continues to rise slowly, averaging 18 percent across all chambers of Parliament as of January 2009. In Latin America and the Caribbean, women hold 22 percent of all seats in the Parliament which is an improvement from 15 percent in 2000. Cuba registered the highest in the area of women members of Parliament at 43 percent in the region for 2008.

Table 3.II: Female to Male Ratio* of the Gender Gap Sub Indices for Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados

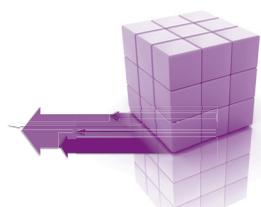
	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	BARBADOS
Economic Participation and Opportunity		
Labour force participation	0.63	0.87
Wage equality for similar work (Survey)	0.66	0.72
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)	0.46	0.63
Legislators, senior officials, and managers	0.77	0.75
Professional and technical workers	1.13	1.08
Educational Attainment		
Literacy rate	0.99	-
Enrolment in primary education	1	0.99
Enrolment in secondary education	1.04	1.02
Enrolment in tertiary education	1.28	2.41
Health and Survival		
Sex ratio at birth (female/male)	0.96	0.99
Healthy life expectancy	1.07	1.08
Political Empowerment		
Women in Parliament	0.37	0.11
Women in ministerial positions	0.57	0.38
Years with female head of state (last 50)	0	0

*with this ratio 0.00 equals inequality and 1.00 equals equality. The equality benchmark is 1.00 for all variables, except sex ratio (0.944) and healthy life expectancy (1.06).

The sub index of educational attainment is the highest and closest to equality for both Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados, which shows that the gap between the genders has been bridged to the extent that females outnumber male enrolment in tertiary institutions, which is a concern for the status of males.

The Human Development Report 2009 entitled Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development will be published in October, 2009. However according to the Statistical Update 2008², Trinidad and Tobago maintained its 57th rank position, even though four additional countries were added to the list bringing the number of countries to 179.

2 Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2008 was released in 18th December, 2008.



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CHAPTER 4: THE NATIONAL SITUATION

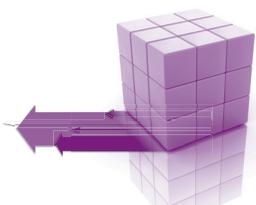


4.1 INTRODUCTION

The international economic and financial landscapes have been dramatically altered since fiscal 2007-2008. Already faced with food and fuel crises that were brewing in previous years, emerging and advanced States alike are now confronted with the direct and indirect impacts of the US financial crisis that continues to present a plethora of problems to their economic and social sectors.

Both practitioners and academics have predicted that the tripartite crises would substantially reverse hard won developmental gains and retard the overall attainment of the Millennium Development Goals by the target date 2015, since countries are now grappling with the daunting dilemma of sustaining social projects, inclusive of educational and health programmes; during a time of economic downturn. Moreover the International Labour Organisation (ILO) projects that some 30 million more people around the world may be unemployed in 2009, of which 23 million could be in developing countries.

Trinidad and Tobago is not exempted from these negative global developments, however, coupled with these crises, it was also severely exposed to the ill-effects of plummeting oil and gas prices, both of which are key revenue generating resources. Consequently, it has been experiencing diminished revenue and had to resort to two budgetary reviews which sought to realign the national economy with more realistic oil and gas prices and protect the citizens from the worst effects of the crisis.



In spite of the fact that there is widespread uncertainty surrounding the duration and magnitude of the crisis, the GORTT is determined to maintain steady progress towards the realisation of Vision 2020 Objectives and Millennium Developmental Goals.

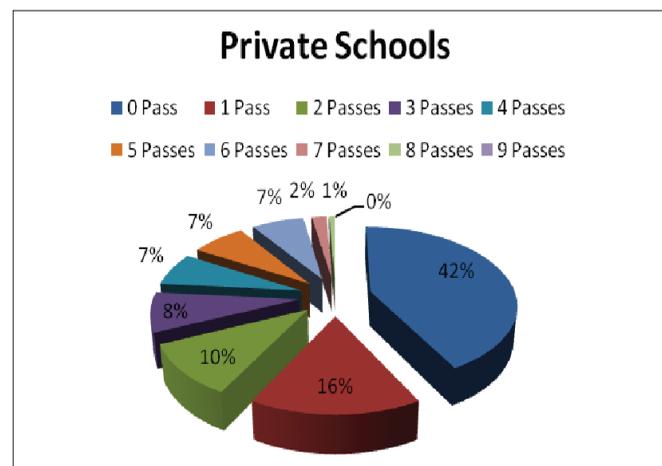
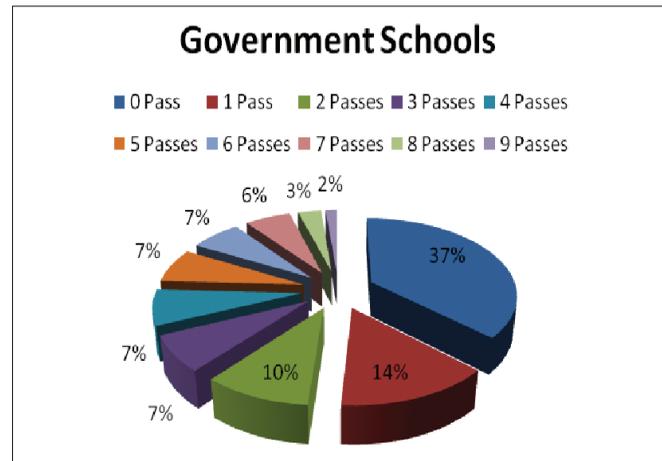
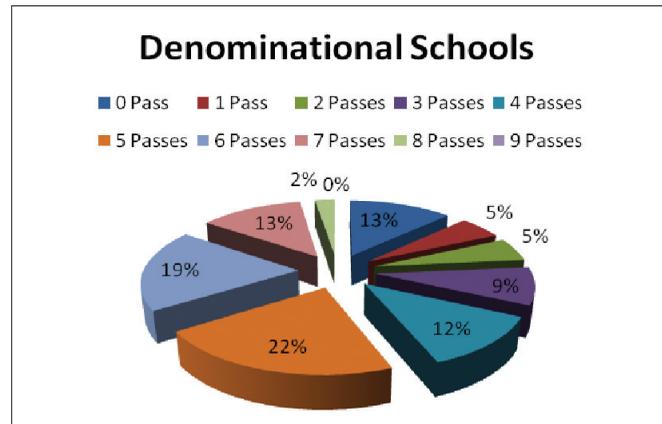
4.2 PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

I. Education

The educational advancement of a nation is a critical component in the drive towards developed nation status. During the fiscal year 2009, sustained progress was made within the education sector. In the area of secondary school education, the National Certificate of Secondary Education Report emphasised that in 2008, 32% (5,687) of the 17,556 students registered for the National Certificate of Secondary Education (NCSE) Examination were successful in five or more subjects compared to 31% (5,110) in 2007 and 16% (2,479) in 2006.

Additionally this Report indicated that students in the denominational schools outperformed their counterparts in the Government and Private schools, with 56% of their students obtaining five or more passes compared to 24% in Government Schools and 17% in Private Schools.

Figure 4.I: Percentage of Students passing 0-9 subjects by School Type



Source: National Certificate of Secondary Education; Division of Educational Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Education. 2008

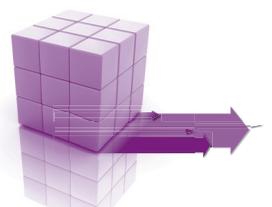


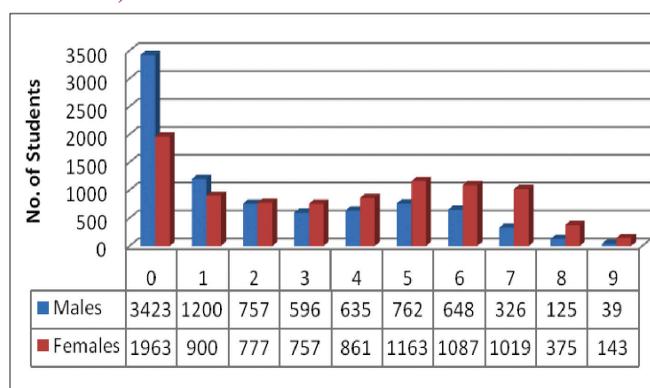
Table 4.I: Number and Percentage of Students Passing 0-9 Subjects by Educational District

EDUCATIONAL DISTRICT	ENTERED	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Pass	Pass	Passes	Passes	Passes	Passes	Passes	Passes	Passes	Passes
TOBAGO	889	232	134	82	68	54	62	53	65	119	20
		26%	15%	9%	8%	6%	7%	6%	7%	14%	2%
NORTH EASTERN	1477	516	251	152	124	122	107	69	58	40	38
		35%	17%	10%	9%	8%	7%	5%	4%	2%	3%
ST. PATRICK	1792	541	252	178	144	141	258	108	111	59	0
		30%	14%	10%	8%	8%	14%	7%	6%	3%	0%
ST. GEORGE EAST	2919	922	316	241	196	413	338	176	264	36	17
		32%	10%	9%	6%	15%	11%	6%	9%	1%	1%
VICTORIA	2196	500	230	174	156	141	311	382	295	7	0
		23%	10%	8%	7%	7%	14%	17%	14%	0%	0%
PORT OF SPAIN	3236	1046	345	279	299	274	424	370	177	22	0
		32%	11%	9%	9%	8%	13%	12%	5%	1%	0%
SOUTH EASTERN	1813	564	209	147	131	133	179	174	120	109	47
		31%	12%	8%	7%	7%	10%	10%	6%	6%	3%
CARONI	3234	1065	363	281	235	218	246	403	255	108	60
		33%	11%	9%	7%	7%	7%	13%	8%	3%	2%

Source: National Certificate of Secondary Education; Division of Educational Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Education. 2008

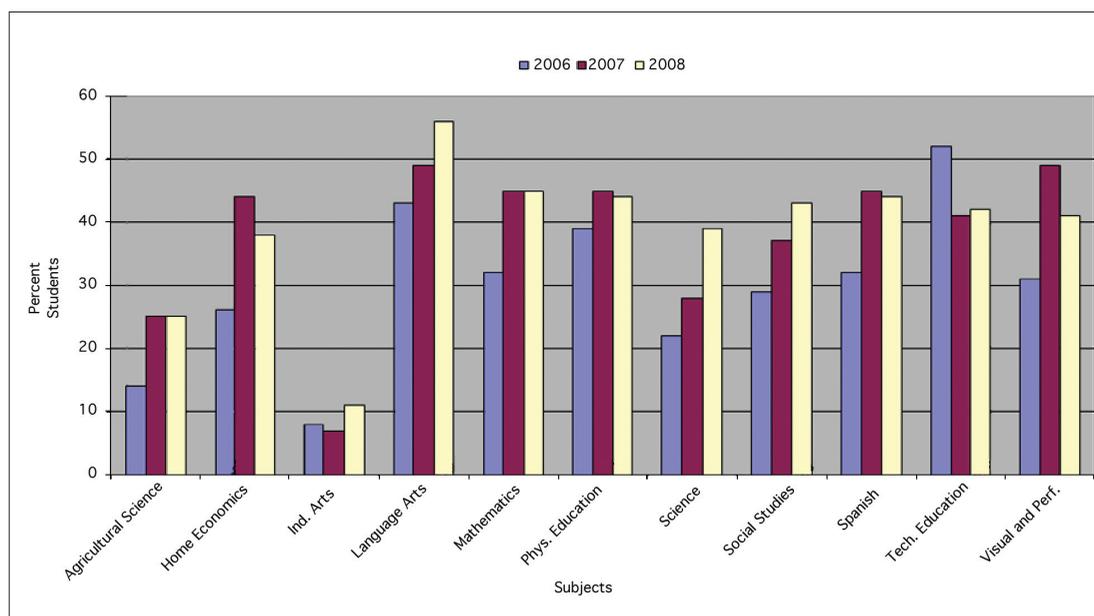
The National Certificate of Secondary Education Report also provided an analysis of the data by educational districts, which revealed that students passing five or more subjects ranged between 21% in the North Eastern Educational District and 45% in the Victoria Educational District.

Apart from these findings, it was discovered that female students outperformed their male counterparts with 52% (3,787) obtaining five or more passes compared to 22% (1,900) male students. It is also important to note that a high percentage of students, approximately 68%, did not obtain a full certificate and a significant number of students - 7486; obtained only 0-2 passes.

Figure 4.II: Number of Male and Female Students Passing 0 – 9 Subjects

Source: National Certificate of Secondary Education; Division of Educational Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Education. 2008



Figure 4.III: Distribution of Passes for 2006-2008 by Subjects

Source: National Certificate of Secondary Education; Division of Educational Research and Evaluation, Ministry of Education. 2008

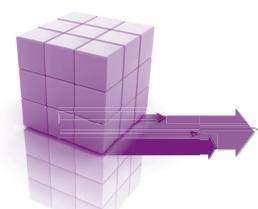
Moreover, three subject areas showed significant increases in passes between 2007 and 2008. Language Arts increased from 49% to 56%, Science increased from 28% to 39% and Social Studies from 37% to 43%. The increase in the percentage of students passing science subjects is particularly important in the context of the Vision 2020 thrust towards innovation-driven growth and development.

These accomplishments were also captured on the global radar since Trinidad and Tobago's educational indicators obtained improved standing and have climbed from the 2007/2008 rank of 84 to 42 in 2008/2009. More specifically, the Global Competitiveness Report identified that the quality of primary education and quality of math and science education indicators have made noticeable strides between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, moving from rank 58 to 50 and rank 56 to 43 respectively. Internet access in schools however remained unchanged.

Table 4.II: Education Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2007/2008	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2008/2009
Quality of education system	84	42
Quality of primary education	58	50
Internet access in schools	72	72
Quality of math and science education	56	43

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2007/2008 & 2008/2009



II. Tertiary Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

The growth and expansion of knowledge-based societies within a technologically advanced globalised world has prompted the development of a well-skilled and well-trained work force to function optimally within these fast-paced environments. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education plays a pivotal role in developing innovative people and while it continues to enhance the Tertiary Education and Technical Vocation Education and Training (TETVET) Sector, it recognizes the need to focus on developing the Science Technology and Innovation Sector.

For fiscal 2008-2009 some of the TETVET oriented initiatives that were successfully instituted included:

- University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) developed the following academic/teaching programmes which would be implemented from 2009-2010:
 - B Sc. In Criminology and Public Safety
 - Certificate in Security and Public Safety
 - Diploma in Security and Public Safety
 - Certificate in School Safety and Delinquency Prevention
 - Short Professional Courses for Private/Security Industry, Teachers, Police, Prisons and other Crime and Justice Professionals
 - Development of Training Programmes for Ministry of National Security
- National Energy Skill Centre (NESC) introduced the Information, Communication and Music Technology Programme (ICMT); which integrates NESC's computer literacy, sound recording and music production programmes.
- College of Science Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT) designed a Career Management Services (CCMS) and Internship Programmes which will infuse a spiralling model of career coaching preparation into curricular and co-curricular activities.

- Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute (TTHTI) officially launched its Bachelor's in Culinary Management; which is the first programme of its kind to be offered in Trinidad and Tobago.
- The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago registered seventy one (71) post secondary and tertiary level institutions amounting to 100% of all public institutions and 90% of all private institutions.

Moreover in August 2009, the Minister of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education pledged an extra TTD 70 million to boost the On the Job Training (OJT) Programme which will include increasing the size of stipends for trainees.

A comparison of the 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 Global Competitiveness Reports also showed that Trinidad and Tobago's rank under the indicator tertiary enrolment dropped from 97 to 101. However, interestingly the ranks for availability of scientists and engineers and university-industry research collaboration rose from 66 to 55 and 74 to 67 respectively in 2008-2009.

Table 4.III: Higher Education and Training and Innovation Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2007/2008	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2008/2009
Tertiary enrolment	97	101
Availability of scientists and engineers	66	55
University-industry research collaboration	74	67

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

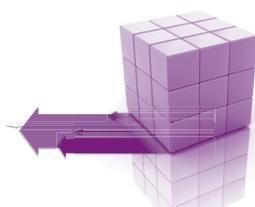
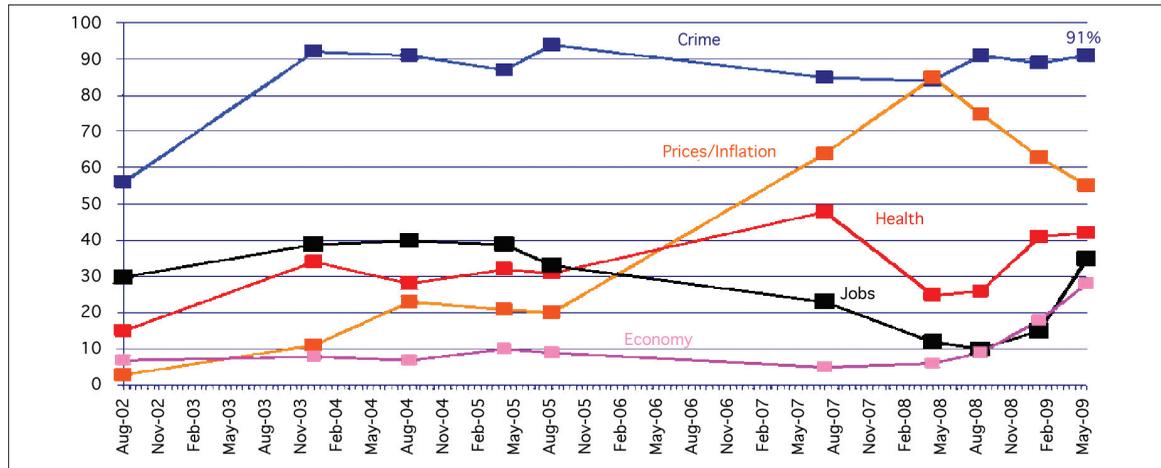


Figure 4.IV: Key Issues Facing Trinidad and Tobago



Source: Opinion Leaders' Panel, Wave 14. Mark Gill. MORI Caribbean, June 2009

4.3 PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

In the midst of the global economic crisis, Trinidad and Tobago has been confronted with mounting challenges that threaten to undermine its developmental goals and efforts. As is shown in Fig. 4.IV, from August 2002 to May 2009, the major issues facing Trinidad and Tobago were crime, prices/inflation, health, jobs and economy.

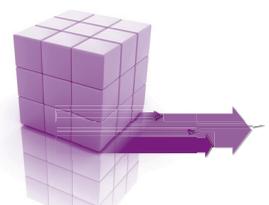
Crime was identified as the most critical issue facing this country in August 2002 and it rose steadily from this period onwards. However in November 2003, it peaked way above the other issues and has fluctuated only marginally from this point to May 2009, staying generally between the 80% to 90% range.

Rising crime rates also negatively affected the business sector of Trinidad and Tobago's as was evident in the Global Competitiveness Report 2008/2009, where both the business costs of crime and violence and reliability of Police Services indicators, which were already low in 2007/2008, slipped even further. The organised crime indicator continued to rank 122 in 2008/2009.

Table 4.IV: Crime Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2007/2008	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2008/2009
Business costs of crime and violence	125	130
Reliability of Police Services	123	125
Organised crime	122	122

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2007/2008 & 2008/2009



The Government however continues to work assiduously to mitigate the scourge of crime and violence that has gripped the society and claimed the lives of many. To date the GORTT has taken a number of initiatives to reduce the level of criminal activity and improve the safety and security of citizens. Such initiatives included joint patrols, mobile patrols and the acquisition and deployment of a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) System at strategic locations. These cameras are currently being utilised by law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime and were critical items in the security arrangements for the Fifth Summit of the Americas.

In August 2005 the issue of jobs dipped below the issues of prices/ inflation and health, but from February 2009 onwards there were signs of upward movement. This trend coincides with the ripple effects of the global financial crisis and the plummeting oil prices that have adversely affected organisations. Consequently several companies within the energy, construction and manufacturing sectors have opted to retrench staff in an effort to maintain competitiveness and reduce losses.

On the other hand, prices/inflation began a steep ascent from August 2005 onwards with inflation reaching record highs, comparable to that of crime, in May 2008. However immediately following this climax, it started a steady decline. The Government has appealed to supermarket and grocery owners to be more responsible in their pricing regimes and ease the burden on consumers. The June 2009 edition of the Central Bank Economic of Summary Indicators also showed that headline inflation declined to 10.3 percent, down from 15.4 percent in October 2008 and 11.9 percent in April 2009.

The issue of health peaked in August 2007 but dropped in May 2008, yet by August 2008 it was on the rise once again. Interestingly in February 2009, health issues peaked for a second time and rose slightly in May 2009. The GORTT however remains committed to improving the health care facilities of the nation and have been successful thus far, in identifying and treating the local swine flu cases. Additionally, the Ministry of Health has issued precautionary measures to the wider public and developed a Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan that

is intended to guide the relevant authorities on their roles and functions in the fight against swine flu.

I. Poverty Reduction and an Efficient Social Services Delivery System

Governmental efforts geared towards diminishing the number of poor (16.7%) and indigent (1.2%), as was reported in the Survey of Living Conditions 2005, were sustained in fiscal 2009 and the following initiatives were undertaken to tackle poverty and reduce vulnerability.

A. POVERTY REDUCTION PROGRAMME (PRP)

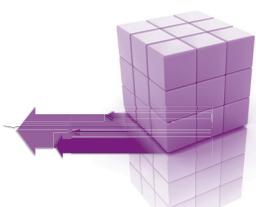
The Poverty Reduction Programme supports the poverty reduction goals of the GORTT. It also strives to address the needs of the most vulnerable groups of society through an integrated approach to poverty reduction. In the latter half of fiscal 2008 the Programme made a growth transition from the European Union to being fully funded by Government.

In an effort to optimally utilise the capacities and capabilities of this Programme, its responsibilities expanded in 2009 to include the management of the Micro Enterprise Training and Development Grant (MEG), the Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) and the regional Telecentres, all of which impact on the incidence of poverty amongst economically challenged groups.

Subsequent to these changes, an evaluation of the MEL was commissioned in August 2009 to:

- Determine the continuity of the programme;
- Identify areas of restructure and redesign; and
- Inform the UNDP's decision to transfer the project to the GORTT.

Additionally, the Regional Social and Human Development Councils were reviewed and restructured and new Councils were appointed for thirteen (13) regions. Plans for the development of a National Poverty Reduction Strategy commenced and discussions were held with CSO toward a poverty analysis of the Household Budgetary Survey to enable up-to-date estimates of the national poverty level.



In fiscal 2009 the PRP developed collaborative relationships with the Citizens Security Programme of the Ministry of National Security and the Green Fund of the Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment to enhance community poverty initiatives. The PRP has also pursued private sector collaboration on poverty initiatives.

B. TARGETED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME

The Targeted Conditional Cash transfer Programme (TCCTP) of the Ministry of Social Development, is intended to provide social protection by promoting nutrition and food security to vulnerable households thereby reducing the incidence of poverty. It was designed to address food insecurity while at the same time spearheading rehabilitative and developmental activities by ensuring that recipients are also afforded the skills training, referral and assistance to find employment as a prerequisite or condition for receiving the cash transfer. The model for the TCCTP is based on the Chilean Solidario System which addresses poverty in a holistic manner and is tailored to the needs of individual families.

The programme also provides training in specific areas namely: budgetary planning, career guidance and family planning all for the benefit of the clients of the programme. The Ministry has designed an approach termed the Social Transformation and Empowerment Programme – Uplifting People “STEP-UP” to implement the TCCTP. This approach considers all the conditions that circumscribe the family’s effort to move out of poverty and is based on a review of various Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes with particular reference to the Chilean Model. In implementing the conditional component in this fiscal year, greater focus was placed on the family, treating with the challenges of individuals in the context of their respective family situations. It is expected that this approach would assist in the promotion of poverty alleviation, income redistribution, nutritional improvement and a significant improvement in the human capital base of the country.

Under the new approach through the Family Intervention Network (FIN) the intervention will be to-

- Focus on the family unit, seeing individual problem in the context of the specific situation of the family.
- Take a more pro-active approach to targeting the vulnerable-meeting them at their door, in their community or wherever they may be.
- Integrate the various offerings into a coordinated and coherent system known as the FIN (Family Intervention Network). This will allow the TCCTP to address the diverse expressions of poverty while at the same time make a comprehensive offering to beneficiaries to promote sustainable poverty reduction.
- Guarantee access, once assessed as being indigent or poor to services offered by the state.
- Implement a system that allows the clients to become agents of their own change instead of assuming the role of passive recipients.
- Ensure that the system serve as an incentive for families to improve their conditions.
- Re-engineer the approach to the delivery of social services by introducing a family worker.

In fiscal 2009 approximately 32,650 households have been successfully accessing the TCCTP on a monthly basis thereby contributing to food security and poverty alleviation among its many recipients in the country.

C. SOCIAL WELFARE

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in keeping with the Vision 2020 pillar of ‘Nurturing a Caring Society,’ remained dedicated to ensuring that the basic needs of the most vulnerable people are met. Cognizant of the growing economic challenges faced by clients of these services, in fiscal 2009 the GORTT increased the Disability Assistance Grant from TTD 1,100 to TTD 1,300, and the Senior Citizens’ Grant maximum from TTD 1,850 to TTD 1,950 and the ceiling eligibility for the grant from TTD 2,500 to TTD 2,800 per month. Adjustments were also made to the Public Assistance Grant as is reflected in the table below.

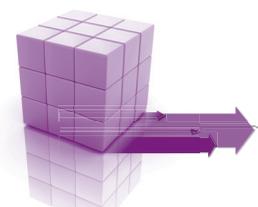


Table 4.V: Increases to Public Assistance Grants - 2009

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS	PREVIOUS AMOUNT	CURRENT AMOUNT
1 person household	\$650.00	\$850.00
2 persons household	\$900.00	\$1,100.00
3 persons household	\$1,100.00	\$1,300.00
4 persons household and above	\$1,250.00	\$1,450.00

Further to these developments, in 2009 Cabinet also approved increases to the Emergency Cases Fund which was renamed the General Assistance Grants. Printing of the grant cheques was also transferred to the National Insurance Board in July 2009 and approval was granted to shift the cheques to the bank accounts of recipients by December 2009.

A number of initiatives were also undertaken to improve the quality of service delivery at the Social Welfare Local Board Offices with the introduction of Customer Service Officers and a mechanism to facilitate the quick resolution of complaints from clients.

D. DECENTRALISATION OF THE DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Decentralisation of the Delivery of Social Services involves an integrated 'one stop shop approach' that seeks to improve the quality of services delivered and provide increased access to social services clients.

A Framework Document for the Decentralisation of the Delivery of Social Services was approved by Cabinet in fiscal 2008 and following this historic milestone, efforts towards the implementation of the decentralised initiative were sustained in 2009 with the development of the systems for operationalising the new approach and the recruitment of staff. The first centre in Sangre Grande is expected to commence operations in August 2009. The major feature of this new system will be the introduction of a new approach to providing services to clients and their families utilising a generic social worker, and which in-

volves holistic intervention and case management employing a novel developmental tool.

E. INTEGRATED SOCIAL ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The introduction of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEM) will provide a strategic technological approach to the management the range of social programmes and services provided by the Ministry of Social Development.

The intended objective of this project is to develop, implement and maintain an ISEM system that will automate and re-engineer the Ministry's core business processes and allow for the seamless administration of social services, data and information collaboration among Government Ministries and agencies. This system will serve as the backbone for the decentralised system of social services delivery.

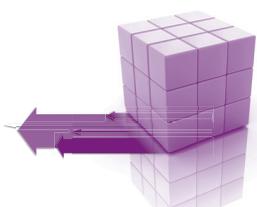
ISEMS would also transform the quality of services delivered to the public shifting it from a programme-centred approach to a client-centred approach. The major outcomes for the implementation of the ISEMS are to:

- Increase the availability and accessibility of information and data;
- Improve the accuracy of data/information received and processed;
- Promote effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting of social programmes; and
- Provide direct linkages with other key stakeholders and agencies for holistic case management.

In fiscal 2009 the evaluation of proposals submitted by providers was undertaken. It is expected that a provider will be selected in September 2009 to enable commencement of the project early in fiscal 2010.

F. SOCIAL SECTOR RESEARCH COUNCIL

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago, in accordance with its commitment to the Millennium Development Goals and the achievement of developed nation status by 2020, has vigorously pursued the social advancement of



its citizenry through an intensive investment in people-centred social initiatives.

In September 2007, Cabinet agreed to establish an Inter-Ministerial Research Council to coordinate the social research agenda, promote institutionalisation of the conduct of Surveys of Living Conditions and encourage the sharing of data across Ministries. Moreover the Council's mandate requires it to:

- Prioritize applied social research as a means of alleviating existing and future social problems;
- Enhance research capacity within the public sector with particular emphasis on the social sector;
- Monitor and coordinate the social research activities of all social sector Ministries to avoid duplication;
- Enhance evidence-based decision making within the social sector; and
- Promote networking among the Ministries and Agencies represented on the Council, other Government Ministries, University Research Departments and Civil Society with respect to the conduct of social research.

The Council was officially appointed in 2009 and commenced work toward the development of a social sector research agenda, a comprehensive work plan for the Council for 2009-2010 and the development of a database of social sector research. The Council also held preliminary discussions with UNICEF for the conduct of the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey IV to be undertaken in 2010. This survey was last undertaken in 2006 and measures the quality of life of women and children.

G. SOCIAL SECTOR POLICY AGENDA

The Policy, Programme Planning and Development Division of the Ministry of Social Development is responsible for the development of the policy agenda for the social sector, in collaboration with other social sector ministries. Cabinet in March 2008, agreed to the establishment and composition of an Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee, to coordinate policy development, implementation, monitoring and assessment in the social sector. The

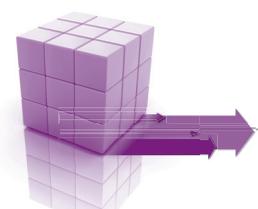
inaugural meeting of this Committee was held in August 2008.

The Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee aims to:

- Conduct a review of all existing and planned social sector policies in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Identify gaps and challenges in addressing critical social sector issues, placing particular emphasis on the underlying causes of social problems, utilising an inter-agency approach;
- Propose recommendations to address the identified limitations and deficiencies in current and proposed social sector policies;
- Develop a framework/guideline for the development of Social Sector Policies;
- Develop a Plan of Action to coordinate the development, implementation and evaluation of Social Sector Policies;
- Collaborate with the Inter-Ministerial Research Council to establish a networking mechanism to ensure that research filters into policy, in order to enhance the quality and efficiency of decision making capabilities; and
- Support the Management of Social Transformation (MOST) National Liaison Committee in order to foster and promote evidence-based, inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral social sector policies, research and programme development

For fiscal 2009 the Committee has commenced the finalisation of terms of reference, which will guide the undertakings of the Committee and develop an action plan for policy formulation in the social sector.

A database of social sector policies was also created to facilitate an evaluation of these policies, which would ultimately reduce overlap and identify gaps within the social system. In addition the Committee hopes to increase representation through the inclusion of the following Ministries; National Security, Office of the Prime Minister, Local Government and Agriculture, Land and Marine Affairs.



H. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

The Government-civil society nexus was maintained during fiscal 2009 through the strengthening of existing arrangements and the creation of new alliances with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), inclusive of Faith-Based and Community groups. This arrangement ensures the effective delivery of social services to the most vulnerable citizens of the nation.

For fiscal 2009, an estimated 163 NGOs received Government Subventions which amounted to approximately TTD 161.5 million. These subventions were administered primarily by the Ministries of Social Development, Health, Sport and Youth Affairs and the Office of the Prime Minister.

More specifically, the Ministry of Social Development disbursed TTD 68,968,725 million dollars in annual subventions to seventy (70) NGOs in thirteen (13) categories. The top three categories that were in receipt of the largest proportions were; Children's Homes (estimated TTD 24.9 million), Organisations providing services to Persons with Disabilities and their families (estimated TTD 17.3 million) and Industrial Schools (estimated TTD 13.5 million).

Additionally, according to Table 4.VII below, eleven (11) new NGOs received Government Subvention for the fiscal 2009 amounting to the sum of TTD 5,780,565.00.

Table 4.VII: New NGO Subventions – Fiscal 2009

NGO CATEGORY	NEW NGO RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION
Children's Homes	Casa de Corazon ChildLine
Family Life and Counseling Service	TT Innovative Parenting Support
Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners	Transformed Life Ministry
Senior Activity Centers	Barataria Senior Activity Centre
Hostels/Halfway Houses	Medinah House Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women
HIV/AIDS	Community Action Resource South Aids Support
Socially Displaced	Oasis Drop in Centre

Table 4.VI: NGOs in Receipt of Subventions from Ministry of Social Development

CATEGORY OF NGO	NO. IN RECEIPT OF A SUBVENTION FROM THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FISCAL 2009
Rehabilitation for Ex-Prisoner	2
Industrial Schools	2
Youth Development	2
HIV/AIDS	2
Provision of Drug Prevention & Rehabilitation Services	3
Hostels and Halfway Houses	4
Services to Socially Displaced	5
Family Life and Counselling	5
Children's Home	15
Senior Citizens Activity Centres	6
Services for Persons with Disabilities	7
Homes for Older Persons	9
Other Services	5



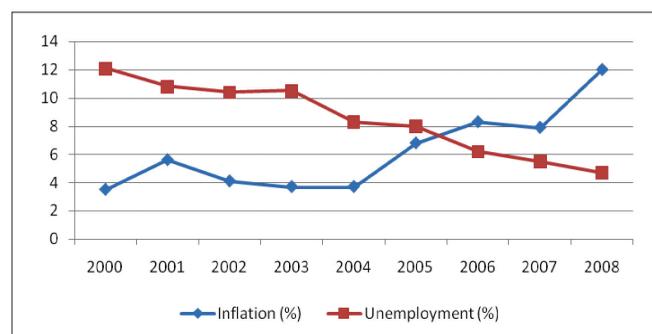
Table 4.VIII: NGO Subvention Increases - Fiscal 2009

NGO CATEGORY	NGO
Services for Persons with Disabilities	Goodwill Industries
	T&T Association for Hearing Impaired
	T&T Blind Welfare Association
	International Organisation for Health Care and Human development
Children's Homes	Credo Aylward House
	Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)
	Credo Drop In Center for Socially Displaced Boys
	St. Mary's Children's Homes
Industrial Schools	St. Jude's School for Girls
Family Life and Counseling	Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago
Homes for Senior Citizens	Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home
	Couva Home for the Aged
	J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged
	La Brea Senior Citizens Home
	Mayaro Home for the Aged
	Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association
	Sangre Grande Home for the Aged
	Siparia Home for the Aged
	Toco Home for Senior Citizens

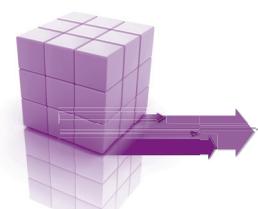
Moreover, in fiscal 2009, as is shown in the table above, nineteen (19) NGOs received increases to existing subventions amounting to TTD 4,680,581.00.

II. Income and Social Protection

The local economy has enjoyed economic growth for over a decade and as such there have been great reductions in the level of unemployment which led to an all time low of 4.7% for the 3rd Quarter of 2008. The opposite holds true for the rate of inflation, which stood at 12% at the end of 2008. Nevertheless the Central Bank estimated the rate to be closer to 11% as the first Quarter ended for 2009.

Figure 4.V: Rates of Inflation and Unemployment 2000-2008

Source: cTTInfo 2008



However, with the intensification of the global financial crisis in 2009, there has been a rise in unemployment. Moreover, Trinidad and Tobago's economy contracted by 3.3% in the first quarter of 2009, compared with growth of 2.4% in the first quarter of 2008, as real value added declined in both the energy and non-energy sector. These occurrences indicate that Trinidad and Tobago, though somewhat resilient, was not spared from the ripple effects of this crisis which were manifested in lowered international demand for exports, weakened remittances and tourism exports, a general tightening of external financing conditions and dramatic reductions in commodity prices. The last challenge posed a most formidable threat since it impacted on the international price of the country's core revenue generating sectors of oil and gas.

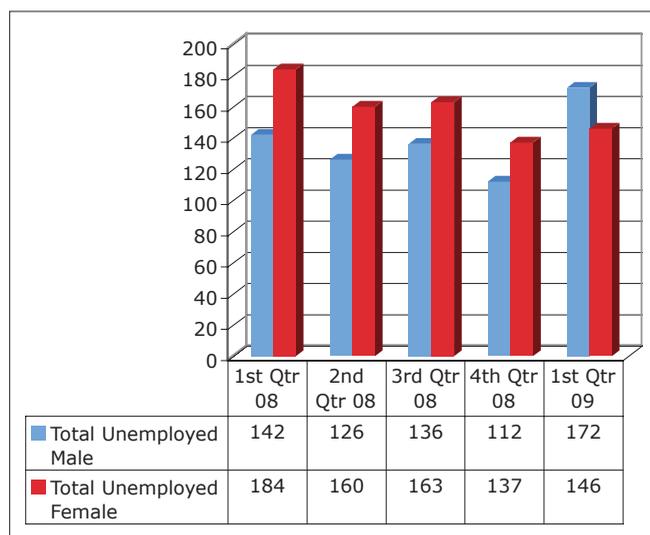
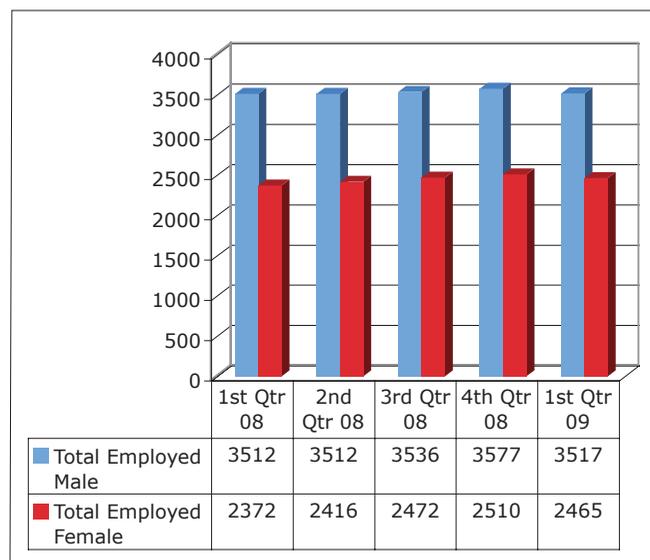
Faced with these deteriorating circumstances several companies opted for retrenchment. The energy, construction and manufacturing sectors appeared to be the hardest hit. Central Bank data showed that within the energy sector, Arcelor Mittal, Neal and Massy Wood Group and Repsol retrenched 192 workers, while in the hotel sector, Hilton Trinidad laid off 200 part-time workers. The construction industry on the other hand claimed that there were approximately 2,500 job losses since the beginning of this year and the manufacturing industry insisted that 40 to 60 percent of their employees would be placed on the bread-line in the absence of a stimulus package. Digicel also offered 500 employees Voluntary Separation of Employment Package (VSEP) packages and some preliminary statistics obtained from the Industrial Court indicate that firms filed a total of 1,089 retrenchment notices.

This scenario therefore alludes to the context within which the trends observed in Fig. 4.VI emerged, where in 1st quarter 2009 employment figures fell concurrent to a rise in unemployment figures, compared to 4th quarter 2008, for both males and females.

The MORI Opinion Leaders Poll, January 2009, also reflected citizens' growing concern with rising unemployment, since 35% of the population identified it as a serious concern.

Furthermore the Central Bank's Summary of Indicators, June 2009, reported that on a year-on-year basis to March

Figure 4.VI: Employment and Unemployment by Sex



2009, employment in the construction, manufacturing and services sectors fell by 0.9 percent, 3.3 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively and the unemployment rate rose to 5.0 percent in quarter ending March 2009 from 3.9 percent in quarter ending December 2008. Concomitant with these changes, employment in the agricultural sector increased by 30.7 percent in the quarter ending March 2009, to reach 21,300.

This report also indicated that the labour force participation rate increased marginally, where in the first quarter of 2009 it rose to 63.6 percent, compared with 63.1 percent for the same period.

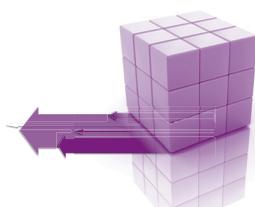
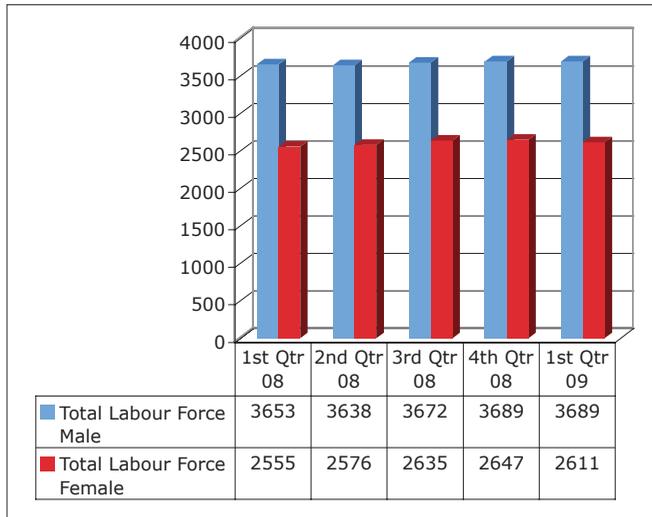


Fig. 4.VII shows that males were approximately 29% more visible than females in the labour force.

Figure 4.VII: Labour Force by Sex



With regard to productivity levels, the Global Competitiveness Report, 2008 stated that Trinidad and Tobago's levels were a cause for great concern for the Government and decision makers of the country. To address this issue Government approved the establishment of the National Productivity Council under the aegis of the MLSMED in July 2008. The mandate of the Council was to promote and develop greater productivity through mechanisms that inform and guide a country framework for productivity and competitiveness in Trinidad and Tobago. It will also establish a National Productivity Centre which will serve as the machinery to actively promote and enhance productivity and competitiveness in Trinidad and Tobago. Members of this Council were appointed in June 2009 and included representatives from Government Ministries, Employers, trade unions, Civil Society and Academia bodies.

Additionally in fiscal 2009 the MLSMED, under the ambit of the National Entrepreneurial and Development Corporation (NEDCO), sustained several initiatives that contributed to the development of innovative people through the stimulation and encouragement of the entrepreneurial potential of the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.

Moreover, NEDCO under the YES initiative conducted specialised training programmes in Money Management Programmes, Marketing Programmes and Business Administration Programmes for small businesses.

NEDCO has also initiated the development of a client web portal (EnterpriseNETT) and Business Clubs. These strategies provide the platforms for the sharing of information, experiences, and market opportunities for businesses.

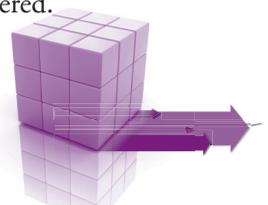
Furthermore, for fiscal 2009, NEDCO continued to forge partnerships between established business communities and NEDCO clients through the issuing of NEDCO Client Privilege Card. The card affords participants to benefit from savings and discounts at selected nationwide merchants, opportunities to increase sales, is a medium for advertising and offers assists in times when the making of loan payments becomes a challenge

In the area of social protection, the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT) is actively engaged in strengthening and extending social protection in the face of demographic and financial developments that affect the nation's economically active population and their dependents.

For the period July 1st 2008 to June 30th 2009, the NIBTT remained committed to its strategic goal of expanding the role of the NIBTT in the provision of social security products and services. According to CSO measures, there are approximately 115,000 persons, whose livelihoods are predominantly secured through self-employment, ranging from quite formal to very informal activities, with most of them on the latter end of the spectrum lacking social protection. Cognizant of this reality the NIBTT, continued its feasibility study which is aimed at; generating an accurate profile of self-employment in Trinidad and Tobago; gauging the social protection needs of self-employed persons through several consultations; formulation of a corporate policy framework to guide its approach; and design of operational systems to treat with this new and different customer group. Furthermore the NIBTT's Board of Directors have also formally approved the corporate plans developed to incorporate this largely vulnerably segment of the labour force in the National Insurance System.

Key NIBTT services provided during the fiscal year 2009 were:

- 40,714 claims for benefits were received.
- 41,420 new claims were processed and authorised.
- 28,978 new insured persons were registered.



- Payments were received from 18,222 employers.
- Payments were received on behalf of 499,936.

III. Health Care, Wellness and Lifestyles

According to data generated by the MORI Opinion Leaders Panel, Wave 14, the issue of health/hospitals continues to be a serious concern for 42% of the population, and it ranked third on a list of key issues facing the nation. However in light of the recent financial crisis, several advanced and emerging countries, in exploring saving strategies, have opted to reduce health sector spending, a trend that academics and practitioners have cautioned against. This present reality coupled with Trinidad and Tobago's reduced revenue from the oil and gas sectors; pose a tremendous challenge to the sustainability and continuous development of local health care initiatives.

Nevertheless the GORTT remains fully cognizant of the positive relationship between health and economic development and is therefore seeking to protect investments in health and gains in the health status of the population.

Propelled by the attainment of health outcomes identified under Vision 2020; the Ministry of Health, beginning in 2008, embarked on a comprehensive re-engineering of its processes and systems. It is anticipated that this initiative would improve the performance of the health delivery system and promote institutional strengthening within the Ministry, the Vertical Services and National Programmes, and the Regional Health Authorities.

More specifically the Ministry has also commenced work in the following areas:

- Implementation of revised MOH organisational structure;
- Development of change management plan;
- Implementation of a Plan of Work to integrate MOH-RHA Programme and administrative accountability;
- Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at the MOH; and
- The development of a Quality Plan.

Additionally, in keeping with the Vision 2020 Plan which targeted a rate of 20 nursing professionals and 12 physi-

cians per 10,000 of the population, in the fiscal year 2009, Cabinet agreed to recruit on contract, 450 nurses and 119 doctors for a period of three (3) years from Cuba, Philippines, Panama, Costa Rica and St Vincent and the Grenadines, and the first batch of 45 nurses and 15 doctors arrived in June 2009.

A. CONSTRUCTION OF SECONDARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

For the fiscal 2009, the Ministry was able to mobilise the commencement of the Point Fortin Hospital (100 beds), the Sangre Grande Hospital (150 beds), and the Arima Hospital (150 beds).

B. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (NHS)

Another major initiative of the Ministry of Health is the National Health Service Project that offers a comprehensive approach to improving the performance of the health delivery system. Over the last fiscal year, the Ministry in collaboration with the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT) held the 3rd Caribbean Conference in Health Financing and subsequent discussions were held to complete a draft policy framework to guide the operations of the National Health Service.

C. HEALTH PROMOTION AND HEALTH EDUCATION INITIATIVES

The Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute commenced an evaluation of School Meals Options, to ascertain the extent to which nutrition and dietary guidelines for food and meals offered to children are observed.

D. SWINE FLU

In April 2009 the Swine Flu virus (H1N1) emerged in Mexico and has since spread to 74 countries including Trinidad and Tobago, where the first case was detected on 4th June 2009. Local Health authorities have been challenged with the rapid spread of this virus that has now reached a pandemic level according to the World Health



Organisation. Currently there are over ninety recorded local cases both within Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry of Health, in an effort to contain this virus, has issued precautionary measures to the wider public and developed a Pandemic Influenza Preparedness and Response Plan. This plan is intended to guide the relevant authorities on their roles and functions in the fight against swine flu.

E. INFANT MORTALITY AND LIFE EXPECTANCY

Statistics from the Global Competitiveness Report 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 revealed that the life expectancy indicator for Trinidad and Tobago fell from rank 81 in 2007/2008 to 87 in 2008/2009, while infant mortality remained constant for the same period.

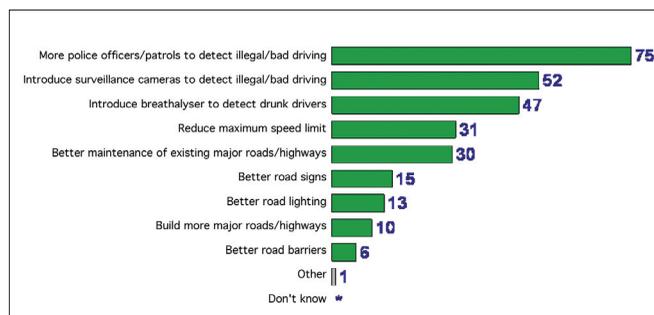
Table 4.IX: Health Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2007/2008	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2008/2009
Life Expectancy	81	87
Infant Mortality	67	67

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

F. ROAD SAFETY

Figure 4.VIII: Improvements to Highway Safety



Source: Opinion Leaders' Panel, Wave 14. Mark Gill. MORI Caribbean, June 2009

As shown above, most of the respondents (75%) believed that police presence and patrols would deter bad/illegal driving and significantly improve highway safety. There was also a strong perception that the introduction of surveillance cameras and the breathalyzer would contribute to improved highway safety.

IV. HIV/AIDS

A historic juncture in Trinidad and Tobago's battle against HIV/AIDS was achieved with the finalisation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS (NSP) 2004-2008. The National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) commenced in 2009, planning discussions for the preparation of the new National Strategic Plan for 2010-2014. The Pan American/ World Health Organisation, in conjunction with the Ministry of Health, are also planning an evaluation of the health system response to HIV/STI. This exercise promises to yield valuable information that would guide the development of policies and management of programmes, as well as allow decision makers to make evidence based decisions in drafting the successor NSP 2010-2014.

This evaluation particularly seeks to:

1. Identify achievements and actual gaps in the coverage of priority intervention in prevention, treatment and care, and resource gaps;
2. Detect opportunities and challenges in the health system for a more effective response towards the achievement of universal access in HIV/STI; and
3. Formulate recommendation for a more effective response of the health system to HIV towards the achievement of universal access.

It must also be noted that evidence of one of the overarching goals of the NSP 2004-2008 was to reduce the incidence of HIV infections in Trinidad and Tobago. This has already begun to materialise as the number of known cases peaked in 2003 and has since been steadily decreasing. In addition, there has been a drastic reduction in the number of new AIDS cases and deaths for the period 2000-2007. The National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) has also been very instrumental in effecting this change through their various seminars and sensitisation workshops that educate citizens on safe sex and seek to dispel discriminatory behaviour towards persons living with HIV.

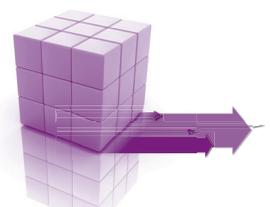
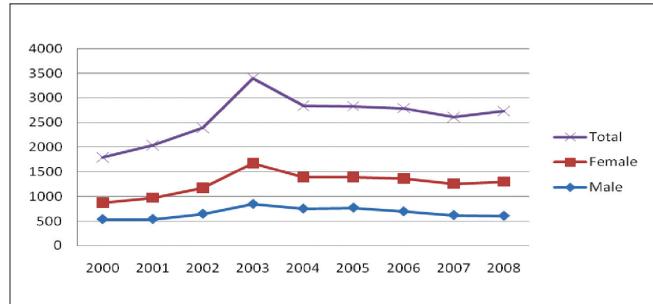
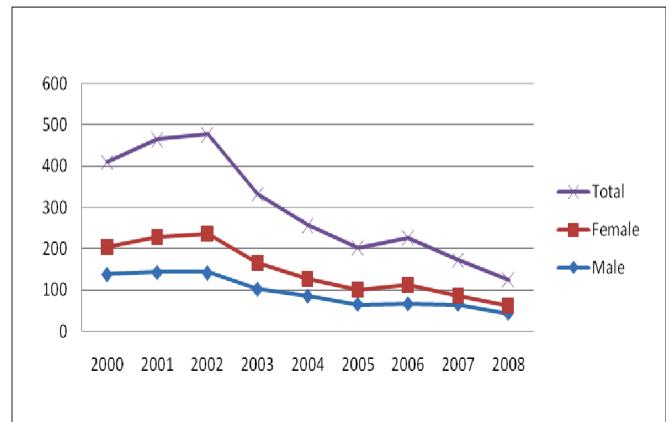
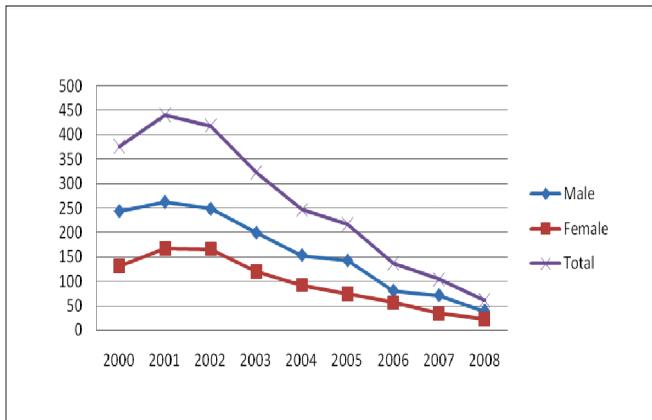


Figure 4.IX: New HIV+ Cases at TPHL by Sex 2000-2008



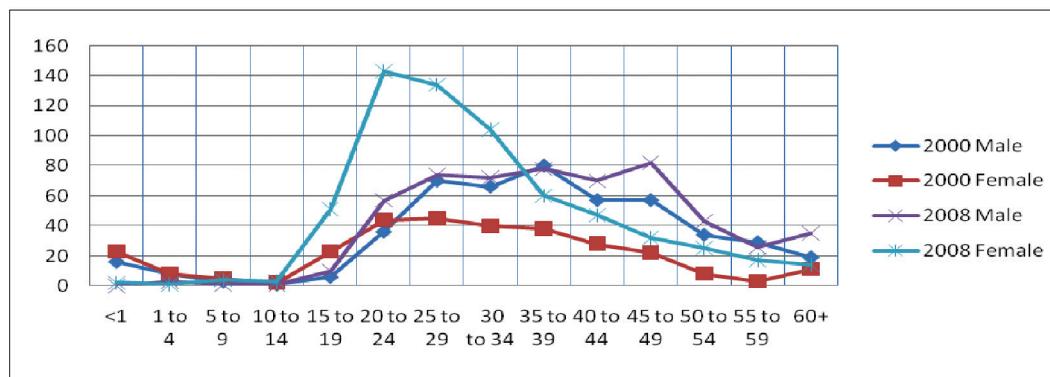
Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 4.X: AIDS Reported Cases and Deaths by Sex 2000-2007



Source: Ministry of Health

Figure 4.XI: HIV+ Cases at TPHL (New) by Age Group and Sex 2000 and 2008



Source: Ministry of Health

The above data also corresponds to the findings of the Global Competitiveness Report that showed a fall in HIV prevalence in Trinidad and Tobago from 116 to 109 be-

tween 2007/2008 and 2008/2009. In spite of these gains the business impact of HIV/AIDS indicator rose from 119 to 121 for the same period.

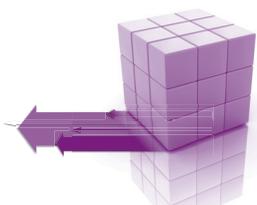


Table 4.X: HIV Indicators

INDICATOR	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2007/2008	RANK OUT OF 134 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES 2008/2009
Business Impact of HIV/AIDS	119	121
HIV Prevalence	116	109

Source: Global Competiveness Report 2007/2008 & 2008/2009

The data on HIV/AIDS treatment, (in Table 4.XI), suggests that a high percentage of HIV/AIDS patients are being treated with the Antiretroviral Therapy, which is

a commendable accomplishment of the health sector of Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 4.XI: HIV/AIDS Treatment Data April 2002 – March 31 2009

INSTITUTION		HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN TREATMENT & CARE	HIV/AIDS PATIENTS IN CARE	HIV/AIDS PATIENTS ON ART	% HIV/AIDS PATIENTS ON ART
MRFTT	Adults	4724	2587	2137	45.2
SFGH	Adults	834	173	661	79.3
	Children	28	11	17	60.7
Tobago Health Promotion Clinic	Adults	370	25	345	93.2
Tobago Hospital	Children	14	0	14	100.0
EWMSC	Children	79	18	61	77.2
Cyril Ross Nursery	Children	73	15	58	79.5
Sangre Grande	Children				
Total		6122	2829	3293	53.8

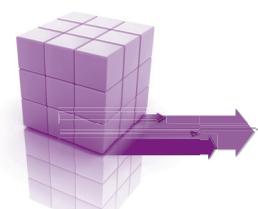
Source: Ministry of Health, HIV/AIDS Support Unit, 2009

V. Youth Development, Sport & Recreation

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs has a vital role under the development pillar, 'Nurturing of a Caring Society,' since it is charged with the responsibility for sport and youth development. For the fiscal 2009 this Ministry sought to review and develop new standards and guidelines to inform its operations and clarify its role as a facilitator for sport and youth development in 2009 and beyond. Some of these guidelines and policies included:

1. Guidelines on the Disbursement of Grant Funds for Youth and Sport Activities.
2. Policy on Use of the Ministry's Sport and Youth Facilities.
3. Guidelines for the Grant of Financial Assistance to High Performance Athletes.
4. Revision of the Rate Structure for the use of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Facilities.
5. A draft Policy for the establishment of the Sports Commission of Trinidad and Tobago.
6. An Anti-Doping Policy.

Recognising that participation in physical education from as early as the primary level is an essential criterion for sporting success, the Ministry has taken steps to develop a Sport Pathway from primary level to the elite level through collaborative efforts with cross-functional stakeholders in the sporting fraternity and in public agencies. The Min-



istry of Sport and Youth Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministry of Education, has also spearheaded the establishment of a Task Force to conduct a situational analysis on the Development of Sport, with a view to formulating a model/framework for the sport pathways. The Task Force comprises representation from the:

- Ministry of Education;
- Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs;
- Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee;
- University of Trinidad and Tobago;
- Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Sport Practitioners.

In fiscal 2009 approval was granted to the Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago to manage the construction of mega sporting facilities such as a National Aquatic Centre, a National Cycle Track and a National Tennis Court.

Moreover, in accordance with the Brighton Declaration 1994, the Ministry continued to support the only gender specific programme to encourage female participation in sports, the Women's and Girls in Sport Programme. This event was held on March 7th, 2009, and it coincided with the celebration of International Women's Day.

Furthermore, in a drive to more effectively serve the specific needs of the nation's youth, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs sourced consultancy services to conduct a National Youth Survey to determine the, motivations, interests, passion and needs of young people. A registration scheme was also initiated by the Ministry, which sought to encourage the full registration and recognition of youth organisations and facilitate easy access to youth services for organisational capacity building and institutional strengthening.

The Ministry also utilised the print and electronic media to empower youth and propel their voices to the wider society through initiatives such as a radio Drama Programme for schools and associated comic book, Youth News and Youth Voices Magazines. On June 15th 2009 the National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago was also re-established by the Ministry, in an effort to improve the youth service delivery system and the month of July was design-

nated National Youth Month during which the dreams, aspirations and achievements of young people were highlighted.

VI. Addressing Needs of Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

A. THE AGED

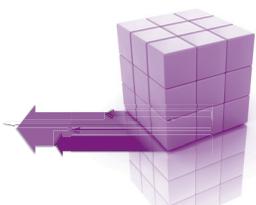
The overall well-being of older persons is of paramount importance to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. At present, approximately 12% of the population or 156,000 persons in Trinidad and Tobago, according to the UN World Population Ageing Report, are over the age of 60 years. Furthermore, a huge majority of this population is comprised of women in the young-old category, i.e. those belonging to the age group 60-74 years.

The Division of Ageing, an arm of the Ministry of Social Development, along with other Governmental agencies have been actively involved in projects and programmes crafted specifically to cater to the needs of this group.

The National Policy on Ageing for Trinidad and Tobago was approved by Cabinet in September 2006 and its overall objective is 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.

The Ministry of Social Development has already commenced implementation of some of the action areas of the Policy such as initiatives to collaborate with;

- i. United Nations and other international agencies in employing research studies on ageing;
- ii. Non-governmental organisations and community based organisations to operate and manage Senior Activity Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago, which enables persons 55 years and over to remain socially involved and engaged in activities which promote healthy and active ageing; and
- iii. The Ministry of Health to re-structure the Patient Care Assistants' Programme, which will reinforce and improve healthcare provisions for seniors in their homes.



The Division of Ageing is also actively ensuring that all technical and administrative structures are in place to effectively execute the Homes for the Older Persons Act 2007.

In fiscal 2009, the Division also conducted several sensitisation seminars that reviewed the topical issues of social gerontology, cultures of ageing and standards of care. Additionally, in commemoration of the International Day of Older Persons, the Division held its first Intergenerational Fiesta in October 2008 with the theme - "Bridging the Gap." The thrust of this initiative was to create an environment of social inclusion for the elderly and facilitate integration between the young and the elderly. A more detailed version of the initiatives implemented for fiscal 2009 by the Division of Ageing is outlined in the Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives Sector.

B. CHILDREN

The protection of children is a foremost priority of the GORTT, which remains committed to eliminating crime and violence against children.

From November to December 2008, the National Plan of Action for Children Unit (NPA) spearheaded several sensitisation sessions which were expected to increase awareness on the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the significance of Universal Children's Day among key social sector stakeholders. Similarly, in January 2009 there was another sensitisation forum where leading stakeholders in the early childhood education sector were sensitised to the NPA and CRC. In addition attempts were made to highlight the impact of the Children's Legislation on the work of the various stakeholder groups.

Legislation

Further to the passing of the Children's Authority Act in fiscal 2008, it was partially proclaimed in December 2008 to enable initial, critical action on items such as the appointment and functioning of the Children's Authority Board, the recruitment of staff for the Authority and the establishment of the Children's Authority Fund to enable the Authority to have its own funds for operations.

The Board has appointed a Director of the Authority and continues to undertake planning for the full establishment of the Authority.

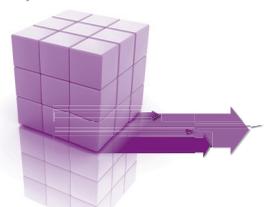
In addition, the Board has developed a matrix of all the activities which must be undertaken to establish the Authority. The Authority will be responsible for inter alia:

- Providing care, protection and rehabilitation of children in accordance with the Children's Authority (Amendment) Act 2008;
- Investigating and recommending with respect to the adoption of children in accordance with the Adoption of Children Act, 2000;
- Investigating complaints made by any person with respect to any child who is in the care of a community residence, foster home or nursery, that the said residence, home or nursery failed to comply with the requisite standard standards prescribed under the Children's Community residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act, and any incident of mistreatment of children in such places, investigate complaints or reports of mistreatment of children; and
- Upon investigation, removing a child from a home where it is shown that the child is in imminent danger.

Committee Appointed to Facilitate the Implementation of the Recommendation of the Justice Barnes Report

The Children's Community Residences, Homes and Nurseries Act was passed in parliament. The Children (Amendment), Status of Children and family Court (Amendment) Bills are yet to be finalised.

The Committee appointed to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the Justice Barnes Report on the social systems, which failed to prevent the death of Amy Anamathudo, continued its work in fiscal 2009. A comprehensive plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the Report was developed and a sub-committee was charged with developing a sector-wide protocol for addressing child abuse cases. Additional action was also taken to establish, by the beginning of the new school term, a National Hotline for Students at Risk, one of the recommendation of the Report.



C. THE SOCIALLY DISPLACED

The prevalence of street dwellers within the nation's capital and other city and suburban areas is of great concern to the GORTT, which remains convinced that these individuals must be granted a second chance at life to realise their full-potential through productive activities.

In March 2008 Cabinet approved a National Strategy for the Socially Displaced; and established an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee comprising the Ministries of Social Development, Health, Local Government, National Security, Public Administration, and Planning, Housing and the Environment to facilitate implementation of the strategy. The major objectives of this group are to determine, oversee, monitor and advise on a sustained strategy to eliminate street dwelling in Trinidad and Tobago.

In the short term, the strategy would involve a phased roll out of removal and relocation of street dwellers starting with the Port of Spain area; in the medium term, the effort would be extended to include the major urban areas in the East and South and expansion of services into rehabilitation and readiness for independent living or long term care. Additionally, discussions would also be held with the Tobago House of Assembly to facilitate implementation of appropriate measures for the socially displaced in Tobago.

With regard to the short term measures for fiscal 2009 the following initiatives have already been implemented:

- Establishment of Socially Displaced Centre - New Horizons - in Piparo;
- Refurbishment of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) at Riverside Plaza in Port of Spain to enhance the living conditions of the residents; and
- Increased social work services under the expanded intervention programme for CSDP

A Perception Survey of the CSDP was also undertaken in February 2009 which sought to:

1. Ascertain the reasons why those persons living on the streets do not utilise the facilities at CSDP;
2. Assess the level of satisfaction experienced by those individuals who do take advantage of the services avail-

able at CSDP; and

3. Gain insight into the clients' vision for the Centre in terms of improvements and operations.

Data obtained from this exercise would be used to improve existing CSDP facilities and inform future plans for similar Centers.

D. PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago remains committed to ensuring that all persons with disabilities are fully integrated into all aspects of national life. The Disability Unit, Ministry of Social Development, continues to work towards the implementation of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, which articulates a holistic framework for the achievement of social inclusion and equal opportunity for all citizens with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago. In fiscal 2009, this Unit sustained efforts geared towards empowering disabled persons and actively pursued sensitisation efforts through the use of mass media.

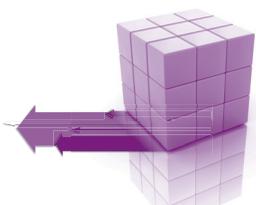
A media briefing was also held with representatives of the leading media houses and organisations of and for the deaf community toward greater access to information via sign language interpretation and closed caption.

Additionally during fiscal 2009 a series of Policy Progress Workshops with relevant stakeholders were conducted to measure the Policy's implementation progress and commence implementation of medium term goals.

E. GENDER DEVELOPMENT

The Global Gender Gap Index assesses countries' ability to divide their resources and opportunities among their male and female populations, regardless of the overall levels of these resources and opportunities. Moreover, countries are ranked according to gender equality rather than women's empowerment. This index is focused on the gaps between men and women as they pertain to: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment, and health and survival.

In the 2008 Global Gender Gap Report, Trinidad and To-



bago received special commendation for its majestic climb from an overall rank 46 in 2007 to rank 19 in 2008. As a result this country now holds the highest position in the region and has become the only country from the region to place among the global top 20.

A closer examination of the sub indexes revealed that an improvement in the political empowerment sub index impacted immensely on the giant leap in Trinidad and Tobago's Gender Gap Index, which moved from rank 52 in 2007 to rank 24 in 2008. More specifically, the ranking for women in parliament improved significantly from rank 49 in 2007 to rank 26 in 2008, while the rank for the variable women in ministerial positions increased from 35 in 2007 to 12 in 2008.

Improved ranking for economic participation and opportunity also contributed to an overall high ranking, which ascended from rank 64 in 2007 to rank 52 in 2008.

Trinidad and Tobago also maintained gender equality in the Health and Survival sub index where an excellent rank of 1 was achieved. This rank was partly the results of an almost equal health life expectancy of males (60%) and females (64%).

The country's performance however was not as impressive under the sub index educational attainment where its ranking dropped from rank 34 in 2007 to rank 39 in 2008. Reductions in enrolment in primary education and to a lesser extent literacy rates, contributed to this poor rank.

In fiscal 2009 the Gender Policy was approved for public dissemination and comment by Cabinet.

VII. Access to Quality Housing

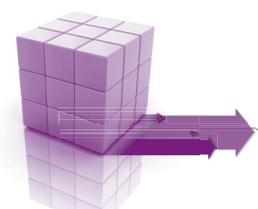
Housing appeared to be of minimal concern to the population since it ranked ninth in the MORI Opinion Leaders Poll, with only 10% of the population identifying it as a concern.

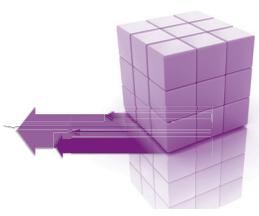
Fully aware of the impact of global and domestic economic changes on current initiatives, the Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment has sought to amend and re-direct the National Settlement Programme in an effort to better serve the lower income groups. The table below highlights the economic challenge and identifies the corresponding policy changes.

Table 4.XII: Changes Made to the National Settlement Programme in Response to Economic Challenges

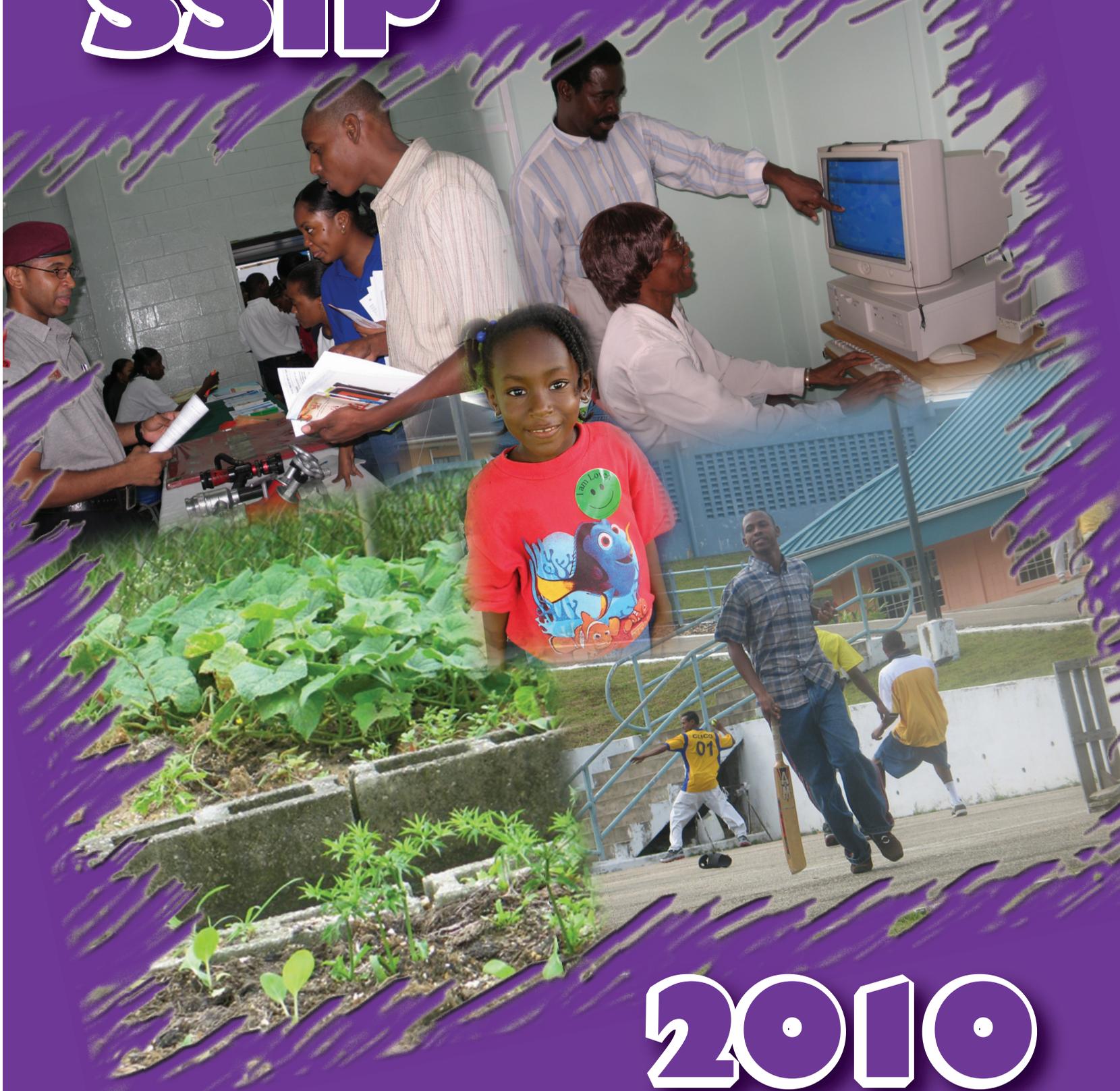
ECONOMIC CHALLENGES	POLICY CHANGES
High Inflation for the construction sector	The subsidy ceiling for Home Improvement component was increased from TTD 15,000 to TTD 20,000 The ceiling for the house value for the New Homes Component, has been increased from \$110,000 to \$195,000
Changes in other programmes that influenced the success of the National Settlement Programme.	The qualifying annual income Home Improvement Subsidy programme was increased from TTD54,000 to TTD84,000. This was necessary since the recent increases in the qualifying income level of the Home Improvement Grant targeted the same customer as the Home Improvement Subsidy component
The programme targeted population deciles nominal income levels have increased over the period.	Qualifying Annual Household Income ceiling has been increased for the New Homes component from TTD55,000 to TTD65,000
Increases in Headline inflation during the period	Strategies to ensure access to the programme The Beneficiary Owned land component the value of the house considers the cost to obtain a Completion certificate and it is not necessary to include additional cost of construction. The New House purchase the subsidy - includes squatters relocated for public purposes.

These changes reflect the Government's commitment to the pursuit of the Vision 2020 goal of ensuring that all persons, irrespective of age, are provided with access to adequate and affordable housing. Discussions also commenced on the development of a Social Housing Policy.





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CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2009

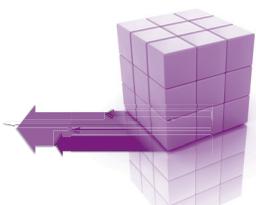


At the 2009 Budget Presentation, the Honourable Minister of Finance, Ms. Karen Nunez-Tesheira, highlighted some initiatives that will be undertaken by Government to achieve social and economic development in Trinidad and Tobago by the year 2020. The Presentation entitled “VISION 2020: Shaping our Future Together”, reinforced the need for collective action as a society, with all citizens working towards a future that will engender sustainable economic growth; environmental responsibility; social equity and justice; equal opportunity and sound principles.

At the close of fiscal 2007/2008, Trinidad and Tobago’s economy benefitted significantly from more than a decade of continuous economic growth, attributed primarily by an expanded energy sector. Not only have we gained from the oil market, but considerable investment in natural gas production has proven to be quite favourable, as Trinidad and Tobago is now the fifth-largest exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) in the world and the single largest supplier of LNG to the United States (US).

However, in the last quarter of 2008, the Trinidad and Tobago economy began to experience effects of the financial crisis that gripped international economies in the latter part of 2007. The following indicators were just a few that pointed to a slow down in the Trinidad and Tobago economy ¹ in fiscal 2009:

¹ Address to the Nation by the Honourable Patrick Manning, November 2008 and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago- Address to the British-Caribbean Chamber of Commerce, March 2009.



- Activity in the energy sector declined resulting from a fall in demand and energy prices;
- The index of retail sales began trending downwards;
- Christmas and Carnival sales were much lower than last year; and
- Automobile sales and purchases of consumer durables have decreased sharply.

The decline in energy prices and other export commodities prompted a reduction in fiscal expenditures and on November 30th 2008, in response to an expected shortfall in energy sector revenues, the Government announced expenditure cuts of TTD 5.0 billion ². In January 2009, the Honourable Prime Minister, Patrick Manning, announced further that expenditure is now estimated to be TTD 43.9 billion, approximately TTD 5.6 billion less than in the approved budget of TTD 49.4 billion ³. However, according to the Ministry of Finance, revised figures reveal an expenditure of TTD 46.4 billion.

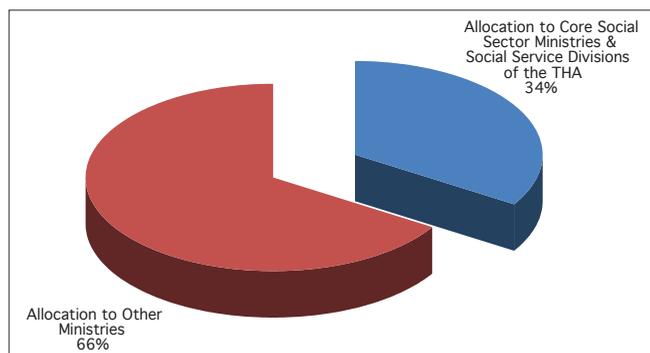
Despite the revised expenditure figures, the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago were reassured that there would be no cuts in wages and salaries, pension benefits, Senior Citizens' Grants, Disability Grants, social assistance grants, programmes dealing with the fight against crime and training programmes such as:

- On-the-Job Training (OJT);
- Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST);
- Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA);
- Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE); and
- Youth Training Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP).

As a result, in fiscal 2009, the Core Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad including the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly, received thirty-four percent (34%) of Government's revised total expenditure directed towards achieving the social development agenda (see Fig.5.I below). This represents an 6% increase in funds al-

located to the social sector as compared with 28% in fiscal 2008.

Figure 5.I: Percentage of the Budget Allocated to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2008/2009



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2009 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2009

This allocation to the social sector is in keeping with this country's commitment to the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen, 1995. As a signatory to this declaration, Government is committed to achieving a number of human development goals and objectives, one of them being to the increase in resources allocated to social development.

The importance of the availability of resources for social development is also linked to the 20/20 international development initiative, which encourages Governments and donors to allocate resources for the **provision of basic social services**. This initiative calls for the allocation of, on average, 20 percent of public budgets in developing countries to basic social services. ⁴ Fig. 5.II demonstrates Government investment to the social sector during the period 2004 to 2009.

² The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago- Feature Address at the Couva/Point Lisas Chamber of Commerce, January 2009.

³ Budget Statement 2009

⁴ The Ten Commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, 1995

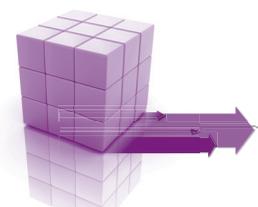
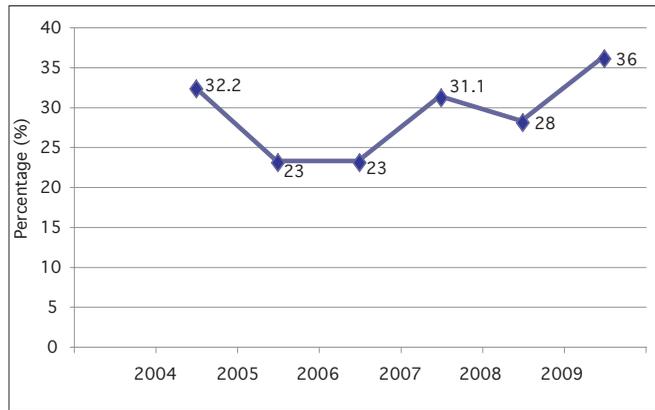


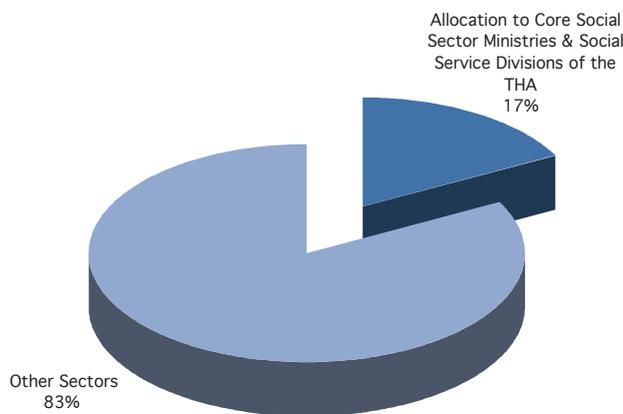
Figure 5.II: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations to the Core Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad and Social Services Divisions of the THA for the period 2004-2009



Source: SSIP documents 2005-2009

Allocations to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA represent approximately 17% of the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Trinidad and Tobago, which is estimated at TTD 91.3 billion ⁵ for 2009, as demonstrated in Fig. 5.III.

Figure 5.III: Allocation to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA as a percentage of GDP for Fiscal 2008/2009



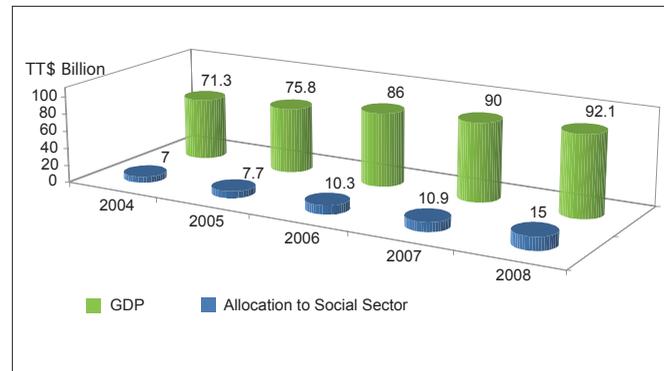
Trinidad and Tobago's GDP has increased from TTD 71.3 billion ⁶ in 2004 to TTD 92.1 billion ⁷ in 2008. Govern-

⁵ CSO current prices.

⁶ and ⁷ GDP figures are based on Constant (2000) prices, Central Statistical Office, Trinidad and Tobago

ment's investment towards the social sector is consistent with this growth, as allocations have ranged from TTD 7 billion (9.8% of GDP) in 2004 to TTD 15 billion (16.1% of GDP) in 2008. Fig. 5.IV outlines the allocations to the social sector in relation to GDP growth over 2004 to 2008.

Figure 5.IV: Allocation to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA in Relation to GDP (2004-2008)



Source: SSIP documents 2005-2009 and the Central Statistical Office

In fiscal 2009, the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the THA received a total of TTD15.7 billion from the revised national expenditure figure of TTD 46.4 billion for both recurrent and capital expenditures (see Table. 5.I).

The Health, Education and Skills development sectors received a total of **64%** of the budgeted allocations for 2009, as compared with **65%** in 2007/2008. However, the fiscal 2009 figure it also represents an increase from approximately 18% ⁸ of the national budget in 2008, to **23%** of the 2009 budget towards the delivery of an efficient health care and education system.

The Ministry of Social Development received **TTD 2.5 billion** dollars (16%) towards improving the standard of living of all its citizens, with particular emphasis on the vulnerable (see Fig.5.V). This is in keeping with Government's allocations for previous years: 14% in 2008 and 17% in 2007. This allocation also represents approximately 6% of the national budget as compared with 5% and 4%

⁸ SSIP 2009

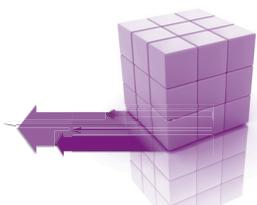


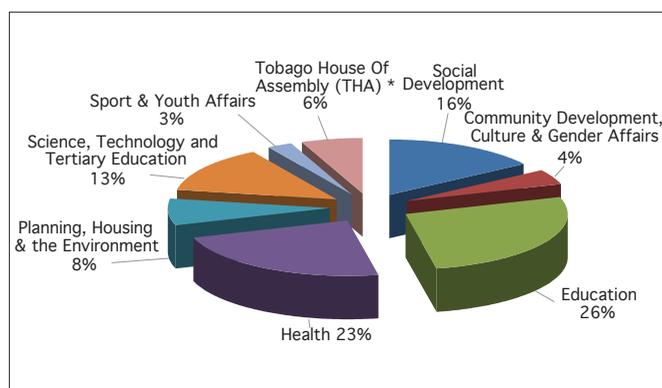
Table 5.I: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2008 / 2009

CORE SOCIAL SECTOR MINISTRIES & TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	RECURRENT EXPENDITURES	TOTAL
Social Development	\$47,200,000.00	\$2,410,300,000.00	\$2,457,500,000.00
Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs	\$334,500,000.00	\$327,500,000.00	\$662,000,000.00
Education	\$1,022,600,000.00	\$3,230,600,000.00	\$4,253,200,000.00
Health	\$583,500,000.00	\$3,029,200,000.00	\$3,612,700,000.00
Planning, Housing & the Environment	\$887,300,000.00	\$316,400,000.00	\$1,203,700,000.00
Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	\$416,700,000.00	\$1,706,400,000.00	\$2,123,100,000.00
Sport & Youth Affairs	\$91,500,000.00	\$323,700,000.00	\$415,200,000.00
Tobago House Of Assembly (THA) *	\$212,655,000.00	\$737,456,342.00	\$950,111,342.00
			\$15,677,511,342.00
*Social Services Divisions of THA:			
_ Settlements and Labour		\$17,985,091.00	
_ Education, Youth Affairs and Sports		\$332,277,286.00	
_ Community Development and Culture		\$68,416,058.00	
_ Health and Social Services		\$318,677,907.00	
_ Central Administrative Services (Allocations to NGOs)		\$100,000.00	
_ Social Infrastructure	\$212,655,000.00	\$737,456,342.00	\$950,111,342.00

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2009 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2009

in 2007 and 2008 respectively to address the challenges of poverty, inequality and exclusion.

Figure 5.V: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2008 / 2009



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2009 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2009

In fiscal 2009, the combined budgeted allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming decreased to TTD 9.8 billion from TTD 9.9 billion dollars in fiscal 2008. This figure represented a decrease of approximately 1% from fiscal 2008. Table 5.II outlines the **Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming 2007 – 2009**. Appendix VI is also relevant.

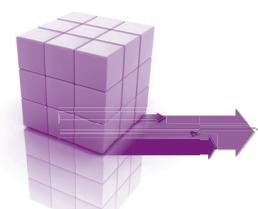
Table 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal 2007- 2009

YEAR	SOCIAL INFRA-STRUCTURE	SOCIAL PROGRAMMING	TOTAL
2007	\$4,100,568,850.00	\$4,395,166,542.00	\$8,495,735,392.00
2008	\$4,809,193,429.00	\$5,057,735,247.00	\$9,866,928,676.00
2009	\$3,794,182,115.00	\$6,054,083,520.00	\$9,848,265,635.00

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2009 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2009

A further breakdown of the allocation towards achieving VISION 2020 is outlined in Table 5.III and Figure 5. VI. As a developing country, Trinidad and Tobago is challenged by the dynamics of the global environment and the need for transformation is imperative now, more than it ever was. This calls on Government to invest, not only in infrastructural development, but also on improving the quality of lives of its citizens, which will in turn benefit the overall economic status of the country. Government's commitment to the social and economic development of this country is demonstrated by its investment towards two (2) of VISION 2020 development pillars: *Developing Innovative People and Nurturing a Caring Society*.

In fiscal 2009, initiatives constituting *Nurturing a Caring Society* and *Developing Innovative People* received (71%)



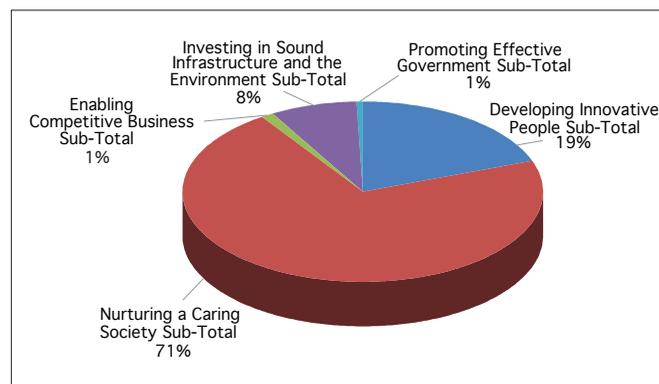
and (19%) respectively. This represented a minor decrease by 1% from (72%) and (20%) of last year's allocation to these pillars. However, overall allocation to *Nurturing a Caring Society* increased from TTD 3.6 billion in 2008 to TTD 4.3 billion in 2009 representing an increase by approximately TTD .7 billion or 19.4%. Allocation to *Developing Innovative People* increased from TTD 1 billion in 2008 to TTD 1.2 billion in 2009 representing an increase by approximately TTD 2 million or 20%.

Table 5.III: Budgeted Allocations for Social Programmes by VISION 2020 Pillars for Fiscal 2009

	PILLARS	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL 2009
1	DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE	\$1,178,631,134
2	NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY	\$4,334,824,785
3	ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS	\$47,501,110
4	INVESTING IN SOUND INFRASTRUCTURE	\$460,000,000
5	PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT	\$33,126,491
	TOTAL BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS	\$6,054,083,520

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Division

Figure 5.VI: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations for Social Programmes and Initiatives according to VISION 2020 Pillars in Fiscal 2008 / 2009



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2008 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2008

5.1 NEW PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS/INITIATIVES IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL 2009

A number of social programmes, projects, policies and other initiatives were developed and implemented in fiscal 2009, which were based on primary research coupled with a needs assessment of the social sector. It is expected that these initiatives will contribute to the already existing safety net system in Trinidad and Tobago and will serve as a means of empowering and sustaining the citizenry.

Some of these initiatives are outlined below.

Box 5.I: New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives Implemented in Fiscal 2009

- Combating Youth Violence Through Literacy
- Establishment of the Pearl Gomez Senior Centre
- Establishment of New Horizons Facility for Socially Displaced at Piparo
- Establishment of the National Productivity Council
- Development of a Network of Community Malls

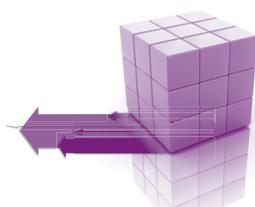
Several policies to guide programme development and service provision in the sector were developed and/or finalised during fiscal 2009. Box 5.II outlines the various policy documents.

Box 5.II: Policies Developed or Finalised in Fiscal 2009

- Policy for a National Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation System for T&T
- Criminal Injuries Compensation Policy
- Draft Social Housing Policy
- Draft Policy White Paper for the Establishment of a Health Services Accreditation Council
- Policy Paper on influencing changes in the National Food Consuming Behaviour
- Draft Policy on Inclusive Education
- Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action for T&T

5.2 RESEARCH AND SURVEYS INITIATED OR FINALISED IN FISCAL 2009

Government has recognised the importance of conducting social research to properly identify and address the major issues and social problems affecting our society. Emphasis was placed in fiscal 2009 on the monitoring of socio-economic



conomic trends and indicators, fostering links with local and international research agencies, and on the commissioning of studies on various social issues.

The following Surveys were initiated or finalised in fiscal 2009:

Box 5.III: Research & Surveys Initiated or Finalised in Fiscal 2009

- A National Survey on the Degree of Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in T&T (on-going)
- Assessment of the Extent of Legitimate Gambling in T&T (on-going)
- Evaluation of the Petherton Trust Home for Girls with Behaviour Problems (completed)
- HIV KAPB Assessment/ Situational Analysis of the Staff of the Ministry of Social Development (completed)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2008 (completed)
- Perception Survey of the Socially Displaced (completed)
- The Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drugs in T&T (on-going)
- Gender Socialisation & Perception of Masculinity among Trinidadian Children at the Primary School Level of Education
- Understanding and Preventing Violence among Adolescents in T&T
- Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Technical Vocational Education and Training Curriculum in Secondary Schools
- A Scientific Approach for selection into the School Nutrition Programme- A Baseline Study
- Gender Analysis of Classroom and Schooling Processes
- Development of a framework to establish a sport pathway to enhance Trinidad and Tobago's medaling chances at international competitions
- Volunteerism / Service Learning
- Achieving Inclusion: Transforming the Education System of Trinidad and Tobago.

The following section provides findings of some evaluations conducted by the Ministry of Social Development in Fiscal 2008.

I. Rapid Evaluation of the Personal Assistants Training Programme (PATP) for Persons with Disabilities

This initiative is a collaborative effort between the Disability Affairs Unit (DAU) of the Ministry of Social Development and Service Volunteered for ALL (SERVOL). The Ministry as the facilitating agency provides funding and technical support while SERVOL delivers the training and advisory services.

The PATP aims at developing a cadre of trained attendants to provide personal, physical and practical assistance to disabled persons, thus enabling the service user a greater

degree of autonomy and independent living. The Programme comprises of classroom and practical training in the form of on-the-job training. Each of the two components spans three (3) months.

The PATP was approved by Cabinet in May 2005, to be administered in partnership with SERVOL over a fifteen month period and the Programme has been in existence for two years. In essence, the evaluation was intended to examine and assess the status of the PATP in order to determine if and to what extent its goal and stated objectives were realised over time and to identify lessons learnt. (Achievements for this programme can be found in **Chapter 6: Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2009**)

A. MAJOR FINDINGS

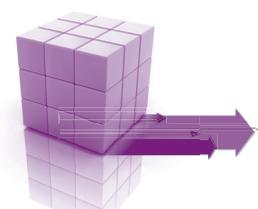
The beneficiaries of the programme were quite satisfied with the performance of the tutors and they reported that the training prepared them to care for persons with disabilities, with 92% of graduates stating their willingness to be placed as assistants to persons with disabilities. In terms of demographics, all graduates and current trainees are female and 75% of the graduates came from the East West Corridor.

The programme was not implemented based on a needs assessment; therefore it was not surprising that the evaluation revealed some deficiencies in the programme design. Training is confined to persons attending SERVOL. SERVOL conducted an internal examination up to Cycle 4 and from Cycle 5 National Examination Council (NEC) accredited the programme.

Some of the successes of the PATP include the relatively low cost per beneficiary at TTD 6,215.41; high retention of participants due to the dropout rate being at 7.3% and the administrative cost represents 40% of the overall cost of the programme.

B. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

It was recommended that the programme's design needs to be revisited to clearly define goals, objectives and indica-



tors. There is also a need to commission research into issues pertaining to persons with disabilities. A needs assessment should be conducted in other areas of Trinidad, including Tobago, with a view to expanding the programme to those areas. A strategy to narrow the gender disparity in the programme should also be implemented.

In order to formalise the existing reporting structure, a monitoring and evaluation system should be implemented. A Management Information System (MIS) is needed to store all information relating to the programme.

The eligibility criteria of beneficiaries needs to be reviewed to ensure equity, to increase the likelihood that persons on training are willing to be placed/work with persons with a disability, and to prevent professional trainees. The current curriculum should be reviewed to ensure that it is consistent with labour market needs and ensure its consistency with the intended outcome of the programme.

A placement component needs to be developed and implemented for PATP to achieve its goal of matching disabled persons with a personal assistant. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and the University of the West Indies in the placement of graduates is essential.

In order to strengthen the relationship between stakeholders, SERVOL should work together with trainees and placement agencies to develop the learning objectives of the placement so as to avoid misunderstanding. Further collaboration between the Disability Affairs Unit and SERVOL is needed to ensure further success of PATP. The relationship between SERVOL and the Ministry of Social Development will be enhanced through the introduction of a Service Level Agreement.

II. The Evaluation of the Senior Activity Centres

Given the projections for the growth of the aged population in Trinidad and Tobago, which is expected to reach 195,000 by the year 2020, the Senior Activity Centres were conceptualised as one aspect of a government proposed Continuum of Health and Social Support Services for Older Persons, which was approved in September 2004. The Senior Activity Centres project is currently

being undertaken by the Division of Ageing, Ministry of Social Development on a phased basis, with five Centres already established. The programme was awarded the Prime Minister's Innovating for Service Excellence Award in 2006 in the category "Making a Difference to People-Social Inclusion."

The programme targets older persons aged 55 years and over who are in good health and physically active, and was designed to provide the necessary physical, social, and mental stimulation and support mechanisms to enable these older persons to make the most of their later years.

The Centres are managed by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and/or Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), with financial input from Government. The following Senior Centres were in operation during the time of the evaluation which was conducted in 2008:

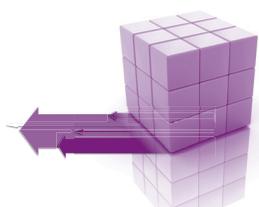
- Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre (located in Maloney Gardens)
- Voice of One Overcomers Senior Centre (located in Pleasantville)
- TTARP (Central) Senior Centre (located in Chaguanas)
- Soroptimist International Senior Centre (located in St. James)
- Rural Women for Development Senior Centre (located in Rio Claro)

Additional Centres are continually being opened and the results of this evaluation will assist in improving the operations of future Centres, so that the benefits derived from the programme could be enhanced.

A. MAJOR FINDINGS

The intended target group of persons 55 years and over is benefiting greatly from this programme. The clients of the Senior Centres have reported that they have seen improvements in the physical, mental, emotional and social aspects of their lives.

In terms of programme design, there is a screening process for NGOs. Registration forms are not standardised across Centres. Even though the Ministry of Social Development



has developed a Quarterly Status Report, not all Centres use this report. Client Assessment Surveys have been conducted by the Ministry at all Centres.

The demographics of clients show that there is limited male participation (24%) in comparison to female participation (74%) and 86% of registered members are from within the target area of the Centres. A telephone survey conducted revealed that 45% of respondents stated that they attended the Centres within the last two months. The main reasons for non-attendance by clients include illness, transport problems, and taking care of grandchildren or sick family members. Additionally, there is some follow up on clients who do not attend the Centres. 72% of telephone respondents stated that the centre activities were well organised. Accessibility of some centres is an issue.

Centres participate in activities of the Division of Ageing. However there is no formal meeting of Centre Coordinators' and the Division of Ageing. (Chapter 6, The Senior Social Event, was implemented in 2009 to address this concern).

The cost per beneficiary served by centre varied from TTD 393 to TTD 3,473 per year depending on the centre. The administrative cost as a percentage of overall costs by centre varied from 44% to 84%.

B. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations as it relates to programme design include;

- The Division of Ageing should stipulate the minimum days and hours that a Centre should operate to enable some consistency in the level of service delivery nationally;
- Client Assessments should be conducted annually;
- A database of client information should be developed to be used by all the Senior Centres; and
- Standardised registration forms should also be used by all the Senior Centres.

The Division of Ageing, in collaboration with the Centres, should devise a mechanism for determining and recording the participation level for each of the activities at the Cen-

tres and look into introducing other activities for clients, based on their needs/requests.

The Division of Ageing must work with centres to set and achieve annual targets encouraging Centres to implement programmes that target males, in an effort to increase their participation. The Division of Ageing should facilitate meetings between centre coordinators on a regular basis to exchange information and ideas with the aim of enhancing the service provided.

The Division of Ageing should develop 'Guidelines and Procedures' for the centres which would include the registration procedure, a code of ethics for staff, guidelines for facilitators in terms of what is expected of them, and emergency procedures. This should be developed in collaboration with the coordinators of the centres.

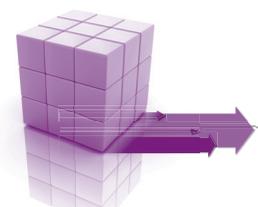
A Customer Charter should be developed to be placed in a visible location for all seniors to be aware of the type of service to expect and the procedures to follow to address their complaints. The wealth of knowledge and experience of the seniors who attend the centres should be utilised by the Ministry within other initiatives (creation of linkages).

A baseline instrument which would include information of the physical, mental and emotional well being of the senior should be developed in order to track what type of influence the centre has on the senior. This instrument should be administered at registration and at six month intervals.

III. Rapid Assessment of the Adolescent Mothers Programme

The Adolescent Mother's Programme (AMP) targets teenage mothers and pregnant adolescents in providing necessary support, recognising that they can become a vulnerable grouping within society. Intended to be an expansion of the CHOICES Programme of the Ministry of Health, AMP currently operates in 5 Centres around the country, with one being in Tobago under the direction of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA).

In providing necessary support to its participants, AMP establishes linkages with participants' family, partners and



communities as key to its delivery. The services offered include: Health and Family Life Education, Academics, Skills Training, Certificate Courses, and Day Care Services.

There has been no assessment of the programme since the opening of the first Centre in 2004 and as such one was undertaken to determine the extent to which the programme objectives are being achieved and possible areas for improvement.

A. MAJOR FINDINGS

Most of the participants of the programme receive a degree of emotional support at the centre which assists them in coping with their situation. Two key components of AMP's Intervention Strategy, as they seek to maximise positive change in participants are:

- Fostering linkages with participants' family, partners and community.
- Academic intervention and vocational training.

In terms of enrolment, 250 teens have been enrolled in both programmes between 2004 and 2006 (183 in CHOICES and 67 in AMP).

There are no conceptual differences between the AMP and CHOICES programmes in terms of design. Although the programmes are funded separately, there have situations where funds have been shared when the need arose.

More than half (52.45%) of the girls enrolled in AMP during the period were found to be 16 and under. Many of the teens' partners lived in the same area as the girls did, and worked as labourers, their ages ranged from 17 to 26 years. Most participants admitted that they did not have a supportive home environment.

The programme comprises both academic and practical skills training. Topics addressed in academic intervention are Mathematics, Language Arts, Social Studies, Remedial Numeracy and Literacy Skills. Although the main academic thrust of the programme is the provision of academic opportunities leading to School Leaving Certification, the review revealed that none of the beneficiaries ever graduated from Secondary School.

The Centres focus on equipping trainees with practical skills that can be used at home and also to obtain employment in the following areas:

- Child Care
- Garment Construction and Household Items
- Food Preparation and Catering
- Beauty Culture (NEC)
- Bread, Cakes and Pastries (NEC)
- Computer Literacy-Basic (NESC)

Staffing has continued to be a challenge with respect to offering competitive compensation packages, resulting in difficulties in sourcing and retaining Social Workers. The average yearly cost to provide services to one teen mother with child during the period 2004 to 2006 at the AMP Centre has been calculated as TTD 18,516.00.

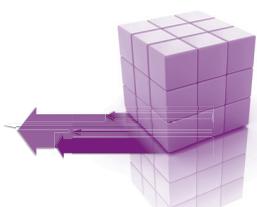
There is no system in place to track trainees upon leaving the programme. Although insufficient data is available on the progress of past participants, one commonality among all participants is a reported increase in the level of self-esteem, which is a vital pre-requisite for empowering the young mothers.

B. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

The programme design should be revisited to clearly define goals, objectives and indicators with accompanying targets and an intervention methodology. A management audit should be conducted to determine the appropriate staffing requirements. The organisational structure of the programme should be revisited to ensure an effective accountability framework with the necessary monitoring and evaluation systems. There is a need for a Management Information System (MIS) to store all information relating to the programme. A staff retention and participant retention plan should be developed.

A strategy to reach young people in the communities and educate them on the effects of early pregnancy should be crafted and implemented. Linkages with schools, businesses and government agencies should be strengthened and formalised. There is a need to develop a system to track past participants.

The Adolescent Mothers Programme is a promising model



for empowering young mothers and preparing them emotionally to cope with motherhood. The programme must therefore be strengthened to not only retain these positive aspects, but also to address the shortfalls identified.

IV. Audit of the Delivery System of Social Welfare Services

In July 1939, the Department of Social Welfare was inaugurated to administer Social Assistance and Old Age Pension. The Social Welfare Division (SWD) has undergone significant modifications in the number and scope of services offered, however its mandate to act as a major social safety net for vulnerable persons and the configuration and manner in which its operations are carried out, remain essentially the same.

The **mandate**, as stated by the SWD is listed below:

- To provide income support to persons over 65 who satisfy other criteria of income and residence;
- To provide income support to the disabled, between ages 18 and less than 65, and who satisfy other criteria of income and residence;
- To provide financial assistance to the infirm and needy;
- To provide assistance on behalf of children whose parents have died, deserted, or are ill, or imprisoned;
- To enhance the quality of life of recipients and other necessitous persons; and
- To ensure the propriety of adoption procedures and the welfare of children so placed.

The main beneficiaries of the SWD are:

- Older persons;
- Necessitous children;
- Persons with disabilities;
- Victims of natural disasters; and
- Other needy persons.

The Audit was designed to determine what lessons could be learnt and applied to improve service delivery.

A. MAJOR FINDINGS

At the end of fiscal 2006/2007, the number of persons receiving assistance from the Ministry of Social Development through its major grants (Senior Citizens', Disability Assistance and Public Assistance Grants), was 103,622. However, the Audit revealed that there was also an increase of 35.2% in the number of complaints for the period 2006-2007. St. George West, Caroni/Chaguanas, St. George East and St. George Central accounted for the majority of all complaints. The nature of complaints lodged by clients varied from customer dissatisfaction, length of time to process applications, and the lack of information on their cases.

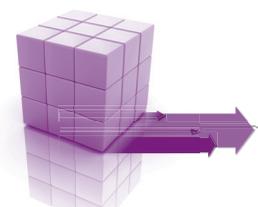
It was also found that varying interpretation and application of policy guidelines as it relates to case processing, led to challenges regarding supervision and contributed to delays in process time. Although there was reported high caseload, the data suggested that an average of 34 cases per month per officer for the major grants were addressed. Interestingly, 68% of staff indicated that an appropriate caseload is less than or equal to 80 cases per month.

Seventy-two percent of clients surveyed learnt of the services of the Division through informal sources while the electronic and print media accounted for 4.6%.

V. Sector Evaluation of Selected Youth Training Programmes

An evaluation of eight (8) selected Youth Training Programmes was commissioned in September 2007 and was completed in 2008. The goals and objectives of the evaluation were to assess aspects of the eight (8) selected study programmes. Specifically the evaluation focused on the following:

- Identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the eight (8) selected programmes;
- Determining the impact of the selected programmes on beneficiaries;
- The overall quality of youth related training programmes;
- Identifying overlap in services;



- Standards regarding certification;
- Cost effectiveness of programmes;
- Programme efficiency; and
- Programme relevance.

The programmes which were evaluated included:

- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC);
- Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP);
- Helping You Prepare for Employment (HYPE);
- Multi Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST);
- On the Job Training (OJT);
- Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA);
- Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres (YDAC); and
- Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP).

A. MAJOR FINDINGS

All of the programmes serve 'at risk' youth between the ages of 15-25. However, there are many programmes that provide similar services. The programmes sampled are perceived by administrators, teachers, and students as effective in boosting employment, income, job skills, life skills, entrepreneurship, as well as furthering education.

In terms of programme design, most programmes teach life skills, personal development and social skills, which are important components of social development and critical for any training of this target group. Programmes generally have open enrolment to a diverse population, and are located throughout Trinidad and Tobago. A variety of teaching and training methods are used, such as lectures, hands-on experience, and apprenticeship, which enable the participants to acquire skills through learning and doing. However programmes are competing for tutors and trainers, trainees, funding, as well as adequate operating facilities. It was also found that programme certification is not consistent throughout the sector.

As it relates to impact, most programmes lack formalised placement services to assist trainees in obtaining jobs after

graduation. Graduates reported marginally higher earnings than persons who drop-out of these programmes. There is also evidence of persons participating in more than one Training Programme.

B. MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that a national youth training policy and plan be developed to provide direction and guidance to programmes. This should include a demand-driven work force development strategy which is tied to the needs of the business sector. An Independent or Central Agency is proposed to coordinate curriculum, staffing, certification, programme development and evaluation within the sector.

As it relates to programme design, measurable objectives are required, which can be used as a basis for determining high performance or technical assistance needs of programmes. Eligibility criteria should be tightened to maximise cost-effectiveness and direct monetary resources towards those who need them the most. The Certification Process should be standardised to enhance the rigor and quality of the programmes and graduates.

Programmes offering training/teaching of the same or similar skills can be consolidated to maximise effectiveness, provided geographic coverage will not be threatened. Consolidating services would also mitigate some of the current challenges with programmes competing for tutors, trainees, funding and facilities.

Programmes should promote training which will enable the participant to progress to more advanced levels. Eligibility for receiving a stipend should be clearly established and consideration should be given to linking the quantum of the stipend to trainees' income levels.

5.3 OVERVIEW OF TOBAGO FOR FISCAL 2009

The economic structure of Tobago has been transformed over the last five years, as the Tobago House of Assembly sought to lay the basis for diversification of the economy, in order to generate foreign exchange earnings through tour-



ism, natural gas processing and exploration, and fisheries. The **Comprehensive Economic Development Plan for Tobago (2006-2010)** was designed to guide Tobago's efforts in addressing the country's developmental challenges, and its proposed initiatives were summarised as follows:

- Improving infrastructural development in key areas such as: roads and transport, water, the telecommunication and communications infrastructure, as well as social infrastructure;
- Improving health, education and other social services;
- Promoting sustainable economic growth; and
- Ensuring food security, and sustainable environmental management.

In fiscal 2009, the financial crisis that affected the Caribbean also impacted on the society of Tobago. It was noted that there was a down turn in tourism and a lower level of THA spending due to the slower rate of economic growth over the past fiscal year. In addition, the rate of food price inflation in Tobago declined drastically from close to 39% in October 2008 to 11.8% in December 2008 and to increase to 18.7% in April 2009. Headline inflation demonstrated similar volatility, falling from almost 14% in October 2008 to 6.6% in March 2009, then rising to 9.7% in April 2009. With the recent slower rate of economic growth, the level of unemployment rose from 4.0% in 2007 to 6.1% in 2008.

In 2009, the administration of the THA sought to broaden its production base, reduce its concentration in the tourism sector, and create new internal production and consumption possibilities. However, the primary objective of the THA still remained poverty reduction and enhancing the environment of Tobago.

I. Budgetary Achievements

In fiscal 2009, the Tobago House of Assembly received TTD 1,992,641,735 billion, which was an increase of TTD 181,389,568 million in the allocation for 2007/2008. The Assembly expended the sum of TTD 400,000,000 to facilitate the implementation of projects and programmes under the Development Programme, and the recurrent al-

location for fiscal 2009 was TTD 1,592,641,735. Of this recurrent total, TTD 737,356,342⁹ or 46.2% was allocated to the main social sector Divisions - Education, Youth Affairs and Sport; Community Development and Culture; Health and Social Services; and Settlements and Labour.

Table 5.IV below shows the recurrent allocation by the major Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for the period 2008/2009.

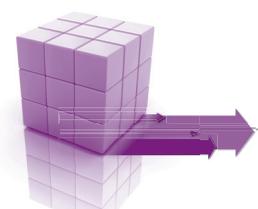
Table 5.IV: Recurrent Allocation by Divisions of the THA for 2008-2009

DIVISION	2009 ALLOCATION TTD
Assembly Legislature	15,769,215
Office of the Chief Secretary	46,954,512
Finance and Enterprise Development	79,451,600
Public Administration	58,159,620
Tourism and Transportation	165,066,774
Education, Youth Affairs and Sports	332,277,286
Community Development and Culture	68,416,058
Infrastructure and Public Utilities	348,122,032
Agriculture, Marine Affairs and the Environment	141,761,640
Health and Social Services	318,677,907
Settlements and Labour	17,985,091
TOTAL	1,592,641,735

II. Social Programmes

The Tobago House of Assembly continued to expand the range of social programmes for Tobagonians, all geared towards poverty reduction and enhancing the welfare of its citizens. The Financial Assistance Unit in the Office of the Chief Secretary has the responsibility of implementing the THA's Human Resource Development needs for the island of Tobago. Through its Financial Assistance Programme, the Unit assists Tobagonians in accessing scholarships, grants, technical assistance programmes and subsidised loan programmes from donor Governments and organisations. In fiscal 2009, financial assistance in the amount of TTD 500,000 was awarded to Tobagonians with 116

⁹ This figure does not include the CAST allocation of \$100,000 to non-profit organisations as included in Table 5.I



beneficiaries.

Other Programmes addressed the concerns of the vulnerable groups, as the Division of Health and Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE) targeted socially displaced persons, (residents at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons) through the teaching of basic skills to enhance personal independence, and societal responsibility. The THA also undertook, as part of its development plan, the task of providing sustainable livelihoods. This was achieved by the provision of Small Grants to budding entrepreneurs, to become self sufficient, as part of the Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH).

In the area of Education, the Department of Sport and Youth Affairs proposed programmes to facilitate the promotion of positive youth within the island, as it moves forward to the implementing the Tobago Youth Policy. These included the establishment of the Mobile Youth Health Programme and the Tobago Youth Development Institute.

The THA has also placed great attention on the provision of Health and Social Services with the necessary emphasis on both preventative and curative action. Several activities were implemented to enhance the quality and delivery of health care services.

The Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment was allocated funds for the development of programmes and projects aimed at the expansion of agriculture and fisheries, and protection of the environment. Several initiatives geared towards improving the level of food security were implemented under the Tobago Food Security Programme.

Notable social programmes implemented/initiated in 2008-2009 included:-

- Expansion of the School Feeding Programme from TTD 20.9 million in 2007 to TTD 25.0 million in 2009;
- Assistance to necessitous patients rose from TTD 1.8 million in 2007 to TTD 4.0 million in 2009;
- Income support provided to the needy through the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme;
- Extension and Improvement of Early Childhood Centres;
- Providing assistance in the provision of tertiary education to all Tobagonians;
- The opening of Youth Development Centres at Union, Castara and Bethel;
- The establishment of the Tobago Youth Development Network in Canaan/Bon Accord, L'Anse Fourmi, Roxborough and Mt. Grace;
- The Provision of specialist eye care services for the elderly and the expansion of the range and assistance offered under the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme;
- The provision of new clinical services at the Hospital-Spinal Anaesthesia for caesarean sections; and the introduction of Laparoscopic Surgery;
- The introduction of the THA 211 information system, with added capabilities for the emergency ambulance system and the 999 police emergency service;
- Career guidance activities at secondary schools;
- Increased provision for the Happy Haven School and the School for the Speech and Language Impaired;
- Mediation and counselling services to external agencies and employers;
- Employment of 16 new registered nurses, 2 registered mental health nurses and 3 enrolled nursing assistants;
- The training of senior public servants in areas such as economics, public administration, finance and human resource management;
- Providing care to approximately 40,000 walk-in patients at the Accident and Emergency Department of the Scarborough Regional Hospital;
- Disbursement of TTD2.8 million in home improvement grants ; and
- Completion of 90% of the Roxborough housing project.

III. Development Programmes



Table 5.V: Social Initiatives under the Development Programme for 2008/2009

AREA	NOTABLE SOCIAL CAPITAL INITIATIVES UNDERTAKEN IN FISCAL 2009
Education	Teacher Training Programme Establishment of Childhood Centres in Castara, Delaford and Bon Accord Establishment of School Health Programme Young Scholars Programme Upgrade of the Happy Haven School Upgrading of the Technical Vocational facilities in Roxborough and Signal Hill
Health	Establishment of an Oncology Unit – (75% of the refurbishment works for the Unit have been completed) Dialysis Service Department HIV/AIDS and Substance Abuse Programme Community Mediation Programmes
Housing and Settlements	Home Improvement Grant –(629 grants were approved at a cost of TTD 4,717,500.00) Home Improvement Subsidy—(37 grants were approved at a cost of TTD 446,404.48) Construction of Housing Units -Roxborough (75); Blenheim (59); Castara (34); Plymouth (77)
Recreation and Culture	Performing Arts centre Construction of Tobago Heritage Village Sports Development Programme Establishment of an Audio Visual Recording Studio
Social and Community Services	Establishment of Probation Hostels – (25 clients were served at the Hostels) Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE) – (10) clients were serviced at SPINE and (4) of these clients obtained employment Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme-(157) clients served and (115) caregivers recruited to the Programme Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitation Centre- (35) clients engaged in social activities Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation- (132) clients served The repair and upgrade of five (5) emergency shelters at Castara, Delaford, Glamorgan, Pembroke and Speyside Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH) - Loans Grated to (10) clients and a review of the Programme is ongoing. Programme for Adolescent Mothers- (45) students benefitted in skills development

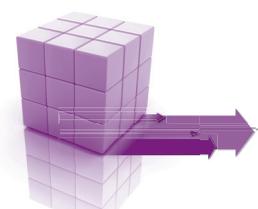
The policy initiatives of the budget for 2008/2009 focused on sustaining the progress and prosperity and the implementation of programmes that promote greater social equity and justice on the island. The allocation for social infrastructure was approximately TTD 212,655,000 million and through its main social services Divisions, a range of social programmes were implemented under the Development Programme in the fiscal year as outlined in Table 5.V.

IV. Expenditure on Social Programmes 2008-2009

Table 5.VI below outlines the expenditure in fiscal 2009 on Social Sector programmes implemented to assist vul-

Table 5.VI: Expenditure on Social Programmes

SOCIAL PROGRAMME	EXPEN- DITURE FOR FISCAL 2009 \$
Home Improvement Grant	3,659,400
Home Improvement Subsidy	38,532
Dialysis Service Department	1,000,000
LAN/WAN Development for Hospital and Health Centres	189,044
Establishment of an Oncology Unit	194,195
Expansion of Primary Health care	98,408
Roving Care-Givers Programme	-
Establishment if Probation Hostel	64,212
REACH	255,529
SPINE	193,626
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	645,630
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme	2,239,637
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitation	271,147
Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation	236,163



nerable populations in Tobago.

V. Social Interventions for Fiscal 2009 -2010

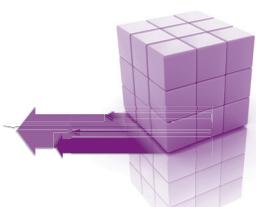
The social interventions to be undertaken by the Tobago House of Assembly were developed, taking into account the developmental challenges facing the island, whilst identifying and promoting the necessary interventions required for the achievement of sustainable growth and development and the enhancement of the quality of life for all its citizens. These social interventions have been aligned to the Development Pillars of the Vision 2020 National Strategic Plan as outlined in **Chapter 6**.

The Tobago Budget for fiscal 2010 is TTD 3.07 billion in allocations, with approximately 56% being requested for recurrent expenditure and the remainder for capital ex-

penditure. The budget allocation for 2010 is intended to stimulate the economy in the face of external shocks and proposes five new initiatives :-

- The introduction of enhanced incentives and stimuli to the tourism sector;
- The expansion and enhancing of employment opportunities;
- Improved Project Management in the delivery of the Development Programme;
- Modification to the consumption and savings trends of Tobagonians; and
- The development of new precautionary buffer stocks of revenue for the Tobago House of Assembly

More information is outlined in Sector Plans for Fiscal 2010 in **Chapter 7**.



SSIP

Men of the Year
Building responsible men in 2009
Friday 12th June 2009 Cascadia Hotel from 8:00am to 3:30pm



2010

CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2009



6.1 REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2009

The Social Sector Investment Programme focuses on programmes, projects and initiatives under Pillar 1: “Developing Innovative People” and Pillar 2: “Nurturing a Caring Society” of the Vision 2020 Operational Plan. These two pillars are oriented toward the social sector and are funded under recurrent expenditure. To a lesser extent, some of the programmes and projects also contribute to the other three pillars of the Operational Plan, which includes “Enabling Competitive Business”, “Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment”, and “Promoting Effective Government”.

Table 6.I shows the goals and pillars of Vision 2020.

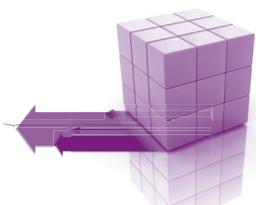


Table 6.I: Pillars and Goals of Vision 2020 Operational Plan 2007-2010.

	PILLARS		GOALS
1.	Developing Innovative People	1	The people of Trinidad and Tobago will be well known for excellence in innovation
		2	Trinidad and Tobago will have a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system
		3	A highly-skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce will stimulate innovation-driven growth and development.
		4	The richness of our diverse culture will serve as a powerful engine to inspire innovation and creativity.
2.	Nurturing A Caring Society	1	The foundation of Trinidad and Tobago will be strong families and strong communities
		2	Poverty will be significantly reduced
		3	All citizens will have access to adequate and affordable housing
		4	All citizens will be empowered to lead long, healthy lifestyles and have adequate access to an efficient health care delivery system.
		5	The HIV/AIDS Epidemic will be contained and care will be provided for those infected and affected.
		6	All citizens will have access to and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with our 'Sport for All' philosophy.
3	Enabling Competitive Business	1	Macroeconomic stability will be maintained.
		2	A business climate that attracts investors and encourages competitive businesses to start and grow will be created.
		3	Competitive businesses will transform Trinidad and Tobago into a diversified economy with exciting growth opportunities.
4	Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment	1	Our development efforts will be supported by modern physical infrastructure that embodies the highest standards of quality, aesthetics and functionality.
		2	Trinidad and Tobago will be an inter-connected, technologically advanced society with modern information and communication systems driving innovation, growth, and social progress.
		3	The utility sector (water, sewerage, and electricity) will be modern, customer oriented, and technologically enabled to provide efficient, cost effective, quality service to all citizens.
		4	The environment will be valued as a national asset and conserved for the benefit of future generations and the wider international community.
5	Promoting Effective Government	1	Our society and government will adhere to good governance, principles and practices
		2	Our Public Institutions will be high performance professional entities, effectively and efficiently meeting the needs of all their clients.
		3	Trinidad and Tobago will have modern, technologically advanced, legal, regulatory and enforcement systems.
		4	All citizens will be assured of fair and equal justice.
		5	Trinidad and Tobago will be a safe and secure place to live, visit, do business, and raise families.

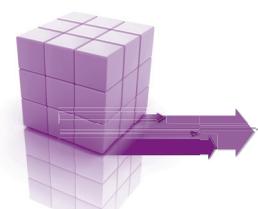


Table 6.II: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations and Estimated expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for Fiscal 2009, Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly

MINISTRY	ESTIMATES 2009	REVISED 2009	% OF BUDGETED ALLOCATION SPENT	
			2009	2008
Ministry of Social Development	\$2,593,860,497	\$2,522,643,600	97	92
Tobago House of Assembly	\$71,221,700	\$60,543,336	85	100
Ministry of Education	\$443,154,475	\$363,171,475	82	94
Ministry of Health	\$500,411,400	\$468,799,400	94	94
Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	\$1,177,905,000	\$1,030,414,034	87	99
Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs	\$317,517,918	\$321,554,500	101	114
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	\$200,001,750	\$144,650,310	72	102
Total	\$5,304,072,740	\$4,911,776,655	93	97

The past trends of core social sector Ministries utilising the majority of their budgeted allocation continued in fiscal 2009. However the percentage (%) of the budgeted allocation expended in fiscal 2009 by the Ministries declined in most instances as compared with 2008. Table 6.II shows a comparison of budgeted allocations and estimated expenditure on social programmes and initiatives of key social sector Ministries and the Social Services Division of the Tobago House of Assembly for fiscal 2009.

Table 6.III opposite shows the gender breakdown of selected programmes. A closer examination of the figures show that females outnumbered males in half of the programmes. Seven of the Critical Training Programmes have been highlighted in the table, of these only in Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE) did the number of males outnumber the number of females. The other programmes with males outnumbering females are the Student Support Services and Youth Facilities Development Programme.

Table 6.IV overleaf shows a comparison of the Recurrent Budgeted Allocation and the Estimated Expenditure for Fiscal 2009 for key social sector programmes. The Critical Training Programmes have been highlighted in the table.

Six programmes under Pillar 1 “Developing Innovative People” have spent 100 per cent of their budgeted allocation during fiscal 2009, however the same number of programmes spent less than their budgeted allocation. This is evident as 91 per cent of the total budgeted allocation was spent for fiscal 2009.

Under Pillar 2 “Nurturing a Caring Society” six programmes spent 100 per cent of their budgeted allocation during fiscal 2009. Two of these programmes are Critical Training Programmes. It should be noted that the Unemployment Relief Programme was the only programme that spent more than it was initially allocated due to additional budgeted allocations during the fiscal.

The two programmes under Pillar 3 “Enabling Competitive Business” spent approximately 50 per cent of their budgeted allocation during fiscal 2009. Under Pillar 4 “Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment” CEPEP and NSDP spent less than its total budgeted allocation, by 10 percent and 20 per cent respectively.

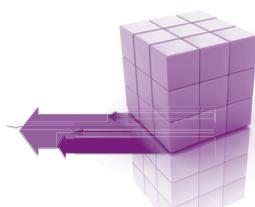


Table 6.III: Gender Breakdown of Beneficiaries

PROGRAMME TYPE	SOCIAL PROGRAMMES (CRITICAL TRAINING PROGRAMMES)	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	
Youth Programmes	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)* 1	503	698	1,201	
	District Youth Services1	841	944	1,785	
	Elite Athletes Assistance Programme 1	5	7	12	
	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) *2	21	659	680	
	Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)2	457	1, 105	1, 562	
	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE) (April –July 2009)	745	257	1,002	
	National Family Services (NFS)	15	2	17	
	Life Skills for Adolescents	4	24	28	
	Monifa				
	Cocorite				
	National Energy Skills Centre (NESC)1	247	82	329	
	On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)*	1,636	3,304	4,940	
	School Leadership Programme2	75	75	150	
	Primary school beneficiaries	6,745	6,961	13,706	
	Secondary school beneficiaries				
	Other Training Programmes	Student Support Services 2	7,606	5,658	13,264
		Primary school beneficiaries	28,050	25,892	53,934
Secondary school beneficiaries					
Persons with disabilities		1,020	711	1,781	
Tobago House of Assembly					
Golden Age Adolescent Partnership Programme/Long term Care of elderly		57	100	157	
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA) *		222	231	453	
Youth Entrepreneurial Success (YES) 2		56	89	145	
Youth Facilities Dev. Programme1		94	56	150	
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)*		1,197	2,200	3,397	
Adult Education Programme *		1,164	5,308	6,472	
Business Communication for Small Business		5	7	12	
Market Research		2	5	7	
Costing and Pricing		3	8	11	
Developing a business plan		2	6	8	
Manufacturing		1	1	2	
Mentoring Programme					
Community Safety and Enhancement Programme (CSEP) 1	271	759	1,030		
Entrepreneurial Drive2	23	43	66		
Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago (FETT)2	4	11	15		
Government Assisted Tertiary Education (GATE)1	23,076	10,677	33,753		
National Family Services (Fiscal 2009)					
Parent /Family Training	4	4	8		
Support for caregivers of children 0-3years		20	20		
National Oncology Home Care and Communication Support Project 2	6	24	30		
Rehabilitating Inmates through training and retraining (RITRP)	196	16	212		
Retraining Programme*	498	1,029	1,527		
Sensitisation Programme for Community with Person with Disabilities	4	21	25		
Violence Prevention Academy	45	55	100		

*Critical Training Programmes, 1 Beneficiaries for the period Oct 2008-Mar 2009, 2Beneficiaries for the period Oct2008- Jun 2009

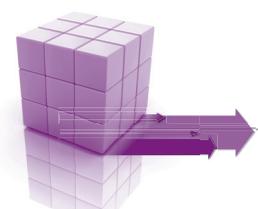
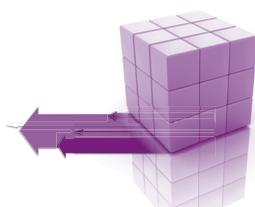


Table 6.IV: Comparison of Recurrent Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for Selected Programmes for Fiscal 2009

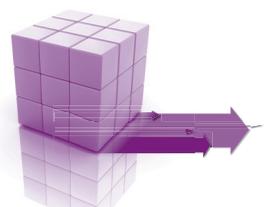
PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009	% OF BUDGETED ALLOCATION SPENT 2009
Pillar 1: Developing Innovative People			
* Adult Education Programme	\$8,500,000	\$8,171,000	96
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$23,686,000	\$17,216,000	73
Early Childhood Care and Education (Tobago)	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	100
Student Support Services	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	100
Student Support Services (Tobago)	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$633,500,000	\$633,500,000	100
*Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$50,000,000	\$40,000,000	80
*On the Job Training Programme	\$225,000,000	\$154,628,034	69
Terminal Malls	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	67
*Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$87,000,000	\$78,300,000	90
*Export Centres	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	100
Export Centres (Tobago)	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	100
Developing Innovative People Total	\$1,050,386,000	\$953,515,034	91
Pillar 2: Nurturing a Caring Society			
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000	100
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000	25
*Geriatric Adolescent Programme (GAPP)	\$16,450,000	\$16,000,000	97
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	\$426,000,000	\$442,000,000	104
School Nutrition Programme	\$215,200,000	\$215,200,000	100
School Feeding Programme (Tobago)	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	100
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary Schools)	\$31,763,880	\$17,812,880	56
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme - Secondary Schools	\$80,678,995	\$27,416,995	34
*Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	\$39,500,000	\$39,500,000	100
*Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$8,000,000	\$6,545,612	82
*Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$8,000,000	\$6,062,027	76
Disability Assistance Grant	\$292,000,000	\$292,000,000	100
*Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MuST)	\$80,000,000	\$70,000,000	88
*Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$3,000,000	\$2,700,000	90
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Grant)	\$1,645,000,000	\$1,635,000,000	99
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$275,000,000	\$245,000,000	89
*Retraining Programme	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	100
Nurturing a Caring Society Total	\$3,180,592,875	\$3,072,237,514	97

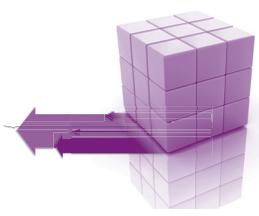


PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009	% OF BUDGETED ALLOCATION SPENT 2009
Pillar 3: Enabling Competitive Business			
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$40,999,110	\$20,999,110	51
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$6,000,000	\$2,800,000	47
Enabling Competitive Business Total	\$46,999,110	\$23,799,110	51
Pillar 4: Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment			
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CE-PEP)	\$330,000,000	\$300,000,000	91
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$200,000,000	\$160,000,000	80
Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment Total	\$530,000,000	\$460,000,000	87

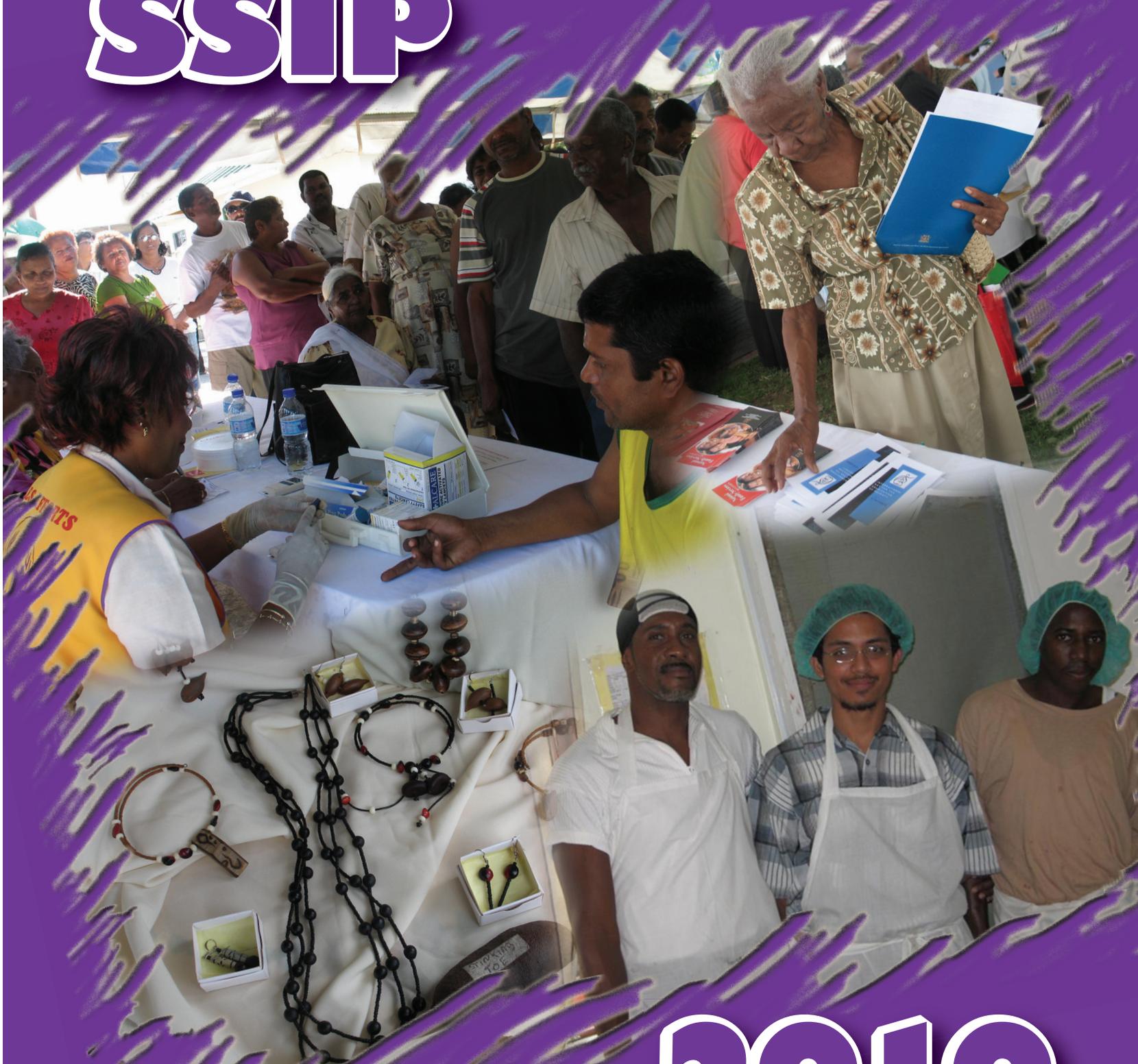
* Critical Training Programme

For the second year in a row the Review of Social Programmes/ Initiatives will be in tabular form for ease of reading and referencing. This year the intended impact of the programme is also included to highlight the outcomes of the programmes.





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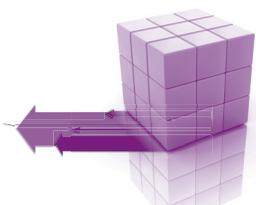
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PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

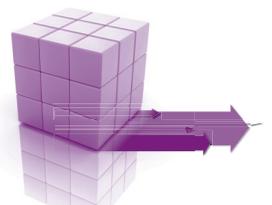


The vision of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is to facilitate the development of citizens with high levels of skills and knowledge, as well as the capacity for ongoing learning and skills acquisition. In the current global climate and the changing nature of work, the labour market and technology, as well as the increasing market regulation and competition, the Government continues to view the investment in people, institutions and infrastructure as critical to productivity, growth and sustainable development.

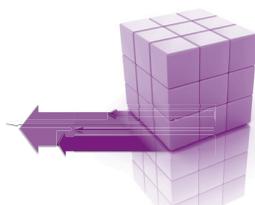
The Government is therefore committed to the provision of an education and training system that is seamless, relevant, flexible and dynamic and promotes a culture that emphasizes science, technology, research and entrepreneurship as impetus towards producing a workforce that is innovative, ingenious and adaptive to changing realities. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE), the Ministry of Education (MOE), and the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED), through their programming, support the Government in achieving these objectives.



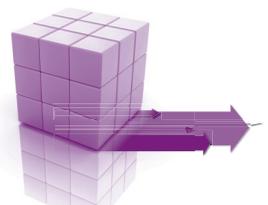
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
VISION 2020 GOAL -	Trinidad and Tobago will have a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system.				
Adult Education Programme	<p>The Adult Education Programme provides educational opportunities for adults and out-of-school young persons who have not graduated to further education.</p> <p>The Programme offers remedial education, introductory occupational courses, literacy programmes, family life education and leisure time programmes.</p> <p>The Programme also allows participants to develop skills that can increase their employability, entrepreneurship and enable them to make meaningful contributions to the development of society.</p>	MOE	Nationals aged 15 years and over	<p>For Fiscal 2009, 6,472 persons have benefitted from the programme.</p> <p>Of these:</p> <p>1,164 were males</p> <p>5,308 were females</p>	The promotion of lifelong learning among citizens of T&T.
School Leadership Programme	<p>The School Leadership Programme (previously known as the Peace Promotion Programme) had its genesis in the need to address the growing trend of violence and indiscipline in schools.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Programme is to create a peaceful nation, by engendering a culture of peace in the individual, community and the society at large.</p>	MOE	<p>The Programme is designed to assist:</p> <p>Students</p> <p>Parents</p> <p>Teaching staff</p> <p>Communities</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, 13,856 persons benefitted from the programme.</p> <p>The breakdown is as follows:</p> <p>13,706 secondary school students.</p> <p>Of these 6,745 were male and 6,961 were female.</p> <p>150 primary school children. Of these 75 were male and 75 were female.</p> <p>Other achievements include:</p> <p>124 workshops were completed with both primary and secondary school students.</p> <p>5 workshops were completed with teachers.</p>	A reduction in school violence and indiscipline.



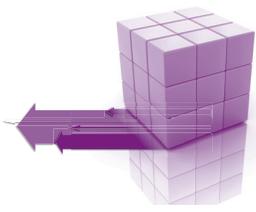
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Violence Prevention Academy	The Violence Prevention Academy is an initiative of the School Leadership Programme and was initiated on 17, September 2008. It was established to provide training to school-based officers and school administrators to develop comprehensive integrated and evidence-based violence prevention plans tailored to the specific needs of participating schools.	MOE	Teachers and secondary school students from all educational districts.	For the period April to June 2009, 100 teachers benefited from the programme. Of these 45 were males and 55 were females. One (1) workshop was conducted with 25 schools under the Violence Prevention Academy.	A reduction in school violence and indiscipline.
Student Support Services	The Student Support Services Division (SSSD) comprises of the unification of the former Central Guidance Unit, the Special Education Unit and a School Social Work component at the Primary School level. The Programme aims to provide ongoing support for all students to be able to maximise their learning potential, do well academically, achieve their capabilities and develop holistically. The Programme seeks to provide support to students through timely Academic, Personal/Social and Career Guidance, as well as counselling in selected Primary and Secondary Schools. It further provides social work services for students with psychosocial and behavioural difficulties at selected primary schools. It attempts to increase student success providing specialised services for students with moderate and severe educational needs as well as mainstreaming students with Special Educational needs in each Educational District.	MOE	Students at the Primary and Secondary School level	For the period October 2008 to June 2009, a total of 74,077 persons benefitted from the programme. The breakdown is as follows: 53,934 secondary school students aged 12 – 18 years (28,050 males and 25,892 females) 13,264 primary school students aged 5 – 11 years (7,606 males and 5,658 females) 4,146 parents 1,781 persons with disabilities (1,070 males and 711 females) 952 teachers	Increase in the number of students diagnosed, assessed and remedial activities undertaken.



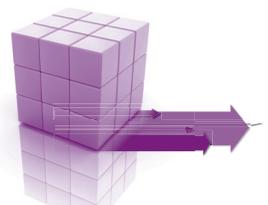
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses (GATE)	<p>The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Programme (GATE) is managed by the Funding and Grants Administration Unit of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education.</p> <p>The Programme seeks to provide affordable tertiary education to all qualified citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. Persons benefiting from the programme are expected to provide a period of national service linked to the value of the grant. Widening the access to tertiary education facilitates the development of human capital, supports the economic development of the country and promotes social equity.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The Programme provides funding for 100% of tuition fees for undergraduate level programmes and 50% funding for post-graduate level programmes at public, pre-approved private and regional Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs).</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009, a total of 33,753 persons benefited from the programme. This included a total of 23,076 females and 10,677 males.</p> <p>For fiscal 2009, GATE assessed graduate employment to explore the relationship between tertiary education and employment in Trinidad and Tobago, as well as the type of programme pursued and graduate employment.</p>	<p>Increased participation in tertiary education.</p> <p>Widened access to tertiary education.</p> <p>Increased human capital in the country.</p>
The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)	<p>The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) was established in October 2006 to provide financial assistance to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing tertiary education and thereby increase the national participatory rate in tertiary education to 45% by 2010. The programme offers a low interest loan facility accessible at local commercial banking institutions to qualified part-time / full-time, employed / unemployed students. The programme covers tertiary expenses such as tuition, accommodation, airfare / transportation costs and books.</p> <p>The programme seeks to develop a well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens and facilitates the upskilling of the labour force.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The programme seeks to develop a well educated, qualified cadre of citizens within identified areas of national development by offering additional funding to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago less than 50 years of age who have been accepted and are enrolled in a tertiary level programme in Trinidad and Tobago or within CARICOM.</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, 1,562 persons were successful in achieving financial support under the HELP Programme.</p> <p>457 males 1105 females</p> <p>All loans are expected to be processed within a four to six week timeframe as stipulated in the policy guidelines. However, the demand for loans has decreased by approximately 3% since the corresponding period in 2007. Overall, however, there was a 3% increase in the number of males accessing the facility.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, a total of 2,291 persons accessed and secured loans under the programme.</p>	<p>Increased participation in tertiary education.</p> <p>Widened access to tertiary education.</p> <p>Increased human capital in the country.</p>



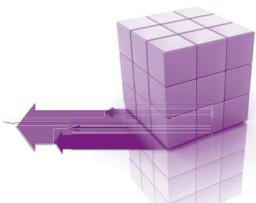
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)</p>	<p>The HYPE Programme, which is under the administration of the Metal Industries Company (MIC) and is merged to the National Skills Development Programme (NSDP), provides training in construction skills and remedial training for young persons.</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>Young persons between the ages of 17 - 25 years.</p>	<p>For fiscal 2008/2009 900 trainees were expected to be trained under the HYPE programme; of these 755 males were targeted and 145 females. For the period April 2009 to July 2009, 1,002 persons have been trained; of these 745 have been male and 257 female. Six (6) hearing impaired males were also among the trainees and three (3) inmates of the Youth Training Centre.</p> <p>For this period the Guidance and Counselling Units and the Job Placement Unit were expanded. Greater emphasis was also placed on "Project Based Learning" as graduates competencies were strengthened to ensure their readiness for work.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008/2009, construction, upgrade and outfitting of the Government Vocation Centre (GVC) in Point Fortin were undertaken. A trainees' tracer study was also introduced as a new aspect of the programme.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, 812 persons benefited from the programme - 693 males and 119 females.</p>	<p>Improvement in the quantity and quality of the labour force in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>More skilled and competent labour force.</p>



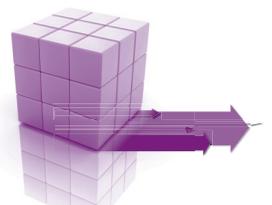
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
National Energy Skills Centre (NESC)	<p>The objectives of the Programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide industry relevant skills training across Trinidad and Tobago. To develop programmes leading to sustainable (long term) employment. To increase transferability of qualifications in order to facilitate employment options for trainees. To fill gaps in industry with respect to specific skill shortages. 	MSTTE	Persons interested in technical / technological skills training for a career in the energy and industrial sector.	<p>For the period January to March 2009, there were 329 new trainees in skills training – 247 males and 82 females.</p> <p>For fiscal 2009, programmes have been expanded and improved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrumentation Apprenticeship Training began in 2009 The Air-conditioning and Refrigeration programme began in November 2008. <p>For fiscal 2008, a total of 1,959 persons benefited from the Skills Training programme and 4,902 from Computer Literacy; for an overall total of 6,861 persons benefiting from programming at NESC of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,298 females 3,563 males <p>In fiscal 2008 training commenced at the Stc. Madeline Centre and an additional apprenticeship programme was added to the Heavy Equipment Technical (HET) and Automotive Services Technician (AST) Apprenticeship programmes, which began in 2007.</p>	Number of trained persons in technical vocational skills to meet industry specific demands in the country will increase.



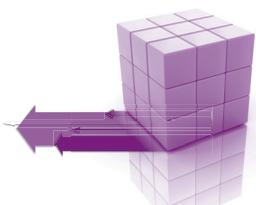
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)	<p>The OJT Programme is a measure intended to assist both the Government in attaining sustainable development and full employment, and in improving the standard of living of the country's young people.</p> <p>The programme facilitates structured work-based training by engaging employers in providing the nation's youth with opportunities to develop relevant skills over a period of at least six months. Trainees are paid a stipend of no less than the minimum wage, the cost of which is borne jointly by the employer and Government.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The OJT Programme is designed to provide young persons who are graduates of secondary and technical/vocational tertiary institutions aged 16-35 with work-based experience to develop the necessary skills and attitudes for their entry or re-entry into the world of work</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to May 2009, a total of 4,940 persons benefited from the programme of these 1,636 were male 3,304 were female</p> <p>Life Skills Training was provided for 2,148 Trainees in Tobago and Central Trinidad.</p> <p>During this period, individualised sessions with Training Providers were introduced. The objective was to improve training delivery and administration, assess their levels of satisfaction with the programme and enhance their understanding of the operations of the programme.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, a total of 9,439 persons benefited from the programme; 3,480 males and 5,959 females.</p> <p>A new centre was established in St. Augustine. During this period, there was also increased registration and certification of trainees on the TT-NVQ programme and an increased accordance of Life Skills training for OJT trainees.</p>	<p>Increased number of trained persons for the working environment Reduction in unemployment A knowledgeable workforce to stimulate growth and development</p>



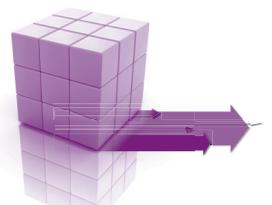
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)</p>	<p>YTEPP provides training in career enhancement services inclusive of numeracy and literacy skills, vocational skills training and entrepreneurial and attitudinal training. The main objective of the Programme is to enhance employability and self-employment prospects of the youth population by providing a high quality, cost effective programme. The objectives of the Programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training for 7,000 young persons annually. Provide job placement for graduates. Provide Micro Entrepreneurship Training with the view of 150 businesses start ups annually by graduates. Provide training for "at risk," socially displaced youth. 	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>The programme offers training to persons 15 years and over who are out of school and unemployed.</p>	<p>For the period September 2008 to March 2009, a total of 3,397 persons benefited from the programme, of these 1,197 were male and 2,200 were female. For the period May to October 2009, (Cycle 33), 3,256 persons are being trained: 1,151 males and 2,105 females.</p> <p>New initiatives to be introduced for the 2009 period include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment of two (2) Family Services Labs in the North and South region. Level I courses in Interior Decorating, Customer Service and Bartending and Level II courses in Beauty Culture were introduced. Two (2) new part-time Training Centres (Point Fortin and El Dorado) and two (2) new full-time Centres (La Brea and Couva) were introduced. <p>This period also saw a National Culinary Arts Competition among Culinary Arts trainees and a Newsletter Competition for trainees pursuing Computer Literacy courses.</p> <p>The programme also conducted a National Baseline Survey on youth in micro enterprise in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, a total of 9,377 persons benefited from the YTEPP programme. 3,361 males 6,016 females</p> <p>During this period a new centre was established in Petit Bourg – the Petit Bourg Training and Enterprise Academy. The YTEPP Future Leaders Programme was also introduced as a new aspect of programming. This programme created leaders in each centre who were provided with extensive leadership training and who impacted positively on the student body. A number of other initiatives were also introduced during fiscal 2008. Under the YTEPP programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An 18-hour Computer Literacy course for eligible trainees was established. Counselling services in the full-time centres were re-established. This service provided trainees with access to a professional counsellor who assisted them in resolving many psychosocial and other career guidance issues. The counsellors also served trainees from the part-time centres. The Public Speaking Competition was intensified within the regions (North, South and Tobago). This competition increased active involvement in the programme and built self-confidence among the trainees. An expanded option for entrepreneurship was provided to all trainees through Entrepreneurial Development Seminars. Support Services such as day care services were provided for trainees in the Valencia Centre. A Family Services Lab for practical training Patient Care Assistance & Child Care Attendance was opened in the South region. 	<p>Number of trained young persons in various vocational skills, as well as career enhancement and micro-entrepreneurial skills in the country will increase.</p>



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Early Childhood Care and Education Programme	The Early Childhood Care and Education Programme (ECCE) was formulated to provide a wide range of programmes aimed at physical, cognitive and social development of children and focuses on preventing the emergence of future problems. It promotes greater sense of self confidence, assist in lowering repetition and drop-out rates and prevents stunted cognitive development.	THA	Children aged 0- 5years who have learning disabilities and their families.	Approximately one- hundred and fifty (150) children benefitted from this programme in its three (3) centres. In addition, the programme co-facilitated the Para-educator Training Programme with Medgar Evers University , USA. It partnered with Personnel employed within the Child and Adolescent Health Service (Tobago Regional Health Authority) in undertaking assessment of children who have language and communication difficulties and are in need of Speech and Language Therapy.	To provide psychosocial support to children by responding to their critical needs (especially those with developmental delays). This is with a view of empowering them to maximising their chances of reaching their respective milestones.
VISION 2020 GOAL	A highly-skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce will stimulate innovation-driven growth and development.				
Business Communication for Small Businesses	The programme has served to initiate various training activities in differing sectors that allows for the development of successful entrepreneurs and a thriving SME sector	MLSMED	Entrepreneurs	In various fields training has been conducted. These include: Market Research- Seven (7) females and five (5) males Costing and Pricing- Five (5) females and two (2) males Developing a business plan- Eight (8) females and three (3) males Marketing- Six (6) females and two (2) males Mentoring Programme- One (1) female and one (1) male	This will serve to build a comprehensive technical and vocational education and training system.
Entrepreneurial Stimulation Drive	This programme looks at the details of running a small business. The programme attempts to build the ability of the individual to successfully approach the daily functions as a Small Business entrepreneur.	MLSMED	Entrepreneurs	The programme benefitted sixty six (66) persons for the period October 2008 to June 2009 . Of the total forty three (43) females and twenty three (23) males.	Entrepreneurs will be equipped with the skills to operate effectively lending to a thriving SME sector. The population is expected to receive the benefits of increased options available to them.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago (FETT) Membership Training	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provision of the specialised training and capacity building support necessary for the success of SME members of the fashion industry; 2) To make the Association more attractive to new members; 3) Provision of exposure nationally and regionally to SMEs through appearances in fashion events; 4) To facilitate improved access of financial support to the SMEs of the sector 	MLSMED	Persons attending FETT meetings	<p>For the period beginning October 2008 and ending June 2009 there were fifteen (15) participants in this programme. This constituted eleven (11) females and four (4) males. The programme has now embarked on a membership drive to attempt to build its clientele and disseminate the information on the initiatives being offered.</p>	<p>The opportunities that are created through this measure are expected to create the demand for new Entrepreneurs within the same sector and subsidiary industries.</p>
Youth Entrepreneurial Success (YES) Programme	<p>The objectives of this initiative are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Allow for the opportunities of entrepreneurship to be available to the youths of the nation through the setting up of Small and Micro enterprise; 2) Address the cultural and thinking patterns of the individual to provide for a better focus on entrepreneurship 3) Provide the support structure for the creation of successful entrepreneurs 	MLSMED	Youth aged 18 to 30 years	<p>The YES Programme benefitted one hundred and forty five (145) persons during the period October 2008 till June 2009. The beneficiaries were comprised eighty nine (89) females and fifty six (56) males. The Programme continues to provide entrepreneurial training to new and potential young business owners.</p>	<p>Reductions in the numbers of youth in crime and poverty are expected, while at the same time increasing the productivity of the country.</p>



PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

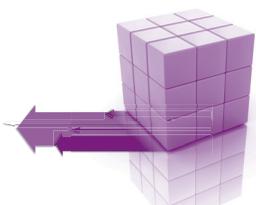


The family and the community are the primary change agents through which transformation and economic advancements occur within society. Pillar 2: Nurturing a Caring Society, is based on the hope that the situation of the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged would be improved and maintained.

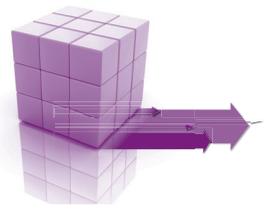
A nurturing society is one in which its members are healthy and active and is based on inclusion, results in harmony, sustainability, development and networking. Widespread in its embrace, this pillar mandates that Ministries deliver comprehensive social and public sector plans to achieve these objectives.

Within these plans, the basic needs of society are addressed with emphasis on social cohesion, reduction in poverty, an increase in health and healthy lifestyle and a decrease in the problems leading to and creating social risk and vulnerability.

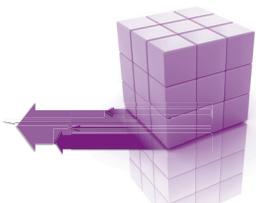
Vision 2020 is concerned with the development of society and the economy as a whole. While many programmes have been developed to deal with it, one must always remember that it is the state's plan to attempt to enhance the institutions of the society. While many Ministries will be involved there are two which will take the lead, the Ministry of Culture, Community and Gender Affairs and the Ministry of Social Development.



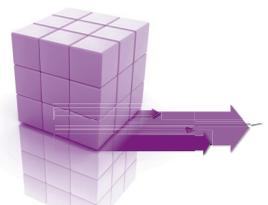
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
VISION 2020 GOAL	The foundation of Trinidad and Tobago will be strong families and strong communities.				
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	This programme sensitises young adults to the ageing process and prepares them, through training and field visitation, to develop practical skills in geriatric care. The graduates are placed with elderly persons through GAPP regional offices to provide geriatric care.	MCDCGA	The programme targets young persons aged 17-25 years and 18-30 for Practicum Component.	During October 2008 to July 2009, twenty-one (21) males and six hundred and fifty-nine (659) females graduated from GAPP. 400 graduates per month were engaged by MCDCGA to provide care giving service to the elderly. GAPP partnered with the Life Skills Training Programme, Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) to conduct life skills training for beneficiaries. GAPP has introduced quarterly evaluations on GAPP caregivers to gauge their impact within this fiscal.	There will be an increase in the number of older persons who are provided geriatric care through a GAPP graduate.
Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)	This programme provides a platform for learning and mentoring, which forms a link between skilled, retired persons who provide support services and mentor young persons at the community level.	MCDCGA	Youth: Young persons between the ages of 12-16 in difficult circumstances; Students identified by their schools as most likely to benefit from the programme; Youth identified by community groups and the community police; Retirees.	During the period October 2008 to June 2009, 170 males and 150 females have benefited, which is a total of 320. Centres in Belmont, Laventille, Valencia, La Horquetta and Couva. A Spanish Language Programme was introduced at the La Horquetta RAPP Centre through an NGO.	An increase of the number of young persons who benefit from link with skilled retired persons.
The Differently-abled Sustainable Programme	This programme attempts to provide equal opportunities to the differently-abled. The programme seeks to sensitise the various stakeholders, most importantly employers, on the opportunities that should be available to all persons. Sensitisation plays a key role in the structure of the programme as there will be the need for focus on some measures to easily incorporate these persons into the working world.	MSLMED	Differently-abled persons 15-64	For the period October 2008- June 2009 there were twenty (20) beneficiaries of this programme. Further, there was a sensitisation seminar in 2009, titled: "Integration of Differently-abled persons into the Labour Market." This was presented to Human Resource Professionals in the private and public sectors. The CDs on services being offered by the National Employment Service (NES) has been made available to all outreach centres. The Outreach Registration Programme was launched in La Brea and environs. The programme registers the person for employment, provides training for the purposes of retooling and skills development.	It is expected that organisations will have the necessary structures in place to give all persons and equal opportunity in the workplace. It is envisioned that there will be more differently-abled persons in the world of work, while at the same time the workplace must be more conducive to differently-abled persons.



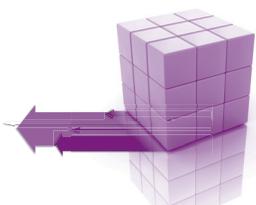
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	<p>The NSDP was established in March 2002 as a national social intervention strategy designed to meet the need for basic amenities in vulnerable communities by providing/ upgrading electricity, water and multi-purpose social and recreational facilities. The programme also supplies house wiring services to people who are unable to afford the cost of wiring their own homes. Three agencies execute the programme on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago: (i) the Water and Sewerage Authority; (2) Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission and (iii) the National Commission for Self Help.</p>	MPU	<p>The programme targets low income groups and deprived communities. Individuals, community leaders and managers of CBOs are eligible to apply and must be prepared to provide evidence that the individual or community is unable to afford the service.</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009 a total of 26,216 persons benefited from the water component of the NSDP – 24,131 from October 2008 to March 2009 and 2,085 from April to June 2009.</p> <p>A total of 85 pipeline projects were completed for the period – 64 from October to March and 21 from April to June.</p> <p>Under the electrification component, a total of 86 projects were completed – 75 during October 2008 to March 2009 and 11 from April to June 2009.</p> <p>The house wiring component saw 584 projects being completed during the period – 378 from October 2008 to March 2009 and 206 from April to June 2009. Overall the NSDP recorded a beneficiary total of 29,482 for the period under review.</p>	<p>Increasing the water supply in areas where the current water supply is less than 84 hours per week or non-existent.</p> <p>Improved street lighting facilities and electricity services to households or communities and the provision of flood lights to multi-purpose social and recreational areas.</p>
Adolescent Mothers Programme	<p>This programme is a collaborative effort between MSD and the Child Welfare League and provides for the provision of remedial and development services for pregnant teenagers, adolescent mothers and their infants.</p> <p>The programme components include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Personal development · Health and family life education · Individual and group counselling · Skills training · Sessions for parents and partners of the participants and · Outreach to young men <p>The main referral agencies for the Programme continue to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Ministry of Education-Student Support Services Ministry of National Security- Family Court 	MSD	<p>Pre and post natal teenagers/ adolescents and their young children.</p>	<p>As at July 2009, fifty-eight (58) adolescents and their infants were benefiting from the programme. This is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Pregnant Teens- 14 · Teen mothers-22 · Infants of trainees-22 <p>Approximately eleven (11) trainees left the programme to seek job opportunities, attend evening classes or had disciplinary issues.</p> <p>Achievements included:</p> <p>Academics/ Vocational Skills- Out of eighteen (18) trainees registered for the Post Primary Examination in June 2009, fifteen (15) wrote the examinations.</p> <p>Health and Family Life- In July 2009, a one day Sexuality Forum was held, entitled "Risky Sexual Behaviour, HIV/AIDS", for all trainees of the programme.</p> <p>Home visits- Nine (9) home visits to trainees to motivate them to attend the programme and reduce the possibility of drop-outs.</p> <p>Counselling Services- Two (2) trainees and their families benefited from ongoing counselling sessions.</p>	<p>To decrease the number and frequency of teenage pregnancy in communities and to break the cycle of inter-generational poverty related to teenage pregnancy.</p>



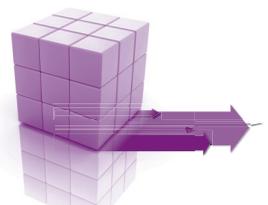
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Adoption Programme	<p>The Adoption Unit is located within the Social Welfare Division and is governed by the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet all physical needs of children in care To provide an efficient service to all clients of the Unit To perform casework investigations for local and international agencies on children and family issues. <p>The Adoption Unit in collaboration with the Social Welfare Division and/or other social workers, are responsible for monitoring the welfare of children placed into homes for care or placed with adoptive parents.</p>	MSD	Men, Women, Children	<p>In fiscal 2009, a total of sixty-four (64) adults i.e. 28 males and 36 females accessed the services provided by the Adoption Unit. Some of these became adoptive parents while others a still on the waiting list.</p> <p>Twenty-four (24) children comprising 12 boys and 12 girls were placed with adoptive parents over this period.</p> <p>Other achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 radio programmes on adoption services were conducted in October and November 2008 Continued outreach activities to educate the public on adoption were carried out The distribution of approximately eighty-five (85) DVDs on 'Adoption is an Option' was completed in 2008 A television programme was aired in February 2009 An Adopter's Support Group meeting was held in May 2009 which brought together adopters in an informal and educational way. Approximately 60 persons attended this session. 	<p>A reduction in the number of: abortions; neglected, abused and abandoned children; and the number of children living on the streets.</p> <p>It is expected that all children will be integrated into family life and the community; and will lead healthy and well functioning lifestyles that will enable them to contribute positively to society.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Community Mediation Programme	The following initiatives of the Community Mediation Programme were undertaken in fiscal 2009:	MSD			
Combating Youth Violence through Literacy (New Initiative)	<p>The programme involved classes for students between the ages of eight and thirteen with literacy challenges.</p> <p>It is intended to give them more personalised and focused opportunity to improve their literacy skills.</p> <p>Classes will be conducted daily during the July/ August school vacation period.</p>	MSD	Children between the ages of 8-13 with communication difficulties caused by an inability to read or write.	<p>This programme was launched on 6th July 2009 in St. Barbs, Laventille as a pilot project.</p> <p>Over the period 35 campers participated in the camp, Monday to Friday during the hours 9:30 am to 2:00 pm.</p> <p>Campers were exposed to the After the Bell' reading programme which came highly recommended by the Centre of Excellence for Teacher Training (CETT), Ministry of Education. This included Student Workbooks, Reading Skill Cards, Fluency cards and Phonics Reproducible for grades 1-5 and Grammar, Usage and Mechanics Reproducible for grades 6-8.</p> <p>An evaluation of the pilot project is expected to take place in September 2009.</p>	<p>It is expected that participant's ability to read and write will be greatly improved, leading to a positive change in their attitude as they begin to discover the art of effective communication.</p> <p>Beneficiaries would be exposed to other ideas and interests through reading and associations with other persons.</p> <p>It is intended that these new interests would translate into a reduction in the number of violent incidents among our youth.</p>



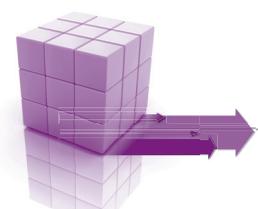
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Community Mediation's Storytelling Caravan	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitise people of the various strategies used to manage conflict To help youth develop their own legitimate methods of constructive conflict resolution and identify circumstances in which these approaches can be applied To increase public awareness of the concept of mediation, the mediation process and its related benefits To promote a culture of healing and peace in communities throughout the country 	MSD	Targeted beneficiaries include children between 8-18 years of age.	<p>The 2008/2009 Storytelling Caravan was launched on 22 November, 2008 and completed visits to Carapichaima, South Oropouche, Mathura and St. Barbs in March 2009.</p> <p>The Caravan consists of three (3) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Competition where individuals between the ages of 7 and 18, throughout the country submit pieces under the theme "Talk it out, Not fight it out," in various categories. The pieces submitted are featured in the Community Mediation Storytelling Caravan and exhibited to communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The Caravan also incorporates an outreach event in the communities visited. This involves the use of drama and/or puppetry as well as strategies to further build public awareness of mediation and its related benefits. 	<p>The anticipated benefits to be derived from this initiative is to increase the awareness of mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism and the services offered by the community mediation centres located throughout Trinidad.</p> <p>It is hoped that this initiative will result in a 10% increase in clientele under the age of 18 years at all the community mediation centres for the twelve (12) months following the launch of this activity. The information is collected via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interviews at sites where roving caravan to determine what has been learnt about conflict resolution and mediation Questioning clients how they learnt about the service at the point of intake. By monitoring the number of clients served, 18 years and under at the centres in the ensuing twelve (12) months. By creating a mechanism with the Ministry of Education that would report on changes in the pattern of behaviour, particularly with regard to conflict resolution among those schools that participate in the initiative. By monitoring the increase in clientele from those communities that were visited by the caravan.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Parental Support Groups	<p>Primary Objectives: To provide a mechanism to enhance the capacity of parents to better manage difficult child relations To improve familial relations</p>	MSD	Parents and children	<p>As at March 2009, sixteen (16) Parenting Support meetings were held: Three (3) in Pt. Fortin Five (5) in Port of Spain Five (5) in La Horquetta Three (3) in Cunupia Three (3) joint workshops for all the groups were also held and focused on tools to enhance parenting skills. Approximately fifty (50) parents attended the workshops.</p> <p>These groups engage in activities related specifically to parenting and conflict issues in the family. While Social Workers facilitate the activities, parents play an integral role in the identification of the issues and the management of the group.</p>	It is envisaged that these groups will eventually become self sustaining but will receive technical support from the Mediation Services Division as required.
Couva Social Services Centre	<p>Its overarching mandate is to provide a package of integrated social services to the residents of the Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Region. The centre provides: Case conferencing and small group counselling Developing integrated community programmes Training in basic and advanced computer literacy Decentralised social services for residents of the Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Region.</p>	MSD	Communities in the Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Region	<p>During 3rd – 14th August 2009 the Centre hosted its Annual Vacation Camp.</p> <p>The aim of the Camp was to provide a series of educational activities for teenagers of clients of the Centre whose ages range eleven (11) – seventeen (17). For the period, twenty-four (24) teenagers benefitted from the Camp.</p> <p>A tour was also held for the participants to the Pitch Lake, Point Lisas Industrial Estate and the San Fernando Hill.</p>	Communities in the Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo Region will have access to basic social services, leading to an overall improvement in their quality of life.
Criminal Injuries Compensation Programme	<p>The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was set up to provide a simple, effective, equitable and humane means whereby a victim of crime can obtain compensation for injuries suffered. Some of the crimes include murder, manslaughter, wounding with intent, inflicting injury without a weapon and using a drug with intent to commit an offence.</p>	MSD	Persons who are physically or mentally injured as a direct result of crime, a dependant of a deceased victim, the parent / guardian of an infant of a deceased victim, the person with whom a mentally ill dependant resides and/or the person responsible for the care and maintenance of the victim.	<p>During the period October 2008 - July 2009, a total of twenty-nine (29) applications were submitted for compensation.</p> <p>Out of this figure, nineteen (19) clients were awarded payments amounting to \$351,500.00</p>	This initiative makes provision for redress for victims/ families of victims of crime. It is expected that victims/ families of victims of crime will continue to lead an acceptable quality of life and be less susceptible to becoming poor or disadvantaged.



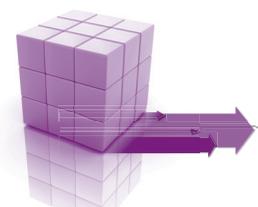
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Disability Affairs Unit	<p>The Disability Unit was established to address the needs of persons with disabilities, in particular, for their full inclusion in regular, everyday activities.</p> <p>A major focus of this unit is to undertake on going research in all areas of disabilities that impact upon the lives of Persons with disabilities. The Unit provided a frame work for the planning of programmes, services and activities for both physically and mentally disabled.</p> <p>The following initiatives were undertaken in fiscal 2009; as detailed below.</p>	MSD	Persons with Disabilities	<p>The Disability Unit purchased wheel-chairs, commodes, walkers, canes and crutches were distributed to approximately forty (40) persons.</p> <p>It hosted a Sports and Family Day and provided skills in computer and life skills to 23 students.</p>	<p>The provision of an environment for the disabled to acquire skills training</p>
Access T&T- A guide to Recreational Services and Facilities for Persons with Disabilities	<p>This book is an initiative designed to increase awareness and participation among the disabled community.</p> <p>It will act as a guide and provide a wealth of practical and relevant information on accessible places in Trinidad and Tobago that provide entertainment and recreation.</p> <p>It will include categories such as hotels and guest houses; sporting and recreational facilities; shopping malls and entertainment centres and restaurants.</p>	MSD	Persons of all ages living with disabilities, their families and the public.	<p>As at July 2009: All information on accessible recreational places in Trinidad were collected</p> <p>90% of photos for the book have been taken</p> <p>90% completion of the design and layout of the book</p> <p>The expected date of completion is September 2009.</p>	<p>To increase awareness regarding accessible places of recreation for persons with disabilities.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Commemoration of International Day of Persons with Disabilities	<p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote awareness and understanding of disability issues and to mobilise support for the rights and well-being of persons with disabilities It also seeks to increase awareness of gains resulting from the integration of persons with disabilities in every aspect of society. 	MSD	Persons with Disabilities, NGOs and the public.	<p>The International Day of Persons with Disabilities is observed annually on December 3rd as proclaimed by the United Nations.</p> <p>The 2008 theme was "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Dignity and justice for all of us" selected by the United Nations to promote the Convention, and to lobby for ratification by Member States</p> <p>The theme of the Day was based on the goal of full and equal enjoyment of human rights and participation in society by persons with disabilities.</p> <p>In fiscal 2009 funds in the sum of TTD 390,592 were disbursed to thirty-one (31) organisations to facilitate their participation in Disability Awareness Week.</p>	To strengthen our commitment to the realisation of universal human rights for all, including the rights of persons with disabilities.
Disability Assistance Fund	The Disability Assistance Fund was established to enable disability related NGOs and individual persons with disabilities to pursue activities aimed at their inclusion in all aspects of life.	MSD	Persons with Disabilities, and NGOs	During October 2008 to July 2009, \$65,802.00 was distributed to 7 NGOs and 2 individuals.	Organisations will have the financial resources necessary to effectively deliver their services to their clients. Persons living with disabilities will have resources available to lead a better quality of life.
Disability Information Desk	The Information Desk in the Disability Affairs Unit will provide persons with disabilities as well as the general public with information on the services provided by governmental and non governmental organisations for persons with disabilities.	MSD	Persons with Disabilities and the general public	As at July 2009, the Disability Affairs Unit received thirty seven (37) questionnaires from nongovernmental organisations and nine (9) questionnaires from the Government and will soon commence the recruitment process for the staff members to manage the Desk.	To improve access to products and services available to persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago.



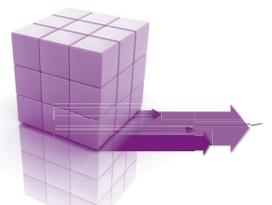
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Personal Assistants Training Programme (PATP)	This initiative is a collaboration between SERVOL and the Ministry of Social Development. It aims at providing a group of trained attendants who would offer support services to persons with disabilities and to enable persons with disabilities to enjoy a greater degree of autonomy and independent living.	MSD	Participants of the programme and persons with disabilities who were cared for.	Training commenced in September, 2005. The main objective of the PATP is to train individuals in providing attendant care for persons with disabilities. The training is comprised of formal classroom studies for duration of 3 months as well as on practical on the job training for duration of 3 months. A job placement component of the programme is currently being considered. Total graduates of the programme: Apr 08 – Jun 09 = 32 Jan 07 – Mar 08 = 30 Sept 05 – Dec 06 = 32	Participant will be suitably trained to treat with persons with disabilities in a humane manner. Persons living with disabilities will be able to live and independent lifestyle.
Policy Workshops	These Workshops were proposed to sensitise, remind and encourage the various stakeholders of their respective and critical roles in promoting a barrier-free environment to persons with disabilities.	MSD	Government agencies and other stakeholders responsible for implementing and enforcing the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities	In order to sustain momentum and implementation levels of the Policy, during 2008/2009 another series of Policy Progress Workshops were conducted. The Policy Progress Workshops were reduced to two (2) workshops in 2009 as opposed to four (4) in the previous years. An additional third workshop in the area of research and information gathering will be conducted. Total participants at workshops were: Fiscal 2008/09 = 127 Fiscal 2007/08 = 251 Fiscal 2006/07 = 248 Fiscal 2005/06 = 67	Society will be sensitised, motivated and reminded of their respective and critical roles in promoting a barrier-free environment to persons with disabilities.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Public Awareness Campaign on National Policy on Persons with Disabilities	<p>Overall Objectives of the Initiative:</p> <p>Objective #1: To disseminate copies of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities to implementing agencies.</p> <p>Objective #2: To produce and deliver, printed and electronic messages for the national public pertaining to the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities</p> <p>Objective #3: To raise the level of public awareness regarding the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities and its implications for both implementing agencies and the national public</p>	MSD	General Public	<p>The public awareness campaign 2008/2009 comprised of a number of initiatives. These initiatives included newspaper, television and radio advertisements and the distribution of Access newsletter.</p> <p>Newsletters were published and distributed for the months of Dec 08', March 09' and June 09'. 500 newsletters were printed each quarter.</p> <p>5 newspaper articles were published during the month of December 08' in the 3 daily newspapers.</p> <p>6 radio ads highlighting the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities were aired between June- July 09' on 23 radio stations.</p> <p>2 one minute television ads were aired during the month of June 09' on 5 stations. One 5 minute feature was aired on CNMG and TV6 on Access to the Built Physical Environment for Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>Three (3) 45 sec television ads were produced by CNMG highlighting challenges faced by persons with disabilities on a day to day basis.</p> <p>11 videos aimed at teaching sign language on television were produced and aired during the months of May and June 09' on Gayelle and CNMG.</p>	<p>Increased public awareness about the Policy would educate the national population as to requirements of the Policy and therefore enhance advocacy efforts to create an inclusive environment for persons living with disabilities.</p>
Sensitisation Programme for Communicating with Persons with Disabilities	<p>The purpose of this initiative was to increase awareness, and to improve communication between the non-disabled community and persons with disabilities through interactive, practical and informative sessions.</p>	MSD	Staff of the Ministry of Social Development and the public	<p>In 2008/2009, two (2) sensitisation sessions were conducted primarily for staff of the Ministry of Social Development. These sessions were well received by participants (97%) supporting. The participants consisted of four (4) men and twenty-one (21) women.</p>	<p>The staff of the Ministry of Social Development will be able to communicate effectively with its clients and persons from the general public who are living with disabilities. It is expected that the public will also be able to benefit from this programme in the future.</p>



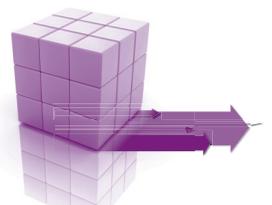
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Standardisation of Trinidad and Tobago Signs	<p>The underlying purpose of the Dictionary is to collect and document the Trinidad and Tobago equivalent signs to American signs. The Dictionary will depict photographs of the signs as well as a narrative. The Dictionary will also be accompanied by a DVD.</p> <p>This project is done in collaboration with a Touch of Christ, Silent Voices, Deaf Alert Learning Centre, Agape Deaf Centre, Deaf Pioneers, Cascade School for the Deaf, Student Support Services Division, Ministry of Education, Tobago House of Assembly, Tobago School for the Deaf, Language and Speech Impaired, Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing-Impaired.</p>	MSD	<p>This Dictionary will serve as a tool to aid the Deaf and Hearing Impaired community in accessing information and communicating better with the hearing community. It is also intended to be used as a teaching tool for anyone wishing to learn sign language.</p>	<p>As at July 2009: All narrative was documented and reviewed. 80% of photos were taken for the Dictionary. 75% of signs were recorded for the DVD. The design and layout of the book is still outstanding and expected completion date is November 2009.</p>	<p>All citizens will have the opportunity to learn sign language and will be able to communicate effectively with the hearing impaired.</p>
Division of Ageing	<p>The following initiatives were undertaken by the Division in fiscal 2009:</p> <p>Objectives of the Centres: Provide older persons with an environment where they can interact with their peers. Allow older persons to be involved in activities in which they have interests. Provide recreational activities and educational programmes. Foster a sense of self worth and dignity among older persons. Facilitate Intergenerational Relationships thus providing for mentorship.</p>	MSD	<p>Older persons 55 years and older; students and young persons wishing to interact with older persons.</p>	<p>A new centre was established in Barataria in May 2009 – The Pearl Gomez James Senior Activity Centre. Other Centres continued operations at Chaguanas, St. James, Maloney, Rio Claro, Pleasantville and Tobago.</p>	<p>To sustain and enhance the well being of all elderly persons and to increase public awareness of the importance of social support services for older persons.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
International Day for Older Persons (IDOP)	<p>Primary Objectives of this initiative are outlined as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the theme of the International Day of Older Persons. To increase public awareness of the presence of older persons in society by highlighting them in a positive way. To enlighten the society on the role of older persons in passing on the culture on the people on Trinidad and Tobago to the youths. To provide an enabling environment for older persons to reflect the United Nation's philosophy of building a society of all ages. 	MSD	Persons ages 55 and over.	<p>In commemoration of the IDOP for fiscal 2009, the Ministry of Social Development through the Division of Ageing held its first Intergenerational Fiesta with the theme "Bridging the Gap." The Intergenerational Fiesta was an outdoor event with activities which included both sporting and novelty events.</p> <p>The objectives of the fiesta were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a sense of social inclusion for the elderly. To facilitate integration between the young and the elderly [Bridging the Gap]. To promote healthy lifestyles. 	<p>An evaluation was done on the effectiveness of the Event with respect to the event achieving its main aims. Respondents who were surveyed did in fact report that they attended similar events geared towards promoting integration between the young and the elderly.</p> <p>However, this was the first of its kind with the main goal being targeted to bridging the gap between generations. The analysis of data showed that there is room for improvement in areas such as organising, advertising and creating a higher participation level. Most of the analysis revealed that there was a strong integrating element in keeping with the philosophy that was projected through good customer service, the wide range of events, and the wide spectatorship that was generated.</p>
Public Fora for Older Persons	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage at least 5% representation of the total number of older persons in each of the areas attended. To offer information at each forum on at least 4 topics that relate to older persons. To encourage at least 20% of attendees to access the available programmes relevant to their issues. To encourage participation by way of information/ application dissemination at each forum on at least 3 social sector government Ministries. 	MSD	Public Fora were conducted for persons ages 60 and over	<p>During October 2008 to July 2009, five Public Fora were held within the communities of Point Fortin; Arima, Tabaquite and Barataria.</p> <p>The topics discussed in this year's Public Fora were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Security (Social Welfare) Health and Social Support Services Elder Law Retirement Benefits Alzheimer's Disease 	Improvement in the quality of lives of older persons.



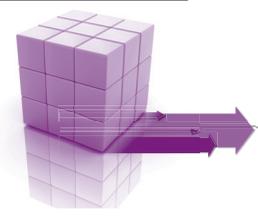
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Seniors Social Event	<p>The objectives include: To provide an opportunity to showcase the activities of the Senior Centres. To encourage and support closer communication amongst the Centres. To document and promote the achievements of the Senior Centres initiative to position Trinidad and Tobago's ageing among regional and international stakeholders. To demonstrate the Ministry's commitment to sustainable improvement of the quality of life of older persons in Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	MSD	<p>The event particularly targeted potential stakeholders from the business community to influence their involvement /interest in the programme.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Development through the Division of Ageing, hosted the first annual Seniors Social "Seniors in Action" event in fiscal 2009 to showcase (7) established Senior Activity Centres in Trinidad and Tobago. The Seniors Social event was designed to be inclusive of the five (5) Senior Activity Centres in Trinidad and the two (2) in Tobago. The event consisted of a day of activities ranging from Aerobics, Aqua-aerobics, Tai Chi, a Fashion show, Ballroom dancing, Karaoke, Singing, Art and Craft displays, and Yoga.</p>	<p>An evaluation was conducted to examine the extent to which the Seniors Social Event 2009 met its intended Goal and objectives. The impact on the event was measured on a Likert scale ranging from 'Fair' to 'Excellent'. The findings include: Impact on Seniors- 56.76% of attendees credited the event with 'Excellent' ratings due to its positive impact on the participants; 39.77% stated that the impact was 'Good'; while (3.47%) stated that the impact was 'Fair' Improved Centre Communication- 53.9% stated that improvement was 'Good'; 33.7% rated 'Excellent' in promoting a high level of communication between the Centres and 12% rated the event as 'Fair' Increased Centre Awareness- 51.7% stated awareness was 'Good'; 35.8% reported 'Excellent'; 11.7% stated that it was 'Fair'; and 0.8% (1 person) stated that it was 'Poor'. The data analysis shows that there was a high level of significance in the achievement of the stated objectives.</p>



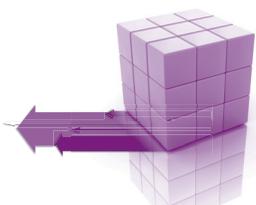
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Sensitisation Sessions for Officers of the Social Welfare Offices and TCCTP Offices	<p>The objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educate and raise the awareness of officers to the physiological, emotional and psychological needs of older persons. Introduce officers to the social attitudes towards ageing and the effects of these attitudes on older persons. Humanise the quality/standard of customer service met out to older persons by public officers. 	MSD	<p>Officers of the Social Welfare offices and the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme Offices and senior citizens accessing these services.</p> <p>Officers of the Social Welfare offices and the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme Offices and senior citizens accessing these services</p> <p>Officers of the Social Welfare offices and the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme Offices and senior citizens accessing these services</p>	<p>The Ministry of Social Development through the Division of Ageing recently succeeded in hosting its 1st in-house series of Sensitisation Seminars to officers in five (5) regional offices of the Social Welfare Division (San Fernando, Tuguegarao, Chaguana, Port of Spain, Penal) and TCCTP (Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme).</p> <p>A total of one hundred and forty-four (144) persons benefitted from these sessions which were conducted between March-April 2009.</p> <p>The project involved the intervention of Seminars and interactive group discussions.</p> <p>The programme addressed topical issues such as Social Gerontology; Cultures of Ageing; and Standards of Care giving.</p> <p>The topics were tailored to meet the programme's objectives and to ensure that the public officers were sensitised to the psycho-social needs of the elderly and gerontological support mechanisms, which are necessary in serving the nations vulnerable older persons with dignity and respect.</p>	<p>It is expected that the end of the training, officers will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More aware/informed of the psycho-social needs of older persons. Sensitised to the social environment in which older persons operate and reside and the impact of ageing. More caring and empathic in administering social services to older persons. <p>The seminars' success will also contribute to the creation of an enabling and supportive environment for older persons to promote feelings of self-worth and self-esteem.</p> <p>An evaluation was conducted to specifically measure the effectiveness and impact of the seminar.</p> <p>A total 143 usable responses were collected out of 144.</p> <p>Impact was measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Effectiveness of the session content. The Effectiveness of the presenter's skill. The Mean change in the knowledge of the persons who attended the seminar. <p>The data revealed that the various items measured had favourable results, all responses showed a significantly high degree on the rating of Excellent and Very good.</p> <p>All the items (Likert scale format) also showed a high degree of inter-correlation, which represents a high level of reliability, validity, and richness of data.</p> <p>The difference between knowledge of topic before and knowledge of topic after was also significant.</p> <p>By looking at the evaluation it can be seen that all criteria of effectiveness was achieved to a highly significant level.</p>



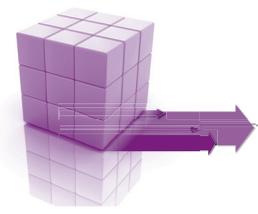
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
National Family Services	A range of services are offered by the National Family Services Division of MSD to promote healthy family functioning. The following initiatives were continued under the Family Life Management Programme in fiscal 2009:	MSD	General Public		
Crisis Intervention	Officers of the National Family Services Division intervene in crisis situations, especially with families of kidnapped victims, family/relationship issues, domestic violence and abuse/ neglect situations.	MSD	General Public	During October to June 2009 approximately one thousand, four and thirty (1,430) individuals/families benefited from this intervention. The cases included: Child Abuse- 72 Incest- 13 Sexual abuse- 59 Domestic Violence- 241 Family Dysfunction- 355 Inadequate Parenting Skills- 76 Communication Problems- 174 Substance Abuse- 61 Psychiatric & Mental Illness- 39 Self Esteem- 36 Financial Problems- 304	Reduce the effects of social ills on society.
International Day of the Family	The 15th of May is designated as the International Day of the Family by the United Nations and promotes awareness of issues relating to the family, including education on paths to healthy family functioning.	MSD	National community	National Family Month was observed from 19th May -21st June, 2009. The month was launched on the Brian Lara Promenade and activities included seminars, an essay writing competition, community fairs and family life management sessions throughout T&T during the period.	To promote healthy families through preventive and curative strategies.
It's Family Time: Let's Talk	This radio programme, aired on 195.5 FM station, also includes a call-in forum. It is a form of interacting with and informing the national community on a wide range of issues impacting on family life. The programme encourages greater acceptance of the participatory approach to the issue of parenting, as well as to widen the area of focus on the family.	MSD	National community	As at August 2009, twenty-nine (29) - one hour weekly radio sessions were conducted comprising twenty (20) minutes discussions on the topic of the day. Various members of NGOs and divisions of MSD were guests on the programme discussing a variety of topics relating to family life issues such as: T&T family today Substance Abuse and the effects on the family Values and attitude Rights of the child Parenting	To disseminate information on issues of importance to healthy family functioning, to a cross section of society to facilitate empowerment.



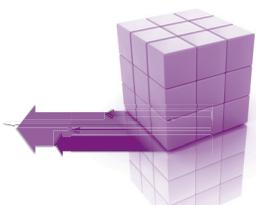
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Life Skills for Adolescents	This initiative is expected to increase adolescents' self-awareness of their rights and responsibilities, teach survival skills to assist in their making informed choices and take participatory action in improving communities in which they live toward supporting a healthy nation.	MSD	Adolescents	As at July 2009, a total of forty-five (45) adolescents benefitted from this programme. A breakdown is outlined below: Moruga Males-15 Females- 2 Cocorite Males-4 Females- 24 Two sessions will be completed by September 2009 in Marabella and Maloney.	At the end of the programme the participant will be able to understand him/her self, as well as understand their rights and responsibilities. Values that guide their lives are explored and healthy relationships and choices regarding sexual expression are examined.
Parent/ Family Training	The training is designed to provide support and information to individuals performing the function of parenting in its many diverse forms.	MSD	Communities	As at July, 2009: Eight (8) persons benefitted from the sessions in Tunapuna: Males- 4 Females- 4 Two more sessions will be completed by the end of September 2009 in Diego Martin and Chaguanas	To impart/improve parenting skills to participants and other caregivers including teen mothers. On completion of training the participant would have been exposed to skills and techniques geared to assist in effective parenting and healthy family functioning.
Support to Caregivers of Children 0-3 years	The training is designed to provide support and information to individuals performing the function of parenting in its many diverse forms.	MSD	Communities	A total of twenty-five (25) participants were targeted for this session and at July 2009, twenty (20) females benefitted from this initiative in Rio Claro. Two sessions will be completed by September 2009 in Penal and Beetham/ Sea Lots.	Participants would have been exposed to skills and techniques geared to assist in effective parenting and healthy family functioning.



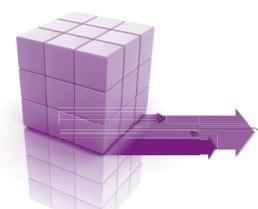
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>National Plan of Action for Children/ the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (NPA/ CRC)</p>	<p>The objectives of this initiative are: To sensitise key stakeholders on the NPA and CRC. To monitor implementation of the NPA and CRC. To represent the Ministry of Social Development on child related.</p> <p>The objectives of this initiative are: To sensitise key stakeholders on the NPA and CRC. To monitor implementation of the NPA and CRC. To represent the Ministry of Social Development on child related issues.</p>	<p>MSD</p>	<p>General Public</p>	<p>Achievements for fiscal 2009 included: Between October to December 2008, four (4) Community Sensitisation Fora were held with stakeholders to increase their awareness of the Package of Children's Legislation and its implications. Beneficiaries included: Sixty (60) persons from children's homes; Thirty-five (35) persons from the University of the West Indies; Thirty-two (32) persons from Trinity East Secondary School; and Social Workers from the public sector.</p> <p>During October to December 2008 several initiatives were undertaken in recognition Child Rights' Month Activities. These included: Children's Poster Exhibition at Esimaje Foundation's Community Initiative; Sessions held at NALIS to Sensitise Children on Children's Rights; Poster Exhibition at NALIS; and Commemorative Page published in three newspapers in collaboration with UNICEF;</p> <p>The NPA Secretariat continued to work closely with stakeholders to implement initiatives as outlined in the National Plan of Action for Children during 2009.</p>	<p>Through the work of the NPA/CRC, all children will: have a quality education; have an opportunity to lead healthy lifestyles; and be protected against all forms of abuse, exploitation and violence.</p> <p>All children become productive citizens of T&T.</p>
<p>Probation Services</p>	<p>The Probation Services Division provides first time criminal offenders with an alternative to incarceration. Duties include: enquiries into cases referred by the Court; preparation of Probation Officer's reports for the Court; provision of support to empower individuals and family units; prevention of recidivism among young offenders; and assistance in the reduction of crime.</p>	<p>MSD</p>	<p>Criminal Offenders (primarily first time offenders).</p>	<p>To effectively perform its duties, the following programmes continued to assist the Division in doing so during fiscal 2009: Community Service Orders Programme Psychological and DNA Testing for Clients of the Family Court Remedial Therapy Programme</p>	



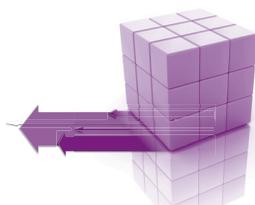
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Community Service Orders Programme	The 1998 Community Service Orders Act was implemented in 2002 under the Probation Services Division. This legislation represented a step forward in advancing the concept and theory of community sentencing as an alternative to custodial sentencing.	MSD	Primarily first time offenders.	In fiscal 2009, the following activities were undertaken: Supervision of Offenders- 358 Community Service Orders- 570 No. of Probation Officers Reports submitted to the Court: Adult Offender (16 yrs. and over)- 48 Juvenile Offenders (under 16 yrs.)- 28 Legal Custody Applications- 85 Domestic Violence Applications- 53	Improvement in the processing of child maintenance cases in the Courts.
Psychological and DNA Testing for clients of the Family Court	These services are made available for clients who have paternity cases before the Courts. In addition, children who have been exposed to physical and emotional abuse, either as victims or witnesses, may suffer trauma which can affect their psycho-social functioning. In such cases when abnormal behaviour is exhibited, the affected child is required by the Court to undergo psychological testing and counselling.	MSD	Families	A large number of men required to pay paternity orders in Court, demand proof of paternity before accepting liability. In Fiscal 2009, a total thirteen (13) clients benefitted from both Psychological and DNA Testing.	Reduction in the number of cases of child maintenance at Court.
Remedial Therapy Programme	This programme is designed to be an interactive group session for probationers and their parents. The objectives include: Rebuilding of family relationships. Instil a greater willingness to adopt accepted societal values among offenders. Assist in effecting rehabilitation and prevent recidivism.	MSD	Probationers and their parents.	During October 2008- July 2009, one hundred and eighteen (118) families accessed this programme.	A reduction in the incidence of youth delinquency, and repeat offenders, and family ties will be strengthened.



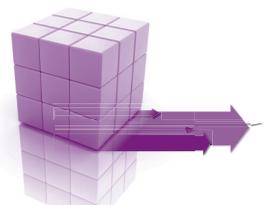
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Golden Age / Adolescents Partnership Programme and Long Term Care of the Elderly	<p>This programme falls under the aegis of the Division of Health and Social Services and collaborates with the Tobago Council of Elders for policy information.</p> <p>The programme is designed to train young persons to respond to the demand for the provision of social care services for the elderly in communities. This programme promotes an appreciation for service to the community, increases employment among single women and facilitates the care of the elderly. Among the services offered were assistance with daily living and personal hygiene.</p>	THA	Targets persons between the ages of 17-25 years	<p>The beneficiaries for the fiscal period 2009 were :</p> <p>157 clients (100 females and 57 males) and 115 caregivers.</p> <p>The organisation hosted an international day for the elderly, Easter Bonnet Pageant and introduced a Golden Apple Music Band.</p>	The provision of community based home care and placement services for the elderly.
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	<p>This is a community based programme that provided adolescents and teenage mothers with counselling, remedial/continuing education and training in pre- and post natal childcare at established centres.</p> <p>The goal of this programme is to decrease the number of pregnancies among teenagers and thereby break the cycle of inter-generational poverty which may emerge among the target group due to early pregnancy.</p>	THA	Adolescent and teenage mothers	Forty (45) adolescent mothers were registered in the programme and participated in basic Computer Literacy, Food and Nutrition, Hospitality Arts, Life Management, Parenting Education and Training in Care givers Courses.	The provision of technical training life management and parenting skills to young mothers.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
VISION 2020 GOAL	Poverty will be significantly reduced.				
School Nutrition Programme - National School Dietary Services Limited	<p>The School Nutrition Programme provides deserving students throughout Trinidad with breakfast and lunch to ensure that students achieve a head start in their quest for academic excellence.</p> <p>Objectives of the Programme include:</p> <p>The provision of approximately 1/3 of the day's total nutrient requirements (recommended daily allowances) for lunch and ¼ for breakfast as a weekly average for each underprivileged child.</p> <p>The improvement of the nutritional status of the underprivileged child thereby enhancing the child's ability to learn.</p>	MOE	<p>Students in primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009 a total of 308, 231 meals were served to preschoolers, primary and secondary school students. 198, 455 lunches 109, 776 breakfast meals</p> <p>Achievements for this period also include: Prepared articles for NAMDEYCO weekly newspaper feature "Market Watch". Produced a Newsletter featuring an article on Diabetes and You. Conducted a radio broadcast on nutrition related chronic diseases on October 13, 2008. Conducted Nutrition Education sessions in various schools Introduced the new bacterial testing equipment –the Lumitester in the monitoring and evaluation process of caterers. Finalised the NSDSL's Strategic plan 2009 – 2012. Commenced of the School Health Assessment (and Intervention) Exercise in Mafeking Government Primary School. Participated in a school based intervention Project School Team Meeting –San Fernando East Secondary School.</p>	<p>Contribution to the improvement of the nutritional status of the underprivileged child thereby enhancing their ability to learn. Stimulating the agricultural sector through the use of local produce in meals.</p>



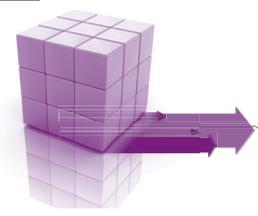
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</p>	<p>The Civilian Conservation Corps, operated through the Ministry of National Security offers induction training – life skills development and on the job training to at risk youth</p>	<p>MNS</p>	<p>Young adults between the ages of 18-25 years who are unemployed or unemployable</p>	<p>During the period October 2008 to March 2009: 1,201 persons benefitted from this programme, comprising 503 males There was a slight decrease in the percentage of participants showing an improved level of self esteem which dropped from 97% in the last fiscal to 95%. Additionally, 95% of the participants successfully completed OJT and skills training. 90% of the trainees were successfully indoctrinated with conflict resolution and anger management skills and 100% of the participants also participated in national events as well as conservation activities throughout I&T and rendered assistance to Governmental and NGO groups. Other achievements included Implementation of agricultural projects in 100% of CCC regions Assistance to schools, community groups, Governmental and NGO groups Establishment of the Building Entrepreneurial Skills Training Programme Introduction of Geriatric Nursing Training Programme Major constraints included the lack of adequate facilities to conduct training and limited transport resources.</p>	<p>A reduction in the loss of productive persons from the national skills base and the transformation of attitudes and behaviour of young persons whilst preparing them for employment.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship & Reorientation Training (MYPART) and Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)</p>	<p>The Ministry of National Security commenced MYPART and MILAT on 16th April, 2007.</p> <p>The goal of the programme is to train, develop and certify to an employable standard in a quasi military environment, young persons between the ages of 16-25 years.</p>	<p>MNS</p>	<p>Young adults and socially marginalised dropouts from school between the ages of 16 to 25.</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009: There were fifty-one (51) direct beneficiaries of this programme all of which were male and fell within the 16-20 age bracket. *Among these participants there was also one male probationer that was ordered to the programme by the court. This programme succeeded in having 100% of its cadets fully adjusted to the daily routine work. Moreover 100% of the cadets were also involved in national celebrations that form part of the life skills curriculum and civic mindedness curriculum, while 80% were involved in vocational training areas of their choice. Other achievements included: Completion of recruitment exercise for the second intake that will commence on June 15th 2009 with 112 persons participating in MYPART and 40 in MILAT, a grand total of 152 persons altogether. Participation in National Special Olympics Games as Games officials Students sat CXC examination in English, mathematics and Social Studies Participation in Maloney Football league Students participated in a number of Parenting workshops conducted by the Social Work Department, Ministry of Social Development Major constraints encountered during this period included inadequate transportation for cadets, non-completion of permanent accommodation and cooking facilities and the need to obtain approval for two social workers, the hiring of auxiliary support staff and to develop sporting facilities.</p>	<p>The transforming of the behaviour of youth at risk in a routine disciplined and academic environment to enable them to become productive citizens.</p>



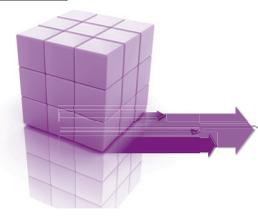
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Police Youth Clubs					
San Juan Police Youth Club	The main objectives of this Club during the period under review included: helping members develop youth in the San Juan community, providing a positive alternative to youth crimes and assisting young persons in developing a skill.	MNS	Targets youth between the ages of 6 – 18	For the period October to March 2009 16 youths (6 male and 10 female), 18 children, 3 older persons and 7 athletes benefited from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Roxborough Police Youth Club	The objectives of this Club are: using sport as a vehicle towards proactive leisure, developing skills of young males in football, providing creative use of leisure activities and providing a crime prevention activity for young males.	MNS	Young Males	Among the beneficiaries of this club's activities were 79 youths (20 males and 59 females), 4 men, 60 Women, 30 children, 13 Older Persons, 57 families and 21 communities. This group also captured THA awards for the Best Youth Organisation as well as the Best Coordinated Youth Project.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
St. James Police Youth Club	The main objectives of this Club include: empowerment, sport, developing an information base and training.	MNS	Youth aged 5 – 25 and Adults	Among the beneficiaries of this club's activities for the period October to March 2009, were 115 youth (63 males and 52 females); 21 men, 40 women, 150 children, 40 families, 30 unemployed, 115 communities, 80 persons/households living in poverty; 30 male ex-prisoners; 30 male youth probationers, 34 male substance abusers, 115 athletes and 6 NGOs. This Club also introduced the initiatives "Join a Club not a Gang" Project	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Blanchisseuse/La Fillette Police Youth Club	The main objectives of this club are to improve and enhance the lives of citizens.	MNS	Youth	Thirty-seven youths benefited from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
El Socorro/ Aranguez Police Youth Club	Not Stated	MNS	Youth and Children	A total of thirty-eight (38) youths and twenty-two (22) children and sixty (60) others benefited from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Gunapo Police Youth Club	The main objectives of this club are to assist in the development of positive youth, encourage young people's involvement in cultural activities, impart life skills to youth and promote participation in sporting activities.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	Among the beneficiaries of this club's activities were 20 youths (13 male and 7 female), 1 Man, 22 children 30 families, 5 victims of domestic violence, 42 unemployed, 3 communities, 13 athletes, 5 NGOs and 2 community development rapporters.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Maraval/ Paramin Police Youth Club	The underlying objective of this club is to develop the educational and computer skills of young people.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	35 youth (15 males and 20 females), 3 men, 5 women, 16 children, 6 older persons, 6 families, 1 victim of domestic violence, 34 unemployed, 14 athletes, 4 NGOs and 1 church group benefited from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Matelot Police Youth Club	Objectives of this club includes: creating an environment of educational brilliance and discipline, encouraging youth to make informed decisions on their own merit, building a relationship with the community and working with schools, churches etc.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	A total of 45 youths (19 male and 26 female), 3 males, 10 children and 10 older persons benefitted from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Toco Police Youth Club	This club aims to train its beneficiaries for development and offer specific instruction in ball room dancing and discipline.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	Among the beneficiaries of the club's activities were 30 youths (12 males, 18 females), 4 men, 4 women, 10 children, 40 unemployed persons and 15 athletes.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Biche Police Youth Club	The overall objectives of this club are to promote and provide sporting activities, remedial classes, lectures, music and dance classes to its beneficiaries.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	Beneficiaries of this club's activities included: 40 youth (17 male and 23 female), 1 man, 10 women, 15 children 32 unemployed, and 37 athletes.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.



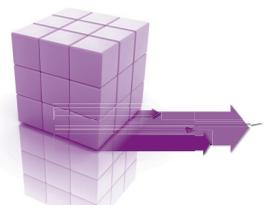
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
St. Mary's Police Youth Club	This club seeks to channel youth energies in positive directions and promote teamwork and discipline through dance.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	55 youths (20 male and 35 female), 2 Men, 5 Women, 25 children and 1 community were the beneficiaries of this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Arouca Police Youth Club	Objectives of this club includes, the promotion of sporting activities, spiritual development and inter-personal and ethical skills.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	The major beneficiaries of this club's activities were 7 youth, 2 Men, 8 Women, 35 children, 4 older persons, 30 families, 5 victims of violence and 3 athletes.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Carapo Police Youth Club	This club seeks to: develop amongst youths a greater sense of self, enhance a better lifestyle within the community, encourage harmonious relationships and impart the values of sacrifice and rewards.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	30 youths (17 male, 13 female), 25 children, 5 persons/households living in poverty and 8 athletes were among the beneficiaries of this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Morvant Police Youth Club	Outlined objectives of this club are to encourage better communication skills, reduce crime amongst youths and foster better inter-personal relationships.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	A total of 25 youths (10 male, 15 female), 17 men, 25 women, 15 children and 24 families benefited from this club's activities.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Sangre Grande Police Youth Club	Objectives of this club are to: empower youths to be respectable and well-rounded citizens, keep youths away from crime, impart life skills to youths and be role models to youths.	MNS	Youth	The major beneficiaries of this club's activities were 75 youths of which 25 were male and 50 were female. This club also engaged in music theory and practical classes, ballroom dancing and other developmental programmes geared towards youth empowerment.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.



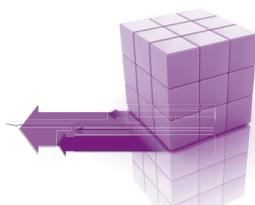
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Woodbrook Police Youth Club	The main objectives of this club are to: promote a feeling of nationalisms amongst youth of the nation, encourage youth participation in physical, cultural, sporting, educational and spiritual activities, prepare youths for a positive role in the nation's development, provide an effective machinery through which the youths would be appreciative of the value of good discipline, self respect and respect for other and prepare youth for the responsibilities of adulthood.	MNS	Youth, Children and Adults	An extensive number of persons benefited from this clubs activities which included: 572 youths (241 male and 331 female), 58 men, 167 women, 371 children, 26 older persons, 151 families, 10 victims of domestic violence, 178 unemployed, 136 communities, 2 persons with disabilities, 115 persons/household living in poverty, 30 male ex-prisoners, 31 male probationers, 34 male substance abusers and 232 athletes, 15 NGOs and 3 churches.	Strengthening the capacity of young persons to contribute to national development through exposure to skills training and development.
Emergency Cases Fund for Probationers	This programme is designed to assist in providing basic needs for young persons who are placed on Probation by the Courts. The fund is utilised to purchase school books, uniforms, shoes and other accessories for school. It is also used at times to meet some medical needs of probationers.	MSD	Probationers	In fiscal 2009, forty-six (46) persons benefited from this programme.	Probationers will have the resources to access an education, become employed and transform their lives.
Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP)	The Poverty Reduction Programme supports GORTT in attaining its Poverty Reduction Goals. The programme aims to: Improve the delivery of poverty reduction services by the decentralisation of poverty interventions Strengthen the institutional framework for poverty Strengthen the information base on poverty and poverty reduction programmes.	MSD	Persons who are unemployed, women, youth, single mothers and voluntary community based organisation.	The following programmes were continued under the programme in fiscal 2009: Micro-Enterprise Training and Development Grant (MEG) Micro-Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL) Multi-Purpose Community-Based Telecentre (MCT)	



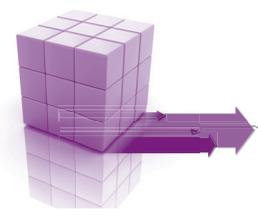
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Micro-Enterprise Training and Development Grant (MEG)	This Grant seeks to assist necessitous clients of the MSD who are capable and willing to undertake a small business venture or skills training.	MSD	Persons living in poverty, Welfare recipients and other persons over the age of 18 and in receipt of benefits from the Ministry.	<p>In fiscal 2009, thirty-nine (39) grants were disbursed, totalling \$188,768.00. The grants were disbursed to assist persons in areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewing Business Landscaping Enterprise Educational Services Electronics Sales and Repairs Day Care Services Hairdressing And Nail Care Tuition Agriculture Duck Rearing An Access and Application Process document was developed for the Micro Enterprise and Training Grant (MEG) and circulated to stakeholders. A training programme on the MEG application form and general criteria to access the programme document was also conducted for RSHDC members. 	<p>It is expected that through this programme, persons will become empowered to lead sustainable livelihoods through small businesses and acquisition of skills.</p> <p>The depth and incidence of poverty will be reduced and the quality of life of vulnerable citizens will be improved.</p>
Micro-Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL)	This Facility is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative which equips CBOs to engage in micro-credit to small entrepreneurs.	MSD	Communities, CBOs, unemployed persons and clients of MSD.	<p>In fiscal 2009, the following organisations accessed the MEL Facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jubilange Peoples Community Co-operative- 6 loans Ste. Madeleine Micro Enterprise Loan Programme- 13 loans MEL Roxborough- 10 loans MEL Tamana -15 loans <p>Training for managers of the MEL programme was held in collaboration with NEDCO.</p>	<p>It is expected that through this programme, persons will become empowered to lead sustainable livelihoods through small businesses and acquisition of skills.</p> <p>The depth and incidence of poverty will be reduced and the quality of life of vulnerable citizens will be improved.</p>



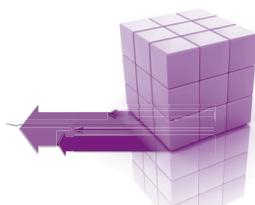
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Multi-Purpose Community-Based Telecentre (MCT)	The MCT is designed to empower communities by providing access to information and computer based skills to facilitate their development. The Telecentres are also used to increase public awareness of social programmes through the Social Sector Portal and other Government websites.	MSD	Communities	The following provides a breakdown of the number of persons benefitting from the Telecentres in fiscal 2009: Couva Telecentre: Walk in Users- 5,984 Clients Trained- 35 Tobago Telecentre: Walk in Users- 924 Clients Trained- 45 Research, chat, email users - 204 Princess Town: Walk in Users- 6, 964 Clients Trained- 92	Citizens will have public access to the use of computer technology and the internet, thereby increasing their access to information.
Social Assistance Grants under the Social Welfare Division	The Social Welfare Division offers a range of financial assistance/grants to vulnerable persons throughout Trinidad and Tobago.	MSD	Vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	In fiscal 2009, the following Grants were distributed:	
Disability Assistance Grant	This Grant is given to persons who are deemed by a Government medical practitioner, to be unfit to work due to a physical disability.	MSD	Person 18-64 years of age who have been certified permanently disabled from earning a livelihood.	In fiscal 2009 the Disability Assistance Grant increased from TTD 1,100 to TTD 1,300.00. A total of twenty thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven (20, 487) persons were in receipt of the grant, totalling TTD 323,371,645.00 as at September 2009. Out of this figure, three thousand, one hundred and eighty (3,180) persons were new recipients to the grant in 2009.	Persons living with disabilities will have resources available to lead a better quality of life.



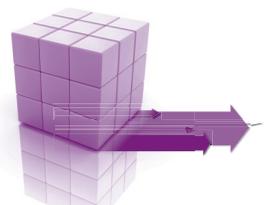
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
General Assistance Grant	This General Assistance Grant, originally called the Emergency Cases Fund, was established to assist persons/households that were traumatised and rendered needy as a result of natural/other disasters such as hurricanes, fires, floods and landslides. Currently, they are also used to provide assistance to individuals/families living in poverty and to clients of the Social Welfare Division and other delivery units in the Ministry of Social Development who cannot otherwise provide for themselves. They are accessed following needs assessments by social workers of the Ministry.	MSD	Victims of natural disasters, clients of the Ministry.	During October 2008-March 2009 a total of four thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight (4,368) persons benefitted from the grants, totalling TTD7,638,073.00. The General Assistance Grants comprise: Housing Assistance Household Items Medical Equipment Domestic Help Dietary Grant Clothing Grant Education Grant Special Child Grant Pharmaceuticals House Rent Education Book Grant Burial Assistance	The quality of life of vulnerable citizens will be improved.
Public Assistance	This type of assistance seeks to support vulnerable persons who are unable to support themselves due to injury or illness, or for those necessitous children whose parents have died, been hospitalised or abandoned them.	MSD	The unemployed, persons unable to work, who have little means of financially supporting themselves and guardians of necessitous children.	At the end of August 2009, twenty thousand, seven hundred and fifty-eight (20,758) persons were in receipt of Public Assistance, totalling TTD 241,809,920.00. From this figure four thousand, four hundred and fifty (4,450) persons were new recipients to the programme.	The quality of life of vulnerable citizens of T&T will be improved.
Senior Citizens' Grant	This grant provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 and over and whose income does not exceed \$2,800.00 per month and also meet the qualifying criteria for the grant.	MSD	Eligible Senior Citizens.	In fiscal 2009, the income ceiling for receipt of the grant increased from \$2,500 to \$2,800. Seventy thousand, eight hundred and thirty-seven (70,837) seniors benefitted from the Grant, totalling TTD 1,503,406,224.91. Five thousand, five hundred and twenty-eight (5,528) were new beneficiaries to the grant in 2009.	Senior citizens will have the financial resources to lead a better quality of life.
Social Displacement Unit	This Unit plans and coordinates all activities pertinent to the empowerment and rehabilitation of socially displaced persons.	MSD	Socially Displaced persons	The following initiatives were undertaken by the Unit in fiscal 2009:	



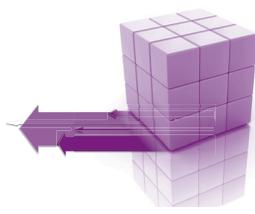
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Deportee Reception & Social Work Intervention for Deportees	The Unit also receives deportees and assists them with needed social support services upon arrival at the Piarco International Airport.	MSD	Deportees	In fiscal 2009, the Unit was involved with the following activities: Two hundred and twenty-eight (228) deportees were received at the Airport. Nineteen (19) persons were referred for accommodation at NGO facilities. One hundred and fifteen (115) deportees were assisted in locating and being reintegrated with their family. Twenty-one (21) persons were referred for the Housing Articles grant under Social Welfare. Thirty-two (32) persons were referred for employment. Thirty-two (32) persons were assisted with obtaining Birth Certificates and/or ID cards. Fifty-three (53) deportees were assisted with counselling. One (1) person was assisted with the Micro Enterprise Grant.	Deportees will be reintegrated into society and will be able to contribute meaningfully to society.
Establishment of New Horizons in Piarco	This Facility was established in fiscal 2009 to relocate persons from the Assessment Centre (CSDP) to a Facility where the rehabilitation process can begin. The CSDP Assessment Centre would also be able to take in new persons off the streets for assessment.	MSD	Socially Displaced persons	A new facility, New Horizons was established at Piarco and twenty-one (21) persons were relocated from CSDP to this facility in fiscal 2009.	To reduce the number of socially displaced persons and to provide support to socially displaced persons living below the poverty line with specific needs to return to mainstream society.
Provision of Nursing Services and Purchase of Medical Supplies for use at Assessment Centre	A registered nurse with psychiatric training is responsible for the medical services at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons. These services include: Conduct of assessments Referrals to out-patient clinics Monitoring clients as regards to their general health status	MSD	Socially Displaced Persons	Achievements include: Fifty-nine (59) clients were seen by a nurse. One hundred and twenty-six (126) clients received medication. Sixty-eight (68) clients underwent routine Drug Testing. Ninety-four (94) referrals were made to other Institutions for further treatment/management. The amount expended for fiscal 2009 for the payment & purchase of medical supplies was \$22,680.00.	Vulnerable persons will be treated in a humane manner and their quality of life will be improved.



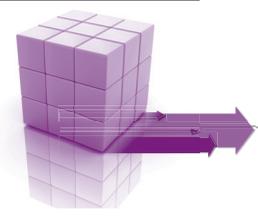
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Intervention for the Socially Displaced Mentally Ill	Field officers of the Social Displacement Unit assist with the referral and relocation of the socially displaced mentally ill.	MSD	Socially Displaced Mentally Ill	In fiscal 2009: Seven (7) clients were referred to Psychiatric Outpatient Clinics. Ten (10) clients were referred to the Psychiatric Emergency Department, St. Ann's Hospital. Two (2) clients returned to their homes.	Vulnerable persons will be treated in a humane manner and their quality of life will be improved.
Rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers	This programme entails residential rehabilitation services, referral and follow-up of socially displaced substance abusers at drug rehabilitation centres.	MSD	Socially Displaced Substance Abusers	In fiscal 2009: Sixty-four (64) interviews were conducted for Substance Abuse Rehabilitation. Seventeen (17) clients were admitted to Piparo Empowerment Centre for residential substance rehabilitation. One (1) female client was admitted to Serenity Palace for residential substance abuse rehabilitation. Eleven (11) clients were admitted to Caura Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Centre.	Vulnerable persons will be reintegrated into mainstream society.
Relocation of the Socially Displaced Elderly to homes for older persons	This programme relocates elderly persons to suitable homes for older persons. The accommodation fee is funded in collaboration with the MSD and the elderly.	MSD	Elderly Socially Displaced Persons	Nine (9) clients were placed at the following Homes for Older Persons in fiscal 2009: A total of \$448,000.00 was expended for accommodation at these Homes.	Vulnerable persons will be reintegrated into mainstream society.
Street Outreach Programme	Through this programme, field officers of the Unit carry out regular street outreach visits to advise the socially displaced on social services available. Referrals are also made for assessment and relocation.	MSD	Socially Displaced persons	In fiscal 2009: One hundred and thirty-eight (138) Street Assessments and Interviews were conducted. Fifty-three (53) persons were relocated to CSDP. Thirty-eight (38) clients were accompanied by Field and Mental Health Officers for admission to St. Ann's Hospital.	A reduction of the number on persons living on the streets and to provide support to socially displaced persons living below the poverty line with specific needs, to return to mainstream society.



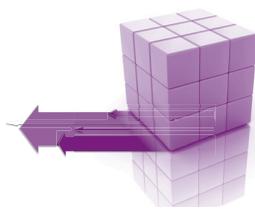
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP)	This is a food assistance and developmental programme. It enables families in need to purchase basic food items, thus enhancing the health and dignity of these households and reducing the incidence of poverty.	MSD	Indigent and vulnerable households	<p>During October 2008 to August 2009, 4,533 new recipients were introduced to the programme. This brought the total number of beneficiaries to 32,360 persons as at August, with 1,000 participants of the Grow Box technology programme.</p> <p>In a joint initiative, five hundred (500) clients participated in a specialised craft field with Export Centre Company Limited. This effort targeted single-female households and provided them with marketable skills, thus increasing their employability and affording them the opportunity to acquire entrepreneurship. Additionally, two hundred (200) persons were referred to the HYPE, MuST and Retraining Programmes, so their income generating capacities can be enhanced which will in turn empower their families.</p> <p>This Programme was extended for a period of three (3) years. The conditional component of the programme would soon be implemented with greater focus being placed on the development of the family and will require that a family member attend an appropriate training programme based on a case by case analysis.</p>	The quality of lives of citizens of T&T will be improved and the number of persons living below the poverty line will be reduced.



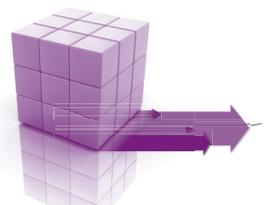
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Multi-Sector Skills Training (MuST) Programme</p>	<p>MuST is a specialised craft training Programme designed to develop a cadre of skilled, competent, certified workers in priority sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The Programme offers onsite and offsite work based training in occupational skills and also includes life skills and functional literacy and numeracy for a 6 month period (Level 1) and a 9 month period (Level 2)</p> <p>The Programme comprises of three phases: phase 1 focuses on the construction sector and was launched in 2004; phase 2 provides hospitality and tourism sector training and was started in 2005; and phase 3 will offer training in agriculture</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>Persons aged 18 – 50 years who are unemployed or displaced.</p>	<p>For fiscal 2009, 4200 persons are expected to be trained. 3,888 persons in cycles 86 -111 and 312 persons for Level 2, cycles 7 and 8.</p> <p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009 2,478 nationals have been trained under the MuST programme, all of who are male.</p> <p>60% of the persons trained under the programme have been able to access employment.</p> <p>For fiscal 2009, the programme will introduce:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing of the Programme via Regional Tradesman Recognition Seminars and a Regional Recruitment Caravan. Introduction of policy in accordance with the CANTA model for Assessment, certification and Training in technical, vocational and educational training, as well as direct deposit stipend payments. Establishment and maintenance of MuST Programme Database and management Information System. Conduct of a tracer study to review/ evaluate the impact of the MuST programme on society. The reorganisation of the Programme Execution Unit to include Marketing, Finance and newly created Operations. <p>For fiscal 2008, 4,995 persons completed the MuST programme. 1,472 are currently undergoing cycle 80-85 of the programme.</p> <p>New initiatives introduced in fiscal 2008 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessments were conducted in four (4) geographical regions. Increased visits were made to Industry Partners to verify the impact of the programme. Recognition of Tradesman support in trainee guidance and skills acquisition. Staff Development through Train-the-Trainer Workshops/Performance Enhancement Training Workshops/Curriculum Development Workshops Social Networking (within and between regions, Trainee/Technology Instructor/ Assessor integration. 	<p>Increased number of skilled persons in the construction and hospitality sector</p> <p>Reduction in unemployment</p> <p>An increased skilled workforce</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>The Retraining Programme</p>	<p>The Retraining Programme seeks to develop a pool of trained and efficient industry ready individuals adaptable to the changing needs of industry. The programme focuses on retooling and re-skilling individuals to access sustainable and lucrative employment and self-employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Programme offers training in basic vocational skills, and simultaneously emphasizes the development of positive work habits and attitudes, as well as the acquisition of entrepreneurial, interpersonal and communication skills.</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>The Programme targets nationals of Trinidad and Tobago who need to prepare for re-entry into the job market and meet the demands of changing industry needs. This includes unemployed, displaced or retrenched individuals between the ages of 25-45 years</p>	<p>For fiscal 2009 1,450 are expected to be trained under the programme. For fiscal 2009 (November 2008 – June 2009) Cycle 19 of the programme in Tobago saw 132 persons enrolled and 121 graduated.</p> <p>For fiscal 2009, the programme will pilot the National Life Skills Curriculum and implement the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ). This implementation started in Cycle 19 in Tobago and will continue in Cycle 20 in Trinidad. A tracking system will also be implemented and a tracer study will be initiated to measure the impact of the programme.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, a total of 1,527 persons benefited from the programme of these 498 were males and 1,029 were female. During this period new skills were also added, these included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advanced Camera Operations and Editing Home Furnishings <p>Multi-media animation was expanded to include the use of TOONBOON animation software.</p> <p>The length of the programme was also extended; the programme now varies between 240 and 480 contact hours (12 to 24 weeks).</p> <p>For Cycle 18 of the programme in Trinidad, which was conducted March 2008 – September 2008, 692 persons were enrolled of which 521 graduated. The trainees pursued thirty (30) different skill areas.</p> <p>Four new skills were introduced – Fluid Hydraulics, Steel pan Construction (manufacturing), Tilapia Production, and Welding Level 2.</p> <p>In June 2008, Cabinet approved the restructuring and institutional strengthening of the Retraining Unit through the creation of twenty-four (24) new positions. The management of the programme will also be decentralised through the establishment of a South/Central regional office. A Tobago office was established this fiscal and the Head office will temporarily function as the North/East regional office.</p>	<p>Reduction in unemployment An increased skilled workforce</p>



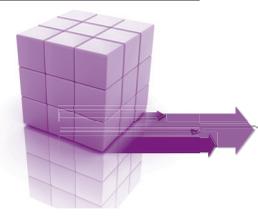
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme (RITRP)</p>	<p>This Programme is a component of the Retraining Programme mentioned above. It provides training to convicted inmates of the Youth Training Centre (YTC), the Golden Grove Prison (GGP), the Maximum Security Prison (MSP) and the Women's Prison (W/P)</p>	<p>MSTTE</p>	<p>Convicted inmates between the ages of 18 – 50 years</p>	<p>For fiscal 2009 230 persons are expected to benefit from the programme. For Cycle 3 of the programme, which ran from August 2008 – April 2009, 114 persons were enrolled and 107 graduated. The trainees were distributed in twelve (12) classes covering eight (8) different skill areas. The Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) will be implemented for fiscal 2009, in Cycle 4 which is scheduled to begin August 2009. For fiscal 2008, a total of 212 persons benefited from the programme of these 196 were males and 16 were females.</p>	<p>The rehabilitation of prisoners to facilitate their reintegration into society, enable their participation in the lives of their families and help them to become productive citizens.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Unemployment Relief Programme	<p>The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) has as its objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the provision of temporary unemployment relief, (2) the upgrade of physical infrastructure in disadvantaged communities, (3) the creation of entrepreneurs through the award of special projects contracts, (4) limited in-house training and placement of persons into existing training programmes in other Ministries. <p>The URP constitutes:</p> <p>Core Programme – which consists of construction and maintenance projects;</p> <p>Women's Programme – which focuses on the enhancement of the physical environment at Government institutions and properties by the engagement of maintenance and beautification projects as well as limited involvement in construction projects;</p> <p>Special Projects – which aims at providing projects of greater size and complexity than the Core Programme, and targets young and emerging entrepreneurs both as individuals and groups; and</p> <p>Job Skills Training Component – which provides training relevant for career sustaining development.</p>	MW&T	Unemployed citizens of Trinidad and Tobago with a valid ID card between the ages of 18 – 65 years. The Women's programme targets single parents/ guardians of households	<p>For fiscal 2008 – 2009, 45,000 persons were expected to benefit from the URP - 17,000 male and 28,000 female.</p> <p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009 a total number of 28, 316 persons benefitted from the programme with 15,478 unemployed persons receiving job opportunities per fortnight for the period October 2008 to March and 15,299 unemployed persons receiving fortnightly job opportunities for the period April to June 2009</p> <p>The period October 2008 to June 2009 saw 174 construction projects being completed. (A further breakdown of completed construction projects by region can be viewed at Appendix IX).</p> <p>During the period under review 511 persons were placed in external jobs/agencies an increase of 335 persons for the corresponding period last year. However it represents a shortfall by 367 of the targeted 878 persons for the period</p> <p>In respect of the women's component of the programme, a total of 6,146 beneficiaries were recorded for the period October 2008 to June 2009.</p>	<p>Reduction in unemployment levels, enhancement of the physical environment and construction and maintenance of infrastructure in communities.</p> <p>It is expected that beneficiaries of this programme will acquire the skills necessary for personal growth and sustainable development.</p>
VISION 2020 GOAL	All Citizens will have access to adequate and affordable housing.				
Home Improvement Grant	This programme is geared towards providing assistance for needy citizens whose dwellings are sub-standard, dilapidated or in need of repair. A maximum of \$20,000 will be available to successful applicants in order to undertake the necessary improvements works.	MOPHE	Persons who reside in households and whose combined monthly income does not exceed \$5,000.00.	For the period October 2008 to March 2009 a total of 619 grants were disbursed amounting to 52% of the targeted 1,200.	All citizens will have access to an acceptable basic standard of housing. To improve the quality of housing stock.



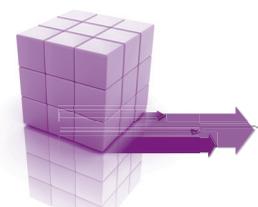
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Home Improvement Subsidy	<p>This is one of two programmes which fall under the Family Subsidy component of the National Settlements Programme of the HDC which is designed to assist persons in carrying out improvement works to their home.</p> <p>The Ministry provides a maximum of \$20,000 to successful applicants. They however, must be able to contribute a matching or greater amount which may consist of materials on site, improvement works done and labour.</p>	MOPHE	Persons or Households whose annual income does not exceed \$84,000.	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, a total of 688 housing subsidies were granted surpassing the targeted figure of 450.</p> <p>Further improvement in the implementation of the Programme was recorded due to the redesign of the management system to include monitoring and feedback from staff; management reports and policy changes designed to focus on target groups.</p>	All citizens will have access to an acceptable basic standard of housing. To improve the quality of housing stock.
Purchase of a New Home Subsidy	<p>This is the second of the two programmes which fall under the Family Subsidy component of the National Settlements Programme. Persons with an annual income of less than \$65,000.00 can qualify for a maximum of \$195,000.00 in Trinidad or \$215,000.00 in Tobago to purchase a property under this Subsidy.</p>	MOPHE	Persons with an annual income of less than \$65,000.00	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, 61 new home subsidies were distributed out of the target of 72.</p>	A larger proportion of citizens will be encouraged to acquire their own homes.
Accelerated Housing Programme	<p>This programme was initiated in 2003 in response to low levels of construction activity in the sector. Its objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to improve housing conditions for lower income groups (ii) To make public expenditure for housing more efficient and equitable (iii) to set up management companies for all new developments and (iv) to deliver effective mortgage administrative services. <p>The programme consists of the Joint Venture and Infill Lots Programme. The Joint Venture comprises of a partnership arrangement between the HDC and private contractors/ developers to construct houses and develop infrastructure. The Infill Lots Programme allows the HDC to contract small private contractors to construct housing units on vacant lots in existing Government Estates.</p>	MOPHE	Family units	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009 \$140,563,209.22 was paid to the HDC by the Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company. This represents the sum total of mortgages paid by clients to the TTMF. Also during the period 475 housing units were allocated to clients.</p> <p>Total expenditure for the period October 2008 to March 2009 is recorded as \$830,515,521.45.</p> <p>During the period October 2008 to March 2009, the HDC has contracted the services of EVOLVE Partners LLP to conduct change management services for the organisation in an effort to expedite the distribution of units, generate a faster flow of income from sales of units by the faster conversion of mortgages.</p>	Improved housing conditions for lower income groups.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Squatter Regularisation	This programme administered by the Land Settlements Agency of the MOPHE, seeks to improve the living conditions of squatters and to contain the spread of squatter communities. The programme's overall objectives are (i) to provide security of tenure to eligible citizens (ii) to provide improved infrastructure to sites listed in Act 25 of 1998	MOPHE	Squatter Communities	As at March 2009, 45 Certificates of Comfort were issued out of a target of 100, representing a 45% achievement of the target. The number of lots upgraded was 1,207, which reflected a 100% achievement. Further the Squatter Containment Mandate of the Agency continues to be actively pursued. For the period October 2008 to March 2009, 278 illegal structures were identified.	To transform existing squatter communities into more planned and sustainable communities.
VISION 2020 GOAL	All citizens will be empowered to lead long, healthy lifestyles and have adequate access to an efficient health care delivery system.				
Adult Cardiac Surgery Programme	The objective of this initiative is to assist cardiac patients who are unable to afford the cost of Angiograms, Angioplasty procedures and Cardiac Surgery.	MOH	Cardiac patients who are citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.	During the period October 2008 to June 2009, a total of 711 procedures were performed; approximately 404 angiograms, 62 angioplasty procedures, 230 cardiac surgery procedures, 1 cardiac care unit stay, 7 electrophysiology with ablation and 7 miscellaneous procedures.	Increased access to persons who require Adult Cardiac Surgery.
Chronic Disease Assistance Programme	This programme involves the provision of cost-effective and reliable medication to persons with chronic diseases. The objectives are: 1) To offer chronic disease patients convenient, faster and improved access to medication. 2) To reduce the burden on the dispensaries and patient waiting times by providing additional private dispensing facilities across the country. 3) To reduce the cost of healthcare.	MOH	All citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.	From October 2008 to June 2009 this programme served 599,254, of which 68,056 were new patients. Additionally there were 11,792 patients in the CDAP Blood Glucose Monitoring System and 14 new pharmacies participated in this programme for this period.	Increased access to free prescription drugs to persons suffering from chronic diseases.
Financial Aid to Necessitous Patients	The objectives of this programme are: To bring substantial relief to eligible, necessitous citizens with medical issues, where the provision of treatment adds to the overall rehabilitation of the individual. To provide financial assistance to eligible persons under the programme, subject to the availability of funds.	MOH	Youth, 13 to 18 years Men/Boys 19 to 60 years Women/Girls 19 to 60 years Children 12 years & under Older Persons 60 years & over	For the period October 2008 to June 2009 2,014 persons were assessed as eligible for this programmes: 75 Youth under 12 years 551 Men 19-60 years 477 Women 19-60 years 72 Children 13-18 years 839 Older Persons 61 years and over A major constraint during this period was the availability of funding to effectively accommodate the volume of requests for assistance	Increased access to health care services for needy persons.



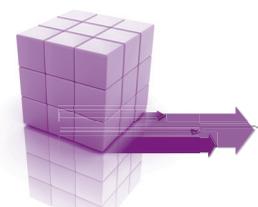
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>National Community Care Programme - (Previously known as the Community Care Development Project CCDP)</p>	<p>The main thrust of this project is to provide care to the vulnerable groups in communities such as the elderly and children with disabilities. This initiative seeks to: 1) De-institutionalise all patients inappropriately housed at all public health facilities. 2) Give support and guidance to the M & E Teams in the RHAs. 3) Give oversight to M&E / Placement Officers selected by the RHAs. 4) Strengthen collaboration with NGOs in the different Regions.</p>	<p>MOH</p>	<p>Men, Children, Socially Displaced, Persons with Disabilities, Persons living with HIV/AIDS</p>	<p>From October 2008 to June 2009 there was a total of 649 beneficiaries of this programme, which comprised: 6 men, 33 children, 148 socially displaced persons, 450 persons with disabilities and 12 persons living with HIV/AIDS. During this period 14 caregivers were also selected for training as community health care workers, seven forms were also sent from the IS/IT Unit to be incorporate into their databases and a Log Frame Plan was also developed for the HIV/AIDS Homecare programme. Added to this 15 homecare workers began their theoretical training in June 2009</p> <p>In addition 72 patients were assessed , all the members of the ten-member SWRHA M&E team were trained and the all of the managers of the SWRHA were sensitised</p> <p>Other Achievements:</p> <p>Participation in planning activities for the Sports and Family Day in commemoration of the International Day of Older Persons</p> <p>The major constraints listed were the lack of a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer or Placement Officer in the NWRHA to ensure that contractual agreements were maintained, the non-compliance of some regions to adhere to contractual agreements re funding to cover costs of care residents in residential homes and the RHAs non compliance with submitting to the CCDP updated signed contracts between themselves and the Homeowners.</p>	<p>The upgrade of care facilities/ homes to optimal operating standards.</p>



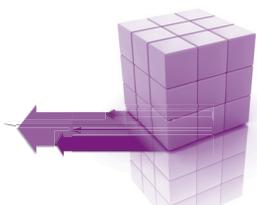
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
National Oncology Home Care and Community Support Programme	<p>This programme aims to provide holistic care in the home and in the community, across the continuum of services such as prevention, early diagnosis and treatment, etc. In so doing, it seeks to reduce the demand on the health care facilities and improve the quality of life for cancer patients. The specific objectives of this initiative are: 1) To improve the quality of life of cancer clients; 2) To reduce the demand on in-patient healthcare facilities; 3) To assist families /caregivers to cope with the ill person, the illness and the end-stage of the disease</p>	MOH	Cancer patients; Family members / caregivers in the home of cancer patients	<p>From October 2008 to June 2009 a total of 30 cancer patients (6 males and 24 females) and a total of 154 family members of cancer patients benefited from this initiative</p> <p>16 patients received palliative and acute cancer care</p> <p>14 patients were continuing</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <p>A 100% availability of medication to key clients</p> <p>100% number of visits to hospital reduced</p> <p>100% families and beneficiaries supported with information</p> <p>100% psycho-social counselling</p> <p>The major constraints for this period were: the unavailability of adequate numbers of human responses, lack of equipment of suppliers to assist clients in daily lives and a current vacancy for the position of Coordinator.</p>	Improvement in quality of care and health care facilities for persons suffering from Cancer.
Patient Care Assistants Programme	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <p>1) To provide non-clinical support to institutional nursing staff in the public health sector (in the form of temporary service on a 6-month basis).</p> <p>2) To provide non-clinical care and support to patients in institutions in the public health sector.</p>	MOH	Patients at public medical facilities and young persons undergoing training	<p>No Patient Care Assistants were hired during this period since the programme was on hold pending Cabinet approval. In September, 2008 approval was granted for the restructuring and extension of the programme for a period of two years with effect 01st January, 2008 to ensure a smooth transition to the new programme once it has been established. Four additional batches of PCAs (500 each) are to be hired prior to the establishment of the newly restructured programme.</p> <p>Major constraints were approval was received late in 2008 for extension of the Programme and budget shortfalls impacted on this programme.</p>	Provision of nursing personnel to meet the immediate needs for patient care in the wards and clinics of the health facilities.



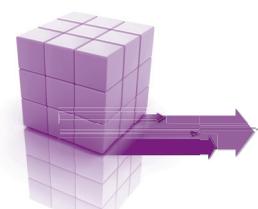
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
School Health Programme	<p>Students enrolled in government and assisted primary schools are screened for early detection of hearing and visual impairment. The specific objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct hearing screening on 100% of all primary school entrants in both public and private primary schools with the aim of identifying children with possible hearing problems. 2) Conduct vision screening on 100% of all primary school entrants in both public and private primary schools with the aim of identifying children with vision problems. 3) Refer students identified with hearing problems for full audiological evaluation and follow up care. 4) Refer students identified with vision problems for further intervention and follow up care. 	MOH	Children (Primary School Entrants)	<p>During the period October 2008 to June 2009 13,417 students had hearing screenings and 128 students were referred to the Trinidad and Tobago Association of the Hearing Impaired (TTAHI) from hearing screening for hearing testing.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99 students with hearing problems referred to Medical officer 42 students had further evaluations at TTAHI 3 students were fitted with hearing aids 62 students had full audiological evaluations <p>Inventory, servicing, repairs, spare parts and calibration of all audiological equipment done.</p> <p>Major constraints during this period included consistent absenteeism, non-return of consent forms from parents, cancellation of confirmed appointments without proper communications to the School Health Screening Assistants and equipment inventory and repairs exercise delayed screenings. Another constraint was the resignation of the Audiologist which impacted on the number of children that could be screened.</p>	The early detection of audio and visual impairment in primary school children through free screening services.



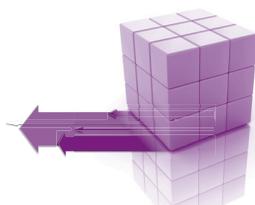
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Surgical Waiting List Initiative	<p>This initiative seeks to: 1) Reduce the waiting lists for surgery in the public hospitals (this includes surgical procedures for hernia cases, fibroid embolisations, cataracts and joint replacement)</p> <p>2) Bring relief to the patients who have been waiting for a long while for surgery</p> <p>3) Benchmark appropriate waiting times for different surgical procedures.</p>	MOH	<p>Surgical procedures carried out by this programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Cataract •Fibroid •Urology •Joint Replacement •Plastic Surgery •Gynaecology •Orthopaedics 	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, 505 surgical procedures were conducted which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 272 cataract 25 Hernia 28 Fibroid Embolisation 22 Orthopaedics 10 Knee & Hip replacement 7 Scoliosis 20 Prosthesis 14 Kidney Stone 25 Prostate 17 Varicose Veins 3 Lumps 5 Haemorrhoids 6 Gall Bladders 29 Echocardiograms 22 MRI <p>The beneficiaries were 210 males and 295 females.</p> <p>The major constraint during this period was a limitation on the contract amount awarded to providers limits the number of procedures that could be carried out (contracts have a ceiling of TTD 500,000,00).</p>	Reduction in the duration of time for patients requiring surgical procedures
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP)	<p>NADAPP is the central coordinating agency with the responsibility for Drug Demand Reduction in T&T.</p> <p>The Unit liaises with State agencies as well as the NGO and private sectors to develop programmes geared towards reducing the use and abuse of licit and illicit drugs, through treatment and rehabilitation.</p>	MSD	The Public	<p>The following initiatives were conducted in fiscal 2009 to effect improvement in the health and well-being of the population.</p>	



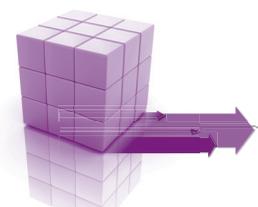
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Information Dissemination Campaign on Substance Abuse at special events	This Campaign seeks to sensitise and educate the community, specifically vulnerable groups on the dangers of the use and misuse/abuse of illicit and as well as licit drugs.	MSD	Communities and substance abusers	<p>During October 2008-March 2009, the following activities were undertaken: A total of thirty (30) lectures were conducted at summer camps, schools and other locations throughout Trinidad. Approximately four thousand, six hundred and ninety-one (4,691) persons benefitted from these lectures. Eleven (11) information dissemination booths were also operated with two thousand, two hundred and sixty-three (2,263) persons benefitting. It is expected that during July-September 2009, several other lectures and information booths throughout Trinidad will be conducted.</p>	It is expected that citizens will make informed decisions on lifestyle activities that will lead to an increase of life expectancy rate in males and females and that the number of deaths by lifestyle diseases will be reduced.
School Information Series	This initiative seeks to educate the school population on the use and misuse/abuse of drugs.	MSD	School population	<p>In fiscal 2009, the Primary School Drug Prevention Initiative III was completed and it is expected that Initiative IV will be completed by September 2009. Through this initiative information is disseminated through brochures and lectures to Principals, Vice Principals and Administrators of the school system.</p>	It is expected that citizens will make informed decisions on lifestyle activities that will lead to an increase of life expectancy rate in males and females and that the number of deaths by lifestyle diseases will be reduced.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Piparo Empowerment Centre	The Centre provides residential treatment and rehabilitation services for drug addicts, using the Therapeutic Community Model based on the principle of man helping man to help themselves.	MSD	Male substance abusers	<p>The following achievements were realised in fiscal 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twenty-two (22) residents successfully completed the programme. Forty-seven (47) persons were admitted as at July 2009. Eleven (11) residents attended a Crime and Drug Symposium which was held at the Williamsville Senior Comprehensive School on the 18th July 2009. Nine (9) residents attended vocational training under Ministry of Education in A/C Refrigeration/ Electrical Installation. Two (2) residents graduated from the MUST programme. Three (3) residents began the Re-training Programme. Thirty-one (31) residents accessed dental care at the Marabella Health Care Centre The 3rd Biennial Sports and Family Day was held with participants from Court Shamrock, Serenity Place, New Life Ministries and Rebirth House. 	Substance abusers will be reintegrated into society with the support of their communities and without stigmatisation and prejudice.
VISION 2020 GOAL	The HIV/AIDS Epidemic will be contained and care will be provided for those infected and affected.				
Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Programme	This programme seeks to reduce the rate of Mother-to-Child-Transmission of HIV/AIDS	MOH	Pregnant Women Infants	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009 a total of 9,240 persons were tested of which there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 men 11,284 Women (Pregnant) 130 Children 32 Pregnant women receiving treatment and delivering during the period Additionally 38 infants were tested and only 2 tested positive by DBS, while 18 partners tested and 11 persons were tested positive. <p>Data Does not include the Counties of St. George Central and Tobago.</p> <p>Major constraints during this period were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a National PMTCT Coordinator CMOH St George central does not have a PMTCT Coordinator. 	Reduction in the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS from affected mothers to their children.



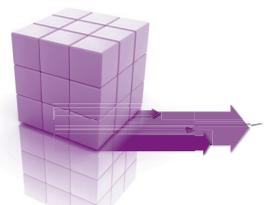
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Rapport Programme</p>	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To promote healthy lifestyles. 2) To encourage youth to make healthy lifestyle choices and promote safer sex practices. 	<p>MOH</p>	<p>Youth, Men, Women</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to June 2009, a total of 1,882 youth and 293 communities benefited from this programme. Additionally 82 Eteck and British Gas employees benefitted from a booth display.</p> <p>Moreover there were 75 new HIV + cases in the 15-24 age group, of which 19 were male, 54 were female and 2 were unknown.</p> <p>Additionally for this period 81 awareness sessions were held for youths in and out of school.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <p>Rapport South participated in a Training Session for Volunteers in Trauma Counselling, hosted by South West Child Support Community Group/Coalition Against Domestic Violence.</p> <p>Participated in UNFPA-UNICEF two-day workshop on designing Youth Friendly Spaces.</p> <p>All members of Rapport received training in Counselling for STI/HIV Prevention.</p> <p>Co-developed a strategic framework for Rapport in conjunction with the EU HIV/AIDS Development Fund.</p> <p>Major constraints for this period were:</p> <p>One centre did not collate data for all of the sessions conducted</p> <p>Understaffing at two centre</p> <p>Location of centres in areas not frequented by youth</p>	<p>Increased knowledge of safer sexual practices and healthier lifestyles among the youth population.</p>



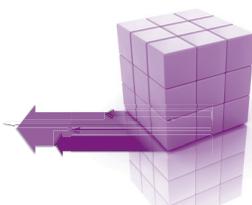
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care Programme	<p>The objectives of this programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce the incidence of HIV infection in Trinidad & Tobago To mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on persons infected and affected in Trinidad and Tobago (improve the well-being of persons living with HIV/AIDS-PLWHA) 	MOH	Children, Adults	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009 there were 9,821 beneficiaries on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART). Additionally the number of new HIV positive cases was 358. On the other hand the number of HIV positive persons admitted to hospitals for this period were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 82 SFGH 88 Other Medical Wards 417 POSGH <p>Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The completion and acceptance of the Trinidad and Tobago HIV/AIDS Treatment and Care Guidelines for Adults and Paediatrics. The major constraint was an insufficient number of professionals who are trained as Infectious Disease Specialists. 	<p>Reduced cases of HIV/AIDS infections and improvement in the well-being of persons afflicted with the disease.</p>
HIV/AIDS Programme	<p>This programme seeks to assist the staff employed in the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development, and the Labour force of Trinidad and Tobago to reduce their risk for becoming HIV infected and to mitigate the impact of AIDS on the national and household economies by promoting the care and support of infected workers and their significant others as well as the reduction of HIV and AIDS related stigma and discrimination.</p> <p>The 2008- 2009 project focused on expanding the work of the National Coordinating Unit and has been guided by the Trinidad and Tobago National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan and the ILO Code of Practice and the ILO Behaviour Change Communication Strategy and the Vision 2020 Operational plan Section 2 goal 5.</p>	MLSMED	Staff of the MLSED	<p>Establishment of an organisational structure for an HIV and AIDS Coordinating Unit to facilitate the implementation of the programme.</p> <p>Implementation of National HIV and AIDS work place policy that will serve to guide the cases that arises.</p> <p>Development of HIV/AIDS strategic plan to help in the short to medium term strategies. The plan will inform the long term impacts that will be expected.</p> <p>Develop an Advocacy programme for National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS.</p>	<p>A more coordinated approach to the fight against HIV/AIDS and a systematic set of procedures. This will guide the policy in a manner that could be appreciated by all.</p>



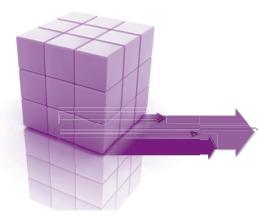
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Youth Health Programme</p>	<p>The Youth Health Programme lists its objectives as: Encouraging healthy lifestyles and reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago; and Providing young people with information on health issues that affect them.</p>	<p>MSYA</p>	<p>Young persons aged 15-29</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009, 3 Caravans were held in the communities of Carlton Lane (San Fernando); Thick Village and La Lune. The Caravan initiative also targeted female trainees at the Ministry's residential youth facility, the El Dorado Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centre. This initiative also included residents from the St. Mary's Children's Home. Eduvans were conducted at the Barataria Senior Comprehensive, Valencia High School, Bon Air High School, Hillview College (El Dorado), ASJA Girls Secondary and Couva West Secondary. The Programme also conducted a "Megavan" at the South West Regional Indoor Sporting Arena. This was done in Point Fortin on December 06th 2008. In commemoration of World AIDS Day, approximately three hundred and fifty (350) participants at the event came from the districts of Mayaro, St. Patrick East, St. Patrick West, St. Patrick West, Victoria East and Victoria West.</p>	<p>The levels of chronic diseases should be greatly reduced in the current generation of youths. This reduces a lot of the healthcare burden that could be further placed on the government in time to come. Furthermore, the target age group is crucial in reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS on the country, as the disease has had impacts on the most productive group of society.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>VISION 2020 GOAL</p> <p>Community Swimming Programme</p>	<p>All citizens will have access to and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with our 'Sport for All' philosophy.</p> <p>The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs partners with the Ministry of Education and aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> promote life saving as a career option; increase the level of aquatic skills among the citizens; facilitate the development of potential athletes; increase the number of persons involved in competitive type swimming by 20% during the period; provide instructional skills in basic swimming and water safety; and improve physical health and well being of participants. It also aims to facilitate the development of potential athletes. 	MSYA	Athletes: Persons in the communities and schools interested in the sport of swimming	For the period October 2008 to March 2009 a total of two thousand, seven hundred and thirty five (2,735) benefited from the programme.	More than half the population engaged in physical activity through various means, swimming being one of them. This provides for a healthier population and at the same time is useful in providing a suitable set of activities to the younger ones.
District Youth Services	<p>The objectives of this service include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage the development of attitudes and aspirations which are supportive of national development; To inculcate in young people a sense of self-reliance and self-confidence. <p>The Programme also seeks to provide support for the prevention or emergence of social problems leading to crime, drug abuse, and teenage pregnancy among other things. It offers youth a forum to voice their opinions, needs, interests so that referral arrangements can be made to appropriate agencies.</p>	MSYA	High risk youth 15-25 years of age	One thousand, seven hundred and eighty five (1,785) persons of which there were eight hundred and forty one (841) male and nine hundred and forty four (944) female were beneficiaries for the period October 2008 to March 2009.	More than half the population participates in sporting and recreational activities.



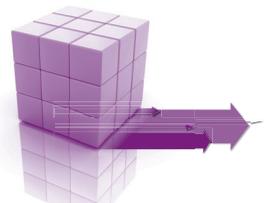
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
District Youth Sport Festival	<p>This initiative offers competition between groups/individuals in various sporting disciplines. Objectives are: to encourage formation of community groups and clubs, to promote keen competition and good sportsmanship and to identify sporting talent. The Programme also aims to foster community bonding and building at the district level and to provide relaxation for communities in an atmosphere of friendship and celebration at a day of fun and competition.</p>	MSYA	High risk youth 15-29 years of age	<p>During the period October 2008 to March 2009, the programme benefitted four hundred and one (401) persons. The MSYA is to review the programme with SportIT.</p>	<p>This could form part of a structured programme to identify persons capable of performing well and become successful athletes.</p>
Elite Athletes Assistance Programme	<p>The Elite Athletes Assistance Programme aims to encourage elite athletes in their quest to develop and compete successfully at the international level as well as to provide financial assistance to meet expenses incurred through participation in international competitions, specialised training and use of nutritional supplements.</p>	MSYA	Elite Athletes	<p>For the period October 2008 to March 2009 there were fifteen (15) athletes benefitting from financial assistance under the 2009 Elite Athlete Assistance Programme. This included five (5) male and seven (7) female in athletics; one (1) person in shooting, squash and table tennis, respectively. Furthermore, six (6) elite athletes were presented with state rewards for their successes in the 2008 Beijing Olympics in August 2008. The programme currently targets individual athletes in the Olympic arena but presently the option to extend the programme to include Teams and Non-Olympic Sports is being evaluated.</p>	<p>A structured programme for high performance sport is implemented.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
The School and Community Coaching Programme	This programme provides coaches in different sporting disciplines for schools and communities that have requested coaching services from the Ministry	MSYA	Communities: persons within communities who require coaching	For October 2008 to March 2009 a total of one thousand, six hundred and fifteen persons benefitted from the programme. Basic motor skills under six sporting disciplines (hockey, volleyball, tennis, cricket, athletics and netball) were conducted at venues such as the National Cricket Centre, Eastern Regional Indoor Sport Arena, Jean Pierre Complex, Diego Martin Community Swimming Pool, Mayaro Indoor Sport Arena, Preysal Recreation Ground and Saith Park. This applied to approximately four hundred and nineteen (419) persons through fourteen (14) primary and eleven (11) secondary schools.	A health and physical education curriculum is implemented at all levels in schools.
Women and Girls in Sport Festival	This initiative provides a forum to showcase the talents and skills of female sporting achievers. Its overall objectives are to: encourage women and girls to participate in sport	MSYA	Women and Girls interested in sport	Eight hundred and forty (840) women benefitted from this programme for October 2008 and March 2009. The Ministry posthumously honoured Jizelle Salandy for her outstanding lifetime achievement in the sport of female boxing.	More than half the female population considers sporting activities to be an integral part of their development. The women should engage in sporting and recreational activities.
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	This programme offers training in life skills together with technical and vocational training in carpentry, hair dressing and beauty care, plumbing, computer literacy, electric work and drapery. Programme objectives include assisting young people in acquiring a skill and assisting young people in overcoming deficiencies in basic education. It also seeks to identify and develop as far as possible, their potential in the field of sport and culture.	MSYA	Youth: High risk youths between the ages 15-18 in a residential setting and females 15-25 years of age in a non-residential setting	There were eighty three (83) male beneficiaries of this programme for the period October 2008 to March 2009. The On the Job Training has been included in the YDAC Programme. It allows for a successful transition into the world of work. During the period November 1st to December 30th 2008 forty five (45) trainees benefitted from eight (8) disciplines including Cabinet Making, Auto Mechanic, Masonry, Carpentry, Electrical Installation, Plumbing and Welding. Twenty (20) institutions, both private and public, participated in the programme. A new skill area was introduced at the Persto Praestro YDAC, a Computer Repairs and Maintenance Programme; the programme has four (4) trainees. The 2007-2009 programme had a total of seventy seven (77) graduates, thirty nine (39) from Chatham and thirty eight (38) from Praesto.	The focus is placed on providing opportunities to the youths for self growth and development.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>Youth Facilities Development Programme</p>	<p>This programme offers training in electrical work, plumbing, drumming, drama, aerobics, music literacy and production and computer technician training. Its objective is to provide venues and activities that encourage personal development through social, cultural, physical, educational, vocational and recreational pursuits.</p>	<p>MSYA</p>	<p>High risk youths 15-29 years of age</p>	<p>For the period October 2008 till March 2009, one hundred and fifty (150) persons benefited from the programme. This comprised ninety four (94) males and fifty six (56) females. Furthermore, a Sho-to-kan Karate class was offered to participants originally from the After-School Homework Programme.</p>	<p>This programme allows for the holistic development of the youth population.</p>



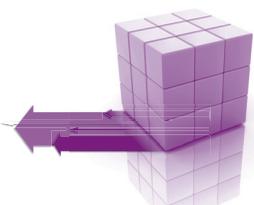
PILLAR 3: ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS



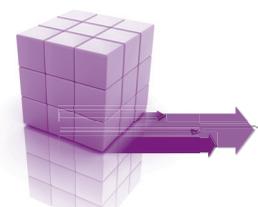
A stable and vibrant economy is the base of the social sector and performs as a parameter for the continued growth, competitive nature of both the local, regional and international economies. In the regulation of demand and supply within the trading of goods and services, the economy also provides salaried jobs and learning opportunities in the sense of academic, professional and learning as required for on the job purposes, in several capacities.

As an economy grows the propriety should be to foster continued expansion in the quality of its human capital. Entrepreneurs and employees alike should seek greater knowledge and understanding of new technology and know-how in order to promote expansion in the economy. Economic diversification in Trinidad and Tobago has been an issue for a long time and we need to advertise ourselves as a prosperous economy to invite foreign capital and the reinvestment of local capital among local business people. At the core of all these economic strategies is the need to identify the importance of Vision 2020 and its drive towards Developed nation status which means that the socio-economic resources of the twin island state should be adequately deployed so as to attain the benefits associated with the developed world.

The need to re-organise and change the dependence on oil and gas has become even more extreme and the natural choice for further development, especially in the agricultural sector. A great portion of our food is imported and this can be turned around with some determination and concerted efforts.



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
VISION 2020 GOAL	<p>Competitive business will transform Trinidad and Tobago into a diversified economy with exciting growth opportunities.</p> <p>Through the YAPA Programme participants are exposed to 6-8 weeks of theoretical and practical on-farm aspects of agriculture on successful public and private farms.</p> <p>Participants are trained in Crop Production, Livestock Production, and Ornamental Horticulture. During the period participants cultivate and harvest short-term crops, and also realise profits from the sale of their produce. Graduates from YAPA Phase I can continue into the Phase II.</p>	MALA	Young people between the ages of 17-25	<p>For the period October 2008 to July 2009, YAPA Phase I targeted 500 young people, 90% of this target was reached as 453 youth were trained: 222 Males and 231 Females</p> <p>The participants were exposed to lectures from various agencies e.g. Re-birth House on alcoholism and drug abuse and the Ministry of Health on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases. They also participated in the Ministry of Labour's Canadian Farming Programme.</p> <p>Participants have been placed on farms which enable them to receive practical experience while having theoretical training at the respective counties. Graduates have realised profits from the sale of produce and have expressed a willingness to continue farming.</p> <p>YAPA Phase II targeted 80 graduates from Phase I, however 68 graduates benefited from Phase II, including: 29 Males 39 Females 3.5 ha. of land are being used for producing vegetables.</p>	<p>Increase the amount of agricultural produce in the country.</p> <p>Graduates of YAPA are expected to have sufficient skills to continue in the agriculture sector whether it is on a farm or on their own.</p> <p>Graduates will have realised profits from the sale of produce and have expressed a willingness to continue farming.</p>
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)					

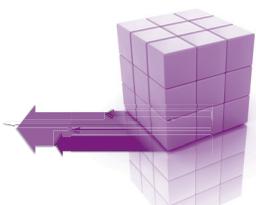


PILLAR 5: PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

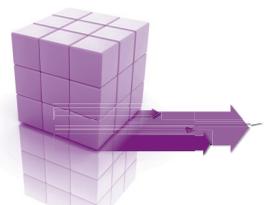


As we seek to achieve developed nation status, it is imperative that we achieve and maintain good governance. This includes transparency, accountability, fair play and the provision of a safe environment for citizens and visitors. It is imperative that citizens acknowledge the importance of an effective Government which must be shown through strong, progressive leadership and will lead to good governance.

It is necessary that Government provide a sound infrastructure and adequate services for it citizens to feel a sense of security and safety on a daily basis. Government must enable a judicial system that will allow society to function in a civil, equitable and sustainable manner. Programmes such as the ones outlined below can assist government achieve these goals.



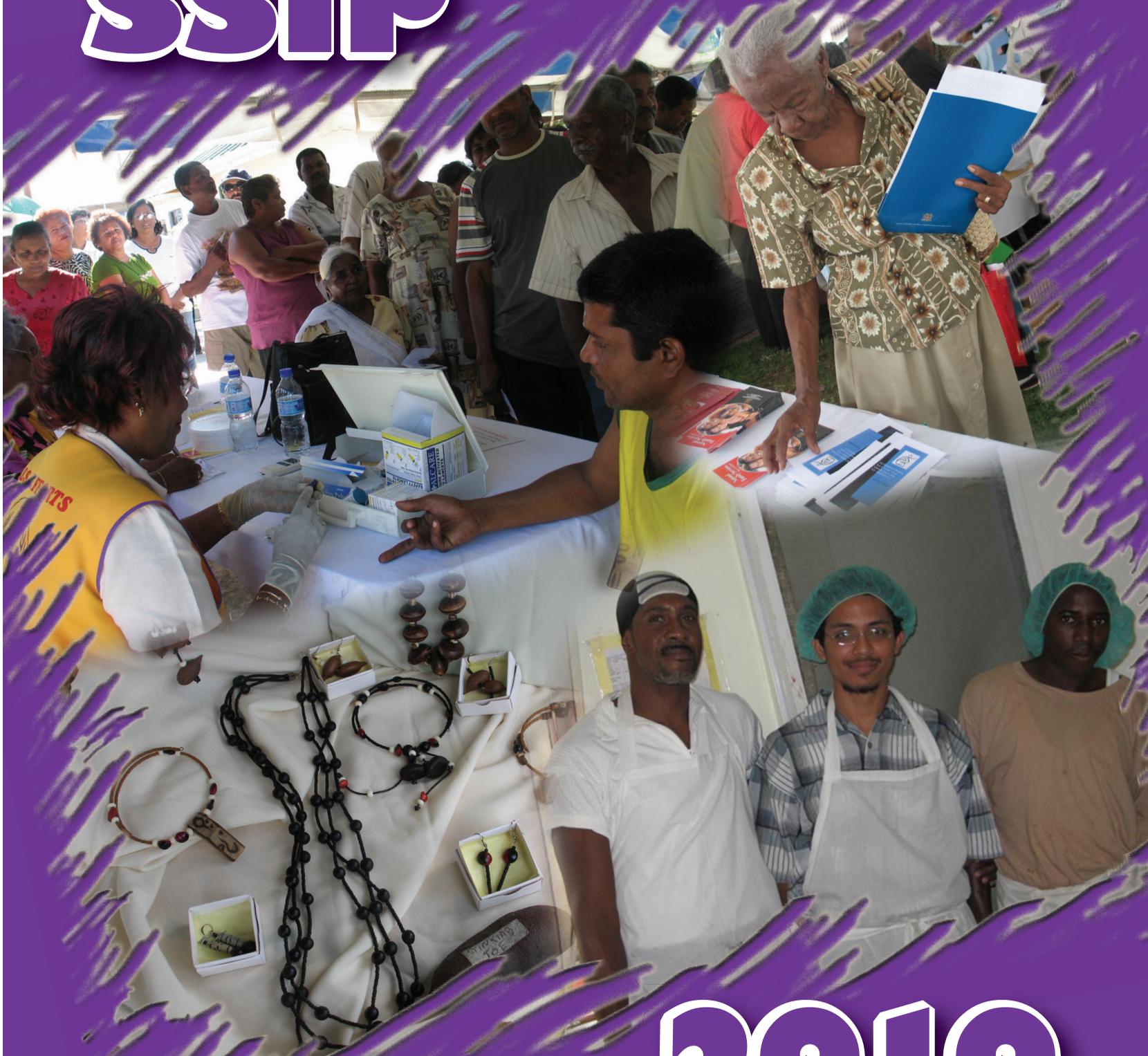
INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
<p>VISION 2020 GOAL</p> <p>Community Safety and Enhancement Programme (CSEP)</p>	<p>Trinidad and Tobago will be a safe and secure place to live, visit, do business and raise families.</p> <p>This programme aims to promote community safety and security through the establishment of crime prevention structures and the implementation of projects and programme.</p>	<p>MCDCCGA</p>	<p>The main beneficiaries are communities with a high incidence of criminal activity.</p>	<p>From October 2008 to March 2009, a total of 1,030 persons benefitted from 34 communities: 271 males 759 females 6 out the target of 8 groups registered with CSEP. Eight (8) County/Division regional Crime Prevention Training Workshops were organised. Some aspects of the programme were tailored to address concerns of special groups (young people and gangs). One of the constraints is the unwillingness in some communities to learn about crime prevention before crime has occurred.</p>	<p>Number of persons who report a sense of safety and security in areas where CSEP operate. Number of youth offenders reduced.</p>



INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS	EXPECTED/INTENDED IMPACT
Citizens Security Programme (CSP)	<p>This programme was officially launched by the Ministry of National Security on 2008.</p> <p>Its general objective is to contribute to the reduction of crime and violence in 22 high crime communities through the financing of a number of preventative interventions, targeting 'high needs youth' in these communities.</p>	MNS	Young people between the ages 7 to 24	<p>During the period October 2008 to June 2009:</p> <p>There were 2,137 total beneficiaries of this programme, where 353 were youth, 277 Men (as was categorised), 144 Women, 124 children, 4 older persons, 12 families, 33 communities, 3 persons with disabilities, 72 persons living in poverty, 9 persons living with HIV/AIDS, 41 NGOs, 42 victims of crime, 813 community members and 210 TTPS officers.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <p>Significant community engagement in 14 communities, including support for crime victims, mobilisation of community members to develop and implement projects and support Community Action Councils.</p> <p>Sourced and distributed fire and flood relief in 6 communities.</p> <p>Completed Rapid Impact Project (refurbishment of children's play park) for Pinto Road.</p> <p>Organised community building events including sports days, music festivals and Christmas function in 5 communities.</p> <p>Funded and sourced additional funds for uniforms, equipment, and prizes for a football tournament in Beetham.</p> <p>Continued to provide financial assistance to the "pride in Gonzales" project as an institutional strengthening of an NGO initiative.</p> <p>Organised community training in i) domestic violence sensitisation ii) fire safety iii) shelter management.</p> <p>Developed overall results framework for the project.</p> <p>Major constraints encountered during this period included level of attendance of community members and other key stakeholders at scheduled meetings, delays in implementation due to dependence on external parties for critical input and slow inter-agency co-ordination, need to restart approval process for Community Based Social Interventions and timeliness and reliability of data to inform planning.</p>	<p>The mobilisation of community support for public safety matters aimed at the reduction of violence and crime in high crime areas.</p>



SSIP



2010

CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLANS FOR FISCAL 2010



This section outlines the strategic plans of the social sector for fiscal 2010. The proposed activities are delineated under the core and ancillary social sector Ministries, as well as pertinent social issues. The current global financial crisis re-emphasizes the need for priority focus on the Vision 2020 Pillars “Developing Innovative People” and “Nurturing a Caring Society”, which are indelibly tied to the strategic directions of the Ministries. This section previews the new programmes or initiatives carded for fiscal 2010, as well as the legislative and research agendas under the various Ministries.

For fiscal 2010, the investment of the Government in the sector for social infrastructure, programming and other social initiatives, amounts to TTD 9,232,173,538 billion. This represents a decrease of approximately 6.25% from the previous year.

Under recurrent expenditure, the sum of TTD 6,040,163,538 billion has been allocated towards programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional initiatives; a decrease of 0.2%, as compared to the previous fiscal year 2009. This information is outlined in Table 7.I below.

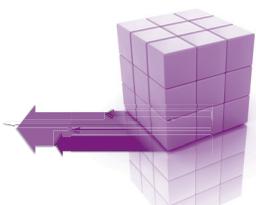


Table 7.I: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming - 2009- 2010

SECTOR COMPONENT	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS (\$) 2009	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS (\$) 2010
Social Infrastructure		
Development Programme	\$3,794,182,115	\$3,192,010,000
Infrastructure Development Fund	\$1,154,552,865	\$1,123,510,000
	\$2,639,629,250	\$2,068,500,000
Social Programming	\$6,054,083,520	\$6,040,163,538
TOTAL	\$9,848,265,635	\$9,232,173,538

7.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Social Development's overarching goal is to ensure the effective and efficient functioning of the social sector, towards improvement in the standard of living of all citizens, particularly those most at risk. For fiscal 2010, the Ministry will continue to provide programmes and services designed to assist vulnerable citizens to cope with the economic and social challenges of everyday life.

A summary of the new programmes which will be undertaken by the Ministry are outlined in Box 7.I.

Box 7.I: Summary of the New Programmes /Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Social Development for Fiscal 2010

- Establishment of a Child Abuse Protocol and Data Management System
- Hosting of Children's Participation Conferences
- Development of a National Patriotism Policy for Trinidad and Tobago
- Establishment of a Communications Programme for Behavior and Social Change
- Review and Assessment of the State's Social Safety Net Programmes in Trinidad and Tobago in collaboration with IADB
- Establishment of a Management of Social Transformations (MOST) National Liaison Committee
- Establishment of two (2) Regional Social Service Centres under the decentralisation initiative

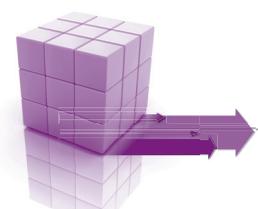
The following are the proposed family-focused initiatives to be undertaken by the Ministry during the period 2009 - 2010:

- Implementation of a National Family Policy;
- Implementation of Programmes and Projects emanating from the Family Life Management Programme, which includes the "Marriage Preparation: Beyond the Vows Programme";
- Establishment of the Children's Authority;
- Conduct research to determine the extent and scope of sexual exploitation, abduction and trafficking in children;
- Establishment of a Child Abuse Protocol and Data Management System; and
- Hosting of Children's Participation Conferences.

In keeping with the Ministry's mandate of developing systems to promote positive attitudes and behaviour of the citizenry; reducing the number of socially displaced, facilitating information and data gathering; and the decentralisation of social services delivery; the following projects are proposed for the 2009- 2010 fiscal year:

- Development of a National Patriotism Policy for Trinidad and Tobago;
- Establishment of a Communications Programme for Behaviour and Social Change;
- Continuing implementation of the National Strategy for Socially Displaced Persons;
- Establishment of a Total Quality Management Unit;
- Introduction of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEM);
- Decentralisation of the Social Services – two (2) Regional Offices will be established; and
- Establishment of a Management of Social Transformations (MOST) National Liaison Committee.

The conduct of social research is a high priority of the Ministry. The Ministry will therefore develop, in collabo-



agenda for the social sector. Research planned for conduct over the next two (2) years (2009 – 2011) by the Ministry of Social Development includes:

- Assessment of the Levels of Literacy in Trinidad and Tobago among the Out of School Population;
- The Other Half of Gender: Status of Males in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Child Victimization Survey;
- Situational Analysis of Children in Households that receive Public Assistance;
- Needs Assessment of Children Leaving Children's Institutions;
- Poverty Analysis of Data from the Household Budgetary Survey;
- HIV/AIDS KAPB Survey for Adult Target Groups Aged 50 – 75 years; and
- A Review and Assessment of the State's Social Safety Net Programmes in Trinidad and Tobago in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

For fiscal 2010, the Ministry will also continue the implementation of its proposed legislative agenda as outlined below in Box 7.II.

Box 7.II: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Social Development for Fiscal 2010

- Socially Displaced Persons (Amendment) Bill
- Community Service Order Bill
- Disabilities Bill
- Public Assistance (Amendment) Bill
- Senior Citizens' (Amendment) Bill
- Criminal Injuries Compensation (Amendment) Bill
- Adoption (Amendment) Bill
- Children (Amendment) Bill
- Legislation for Decentralisation of Services

7.2 MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

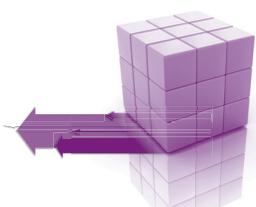
I. The Retraining Programme

Priority Listing of Programmes/Projects for Fiscal Year 2009/2010:-

- The training of 1740 persons for the fiscal year (1200 in Trinidad, 300 in Tobago and 240 in prisons)
- The completion of the tracer study that will inform the programme's design and content to be consistent with trainee and employer needs.
- The establishment of an Aquaculture Centre (or Institute) at Waterloo to develop and expand the aquaculture industry (both ornamental and food fish).
- The continued expansion of the programme through:
- The introduction of new skill areas which are consistent with the new labour market needs;
- The introduction of more Level 2 skills training; and
- The lengthening of the programme to meet the requirements of the delivery of the Caribbean Vocational Qualification.
- The enhancement of the database and information management systems of the programme in order to improve efficiencies.

II. Metal Industries Companies Limited (MIC)

- Continue the establishment of HYPE Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago in areas such as Diego Martin, Point Fortin, Chaguanas, Moruga and O'Meara.
- Establish a Technology Centre in Tobago.
- Upgrade the Pleasantville Technology Centre to accommodate all craft courses at the facility.
- Develop infrastructure for ODL programmes.
- Complete Phase 2 of the Head Office.
- Upgrade current programmes such as the Process Control programmes and the air-conditioning and refrigeration programmes.



- Introduce new courses such as a Master Craftsman Course for Mechatronic Personnel and Journeyman HYPE courses.
- Continue instructor training and development including offering certificate programmes for Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) instructors and trainers and delivering the second TVET Management Course.

III. National Energy Skills Centre

- Establishment of a Skills and Technology Centre in Tobago, Arima and Frederick Settlement, Caroni.
- Establishment of a Skills and Technology Centre in ICMT Centres.
- Introduction of Information Communication and Music Technology (ICMT) Programme.

IV. Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)

- Construction and outfitting of a YTEPP Tobago Training and Administrative Centre comprising four (4) buildings designed to accommodate a total of eight hundred (800) persons in training.
- Procurement of pre-engineered buildings for classrooms at the YTEPP Waterloo Training Centre.

V. University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)

- Establishment of a Maritime Campus at Chaguaramas, which will be phased over a four (4) year period ending 2012.
- Construction of the UTT Main Campus at Tamana Phase 1, which is expected to be completed by 2011.
- Establishment of new facilities and the upgrade of existing buildings at the Point Lisas Campus.
- Construction and furnishing of a pre-engineered building for the Caribbean Industrial and Technological Services Limited (CITSL) at the Divali Nagar site.
- Construction and furnishing of a UTT Tobago Campus.

VI. University of the West Indies (UWI)

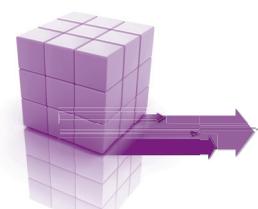
- Construction of a Student Study and Recreational Facility at Mount Hope Medical Sciences Complex, which will also include the refurbishment of the swimming pool, tennis courts, gym; and the construction of a workshop for maintenance; as well as the provision of additional parking and delivery areas.
- Upgrade of the Health Economics Unit.
- Continued construction works on the Teaching and Learning Complex which is expected to be completed by May 2010.
- Continue the work of the Trinidad and Tobago Health Sciences Initiative (TTHSI).

VII. College of Science Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT)

- Establishment of the National Community College – Institutional Self Study.
- Establishment of the National Community College – Strengthening Library Services.
- Establishment of the National Community College – Foreign Language Immersion Institute.
- Implementation of the College Prep Programme by August 2011.

VIII. Ninth European Development Fund Future Plans 2009/2010

- Establishment of a Centre for Workforce Development and Research.
- Introduction of Literacy Life Skills to the Fishing Community.
- Establishment of a Computer Literacy Community Project.
- Establishment of the Male Academy for Teacher Education (MATE) for three summers, leading to a Diploma in Education for male teachers.
- Establishment of a part-time, intensive two-year programme for teaching practitioners at the non-universi-



ty tertiary level, leading to a Diploma (after 1 year) and a Master's Degree (after 2 years).

- Upgrade the NSDP Journeyman Certificate by introducing MIC Tool and Die making Training at the 2nd and 3rd year and specialisation in the 4th year of the programme.
- Upgrade and standardise existing TVET Curricula at MIC Level 1 (HYPE) and Level 2 (NSDP Journeyman).
- Introduction of the “Caribbean Medical Labs Foundation: Strengthening Management Capacity for Delivery of High Quality Lab Services” to provide training to senior laboratory staff in both private and public sectors in Trinidad and Tobago.
- Institutional Strengthening of TTHTI through the provision of scholarships to and internships at foreign institutions, visiting professors and attachments for lecturers.
- Scholarships to and internships at foreign institutions, visiting professors and attachments for lecturers.

Box 7.III: Policy Agenda 2009/2010

- Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy and Plan
- Tertiary Education and Life Long Learning Policy
- Integration of agencies into UTT
 - John S. Donaldson Technical Institute
 - San Fernando Technical Institute
 - Valsayn Teachers' College
 - Corinth Teachers' College
 - Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry (ECIAF)
 - Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI)
 - Institute of Marine Affairs
 - Metal Industries Company (MIC) – the tool and die, machining, plastics and design functions
 - National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST)
 - Sugar Cane Feed Centre
 - Sugar Cane Research Extension and Support Service Unit. - (RESS) (belonging formerly to Caroni Research)
 - Research Division of the Centeno Experimental Station
 - Aripo Livestock Station
- The governance structure of the Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute (TTHTI)
- Rationalisation of the Technical Vocational Education and Training Sector

7.3 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

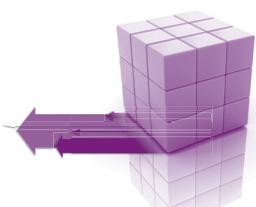
For fiscal 2010, the Ministry of Education will continue to focus on the deliverables identified in its Corporate Plan 2008-2012 under the strategic priorities of Focus on the School, Change/Reform the Ministry and Involve the Community. In this regard, the Ministry will continue to focus on:

- The roll-out of the School Construction Programme;
- The refinement and implementation of the revised curriculum at the secondary level;
- The commencement of the Support for a Seamless Education System Programme;
- The use of information and communications technology to improve teaching and learning in the schools;
- The provision of continuous teacher development programmes and the development of structures and systems to support teacher education and professional development;
- Ensuring that the Ministry's social support services programmes meet the needs of the student population; and
- Advancing the legislative agenda of the Ministry re: the establishment of the Examinations Authority, teachers' license regime and the continued review of the Education Act.

I. School Construction Programme

During fiscal 2010, the Ministry will:

- Complete construction of the first batch of 50 Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Centres commenced in 2009, commence and complete a second batch of 150 ECCE Centres: 50 Centres built under the GORTT/IADB funded Support for a Seamless Education System Programme and 100 Centres built and financed from funds sourced by the Education Facilities Company Limited.
- Continue construction of 15 primary and 12 secondary schools.



II. Curriculum Development

In 2010, the Ministry will:

- Establish and sustain the implementation of the NCSE 1-5 in 135 secondary schools;
- Introduce a literacy plan, at the primary level and Forms 1-3 at the secondary level, to assist with improving students' performance at SEA and CXC Examinations;
- Introduce Level II CVQ at 11 secondary schools and sustain programmes at Level I CVQ;
- Establish and sustain HFLE at primary and secondary levels; and
- Collaborate with the primary schools to ensure that ICT led curricula is implemented.

III. Strengthening of Testing and Assessment

The education system allows for the continuous testing of students to track students' progress in school, identify areas of academic weaknesses and gather information for decision-making at the school, district and national levels. The Continuous Assessment Process (CAP) integrates on-going classroom assessment into the teaching and learning process, both at the primary and secondary levels. The CAP is designed to influence the quality and style of teaching and learning in the classroom, inform of students' readiness for the next level of learning, as well as facilitate a smooth transition through the system. These modifications will allow the administrative tasks related to the examinations to be more efficiently done. A modernised system, resulting in greater accuracy, shorter time and fewer resources spent on these activities will be the major benefits.

IV. Student Support Services Programme

- a) Implementation of Inclusive Education Model Project – sixteen (16) Demonstration schools, eight (8) ECCE Centres, eight (8) Primary schools). This involves:
 - Physical and technological upgrade to support all students with diverse learning needs.
 - Screening, diagnosing and providing interven-

tion services for students with special educational needs.

- Training of teaching and support personnel to work with students with diverse learning needs.
 - Provision of specialised support services (speech therapy, clinical psychology etc.).
- (b) Continued implementation of Violence Prevention Academy with the implementation of an additional twenty-five (25) Secondary schools;
 - (c) Continued awareness of HIV and AIDS with the establishment of teacher peer education programmes in twenty-one (21) primary and secondary schools; and
 - (d) Partnering with NGO's re the establishment of Time Out and After-school Study Centres.

V. Formalisation of the ECCE Sub-Sector

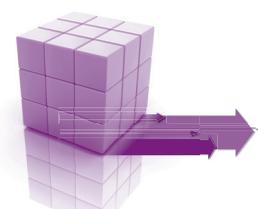
In 2010, the ECCE Division will:

- Pilot the implementation of the draft ECCE Curriculum guide;
- Develop a users' implementation manual to operationalise the curriculum guide and to host stakeholders' consultation to ensure uniformity in the use of the guide;
- Review, complete and disseminate the final ECCE curriculum guide;
- Collaborate with the Tobago House of Assembly with respect to the transfer of responsibility for the operations and management of ECCE Centres in Tobago;
- Implement the transition plan at 8 ECCE/primary schools (1 in each education district); and
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation system to support a parent and advocacy programme.

VI. Teaching and Teacher Education

In 2010, the Ministry proposes to:

- Establish a National Council for Teaching and Teacher Education;
- Introduce a Registration and Licensing system;
- Introduce an induction programme;



- Undertake periodic baseline study of teachers' performance;
- Revitalise subject associations; and
- Introduce a Primary and Secondary Teachers Association.

VII. Support for a Seamless Education System (SES) Programme

In 2010, to support the SES programme the Ministry will:

Component 1: Increase Equity and Quality of Educational Services to all children

This component will increase access to educational services to three (3) and four (4) year olds who are living in poor communities. This project is expected to benefit approximately 2,725 three (3) and four (4) year old children, 3,500 administrators, teachers and ancillary staff. The project will also impact the 477 Government and Government-assisted primary schools.

Component 2: Improve quality and relevance of primary education

This component will ensure articulation of the primary curriculum with curricula at both the secondary and ECCE levels, introduction of new assessment methods and Spanish as the first foreign language and the integration of Inclusive Education in the primary curriculum.

Component 3: Sector Management

This component will strengthen the management capacity and systems of the Ministry to operationalise the new mandate in a seamless and efficient manner.

Component 4: Social Marketing Campaign

This component will increase the involvement of stakeholders in the education sector and to improve internal and external communications system

VIII. Secondary Education Modernisation Programme (SEMP)

Under the SEMP, the Ministry will complete all of the outstanding projects with the exceptions of the Education

Management Information System (EMIS) School Based Managed Information System and the Masters' in Reading and Educational leadership.

IX. Information Communication and Technology (ICT) Programme

Phase 11 of the primary schools computerisation project will see an additional 139 schools having computer labs in 2010. It is envisaged that there will be a greater infusion and utilisation of these labs by students, teachers and administrators in the teaching and learning process.

In the future, computerisation of the new education tower, as well as district offices under the decentralisation process will involve a greater level of ICT infrastructure that will enable greater accessibility and delivery of services to the population in an efficient, accountable and transparent manner.

X. National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago (NOSTT)

During fiscal year 2010 the NOSTT programme will expand to 10 additional centres and complete development of 5 additional secondary level subjects to be delivered using distance education mode. Tutoring on-line and on-line learner support services will also be piloted. Work will also continue with the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) to facilitate:

- Research and development of a working model for open schooling;
- Advocacy for open schooling as a viable option for secondary schooling for drop-outs, out-of-school youths and adults and institutionalised persons;
- Professional development of practitioners and policy makers in open schools;
- More emphasis on technical and vocational courses;
- Use of technologies, especially mobile devices, as teaching and learning tools; and
- Development and dissemination of open education resources for secondary schools.



Highlights of the Ministry's current and ongoing research agenda is also presented in Box 7.IV.

Box 7.IV: The Proposed Research Agenda of the Ministry of Education for Fiscal 2010

- Students' Attitudes toward Science and Scientific Careers
- Science in Public and Private Schools
- Student Leadership / Student Governance / Democratic Citizenship

7.4 MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND GENDER AFFAIRS

The Ministry will undertake the following activities to existing cultural and recreational facilities for fiscal 2010:

- Provision of a National Cultural Centre to be completed by December 2010.
- Completion of Pan Trinbago Headquarters by May 2010.
- Completion of the South Academy for Performing Arts by end of fiscal 2010.
- Completion of Construction of 100 Community Centres by end of fiscal 2010.
- Continued works for the establishment of Site at Nelson Island Heritage Site.
- Continued works on the Upgrade of the Little Carib Theatre.
- Expansion of the National Museum to be completed by 2012.
- Establishment of a Historic House Museum in Mille Fleurs to be completed by 2011.
- Establishment of a National Theatre and Art Company of Trinidad and Tobago to commence by November 2009.

7.5 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The ongoing implementation of the Ministry of Health's Transformational plan is a major initiative that has been identified by the Ministry to achieve the Vision 2020 goal of improving the general health status of the population by improving the performance of the health care delivery system. For fiscal year 2009-2010, the Ministry will continue implementation of the transformational activities that commenced in 2008, namely:

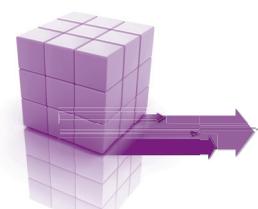
- Institutional strengthening of the MOH and RHAs;
- Implementation of revised MOH Organisational Structure;
- Development of Change Management Plan;
- Implementation of a Plan of Work to integrate MoH-RHA Programme and Administrative Accountability;
- Establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Unit at the MOH; and
- The development of a Quality Plan.

In addition, the Ministry will pursue the following developmental initiatives:

- A Health Needs Assessment for the country that will clearly identify, quantify and prioritise the present health needs of the population, as well as the projected needs. The Assessment will also identify precisely what the infrastructural and equipment requirements of the health sector are to address the population health needs.
- Development of a manpower planning framework for the health sector. This would provide the basis for the Ministry to identify and project the human resources requirements for the health sector, and formulate effective strategies to ensure that there are adequate medical personnel to treat with the needs of the population.
- The development of a National Strategic Health Plan.

I. Human Resources Development

The attainment of the Ministry's strategic objectives for the public health sector is founded on three main pillars:



- a robust infrastructure development;
- an efficient and effective human resources; and
- an integrated information technology system.

Over the last years the Ministry has embarked on an ambitious infrastructure development programme that involved the initiation of construction of several Hospitals, Health Centres, District Health Facilities, and Tertiary Care Institutions. The aim was to ensure that the country's health infrastructure was sufficiently robust to meet the growing and changing health needs of the population. Over the short to medium term, emphasis would be placed on addressing human resources challenges in the health sector, as this is viewed by the Ministry as critical to improving the health delivery system. In addition to the recruitment of foreign medical professionals, a major strategy to achieve this objective is to strengthen the strategic manpower planning capacity of the Ministry. A manpower planning division will therefore be established at the Ministry and over the next fiscal year, a manpower plan for the public health sector that takes into consideration the international factors influencing the demand and supply of medical personnel, will also be developed.

II. National Oncology Project

The National Oncology Project is a comprehensive cancer care strategy that encompasses the private sector and civil society and is designed to reduce the burden of the disease of cancer, and improve the general health status of the population in Trinidad and Tobago. The Project commenced in 2009 and is expected to be completed in 2011, and aims to make quality cancer care services available to and accessible by the people of Trinidad and Tobago. The Project comprises: the National Oncology Programme; the National Oncology Centre; Clinical services upgrade, and Oncology Inpatient Unit at EWMSC; the development of a Cancer Registry; and Radiation Protection health and safety.

For fiscal 2010, the programme's objective will include the implementation of a 40% national coverage of the national screening and early detection programme in the areas of Cervical, Prostate, Breast, and Colorectal cancers.

A. NATIONAL ONCOLOGY CENTRE

The construction of a National Oncology Centre will recommence in fiscal 2010. The Centre is a state-of-the-art cancer ambulatory care and treatment facility, designed to support the delivery of medical and radiation oncology treatment using modern technology and treatment modalities, and will improve the performance of the health delivery system. The Centre will adopt a holistic approach in a caring, supportive and safe environment that will result in improved quality and quantity of life, disease control and patient satisfaction.

III. Health Promotion and Education

Over the next fiscal year, the MOH will continue its programme of health promotion and education in the schools, communities and workplaces. Specifically the MOH would seek to promote healthy lifestyle and behaviour change among school children through the implementation of the following: smoking prevention for adolescents; adolescent health screening; healthy school environment; adolescent mental health; and the conduct of a national school nutrition quiz.

At the community level, the MOH will coordinate and implement the Healthy Communities Initiative targeting social determinants of health in at least 20 communities, with an emphasis on underserved communities. In addition, the MOH will implement structured health education programmes for community members through Village/Community Councils, existing adult education programmes, and Local Government to build health skills i.r.o. SHAPE, (screening, healthy weight, avoiding tobacco, physical activity and eating healthy) for prevention and control of chronic disease.

A workplace wellness programme will also be piloted at the MOH with the aim of creating a supportive environment at the workplace, to promote the adoption and maintenance of healthy lifestyle practices.

IV. HIV/AIDS

For fiscal 2010, the MOH will seek to promote safe and healthy sexual behaviours by increasing the population's



awareness of its HIV status, through the establishment of same visit, rapid-test testing sites in all of the RHAs. The overall aim is to achieve the Vision 2020 objectives of reducing the rate of HIV infection and reducing the number of deaths from AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago. To date, the sites have been identified and needs assessment undertaken. This would be complemented by an initiative to incorporate Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in the curricula at all levels of education. In this regard the current curricula for nursing and other disciplines are to be reviewed.

This initiative would be supported by a programme to reduce the incidence of HIV infections through: the development of a condom management plan; the development of an HIV plan for the prison services; the development of national Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Policy and Guidelines; the implementation of prevention intervention strategies among youths; and the development of an integrated TB/HIV plan.

In addition, the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission Programme would build on its success through the establishment of Standard Operating procedures for the Programme.

V. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The costing exercise to determine the value of a basket of essential services to be offered under a National Health Service will be completed in fiscal 2010. It is also expected that the entire National Health Service Framework would be finalised and approved in principle by Cabinet. This framework will facilitate the Vision 2020 strategy to improve the performance of health delivery system. As a consequence, the Ministry would conduct a comprehensive stakeholder analysis to determine the most appropriate National Health Service model.

The main objectives of the NHS financing model are:

- 1) To promote equitable access to quality health services on a timely basis;
- 2) To ensure a stable and dedicated financing mechanism for health services; and

- 3) To create incentives for appropriate utilisation and provision of health services.

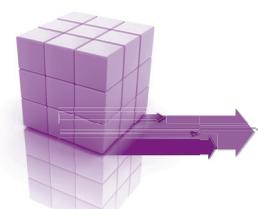
Full roll out of NHS is scheduled for 2013.

VI. HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

In fiscal 2010, the MOH will continue its aggressive infrastructure development programme aimed at improving the health delivery system. The following is a listing of the infrastructure projects that will be undertaken:

- Diego Martin District Health Facility (DHF)
- Roxborough DHF
- Carenage Health Centre (HC)
- Morvant HC
- Upper Laventille HC
- St. Joseph HC
- Upgrade of Sangre Grande HC to an Enhanced HC
- Expansion of Mayaro DHF
- Point Fortin Hospital
- Arima Hospital
- Scarborough Hospital
- Sangre Grande Hospital
- New Wing of San Fernando Hospital
- Renal Dialysis Centres
- National Oncology Centre
- National Public Health Laboratory

The Arima and Sangre Grande hospitals are expected to significantly ease the burden on the Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex (EWMSC), and by so doing bring relief to residents of Central Trinidad that access the services at EWMSC. The Point Fortin Hospital will service a catchment population that presently access health care at San Fernando General Hospital. Construction work will also continue for projects such as the Siparia District Health Facility (DHF). With the construction of these hospitals, secondary care will be brought even closer to the respective catchment populations, and the overall quality of care



at the country's hospitals are expected to improve, as the quantum of services and bed space increase in the public health sector.

It is also to be noted that the establishment of the two world class dialysis centres is also part of the MOH's broader strategy to establish Centres of Excellence (COE), and by so doing, improve the quality of health care and by extension increase confidence in the public health sector. The EWMSC is targeted for development as one such COE, and will provide an integrated range of world class tertiary services, as well as to conduct teaching, research and training in specific areas.

VII. Prevention of Injuries and Violence (A Public Health Approach)

In order to address the problem of Injuries and Violence as a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministry of Health, in 2008, established an Inter-sectoral Committee on Violence and Injury Prevention and Control. In fiscal 2010, the Committee is expected to complete the National Multi-sectoral Plan. A major aspect of the Plan is the development of a National Injury Surveillance System, which will monitor and provide data to all the major stakeholders.

VIII. Legislation

The following legislation outlined in Box 7.V are expected to be tabled in Parliament in the fiscal year 2010 as a matter of priority:

Box 7.V: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Health for Fiscal 2010

- Mental Health Bill
- Mental Health Regulations
- National Health Services Accreditation Bill
- National Public Health Bill
- National Blood Transfusion Service Bill

7.6 MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

In 2010, the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs will continue to be a dynamic, customer-oriented and policy-driven organisation that brings all stakeholders together to promote youth development, total participation and excellence in sport. The Ministry will continue to implement sporting programmes to promote the participation of more than half of the country's population in sporting and recreational activities under the vision 2020 Goal "All citizens will have access and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with the 'Sport for All' philosophy".

A summary of the new programmes which will be undertaken by the Ministry are outlined in Box 7.VI.

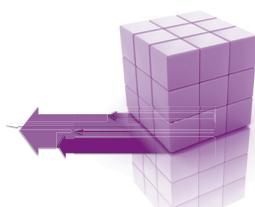
Box 7.VI: Summary of the New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs for Fiscal 2010

- Implementation of the Guidelines on the Disbursement of Grant Funds for Youth and Sport Activities
- Preparation of Draft Legislation for the Anti-Doping Policy
- Establishment of a National Tennis Centre
- Construction of A National Cycling Track

In fiscal 2009, new policies were implemented which would come into effect in fiscal 2010. Of particular reference are the Guidelines on the Disbursement of Grant Funds for Youth and Sport Activities, and an Anti-Doping Policy.

I. Guidelines on the Disbursement of Grant Funds for Youth and Sport Activities:

The objective of this Policy is to provide grant funding to groups, organisations and individuals in support of their programmes and activities that foster youth development; assist national Youth and Sport organisations and other related entities to implement institutional and capacity building projects; and to encourage structured entities to deliver programmes and activities that promote youth development and excellence.



II. Anti-Doping Policy

Cabinet approved this Policy in fiscal 2009 and steps are being taken to prepare draft legislation to adopt the Policy and to create a National Anti-Doping Commission in Trinidad and Tobago. The objectives of this policy are to protect the athlete's fundamental rights to participate in a sport that is free from drugs, in order to promote fairness and equity for athletes world-wide.

The major projects for continued implementation in fiscal 2010 include:

- Save the Youth in Marginalised Communities;
- Youth Health Programme;
- Youth Resources for Implementing Successful Enterprises;
- Women and Girls in Sports Festival;
- Elite Athletes Assistance Programme (EAAP);
- Community Swimming Programme;
- School and Community Coaching Programme;
- National Youth Sport Festival;
- Sport Training and Enhancement Programme;
- Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres; and
- Development and Upgrading of Recreation grounds, Parks and Spaces.

III. Infrastructural Projects

The major infrastructural projects for implementation in fiscal 2010 include:

- i. Construction of Swimming Pool at the National Aquatic Centre

The Design Brief is being prepared for the construction of a 50m swimming pool. This facility would promote the hosting of competitions at the national and international levels and the development, on an incremental scale, of potential athletes for competitions.

- ii. National Tennis Centre

To encourage increased participation and high performance in the discipline of tennis, the Ministry will upgrade the infrastructure on the tennis courts and the pavilion at the Centre.

- iii. The upgrade and rehabilitation of former Caroni Sport Facilities

The conduct of refurbishment and upgrading works at the facilities of Sevilla and Gilbert Park, which would include the refurbishment of the multipurpose courts, Drainage System, Earthworks and the construction of Parking Facilities.

- iv. Construction of a National Cycle Track

The design brief is being prepared for the construction of the 250m cycle track and centre. This project will provide adequate facilities for a structured approach to the discipline of cycling and increase levels of participation in cycling.

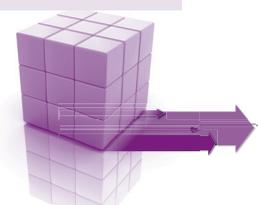
Government's investment in sporting infrastructure over the years has contributed significantly to the ability of the citizenry to participate and compete in major international and sporting competitions and events. The Government proposes to promote the country as a venue to host regional and international sporting events.

In a bid to increase Trinidad and Tobago's chances of obtaining medals at International Competitive events, a task force has been established in the Ministry to develop a model for the development pathway in sport for primary and secondary.

The Ministry further proposes the following research agenda for fiscal 2010 as outlined in Box 7.VII.

Box 7.VII: Proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs for Fiscal 2010

- Conduct of a National Youth Survey for young people 15-29 years in Trinidad and Tobago
- Conduct of a Survey on Levels of Sport Participation among Primary and Secondary School Students in Trinidad and Tobago
- Conduct of a Youth Registration Drive to encourage formal registration of all Youth Organisations



7.7 MINISTRY OF PLANNING, HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Inter-American Development Bank have agreed to the implementation of phase two of the National Settlements Programme by the first quarter of 2010.

I. The National Settlements Programme - Phase II

The National Settlements Programme – Phase Two is based on a three year projection. The objectives of the programme are:

1. To improve housing conditions for the lower- income groups;
2. To make public expenditure more efficient and equitable; and
3. To involve community participation and involvement in improving housing condition.

The objectives would be achieved through the implementation of three components;

- Squatter upgrading;
- New homes subsidies for the purchase of a house, or construction of a house on a beneficiary owned land and home improvement; and
- Sector and institutional development.

II. Squatter Upgrading

The squatter upgrading component seeks to improve living conditions and regularise the security of tenure for families living in squatter settlements. It will do so by providing basic services, communal facilities and formal tenure documents to the families.

The Home Improvement Subsidy component and the Squatter Regularisation component would continue under the present implementation process.

There are 3,908 lots identified for the implementation of phase two. These new sites are currently in the planning and designing stage.

III. Family Subsidies for New Houses and Home Improvement

It is estimated that the programme would benefit 1,500 families on the New Housing component. The Home Improvement Subsidies is projected to benefit 3600 families.

A. NEW HOUSING

New Homes subsidies are provided for the purchase of a house, or construction of a house on a beneficiary owned land. The subsidy can be accessed based on the household's level of income.

B. HOME IMPROVEMENT

The Home Improvement subsidy would be used in the programme to improve existing stock. Subsidies for this purpose would be used on a matching basis (one dollar of subsidy for each dollar contributed by the beneficiary), up to a maximum of USD 3,100.

The Home Improvement subsidy is expected to exceed the target set for the component. There is a high demand for this programme over 8,000 applicants. The demand is expected to increase considerably when title for the squatter site, Caroni lands and the Vacant Lot programmes are finalised. Further increases are expected as a result of economic changes such as income deciles and inflation pushing home improvement away from the lower income group.

IV. Sector and Institutional Development

The sector development component will support activities that:

1. Contribute to the modernisation of the MPH&E;
2. Empower the Community - The community development component is geared towards empowering the community towards sustainable development. Technical studies will inform this component on the development of communities on squatter regulated sites and other communities. The implementation will support the components of Phase II, facilitating self-help projects, reducing the cost of construction and encourage the maintenance of existing stock.



3. Review the Project Completion reports and implement the recommendations based on the lessons learnt from Phase I.
4. Strengthen and develop the proposal for Phase II and allow for the continuity of the existing programmes. The areas of technical cooperation have been identified are:
 - A study on the involvement of the community and NGO in the development of self sustaining and productive communities for the lower income group;
 - A Study of the housing finance mechanisms for the lower income households;
 - Development of Planning and Engineering Standards appropriate to Squatter Regularisation in particular to Hillside Development;
 - Conduct surveys and create a complete profile of each squatter site listed in Act 25 of 1998 in order to better strategize its work programme; and
 - Development of a Squatter Containment Network.

7.8 MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (MLSMED)

The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED) is the primary stakeholder in fulfilling the Government's labour and employment commitments and facilitates the sustainable development of a vibrant, productive and innovative labour force within the context of a decent work environment.

The Ministry proposes the following key deliverables over fiscal 2010:

I. Engagement in a new Strategic Planning Process

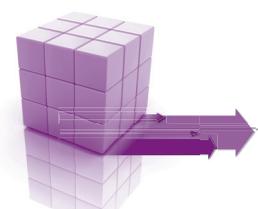
This will lead to the set of plans necessary to facilitate the desirable Organisational Development, that is, Strategic, Business, Operational, Finance and Action Plans.

II. Reformed and re-organised Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development

- Human resource and infrastructure needs of the Ministry were examined and rationalised through the requisite strategic planning sessions, and the Ministry implementation of the results of same. The policy and planning capacity of the Ministry will be revamped.
- Acquisition of properties by the Ministry and its agencies, and adequate outfitting of same, towards developing a network of Head Office and Sub-Offices that provides increased accessibility to, and an enhanced quality of service delivery nationwide.
- Review and development of the Ministry's information and communications technology system to support the reorganised operations.
- Enhancement of the performance management systems and monitoring and evaluation systems of the agencies under the stewardship of the Ministry.
- Development of a robust Labour Market Information System.
- Building of a participative and consultative relationship with all stakeholders in the business, labour, Co-operative and Small and Micro Enterprise sectors.

III. Re-focused Enterprise Development Portfolio

- The Enterprise Development Division of the Ministry is to be appropriately resourced and a Small and Micro Enterprise Development Policy developed. The business development role of the Ministry is to be bolstered and the work of NEDCO in this area rationalised as a



means of developing a public institutional framework necessary for engendering, promoting and supporting a small and micro entrepreneurship facilitating environment.

- The restructuring of the arrangements for the delivery of the Fair Share Policy of Government. The development of a network of Entrepreneurship Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago and a new focus on the business development approach to treating with non-financial Cooperatives, all fall within the expansion of this critical element of the Ministry's portfolio.

IV. Employment Creation Support and Worker Education Activity

- The rebuilding of the National Employment Service, for which the Ministry has the responsibility to make it a robust, internationally benchmarked public employment service and the premier national interface for job seekers and public and private sector entities in search of human resources. A network of centres for information dissemination and public interface that will work in tandem with an internet-based system will be further developed in this regard.
- Strategic Review of the Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies to further enhance its current deliverables and align its course offerings with workforce needs.

V. National Employment Services Programme to Assist Persons with Disabilities

The Ministry of Labour is cognizant of its role as outlined in the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, which promotes the inclusion and participation of persons with disabilities in the Socio-Economic development of the country.

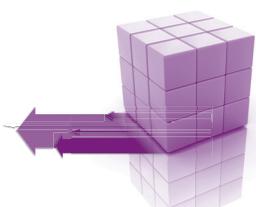
For the period 2009 – 2010:

- It is envisaged that the National Employment Service (NES) would make arrangements for the acquisition of technological aids to develop and accommodate persons with disabilities, e.g. on - line learning tools, alternative keyboards, jaws software.
- Training of technical officers on benefits of technological aids in the use/maintenance of equipments.
- Expansion of employment opportunities for persons with different types of disabilities.

In terms of the development mandate of Vision 2020, as is relative to the labour sector, the MLSMED has been focusing on the achievement of the following six (6) goals:

- Promotion of the application of the principles of decent work in the workplace;
- Promotion of opportunities for poverty reduction, employment and wealth creation;
- Promotion of industrial peace in the nation;
- Facilitation of Labour Market equilibrium;
- Enhancement of the capacity of the MLSMED to undertake an expanding role in formulating and implementing national development goals and strategies; and
- Management of Government's regional and international commitments and responsibilities with respect to the Labour agenda.

In keeping with these medium-term objectives, during fiscal 2010, the Ministry will also undertake the following in Box 7. VIII:



Box 7.VIII: Proposed Initiatives of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro- Enterprise Development for Fiscal 2010

- Conduct of a National Youth Survey for young people 15-29 years in Trinidad and Tobago
- Establishment of a Social Partnership Arrangement for Trinidad and Tobago
- Micro and Small Enterprises Sector Development Programme (MSE SDP)
- Celebration of the Creativity and Contributions of Small Businesses to National Development
- Actualisation of the Strategic Plan
- Reform of Labour Legislation
- Assessment and redesign of IT services of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development
- ILO Training in Conciliation/Mediation and Consensus-Building, Conflict Management and Dispute Resolution
- Relocation of the South and Tobago Campuses of Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperative Studies
- Establishment of a National Productivity Centre
- Development of a National Human Resource Management Information System (NHRMIS)
- National Survey of Youth Activity in Trinidad and Tobago

In addition, the proposed research agenda for the Ministry over the period 2009/2010 is outlined in Box 7.IX.

Box 7.IX: Proposed Research Agenda for the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro- Enterprise Development for Fiscal 2010

- Basic Conditions of Work
- Development of a Methodology to Monitor the National Minimum Wage
- Gender Issues in the Labour Market
- Impact of Contract Work on the Labour Market
- Survival of the Credit Union Movement
- Wages and Worker Productivity
- Youth Unemployment

The proposed legislative agenda for the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development is outlined in Box 7. X.

Box 7.X: Proposed Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro- Enterprise Development for Fiscal 2010

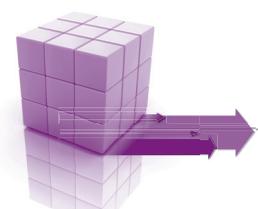
- The Employee Compensation Bill
- The Co-operative Societies Act
- Private Security Legislation
- Industrial Relations Act - Recognition
- The Employment Exchange Act
- Small and Micro Enterprise Development
- The Occupational Safety and Health Act
- The Industrial Relations Act
- Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies Act
- The Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour
- Retrenchment and Severance Benefits Act

7.9 TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (THA)

I. POLICY INITIATIVES FOR 2010

The Budget Statement for financial year 2010 for the Tobago House of Assembly was presented on Monday 15th June 2009. The theme of the presentation was "... Adjusting to the New Global Economic and Financial Environment..." The developmental strategies for this fiscal year includes:-

- i. The introduction of enhanced incentives and stimuli to the tourism sector while continuing with the current programme of economic diversification
- ii. The expansion and enhancement of employment opportunities, while simultaneously moving to increase productivity and efficiency;
- iii. Improvement in the management and delivery of all Tobago House of Assembly projects;
- iv. The implementation of measures to modify the consumption and savings behaviour of Tobagonians; and
- v. The development of new precautionary buffer stocks of revenue for the Tobago House of Assembly.



In keeping with the philosophy of adaptation, adjustment and change, the key elements of the Assembly's budget agenda focused on:

- the completion of unfinished projects including the controversial new Tobago Regional Hospital, the Scarborough Library, and the new Shaw Park Complex;
- expanded support for the tourism sector to protect existing jobs in that sector; and
- the creation of new public and private sector employment opportunities.

In the thrust to stimulate the economy, the Administration of the THA proposed new initiatives for fiscal 2009-2010 which include:-

- A Tobago Home and Land Ownership Savings Plan, to enable the youth to prepare themselves for the future purchase of a home or land;
- The introduction of a Special Financial Literacy Programme, to assist daily-rated workers in managing their financial affairs; and
- The introduction of a Tobago Voluntary Retirement Savings and Investment Plan for daily-rated employees.

II. FISCAL INITIATIVES FOR 2010

A. FINANCIAL EXPENDITURE

Recurrent Programmes

The breakdown of the proposed budget package for 2009-2010, stated that TTD 1.72 billion has been earmarked for recurrent expenditure (and is disaggregated in Table 7.II below) and TTD 1.35 billion for development, along with TTD 39.5 million for the Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) and TTD 35.1 million for the Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) .

Table 7.II: Budgetary Allocation to the Divisions of the THA for 2009-2010

DIVISION	2010 \$ MIL-LION
Assembly Legislature	15.2
Office of the Chief Secretary	96.9
Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment	131.1
Community Development and Culture	82.1
Education, Youth Affairs and Sport	354.5
Finance and Enterprise Development	109.2
Health and Social Services	350.4
Infrastructure and Public Utilities	356.8
Planning and Development	26.3
Tourism and Transportation	176.9
Settlements and Labour	17.5

Source: THA Budget Statements -2010

In terms of the proposed TTD 1.72 billion recurrent expenditure the largest amount was given to the Division of Infrastructure and Public Utilities (TTD 354.5 million); Education and Youth Affairs (TTD 350.4 million) and Health and Social Services (TTD 176.9 million)

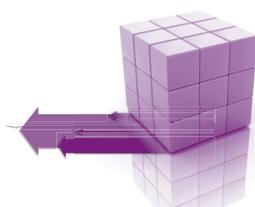
Development Programmes

The Development Programme initiatives that are proposed for fiscal 2010 total TTD 1.35 billion and are disaggregated in Table 7.III below.

Table 7.III: Development Programme Sectoral Expenditure for the period 2008-2009

SECTOR	\$M
Productive Sectors	2.4
Economic Infrastructure	453.3
Social Infrastructure	670.6
Multi-Sectoral and other Services	219.5

With regard to actual figures under the Development Programme over TTD 250 million was directed to Projects of the Division of Infrastructure and Public Utilities that provide for full employment and part-time employment within various districts and communities

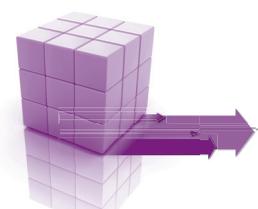


B. SECTORAL INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2010

The main social sector initiatives under the various divisions of the THA for the fiscal period 2009/20010 are represented in Table 7.IV.

Table 7.IV: Major Initiatives of the THA for the period 2009/2010

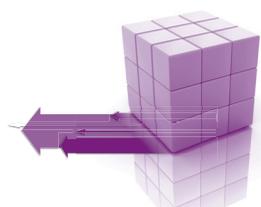
DIVISION	MAJOR INITIATIVES
Community Development and Culture	The implementation of the Citizen Safety Programme to protect against crime
Education, Youth Affairs and Sport	Assistance to all denominational School Boards The allocation of TTD 6.6 million to youth and sporting organisations Continued implementation of the School Repair and Renovation Programme Development of Physical Education and Sports in Primary and Secondary Schools Establishment of Visual Arts and Performance Theatres in Primary Schools After School Study Programmes
Finance and Enterprise Development	The implementation of a Special Financial Literacy Programme to assist daily-rated workers in managing their financial affairs. The introduction of a Tobago Voluntary Retirement Savings and Investment Plan for daily rated employees.
Health and Social Services	The computerisation of all medical records at the Hospital and the Health Centres to facilitate speedy intervention by medical personnel The Sensitisation on the HIV/AIDS Policy in the Work Place
Tourism and Transportation	A Tourism Rolling Plan for fiscal 2010 amounting to TTD 78.3 million The Expansion of the Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute in order to increase service levels and workforce needs Expansion of the community-based tourism programmes The introduction of a Tobago Home and Land Ownership Savings Plan The development of a Tobago Home Construction Assistance Plan, in collaboration with TTMF
Settlements and Labour	The implementation of the Small Property Assistance Programme to provide financial assistance to small property owners to assist in the upgrade of their establishments Establishment of a web-based Tobago Employment Exchange Bureau to provide a 24hr link between prospective employees



APPENDIX I: SUMMARY OF MEASURES IMPLEMENTED BY SOME CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES TO TACKLE THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

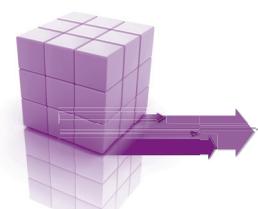
CARIBBEAN COUNTRY	FISCAL POLICIES	SECTORAL POLICIES	SOCIAL POLICIES
Barbados	Tax exemptions for essential consumption items. Increased capital transfers and subsidies for educational institutions and public Infrastructure agencies	Establishment of leasing and credit programs for farmers. Increased marketing for the tourism sector.	Temporary subsidies for basic food items, like flour. Expansion of welfare grants and pensions. Establishment of tax exemptions for low income workers. Establishment of conditional transfers program under consideration.
Guyana	Reduction of excise tax on fuel products and establishment of a zero rate of the value added tax for a list of basic consumption goods. Increase of the threshold for the personal income tax. Renewed efforts to secure and conclude debt relief agreements and keep external lines of credit open.	Cash subsidies and capital transfers to the electricity sector. "Grow more" campaign in the agricultural sector.	Direct intervention in the flour, rice and sugar markets through cash transfers to producers and suppliers and the introduction of subsidies. Adjustments in wages and salaries of public workers and pensioners to compensate for the increased cost of living.
Jamaica	New loans contracted with multilateral agencies for social and economic development purposes. Implementation of an economic stimulus package that includes tax cuts and low cost loans for business, manufacturing and tourism activities.	Marketing in main tourism markets and promotion of alternative new tourism areas like sport and community tourism. Establishment of promotional programs and subsidies to boost agricultural output.	Salaries increase for public servants. Subsidies for basic food items. Adjustment of the national minimum wage.
Antigua and Barbuda	Approached the Caribbean Development Bank with a view toward accessing a policy based loan of EC\$82 million to augment government revenues.		Creation of an Unemployment Fund to provide income for persons who have lost their jobs. Eligible persons will receive 60% of their basic weekly earnings. This will be administered by the existing Social Security Scheme
Trinidad and Tobago	In the face of a shortfall in projected revenue given the decline in energy prices, the government has cut current spending and postponed some non essential investment projects, but still allowing for a fiscal deficit of 1.3% of GDP for fiscal year 2008/09 to sustain economic activity (originally	Bailout of CLICO to prevent contagion to other financial institutions; improvement of regulation and supervision of the financial sector	Maintain key social programmes to provide employment to the poor

Source: ECLAC Caribbean 2008-2009 Report March 2009



APPENDIX II: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDICES AND SUB INDICES FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR 2007- 2008 AND 2008-2009

GDP per capita (PPP US\$)		14603 for 2004 & 2005		15904.8 for 2007	
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX		Rank	84 out of 131	92 out of 134	
		Score	3.88	3.9	
BASIC REQUIREMENTS		Rank	57	65	
(key for factor driven economies)					
		Score	4.51	4.4	
1	Institutions	Rank	92	104	
		Score	3.47	3.4	
2	Infrastructure	Rank	69	63	
		Score	3.32	3.6	
3	Macroeconomy	Rank	16	51	
		Score	5.79	5.2	
4	Health & Primary Education	Rank	62	72	
		Score	5.47	5.4	
EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS		Rank	74	80	
(key for efficiency driven economies)					
		Score	3.78	3.8	
5	Higher Education & Training	Rank	70	78	
		Score	3.87	3.8	
6	Good market efficiency	Rank	75	90	
		Score	4.04	4	
7	Labour market efficiency	Rank	62	76	
		Score	4.32	4.3	
8	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank	45	52	
		Score	4.7	4.6	
9	Technological Readiness	Rank	66	63	
		Score	3.11	3.4	
10	Market size	Rank	102	103	
		Score	2.64	2.7	
INNOVATION & SOPHISTICATION ENHANCERS		Rank	79	79	
(key for innovation-driven economies)					
		Score	3.47	3.5	
11	Business Sophistication	Rank	77	73	
		Score	3.93	4	
12	Innovation	Rank	82	86	
		Score	3	3	



APPENDIX III: BALANCE SHEET SHOWING THE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS STANDING FOR 2007-2008 AND 2008-2009

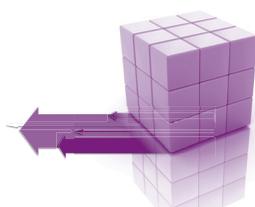


Competitive Disadvantage

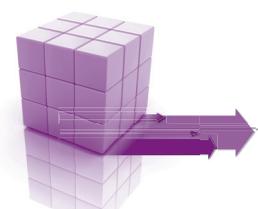


Competitive Advantage

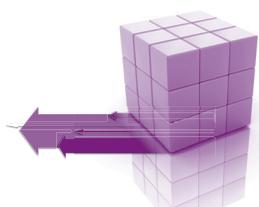
		2007-2008	2008-2009
SUB-INDICES	INDICATORS	RANK	RANK
1. Institutions	Business costs of crime and violence	125	130
	Reliability of police services	123	125
	Organised crime	122	122
	Wastefulness of government spending	115	121
	Business costs of terrorism	113	97
	Favoritism in decisions of government officials	112	120
	Public trust of politicians	110	116
	Ethical behaviour of firms	100	106
	Diversion of public funds	98	99
	Intellectual property protection	85	85
	Burden of government regulation	81	88
	Efficiency of legal framework	69	74
	Efficacy of corporate boards	69	99
	Judicial independence	67	79
	Property rights	64	68
	Protection of minority stakeholders' interests	63	83
	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46	45
Transparency of government policymaking	63	62	



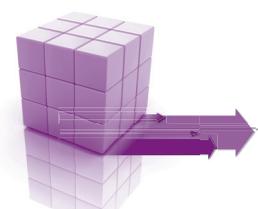
		2007-2008	2008-2009	
SUB-INDICES	INDICATORS	RANK	RANK	
2. Infrastructure	Quality of railroad infrastructure	121	n/a	
	Quality of port infrastructure	93	89	
	Available seat kilometres (hard data)	88	85	
	Quality of roads	74	71	
	Quality of electricity supply	65	62	
	Quality of overall infrastructure	64	60	
	Quality of air transport infrastructure	63	67	
	Telephone lines (hard data)	54	55	
3. Macroeconomic stability	Inflation (hard data)	101	96	
	Interest rate spread (hard data)	84	75	
	Government debt (hard data)	20	46	
	National savings rate (hard data)	5	22	
	Government surplus/ deficit (hard data)	19	42	
4. Health & Primary Education	Business impact of HIV / AIDS	119	121	
	HIV prevalence (hard data)	116	109	
	Life expectancy (hard data)	81	87	
	Business impact of malaria	81	70	
	Primary enrollment (hard data)	78	106	
	Business impact of tuberculosis	77	71	
	Malaria incidence (hard data)	69	1	
	Education expenditure (hard data)	68	73	
	Infant mortality rate (hard data)	67	67	
	Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)	19	16	
	Quality of primary education	58	50	



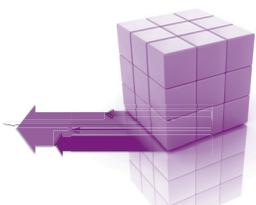
		2007-2008	2008-2009	
SUB-INDICES	INDICATORS	RANK	RANK	
5. Higher Education & Training	Tertiary enrollment (hard data)	97	101	
	Local availability of specialised research & training	86	91	
	Internet access in schools	72	72	
	Secondary enrollment (hard data)	60	90	
	Quality of math & science education	56	43	
	Quality of management schools	43	37	
	Quality of educational system	48	42	
	Extent of staff training	52	65	
6. Goods Market Efficiency	Burden of customs procedures	119	129	
	Agricultural policy costs	110	111	
	Degree of customer orientation	107	124	
	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	103	109	
	Extent of market dominance	93	110	
	Time required to start a business (hard data)	84	96	
	Intensity of local competition	72	75	
	Buyer sophistication	59	76	
	Trade-weighted tariff rate (hard data)	58	63	
	Prevalence of trade barriers	55	49	
	Extent and effect of taxation	23	23	
	Business impact of rules of FDI	28	26	
	Total tax rate (hard data)	36	29	
	Prevalence of foreign ownership	39	49	
Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)	52	58		



		2007-2008	2008-2009	
SUB-INDICES	INDICATORS	RANK	RANK	
7. Labour market efficiency	Cooperation in labor-employee relations	123	131	
	Pay & productivity	103	117	
	Female participation in labour force (hard data)	100	100	
	Firing costs (hard data)	92	92	
	Flexibility of wage determination	84	82	
	Rigidity of employment (hard data)	7	8	
	Non-wage labor costs (hard data)	16	12	
	Reliance on professional management	46	55	
	Brain drain	81	85	
	Hiring & firing practices	61	80	
8. Financial Market Sophistication	Regulation of securities exchanges	82	78	
	Ease of access to loans	76	57	
	Financing through local equity market	64	79	
	Financial market sophistication	58	60	
	Strength of investor protection (hard data)	15	15	
	Legal rights index (hard data)	27	52	
	Soundness of banks	33	32	
	Restriction on capital flows	44	30	
	Venture capital availability	53	70	
9. Technological Readiness	Laws relating to ICT	104	102	
	Firm-level technology absorption	71	69	
	Availability of latest technologies	70	69	
	Internet users (hard data)	69	58	
	Personal computers (hard data)	65	47	
	Broadband internet subscribers (hard data)	62	64	
	FDI & technology transfer	21	46	
	Mobile telephone subscribers (hard data)	54	65	

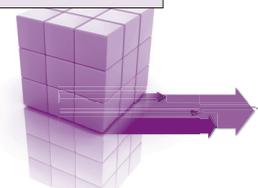


		2007-2008	2008-2009
SUB-INDICES	INDICATORS	RANK	RANK
10. Market size	Domestic market size index (hard data)	110	112
	Foreign market size index (hard data)	85	86
11. Business Sophistication	Nature of competitive advantage	93	119
	Control of international distribution	91	76
	Willingness to delegate authority	86	86
	Value chain breadth	85	81
	State of cluster development	80	63
	Local supplier quantity	79	87
	Extent of marketing	66	69
	Local supplier quality	62	77
12. Innovation	Production process sophistication	57	57
	Capacity of innovation	112	111
	Government procurement of advanced technology products	99	121
	Company spending on R&D	78	84
	Utility patents (hard data)	38	52
	University industry	74	67

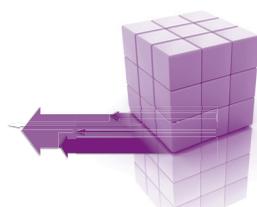


APPENDIX IV: KEY SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND STRUCTURAL / INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) 2009

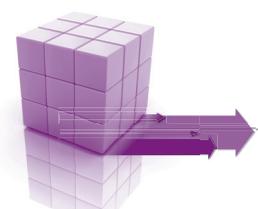
PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	REVISED ESTIMATE 2009
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
(European Union Sponsored) Poverty Alleviation Programme	\$1,000,000
Community Outreach Programmes	\$300,000
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	\$300,000
Construction of a Meal Centre and Day Nursery	\$807,000
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	\$500,000
Establishment of a Communication Programme for Behaviour and Social Change	\$586,000
Establishment of a Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	\$943,000
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	\$1,500,000
Establishment of a Halfway House for Ex-Prisoners	\$1,100,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	\$3,000,000
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	\$1,000,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres	\$22,700,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Couva	\$500,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	\$250,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Rio Claro	\$250,000
Establishment of the Children's Authority	\$2,000,000
Expansion of a Community Telecentres Project	\$500,000
HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Programme	\$500,000
Institutional Strengthening - Social Services Delivery	\$2,000,000
Modernisation of the St Michael's School for Boys	\$1,025,600
National Plan of Action Integrated Services	\$200,000
Reconstruction of St. Dominic's Home for Children	\$500,000
Renovation of Salvation Army Hostel- Josephine Shaw House for Women	\$500,000
Refurbishment of St. Jude's School for Girls- Mt. Carmel Girl's Hostel	\$500,000
Replacement of Centre for Socially Displaced Children - CREDO Foundation for Justice	\$500,000
Scholarship Programme - Social Services Delivery	\$500,000
Support to Mediation Services	\$250,000
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	\$0
	\$44,711,600



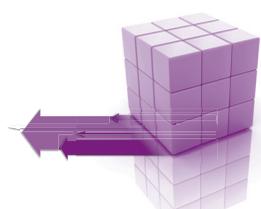
PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	REVISED ESTIMATE 2009
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE & GENDER AFFAIRS	
Aided Self Help Programme- Implementation of Community-Based Projects (CDF)	\$10,000,000
Implementation of Self Help Programme (NCSHL)	\$0
National Museum Development	\$250,000
Refurbishment of Export Centres	\$2,000,000
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	\$2,500,000
Relocation of the Community Education, Training, Information and Resource Centre	\$0-
	\$14,750,000
MINISTRY OF HOUSING	
Accelerated High Density Housing Programme	\$28,000,000
Emergency Shelter Relief Fund	\$500,000
Establishment of a Health & Welfare Centre, Ministry of Housing	\$300,000
Housing Grants	\$12,000,000
Housing Opportunity Programme	\$49,000,000
Regularisation and Regeneration of Communities - Greater Port of Spain Region	\$4,871,000
Squatter Regularisation	\$27,500,000
	\$122,171,000
MINISTRY OF SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS	
Establishment of a National Youth Council	\$500,000
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	\$5,000,000
Refurbishment of National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$5,500,000
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	\$1,500,000
Save the Youth of Marginalised Communities	\$2,000,000
Development and Upgrading of Recreational Grounds, Parks and Spaces	\$0
Youth Health Programme	\$5,000,000
	\$19,500,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	
Community Outreach Family Medicine Programme	\$4,000,000
Establishment of Facilities for the Socially Displaced	\$1,000,000
National Community Care Programme	\$10,000,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children - Refurbishment Works	\$500,000
Special Programme - Chronic Diseases	\$1,000,000
Special Programme - HIV/AIDS	\$10,500,000
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	\$30,000,000



PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	REVISED ESTIMATE 2009
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	\$14,000,000
Support to World Bank Funded - Loan for HIV/AIDS	\$2,000,000
Tissue Transplant	\$2,000,000
Waiting List for Surgery	\$10,000,000
	\$85,000,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & TERTIARY EDUCATION	
COSTATT Financial Aid Programme	\$2,000,000
Development of a National Innovation System (Young Innovators and Inventors Award)	\$1,032,580
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	\$1,200,000
Establishment of a National Community College	\$11,422,042
Establishment of UTT	\$100,000,000
MIC Training Subsidy	\$5,000,000
National Skills Development Programme	\$8,000,000
President's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research and Development	\$300,000
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	\$1,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$500,000
YTEPP Ltd.- Construction of Training Centre- Tobago	\$150,000
	\$130,604,622
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER	
National HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Unit	\$20,000,000
Support to HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	\$20,000,000
	\$40,000,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	
Curriculum Development (SEMP)	\$1,250,000
Teaching and Learning Strategies	\$15,000,000
Upgrade of Sporting Facilities in Secondary Schools	\$2,000,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$23,216,000
Special Education	\$2,000,000
School Intervention Strategies	\$2,500,000
	\$45,966,000
TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	
Community Mediation Centres	\$1,000,000
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	\$200,000
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	\$6,500,000

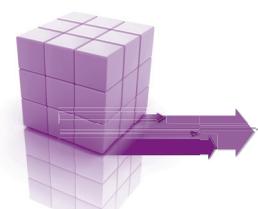


PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	REVISED ESTIMATE 2009
Construction of School for the Deaf	\$300,000
Establishment of Childhood Centres	\$1,500,000
Extension and Improvement to Existing Childhood Centres	\$500,000
Establishment of a Halfway House	\$500,000
Establishment of School Health Programme	\$500,000
School Health Project	\$800,000
Establishment of Probation Hostels	\$200,000
Establishment of Health Community Boards	\$400,000
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAAPP)	\$1,000,000
Performing for Arts Centre	\$200,000
Construction of School(s) for the Performing Arts	\$1,000,000
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	\$800,000
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	\$500,000
Roving Caregivers Programme	\$200,000
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	\$400,000
HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse Programme	\$8,000,000
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre	\$500,000
Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation	\$500,000
Mobile Youth Health Centre	\$500,000
Specialised Youth Service Programme	\$500,000
Young Scholars Programme	\$500,000
	\$27,000,000
TOTAL	\$474,953,222

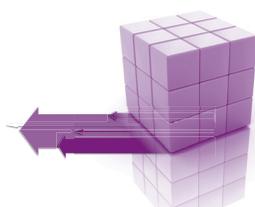


APPENDIX V: LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS: RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS FOR FISCAL 2008 & 2009

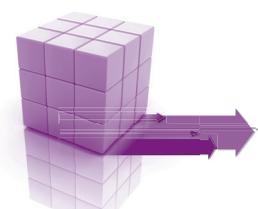
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION			
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000	\$0
Servol Junior Life Centre	\$2,314,000	\$2,314,000	\$0
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/ Teachers Association	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Ministry of Education's Total Subventions	\$18,868,000	\$18,868,000	\$0
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER			
Ecclesiastical Grants			
Anglican Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$51,576	\$51,576	\$0
Association of Jehovah Witnesses	\$4,808	\$4,808	\$0
Baptist Union	\$16,940	\$16,940	\$0
Church of God	\$3,225	\$3,225	\$0
Divine Life Society	\$2,132	\$2,132	\$0
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	\$488	\$488	\$0
Hindu Religious Bodies:			\$0
Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha	\$43,428	\$43,428	\$0
Vishwa Hindu Parishad	\$12,775	\$12,775	\$0
Kabir Panth Association	\$8,516	\$8,516	\$0
Arya Pratinidhi Sabha	\$4,258	\$4,258	\$0
Shiva Dharma Sabha	\$0	\$0	\$0
Independent Baptist Missionary Union	\$4,418	\$4,418	\$0
Methodist Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$10,148	\$10,148	\$0
Moravian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$3,589	\$3,589	\$0
Muslim Religious Bodies:	\$0	\$0	\$0
Trustees Muslim League Incorporated	\$17,738	\$17,738	\$0



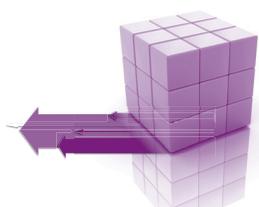
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
Anjuman Sunnatul Jamaat Association	\$11,292	\$11,292	\$0
Tackveeyatul Islamic Association	\$11,298	\$11,298	\$0
National Evangelical Spiritual Baptist	\$4,418	\$4,418	\$0
Pentecostal Assemblies of the West Indies	\$25,080	\$25,080	\$0
Presbyterian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$26,440	\$26,440	\$0
Roman Catholic Church	\$115,724	\$115,724	\$0
South Caribbean Conference Seventh Day Adventist	\$17,608	\$17,608	\$0
Stewards Christian Brethren Ltd.	\$896	\$896	\$0
West Indies Spiritual Sacred Order	\$4,410	\$4,410	\$0
Office of the Prime Minister's Total Subventions	\$401,204	\$401,204	\$0
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Services for Persons with Disabilities			
Cheshire Foundation Home	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
Goodwill Industries	\$450,000	\$1,022,384	\$572,384
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	\$799,360	\$799,360	\$0
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	\$5,706,856	\$5,835,497	\$128,641
T&T Blind Welfare Association	\$9,087,482	\$9,235,000	\$147,518
International Organisation for Health Care & Human Development	\$115,000	\$215,000	\$100,000
Trinidad & Tobago Chapter of Disabled People International	\$133,200	\$133,200	\$0
Sub-Total	\$16,341,898	\$17,290,441	\$948,543
Children's Homes			
Casa de Corazon	\$0	\$270,099	\$270,099
Credo Aylward House **	\$160,026	\$360,026	\$200,000
Credo Drop In Centre for Socially Displaced Boys**	\$391,123	\$891,123	\$500,000
Childline	\$0	\$1,121,730	\$1,121,730
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
Islamic Home for Children	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$0
Jaya Lakshmi Home	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
Petheron Trust for Girls & Young Women	\$1,380,071	\$1,380,071	\$0
Mothers' Union	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Hope Centre	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0



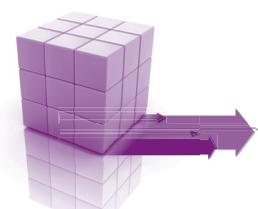
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
Rainbow Rescue	\$242,252	\$242,252	\$0
Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)**	\$192,855	\$592,855	\$400,000
St. Dominic's Children's Home	\$9,722,873	\$9,500,000	(\$222,873)
St. Mary's Children's Home	\$9,681,835	\$10,000,000	\$318,165
The Cyril Ross Nursery	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$0
Sub-Total	\$22,286,035	\$24,873,156	\$2,587,121
			\$0
Industrial Schools			\$0
St. Michael's School for Boys	\$8,147,984	\$8,000,000	(\$147,984)
St. Jude's School for Girls	\$4,387,200	\$5,500,000	\$1,112,800
Sub-Total	\$12,535,184	\$13,500,000	\$964,816
Socially Displaced			
Audrey Mollineau for Mentally Ill Socially Displaced Women	\$210,312	\$210,312	\$0
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	\$255,596	\$255,596	\$0
Oasis Drop in Centre	\$0	\$266,760	\$266,670
St Vincent De Paul Center for Socially Displaced Persons	\$1,590,100	\$1,590,100	\$0
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	\$147,600	\$147,600	\$0
The Centre of Hope, Hernandez Place Sanctuary	\$1,682,340	\$1,682,340	\$0
Sub-Total	\$3,885,948	\$4,152,708	\$266,760
Family Life and Counselling Service			
Families in Action	\$240,000	\$240,000	\$0
Family Planning Association	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0
Lifeline	\$46,000	\$46,000	\$0
Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago	\$66,000	\$300,000	\$234,000
TT Innovative Parenting Support*	\$0	\$290,000	\$290,000
Trinidad and Tobago Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$473,796	\$473,796	\$0
Sub-Total	\$1,825,796	\$2,349,796	\$524,000
Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres			
HEAL Centre for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation & Development of Healthy Life-Styles	\$45,246	\$45,246	\$0
Rebirth House	\$1,097,286	\$1,097,286	\$0



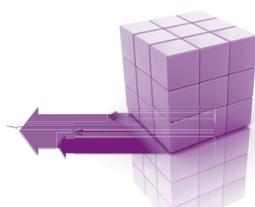
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women		\$179,160	\$179,160
Sub-Total	\$1,142,532	\$1,321,692	\$179,160
Homes for Senior Citizens			
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	\$19,567	\$144,187	\$124,620
Couva Home for the Aged	\$19,764	\$148,800	\$129,036
J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged	\$27,338	\$239,382	\$212,044
La Brea Senior Citizens Home	\$19,828	\$77,674	\$57,846
Mayaro Home for the Aged	\$15,394	\$44,194	\$28,800
Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association	\$22,440	\$200,880	\$178,440
Sangre Grande Home for the Aged	\$21,144	\$139,920	\$118,776
Siparia Home for the Aged	\$21,292	\$110,707	\$89,415
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	\$16,544	\$44,640	\$28,096
Sub-Total	\$183,311	\$1,150,384	\$967,073
Senior Citizens Activity Centres			
Brarataria Senior Activity centre		\$300,000	\$300,000
Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre	\$153,692	\$153,692	\$0
Soroptomist of Port-of-Spain Senior Centre	\$132,770	\$132,770	\$0
Rural Women Development Committee Senior Centre	\$227,611	\$227,611	\$0
TTARP Chaguanas Senior Centre	\$229,488	\$229,488	\$0
Voice of One Overcomers Senior Centre	\$249,811	\$249,811	\$0
Sub-Total	\$993,372	\$1,293,372	\$300,000
Youth Development			
Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago	\$1,235,556	\$1,235,556	\$0
Young Men's Christian Association	\$156,000	\$156,000	\$0
Sub-Total	\$1,391,556	\$1,391,556	\$0
Hostels/Halfway Houses			
The Halfway House	\$65,600	\$65,000	(\$600)
Medinah House		\$230,000	\$230,000
Salvation Army Hostel for young women	\$73,200	\$73,200	\$0
Shelter for Women and Children	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$0



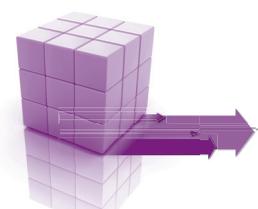
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
Sub-Total	\$228,800	\$458,200	\$229,400
Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners			
Transformed Life Ministries		\$259,200	\$259,200
Vision on Mission	\$785,000	\$785,000	\$0
Sub-Total	\$785,000	\$1,044,200	\$259,200
HIV/AIDS			
Community Action Resource*		\$315,000	\$315,000
South Aids Support*		\$167,816	\$167,816
Sub-Total		\$482,816	\$482,816
Other Services			
ASJA Islamic Community Services of T&T	\$48,000	\$48,000	\$48,000
Chest and Heart Association	\$12,300	\$12,300	\$0
Social Establishment for the Welfare of All	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$35,000
T&T Nursery Association	\$32,920	\$32,920	\$0
T&T Legion British Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0
Sub-Total	\$143,220	\$143,220	\$83,000
* Payment began in January of 2009			
** The changed figures took effect January 2009			
Ministry of Social Development's Total Subventions	\$61,742,652	\$68,968,725	\$7,226,073
MINISTRY OF HEALTH			
Aidslife - National AIDS Hotline	\$181,830	\$181,830	\$0
Catholic Marriage Advisory Council	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$0
Cheshire Homes	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
Christ Child Convalescent Home	\$613,000	\$613,000	\$0
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Friends of the Blood Bank	\$320,000	\$320,000	\$0
Informative Breast Feeding Service	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$0
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Living Water Community	\$780,000	\$780,000	\$0
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	\$10,500	\$10,500	\$0



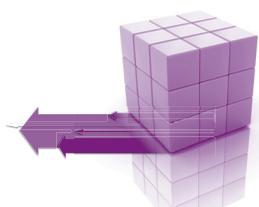
ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
New Life Ministries	\$590,000	\$590,000	\$0
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children Association	\$6,298,115	\$6,298,115	\$0
Society for Inherited Severe Blood Disorder	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
South Cancer Support Society	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Association for Retarded Children	\$9,529,662	\$9,529,662	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	\$158,000	\$158,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Heart Foundation	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	\$195,000	\$195,000	\$0
UWI Telehealth Programme	\$180,000	\$180,000	\$0
Ministry of Health's Total Subventions	\$19,534,107	\$19,534,107	\$0
MINISTRY OF SPORT & YOUTH AFFAIRS			
National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)			
T&T Contract Bridge	\$386,770	\$386,770	\$0
T&T Draughts & Checkers Assoc.	\$280,675	\$280,675	\$0
T&T Karate Union	\$225,800	\$225,800	\$0
Karting	\$275,000	\$275,000	\$0
Model Car Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$116,092	\$116,092	\$0
T& T Power Lifting	\$359,805	\$359,805	\$0
*T&T Pro League	\$3,750,000	\$3,750,000	\$0
Taekwando	\$650,440	\$650,440	\$0
T&T Table Tennis	\$498,868	\$498,868	\$0
T&T Windball Cricket Assoc.	\$494,770	\$494,770	\$0
T&T Rugby Football Assoc.	\$360,215	\$365,000	\$4,785
Sub-Total	\$7,398,435	\$7,403,220	\$4,785
Youth NGOs			
Tobago Youth Council	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$0
Trinidad Youth Council	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$0



ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
President Awards of T&T	\$60,000	\$66,000	\$6,000
YWCA	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$30,000
YMCA	\$36,000	\$36,000	\$0
Girl Guides Association	\$84,000	\$84,000	\$0
Scout Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$126,000	\$126,000	\$0
T&T Heroes Foundation	\$420,000	\$420,000	\$0
Sub-Total	\$916,000	\$952,000	\$36,000
SPORT Company of T&T-Grants to NSOs			
T&T Football Federation	\$3,457,616	\$5,400,000	\$1,942,384
T&T Volleyball Federation	\$3,508,448	\$3,508,448	\$0
National Amateur Athletics Association	\$6,647,125	\$6,647,125	\$0
T&T Sailing Association	\$1,007,444	\$1,200,000	\$192,556
T&T Cricket Board	\$2,736,253	\$4,500,000	\$1,763,747
National Basketball Association of Trinidad & Tobago	\$898,927	\$3,500,000	\$2,601,073
T&T Hockey Board	\$2,998,320	\$4,000,000	\$1,001,680
T&T Cycling Federation	\$1,032,585	\$2,500,000	\$1,467,415
Amateur Swimming Association of Trinidad & Tobago	\$2,007,864	\$3,000,000	\$992,136
T & T Rifle Association	\$764,003	\$1,200,000	\$435,997
T&T Golf Association	\$94,644	\$1,200,000	\$1,105,356
Sub-Total	\$25,153,227	\$36,655,573	\$11,502,346
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total Subventions	\$26,069,227	\$37,607,573	\$11,538,346
TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY			
Family First Foundation Group	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Fundamentals Cultural Group	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
Jesus Cares Family Cottage	\$144,000	\$144,000	\$0
School for the Deaf	\$1,747,028	\$1,747,028	\$0
St. Vincent De Paul Home For the Aged	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
Sunset Home for the Aged	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Syl Phil Home in Love	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	\$1,925,290	\$1,925,290	\$0
Tobago Council of Elders	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0

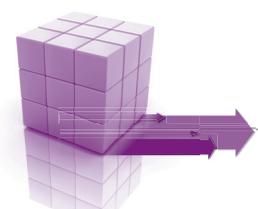


ORGANISATION	ACTUAL 2008	ESTIMATES 2009	DIFFERENCE OF ACTUAL 2008 FROM ESTIMATED 2009
TOWERS	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$0
Tobago House of Assembly's Total Subventions	\$3,942,318	\$3,942,318	\$0
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Village Councils	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0
Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Institute	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$0
Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY			
Crime Stoppers of Trinidad and Tobago	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$0
Police Youth Clubs	\$401,766	\$500,000	\$98,234
Ministry of National Security's Total Subventions	\$4,401,766	\$4,500,000	\$98,234
GRAND TOTAL	\$142,332,463	\$161,503,557	\$19,752,143

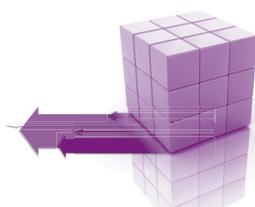


APPENDIX VI: ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2009 AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2008 UNDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY

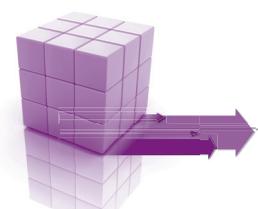
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Ministry of Local Government				
Debit Card System for URP Employees (Finance-2008, Works-2009)	\$1,801,735	\$2,690,000	\$2,690,000	\$3,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$374,444,000	\$426,000,000	\$442,000,000	\$426,000,000
Total	\$376,245,735	\$428,690,000	\$444,690,000	\$429,000,000
Ministry of Social Development				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programs)	\$2,914,049	\$35,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$10,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$28,078,870	\$18,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Orphanages:				
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$5,497,590	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,000,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
St Michael's School for Boys	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Transfers:				
Adoption Board	\$66,219	\$120,000	\$120,000	\$75,000
Assistance to National Heroes	\$675,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: CCTP)	\$103,788,500	\$254,000,000	\$237,700,000	\$250,000,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation	\$108,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000
Disability Assistance Grant	\$247,700,030	\$292,000,000	\$292,000,000	\$302,000,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	\$73,924	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$110,000
Foster Care Expenses	\$986,183	\$3,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	\$5,005	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Rehabilitation Programme	\$198,913	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
S.H.A.R.E. (formerly Feeding Program for the Needy)	\$1,189,963	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,500,000



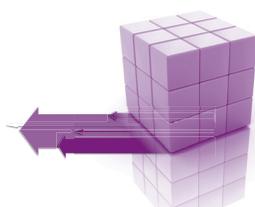
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Program)	\$1,359,740,085	\$1,645,000,000	\$1,635,000,000	\$1,571,000,000
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$196,528,969	\$275,000,000	\$245,000,000	\$250,000,000
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$8,974,348	\$9,235,000	\$6,988,600	\$7,749,100
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$5,758,099	\$5,835,497	\$5,665,000	\$5,720,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$9,008,538	\$15,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
Total	\$1,998,792,284	\$2,593,860,497	\$2,522,643,600	\$2,468,214,100
Office of the Prime Minister				
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$697,119	\$1,500,000	\$350,000	\$1,000,000
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$100,000	\$1,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Ecclesiastical Bodies	\$401,205	\$421,000	\$406,000	\$421,000
Response to HIV/AIDS (formerly National AIDS Coordinating Committee)	\$158,400	\$600,000	\$300,000	\$300,000
Total	\$1,256,724	\$4,021,000	\$1,156,000	\$3,221,000
Tobago House of Assembly				
Adult Education Extension Services	\$1,433,080	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$764,513	\$2,500,000	\$700,000	\$2,500,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups	\$2,771,986	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000
Assistance to Community Organisations	\$1,281,035	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Assistance to the Home for the Aged	\$124,250	\$120,000	\$124,250	\$200,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations	\$2,589,317	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Assistance to Youth Organisations	\$691,321	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$3,699,333	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	\$43,996	\$500,000	\$43,996	\$500,000
Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions (Central Administrative Services-Tobago)	\$99,437	\$100,000	\$80,000	\$100,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$17,656	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Emergency Cases Fund	\$1,137,357	\$2,000,000	\$1,137,357	\$2,000,000
Export Centres	\$1,443,156	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,000,000
Foster Care Services	\$284,300	\$500,000	\$284,300	\$500,000
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$2,665,662	\$4,000,000	\$2,665,662	\$4,000,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	\$86,067	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
National Days and Festivals	\$737,284	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$900,000
National Service	\$206	\$1,000,000	\$300,000	\$1,000,000
Regional Complexes	\$2,809,232	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,700,000
School Feeding Programme	\$24,868,020	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
School for the Deaf	\$1,430,227	\$1,951,700	\$1,951,700	\$1,857,830
Small Grants	\$154,990	\$300,000	\$300,000	\$250,000



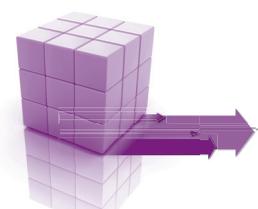
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Special Community Programme	\$1,059,992	\$2,100,000	\$1,859,564	\$5,400,000
Special Education Resources Programme	\$606,959	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000
Special Social Programmes	\$1,419,507	\$3,425,000	\$1,419,507	\$3,800,000
Student Support Services	\$726,554	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children (Happy Haven)	\$1,174,247	\$2,500,900	\$2,452,900	\$2,648,058
Youth Development Programme	\$1,542,065	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Total	\$55,661,749	\$71,221,700	\$60,543,336	\$73,879,988
Ministry of National Security				
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$38,105,453	\$39,500,000	\$39,500,000	\$50,000,000
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$6,443,664	\$8,000,000	\$6,545,612	\$9,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$3,308,568	\$8,000,000	\$6,062,027	\$9,000,000
National Drug Council	\$1,439,439	\$2,000,000	\$1,158,779	\$1,200,000
National Youth Service	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$500,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$308,187	\$3,000,000	\$1,380,386	\$1,400,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	\$22,207,650	\$30,000,000	\$28,967,712	\$28,000,000
Police Youth Clubs	\$401,766	\$500,000	\$462,239	\$465,000
School Discipline Initiative	\$0	\$500,000	\$0	\$100,000
Total	\$76,214,727	\$98,000,000	\$87,076,755	\$102,665,000
Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development				
Non Profit Institutions	\$1,071,180	\$823,000	\$1,408,000	\$1,592,000
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$8,527,921	\$40,999,110	\$20,999,110	\$22,000,000
Total	\$9,599,101	\$41,822,110	\$22,407,110	\$23,592,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources				
Subsidies:				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$18,108,767	\$25,002,000	\$23,002,000	\$22,000,000
4H Young Farmers Club	\$470,697	\$600,000	\$50,000	\$125,000
Rural Women Producers Network	\$25,000	\$350,000	\$25,000	\$75,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$1,271,387	\$6,000,000	\$2,800,000	\$3,000,000
Total	\$19,875,851	\$31,952,000	\$25,877,000	\$25,200,000



HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Ministry of Education				
Transfers:				
Adult Education Program/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$8,150,818	\$8,500,000	\$8,171,000	\$8,171,000
Books for Children of Deceased Public Officers	\$556,680	\$55,000	\$0	\$0
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$26,109,110	\$23,686,000	\$17,216,000	\$17,216,000
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$1,007,028	\$2,000,000	\$950,000	\$2,000,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
School Book Grants Programme (Secondary School Students)	\$288,000	\$0	\$0	\$500,000
School Nutrition Programme	\$215,000,000	\$215,200,000	\$215,200,000	\$220,000,000
School Transportation Services	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$51,000,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$2,217,600	\$2,628,000	\$2,628,000	\$3,150,000
Special Education Resources Programme	\$2,722,174	\$7,288,600	\$2,722,600	\$4,224,000
Student Support Services Programme	\$5,970,671	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,973,000
Testing and Assessment and Evaluation (SEMP)	\$535,067	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$0
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary Schools)	\$18,812,236	\$31,763,880	\$17,812,880	\$18,980,000
Textbook Rental/ Loan Program - Secondary Schools	\$27,560,065	\$80,678,995	\$27,416,995	\$20,500,000
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/ Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Total	\$375,483,449	\$443,154,475	\$363,171,475	\$367,568,000
Ministry of Health				
Drugs	\$351,898,859	\$436,500,000	\$400,000,000	\$480,000,000
Transfers:				
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$46,923,932	\$42,500,000	\$47,500,000	\$53,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$3,706,830	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,700,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$6,298,115	\$7,106,100	\$7,106,100	\$8,393,000
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$9,230,306	\$10,105,300	\$9,993,300	\$10,290,000
Total	\$418,058,042	\$500,411,400	\$468,799,400	\$556,883,000
Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment				
Community Environment Improvement Initiative (CEII)	\$948,000	\$0	\$0	\$0



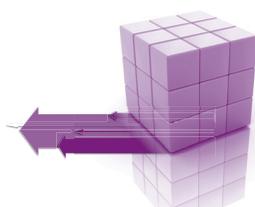
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$247,068,762	\$330,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$320,000,000
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,035,570	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$193,964,895	\$200,000,000	\$160,000,000	\$170,000,000
Total	\$443,017,227	\$531,100,000	\$461,100,000	\$491,100,000
Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education				
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$501,633,000	\$633,500,000	\$633,500,000	\$625,000,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	\$9,748,357	\$25,000,000	\$10,271,000	\$15,000,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$40,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000
Life Skills Unit	\$192,463	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$700,000
MIC Craft Programmes	\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$6,180,000	\$6,180,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Prog)	\$11,000,000	\$13,200,000	\$11,330,000	\$11,330,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	\$68,688,994	\$80,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$161,235,438	\$225,000,000	\$154,628,034	\$155,000,000
Servol Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	\$6,307,091	\$5,205,000	\$5,205,000	\$5,205,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$20,665,649	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
University of Southern Caribbean	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$0	\$0
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$75,736,000	\$87,000,000	\$78,300,000	\$90,300,000
Total	\$931,206,992	\$1,177,905,000	\$1,030,414,034	\$1,038,715,000
Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs				
Transfers:				
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$11,255,836	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000
Export Centres	\$9,740,700	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	\$15,941,233	\$16,450,000	\$16,000,000	\$16,300,000
National Commission for Self Help	\$7,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$0	\$40,000,000	\$60,000,000	\$20,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$11,313,169	\$13,500,000	\$10,900,000	\$11,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$23,081,544	\$20,000,000	\$17,200,000	\$19,500,000
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$3,860,854	\$3,000,000	\$2,700,000	\$5,069,700



HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2010
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$51,788,921	\$57,629,500	\$47,348,500	\$47,687,800
Terminal Malls	\$2,004,093	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,200,000
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$115,784,803	\$133,938,418	\$135,406,000	\$136,580,200
Total	\$251,971,153	\$317,517,918	\$321,554,500	\$288,837,700
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs				
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$266,036	\$301,250	\$301,250	\$301,250
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$10,488,596	\$14,684,000	\$11,147,000	\$14,669,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$36,878,375	\$65,571,000	\$35,071,000	\$36,547,000
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,039,910	\$31,532,500	\$26,131,060	\$25,770,500
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$68,059,000	\$84,913,000	\$69,000,000	\$69,000,000
Youth Training	\$3,104,135	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Total	\$141,836,052	\$200,001,750	\$144,650,310	\$149,287,750
Ministry of Housing				
Support for the Acquisition of Housing (Finance)	\$0	\$400,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$400,000,000
Total	\$0	\$400,000,000	\$100,000,000	\$400,000,000
Grand Total	\$5,099,219,086	\$6,839,657,850	\$6,054,083,520	\$6,040,163,538

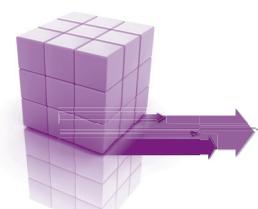
* Referred to as Estimates 2009 by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

** Referred to as Revised Estimates 2009 by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

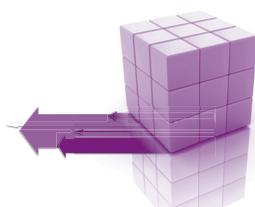


APPENDIX VII: RECURRENT ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2009 AND 2008 UNDER THE PILLARS OF VISION 2020 OPERATIONAL PLAN

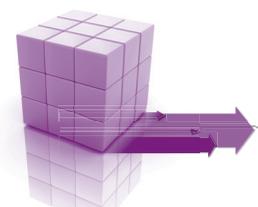
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**
Pillar 1: Developing Innovative People			
Adult Education Extension Services (Tobago)	\$1,433,080	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100
Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$8,150,818	\$8,500,000	\$8,171,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups (Tobago)	\$2,771,986	\$3,300,000	\$3,300,000
Testing and Assessment and Evaluation (SEMP)	\$535,067	\$500,000	\$500,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$26,109,110	\$23,686,000	\$17,216,000
Early Childhood Care and Education (Tobago)	\$17,656	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Export Centres	\$9,740,700	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Export Centres (Tobago)	\$1,443,156	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$501,633,000	\$633,500,000	\$633,500,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$40,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$40,000,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	\$9,748,357	\$25,000,000	\$10,271,000
Life Skills Unit	\$192,463	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Prog)	\$11,000,000	\$13,200,000	\$11,330,000
MIC Craft Programmes	\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$6,180,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$161,235,438	\$225,000,000	\$154,628,034
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	\$0	\$300,000	\$0
School Discipline Initiative	\$0	\$500,000	\$0
School Transportation Services	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Servol Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	\$6,307,091	\$5,205,000	\$5,205,000
Student Support Services	\$5,970,671	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Student Support Services (Tobago)	\$726,554	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Terminal Malls	\$2,004,093	\$3,000,000	\$2,000,000
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$115,784,803	\$133,938,418	\$135,406,000
University of Southern Caribbean	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$0
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$75,736,000	\$87,000,000	\$78,300,000
4H Young Farmers Club	\$470,697	\$600,000	\$50,000
Developing Innovative People Sub-Total	\$1,067,010,740	\$1,323,803,518	\$1,178,631,134



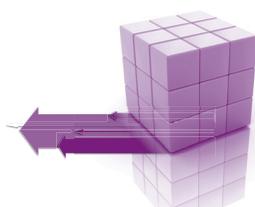
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**
Pillar 2: Nurturing a Caring Society			
Adoption Board	\$66,219	\$120,000	\$120,000
Assistance to Community Organisations (Tobago)	\$1,281,035	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
Assistance to National Heroes	\$675,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations (Tobago)	\$2,589,317	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Assistance to the Home for the Aged (Tobago)	\$124,250	\$120,000	\$124,250
Assistance to Youth Organisations (Tobago)	\$691,321	\$700,000	\$700,000
Books for Children of Deceased Public Officers	\$556,680	\$55,000	\$0
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$11,255,836	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$3,699,333	\$4,000,000	\$1,000,000
Children's Authority (Tobago)	\$43,996	\$500,000	\$43,996
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$697,119	\$1,500,000	\$350,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$38,105,453	\$39,500,000	\$39,500,000
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$0	\$1,500,000	\$100,000
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$266,036	\$301,250	\$301,250
Community Environment Improvement Initiative (CEII)	\$948,000	\$0	\$0
Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: CCTP)	\$103,788,500	\$254,000,000	\$237,700,000
Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions (Central Administrative Services Tobago)	\$99,437	\$100,000	\$80,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation Unit	\$108,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Debit Card System for URP employees (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: TCCTP)	\$1,801,735	\$2,690,000	\$2,690,000
Disability Assistance Grant	\$247,700,030	\$292,000,000	\$292,000,000
Drugs (Ministry of Health)	\$351,898,859	\$436,500,000	\$400,000,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	\$73,924	\$110,000	\$110,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Tobago)	\$1,137,357	\$2,000,000	\$1,137,357
Foster Care Expenses	\$986,183	\$3,500,000	\$2,500,000
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme(GAPP)	\$15,941,233	\$16,450,000	\$16,000,000
Foster Care Services (Tobago)	\$284,300	\$500,000	\$284,300
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$1,007,028	\$2,000,000	\$950,000
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants to Necessitous Patients (Tobago)	\$2,665,662	\$4,000,000	\$2,665,662
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools (Tobago)	\$86,067	\$100,000	\$100,000
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,035,570	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$308,187	\$3,000,000	\$1,380,386
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$10,488,596	\$14,684,000	\$11,147,000
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$46,923,932	\$42,500,000	\$47,500,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$6,443,664	\$8,000,000	\$6,545,612
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$3,308,568	\$8,000,000	\$6,062,027



HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	\$68,688,994	\$80,000,000	\$70,000,000
National Commission for Self Help	\$7,200,000	\$9,000,000	\$9,000,000
National Days and Festivals (Tobago)	\$737,284	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
National Service (Tobago)	\$206	\$1,000,000	\$300,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$0	\$40,000,000	\$60,000,000
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,039,910	\$31,532,500	\$26,131,060
National Youth Service	\$0	\$2,500,000	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Labour)	\$1,071,180	\$823,000	\$1,408,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Sport & Youth Affairs)	\$36,878,375	\$65,571,000	\$35,071,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$11,313,169	\$13,500,000	\$10,900,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Health)	\$3,706,830	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Social Development)	\$2,914,049	\$35,000,000	\$9,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$28,078,870	\$18,000,000	\$25,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$23,081,544	\$20,000,000	\$17,200,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Ecclesiastical Bodies	\$401,205	\$421,000	\$406,000
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$3,860,854	\$3,000,000	\$2,700,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$51,788,921	\$57,629,500	\$47,348,500
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	\$0	\$50,000	\$50,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	\$5,005	\$10,000	\$10,000
Police Youth Clubs	\$401,766	\$500,000	\$462,239
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$6,298,115	\$7,106,100	\$7,106,100
Regional Complexes (Tobago)	\$2,809,232	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Rehabilitation Programme	\$198,913	\$500,000	\$500,000
Response to HIV/AIDS (formerly National AIDS Coordinating Committee)	\$158,400	\$600,000	\$300,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$20,665,649	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
Rural Women Producers Network	\$25,000	\$350,000	\$25,000
S.H.A.R.E. (formerly Feeding Program for the Needy)	\$1,189,963	\$5,000,000	\$3,000,000
School Book Grants Programme (Secondary School Students)	\$288,000	\$0	\$0
School Feeding Programme (Tobago)	\$24,868,020	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
School for the Deaf (Tobago)	\$1,430,227	\$1,951,700	\$1,951,700
School Nutrition Programme	\$215,000,000	\$215,200,000	\$215,200,000
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Program)	\$1,359,740,085	\$1,645,000,000	\$1,635,000,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$2,217,600	\$2,628,000	\$2,628,000
Small Grants (Tobago)	\$154,990	\$300,000	\$300,000
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$196,528,969	\$275,000,000	\$245,000,000
Special Community Programme (Tobago)	\$1,059,992	\$2,100,000	\$1,859,564
Special Education Resources Programme	\$2,722,174	\$7,288,600	\$2,722,600
Special Education Resources Programme (Tobago)	\$606,959	\$650,000	\$650,000
Special Social Programmes (Tobago)	\$1,419,507	\$3,425,000	\$1,419,507



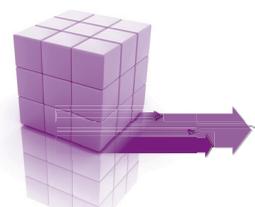
HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$5,497,590	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
St Michael's School for Boys	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Support for the Acquisition of Housing (Finance)	\$0	\$400,000,000	\$100,000,000
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$9,230,306	\$10,105,300	\$9,993,300
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$8,974,348	\$9,235,000	\$6,988,600
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$5,758,099	\$5,835,497	\$5,665,000
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary Schools)	\$18,812,236	\$31,763,880	\$17,812,880
Textbook Rental/ Loan Program - Secondary Schools	\$27,560,065	\$80,678,995	\$27,416,995
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$68,059,000	\$84,913,000	\$69,000,000
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children (Happy Haven)	\$1,174,247	\$2,500,900	\$2,452,900
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$374,444,000	\$426,000,000	\$442,000,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$9,008,538	\$15,000,000	\$25,000,000
Youth Development Programme (Tobago)	\$1,542,065	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Youth Training	\$3,104,135	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Nurturing a Caring Society Sub-Total	\$3,534,855,012	\$4,875,353,222	\$4,334,824,785
Pillar 3: Enabling Competitive Business			
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$8,527,921	\$40,999,110	\$20,999,110
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$1,271,387	\$6,000,000	\$2,800,000
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$18,108,767	\$25,002,000	\$23,002,000
Agricultural Incentive Programme (Tobago)	\$764,513	\$2,500,000	\$700,000
Enabling Competitive Business Sub-Total	\$28,672,588	\$74,501,110	\$47,501,110
Pillar 4: Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment			
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$247,068,762	\$330,000,000	\$300,000,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$193,964,895	\$200,000,000	\$160,000,000
Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment Sub-Total	\$441,033,657	\$530,000,000	\$460,000,000



HEAD/SUB ITEMS	ACTUAL EXPENDITURE 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2009*	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2009**
Pillar 5: Promoting Effective Government			
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,000,000
National Drug Council	\$1,439,439	\$2,000,000	\$1,158,779
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	\$22,207,650	\$30,000,000	\$28,967,712
Promoting Effective Government Sub-Total	\$27,647,089	\$36,000,000	\$33,126,491
Grand Total	\$5,099,219,086	\$6,839,657,850	\$6,054,083,520

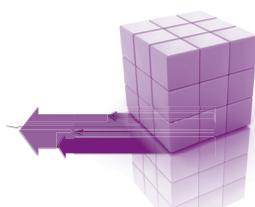
* Referred to as Estimates 2009 by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

** Referred to as Revised Estimates 2009 by Budget Division, Ministry of Finance

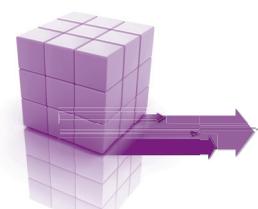


APPENDIX VIII: STATUS OF NEW PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INITIATIVES THAT WERE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN FISCAL 2009

PROGRAMME/ POLICY/ STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Review of the Comprehensive Proposal for ex- Prisoners	MSD	In progress.
Enhancement of programmes and upgrade of the physical environment at existing facilities for socially displaced persons	MSD	Refurbishment of the CSDP was completed.
Further training of personal assistants for persons with disabilities	MSD	Continued, with discussions for a job placement aspect being considered.
Support services for persons with disabilities	MSD	Work is currently being done on Access T&T- (Please refer to Chapter 6-Disability Affairs Unit for further details).
Research on Substance Abuse among target groups	MSD	Initiated research on Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drugs in T&T.
Survey on Status of Males	MSD	Consultant was chosen and field work set to begin early in Fiscal 2010.
Survey on Norms and Values	MSD	Initiated with consultant being chosen and field work set to begin.
Survey to Evaluate levels of Literacy	MSD	Not yet implemented.
Children in need of Special Protection Survey	MSD	Not yet implemented.
Establishment of new Senior Centres for Older Persons, forming part of the Continuum of Services for Older Persons	MSD	The Barataria Senior Centre was officially opened.
Establishment of new facilities to accommodate and rehabilitate socially displaced persons	MSD	Construction of New Horizons facility at Piparo completed and centre opened.

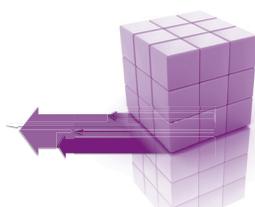


PROGRAMME/ POLICY/ STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Completion of the initiative on the Standardisation of Sign Language	MSD	Document being prepared-(Please refer to Chapter 6-Disability Affairs Unit for further details)
Establishment of a Network of Entrepreneurship Development Centres	MLSMED	Not yet implemented
Conduct of a Baseline Survey on the Trinidad and Tobago current Labour Market	MLSMED	As of June 2009, A Consultant was procured for the conduct of the pilot Labour Market Survey, in Tobago. This Survey is currently underway, the results of which will inform the conduct of the larger Labour Market Survey in Trinidad and Tobago
Development of an Implementation Plan and Dissemination Strategy for the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago	MLSMED	Following the approval of the National workplace policy on HIV and AIDS, a Sustainability Plan focusing on policy and advocacy, sustaining and expanding of the HIV and AIDS programme at the level of the enterprise, tripartite support for the programme, the integration of the informal and other sectors into developing HIV and AIDS workplace policies and the development of public awareness and networking campaigns for the Workplace policy was completed and is currently awaiting Cabinet approval
Establishment of a National Productivity Council (NPC)	MLSMED	The NPC was established by Cabinet as of June 2009 and instruments of appointments received by members of the Committee as of August 2009
Development of a Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago	MLSMED	As of April 2009, Government approved the development of a Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action. The Policy and Programme of Action is currently in its conceptualisation/development stages
Development of a Network of Community Malls	MLSMED	Initiated and evaluation taking place for implementation
University of Trinidad and Tobago- New Courses	MSTTE	Program deferred
National Training Agency- Establishment of a comprehensive National TVET registry	MSTTE	Still in process of rationalisation
Life Skills- Implementation of National Life Skills Curriculum	MSTTE	Policy to be drafted and laid in parliament



APPENDIX IX: MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAMME (2008-2009)

	1ST. AND 2ND. QUARTERS OCTOBER 2008 TO MARCH 2009		3RD. QUARTER APRIL TO JUNE 2009	
	TARGET	ACTUAL	TARGET	ACTUAL
Number Beneficiaries Generated During Period	22,500	22,788	11,250	5,528
Number Beneficiaries Cumulative to End of Period	22,500	22,788	33,750	28,316
Job Opportunities per Fortnight	15,500	15,478	15,500	15,299
Construction Projects Completed	174	165	9	9
Construction Projects Completed Cumulative to End of Period	174	165	174	174
Number Persons Placed into External Jobs / Agencies	550	426	328	85
Number Persons Trained	2,000	1,000	1,000	560
Cumulative Actual Expenditure to End of Period (\$)	\$182,500,000	\$167,776,904	\$273,750,000	\$257,250,204
Actual Expenditure During Period (\$)	\$182,500,000	\$167,776,904	\$91,250,000	\$89,473,300



SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FEEDBACK FORM

Please take a few minutes to answer the questions below! Your comments and suggestions will assist us in planning and preparing future documents. You can also complete this survey online at www.finance.gov.tt. Please tick () your answers.

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Thank you!