



Government of The Republic of Trinidad & Tobago

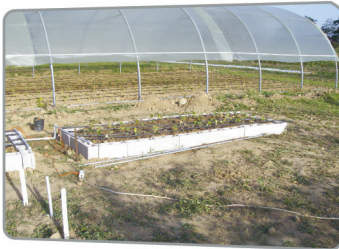
**Investing in sound
Infrastructure
and Environment**



**Nurturing a
Caring
Society**



**Enabling
Competitive
Business**



**Developing
Innovative
People**



**Promoting
Effective
Government**



SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

2009

SHAPING OUR
FUTURE TOGETHER
VISION 2020

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ACE	Adult Continuing Education
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank
AWS	American Welding Society
CAPE	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination
CARE	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CARIRI	Caribbean Industrial and Research Institute
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CCDP	Community Care Development Project
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility
CCST	Caribbean Council for Science and Technology
CCTV	Closed Circuit Surveillance TV
C-DAP	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDF	Community Development Fund
CEPEP	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme
CERP	Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme
CIPSJ	Caribbean Institute of Public Safety and Justice
CITSL	Caribbean Industrial and Technology Services Limited
CKLN	Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network
CNCDs	Chronic Non-Communicable Disease
CNSP	Children in Need of Special Protection
COHSOD	Council for Human and Social Development
COMNSLE	Council of Ministers with responsibility for National Security and Laws Enforcement
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
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ECLAC	Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
ERHA	Eastern Regional Health Authority
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FETT	Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago
GAPP	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
GATE	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses

GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDR	Global Development Report
GGP	Golden Grove Prison
GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
HBS	Household Budgetary Survey
HDC	Housing Development Corporation
HDI	Human Development Indicator
HDR	Human Development Report
HELP	Higher Education Loan Programme
HESD	Higher Education Services Division
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
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDB	International Development Bank
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMA	Institute of Marine Affairs
ISO	International Standard Organization
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour
KAPP	Knowledge and Attitudes Put into Practice
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
MILAT	Military Led Academic Training Programme
MLSMED	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprises Development
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOPHE	Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment
MORI	Market and Opinion Research International
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
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 Organizations
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 Organizational 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
OAP	Old Age Pension
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECS	Organization 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 Organization
PALS	Positively Alternating Lifestyles
PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
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
RHA	Regional Health Authority
RMPPF	Regional Micro Project Fund
RSHDC	Regional Social and Human Development Councils
SCA-ECLAC	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
SDPs	Service Delivery Partners
SEA	Secondary Entrance Assessment

SEMP	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme
SES	Seamless Education System
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
SPARC	Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean
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
SWRHA	South West Regional Health Authority
SYSP	Specialized Youth and Service Programme
TCCTP	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme
TELL	Tertiary Education and Life Long Learning
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
TLIs	Tertiary Level Institutions
TRHA	Tobago Regional Health Authority
TTNPP	Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme
TTNVQ	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocation Qualification
TYDN	Tobago Youth Development Network
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America and The Caribbean
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
URP	Unemployment Relief Programme
UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
UWI	University of the West Indies
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
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 Programme

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Over the last fiscal year, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has maintained a steady course towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals and its own national goals, which are guided by the five developmental pillars for the attainment of Vision 2020.

In the Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) 2008, pillars 1 and 2, Developing Innovative People and Nurturing a Caring Society were highlighted as the dominant pillars affecting social sector planning, development and programme implementation. Over the fiscal period, programme managers from various Ministries within the sector attempted to further align and rationalize programmes with the objectives outlined in the Vision 2020 Operational Plan.

To ensure that the most vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago; the disabled, the elderly, the socially displaced, the infirmed and the at risk child or family, were all benefiting from the myriad of social programmes operating within communities, Ministries were requested to report in a results-based framework on activities in the social sector. This has proven to be problematic in some instances, since data collection systems are oftentimes deficient. An increasing number of Ministries however, have begun to provide information on goals, objectives, indicators, outcomes and targets as they revisit their programmes

and align them to both the national and international development objectives. Strides have also taken place in terms of the mechanisms through which data is collected and utilized for policy development and decision making. Notably, the Ministry of Education is currently piloting the “Executive Dashboard” approach, which allows at a glance, visualization of key performance indicators within an organization.

The demands for results within the sector have also given rise to an increased number of programme reviews within Ministries and across the sector. The most recent was the Youth Sector Evaluation conducted in 2008, which addressed eight selected training programmes targeting the nation’s youth. Reviews such as these are critical in determining the Government’s performance in these sub-sectors with regard to effectiveness, efficiency and relevance. Sectoral reviews also highlight redundancies and overlaps, enabling more effective programming.

In terms of service delivery, serious attention has been directed to the decentralization of services. Ministries such as Local Government, Education and Social Development, which have extensive contact with the public on a daily basis, are presently reengineering their delivery processes to ensure greater efficiencies within the system. Using a decentralized approach to service delivery will allow greater accessibility to the services by the citizens, reduce the delays in processing requests, allow for streamlining of services,

and improve resource allocation. It is anticipated that by the end of fiscal 2009, these movements towards decentralization would change the way the relevant Ministries conduct business with the public and manage internal processes. Decentralization on this scale would in fact improve accountability structures, increase transparency, and allow for the overall fair and efficient delivery of services.

At the heart of Government's attempt to create high performance agencies that deliver quality services in an effective and efficient manner, is the support and development of our human capital. Results cannot be obtained unless needs are met and changes occur at the individual, family and community levels. As a consequence, the Social Sector Investment Programme for 2009 continues to track the progress of interventions that seek to protect and empower vulnerable members of society, provides useful information on trends in development-related expenditure and covers issues such as crime, poverty, substance abuse, and homelessness which have significant impact on the population.

In the new fiscal year 2009, the recognition of the rights and protection of the child will continue to be a high priority on the Government's agenda. Child abuse and neglect and a high incidence of crime related to children have resulted in a national outcry for action. Protection of the nation's children via the 2008 Package of Children's Legislation is a major step in making Trinidad and Tobago a safe place for children. Other major areas of focus for the sector in fiscal 2009 include social displacement, youth and community development, capacity building and infrastructural development to strengthen data collection, social research and strengthening of the research policy nexus.

The Social Sector investment Programme 2009 document is a report that is both retrospective and

prospective in outlook. This report can be used to track the new developments in social programming in the fiscal year 2008 as well as to determine the line of sight for social programming in the upcoming year. If analyzed from inception to the present publication, the reader will be able to trace the changes in social programming with regard to areas of priority, the quality of reporting from the various Ministries and the quality of reviews that emanate from the sector as a whole and across programmes. Developments in the approaches used to address the needs of the various target populations, the increasing collaboration and upgrades in capacity of the executing agencies would also be evident. The document's utility would be most evident to the political directorate, programme managers, social and technical officers, academics, social scientists and other persons who are interested in the progress made in the country's social sector.

In order to facilitate the document's utility this edition seeks to make it even more user friendly by presenting in tabular form the review of the performance and accomplishments of social programmes during fiscal year 2007/2008. The reader will be taken through the different programmes within the context of the pillars under which they are most relevant. It is hoped that this will allow for a clearer picture of the degree to which the achievement of the stated goals are being realized, in addition to the way the different programmes are harmonizing to achieve this.

Another improvement that would be apparent to readers is the inclusion of an analysis that places Trinidad and Tobago within the context of the Caribbean and examines its performance in key areas such as human development and global competitiveness, as compared to other countries in the region. SSIP 2009 is therefore a tool that is continuously being refined for use by those who are both willing and able to make a positive impact on improving the lives of citizenry.

EMPOWERED
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CHAPTER 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

2.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In 2007 the Caribbean sustained a favourable economic situation that allowed for growth in nearly all the countries of the region. Despite the deleterious effects of the financial crisis, with the weakening of the US dollar on the world's economies, there was no significant repercussions in terms of the level of economic activity, and the region's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.6% according to the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Preliminary Overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean for 2007. The Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB) 2007 Report highlighted that the CDB approved US\$210 million in loans, grants and equity contributions to governments, private financial institutions, and regional organizations and institutions. The main purposes for which funds were allocated in 2007 included:¹

- I. Transportation, infrastructure and services (US\$81m), notably US\$61m for LIAT and US\$20m for highways and roads in Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines;
- II. Education and training (US\$50m) of which US\$26m for the University of Technology in Jamaica, US\$10m for an Education For All project

in Haiti, US\$7m for school rehabilitation in Grenada, US\$5m for student loans in the British Virgin Islands, and training in demographics US\$1m;

- III. Natural disaster relief, rehabilitation and capacity building (US\$27m), including US\$20m for relief and rehabilitation occasioned by Hurricane Dean and US\$5m was contributed to the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF);
- IV. Direct and indirect private sector development (US\$45m), of which US\$25m was allocated for industrial and agricultural credit, US\$10m in equity participation and US\$10m for the OECS secondary mortgage market; and
- V. Economic governance (US\$3m) for strengthening the capacity of countries for macro-economic management, fiscal management (including customs), statistical services and regulation of financial institutions.

Of the thirteen CARICOM countries for which information was available, economic growth slackened in nine countries, and only in four countries did economic growth rates accelerate or remain constant. The deceleration was substantial in Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The CDB 2007 Report stated that a

¹ Highlights of CDB's activities in 2007, CDB, January 2008

number of challenges were identified to account for the slower rate of economic expansion. These challenges included:²

- The continued rise in the price of petroleum and related products;
- Inflation;
- Slowing global growth, the consequences of the efforts to deal with the mortgage crisis which emerged in the United States (US), and the effects of the US Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative;
- Consolidation in the Caribbean air transport industry;
- Fiscal management and debt restructuring;
- Natural disaster risk;
- Managing Cricket World Cup 2007;
- Regional integration; and
- The effort to complete the Economic Partnership negotiations with the European Commission before the year-end deadline.

In addition, 2007 also saw general elections or the start of general elections campaigns in a number of countries, with the usual concomitant rise in the level of public and private spending.

2.2 REGIONAL INTEGRATION

In 2007, continued efforts were made at both the regional and national levels to advance the processes of regional integration. The region saw the implementation of the Caribbean Single Market Economy (CSME) as an essential strategy to further the development of the regional economies; and covers, inter alia, the liberalization of trade in goods and services, the free movement of labour and capital, a regional strategic sectoral plan, the adoption of a harmonized investment code and the development

of a regional capital market. The first phase of the model – the Caribbean Single Market, formally went into effect in the first half of 2006. The second stage – the implementation of the Single Economy now has a target date of 2009.

However implementation of the CSME is going to require considerable financial resources, the exact quantum of which has not yet been determined. Funds would be required for financing new regional institutions, to fund compensatory mechanisms, to finance national and regional public infrastructure and to finance the activities of the regional private sector, which ultimately will be the engine of growth and development for the Caribbean region.

In this fiscal period, there were three economic developments of particular importance towards the CSME regional integration which included:-³

1. The preparation, and its acceptance by Heads of Government, of a document prepared by Professor Norman Girvan, entitled “Towards a Single Development Vision and the Role of the Single Economy”, which sought to provide a framework or a road map for the implementation of the CSME.
2. The conduct of a Strategic Planning workshop, arising from Professor Girvan’s report, which was held in Barbados and intended to lead to the preparation of a development plan for the CARICOM region.
3. The acceptance by Heads of Government of the Report of a Technical Working Group, chaired by Professor Vaughan Lewis, on “Governance of the Caribbean Community”. The critical issues covered in the report involve the management of cooperation and coordination between sovereign states that have agreed to integrate their economies in the CSME.

² Ibid

³ CDB Report 2007

2.3 WORLD CUP CRICKET 2007

World Cup Cricket 2007 turned out to be both a challenge and an opportunity for the Caribbean region. The main challenges involved were completing the facilities and access arrangements in time for the matches; moving the participating teams and spectators around the region; addressing security issues, both with respect to visitors to the region and within the individual match venues; and the financing of its overall operations. The competition provided a major opportunity for tourism marketing and for the general upgrade of facilities in the region for both visitors and residents. While the specific costs and benefits are still being assessed by Caribbean economists, there has been considerable improvement in infrastructure and services across the region. The audited report of the ICC Cricket World Cup West Indies 2007 Inc. (CWC 2007) showed that the tournament had an overall surplus in profit of US\$53.9 million. Of this amount, US\$29.3 million was paid out to the Local Organizing Committees on behalf of the Governments of the Caribbean as of December 2006.

2.4 REGIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

In the Caribbean region, efforts made to implement the strategies to achieve the stipulated MDG's have not fully realised the results expected. This is particularly true in the area of poverty reduction which, despite the progress made in the countries of the Eastern Caribbean, poverty in Guyana and Haiti remains at unacceptably high levels. Although most assessments suggest a positive outlook with respect to CARICOM's achievement of the MDGs, inadequate account is taken of the high vulnerability of the Region. This is well illustrated in relation to economic fragility, the rising incidence and impact of natural disasters, distinctive aspects of inequality across the region and a plethora of formidable social challenges, including rising level of transnational crime, disease and social instability.

Specifically, in terms of the MDGs, Table 2.I below outlines the progress to date for countries where data was available. Goal 8, the promotion of a Global Partnership for Development was omitted due to lack of data.⁴

Table 2.I: Status of Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals for Selected Caribbean Countries

Selected Countries	Goals						
	Poverty	Primary Education	Gender	Child Mortality	Maternal Health	HIV / AIDS	Environment
Antigua/Barbuda	2	2	3	2	1	3	5
Barbados	2	1	1	1	1	4	4
Belize	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Dominica	5	1	2	1	1	3	2
Grenada	3	2	5	5	1	5	3
Guyana	3	3	2	5	3	5	3
Haiti	5	3	2	5	5	5	5
Jamaica	2	1	3	4	4	2	2
Surinam	3	2	5	3	3	3	5

1= Achieved	2= On Track	3=Possible with changes	4=Off Track	5 = Insufficient Information
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Source: Institutionalization of Social Policy in the Caribbean; Organization of American States (OAS), May 2008

⁴ Institutionalization of Social Policy in the Caribbean ; OAS, May 2008

The analysis of the data suggests that in seeking to achieve the MDGs, increased attention would need to be paid to modifying existing growth and inequality patterns through the promotion of equitable delivery of social services and economic opportunities for the poor, which has the potential to generate increased levels of growth and output and thus lay the foundation for the achievement of the MDGs. There is also widespread consensus that the availability of adequate statistics is an essential precondition for the elaboration and promotion of the MDGs. The relative dearth of information on the Caribbean in the World Development Indicators report of the World Bank and in the global Human Development Report prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) emphasises the need for the region to pay special attention to adequate data collection, to be in a position to make an accurate assessment of its progress towards the achievement of the MDGs.

In 2007 UNICEF supported the software DevInfo as a national data dissemination tool, in to ensure that statistical information on key socio-economic trends affecting children was available. This was done mainly through capacity building and technical assistance in collaboration with the CARICOM secretariat and different UN agencies. Currently statistical offices from Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines have benefited from direct assistance experimenting with the software. In the period 2008-2011, United Nations Children Emergency Fund (UNICEF) will continue to provide support to addressing critical areas of concern such as child sexual abuse, corporal punishment and justice for children in the region.

II. Poverty Assessment and Reduction

The Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean Programme (SPARC) was developed to address the continuing region-wide and historically systemic challenges in social data collection and respond to the increasing needs for effective poverty and MDG monitoring. It is intended to support the building of statistical, analytical and research

capabilities towards the achievement of economic, human and social development.

In this statistical area of focus, the CDB through the IDB-funded projects, in partnerships with the SPARC Programme hosted a regional training programme on Survey Design and Sampling Methodology. The Workshop which was conducted in June 2008 in Barbados, was designed to continue statistical capacity development in CARICOM member states, and to equip the participants with the skills to design and implement primarily household surveys and to select the appropriate sampling methodology. This move is in keeping with the SPARC mandate to facilitate greater linkages between data and its use in influencing social policy formulation within the region. In addition the SPARC Programme initiatives for 2008-2009 will include:⁵

- Building national capacity for poverty assessment through statistical region workshops;
- A toolkit for Poverty and MDG Monitoring, and evaluation for Policy and implementation in the Caribbean;
- Data Dissemination and advocacy; and
- The Development of a Legislative Framework for data sharing and Access.

In September 2008, the Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic Studies (SALISES) U.W.I (St. Augustine) will be offering a MSc in Development Statistics which is intended to build capacity in data collection and statistical analysis.

2.5 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The 2007/2008 Human Development Report was launched in November 2007 by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The Report cautioned that 'Climate Change was deepening the

⁵ SPARC News, Issue No.3 June 2008

divide between the rich and poor across Latin America and the Caribbean, and threatening to halt and then reverse advances in health and education for the most vulnerable.’ The Human Development Report 2007/2008 showed that climate change was not just a future scenario; increased exposure to droughts, floods and storms was already destroying opportunity and reinforcing inequality within the Caribbean and Latin American Region. The Report also noted that several Caribbean Countries were within the top 100 of 177 countries in the Human Development index.

Box 2.I:

Notable Inclusions in Human Development Index

Barbados	- 31
St.Kitts / Nevis	- 54
Antigua and Barbuda	- 57
Trinidad and Tobago	- 59
Dominica	- 71
St. Lucia	- 72
Grenada	- 82
St.Vincent and Grenadines	- 93

In October 2007, the Sixteenth Meeting of the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was convened in Georgetown Guyana, under the theme, Realising the Potential of Youth and Culture in the Development of the Community. At the meeting, the COHSOD approved a number of recommendations including the creation of an enabling environment through the

strengthening of legislative framework for youth and culture policies; increasing the resources allocated to youth and culture portfolios and capacity-building of Ministries of Culture and Youth; the use of Information and Communications Technologies (ICTs) to engage youth, thereby creating greater access to technology; and utilising the formal education system to promote regional ideologies, identities and integration, thus creating the ideal CARICOM Citizen.⁶

The meeting also reviewed a progress report on the CARICOM Commission on Youth Development, with particular focus on issues relating to youth risk and vulnerability. The Report called for the adoption of new, holistic and innovative strategies, partnerships and legislative arrangements empowering communities to identify and address their own development priorities, and for strategic alliances with the Police, Departments of Youth Affairs, youth organisations and other key stakeholders for policy formulation and programme development for youth, in order to reduce crime, and the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean region.

2.6 HIV/AIDS IN THE CARIBBEAN

The issue of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean is a major priority. The disease has rooted itself deep within Caribbean society, to the extent at which the region is now the second most affected in the world.

⁶ Report on the 16th Meeting of COHSOD, October 2007.

Table 2.II: Major Trends in the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Epidemic, 2001-2007

INDICATOR	2001	2007
Number of people living with HIV/AIDS	190,000	230,000
Percent of People Living with HIV/AIDS (Prevalence Rate)	1.0%	1.0%
Number of New Infections	20,000	17,000
Number of Deaths	14,000	11,000
Women as Percent of Adults Living with HIV/AIDS	37%	43%

Source: HIV/AIDS Policy Fact Sheet, November 2007

It also important to note that with over 20 million visitors each year, the main economic activity in the majority of Caribbean nations is tourism related, accounting for up to more than half of the GDP in some countries. (Bahamas 59%, Barbados 51%, Antigua and Barbuda 55% and Saint Lucia 69%). Furthermore, countries and territories dependent on tourism rank amongst most highly affected by HIV/AIDS. Most Caribbean Countries have developed national responses to HIV/AIDS through National AIDS Commissions, strategic plans, legislation, programmes, services and participation in regional networks. Progress has been made in efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean, notably the reduction in mother to child transmission in all countries and the significant increase in persons accessing anti-retroviral treatment.

At the Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS (PANCAP) in June 2008 in Guyana, the new Caribbean Regional Strategic Framework (CRSF) for 2008-2012 was identified and the goals of the framework were to :-⁷

- Reduce the number of new HIV infections by 25% by 2012;
- Reduce the mortality rate from AIDS by 25%; and
- Reduce the social and economic impact of HIV and AIDS on households by 25%.

The meeting also received various perspectives and requests from Civil Society, and included the development of policies to facilitate access by youth to free health and reproductive services and the integration of sex and HIV age-appropriate education into primary and secondary schools.

In Trinidad and Tobago, expanded HIV testing among pregnant women attending public antenatal facilities (95% of whom were tested in 2005) indicated a slight drop in HIV prevalence, from 1.9% in 2000 to 1.6% in 2005 (Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) & World Health Organization (WHO), 2006). Here, too,

wider access to antiretroviral therapy (available free of charge to persons requiring it) has helped reduce the number of AIDS-related deaths (by 53% between 2002 and 2006) (Ministry of Health, Trinidad and Tobago, 2007).

In May 2008, the Parliament of Barbados approved a plan to spend 180 million Barbados dollars, or about US\$90 million, over the next five years to fight the spread of HIV/AIDS in the country. Under that country's National Strategic Plan for HIV Prevention and Control 2008-2013, HIV treatment programmes would account for \$46.4 million, and \$16.5 million would be allocated for prevention efforts. In addition, \$10.1 million would be used for care and support services, \$14.6 million would be allocated for programme management and institutional performance, and \$2.1 million would be used for monitoring and evaluation. Accordingly, projected spending for 2008-2009 is about \$12 million and about \$15.4 million for 2009-2010.⁸

2.7 EDUCATION

The Caribbean Community is currently re-examining the scope and effectiveness of the overarching philosophy of "education for all." At the 19th Inter-Sessional Heads of Government Meeting in the Bahamas in March 2008, CARICOM Universities were encouraged to work assiduously to achieve the integration of the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network (CKLN), and the Caribbean Universities Project for Integrated Distance Education (CUPIDE). These projects would harmonize the Region's approach to the delivery of continuous learning and the creation of increased access to training opportunities and enhanced skills for its citizens.

At the meeting, Government Leaders noted the progress made by the CKLN to provide access to tertiary education programmes that were aligned with the Caribbean Labour Market demands and which would facilitate connectivity between and among Regional

⁷ Caribbean net news.com June 2008

⁸ Caribbean Net News 2008

Governments. It was agreed at that CARICOM meeting that member states would implement the Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) system and the related Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQ) in order to harmonize quality assurance and the accreditation of vocational qualifications to support the free movement of skilled persons within the CSME.

The establishment of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) provides, as one of its main objectives, the free movement of goods, services and people. The free movement of skills will no doubt accelerate the growth of Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs) in the region.

This anticipated growth will be anchored in common standards of assessments and accreditation and quality assurances, through the Caribbean Examinations Certificate (CXC), Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examinations (CAPE) and the more recently approved Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQ). They provide the basis of a structured and integrated educational system throughout the Caribbean Community and beyond. The only CARICOM country not so far involved in this integrated education system is Haiti.

The Caribbean Community provides a relatively homogenous education system that is reinforced by the trade, economic and social elements of the integration process, driven by the progress toward the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).

2.8 STRATEGIC INITIATIVES FOR 2008

I. UNDP Regional Programme Document for Latin America and Caribbean 2008-2011

The UNDP Regional Programme Document 2008-2011 responds to the Caribbean's emerging challenges and focuses on efforts to reduce persistent poverty and inequalities of the region. To achieve this, it outlined four thematic areas:-

- A. Poverty and inequality reduction, and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals - with particular emphasis on strengthening statistical systems-including their capacity for collecting and analyzing disaggregated data; the creation and consolidation of knowledge networks; and technical advisory services for the inclusion of international commitments into development plans and strategies.
- B. Democratic Governance - through the creation and dissemination of a conceptual framework regarding the state of democracy and its challenges. The programme has also developed methodologies and instruments for analysis, consensus building and dialogue to strengthen democratic processes, while providing policy options to strengthen the democracies of the region.
- C. Crisis Prevention - with particular focus on disaster-risk management capabilities in the region. The programme will increase the capacities of institutions to manage crisis; support tools and systems for institutions to develop their own crisis management capacity according to local situations; and mainstream crisis prevention in development policies and programming.
- D. Environment and Sustainable Development - Regional interventions will focus on protecting biodiversity and supporting adaptation to climate change. The programme will deliver policy advice to Governments on policies to mitigate the effects of climate change within the region.

The programme management, monitoring and evaluation of the regional programme document will be grounded on the new UNDP programming arrangements and fully informed by the UNDP strategic framework for 2008-2011. Appendix 1

provides the outline framework of the Regional Programme Document for 2008-2011.⁹

II. Crime and Security in the Caribbean

Research in crime-fighting strategies is set to expand in the Caribbean as the University of the West Indies (UWI) and UNDP collaborate to establish a research institute in Jamaica. This institute, named the “Caribbean Institute of Public Safety and Justice (CIPSJ) would focus on research in crime, security and the justice system, the delivery of education and training to regional law enforcement personnel, and the provision of consultancy services and policy advice to regional governments”.¹⁰

In addition, in April 2008, Crime and Security was also the focus of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community which was held in Trinidad and Tobago. The thrust of the Meeting was to ‘fully ventilate the crime and security issues facing the region and to agree on a Strategy and Plan of Action to stem the rising tide of violent criminality’. In that regard, Heads of Government received proposals from the Extra-ordinary Joint Meeting of the Standing Committees of Commissioners of Police and of Military Chiefs; the Security Policy and Advisory Committee (SEPAC); and the Council of Ministers with Responsibility for National Security.

The Heads of Government also agreed to put into operation the Action Plan submitted by the Commissioners of Police and Military Chiefs and supported by the SEPAC and Council of Ministers with responsibility for National Security and Laws Enforcement (COMNSLE). The Plan called for short, medium and long term measures to curb the high levels of crime in the Community and included a strategy to combat the proliferation of small arms and light weapons along with the establishment of a Regional Integrated Ballistics Information Network

(RIBIN) and a Regional Investigative Management System (RIMS).

With regard to crime prevention, the Heads of Government Conference agreed to:-¹¹

1. Promote inter-agency collaboration for crime prevention at the national level;
2. Establish the Regional Investigative Management Team to support difficult and protracted investigations;
3. Implement the CARICOM Justice Protection Programme and work towards the establishment of a Western Hemispheric Justice Protection Programme;
4. Establish a CARICOM polygraphing capacity with a view to addressing corruption in law enforcement and other agencies; and
5. Enact legislation to allow for plea bargaining, the interception of communications and confiscation of assets connected to criminal activity.

III. Conference on the Caribbean

In June 2008, Heads of State and Government of the Caribbean, regional policy makers, representatives of the academic community, the private sector and financial institutions, as well as members of the Diaspora met in New York City for the New York Conference on the Caribbean. This Conference under the theme “A 20/20 Vision Continued”, included discussions on trade, investment and education, and high level meetings between Heads and Government and key US officials. The main issues discussed included:-

- Strengthening collaborative ties between New York and CARICOM Higher Education Institutions, highlighting the benefits of existing collaborative models and outlining the role of the Diaspora in expanding ties between educational

⁹ Draft Regional Programme document for Latin America and the Caribbean 2008-2011, UNDP July 2007

¹⁰ Ibid

¹¹ Caribbean Press Releases 2008

institutions in CARICOM and North America ; and

- The Diaspora's participation in the development of the Region and investment opportunities available in the region under the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).

The Conference of the Caribbean coincided with events to mark Caribbean-American Heritage Month in the United States, and was convened to reinforce and capitalize on the relations between the Caribbean and New York.

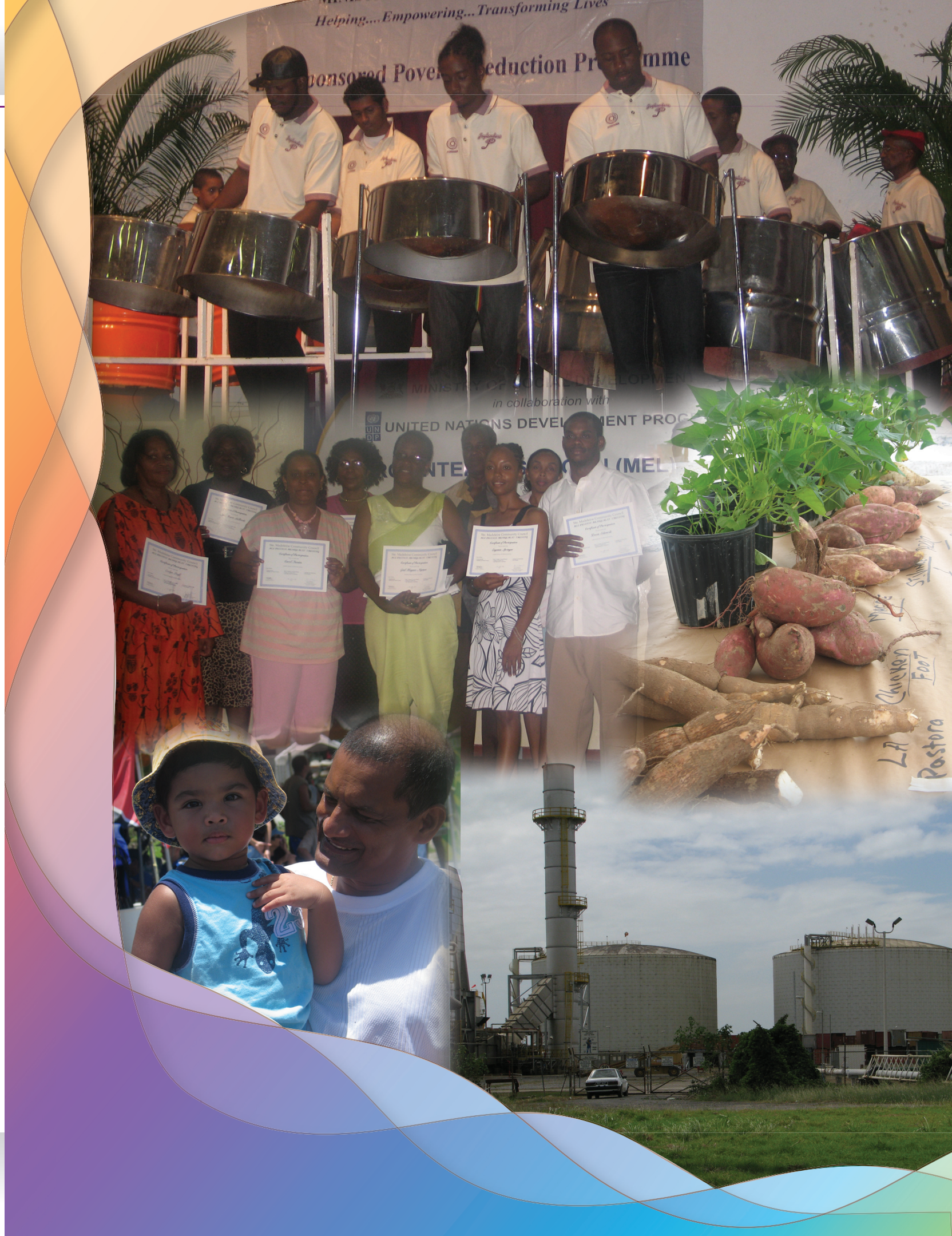
IV. CARICOM Development Fund

The CARICOM Development Fund was launched at the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM in Antigua and Barbuda in July 2008. The Fund is the cornerstone of the integration process and was aimed at compensating

disadvantaged Member States, regions and sectors and to cushion any shocks faced by smaller more vulnerable economies within CARICOM. Provision for the Fund is found in Chapter Seven of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and states that member states would contribute \$120 million to the Fund through a formula that would take into account size, per capita income and other minor indices.¹²

The Fund which is currently being held in an escrow account at the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), would promote business development, trade and investment among other areas. Disadvantaged Caribbean Countries were the main targets of the Fund and the economic integration process would determine the priority allocations from the sustainable Fund in the forms of loans, grants and interest subsidy grants.

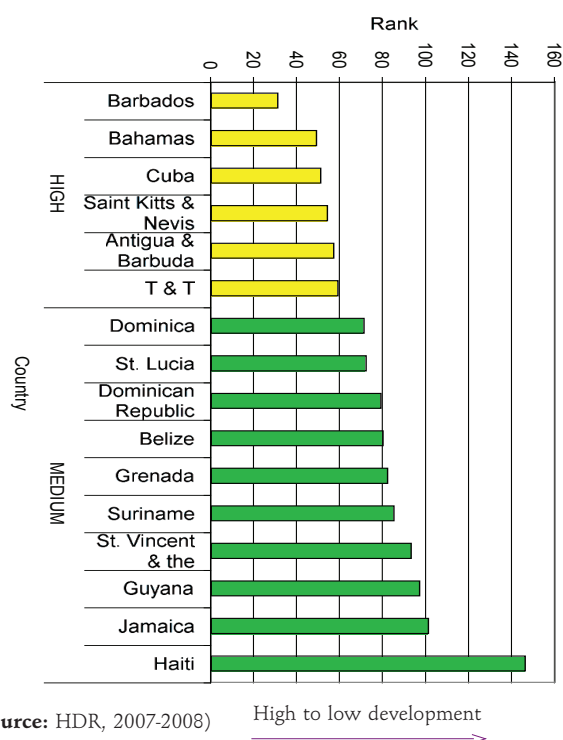
¹² Caribbean Net News July 2008



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

According to the Human Development Index (HDI) (Human Development Report (HDR), 2007-2008), Trinidad and Tobago maintained its position in the high human development category, and placed sixth out of the sixteen Caribbean countries for which HDI ranks were generated (see Fig. 3.I).

Figure 3.I: HDI rank (2008) for selected Caribbean Countries



Closer examination of the HDI ranks for the Caribbean countries with high levels of human development shows that the GDP rank for Trinidad and Tobago and the Bahamas was distinctly higher than the HDI ranks for these countries (Fig. 3.II)¹. This finding suggests that while these countries had relatively high national earnings, this was not equally reflected in the quality of life that their citizens faced when compared to other countries. This was also true for several of the countries in the medium human development category, namely Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and Suriname, and, to a very small degree for St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Haiti.

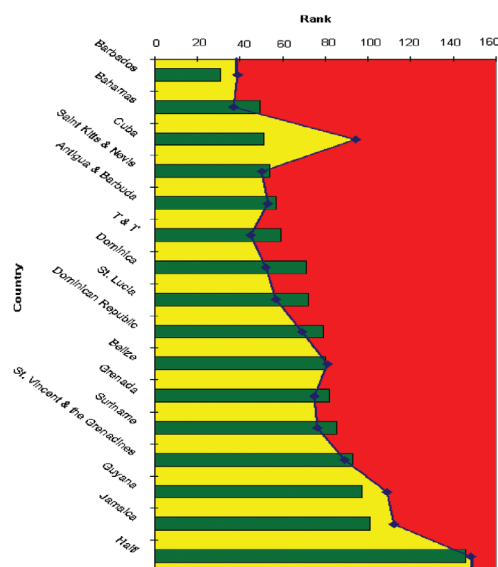
The opposite was true for Barbados and Cuba. These high human development countries had a better HDI rank when compared to their GDP rank. Guyana and Jamaica also followed this pattern. Thus, the level of deprivation is low in these countries relative to overall national income earnings. This may be partly explained by greater investment in social development initiatives, in particular those pertaining to improvements in the health and education sectors of these countries².

¹ The HDR also revealed that the Human Development rank for the Dominican Republic, Suriname, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia, Grenada and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, was higher than their Gross Domestic Product rank.

² Another interesting observation is that Belize's HDI rank equalled its GDP rank. These findings suggest that these countries efficiently utilized their monetary resources to improve their human capital.

For the period 2007 to 2008, Trinidad and Tobago received a Global Competitiveness³ Score (GCR) of 3.88 and ranked 84 out of 131 countries, which is lower than the rank obtained in the previous year (Fig. 3.III). The country attained a higher level of Global Competitiveness than Guyana, Suriname and the Dominican Republic, but was again out-ranked by Barbados, and Jamaica which obtained Global Competitiveness ranks of 50 and 78 respectively for the period 2007-2008⁴.

Figure 3.II: Human Development Index Rank in Relation to Gross Domestic Product Rank for Selected Caribbean Countries⁵



Source: HDR & GCR, 2007-2008 High to low development →

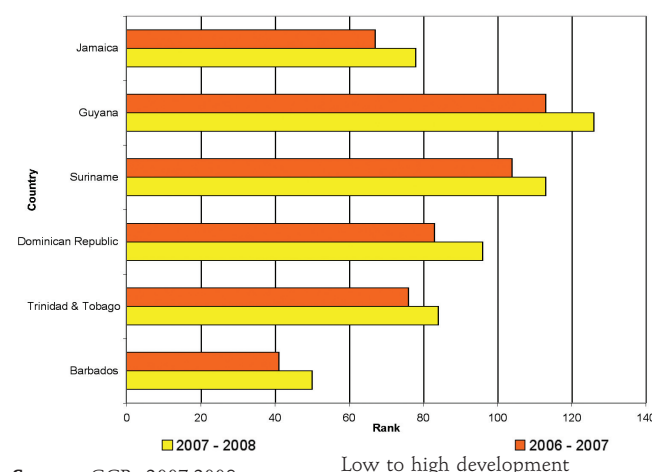
	GDP rank
	HDI rank
	HDI rank > GDP rank
	HDI rank < GDP rank

3 The World Economic Forum defines competitiveness as “the set of institutions, policies, and factors that determine the level of productivity of a country”. The GCI is composed of 113 variables, of which 79 come from the Executive Opinion Survey (Survey) carried out annually by the World Economic Forum.

4 It should be noted that T&T’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is higher than Jamaica’s but lower than Barbados’

5 Based on the 2005 values which were used to calculate these indices in the HDR 2008.

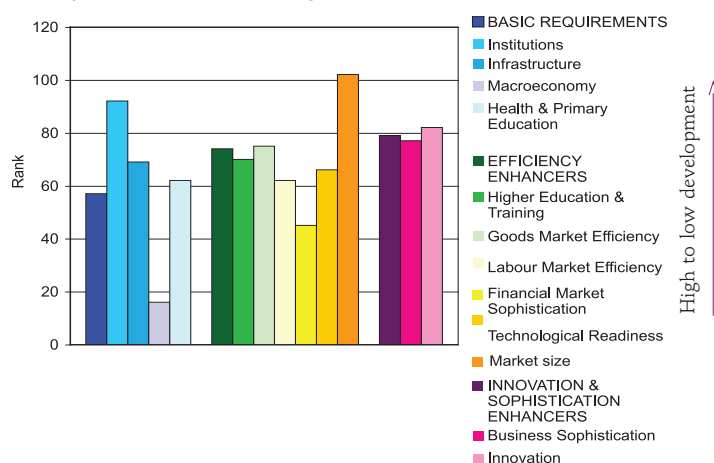
Figure 3.III: Global Competitiveness Rank for Selected Caribbean Countries for the Period 2006 - 2008



Source: GCR, 2007-2008

Further examination of the global competitiveness data revealed that for the period 2007-2008, Trinidad & Tobago had a better overall performance on the basic requirements for global competitiveness than on those indicators that pertain specifically to the attainment of first world status, i.e. the innovation and sophistication enhancers (Fig. 3.IV). Trinidad and Tobago was especially strong on macroeconomic indicators, but performed less impressively on social development indices such as the quality of health and primary education.

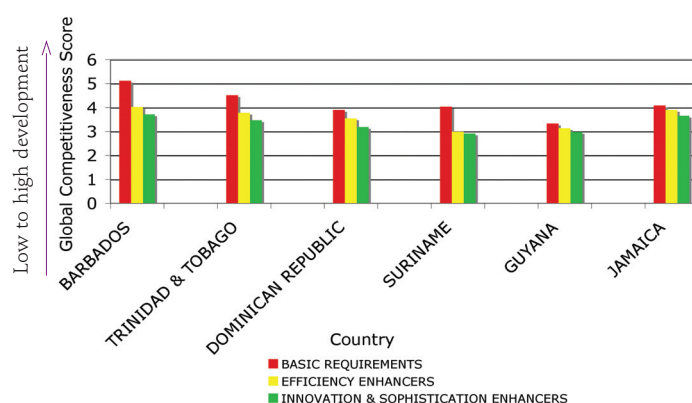
Figure 3.IV: Trinidad & Tobago’s Global Competitiveness Rankings for Sub-Indices 2007-2008



Source: GCR, 2007-2008

When the results for Caribbean territories are reviewed collectively (Fig. 3.V), the results show that all of the Caribbean territories fit the standard linear development model that informs the Global Competitiveness concept, whereby global competitiveness scores are highest for the basic requirements indices, with the score decreasing for the efficiency enhancers, and a further decrease in the score for the innovation and sophistication enhancers. Given this trend, it is expected that deficiencies in the basic requirements, will result in even lower performance on the other two sub-indices. Given this, the relatively low performance of Guyana on the basic requirements for competitiveness is cause for concern.

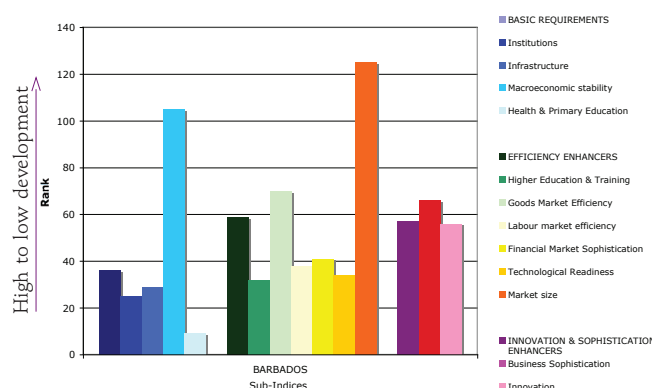
Figure 3.V: Global Competitiveness Sub Indices Scores (2007-2008) for Selected Caribbean Countries



Source: GCR (2007-2008)

Barbados performed exceptionally well on all three global competitiveness indices relative to its Caribbean neighbours (Figs. 3.V & 3.VI). Trinidad and Tobago obtained the second highest score for the basic requirements indices, and came in third on the efficiency enhancers and the innovation and sophistication enhancers. Jamaica obtained the third highest score for the basic requirements and the second highest score for the efficiency enhancers, as well as the innovation and sophistication enhancers.

Figure 3.VI: Barbados' Global Competitiveness Rankings for Sub-Indices 2007-2008

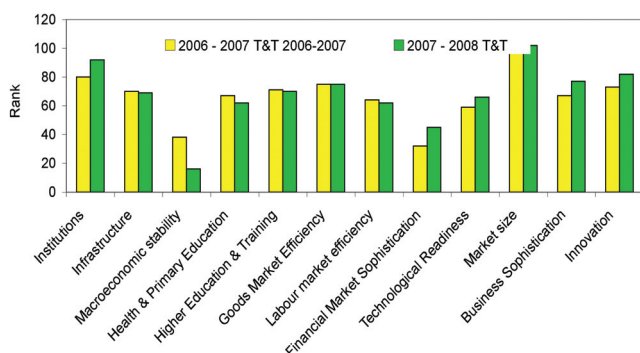


Source: GCR, 2007-2008

A more detailed examination of the differences between Trinidad and Tobago (Fig. 3.IV) and top-ranking Barbados (Fig. 3.VI) revealed that both Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados were constrained by market size, though Trinidad and Tobago had a slight advantage (rank = 102 while Barbados' = 125). However, while Trinidad and Tobago excelled on the macroeconomic stability indicator (rank = 16), the opposite was true of Barbados (rank = 105). With respect to social sector factors, Barbados excelled on the health and primary education sub-indices (rank = 9) while Trinidad and Tobago performed less impressively in comparison (rank = 62). Similarly, on the issue of higher education and training, Trinidad and Tobago obtained a rank (70) that was significantly lower to Barbados' rank (32).

The observed decline in Trinidad and Tobago's global competitiveness status for the period 2006-2007 to 2007-2008 on pillars such as level of business sophistication, innovation and technological readiness must be addressed (Fig. 3.VII). While several factors may have contributed to the reduced performance on these innovation and sophistication enhancers, it is clear that greater impetus must be placed on developing the human capital of the population so as to improve this situation.

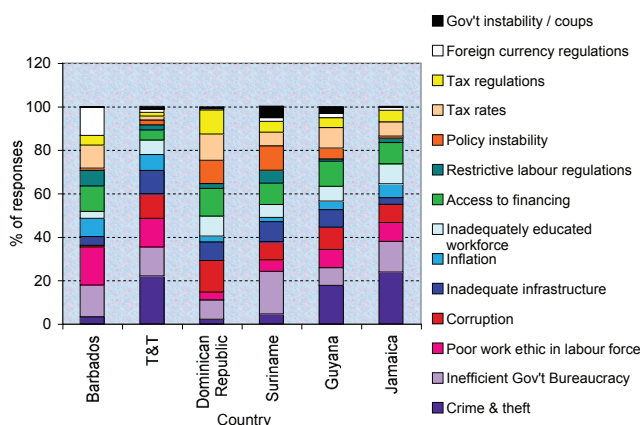
Figure 3.VII: Trinidad & Tobago's Global Competitiveness Rank for Sub-Indices 2006-2008



Source: GCR, 2007-2008

The global competitiveness report also provides insights into the problem factors impacting on the overall competitiveness of the Caribbean states for which competitiveness rankings were provided. As is evident from Fig. 3.VIII the main factors debilitating the international competitiveness of Trinidad and Tobago were crime and theft, an inefficient government bureaucracy, a poor work ethic in the national labour force and corruption. Appendix IV provides a more detailed picture of the factors retarding the country's progress towards development. The fact that crime, theft and corruption featured so highly in the concerns expressed by respondents from Trinidad and Tobago, underscores the need to strengthen the social and moral fabric of the society.

Figure 3.VIII: Problem Factors for Doing Business in Selected Caribbean Countries

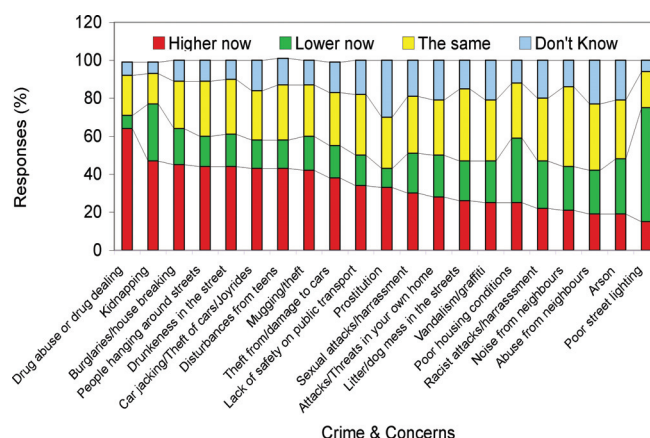


Source: GCR, 2007-2008

Jamaica and Guyana's global competitiveness were also significantly constrained by the social malaise associated with crime and theft (Fig. VIII). Similarly, a poor work ethic in the labour force significantly impacted on the performance of these countries, but even more so in Barbados where this was identified as the main debilitating issue. Corruption also featured as a significant concern for these countries, as well as Suriname and the Dominican Republic. Of the five countries reviewed, corruption featured the least and was almost insignificant in Barbados.

Consistent with the findings of the GDR (2008), the MORI Caribbean Opinion Leader's Panel (Wave 7, 2008), highlighted crime / law and order / vandalism as a major issue for most nationals of Trinidad and Tobago⁶.

Figure 3.IX: Perception of whether Crime & Concerns are Higher or Lower Now than 12 Months Ago



Source: GCR, 2007-2008

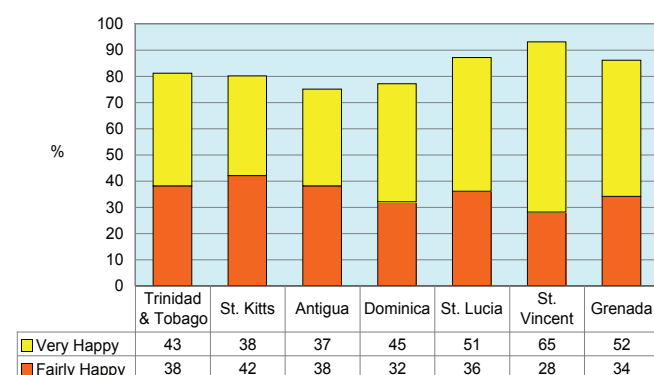
According to this poll most people believe that crime and delinquency have increased in frequency over the past 12 months in Trinidad and Tobago (Fig. 3.IX). Of particular concern are the issues of drug abuse or drug dealing (64% of the public thinks drug abuse / dealing is higher now, while only 7% thinks it is lower than 12 months ago), kidnapping (almost half (47%) thinks kidnapping is higher now, while 30%

⁶ Further information is provided in Chapter 4, The National Social Situation.

say it is lower), and burglaries/house breaking (45% believe that the prevalence is higher now, while only 19% believe that the incidence rate is lower). The poll also revealed that, “there is some evidence ... that fewer people have been a victim of a range of different types of crimes, anti social behaviour or other problems in the past 12 months than compared with the 12 months prior to the Wave 5 survey in 2005”⁷.

Despite these concerns, many Trinidadians and Tobagonians consider themselves to be happy (Fig. 3.X). The majority even went so far as to describe themselves as very happy (43%)⁸. Vincentians, St. Lucians and Grenadians were most likely to describe themselves as “happy”. As was noted before, these Caribbean nations had a lower Human Development Index Rank than Trinidad and Tobago (Fig.3.I). Furthermore, among these four countries, St. Vincent had the largest number of ‘happy’ persons, but had the lowest HDI and GDP (Fig. 3.II). This finding suggests that factors other than national earnings, life expectancy, literacy and educational attainment contributes to the perceptions of happiness among persons living in these three territories.

Figure 3.X: Chart Showing Responses to the Question: “Overall, how happy or unhappy are you with your life at the moment?”



Source: MORI, 2008

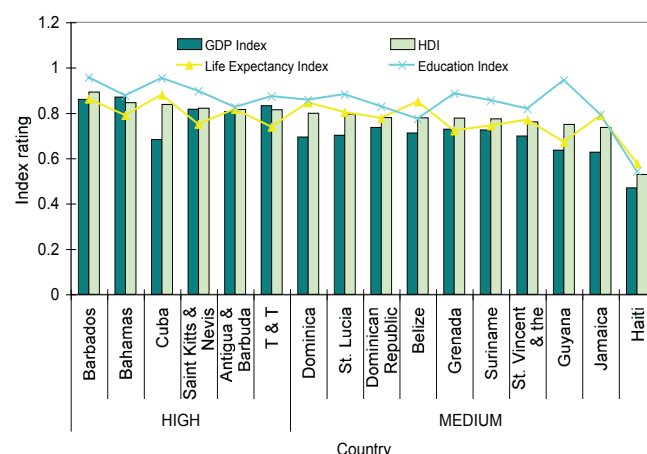
⁷ It notes though that the decreases observed in these negative occurrences are marginal, with the exception of a significant decrease (by 11 points) of people saying they experience poor street lights.

⁸ 38% were more reserved and described themselves as fairly happy.

The HDR (2008) provides further support for the results observed in the Global Competitiveness Report (2007-2008). Trinidad and Tobago, while having the third (3rd) highest GDP after the Bahamas and Barbados respectively, placed sixth (6th) overall on the HDI among the Caribbean countries. Trinidad and Tobago placed thirteenth (13th) on the life expectancy index and eight (8th) on the education index (Fig. 3.XI).

Generally, Caribbean countries had a very high education index, especially when compared with their life expectancy index (Fig. 3.XI). Belize was the only country with a life expectancy index that was higher than its education index. It is also noteworthy that Belize had the third highest life expectancy index for the region. Haiti’s life expectancy index was also slightly higher than its education index. However, Haiti ranked the lowest on all human development indices relative to the other Caribbean countries.

Figure 3.XI: Human Development Index and Sub-Indices Ratings (2008) for Selected Caribbean Countries



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

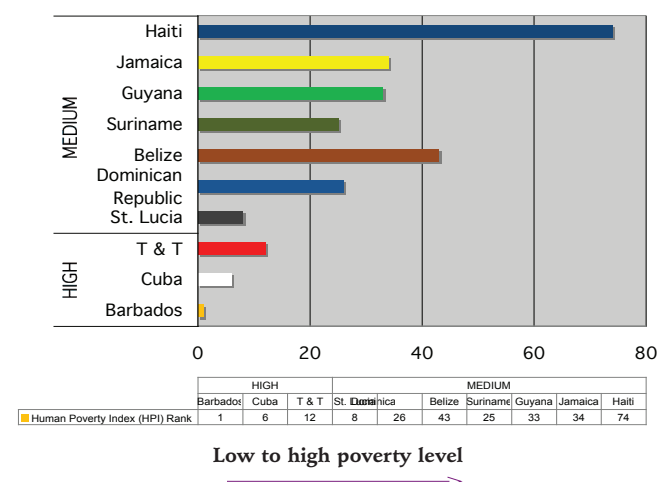
In the high human development country grouping, Cuba took the lead for both the education index and the life expectancy index. This further supports the view that Cuba’s investment in education and health care has contributed to its high human development ranking, despite the country’s modest GDP.

Another interesting finding is that Guyana’s education index was the third highest when compared to the

other Caribbean countries⁹. However, the low life expectancy index and relatively low GDP explains the country's ranking in the medium human development group.

The Caribbean, with the exception of Haiti had relatively low levels of poverty when compared with countries outside the region (Fig. 3.XII). Of the developing countries for which information is available, Trinidad and Tobago obtained a Human Poverty Index (HPI) rank of 12 out of 94 (HDR, 2008). Within the Caribbean, Barbados appears to have the smallest number of persons experiencing impoverishment (Fig. 3.XII).

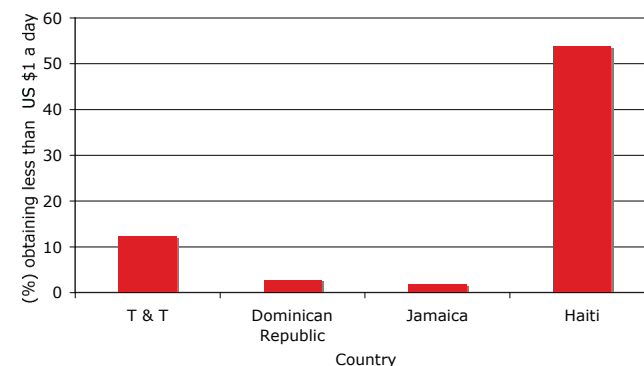
Figure 3.XII: Human Poverty Index (HPI) Rank for Selected Caribbean Countries¹⁰



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Interestingly, Jamaica had a lower percentage of its population living below US\$1 a day, than Trinidad and Tobago (Fig. 3.XIII), though as is evident from Fig. 3.XII, Jamaica obtained a lower Human Poverty Index than Trinidad and Tobago.

Figure 3.XIII: Chart showing % of the population below the poverty line in selected Caribbean countries (1990 - 2005¹¹)



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Fig. 3.XIV provides some clarity on this occurrence. Jamaica's high adult illiteracy rate significantly overshadows what obtains in Trinidad and Tobago. However, Jamaica performed better than Trinidad and Tobago on several other sub-indices that pertain to the human poverty index, such as the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, the percentage of the population not using an improved water source, and the percentage of children under weight for age.

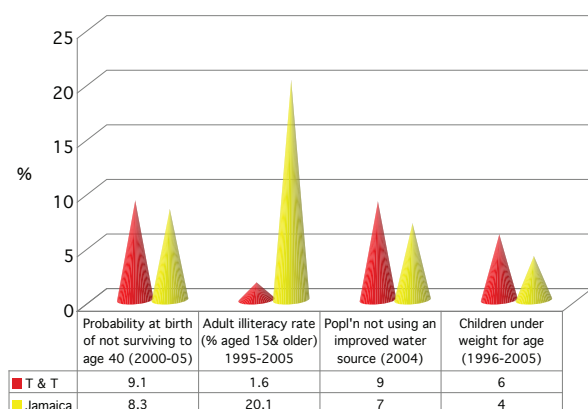
While the figures used to calculate the human poverty index sub-indices are from 2005 or before, it should be noted that Jamaica's gross domestic product was significantly lower than Trinidad and Tobago's since the 1980s. According to the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) (2007-2008), during the period 1980 to 2006, Jamaica's GDP (PPP US\$) per capita has been consistently lower than the average for Latin America and the Caribbean. On the other hand, Trinidad and Tobago's GDP has either equalled or superceeded the average GDP for the Latin America and Caribbean region. This finding further underscores the need for Trinidad and Tobago to efficiently utilize its resources to counteract poverty and other social ills.

⁹ Barbados placed first with an education index of 0.956, Cuba second (0.952), while Guyana obtained 0.943.

¹⁰ The data used to generate the HPI rank is based on the most recent data obtained for each country. The sub-indices information used for this index may have been obtained during the period 1990 to 2005.

¹¹ "Data refers to the most recent year available during the period specified" (HDR, 2008).

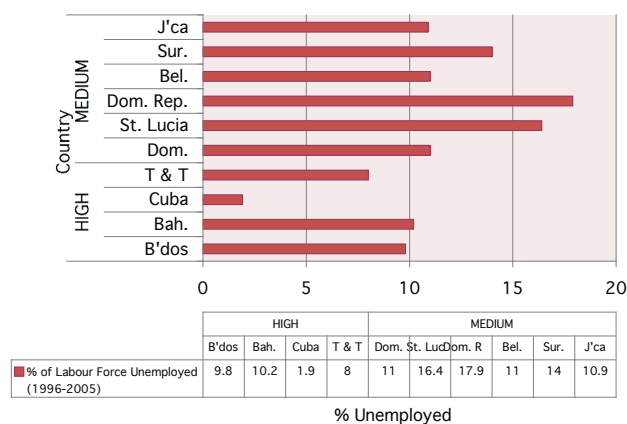
Figure 3.XIV: Performance of T&T on Selected Human Poverty Index Sub-Indices



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Not surprisingly, countries with lower levels of poverty generally had lower levels of unemployment (Fig. 3XV). Commensurate with this, unemployment rates were lower in countries attaining high human development than those in the medium human development category. When compared to the other Caribbean territories, Cuba reported the lowest levels of unemployment (1.9%), followed by Trinidad and Tobago (8%) for the period 1996 to 2005.

Figure 3.XV: Chart showing the % of the Labour Force Unemployed (1996-2005)



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

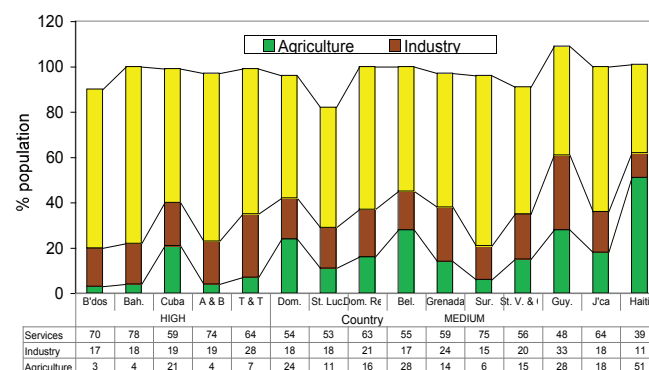
With respect to how people were employed, most persons in the region work in the service sector (Fig. 3.XVI). Bahamas had the highest proportion of persons involved in the service industry (78%), followed

by Suriname (75%), Antigua and Barbuda (74%), and Barbados (70%). The importance of tourism in generating employment in the region is reflected in these findings.

Haiti was the only exception to this pattern: the majority of Haitians are employed in agriculture (51%). Agriculture was also a popular form of employment in Guyana and Belize. These two countries both had the second highest number of persons employed in this sector (28%), followed by Dominica (24%).

Barbados, the Bahamas, Antigua and Barbuda had the lowest proportion of persons employed in agriculture. Trinidad and Tobago had the fourth lowest figure. While it is understandable that the capacity for agriculture varies across Caribbean territories, the overall small number of workers in the agriculture sector in the Caribbean is cause for concern, given the challenges faced by the region in addressing rising food prices.

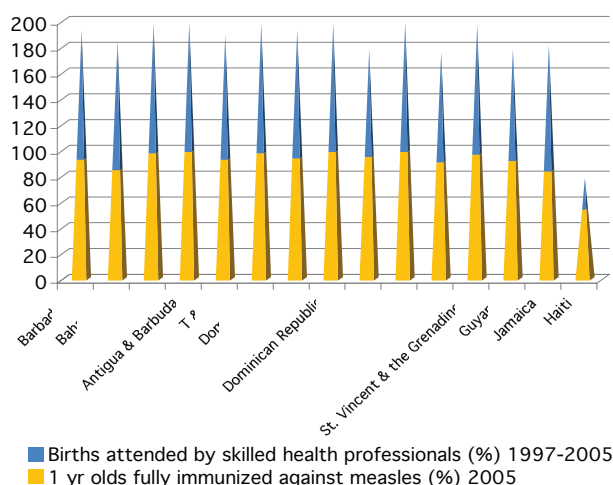
Figure 3.XVI: Chart showing proportion of the population employed in Agriculture, Industry or Services (1996 - 2005) in selected Caribbean Countries



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Guyana had the highest proportion of persons involved in Industry (33%). Trinidad and Tobago (28%) placed second, followed by Grenada (24%). These findings are indicative of the substantial amounts of natural resources available in these countries.

Figure 3.XVII: Results for selected Caribbean countries on % of 1 year olds fully immunized against measles (2005) and number of births attended to by skilled health professionals (1997-2005)

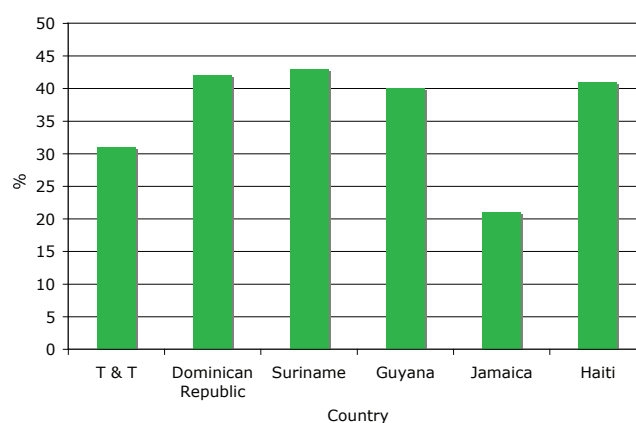


Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Overall, the Caribbean performed commendably on critical health indicators associated with human development, in particular those that pertain to child health care. The majority of Caribbean territories reviewed immunized more than 80% of 1 year olds against tuberculosis and measles in 2005. Similarly, more than 80% of the births in these countries were attended to by skilled health care professionals. Haiti presented the only exception to this pattern (Fig. 3.XVII). Generally, less than half of the target population in Haiti were provided with these services, with the exception of immunization against tuberculosis and the provision of oral rehydration and continued feeding to children with diarrhoea (Fig. 3.XVIII).

Of the fifteen Caribbean territories for which information was available, Trinidad and Tobago obtained the second highest figure (98%) for the number of 1 year olds fully immunized against tuberculosis in 2005. Cuba, St. Lucia and the Dominican Republic ranked first with 99% of 1 year olds being immunized during this time.

Figure 3.XVIII: Children (% under age 5) with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration & continued feeding



Source: HDR, 2007-2008

Antigua and Barbuda, the Dominican Republic and Grenada immunized the highest proportion of 1 year olds (99%) against measles in 2005 (Fig. 3.XVI). Trinidad and Tobago obtained the fourth highest score (93%).

Barbados, Cuba, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines reported that 100% of the births in these countries were attended to by a skilled health professional during the period 1997 to 2005. Trinidad and Tobago obtained the fourth highest score (96%) when compared to the other 15 countries (Fig. 3.XVII).

Trinidad and Tobago placed fifth out of six Caribbean countries (Fig. 3.XVIII) for the percentage of children under five with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (31%). Suriname obtained the highest rank for providing this service to 43% of the children in need of this form care. Jamaica was least likely to provide this service (21%).



PROGRESSIVE

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CHAPTER 4: THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

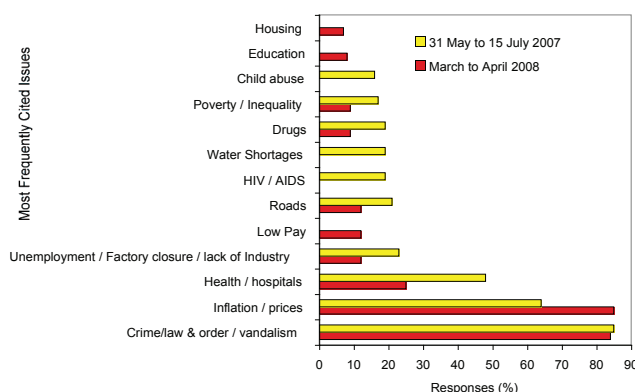
In fiscal 2008, the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago continued to direct their attention and efforts towards the achievement of developed nation status by the year 2020. A wide cross-section of the population (approximately 91%) indicated a desire to see the nation become developed. According to the MORI (2008) opinion survey, 71% noted that they personally cared ‘a great deal’ about whether Trinidad and Tobago will become a developed nation by the year 2020, while 20% described themselves as having ‘a fair amount’ of interest in this vision.

As noted in the section entitled ‘Trinidad and Tobago in the Context of the Caribbean’, crime / law and order / vandalism, is a main concern for most persons in the country (see Fig. 4.I below). However, while crime ranked first in fiscal 2007, in 2008, inflation / prices was the main concern. Crime / law and order / vandalism and Health / hospitals placed second and third respectively on the list of important issues.

Child abuse, water shortages, and HIV/AIDS ranked within the top ten in fiscal 2007, but were not identified within the top ten categories in 2008. These issues were replaced with public concern for housing, education and low pay. There was also significantly less concern with poverty / inequality, drugs, and the state of the nation’s roads in fiscal 2008. However, these issues still fell within the top ten issues that were identified as most important to the public.

The sections that follow provide further insights on these and other related social issues that inform the country’s progress towards developed nation status. The major social development related projects / initiatives across Ministries will also be discussed within the context of the Vision 2020 development pillars.

Figure 4.I: Ten Most Important issues facing Trinidad and Tobago



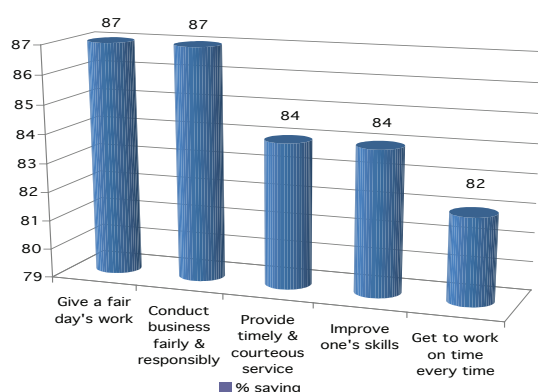
Source: MORI Opinion Survey (2008)

4.1 PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

Giving a fair day’s work, conducting business fairly and responsibly, improving one’s skills and, getting to work on time every time, are highly valued by

nationals as the characteristics of a developed nation (Fig. 4.II). These behaviours are critical for ensuring that the country has a *highly skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce*, which is one of the goals associated with Pillar 1 of Vision 2020 i.e. Developing Innovative People. Another goal that is related to this pillar is for Trinidad and Tobago to *have a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system*.

Figure 4.II: Most Important Behaviours of a Fully Developed Nation



Source: MORI Opinion Survey (2008)

I. Toward a Seamless, Self-renewing, High Quality Education System

During fiscal 2008, progress continued to be made in improving the quality of services provided within the education sector. More nationals were satisfied than dissatisfied with the quality of services provided. The MORI (2008) survey revealed that:

- 49% were satisfied with pre-primary schools while only 5% were dissatisfied;
- 57% of the population were satisfied with the services provided at primary schools, while 8% were dissatisfied;
- 51% were satisfied with services provided at secondary schools - 10% were dissatisfied; and
- 33% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of adult education, while 5% were dissatisfied.

The level of satisfaction was even higher among persons who actually used these services during the 12 months preceding the survey:

- 79% of these respondents were satisfied with pre-primary school education while only 7% were dissatisfied;
- 80% were satisfied with primary school education while only 10% were dissatisfied;
- 70% were satisfied with secondary school education with 15% indicating their dissatisfaction; and
- 69% were satisfied with adult education, while 10% were dissatisfied.

Trinidad and Tobago also obtained positive results for the country's performance on international indicators such as the adult literacy rate and the net enrolment rate. The HDR (2008) recorded the adult literacy rate as increasing from 97.1% during the period 1985 to 1994, to 98.4% for the period 1995 to 2005. The net primary enrolment rate was 90% in 2005, and the net secondary enrolment rate was 69% in 2005.

The World Economic Forum conducted a country/economy analysis (Global Competitive Report, 2007/2008) for 131 countries and provided the following ranks for Trinidad and Tobago education system:

Table 4.I: Trinidad and Tobago's Rank for the Education System in the World Economic Forum

NOTABLE COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES	RANK OUT OF 131 COUNTRIES/ECONOMIES
Quality of the education system	48
Quality of primary education	58
Internet access in schools	72
Quality of math and science education	56

Source: Ministry of Education, Budget Report 2008

In fiscal 2008, the Ministry of Education continued its drive towards the goal of a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system by undertaking a

number of initiatives as follows: Peace Promotion Programme- Student Leadership Unit, Student Support Services, Adult Education Programme, School Nutrition Programme, Textbook Rental/Loan Programme, Early Childhood Care and Education Programme (ECCE), and the National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago (NOSTT).

A website was launched and E-government services were implemented with the aim of bringing the services of the Ministry closer to its stakeholders and the public. The Ministry of Education de-shifted Junior Secondary Schools with the aim of ensuring that all students have an opportunity to attend a full day of school. Ten ECCE centres were constructed and operationalised and nine National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago (NOSTT) Centres were established.

The technological upgrade of school libraries was undertaken, with the provision of multi-media equipment, over 3,000 new library books, additional periodicals/magazines and photocopying machines for student use. SERVOL's teachers were trained to treat with children with disabilities. Reviews of the Curriculum of pre-primary and secondary levels continued. During the fiscal period 20% of primary schools and 50% of secondary schools were equipped with at least one Guidance Officer, one Special Teacher and one Social Worker.

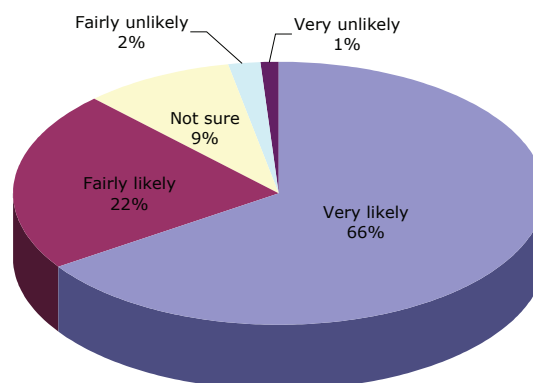
II. Tertiary Education, Science, Technology and Innovation

The majority of the nation's secondary school students are intent on receiving tertiary level education and appear to be confident that they will be able to attain this life goal (Fig. 4.II). The provision of free tertiary education by the GORTT will undoubtedly assist many of these students in realising this, and so aid them in pursuing their desired career.

The HDR (2008) reports that between 1999 and 2005, 36% of tertiary students in Trinidad and Tobago studied science, engineering, manufacturing or construction.

This figure supersedes that for several countries obtaining higher global competitiveness and human development rankings than Trinidad and Tobago in 2008, such as the United States, Norway and Iceland (16%), Japan (19%), Canada (20%), Australia (22%), Switzerland (24%), and Sweden (26%). It is hoped that this concentration of students in these fields will redound to increased innovativeness of the nation in the not too distant future. According to recent data for the academic year September 2007 to June 2008 enrolment in tertiary institutions, increased by 18 percent.

Figure 4.III: MORI Survey Question: How likely or unlikely are you to go into tertiary education (university) when you are old enough?



Source: MORI Opinion Survey (2008)

Some of the initiatives which were undertaken in fiscal 2008 to increase the number of persons accessing tertiary level education in Trinidad and Tobago included:-

- I. Introduction of the Pre- University programme
- II. Introduction of new programmes at the Diploma level
- III. Expansion and upgrade of the UTT Campuses
- IV. Grants of additional scholarships to eligible citizens
- V. Establishment of the Community College of Trinidad and Tobago.

In terms of progress made in the area of research and development during fiscal 2008, the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) established a subsidiary company, the Caribbean Industrial and Technology Services Limited (CITSL). This is the mechanism through which the commercial arm of the research and development activities under UTT, as the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA), the Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI), National Institute of Higher Education, Research and Science and Technology (NIHERST), the National Energy Skills Centre (NESC), and the Metal Industries Company (MIC), will be brought together. NIHERST did a global scan of markets along with consumer trends for biotechnology, tourism and beverage, with the aim of creating niche market. To date thirty-five business opportunities were identified for further development.

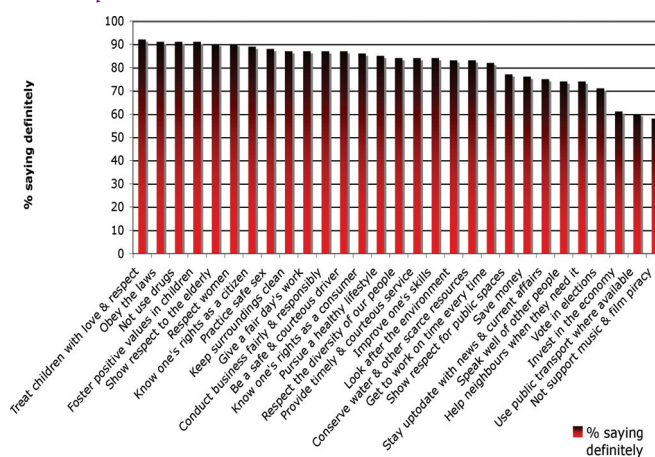
4.2 PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

Many Trinidadians and Tobagonians describe important behaviours of a fully developed nation, in a manner that is commensurate with the Vision 2020 goals for nurturing a caring society. As is evident from Fig. 4.IV, at least seven (7) out of ten (10) persons identified treating children with love and respect, obeying the laws, staying away from drugs, and fostering positive values in children, as important behaviours of a developed nation, in addition to respect for women and the elderly, keeping surroundings clean, pursuing a healthy lifestyle, and helping neighbours when they need it. Behaviours associated with improving the economic base of the country such as saving money, and investing in the economy, were also emphasised. However, greater emphasis was placed on human development features.

The behaviours to a fully developed nation as identified in the MORI Opinion Survey (2008) can be promoted through the implementation of structured initiatives directed towards civic and nation building. This can be best delivered through the education system.

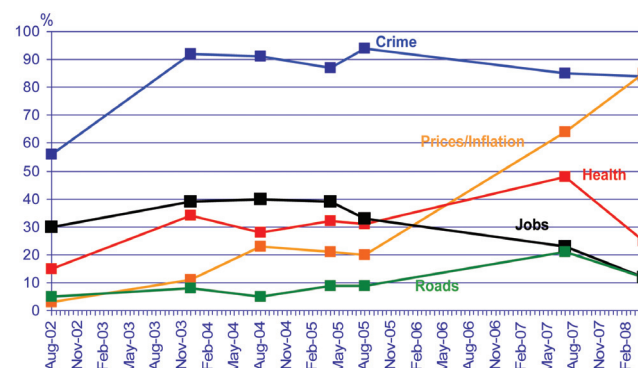
Civic Education is also a critical and an effective empowerment tool for promoting citizen participation in the democratic and development processes. These programmes encourage service learning (involvement in some kind of community service) and create opportunities for voluntary action, ranging from supporting people living with HIV/AIDS to electoral assistance and humanitarian relief. It makes an important contribution to more cohesive societies by building trust and reciprocity among citizens and can also play a significant role in achieving the MDGs.

Figure 4.IV: Most Important Behaviours of a Fully Developed Nation



Source: MORI Opinion Survey (2008)

Figure 4.V: Results on Questions: What would you say is the most important issue facing Trinidad and Tobago? What do you see as the other important issues facing Trinidad and Tobago today?



Source: MORI Opinion Survey (2008)

Criminal activity is the antithesis of these valued behaviours. The society continues to lament the

prevalence of crime within its borders. Since August 2002, crime has remained the principal issue of concern in Trinidad and Tobago, with the exception of August 2008, when prices/inflation was equally as important (Fig. 4.V).

Prices and inflation increased exponentially as a concern from August 2005. This concern peaked in April 2008, and showed a slight decrease by August 2008¹. Crime on the other hand reached its highest in August 2008. While the GORTT remains committed to ensuring that 'Trinidad and Tobago will be a safe and secure place to live, visit, do business and raise families' (Vision 2020 goal), it is also committed to macro-economic strengthening initiatives that are balanced and sustainable, so as to reduce the effects of global price increases locally, and militate against the current effects of inflation on the society.

As noted above, a developed society is one in which healthy lifestyles is the norm and not the exception. Health became an especially 'hot' issue between August 2005 and August 2007 in Trinidad and Tobago. However, health featured less on the public radar between August 2007 and April 2008.

Since April 2005, jobs have become less of a concern to the public. Obtaining a job is one of the means to sustainable livelihoods. While 'jobs' decreased in significance as an issue in the public realm (Fig. V), there was high concern about people being underpaid for their work (Fig. IV). This coupled with the rising cost of living points to a possible increase in the number of working poor in the land.

The following sections provide greater insights on these and other national issues.

I. Poverty Reduction and an Efficient Social Services Delivery System

As was illustrated in Fig. 3.XIII, between 1990 and 2005 approximately 12.4% of the population of Trinidad

and Tobago earned less than \$US1 a day. The Survey of Living Conditions 2005 reported that 16.7 percent of the population was poor and 1.2 percent was indigent. Major initiatives which were undertaken in fiscal 2008 to address poverty and reduce vulnerability are outlined hereunder.

1. Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP)

The Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP) seeks to reduce the incidence of poverty by promoting nutrition and food security to vulnerable households. The programme addresses food insecurity via a cash transfer while at the same time spearheading rehabilitative and developmental activities by ensuring that recipients are also afforded the skills training, referrals and assistance to find employment as a prerequisite or condition for receiving the cash transfer. It is also intended that the programme provide training in specific areas namely, budgetary planning, family planning and career guidance, for the benefit of clients.

The conditional component of the programme- STEP UP- Fighting Poverty Building Strong Families was approved by Cabinet in fiscal 2008. Some of the main components of the STEP-UP include the provision a system which contains programmes intended to protect the vulnerable so as to prevent further hardship, and to provide developmental opportunities for sustainable poverty reduction and acquisition of life skills.

Such a system will facilitate access to relevant programmes to persons living in poverty. This will require collaboration amongst the various Ministries/ Agencies that offer developmental programmes to which clients of the TCCTP should have access. Family case workers in STEP-UP will provide ongoing psychosocial support to beneficiaries to ensure that they progress from their state of poverty to a higher level of self reliance.

In fiscal 2008, an exercise commenced with a selected consultant undertaking the assignment, to provide data on current recipients of the debit card, to enable

¹ The MORI (2008) survey reports that rising prices and inflation was identified as a key national issue for public consultation by most respondents (64%).

rationalisation. Approval was also obtained for the level of the grants to be increased.

2. Poverty Reduction Programme (PRP)

The PRP supports the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in formulating and implementing a National Poverty Reduction Strategy in the following areas, delivery of poverty reduction strategies through micro-credit and micro-project support, strengthening the institutional framework through the Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) and strengthening the information system through the conduct of poverty studies and improving the availability of poverty data.

A Rapid Assessment of the RSHDCs and Regional Micro Project Fund (RMPF) conducted in May 2008, recommended the empowerment of community based organizations in areas of governance and the fundamentals of developing organization structures to build the capacities of community organizations to assist in reducing the levels of poverty. Another recommendation is that the RMPF should continue with adjustments to the appraisals and monitoring and evaluation processes.

The collaboration of the PRP and the Housing Development Corporation (HDC) is being examined with the view of advancing the work of the Social and Community Services Division of the HDC. The major programme achievements as at June 2008 were as follows:

- The RSHDCs have participated in community outreaches in their regions taking information on government programmes and services to people in these communities. 250 community outreaches (interfacing with approximately 10,000 persons) with many success stories of integrated interventions to address social issues in the communities.
- The various agencies of the RSHDCs have made numerous interventions on behalf of individuals

encountered in the outreaches and communities in need of both infrastructure and social services.

- The PRP approved for funding over 625 projects throughout Trinidad and Tobago at a total cost of \$17.3 million dollars. These projects have directly benefitted over 10,000 persons (average 20 persons/project) and indirectly 40,000.
- The PRP facilitated the establishment of 15 Networks of Civil Society Organisations in each of the 15 regions.
- The PRP has conducted training for the Networks of Civil Society Organisations to help build their capacity to carry out their operations. The Networks were provided with a Consultant for 12 weeks to help put their structure together at the beginning of the Programme. They have been trained in Networking and Leadership.

3. Decentralisation of the Delivery of Social Services

The GORTT has also maintained its efforts in ensuring that the social services delivery system is efficient. In fiscal 2008, positive results were observed in the administration of social welfare services: more persons indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of social welfare services (34%) than dissatisfied (9%) (Market and Opinion Research International (MORI), 2008). The decentralisation of the Ministry of Social Development is a critical initiative to ensure that quality social services continue to be provided to the nation.

The Decentralisation exercise is aimed at improving client focus and a proactive approach to service delivery. A Revised Framework Document for Decentralisation of the Delivery of Social Services was submitted to Cabinet for approval in fiscal 2008. The key underlying concepts of the Decentralisation model are:

- Social Services will be geographically closer to clients and this will encourage increased

interaction between social workers and members of the communities.

- The establishment of a Social Services Delivery Agency (SSDA) with responsibility for delivering all social services under the mandate of the Ministry of Social Development.
- The SSDA will comprise a Headquarters and fourteen (14) Regional Offices, each Regional Office will report to the Headquarters.
- Reporting arrangements will monitor financial and operational performance and contribute to the development of best practices and improved service, ultimately creating a Learning Organisation.
- A New Performance Management Approach in line with Vision 2020 aspirations and with the following tenets:
 - *Output Based – Focus on results not activities.*
 - *Accountability for performance – meeting targets.*
 - *Delegated Authority – decisions can be made at the regional office on resources and operational processes to ensure a quick response to customer needs.*
- Integrated Service Delivery and engagement with the community through team working, specifically at the service delivery level will be a major pillar upon which the decentralisation model will rest.

The plan for the Decentralisation of Social Services would be implemented on a phased basis. The initial phase will incorporate the establishment of three Regional Offices based on poverty information and needs assessments which were conducted and revealed in the recently completed Survey of Living Conditions 2005. Phase 2 will see the roll out of the remaining eleven (11) regional offices.

4. Assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations

Another critical aspect of social service delivery is the Government's relationship with civil society organisations. Over the years, there has been a progressive shift in Government's policy towards outsourcing of service delivery, as reflected in the increased partnering initiatives between Governmental and Non-Governmental organisations including community and faith-based organisations. This initiative is expected to create an enabling environment for more effective delivery of social services to all vulnerable groups in society, including the elderly, children and persons with disabilities.

There are approximately **854** NGOs operating in Trinidad and Tobago. Of these, 167 were in receipt of Government subventions at an estimated TT 171.2 million dollars as at the end of fiscal 2008. These subventions were being administered primarily by the Ministries of Social Development, Health and Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. See Appendix VI. In addition, Cabinet also approved a new framework to guide the relationship between Government and NGOs for the delivery of social services in Trinidad and Tobago.

As at the end of fiscal 2007/2008, the Ministry of Social Development was committed to disbursing approximately **TT 61.1 million dollars** in subventions annually to approximately fifty-six (56) NGOs in ten (10) categories. The three (3) categories in receipt of the highest quantum of funds are *Children's Homes – TT 34.2 million dollars*, *Services for Persons With Disabilities – TT 16.8 million dollars* and *organisations providing services for the Socially Displaced Population – TT 2 million dollars*.

In terms of the geographic spread of the NGOs which receive subventions from the Ministry of Social Development, twenty-three (23) are located in the Port-of-Spain area which represents the highest concentration of organisations. This is followed by nine (9) NGOs in the San Fernando area and others scattered across the country. It should be noted that although these NGOs are physically located in one

district, the services offered are not restricted to clients in the particular region only, but are geographically spread throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

According to the records of the Ministry of Social Development (MSD), the number of NGOs in receipt of a subvention, from MSD compared to the total number of NGOs which exist for selected categories, are as follows:

Table 4.II: Comparison of the number of NGOs that exist in T&T and the number of NGOs that receive a subvention from the Ministry of Social Development.

CATEGORY OF NGO	NO. IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	NO. IN RECEIPT OF A SUBVENTION FROM THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Children's Home	35	14	40%
Homes for Older Persons/Senior Centres	79	14	18%
Services to the socially displaced	7	5	71%
Hostels and Halfway Houses	6	3	50%
Rehabilitation for Ex-Prisoners	7	2	27%
Provision of drug prevention & rehabilitation services	11	2	18%
Services for persons with Disabilities	46	7	15%
Family Life and Counselling	7	4	57%

Government remains committed to partnering with NGOs, CBOs and FBOs to provide critical social services to the vulnerable citizens of the nation.

II. Income and Social Protection

The Survey of Living Conditions (2005) reported that Trinidad and Tobago has attained full employment status. This in large part explains why jobs have

become less of an issue among nationals (see Fig. 3.XV in the previous Chapter). In fiscal 2008, the unemployment rate fell to 5.3 percent. As at 4th quarter 2007 the total labour force increased by approximately 2.6 per cent from 615,400 persons in 1st quarter of 2007 to 631,400 4th quarter of 2007. Males continue to outnumber females, accounting for approximately 59% of the labour force in the first and fourth quarters of 2007(see Fig. 4.VI).

When compared to 2006, the unemployment rate declined from 6.2% to 5.5% in 2007. This could be

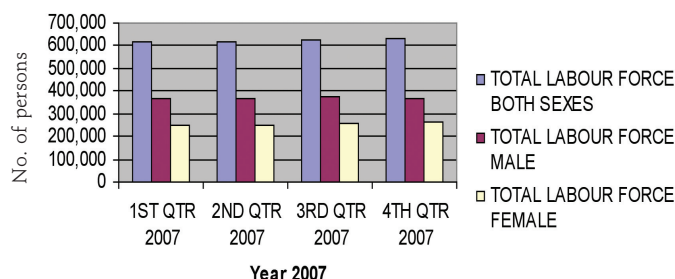
partially explained by the decline in the labour force participation rate from 63.9% in 2006 to 63.4% in 2007. It is interesting to note that male participation rate increased from 74.7% in 2006 to 75.2% in 2007; hence the decline in the labour force participation rate was mainly attributed to a decline in female participation rate in the labour market, which declined from 53.1% in 2006 to 51.7% in 2007. The percentage of youth unemployed (15-24 years age group) has

continued to decline over the last few years from 44% in 2005 to 43% in 2006 and 41% in 2007.

Although the overall unemployment rate for Trinidad and Tobago was 5.5% in 2007, there were several administrative areas that experienced unemployment rates higher than the national level in 2007 as follows: Nariva/Mayaro (20.9%); Point Fortin Borough (16.7%); Victoria (7.25); St. Patrick (6.2%); St. Anns (5.95) and Caroni (5.8%).

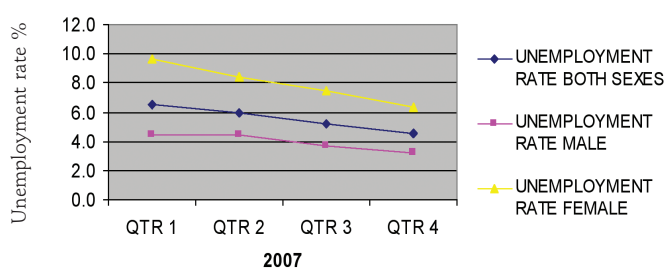
According to the HDR (2008), between 1996 and 2005 most persons were involved in the Service sector (64%), while a relatively significant amount (28%) were involved in Industry and a minority in Agriculture (7%) (see Fig. 3.XVI above). In recent times, increased attention has been placed on strengthening the Agricultural sector locally so as to offset the negative effects of the global rise in food prices. As at June 2008, inflation increased to 11.3 percent from 7.3 percent at the same period of the previous year.

Figure 4.VI: Labour Force by Sex (1st to 4th Qtr 2007)



Data Source: CSO/ MLSMED

Figure 4.VII: Unemployment Rate by Sex (1st to 4th Qtr 2007)



Data Source: CSO/ MLSMED

Government has recognized the significant contribution that Small and Micro Enterprises (SMEs) make to employment creation and poverty reduction. However Government has also recognized that the sector faces many challenges including access to finances, low levels of training and human resources development, difficulties in identifying marketing opportunities, a clear policy for the sector and overall business development support services. MLSMED has therefore commenced a number of initiatives to address this need to boost entrepreneurship nationally in an effort at poverty reduction.

With the expressed aim of improving living standards of the people of Trinidad and Tobago, the Government has continued to review the country's National Minimum Wage legislation, with the view of establishing and implementing an increase in the national minimum (to \$10 per hour). With regard to the optimal timing and methodology for this measure, within the Government's five-year tenure, a Minimum Wage Board of tripartite composition is in place to oversee and make recommendations that will guide government's decisions in this area. The National Minimum Wage which was set at \$7.00 per hour in 1998 was increased to \$8.00 per hour in January 2003 and further increased to \$9.00 per hour via Minimum Wages Order in March 2005.

In the area of social protection, the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT) has a key role in strengthening and extending social protection towards a nation that has an ageing population, longer life expectancy and declining fertility rates. In fiscal 2008 recommendations from the 7th Actuarial Review were implemented, which raised the level of retirement pension benefits by 100% and the levels of other benefits by 25%. NIBTT also formulated the Vision 2011 Corporate Strategic Plan.

An overview of the NIBTT performance for fiscal 2008 records the following:

- The number of insured employees increased from 501,459 in 2007 to 525,450 in 2008 or

by 4.8% which represents improved coverage of the working population.

- There was an increase in NIS benefits- from \$1,039 million in 2007 to \$1,517 million in 2008 or by 46%. These benefit payments were spread among a total of 135,823 beneficiaries.
- Through the investment of surplus funds, the NIBTT continues to contribute to the nation's future social security in a broader sense of the term, in that regard 2007 investment in government securities amounted to \$3.4 billion, and investment in corporate bonds amounted to \$2.2 billion during the financial year, thus providing critical financing for economic expansion.
- Total assets reached some \$17 billion, thus contributing to the financial sustainability to meeting NIS commitments in the future.
- Beyond the scope of its legislative mandate, the NIBTT continues to make its contribution to the formulation of wider social policy through its participation in the work of the Labour and Social Security Sub-Committee- Vision 2020; the Cabinet-Appointed Working Group on Pension Reform; and the Government-appointed Steering Committee to oversee the development of a National Health System.

III. Health Care, Wellness and Lifestyles

In fiscal 2008, approximately 1 out of 2 persons (48%) identified health/hospitals as a very important national issue. More women (52%) than men (44%) were concerned with the state of health care in the country, and more persons over the age of 34 (50%) than young persons between the ages of 18 to 34 (44%) were particularly concerned about the health sector (MORI, 2008).

The general concern about the health system does not apply uniformly to all forms of health care. The MORI (2008) survey revealed that most people (55%) were

satisfied with the services provided at health centres, while 21% were dissatisfied. More persons were dissatisfied with the quality of the nation's hospitals (49%); 39% were satisfied.

The waiting time and delays in receiving the service were the main reasons for the discontent expressed by approximately half of the respondents. Other reasons for the dissatisfaction with health services included the unavailability of prescribed medication (24% of respondents), and persons feeling that their health care needs were misunderstood (19%). At the same time, the demand for services remained high with more than half of the people/households interviewed accessing these health care or hospital services within 12 months of the survey (MORI, 2008).

Variation was also observed in the public's perception of health professionals. Almost equal amounts of persons described them as either hardworking or providing a poor service. Several persons described some professionals as impolite.

These findings point to the need for greater investment in improving the quality of services provided in the health sector so as to ensure that minimal stress and discomfort is experienced by both service users, and service providers.

The GORTT remains committed to implementing the most appropriate strategies to addressing this situation and so ensure that the Vision 2020 goals for health and wellness are achieved. According to the MORI (2008) poll, most people (57%) are optimistic that health services will improve rather than get worse (21%) over the next few years. This may in part reflect increased public satisfaction with other aspects of services provided by the health sector in recent times.

The national vision for health is a nation whose citizens are empowered to live long healthy happy and productive lives. In order to facilitate the attainment of this vision, the Ministry of Health provides leadership and oversight for the health sector by formulating policies, developing plans, providing resources and

monitoring and regulating the delivery of health care services.

Over the last fiscal year, the Ministry of Health (MOH) commenced a comprehensive overview of its operations, and reengineering of its processes. The aim was to improve the operational capability of the MOH, so as to better position the Ministry to manage the health sector and sustain improvements in the quality of health care.

This initiative is critical to the attainment of the three strategic objectives that have been identified for health, namely:

1. to foster a healthy and productive population through preventive care;
2. to create and maintain a world class health care delivery system; and
3. to develop and manage a comprehensive population based public health system.

The achievement of these strategic objectives will be built on the following pillars:

- a robust infrastructure development;
- an efficient and effective human resources;
- an integrated information technology system;
- a continuous improvement measurement system;
- a client centred environment;
- dynamic health promotion; and
- active community participation and community health care.

1. Creating a Healthy and Productive Population

The epidemiological profile of the population suggests that the country is experiencing an epidemiological transition. Health statistics show that over the last two decades the five leading causes of death in Trinidad and Tobago have been heart disease, diabetes,

malignant neoplasms (cancers), cerebrovascular disease (strokes) and accidents and injuries. Of these, the first four Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (CNCDs) account for 60% of the total causes of mortality.

The Ministry of Health is presently in the process of rationalizing the range of initiatives and programmes that have been developed to address non-communicable disease in Trinidad and Tobago over the years. This involves the strengthening of coordination of these programmes both within the Ministry and in other sectors that impact chronic diseases in this country.

In this regard, the Ministry of Health has established a Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases Technical Advisory Committee comprising members from various sectors of the population. This Committee serves as an advisory body to assist the Ministry in developing a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the prevention, treatment and control of CNCDs in Trinidad and Tobago.

Whilst the country's epidemiological profile reflects greater success in treating with communicable disease than non communicable diseases, this country, much like the developed world, must therefore face the challenge of changing the behaviours and attitudes in the population if we are to effectively address the problem of chronic non communicable disease (CNCDs).

2. Road Traffic Accidents and Violence

Road traffic accidents and interpersonal violence are among the leading causes of death and disability globally. In Trinidad and Tobago the picture is quite similar, with data showing that on average, 11,643 cases of injury were discharged from hospitals per year. These trends of increasing incidents of violence and injury pose a large burden to the health care system and to the society.

In order to address this situation, the Ministry of Health has established an intersectoral Committee on Violence and Injury Prevention and Control. This

Committee will be mandated to develop national policies and strategic plans and programmes, as well as provide oversight in the implementation of priority projects and activities.

3. Health Promotion

The Ministry of Health is mindful of the need to implement systems to empower individuals to adopt lifestyles aimed at reducing the risks of CNCDS. Ongoing health promotion programmes include Healthy Spaces, Wellness Centres, Social Communication, Breastfeeding, Health Fairs, Celebration of Health Promotion month and others. Education, communication, and public awareness have been promoted through health fairs emphasizing the importance of healthy living.

In the fiscal year 2007/08, the Influenza (flu) vaccine was introduced and in the first phase health care providers and immuno compromised individuals were targeted. This is expected to result in further reductions in incidence of influenza which was reduced by 30% between 2002 and 2005.

4. Analysis and Assessment of the Health Workforce Needs

The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), undertook an initiative aimed at improving the health system's information platform to inform the analysis and assessment of health workforce needs in Trinidad and Tobago. The Project requires the Ministry of Health to identify all areas where health workforce resources reside in the country, compile baseline data, and conduct basic analysis of the data in order to inform future human resource planning. The Project commenced in March, 2008 and is expected to be completed by December 31, 2008.

The findings of this Project will ultimately inform the development of a strategic health workforce plan for Trinidad and Tobago in keeping with the Government's Vision 2020 Initiative. In this regard,

this Government has already made some strides in increasing the complement of health professionals.

5. National Health Infrastructure Plan

MOH is also in the process of securing the services of a consultant to review and assess the current and future demand for health services infrastructure, and to develop a Human Resources plan so as to ensure that our health care delivery system will be able to meet the needs of our citizens.

6. National Health Information System

The Ministry is currently implementing a centralized, integrated, web-enabled national health Information System. Roll-out is expected to occur over a five year period and when fully implemented the Health Information Management System will ensure timely patient and provider information, facilitate the effective monitoring of performance standards in the health sector and increase confidentiality as required.

7. Improving the Health Care Delivery System

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2007-2008 the Ministry of Health formulated a three tiered approach towards addressing the challenges of the health system over this fiscal year and attaining the health goals identified in Vision 2020. These three tiers are:

1. The development and implementation of a **100 Day Interim Intervention** which comprised short term initiatives to effect immediate improvements in key areas of the health delivery system. The 100 Day Interim Intervention for the health sector was launched by the Ministry of Health in January 2008 and included 'Quick wins' that were identified in the Gafoor Report.;
2. The formulation of a nine point transformational strategy for the health sector from which a list

of priority projects for fiscal year 2007-2008 were identified;

3. The strengthening of the Ministry's operational capability to effectively lead and manage the transformation of the health sector and ensure the attainment of Vision 2020 Health goals.

The 100 Day Intervention was developed by the Ministry of Health out of a consultation process with stakeholders, partners and potential partners in the health sector. These consultations revealed that there were immediate interventions that could address some of the stress points within the health system, thereby making a significant difference to the negative perceptions of the public health system.

The intervention was implemented at all of the RHAs. Some of the initiatives and achievements that came out of this intervention are:

- Filter Clinics and shuttle services were introduced at some RHAs to transfer patients from the Accident and Emergency departments to health centres.
- Waiting times in several service areas in the RHAs have been reduced. In one instance, from an average of 1hour 23 minutes, waiting time was reduced to 15-24 minutes.
- The extension of operating hours for Support Services at the Couva and Princes Town District Health Facilities to 8:00 pm.

Health in the Market Place is being conducted at the Central Market monthly.

- A general thrust towards improving the physical environment at the institutions of the RHAs. Closed Circuit Surveillance TV (CCTV) has been installed at all of the major hospitals in the country. At NCRHA a lighting project was undertaken to ensure that the entire compound was well lit.
- Implementation of several customer feedback mechanisms at the institutions of the RHAs that

are being used to improve customer service and create a more client focused approach to the delivery of health care.

8. Health Services Accreditation Council

Government has identified quality improvement as one of its key strategic initiatives under the Health Sector Reform. In this regard the proposed establishment of a Health Services Accreditation Council will provide a regulatory framework for improving quality and accountability in the health sector. Moreover, the Accreditation Council will ensure that public and private health institutions and individuals offering health services, including diagnostic services, meet with nationally approved standards and quality criteria.

The Health Services Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago shall have the power to accredit ambulatory, primary, secondary, and tertiary health care institutions and services; and to collaborate with recognized international health accreditation agencies. Public comments were received on the Green Paper and the White Paper is expected to be laid in Parliament by the end of this fiscal year.

IV. HIV/AIDS

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) in its effort to prevent and control the spread of the HIV epidemic has developed a five-year National Strategic Plan(NSP) -(2004-2008) as the guide to national response to the epidemic. The NSP is therefore the guide to Trinidad and Tobago's expanded national response to HIV and AIDS. It sets out the fundamental principles, the broad tactical approaches as well as the detailed strategies necessary to move the country from the situation to its desired position. Trinidad and Tobago's NSP has two (2) overarching goals:

1. To reduce the incidence of HIV infections in Trinidad and Tobago

2. To mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on persons infected and affected in Trinidad and Tobago.

The NSP has been executed under the following Five Priority Areas outlined in NSP:

- Priority Area I: Prevention
- Priority Area II: Treatment, Care and Support
- Priority Area III: Advocacy and Human Rights
- Priority Area IV: Surveillance and Research
- Priority Area V: Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation

The National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2004-2008 has identified the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC) as the lead agency for implementation of the NSP.

As part of its mandate, the NACC commissioned a National HIV/AIDS KAPB Baseline Survey for the Population Aged 15-49 which was conducted by the University of the West Indies in 2007. The objectives of the survey were:

- To collect information on KAPB from the 15-49 age group with respect to HIV/AIDS from a representative sample of persons in Trinidad & Tobago
- To use the findings to inform policy, planning and programmes

The results of the survey were presented to key stakeholders. In fiscal 2009 a new strategic plan for the period 2009-2013 will be developed.

The National Strategic Plan (NSP) and the Health Sector Plan for HIV/AIDS (HSP) also guide the national strategy to address HIV/AIDS. These documents have two overarching goals, firstly to reduce the incidence of HIV infections and secondly to mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on persons infected and affected. The National Strategic Plan (NSP) for HIV/AIDS has identified five priority areas, namely: Prevention; Treatment, Care and Support; Advocacy and Human

Rights; Surveillance and Research; Programme Management, Coordination and Evaluation. The Ministry's collaboration with other key stakeholders in the fight against HIV/AIDS has yielded significant results in the fiscal 2008.

Collaboration with the **Clinton Foundation** has resulted in the following achievements since October 2007:

- Early infant diagnosis available in major hospitals throughout the country through dry blood spot tests.
- Intensive pediatric HIV training offered to pediatricians, nurses, program coordinators of mother to child prevention, and related personnel in two separate sessions in December and January, at Sangre Grande, San Fernando, and Mount Hope Hospitals.
- Pharmacy mentoring at all pharmacies sites where ARVs are or will be stocked.
- ARV pharmacy training with visiting HIV pharmacy expert.
- Sensitization, post exposure prophylaxis, and universal precautions trainings held at Sangre Grande and Port of Spain Hospitals.
- Application of Clinton Foundation's forecasting and procurement tools to forecast pharmacy and lab supplies related to HIV.
- Reduction of ARV prices through purchasing through the Clinton Foundation consortium.
- Mentorship of clinicians working with HIV in Sangre Grande and San Fernando Hospitals.

Moreover this country has also seen a significant reduction in deaths related to HIV/AIDS as a result strong collaborative initiatives undertaken by this Government. To further improve the management of HIV/AIDS, the Ministry of Health is in the process of implementing a clinical management system, electronic health records and laboratory information systems for HIV/AIDS. Terida Systems will provide consulting

services, software and hardware to support the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit IT platform. To date, Terida has installed software to support the Trinidad Public Health Laboratory, the Medical Research Foundation, QPPCC&C North and South, San Fernando Ward 2, and the National Surveillance Unit (NSU). The Project would be completed by September 2008, by which time all systems should be integrated, all personnel trained, and change management completed.

Other HIV/AIDS progress made in fiscal 2008 included the completion of the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) policy with guidelines and clinical protocols to facilitate the PMTCT Programme being developed. A draft design of a Home-Based Care Model to provide home treatment and care for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) was completed and is being finalised by the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC). The National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS was launched in April 2008.

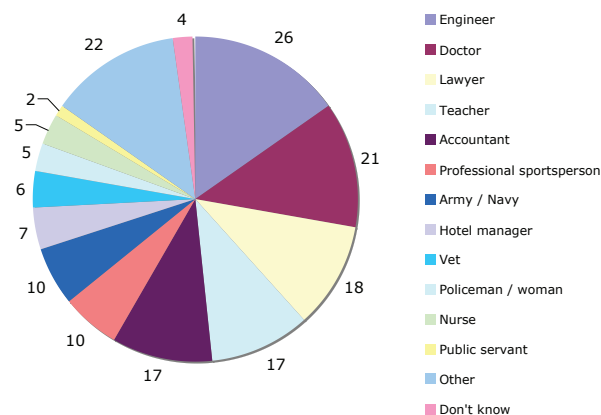
V. Youth Development, Sport & Recreation

The National Youth Policy (2005) identified the development of ‘an enabling environment that will facilitate youth development as the main area of action in the policy. Fourteen (14) objectives and strategies were identified for the achievement of this goal. The enhancement and maintenance of facilities for the cultural, sporting and recreational development of youth was one of these objectives.

Significant steps have been taken to improve the quality of recreational activities that can be accessed by the nation’s youth and the wider society. The MORI (2008) survey revealed that most persons (43%) were satisfied with the quality of parks and recreation grounds in the country, while most persons (31%) were satisfied with the quality of facilities available to young people – only 14% were dissatisfied. Efforts continue to be directed to the achievement of the other goals of the National Youth Policy. The review section of this document details these activities.

Many youth are interested in obtaining professional jobs as engineers, doctors, lawyers, teachers, accountants, etc. (Fig. 4.VIII). The provision of free tertiary education will help make these career goals a reality for most youth with these aspirations and who meet the necessary academic requirements.

Figure 4.VIII: Job Preferences of Secondary School Students (January 2008)



Source: MORI, 2008

The MORI (2008) survey revealed that most secondary school students (90%) think that you need to be very careful trusting people. Only 5% thought otherwise, i.e. that most people can be trusted.

Thankfully, many of these youth (85%) are proud to be Trinbagonians. According to the MORI poll (2008), 60% described themselves as being very proud, while 25% said they were quite proud. It is hoped that this pride will be a further impetus for significant youth involvement in nation building activities that will contribute to future generations also experiencing a sense of pride in their nationality.

The Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs is the main Ministry responsible for issues relating to youth and the development of sports. The National Youth Policy is in its first year of implementation. The following initiatives are part of the implementation plan of the policy. The iSTAND campaign launched on April 2007 has continued to be received by young people across the country as they identify with the positive youth images being highlighted. The web site url:istandtt.

com is being used to highlight activities related to the iSTAND campaign which includes National Career Fairs, online registration of youth groups and organizations in Trinidad and Tobago, hosting of the 2008 National Youth Awards and the month-long observance of National Youth Day which took place during the month of July and had as its theme 'Achieving the Dream'.

The National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago (NYCTT) is a formal structure for youths to lobby and advocate their needs, interests and concerns at the local, regional and international levels and so contribute towards the socioeconomic development of the country. To date, the Task Force established to advance the set up of the Council has developed a draft Constitution. The NYCTT will play a major role in implementing the projects outlined under the Strategic Implementation Plan of the National Youth Policy. The Ministry will assist in meeting administrative and operational costs of the NYCTT once it is established.

In the sport arena, significant achievements at the total participation in sport level were reflected in an expanded delivery programme for the participation of women and girls in sport and increased opportunities for participation in physical recreation activities by the national community. At the level of High Performance Sport, several elite athletes benefited from grants to assist in their preparation for performance in the international arena. In fiscal 2008, a Task Force was established to devise a framework/model to develop a development pathway for sport from primary level to the elite level.

VI. Addressing the Needs of the Vulnerable and Excluded Groups

1. The Aged

The HDR (2008) projects that by 2015, 8.2% of Trinidad and Tobago's population will be 65 years and older. The ageing of the population continues to be a cause of concern to the GORTT. The Division

of Ageing in the Ministry of Social Development, the Ministry of Health and other state agencies have taken significant steps to ensure that the special needs of this group are met. The initiatives implemented in fiscal 2008 are outlined in the review.

These initiatives are all aligned to the GORTT's National Policy on Ageing which seeks to *"ensure the sustainable well being of the population of older persons in Trinidad and Tobago, by facilitating the attainment of their basic human needs, that those in need are assisted, and that older persons are treated as an important resource rather than a burden to society"*². In fiscal 2008 progress was made towards the amendment of the Homes for Older Persons Act, a number of fora for older persons were held across the country, and International Day for Older Persons, and International Day Against Violence Against the Elderly were observed.

2. Children

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is committed to the protection of the nation's most vulnerable group, children who represent our future. The strategies/initiatives being undertaken include the development of an adequate legislative framework, the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children (NPA), establishment of a Committee to implement the Justice Barnes Report and the strengthening of the National Family Services Division (NFSD).

- **Legislation**

The Children's Authority Amendment Bill and the Children's Community Residences, Foster Homes and Nurseries Amendment Bill form part of a comprehensive Package of Children's Legislation for the care and protection of the children in Trinidad and Tobago. These two bills were passed in Parliament during fiscal 2008, after significant consultant and revision. These pieces of legislation are one aspect of Government's efforts to treat with issues affecting children and

² This is the main goal of the policy.

families. They seek to provide comprehensive systems and procedures for the protection of our children against abuse, exploitation, neglect and violence.

The Children's Authority will be responsible for the well being of the nation's children; providing care and protection for children in especially difficult circumstances and ensuring the provision of alternatives for children where families have failed them, whether in residences, foster care or adoption.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has already taken measures to strengthen the administrative support systems in support of children and their families. These measures include the expansion of the human resource capacity of the National Family Services Division; the decentralisation and expansion of the delivery of social services to encompass a wider cross section of our citizens who may be unaware of or unable to access Government social services; and the development of the second National Plan of Action for Children 2006-2010. The NPA serves as a blueprint for the implementation of key strategies towards the creation of a better life for children.

- Committee to Implement the recommendations of the Madam Justice Barnes Report

Following the submission to Cabinet of the Report of Justice Barnes on the Enquiry into the Systems operated by Government Agencies which may have failed to prevent the death of four year old Amy Annamunthodo, a committee was established to implement the recommendations. The committee comprises representatives of the Ministries of Health, Education, Attorney General, National Security and Social Development and three meetings were held in fiscal 2008.

3. Families

The National Family Services Division of the Ministry of Social Development has the responsibility for managing programmes and providing services aimed at the promotion and support for healthy family

functioning. The Division utilizes remedial, preventive, developmental and supportive approaches to address 'inter alia' issues relating to the child and family such as drug abuse, crime, domestic/family violence relationship issues and sexual abuse and to investigate cases which are referred to it from the Courts. The Division also has the portfolio of managing the Foster Care and the Parenting Units which were established in this fiscal period.

The Parenting Unit has responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the National Parenting Programme which aims to promote the maintenance of healthy family functioning and to strengthen the relationship between the family and the community. The National Parenting Programme would serve to provide a comprehensive and coordinated approach, to ensuring that parents are equipped with the skills necessary to effectively meet the individual needs of their children.

The Programme aims at improving the linkages between parent support services that are currently available in Trinidad and Tobago and reducing gaps that may exist in service provision and minimize overlaps in programming in order to ensure that the parenting needs are adequately met. The Draft National Family Policy is to be introduced in Parliament as a Green Paper.

In addition, Cabinet in July 2008 agreed to the establishment of a Vacation and After-School Programme in all Government Ministries and Departments and approved a Policy and Operating Guidelines for the Vacation and After-School Programme. A Committee on the "Vacation and After-School Programme" will be established as an Inter-Ministerial Committee. This programme will be facilitated through the establishment of a Vacation and After-School Management Committee in each Government Ministry/Department desirous of setting up a Vacation and After-School Centre.

A number of other programmes which seek to address the needs of the family were undertaken in fiscal 2008

and are discussed in greater detail in the Review of Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2008.

4. Persons with Disabilities

The Disability Affairs Unit, Ministry of Social Development is responsible for coordinating, developing and implementing comprehensive programmes to assist persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago; coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities; and increasing public awareness of issues pertaining to persons with disabilities. The National Policy on Person with Disabilities is a framework for integrating persons with disabilities into mainstream society. The Policy, which incorporates an Action Plan, was approved by Cabinet in December 2005 and formally launched in June 2006. The following initiatives were conducted during 2008 fiscal to monitor and coordinate the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities:

- Hosting of four stakeholder Progress Workshops; information generated from the workshops was documented and circulated to workshop participants
- As a result of direct interaction between implementing stakeholders and persons with disabilities, several NGOs received expedited action from stakeholder agencies including:
 - The expansion of drainage facilities in close proximity to Goodwill Industries at Fitz Blackman Road, Woodbrook.
 - Commitment from the Ministry of Works and Transport to investigate open manholes in Port of Spain.
 - Invitation from the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs to submit project proposals for funding to train persons with disabilities.
 - Details from applicants with disabilities for state housing were collected and referred.

- Specific concerns raised by persons with disabilities during the workshop were documented and forwarded to the relevant stakeholder for action
- Progress reports on accomplishments in various areas under the Policy were published in three daily newspapers

In fiscal 2008, Trinidad and Tobago also signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Cabinet later agreed that legislation to give effect to the Convention should be drafted. A committee comprising representatives of the Ministry of Social Development, the Tobago House of Assembly and two umbrella organizations representing persons with disabilities agreed on recommendations to guide drafting of the national legislation for persons with disabilities and these were forwarded to the Ministry of the Attorney General. Other initiatives of the Disability Affairs Unit will be examined in further detail in the section on the 'Review of Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2008'.

The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development started a pilot programme which registered 20 persons with disabilities for employment and all participants successfully gained employment.

5. Gender Development

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories: economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, political empowerment and health and survival. The aim of this measure is to focus on whether the gap between women and men in the chosen variables has declined. Thus, it ranks countries according to their proximity to gender equality overall, as opposed to focusing on the advances of one gender group over the other³.

In 2007, Trinidad and Tobago obtained a gender gap

3. Thus, this measure does not focus on issues such as women's empowerment.

index of 46 out of 128 countries. Gender equality was achieved in the health and survival variable. Trinidad and Tobago received an excellent rank of 1 out of the countries examined, and tied with several other countries including Belgium, the Philippines, Panama, Ecuador, France, Venezuela and Mongolia⁴. This rank resulted from the almost equal number of males and females born (51% and 49% respectively), and the health life expectancy among these two groups (64% for females and 60% for males).

Gender equality was also largely achieved in the area of educational attainment. The country ranked 34 out of 128 countries overall. Trinidad and Tobago did exceptionally well on the enrolment in secondary and tertiary education. The country ranked in first place for these variables. The country placed 59th and 65th on the issues of enrolment in primary education, and literacy.

Overall, the country did less impressively on the issue of economic participation and equality (rank = 64) and political empowerment (rank = 52). On the issue of economic participation and equality, while gender equity was realised in the ratio of male to female technical and professional workers (rank = 1; score = 1), and legislators, senior officials and managers (rank = 9; score = 0.61), inequality was particularly evident in:

- labour force participation (rank = 95) - significantly more males (83%) than females (51%) participated in the labour force;
- income (rank = 72) - males were paid more than twice that received by women (16,711 and 7,766 respectively); and
- wage equality for similar work (rank = 72).

The International Labour Office (ILO) recently released a report entitled “Reconciling work and family: Issues and policies in Trinidad and Tobago”. The report highlights the challenges faced by women

in their bid to participate in the labour force, while investing adequately in quality family life. Some of the recommendations include: flexitime arrangements, paternity leave legislation, crèches and day-care centres at workplaces, breastfeeding breaks, rationalization of work hours with school hours, and improvements to school transportation.

These recommendations are commensurate with the prescriptions made by the government commissioned committee to develop a National Policy on the Family for Trinidad and Tobago. The draft policy prepared by the committee was submitted to Cabinet in 2007. The proposed policy measures of the Committee and the recommendations of the ILO report, are positively aligned with government’s efforts to strengthen families in the nation. The GORTT will continue to pursue the best options for promoting healthy family life and gender equity in the nation.

VII. Access to Quality Housing

While housing has increased in importance among the populace (see Fig. 4.I), relatively more persons (29%) were satisfied than dissatisfied (18%) with the quality of services provided by the Housing Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago. In 2005, Trinidad and Tobago had a population of approximately 1.3 million. By 2015, this figure is expected to increase to 1.4 million. In light of this, and, as noted above, the expected increase in the population of older persons, government continues to pursue the vision 2020 goal of ensuring that all persons, irrespective of age, are provided with access to adequate and affordable housing.

The main initiatives of the Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment include the Accelerated Housing Programme, Home Improvement Grants and the provision of a Housing Subsidy have been ongoing during the fiscal. The achievements are listed in the Review of Programmes. During fiscal 2008 the interest rate for Approved Mortgage Companies was reduced

⁴ Latvia, Sri Lanka, Colombia, Lesotho, Austria, Costa Rica, Argentina, El Salvador, Thailand, Slovak Republic, and Finland also received this score.

to two percent for beneficiaries with monthly incomes of up to \$8,000, with no down payment required.

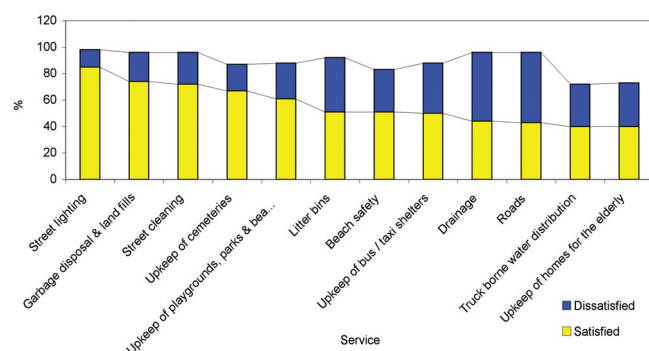
VIII. Regional Development & Sustainable Communities

The Ministry of Local Government continues to marshal its efforts to provide quality services to communities throughout the length and breadth of the country. In fiscal 2008, more than 50% of persons interviewed were satisfied with several of the services provided by this Ministry, including street lighting, work pertaining to garbage disposal and landfills, street cleaning, upkeep of cemeteries, upkeep of playgrounds, parks and beaches, litter bins, beach safety, and upkeep of bus / taxi shelters (Fig. 4.IX). Also, more persons were satisfied (32%) than dissatisfied (10%) with the quality of community centres in the country.

The GORTT continues to direct its efforts to increasing the level of satisfaction experienced by persons accessing services in the community. Greater attention will be placed addressing the concerns of the public with respect to services such as drainage, the availability of a reliable water supply and the upkeep of homes for vulnerable groups such as the elderly.

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs along with the Ministry of Local Government are charged with the responsibility for regional development and sustainable communities. Initiatives under these two Ministries will be discussed in the Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2008.

Figure 4.IX: Satisfaction with services provided by Local Government



PROTECTION



CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SSIP FOR FISCAL 2008

“VISION 2020: Determined to Reach our Goal” was the theme given by the Honourable Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Mr. Patrick Manning, to the 2008 Budget Presentation. The activities undertaken to achieve this vision were pursued vigorously in fiscal 2008, as is demonstrated by the consistent growth in the energy and non-energy sectors.

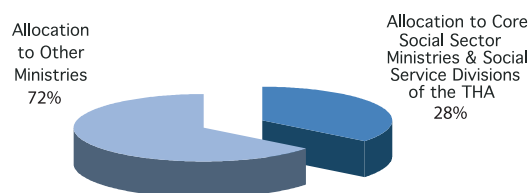
Trinidad and Tobago stands as one of the fastest growing economies in the Caribbean with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of US \$21,700 (2007 estimates), where oil and gas accounts for about 40% of GDP and 80% of exports. The country has been gifted with oil and gas reserves, it has the second highest GDP per capita in Latin America and the Caribbean and is working towards becoming the International Financial Centre in the region.

The expansion of the economy has resulted in the growth of employment opportunities in the construction sector and other Government services, which may have contributed to the decline in the level of poverty and indigence. It is expected that through this expansion other sectors of the society will benefit. Government recognises that economic growth is a key strategy in poverty reduction and that development of a wide range of competitive capacity is needed outside the energy sector. An adequate safety net system to protect the vulnerable is also key to sustaining the gains which have been made in the last five years.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has undertaken many initiatives to address not only the needs of the vulnerable, but to also provide social protection to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. Government has developed more than 100 social programmes spanning the various needs of the citizens. These programmes are intended to empower citizens and move them to independence and improvement in their standard of living and that of their families.

In fiscal 2008, the Core Social Sector Ministries, including the social sector divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly, received thirty-five percent (28%) of government's total expenditure, aimed at creating opportunities for social protection and sustainable development for all (see Fig. 5.I below).

Figure 5.I: Percentage of the Budget allocated to the Core Social Sector Ministries and Social Service Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2007/ 2008



Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2008

A total of TT\$15 billion dollars was allocated to the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Service

Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly from the TT\$54.5 billion dollar national budget for both recurrent and capital expenditures (see Table 5.I). This allocation towards the Social Sector is consistent with past trends, with robust investments in the Health, Education and Social Development Ministries.

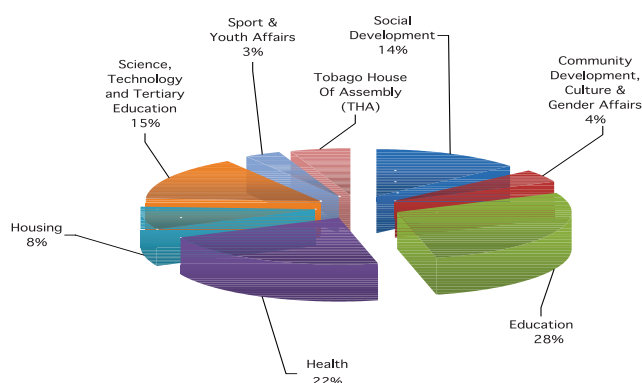
Continued emphasis was placed on developing a seamless education system, an efficient health care system, strengthening the family unit, the protection of children, alleviating poverty, and training and skills development. This is demonstrated by the percentage of funds allocated towards the line Ministries responsible for these issues (see Fig. 5.II).

Table 5.I: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2007 / 2008

CORE SOCIAL SECTOR MINISTRIES & TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES	RECURRENT EXPENDITURES	TOTAL
Social Development	\$42,462,000.00	\$2,047,788,277.00	\$2,090,250,277.00
Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs	\$375,964,729.00	\$298,416,916.00	\$674,381,645.00
Education	\$882,590,020.00	\$3,357,864,040.00	\$4,240,454,060.00
Health	\$484,426,436.00	\$2,756,339,977.00	\$3,240,766,413.00
Housing	\$1,141,626,776.00	\$46,859,309.00	\$1,188,486,085.00
Science, Technology and Tertiary Education	\$540,000,000.00	\$1,760,242,945.00	\$2,300,242,945.00
Sport & Youth Affairs	\$209,548,166.00	\$277,968,480.00	\$487,516,646.00
Tobago House Of Assembly (THA) *	\$197,995,000.00	\$641,186,240	\$839,181,240.00
			\$15,061,279,311.00
*Social Services Divisions of THA:			
– Settlements and Labour		\$13,613,971.00	
– Education, Youth Affairs and Sports		\$296,538,881.00	
– Community Development and Culture		\$66,162,858.00	
– Health and Social Services		\$264,770,530.00	
– Central Administrative Services (Allocations to NGOs)		\$100,000.00	
– Social Infrastructure	\$197,995,000.00	\$641,186,240.00	\$839,181,240.00

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

Figure 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Sector Ministries and the Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2007 / 2008



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

Government's commitment towards meeting the needs of the social sector continues to be demonstrated through sound investment in social and developmental programmes and infrastructure development. In fiscal 2008, the Government combined budgeted allocation for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming increased to TT 9.9 billion dollars. This figure represented an increase of approximately 16.1% from fiscal 2007. Table 5.II below outlines the **Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming 2006 - 2008**. Appendix VII is relevant.

Table 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal 2006- 2008

YEAR	SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	SOCIAL PROGRAMMING	TOTAL
2006	\$ 2,475,746,875.00	\$ 4,102,084,905.00	\$ 6,577,831,780.00
2007	\$ 4,100,568,850.00	\$ 4,396,398,629.00	\$ 8,496,967,479.00
2008	\$ 4,809,193,429.00	\$ 5,057,735,247.00	\$ 9,866,928,676.00

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

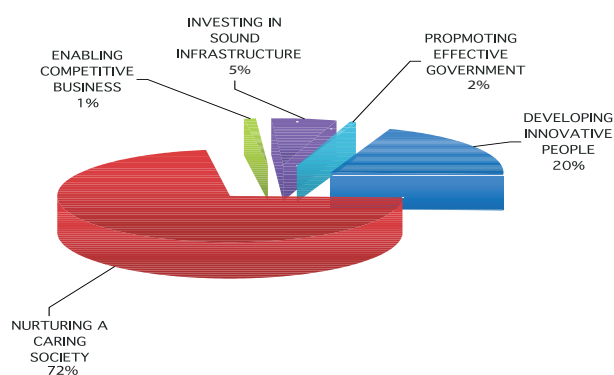
not only by its natural resources and economic prosperity but relies heavily on its human resources; its people. The VISION 2020 Operational Plan states clearly that people form the basis of development; and require access to a sound education, skills development, basic needs, entrepreneurship opportunities and good governance. In this regard, the VISION 2020 Operational Plan enables continuous monitoring of the investment by Government towards achieving these social development objectives. The budgeted allocations for programming in fiscal 2008 in accordance with the Pillars outlined in the VISION 2020 Operational Plan 2007 - 2010, are provided in Table 5.III below.

It can be seen from Table 5.III and Figure 5.III below that Government has invested a significant amount of financial resources in the recurrent budget towards Nurturing a Caring Society (72%) and Developing Innovative People (20%). Appendix VIII is relevant. This trend is in keeping with overall development objectives and will be tracked to ensure that these levels of investment are maintained. In fiscal 2007 the percentages for these Pillars were 73 and 16 respectively.

Table 5.III: Budgeted Allocations for Social Programmes by VISION 2020 Pillars for Fiscal 2008

	PILLARS	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS FOR FISCAL 2008
1	DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE	\$ 1,034,282,964.00
2	NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY	\$ 3,646,604,795.00
3	ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS	\$ 50,576,050.00
4	INVESTING IN SOUND INFRASTRUCTURE	\$ 290,438,238.00
5	PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT	\$ 34,233,200.00
	TOTAL BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS	\$ 5,056,135,247.00

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Division

Figure 5.III: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations for Social Programmes and Initiatives according to VISION 2020 Pillars in Fiscal 2007 / 2008

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

5.1 New Programmes / Projects / Initiatives Implemented In Fiscal 2008

A number of social programmes, projects, policies and other initiatives were developed and implemented in fiscal 2008, 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 for the empowerment and sustainability of the citizenry. Some of these initiatives are outlined below.

Several policies to guide programme development and service provision in the sector were developed and/or finalized during fiscal 2008. Box 5.II outlines the various policy documents.

Box 5.I: New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives Implemented in Fiscal 2008

- National Organisational Mentoring Programme (NOMP)
- Sensitization Training Programme for the Ministry of Social Development on Communicating with Persons with Disabilities
- National Strategy to Address the Socially Displaced
- Primary School Drug Prevention Initiative
- Education Management and Education Geographic Information System

Box 5.II: Policies Developed or Finalised in Fiscal 2008

- National Social Development Programme (NSDP) Policy and Procedures
- Science, Technology and Innovation Policy
- Inclusive Education Policy
- Policy on Teaching and Teacher Education
- Manual on Standards and Guidelines for the Operation of All Schools
- Education Sector Policy on HIV/AIDS

5.2 Research & Surveys Initiated or Finalised in Fiscal 2008

Government has recognized 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 2008 on the monitoring of socio-economic 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 2008:

Box 5.III: Research & Surveys Initiated or Finalised in Fiscal 2008

- Rapid Assessment of the Personal Assistants Training Programme
- Evaluation of Senior Centres
- Rapid Assessment of the Adolescent Mothers Programme
- Evaluation of the Community Mediation Programme
- Assessment on the Extent of Problem Gambling in Trinidad & Tobago
- Audit of the Social Delivery Services of the Social Welfare Division
- Perception Survey of the Socially Displaced
- Sector Evaluation of Selected Youth Training Programmes
- A National Survey on the Degree of Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago
- A KAPB-HIV/AIDS Survey of the Staff of the Ministry of Social Development
- Client Assessment Survey of Services Provided by the Ministry of Social Development
- The Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drugs in Trinidad and Tobago

I. Rapid Assessment of the Personal Assistants Training Programme

A Rapid Assessment of the Training Programme for Personal Assistants for persons with disabilities commenced in January 2008. This programme is administered by the Disability Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Social Development in partnership with SERVOL and aims to facilitate the training of persons to aid independent living for persons with disabilities. A Final report was completed in August 2008.

II. Evaluation of Senior Centres

An Evaluation of the following Senior Centres began in June 2008:

- Maloney Women's Group
- Voice of One Overcomers
- TTARP (Central)
- Soroptimist International
- Rural Women for Development

These Centres are managed by NGOs on behalf of the Division of Ageing of the Ministry of Social Development and aim to provide the necessary physical, social and mental stimulation and support for older persons. A first draft of the report was submitted in August 2008.

III. Rapid Assessment of the Adolescent Mothers Programme

A Rapid Assessment of the Adolescent Mothers Programme also commenced in June 2008. This programme is administered through the Child Welfare League in Laventille and environs and provides remedial and developmental services for pregnant teenagers, adolescent mothers and their infants. A draft report was submitted in May 2008 and a further Audit has been commissioned.

IV. Evaluation of the Community Mediation Programme

An Evaluation of the Community Mediation Programme of the Ministry of Social Development commenced on September 10th, 2008 and is expected to determine the progress of the programme over the first 18 months of its operation. This Programme can be accessed citizens as an alternative method of resolving disputes through the intervention of a third party or a mediator. The Evaluation is carded to be completed by the end of October 2008.

V. Audit of the Social Delivery Services of the Social Welfare Division

An Audit of the delivery of services offered by the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Social Development for the period October 2006 – September 2007 was carried out in December 2007. The objectives of the Audit was to determine what lessons could be learnt and applied with a view to improving service delivery. A Final Report was completed in September 2008 and is under review.

VI. Perception Survey of the Socially Displaced

The Perception Survey of Street Dwellers and Socially Displaced Persons located at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) in Riverside Plaza, is expected to be completed by the end of September 2008. Conducted of the Survey will be undertaken by the Social Investigations Division of the Ministry of Social Development and aims to determine their (street dwellers and socially displaced persons) perception of the CSDP and similar facilities. A Report on the findings is expected to be completed in October 2008.

VII. Sector Evaluation of Selected Youth Training Programmes

An Evaluation of eight (8) Youth Training Programmes was commissioned in September 2007, to determine best practices undertaken by these training programmes and to increase co-ordination within the social sector. 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)
- Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)

The Evaluation was carried out by DAH Consulting, Inc. and a Report is expected to be submitted by the end of September 2008.

VIII. A Comprehensive National Survey on the Effects of Legitimized Gambling in Trinidad and Tobago

This initiative aims to obtain a reliable estimate of the proportion of society that engages in gambling activities; identify and evaluate the social and economic impacts of pathological/compulsive gambling on individuals, their relationships, families, workplace productivity and society as a whole; to discuss the implications and make recommendations based on research findings; and to establish a benchmark for ascertaining addiction based on frequency of gambling.

A Gambling Stakeholder Meeting was held in July 2008 which facilitated discussions on various issues related to gambling and fostered discourse among the stakeholders. Some of the stakeholders in attendance were representatives from NADAPP, Family Court, Youth Training Centre, NGOs, schools and children's homes. Individual interviews will also be held with individuals pro gambling, owners of casinos, private members clubs and other such persons. The Study is scheduled for completion in March 2009.

IX. A National Survey on the Degree of Conformity to Socially Accepted Norms and Values in Trinidad and Tobago

The aims and objectives of the Study are to determine the level of breakdown of social norms and values among the population; identify the causes and effects of a breakdown of norms and values; and identify and recommend measures to arrest and/or reverse the decline of norms and values among the population.

The services of a Consultant were contracted by the

Ministry of Social Development and a questionnaire was prepared in August 2008. Field work will commence in September 2008 and a first draft of the Report is expected to be completed by November 2008. The sample size will comprise of 2,300 persons in Trinidad and 300 in Tobago.

X. A KAPB-AIDS Survey of the Staff of the Ministry of Social Development

A Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour (KAPB)- HIV/AIDS Survey of the staff of the Ministry of Social Development was undertaken in April 2008. This Survey will assist the HIV Coordinator in the Ministry in developing an action plan for the 'Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in the Workplace' and developing other initiatives, programmes and projects on HIV/AIDS at the Ministry. A Report is expected to be completed in September 2008.

XI. Baseline Study re: Internal and External Client Satisfaction of the Services of the Ministry of Social Development

The services of a consultant firm were contracted by the Ministry of Social Development in fiscal 2008, to design, develop and implement a Quality Customer Service Management System in the Ministry. One of the major components of this initiative included the conduct of a baseline study to assess the quality of service delivery to the Ministry's external clients. The Study also included the collection of data on the perception of staff on the internal operations of the Ministry. A Report on the Study will be finalised in September 2008.

XII. The Human, Social and Economic Cost of Drugs (HSECD) Project in Trinidad and Tobago

The purpose of the Project is to carry out a series of inter-related projects that will allow countries to produce estimates on the economic impact of the

drug problem in a variety of social sector areas such as health, criminal justice, welfare, industry and labour which will provide data to develop knowledge-based policies and practices.

The objectives of the Project are to:

- Estimate the human, social and economic costs of drugs to the society;
- Produce concrete estimates of direct and indirect costs in the following areas: health care, crime and lost of productivity;
- Ensure general reliable data on all the indirect indications;
- Identify relevant areas for further investigation; and
- Facilitate the identification of priorities for intervention areas, policies and programmes to reduce the cost of drugs to the society

A Technical Committee was convened in August 2008 to provide technical expertise for the planning, management and conduct of Phase I of the Study. The conduct of Phase I and preparation of a Report will be undertaken in a ten (10) month period which began in September 2008.

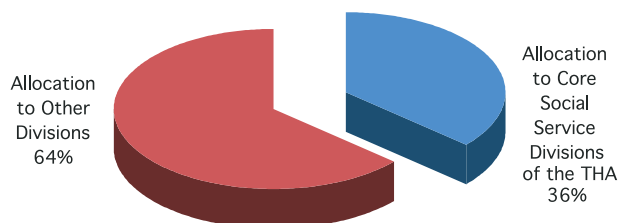
5.3 OVERVIEW OF TOBAGO FOR FISCAL 2008

"...Building on the Development Momentum" was the theme of the Tobago House of Assembly's Budget Presentation 2008 as delivered by Dr. Anslem L. London, Secretary of Finance and Enterprise Development. The theme was based on the thrust towards continuous developmental change for Tobago over the past seven years. This thrust was strengthened by the expansion of specific economic, social and political initiatives undertaken in fiscal 2008 and is outlined further in this section. The Tobago House of Assembly received TT\$1,398 million towards recurrent expenditures, TT\$362 million for development programme expenditures and TT\$478 million for other Heads of Recurrent and Capital

Expenditure in Tobago.

In fiscal 2008, the Social Service Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly received thirty-six percent (36%) of THA's total expenditure aimed at achieving social equity and justice for all (see Fig. 5.IV below).

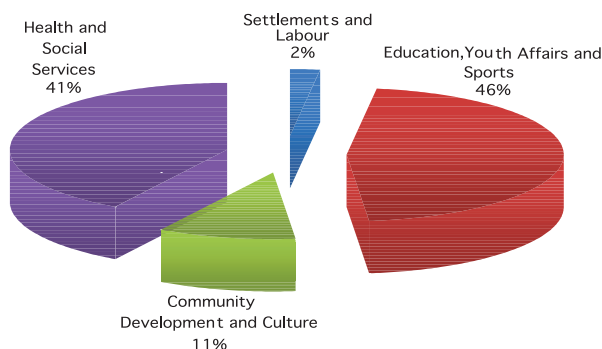
Figure 5.IV: Percentage of the Tobago House of Assembly's Budget allocated to the Core Social Service Divisions for Fiscal 2007/2008



Source: Trinidad & Tobago Budget Statement 2008 and Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies and the Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2008

A total of TT\$839 million dollars was allocated to the Core Social Service Divisions from the TT\$2,238 million dollar THA budget for both recurrent and capital expenditures. This allocation towards Social Services is consistent with past trends, demonstrated by the rigorous investments in health, education and social development. This is demonstrated by the percentage of funds allocated towards the line Divisions (see Fig. 5.V).

Figure 5.V: Budgeted Allocations for the Core Social Service Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2007/2008



Source: Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Statutory Boards and Similar Bodies and the Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2008

I. Major Initiatives undertaken for Fiscal 2008

While benefiting financially from an economy that is growing rapidly and becoming heavily diversified, focus was placed on the strengthening and implementation of an adequate social safety net system in fiscal 2008. Numerous initiatives were undertaken by the Divisions of the THA that contributed towards the overall progress and improvement in the lives of all Tobagonians. This is demonstrated by Table 5.IV below.

Table 5.IV: Major Initiatives of the Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2007/2008

Divisions	Major Initiatives
Health and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,105 persons were provided with the Senior Citizens Grant Assistance to necessitous patients rose to TT\$1.8million more than ten times the TT\$158,991 worth of assistance offered in 2001 Income support to the needy via the Smart Card and the CFED programmes Provision of eye care services to the elderly Expansion of the C-DAP programme
Community Development and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commissioning of the new L'Anse Fourmi Community Centre The Maypole Festival held in 25 communities Tobago Heritage Festival 2008
Education, Youth Affairs and Sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The School Feeding Programme was expanded from an allocation of TT\$10.1million to TT\$20.9million Disbursed funds to 259 students under the Tertiary Education Financial Assistance Programme Opening of Youth Development Centres at Union, Castara and Bethel
Labour and Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for home repairs and repairs to 686 individuals Home Improvement Grants amounting to 184 first tranche payments and 442 second tranche payments Home Improvement Subsidy Programme amounting to 19 first tranche payment and 41 second tranche payments Delivery of 162 new homes to first time homeowners



CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2008

The Social Sector Investment Programme document highlights the first two pillars of the Vision 2020 Operational Plan; “Developing Innovative People” and “Nurturing a Caring Society” as most of the programmes and projects pertinent to the social sector are found under these two pillars. However, some of programmes undertaken in the sector also have outputs and

outcomes related to other pillars and these are outlined further in this section. The review of initiatives along the pillars and goals of the Vision 2020 Operational Plan 2007-2010 will allow for the continuous tracking of the progress made towards the attainment of social development targets on a yearly basis. Table 6.I shows the goals associated with the 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
3	Enabling Competitive Business	6	All citizens will have access to and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with our ‘Sport for All’ philosophy
		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

	PILLARS		GOALS
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 services 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 our 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

In keeping with past trends most core social sector Ministries were expected to utilize the majority of their budgeted allocations for fiscal 2008 towards programmes and initiatives. Table 6.II shows a

comparison of budgeted allocations and estimated expenditure for fiscal 2008, on social programmes and initiatives of key social sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly.

Table 6.II: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for fiscal 2008, Key Social Sector Delivery Ministries and Key Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly

MINISTRY	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS 2008	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2008	% OF BUDGETED ALLOCATION ESTIMATED TO BE SPENT
Ministry of Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs	\$223,898,766	\$255,364,796	114
Ministry of Education	\$405,879,000	\$382,265,981	94
Ministry of Health	\$460,027,777	\$432,265,977	94
Ministry of Science, Technology & Tertiary Education	\$905,171,000	\$894,602,068	99
Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs	\$148,796,418	\$151,633,880	102
Ministry of Social Development	\$2,245,476,138	\$2,066,265,999	92
Tobago House of Assembly	\$69,758,818	\$69,758,818	100
TOTAL	\$4,455,007,917	\$4,237,667,719	97

The table below shows a gender breakdown for the Critical Training programmes.

Table 6.III: Gender Breakdown of Beneficiaries for Youth, Women and Other Critical Training Programmes

Programme Type	Social Programmes (Critical Training Programmes)	Males	Females	Total
Youth Programmes	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) 2			
	- Young persons	26	616	642
	- Older persons (65years+ over)	100	1,535	1,635
	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture I (YAPA I)2	104	141	245
	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture II (YAPA II)2	23	49	72
	Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)1	498	789	1,287
	Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT) / Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship (MYPART)1	98	-	98
	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)1	786	245	1,031
	On-the-Job Training Programme (OJT)1	1,865	2,536	4,401
Women Programmes	Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)1			5,624
	Youth Development Apprenticeship Centre1	92	-	92
	Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women2	-	400	400
Other training Programmes	Women in Harmony2	-	609	609
	Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MuST)1			4,891
	Community Education (Skills Development) Programme2	1,104	6,388	7,492
	Retraining Programme1	308	583	891
	The Adult Education Programme1	1,525	5,750	7,275
	The Patient Care Assistants Programme (PCA)	-	-	500

Source: Ministry of Finance (Budgets Division)

1- Beneficiaries for the period October 2007-March 2008

2-Beneficiaries for the period October 2007-June 2008

It should be noted from Fig. 6.III above that the females have vastly outnumbered the males who have benefited from the Critical Training Programmes. The study in the Status of Males in Trinidad and Tobago, which will be undertaken by a consultant in Fiscal 2009 on behalf of the MSD, is expected to provide some insight as to the reasons for this trend over the years.

A comparison of the Recurrent Budgeted Allocation and the Estimated Expenditure for fiscal 2008 of key social sector programmes is depicted in Table 6.IV below. Thirteen of the Seventeen Critical Training Programmes have been highlighted in the table. Appendix VIII is also relevant.

Table 6.IV: Comparison of Recurrent Budgeted Allocations and Estimated Expenditure for Selected Social Programmes for Fiscal 2008

PROGRAMME	BUDGETED ALLOCATION 2008	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2008	% ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2008
Pillar 1: Developing Innovative People			
*Adult Education Programme	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	100%
Early Childhood Care and Education in Trinidad	\$25,137,000	\$26,837,000	107%
Early Childhood Care and Education in Tobago	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	100%
Student Support Services (Trinidad)	\$9,000,000	\$6,000,000	67%
Student Support Services (Tobago)	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100%
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$450,000,000	\$450,000,000	100%
*Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	\$35,000,000	\$40,000,000	114%
* On the Job Training Programme (OJT)	\$175,000,000	\$168,000,000	96%
Terminal Malls	\$3,000,000	\$2,204,006	73%
*Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	\$55,000,000	\$75,736,000	138%
* Export Centres Programme	\$8,400,000	\$9,740,700	116%
Developing Innovative People Total	\$773,037,000	\$791,017,706	102%
Pillar 2: Nurturing a Caring Society			
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000	100%
*Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	\$16,450,000	\$16,434,000	99%
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	\$336,000,000	\$381,000,000	113%
School Nutrition Programme (Trinidad)	\$215,000,000	\$215,000,000	100%
School Feeding Programme (Tobago)	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	100%
Text Book Rental Programme (Primary Schools)	\$25,927,000	\$18,312,700	71%
* Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	\$31,000,000	\$35,000,000	113%
*Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	\$8,000,000	\$6,000,000	75%
*Military Led Youth Apprenticeship Reorientation Training Programme (MYPART)	\$8,000,000	\$4,800,000	60%
*Community Education Programme	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	100%
Disability Assistance Grant	245,000,000	\$247,430,800	101%
*Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme (MuST)	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	100%
*Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	100%
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Program)	\$1,395,000,000	\$1,395,000,000	100%
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$203,000,000	\$203,000,000	100%
* Retraining Programme	\$17,000,000	\$21,088,600	124%
Nurturing a Caring Society Total	\$2,608,978,500	\$2,653,166,100	102%
Pillar 3: Enabling Competitive Business			
National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO)	\$26,502,250	\$26,502,250	100%
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$6,000,000	\$2,100,000	35%
Enabling Competitive Business Total	\$32,502,250	\$28,602,250	88%
Pillar 4: Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment			
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$200,000,000	\$198,100,000	99%
Community Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$328,000,000	\$92,338,238	28%
Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment Total	\$528,000,000	\$290,438,238	55%

* Critical Training Programmes

Under Pillar 1-“Developing Innovative People” four programmes had an estimated expenditure of 100%. Four programmes spent more than the budgeted allocations due to additional allocations. Three of these programmes are amongst the critical training programmes. Two programmes are expected to spend 75% of the budgeted allocation.

Eight of the sixteen programmes under Pillar 2-“Nurturing a Caring Society” had an estimated expenditure of 100%. Two of the critical training programmes fell into this category. Four programmes spent more than the budgeted allocation due to additional allocations in fiscal 2008. There are two critical training programmes amongst this group. Three programmes are expected to spend 75% of the budgeted allocation.

In Pillar 3-“Enabling Competitive Expenditure”, NEDCO spent 100% of its budgeted allocation and YAPA spent less than half of its budgeted allocation. Under Pillar 4-“Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment”, the National Social Development Programme was expected to spend just less of 100% of its budgeted allocation and CEPEP, less than half of its budgeted allocation.

The following Review of Social Programmes/Initiatives in this year’s document will be presented in a tabular form for ease of reading and referencing. Descriptions of the programmes/initiatives will also be highlighted along with programme achievements.

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

GOALS ADDRESSED UNDER PILLAR 1

- **Trinidad and Tobago will have a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system.**
- **A highly-skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce will stimulate innovation-driven growth and development.**
- **The richness of our diverse culture will serve as a powerful engine to inspire innovation and creativity.**

In this age of global competitiveness, achieving developed country status by 2020 requires priority investment in the nation's human capital. Education is said to be the handmaiden of development. Therefore an integrated or seamless education system paves the way in social engineering and in producing a flexible,

creative, knowledgeable and trained workforce that values lifelong learning opportunities.

Developing a cadre of skilled, trained and knowledgeable citizens is also vital for sustained economic growth and development. Foundational pillars in building a knowledge based society include a focus on tertiary education, lifelong learning, science, technology and innovation; coupled with the recognition that training initiatives must be flexible and responsive to the changing economy. The following programmes under the Ministries of Education (MOE); Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) and Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MLSMED) are key strategies towards establishing a high quality education system aimed towards building capacity in technical skills and preparing the workforce to satisfy the demands of in Trinidad and Tobago.

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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 enables them to make meaningful contributions to the development of society.</p>	MOE	<p>Nationals aged 15 years and over</p>	<p>For the period Oct. 2007 – March 2008, a total of 7,275 persons benefited from the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,525 Males • 5,750 Females <p>The number of females participating in the programme for this fiscal period exceeded the numbers for Fiscal 2007. A total of 8,000 persons benefited in 2007 as demonstrated below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,500 Males • 5,500 Females <p>The Programme helps create and promote a culture of lifelong learning throughout the nation and established a Community Learning Network. The programme was also expanded to include Life Skills Training.</p> <p>The Programme is conducted at forty-seven (47) lifelong centres located in various communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago, as a new Service Centre – the Rio Claro Lifelong Learning Centre was established at High Street Rio Claro.</p>

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
The School Leadership Programme (previously known as the Peace Promotion Programme)	<p>The School Leadership Programme had its genesis in the need to address the growing trend of violence and indiscipline in schools. 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> <p>Under the Programme a host of intervention strategies are available to students. These include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation/conflict resolution, • pre-carnival preparation, 40days of peace, • together we light the way, • homework centres, out of school suspension, • alternative education, • driver responsibility education • student councils <p>In an effort to help parents deal with issues involved in parenting, parents also have access to parenting workshops, parental education television and school social workers. Principals and teachers are also exposed to classroom management, anger and stress management, and conflict resolution.</p>	MOE	<p>The Programme is designed to assist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • students, • Parents, • teaching staff • communities 	<p>Total beneficiaries of the programme for this period are 29,759. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27,004 secondary school students, • 1,365 primary school students, • 390 communities (Parents aged 25-60 years) and • 1,000 teachers between the ages of 25 - 50 years. <p>Other achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Programme conducted ten (10) workshops with teachers in Government Secondary Schools • Completed 2 cycles of Parent Education training • Hosted a symposium for principals to allow for dialogue • Circulated newsletters to schools • Monitoring and evaluation tools were updated and implemented

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Student Support Services	<p>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.</p> <p>The Programme aims to provide ongoing support for all students to be able to maximize their learning potential, do well academically, achieve to their capabilities and develop holistically.</p> <p>The Programme seeks to provide support to students through timely Academic, Personal/Social and Career Guidance, as well as counselling in both specially selected Primary and Secondary Schools. It further provides social work services for students with psychosocial and behavioural difficulties at selected primary schools.</p> <p>It also attempts to increase student success providing specialized services for students with moderate and severe educational needs as well as mainstreaming students with Special Educational needs in each Educational District. The Programme also allows for early identification, diagnosis and remediation for selected Primary schools.</p>	MOE	Students at the Primary and Secondary School level	<p>For the period Oct 2007 – March 2008, an overall total of 5,182 students benefited from the Programme, as seen below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children of Secondary school students aged 12 – 18 years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,270 Males 1,388 Females Primary school students aged 5 – 11 years <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,032 males 594 females Beneficiaries also included a total of 898 persons with disabilities. <p>Other Achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14.2% of primary students benefited from guidance, counselling and social work services for the period. 6.3% of secondary students benefited from counselling and social work services for the period. 7.9% of students in 88 selected primary schools have been screened for academic deficiencies and provided with services for special education needs. Full funding for all students in 10 registered private special schools was provided, as well as partial funding for teacher salaries and full payment of utility bills (electricity and WASA). 40% of parents of children with learning disabilities in 88 primary schools benefited from Parent Education Programmes. Establishment of the Violence and Indiscipline Broad-based Committee which has the responsibility of reviewing and making recommendations on violence and indiscipline in schools. Proposals have also been submitted to Inter American Development Bank (IADB) for the continued development of inclusive education. <p>The Programme was also selected among the finalists, in the Social Inclusion category of the Prime Minister's Innovating for Services Excellence Awards.</p>

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL	A highly-skilled, talented and knowledgeable workforce will stimulate innovation-driven growth and development.			
Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago (FETT) Membership Training	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To offer specialised training and capacity building support to SME members of the fashion industry; 2) To increase membership of the Association; 3) To facilitate SME participation in national and regional fashion events; 4) To improve access to finance and investment for the sector 	MLSMED	<p>Persons attending FETT meetings</p>	<p>Approximately 18 persons attended FETT meetings during the period October 2007 to June 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Males • 13 Females <p>After a successful showing at the Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Week, FETT has been invited to participate in the fashion segment of this year's Caribbean Gift and Craft Show in Barbados</p>
Youth Entrepreneurial Success (YES) Programme	<p>The objectives of this initiative are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) introduce small & micro business to the youth of the nation; 2) address the individual's mindset and evoke the spirit of entrepreneurship; 3) assist with the development of the rudimentary characteristics of successful entrepreneurs 	MLSMED	Youth aged 18 to 30 years	<p>During the period April to June 2008, 120 persons participated in this initiative. 90% of persons participating in YES workshops expressed the view that the training was relevant and useful to them in preparation for business start up. 80% of participants produced business plans.</p>
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 is designed to ensure that all qualified citizens of Trinidad and Tobago have the opportunity to access quality tertiary level education by making it affordable. All students benefiting from the programme are expected to provide a period of national service linked to the value of the grant. This approach contributes to the development of human capital, but also supports economic development and promotes social equity.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The Programme provides funding for 100% of tuition fees for undergraduate level programmes and 50% funding for postgraduate level programmes at pre-approved private and public Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs).</p>	<p>At the end of fiscal 2007, 66,086 persons benefited from the programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24,840 Males • 41,246 Females <p>This trend is expected to continue for 2008.</p> <p>For the period Oct 2007 -March 2008, a total of 32,168 persons benefited from the programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12,790 Males • 19,378 Females <p>In February 2008, a GATE Clearance Letter was introduced to ensure that beneficiaries complete their programme of study and reduce the waste of financial resources.</p>

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP)	<p>The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) was established in October 2006 with the aim to provide financial assistance to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing tertiary education and thereby increase the national participatory rate in tertiary education to 60% by 2015.</p> <p>The programme is available to part-time or full-time, employed or unemployed students and offers them a low interest loan facility accessible at local commercial banking institutions. The programme covers tertiary expenses such as tuition, accommodation, airfare/transportation costs and books.</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 program in Trinidad and Tobago or within CARICOM.</p>	<p>For the period, October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 1,349 persons received financial assistance under the Higher Education Loan Programme, of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 407 Male 942 Female <p>In fiscal 2008, the Programme sought to increase the number of beneficiaries and value of loans disbursed by 25% to 3,160 and \$51,336,000.00.</p> <p>In fiscal 2007, a total of 2,527 persons accessed and secured loans under the programme.</p>
Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (HYPE)	<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>	MSTTE	<p>Young persons between the ages of 17 - 25 years.</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008, 1,031 individuals benefited from the programme, of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 783 were males, 245 were females and 3 were inmates from the Youth Training Centre (YTC). <p>The programme is well on its way to achieving an increase in admissions / registration to approximately 1,300. In fiscal 2007, a total of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 609 persons benefited from the programme, 375 males and 234 females <p>Other Achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For this period, the programme was able to achieve an enrolment of 1,031 trainees and 40% were able to secure employment. Under the programme, a Guidance and Counselling Unit was also established and the Job Placement Unit was expanded as employers continue to seek graduates from HYPE training. New Centres were opened in Pleasantville and Moruga. <p>The continued development of the Programme also led to the following changes: the duration of the programme was increased to deepen the competency of the graduates and work based skills were added to the programme to ensure that the graduates are work ready. These skills are necessary for the workplace, but do not necessarily relate to technical skills (e.g. Time Management, Critical thinking).</p>

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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 to in order to facilitate employment options for trainees. To fill gaps in industry with respect to specific skill shortages. 	MSTTE	<p>Persons interested in technical/ technological skills training for a career in the energy and industrial sector.</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 3,351 persons benefited.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,053 men benefited from the Programme, 1,558 in the area of skills training 1,495 in the area of computer literacy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 298 women participated in the Programme 107 in skills training 191 in computer literacy. <p>As compared with fiscal 2007, beneficiaries of the Programme in craft training were 1,358 males and 72 females. For the same period, NESC Computer Literacy beneficiaries amounted to 2,443 males and 3,636 females.</p> <p>Other Achievements for fiscal 2008 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technician and Heavy Equipment Technician Apprenticeship Programmes in the final quarter of 2007. Attained membership in American Welding Society (AWS) and National Center for Construction and Educators and Research (NCCER) in Gainsville, Florida. Development of an Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Programme.
National Skills Development Programme (NSDP)	<p>The skills training Programme focuses on developing the manpower base required for plant construction. The programme is delivered in six month cycles and includes welding, pipefitting/fabrication, industrial maintenance, instrument fitting and construction electrical installation.</p>	MSTTE		<p>For fiscal 2008, the programme sought to train over 1,100 persons. This would represent an increase in the number of beneficiaries by approximately 150 from fiscal 2007.</p> <p>For the fiscal year 2007, 890 persons benefited from the programme, 850 males and 40 females.</p> <p>For both NSDP/HYPE a host of new programmes were to be introduced in 2008. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A journeyman construction programme for approximately 45 trainees. A journeyman joinery programme for approximately 75 trainees. A journeyman Mechatronics Programme for approximately 30 trainees.

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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 18-35 with work experience in developing the necessary skills and attitudes for their entry or re-entry into the world of work.</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 4,401 persons benefited from the Programme, of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,865 were Male • 2,536 were Female <p>This represented a 25% increase over the corresponding period for 2007, which also represented a 10% increase in the projected target. In fiscal 2007, 2,622 males and 7,901 females participated in the Programme.</p> <p>During fiscal 2008, the Programme hopes to achieve a target of 11,500 trainees.</p> <p>Other Achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to quality standards in training and the provision of Life Skills Training to 60% of the trainees. • The programme also attempted to register 10% of their trainees for TTNVQ Level 1 training and certification. • The establishment of a career advisory service for graduates of the programme to assist them in obtaining employment. <p>Career workshops were also implemented to consolidate employment preparedness, and career days were designed to introduce graduating trainees to potential employers.</p> <p>The Programme was also able to gain Cabinet approval to raise the rate of reimbursement to private sector training providers to 50% across the board, and to increase the interest of that sector in the Programme and enable the achievement of the Programme's target of 40% placement of trainees in the private sector.</p>

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)	<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 business start ups annually by graduates. Provide training for “at risk,” socially displaced youth. 	MSTTE	<p>The programme offers training to persons 15 years and over who are out of school and unemployed.</p> <p>The programme offers training to persons 15 years and over who are out of school and unemployed</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 5,624 persons received training under the YTEPP Programme.</p> <p>In terms of centre based training for the period June 2007 to December 2007, a total of 3,137 persons benefited, 1,214 males and 1,923 females.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the welding/fabricating project there were 81 beneficiaries: 71 males and 10 females. 640 persons in communities benefited, this represented a breakdown of 124 males and 516 females; Specialized training was also provided for clients, such as ministries and entrepreneurs. A total of 1,694 persons were trained, of these 223 were males and 1,461 females; and School-based programmes. This programme included participation of 52 males and 20 females. <p>Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95 business start ups due to the provision of specialized micro entrepreneurship training 335 individuals were provided with specialized computer training to support Government's Fast Forward initiative. The Programme also provided training for “at risk,” socially displaced youth at the Community and Centre Based Training in Diego Martin, Maloney, Belmont, Malick, Chaguanas, Youth Training Centre, Morvant and Curepe The completion of an employers' survey and tutor evaluations, the conduct of a labour market and tracer study of the graduates and various feasibility studies were undertaken. In fiscal 2008, the Programme also sought to introduce a programme for Extrusion Operators in association with the Printing and Packaging Industry Council of Trinidad and Tobago, to development of Strategic Business units to give trainees opportunities to operate businesses and also to introduce level II programmes in beauty culture, culinary arts and graphic design.

PILLAR 1: DEVELOPING INNOVATIVE PEOPLE

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL	The richness of our diverse culture will serve as a powerful engine to inspire innovation and creativity.			
Export Centres Company Limited	The Export Centres Company Limited aims to promote employment through the revitalization of the craft industry.	MCDCGA	The Export Centres provides a marketable opportunity for skilled and semi-skilled persons and also targets the unemployed, uneducated, female heads of household from low income communities	<p>During this fiscal 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 119 single female heads of households participated, with approximately 60% of these individuals having registered their business and having already started or are about to start their own businesses. • 174 artisans participated in a workshop designed to develop their latent skills. • A Pilot Craft Programme for 60 School Entry Assessment (SEA) students from the Couva AC Primary School was conducted with the aim of developing their untapped craft skills.
The Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition and Exhibition	This programme aims to promote the development, enhancement and preservation of the nation's diverse and indigenous culture.	MCDCGA	Communities, NGOs, Small Business Entrepreneurs and Community Leaders	During Fiscal 2008, 3,840 persons participated in the competition.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

GOALS ADDRESSED UNDER PILLAR 2

- **The foundation of Trinidad and Tobago will be strong families and strong communities.**
- **Poverty will be significantly reduced.**
- **All citizens will have access to adequate and affordable housing.**
- **All citizens will be empowered to lead long, healthy lifestyles and have adequate access to an efficient health care delivery system.**
- **The HIV / AIDS Epidemic will be contained and care will be provided for those infected and affected.**
- **All citizens will have access to and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with our ‘Sport for All’ philosophy.**

A caring society is the landmark of a developed nation as it signals to the world that such a nation understands the value of every human being. It is an important philosophical foundation for true and sustained development.

The various Ministries that are conducting programmes which impact upon this Pillar indicate the importance

placed, and rightly so, on developing a society that takes care of its own: a society that actively seeks to not only address the economic issues which will facilitate sustained growth and development, but the social ills which affect particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged. A society that boasts of citizens of all ages who are leading healthy, active and meaningful lives within a working social support network; a society that can boast of social inclusion of vulnerable and excluded groups. Although no less than eleven (11) Ministries have developed strategies to achieve the goals of this pillar, the Ministries of Social Development, Health, Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs, as well as Sport & Youth Affairs are key champion agencies, leading the pursuit towards “social utopia” as it were, as they strive to strengthen families, the basic social unit of society, reduce social risk and vulnerability, the impact and prevalence of poverty and promote healthy, wholesome living.

The programmes highlighted below give an indication of the many different approaches that are being taken to ensure that citizens are given the opportunity, and encouraged, to create a society of caring individuals who understand and function in a manner which demonstrates the old adage that “we are our brothers’ keeper”.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL	The foundation of Trinidad and Tobago will be strong families and strong communities.			
Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme (CERP)	This programme seeks to strengthen community life and community institutions through the implementation of programmes to provide communities with water services, electricity and multi-purpose social and recreational amenities.	MCDCGA	Communities would be selected for attention on the basis of conventional poverty indicators and visible signs of physical neglect.	During fiscal 2008 CERP was implemented by the Sea Lots Action Committee targeting 45-50 persons from 10 female-headed households to benefit from a food security project. The Sea Lots Village Council also implemented CERP with 25 direct beneficiaries through training and 125 indirect beneficiaries. In John-John, 1,000 persons benefited from the basketball court and outdoor Community Recreational Facility.
Construction of Community Centres	This Programme, which is at the heart of the community development thrust, is focused on the construction of new Community Centres	MCDCGA	Communities	During fiscal 2008, NIPDEC began constructing Five (5) Community Centres in Beetham Gardens, Pelican Extension (Morvant), Maracas Bay, Thick Village and Preysal.
Defining Masculine Excellence Programme	This programme conducts training programmes that equips males primarily from schools, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs with the knowledge and skills to improve their social relationships.	MCDCGA	Men/Boys: Males in Parent/Teachers associations, CBOs, NGOs, Religious Organisations and the T&T Defence Force	During the 2008 fiscal period 120 men graduated from this programme. The targeted number of beneficiaries for fiscal 2008/2009 is 240 males together with the conduct of 30 street programmes.
Gender Sensitization Programmes	The Gender Affairs Division under the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs conducts a series of gender sensitization programmes.	MCDCGA		During the period October 2007 to June 2008, the following programmes were in operation- Gender Training Sensitivity Programmes for Specific Agencies; Distinguished Lecture Series (addressed- Popular Culture and HIV/AIDS; Financing for Gender Equity; Gender Based Violence; and gender and Health); Conferences; Seminars and Public Education.
Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP)	This programme sensitizes young adults to the ageing process and prepares them, through training and field visitation, to develop practical skills in geriatric care.	MCDCGA	The programme targets young persons aged 17-25 years	During the period October 2007 to June 2008, 742 persons were trained under the programme: • 26 male • 616 female In the practicum component, older persons over 65 years were the beneficiaries, 1,635 older persons, comprising 100 males and 1,535 females benefited. GAPP intends to introduce a one year internship to level II achievers.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
National Organisational Mentoring Programme (NOMP)	This programme is a new initiative under the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs. NOMP promotes a mentoring relationship between skilled professionals and community organizations.	MCDCGA	Organizations will be provided with technical assistance to deal with project implementation and organizational development issues.	Approximately five organisations have benefited from matches with mentors as part of a pilot of the programme. Achievements for this fiscal include the planning and design of the programme, advertising and marketing, launch of the programme and the conduct of a stakeholder conference. The plans for fiscal 2009 are 30 organisations benefiting from matches with mentors.
Refurbishment of Community Centres	This programme aims to refurbish and modernize community centres.	MCDCGA	Communities where centres are in need of refurbishment	Refurbishment work was undertaken during fiscal 2008 in the following Community Centres: La Romaine, Bamboo Duncan, Basseterre, Freeport St. Mary's, Brooklyn and San Raphael.
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 11-16 in difficult circumstances; Students identified by their schools as most likely to benefit from the program; Young persons identified by community organizations and the community police; Retirees.	The following provides a breakdown of the number of persons that have benefited from this programme. During the period October 2007-June 2008: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 males, • 121 females, • 23 school drop outs and • 16 adults <p>Achievements have also reflected that 95% of participants have shown great improvement in their academics, 92% have shown improvement in their performance at school, and 95% have reported a very good relationship with facilitators/mentors.</p>
Financial Aid to Necessitous Patients	The objectives of this programme are: 1) To bring substantial relief to eligible, necessitous citizens with medical issues, where the provision of treatment adds to the overall rehabilitation of the individual. 2) 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	2,028 persons were assessed as eligible for the programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 520 Youth • 569 Men/Boys • 613 Women • 95 Children • 231 Older persons

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	The NSDP was established to bring relief to deprived communities by providing/ upgrading basic amenities, particularly 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.	MPU	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>Achievements for Oct 2007 – June 2008 included: Electrification: 263 electrification projects and 761 house wiring projects have been completed.</p> <p>Water: WASA utilizing both in-house and contracted labour completed approximately 118 pipeline projects, installing 99.42km of pipeline.</p> <p>Currently 155 pipeline projects are in progress – in Laventille West, Toco, Carmichael Village Arima, Siparia, Tabaquite, and Chaguanas. 9 wells have been completed and work is in progress on the construction of 10 new wells in Mamoral, Tacarigua, Lopinot, Plum Mitan, Sangre Grande, and Lower Santa Cruz; Scott, Road, Barrackpore and Biche and Hermitage in Tobago.</p>
Adoption of Children	<p>The Adoption Unit is based within the Social Welfare Division and is governed by the following objectives:</p> <p>To meet all physical needs of children in care</p> <p>To provide an efficient service to all clients of the Unit</p> <p>To perform casework investigations for local and international agencies on children and family issues.</p>	MSD	Men, Women, Children	<p>Within the last fiscal there were very few children being offered for adoption. The Unit has however conducted radio interviews and outreach programmes in an effort to educate the public on this option. In fiscal 2008, 11 children, 5 girls and 6 boys and 9 adult males and 10 adult females were able to benefit from the services provided by the Adoption unit.</p>

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Community Mediation Programme	The following initiatives under the Community Mediation Programme were undertaken in fiscal 2008:	MSD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Empowerment Programme 	This project was an integral part of the Community Mediation Services Division's overall approach to positively impact the negative responses to conflict through training in life coping skills and the provision of for a for constructive and peaceful resolution.	MSD	Communities	<p>Twenty seven (27) training programmes were executed in communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago. They comprised the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nine (9) programmes in Anger Management for Parents, Adolescents and Teens (251 persons); Nine (9) programmes in Building Trust and Managing Conflict in Families and Communities (248 persons); Nine (9) programmes in Leadership Skills Development (202 persons). <p>Overall 90-95% of the classes were female. 567 certificates were distributed at the end of training</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Community Mediation Newsletter The Middle Ground 	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create awareness of Community Mediation, the services offered and its benefits To keep the public abreast of the activities of the division To build an understanding of the concept of the benefits of mediation 	MSD	Government agencies, Police Stations, Libraries, Schools and Civil Society organizations	As at June 2008 1,000 copies as well as 50 Braille copies of the newsletter have been produced and distributed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mediation's Storytelling Caravan 	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize people of the various strategies used to manage conflict To help young people to 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 relates 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>This programme was launched on the 23rd of May 2008 and is still in progress.</p> <p>A competition was held in fiscal 2008 for artistic representation of the concept of mediation. A number of submissions were received for the contest.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of Mediation Centre in St. Barbs 		MSD	Community of St. Barbs and Environs	This Centre was launched on Tuesday 17th of June, 2008 to provide mediation services to the people of St. Barbs and environs.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parental Support Groups 	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a mechanism to enhance the capacity of parents to better manage difficult child relations To improve familial relations <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 these issues and the management of the group. It is envisaged that these groups will eventually become self sustaining and will receive technical support from the Mediation Services Division as required.</p>	MSD	Parents and children	In fiscal 2008, four (4) parenting support groups were in operation in Cunupia/Couva, Port of Spain San Juan and environs, Point Fortin and environs and Maloney. Membership ranges between 12 and 15.
Community Service Orders	<p>Guided by the 1998 Community Service Orders Act, the Probation Services Division has provided an alternative to incarceration for primarily first time criminal offenders.</p> <p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide offenders with an opportunity to repay their debt to society To reduce recidivism 	MSD	Criminal Offenders (primarily first-time)	For the fiscal period under review, 414 male persons benefited from this service.
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 manslaughter, murder, 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 or guardian of an infant of a deceased victim, the person with whom a mentally ill dependant resides and/or the person responsible for the care and maintenance of the victim are eligible for compensation.	Approximately \$108,000 was recommended for disbursement to 7 applicants in fiscal 2008.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Disability Affairs Unit	The following initiatives were undertaken in fiscal 2008:	MSD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access T&T- A guide to Recreational Services and Facilities for Persons with Disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective #1: To collect information and pictures of accessible recreational places in Trinidad and Tobago • Objective #2: To design and print the book in an attractive format • Objective #3: To distribute the book to all relevant stakeholders. • Objective #4: To increase public awareness regarding accessible places of recreation for persons with disabilities 	MSD	Persons of all ages living with disabilities and their families	A Draft Guide was developed in fiscal 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Information Desk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective #1: To improve access to products and services available to persons with disabilities in Trinidad and Tobago • Objective #2: To raise public awareness about the Disability Information Desk and the services it provides • Objective #3: To increase the networking and sharing of information between the Disability Affairs Unit and the NGOs, Government and public at large. 	MSD	Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 38% of the NGOs submitted information on the services they provide • IT developed a data base to enter information from the various Ministries and NGOs on the services they provide.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of National News in Sign Language on Gayelle Television 	In collaboration with Gayelle TV The Channel this initiative seeks to allow the deaf community to access the national news (first hand) in their spoken language	MSD	Deaf/Hearing Impaired Persons, National Public	National news was interpreted in Sign Language for the period April-July 2008
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Workshops 	To commence short term implementation of the Policy, a series of focused workshops were proposed to sensitize, 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	Four workshops were completed within the stipulated time frame on the following topics: Access to Information and Communication, Legislation, Education and Employment, and Recreation, Culture and Sport and Hospitality

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Awareness Campaign 	<p>Overall Objectives of the Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective #1: To disseminate copies of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities to implementing agencies Objective #2: To produce and deliver print and electronic messages for the national public pertaining to the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities 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 	MSD	General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of all implementing agencies have received copies of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities in previous periods 100% completion of the production of radio ads and 80% completion of the production of TV ads 100% completion of the publication of newspaper articles. Quarterly newsletter published and circulated to various NGOs, Ministries and other interested persons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standardization of Trinidad and Tobago Signs 	<p>This project is done in collaboration with a Touch of Christ, Silent Voices, Deaf Alert Learning Centre, Agape Deaf Centre, Deaf Pioneers, Cascade School for the Deaf, Student Support Services Division, Ministry of Education, Tobago House of Assembly, Tobago School for the Deaf, Language and Speech Impaired, Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing-Impaired.</p> <p>The primary objective is to empower the deaf community by documenting the local equivalent Trinidad and Tobago Signs to American language.</p>	MSD	Deaf/Hearing Impaired Persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27% (192 out of 700 words) of local signs documented for the period April to June 2008
DNA and Psychological Testing	<p>The primary objectives for the provision of this facility is as follows:</p> <p>To enhance domestic relationships/ arrangements</p> <p>Opening and enhancing communication channels between parents</p> <p>Finding both legal and social solutions to address family crises</p>	MSD	Families	<p>Determining paternity has become necessary in some court cases, as a result 119 sessions of DNA testing conducted by Occupational Health Solutions, was funded by Probation Services.</p> <p>This mechanism has assisted the Court in making appropriate decisions, provided Probation Officers with greater latitude to find/implement solutions and ruled out paternity.</p>

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
National Family Services		MSD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Life Management Workshops 	<p>These workshops are broken down into sub-programmes which are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting, Support for Parents and Caregivers (0-3 years) and Training for Males. <p>Topics include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Concepts, Issues Impacting on Parental Effectiveness, Definition of a Parent/Roles and Responsibilities of a parent, Family Goals and Aspirations, Communications on Conflict Resolution, Discipline in the family, Budgeting, Consumerism and Family Nutrition, Stress and Parenting and The Family. 	MSD	<p>Parents, caregivers and teenaged mothers</p>	<p>Achievements were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 males and 69 females completed the Parenting workshops, 16 males and 80 females attended the Support for Parents and Caregivers Workshops and 25 men attended Training for Males.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Family Month 	<p>In recognition of the United Nations International Day of the Family, the National Family Services Division of the Ministry of Social Development embarked on a series of activities that spanned a month.</p>	MSD	General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three community fairs were conducted in Arima, San Fernando and Port of Spain. A jingle competition was also held for which Units were distributed to 3 winners (all male) from different age groups. One jingle was selected to receive airtime. NGOs were also invited to conduct workshops on this years theme and sub theme, 14 of them were awarded grants to carry out their activities
International Day for Older Persons	<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 2007: "Addressing the challenges and opportunities of Ageing-Empowering 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 United Nations' International Day for Older Persons, the Division of Ageing of the Ministry of Social Development hosted an Amateur Talent Show for persons. Beneficiaries were 2,000 persons in total, with a breakdown of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 males 1,500 females.

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National Plan of Action (NPA) and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)- Education and Promotion Initiative	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the NPA and CRC and Trinidad and Tobago's commitments under 'A World Fit for Children', and • To sensitise stakeholders to the key priorities for children over the period 2002-2010 and the strategies devised to treat with identifies priorities. 	MSD	General Public	<p>Six public service announcements were aired to promote the National Plan of Action and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. These announcements were on average 5 minutes in duration and targeted the general public including children, professionals and other persons engaged in projects and activities for the benefit of children.</p> <p>Additionally, materials such as calendars and compact discs were produced to support overall dissemination of information to the general public. The 3,000 calendars showcased artwork done by children.</p>
Piparo Empowerment Centre	<p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce Substance Abuse in the Population • To reduce the number of socially displaced persons • To reduce the incidence of Poverty in society. 	MSD	The Piparo Empowerment Centre utilizes the Therapeutic Community approach to rehabilitate male substance abusers over the age of 18.	<p>Within 2008, 144 persons have benefited from the programme. Of these:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 have successfully graduated, • 1 resident completed the M.U.S.T Programme. <p>During this time, the centre also established an efficient resident database, which was recommended following a review of the programme in fiscal 2008</p>
Public Forum 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 Forums were conducted for persons ages 60 and over	Four Fora were conducted and approximately 1,000 persons were targeted.

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Remedial Therapy Programme	<p>The Remedial Therapy Programme is another service provided by the Probation Services Division to treat with the incidence of crime among youth. This programme seeks to reduce recidivism among youth by engaging probationers and their families in pro-active dialogue.</p> <p>Primary Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building self esteem to restore confidence in Youth • Preventing or reducing the risk of recidivism • Bridging the gap between youth and parent • Motivate youth to aspire and achieve 	MSD	Youth, probationers and their parents, problem children	Approximately 120 youths have participated in the programme within fiscal 2008 and have been able to contribute towards their family and society. Consequently, parents have also developed confidence in their children.
VISION 2020 GOAL	Poverty will be significantly reduced.			
Community Development Fund (CDF)	The Community Development Fund (CDF) continues to act as a bridging mechanism for tackling poverty and assisting with the delivery of services to the poor and vulnerable in partnership with NGOs, CBOs and other community organizations.	MCDCGA	The main beneficiaries from the CDF are individuals in various communities, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Private Organizations	<p>As at June 30th 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 small one off grants were disbursed • 10 projects were implemented for poverty alleviation • The Pan Technology Programme was completed • Leadership Training commenced • The National Organizational Mentoring Programme was implemented
Community Education (Skills Training) Programme	This programme provides training in a variety of marketable skills geared towards training persons for home-based production of goods and services and employment generation.	MCDCGA	The beneficiaries include low income families, vulnerable persons and individuals 'at-risk' in our society with the primary focus on unskilled, unemployed and /or underemployed persons.	<p>From October 2007- June 2008, 7,492 persons benefited through 371 courses being implemented in 8 counties throughout Trinidad:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,104 Males • 6,388 Females

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Non-Traditional Skills Training Programme	This programme is a critical training programme which provides technical and vocational education and training to low income women. The programme provides a total of 320 hours of training on a six month part time basis and comprises three components: training, job placement and program promotion. The focus of the training is in the areas of Domestic Appliance Repair and Maintenance, Small Engine Repair and Bricklaying/Tiling, Upholstery.	MCDCGA	Women/Girls: Unemployed and underemployed women or low income females between 18 - 50 with little or no qualifications or skills. Applicants must not possess more than 4 CXC O'level subjects to qualify for this Programme. Men 14 years and over have now benefited from the Non-traditional Skills Training for Men with the acquisition of cooking and home management skills.	Approximately 400 women have successfully completed the programme during fiscal 2008. The participants from this programme, including the men, have reported that there has been an increased bonding between their family members and they have also found a place to discuss issues.
Women in Harmony	The aim of this programme is to equip participants with a marketable skill which can be utilized to enhance their economic choices and livelihood options and to enhance participants' capacity to cope with the challenges of their particular circumstances via exposure to modules on self-development and lifestyle.	MCDCGA	Focus is placed on the advancement of low income women with limited or no skills, between the ages of 26-45 years	Achievements for fiscal 2008 include 609 graduates. Further details are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women in the agriculture/landscaping programmes have started their own business • Some women in the elderly care programme have secured employment at Homes for the Elderly • Counselling has also been provided for participants who are victims of domestic violence and/or suicidal.

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School Nutrition Programme	<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • The improvement of the nutritional status of the underprivileged child thereby enhancing the child's ability to learn. • The stimulation of the agricultural sector by utilizing local produce wherever possible in the meal plan • The evaluation of the impact of the programme on its recipients. 	MOE		<p>For the period October 2007 – March 2008, beneficiaries included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary school aged students (11-18 years) who received 13,355 breakfasts and 25,657 lunches; • Primary school aged children (5 – 11 years) who received 37,060 breakfasts and 67,072 lunches, • Preschoolers (3 – 5 years) who received 684 breakfasts and 7,492 lunches. <p>An overall total of 51,099 Breakfasts and 100,221 lunches distributed to schools in Trinidad.</p> <p>In terms of the Programme meeting its objectives, the National Schools Dietary Services Limited (NSDSL) was able to complete timely planning and a nutritional analysis of menus. This included constant evaluation of the menus based on seasonality and availability of local fruits and vegetables taking into consideration the cost restraints and regular routine visits to the schools by field officers to assess meal acceptance. This was carried out through the conduct of formal and informal interviews with teachers and students.</p>

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Textbook Rental/Loan Programme for Primary and Secondary Schools	<p>The Programme ensures that the nation's children, from primary schools to form 6 of secondary schools, are able to easily access and afford the educational materials necessary for them to achieve competencies in the core curriculum areas of primary and secondary level education.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Programme is to provide high quality education materials to support and enhance the teaching/learning process.</p> <p>The Programme also makes a significant contribution to the alleviation of poverty as it strives to achieve equity in the provision of learning resource materials, educational opportunities and equal access to quality education.</p>	MOE	<p>Primary and secondary schools</p> <p>Primary and secondary schools</p>	<p>In Sept 2007, the Textbook Rental Programme replaced the Form 6 Book Grant. Students entering Form 6 have granted five (5) textbooks under the Programme.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education also continues to provide CAPE resources to the students, in the form of Past Papers, Syllabi and Study Guides.</p> <p>Students have the opportunity of retaining these resources until the end of Upper 6 and return the books to the school at the successful completion of their studies. This new aspect of the programme represents a significant increase in the assistance previously provided to students and parents.</p> <p>The Programme was able to enhance the quality of education provided in schools, facilitate effective teaching/learning and improve the efficiency of the unit.</p>
School Transportation System	This programme aims to provide relief for students who experience travelling hardships through the use of Public Transport Service Corporation (PTSC) buses and maxi-taxi services.	MOE	Disadvantaged students	<p>In fiscal 2008, 36,500 students benefitted from the provision of the daily transportation service to school.</p> <p>This service had a positive impact on students' punctuality and attendance. Students are able to able to commute to school and back home with relative ease.</p>

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	The Civilian Conservation Corps, operated through the Ministry of National Security offers induction training – life skills development and on the job training	MINS	Young adults between the ages of 18-25 years who are unemployed or unemployable	<p>During the period October 2007 to March 2008:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 additional services, in the form of agriculture and conservation activities and sporting and cultural activities were also offered • In all, 1,287 persons benefited from this programme, comprising 498 or 39% males and 789 or 61% females <p>There was an increase in the number of participants showing an improved level of self-esteem over last year, moving from eighty percent of trainees to ninety seven percent this year. Ninety-four percent of participants successfully completed their skills training.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conduct of agricultural projects in 80% of CCC regions; • The establishment of a CCC Alumni Association; • Participation in the Hair and Beauty Trade Show in 2007 and; • The establishment of the Building Entrepreneurial Skill Training Programme. • Assistance was also given to schools, community groups and NGOs.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship & Reorientation Training (MYPART) and Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	<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>	MNS	<p>The MILAT/MYPART programme targets young adults and socially marginalized dropouts from school between the ages of 16 to 25.</p>	<p>During the period under review,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98 young men benefited from the programme - with 2 of these being committed to the programme by the Court <p>Major constraints encountered during the period were transportation for the cadets, completion of permanent accommodation; hiring of teachers for the programme; payment of a stipend to the cadets; and hiring of residential counselors for the Programme.</p>
Police Youth Clubs				
• Cunupia Police Youth Club	Overall objectives of the Club include: assisting club members academically, enhancing the learning skills of members, assisting with discipline and helping members to express inner feelings.	MNS	Youth between the ages of 7 to 16	Overall, 15 young men between the ages of 10 to 16 were trained in martial arts, 12 boys between the ages of 7 - 14 participated in dance and 12 girls aged 7 - 14 participated in drama. Listed among their achievements were the success of members in written examinations and the capturing of gold and silver medals at international competitions.
• 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	40 young persons benefited from lectures given by the Club - (15 males and 10 females aged 9 - 18 and 15 males aged 6 - 15.) In the field of athletics, 10 girls benefited. The youth were taught a variety of craft and there was an evening dedicated to displaying the work created
• 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	273 participants from 21 communities in Tobago participated in the initiative. The Club saw a reduction in crime during the period and camaraderie amongst community supporters was bolstered by incentives for team/ community support. Cash prizes were provided for winning teams.
• The Guapo Police Youth Club	Objectives of the Club include: helping members develop their football and cricketing skills; providing a positive alternative to youth crimes; assisting members to become outstanding sportsmen and women; and representing the club at National level	MNS	Youth, Men, Women	105 persons (60 male and 45 female) between the ages of 12 - 25 participated in football; 60 persons (male only) between the ages of 10 - 25 participated in cricket; 45 persons (female) participated in athletics

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Beetham Police Youth Club 	<p>The main objectives of the Club are as follows: developing the skills of the young persons; providing the children with a sense of discipline; providing children with positive outlets to express themselves and empowering members to become productive members of society</p>	MNS	Children, Young persons	<p>During the period June 2007 to March 2008, 45 children and youth (20 male and 25 female) aged 5 – 25 took part in the club's activities which included classes on etiquette that sought to teach discipline to the participants; participation in introductory music and computer literacy classes each weekend; exposure to anger management classes conducted by practicing psychologists and social workers; and participation in the lecture series, "The Law and You".</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. James Police Youth Club 	<p>The main objectives of this Club include: empowerment, sport, developing an information base and training</p>	MNS	Adults	<p>One hundred and twelve (112) youth (77 male and 35 female) aged 5 – 25 benefited from the Club's activities during the period. Fifteen (15) male probationers aged 15 – 25 were participants in community service programmes carried out by the Club. Forty-two (42) children (12 male and 30 female) aged 5 – 11 were part of the Club's activities and 40 adults (8 male and 32 female) were members of the Club's Parent Council.</p>
Hardship Relief Programme	<p>The Hardship Relief Programme is executed by the Ministry of Public Utilities, in collaboration with the Water and Sewage Authority (WASA) and is designed to provide relief by way of a rebate on water rates to vulnerable persons.</p> <p>The main objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide financial relief on water rates for recipients of old age pension and the public assistance and disability grants. Enhance the real income of beneficiaries of the programme 	MPU	<p>Recipients of Old Age Pension, Public Assistance and Disability Grants who own one residential property.</p>	<p>In fiscal 2007 the number of beneficiaries of the Hardship Relief Programme was 10, 463 persons. This has increased to 10, 623 as at end June 2008 with the addition of 160 new beneficiaries to the programme for the year and 49 new beneficiaries for the period April to June 2008.</p>

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Emergency Cases Fund for Probationers	Primary objectives of this programme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping less fortunate probationers for school • Creating stable families by meeting part of their financial needs • Reducing recidivism by preparing probationers for employment • Reducing the level of criminal activity 	MSD	Probationers	For this period, 50 clients both male and female under the age of 18 and their siblings were assisted.
European Union Poverty Reduction Programme	This programme seeks to contribute to the overall reduction of poverty in Trinidad and Tobago and aims to achieve the following outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The improvement of the delivery of poverty reduction services • Strengthening of the institutional framework for poverty reduction • The strengthening of the information system on poverty and poverty reduction 	MSD	Persons who are unemployed, women, youth, single mothers and voluntary community based organisations	<p>In fiscal 2008 approximately 10,777 persons from various NGOs and communities have benefited from the micro grants offered by the programme and 277 projects were approved. In terms of the beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,879 were males • 5,587 were females <p>Of a targeted 30 Community Outreaches, 20 were conducted for fiscal 2008 with over 75 groups participating.</p> <p>Civil society networks also underwent training in Disaster Preparedness and Managements and the programme website is currently operational.</p> <p>8 additional persons out of a targeted 10 were recruited to work within the Regional Human and Social Development Councils as part of the decentralized approach.</p>
Micro-Enterprise Training and Development Grant (MEG)	This Grant seeks to assist needy clients of the respective Divisions of the Ministry of Social Development who are capable and willing to undertake a small business venture or engage in 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	65 Grants were issued in Fiscal 2008
Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility	The Programme is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative which equips CBOs to actively engage in promoting sustainable livelihoods among the poor through the provision of micro loans and to support micro entrepreneurs.	MSD	Communities, CBOs, unemployed persons and those in receipt of Public Assistance	37 Loans were disbursed in Fiscal 2008

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Social Assistance Grants under the Social Welfare Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Assistance This programme seeks to improve the quality of life of the poor in Trinidad and Tobago, by supporting those who are unable to support themselves due to illness or injury, or for those necessitous children whose fathers have died, deserted or hospitalised 	MSD	The unemployed, persons unable to work, or who have little means of financially supporting themselves and guardians of necessitous children.	In fiscal 2008 approximately TT\$165.2 million was distributed to over 20,000 households per month. The total recipients for the fiscal year were 203,917
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Citizens' Grant The Senior Citizen's Grant provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 and over whose income does not exceed \$1000 a month. 		Persons 65 years and over whose income does not exceed \$30,000.00 per annum and who have been resident in Trinidad and Tobago for at least 20 years (for an aggregate period of less than 5 years spent abroad)	Approximately 70,000 recipients received \$585.1 million dollars in grants within fiscal 2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disability Assistance Grant The Disability Assistance Grant is another programme managed by the Social Welfare Division. \$1,100.00 is allocated to applicants who are deemed by a government medical practitioner to be unfit to work due to a physical disability. 	MSD	Persons 18-64 years of age who have been certified permanently disabled from earning a livelihood by a Government medical officer and whose income does not exceed \$3,600.00 per annum.	In fiscal 2008 a total of 174,088 persons received approximately \$202.7 million dollars in benefits. The grant was increased from \$800.00 to \$1,100.00.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Social Displacement Unit	The following initiatives were undertaken in fiscal 2008:	MSD		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation of a Facility for the Socially Displaced Elderly at Hernandez Place, Arima 	<p>A programme of residential care for the socially displaced over the age of 55 years, in a home-like environment where there is emphasis on living in harmony with your community. There are recreational/ social activities where residents are provided with humane care.</p>	MSD	Elderly Socially Displaced Persons	<p>Comfortable accommodation of the socially displaced elderly- sixteen (16) residents.</p> <p>Regular field trips with residents.</p> <p>Interactive healthy lifestyle programme (gardening, morning exercise, healthy eating).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street Outreach Programme 	<p>The Social Displacement Unit's Field Officers carry out regular street outreach visits to advise the socially displaced on social services available. Where necessary, referrals will be given shelters, soup kitchens, assessment centres and emergency services.</p>		Socially Displaced persons	<p>Greater relationship with the clientele.</p> <p>Better and more quality service available to the clientele. 69 persons benefitted from this programme in fiscal 2008.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a National Strategy to address the Socially Displaced 	<p>The strategy involves a mixture of both short and medium-term measures for the removal, relocation and treatment of socially displaced persons.</p>			<p>Cabinet approved a National Strategy to address the Socially Displaced in June 2008. The short-term strategy involves the removal of 60 persons from Port of Spain to assessment or care facilities. Approval was also granted for an increase in the staffing for the Social Displacement Unit</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the Socially Displaced Elderly to homes for older persons 	<p>The relocation of elderly persons to suitable homes for older persons. The accommodation fee is jointly funded by the Ministry and personal funds of the elderly person. Eg. Old Age Pension</p>		Socially Displaced persons	<p>Twenty socially displaced elderly clients were relocated to homes for the elderly, where they are receiving the quality of care required for this population. Of this number, one client was relocated to living with their family.</p> <p>With the removal of these 20 clients, there is an opportunity for the accommodation of other categories of socially displaced clients at the Assessment Centre.</p>

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Operation of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) at Riverside Plaza <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of Nursing Services and Purchase of Medical Supplies for use at Assessment Centres 	<p>A registered nurse with psychiatric training is responsible for the medical services at the Centre for Socially Displaced persons; these services include conduct of assessments, referrals to out-patient clinics and monitoring clients as regards to their general health status.</p>	MSD	Socially Displaced persons	<p>One hundred and ten (110) new clients were seen by the nurse.</p> <p>Ninety-nine (99) routine tests were done on clients to determine whether they were in active drug use.</p> <p>Medication was administered to three hundred and seventeen (317) clients.</p> <p>Twenty-eight (28) referrals were given to other medical institutions for further treatment and management.</p> <p>The Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) at Riverside Plaza was comprehensively refurbished in July 2008. The introduction of grow-boxes also served to enhance the centre and provided agricultural skills for the residents.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbishment of CSDP 				<p>As at June 2008 24,260 persons benefitted from the programme.</p> <p>In fiscal 2008, Cabinet granted approval for the implementation of the conditional component of the programme which will include developmental opportunities through training. Approval was also granted for an increase for the level of grants.</p> <p>An exercise began in fiscal 2008 with a consultant, to provide data on the current recipients of the debit card, to facilitate rationalisation.</p>
Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP) or "T&T Smart Card"	<p>This is a short-term food assistance and developmental programme intended to provide social protection by supporting the nutritional and food security of indigent and vulnerable households.</p>	MSD	Indigent and vulnerable households	

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Multi-Sector Skills Training (MuST) Programme	<p>MuST is a specialized 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>	MSTTE	<p>Persons aged 18 - 50 years who are unemployed or displaced.</p>	<p>All trainees are certified to National Occupational Standards through the Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) Framework.</p> <p>A total of 4,891 persons benefitted from the Programme in fiscal 2008.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positively Altering Life Styles (PALS) 	<p>The PALS programme has also been introduced within the MuST Programme. A Pilot of the PALS programme for MuST applicants who tested positive for drugs was started in fiscal 2007.</p> <p>The Programme aims to address problems of undesired test results arising from drug testing under the Programme. PALS offers life skills and counseling that is intended to lead to participants testing negative and returning to the MuST programme or securing a job.</p>			<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 3,264 persons have participated in the Programme.</p> <p>For fiscal 2008, the Programme sought to launch training in the agriculture sector, to attain official centres for MuST regional offices and to achieve its full complement of staffing both office staff and field officers.</p> <p>Significant achievements for the Programme included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% employment of nationals by Industry Partners after the 6 months cycle of training, an increase in the literacy levels and awareness of social responsibilities of nationals as well as successful Offsite Day Activities. A needs assessment was also conducted in the four geographical regions of Trinidad (North East, North West, Central and South) and in Tobago.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme (RITRP)	The Programme provides training to convicted inmates of the Youth Training Centre (YTC), the Golden Grove Prison (GGP), the Maximum Security Prison (MSP) and the Women's Prison (WP)	MSTTE	Convicted inmates between the ages of 18 - 50 years	<p>For fiscal 2008 the Retraining Unit anticipates the conduct of two (2) cycles of training, and institutional strengthening in order to expand the Programme. Greater emphasis also continues to be placed on building networks and assisting inmates after their release from prison.</p> <p>The programme achieved an enrolment of 97 participants in the Prison Institutions in the recently concluded Cycle 2 which ended in March 2008.</p> <p>In addition, ninety-one (91) persons graduated from the Prisons programme on May 7th 2008. For Cycle 2 in the Prisons all the courses were 100% assessed through TTNVQ.</p> <p>A number of graduates from Cycle 1 have been able to find employment since their release from Prison.</p> <p>Assessment tools applied during this period were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Client Satisfaction Surveys (ii) Report on Physical Aspects of Delivery Points (iii) An Assessment of Core Competencies of Service Providers

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
The Retraining Programme	<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, while simultaneously emphasizing the development of positive work habits and attitudes, as well as the acquisition of entrepreneurial, interpersonal and communication skills.</p>	MSTTE	<p>The Programme targets nationals of Trinidad and Tobago who need to prepare for re-entry into the job market and meet the demands of changing industry needs. This includes unemployed, displaced or retrenched individuals between the ages of 25-45 years</p>	<p>Beneficiaries for the period October 2007 to March 2008 totalled 891 persons,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 308 Males • 583 Females <p>The main services offered to beneficiaries during this period were Technical/Vocational Skills Training, life Skills Training, Literacy and Professional Development of the Trainers.</p> <p>Fiscal 2008 also brought new plans for the programme. These included</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hosting of 2 cycles of training in Trinidad and 2 cycles in Tobago • Enrolment of 711 trainees in Trinidad for Cycle 17 which ends in August 2008 and 182 trainees in Tobago for Cycle 16, which ended in May 2008 • 87.5% of courses for Cycle 17 in Trinidad were assessed through the TTNVQ and 77% of courses for Cycle 16 in Tobago were assessed through the TTNVQ. <p>The following assessment tools were also applied in the Programme during this period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Client Satisfaction Surveys (ii) Report on Physical Aspects of Delivery Points (iii) An Assessment of Core Competencies of Service Providers

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Unemployment Relief Programme	<p>The Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) has as its objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the provision of temporary unemployment relief, (2) the upgrade of physical infrastructure in 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	<p>Unemployed citizens of Trinidad and Tobago with a valid ID card. The Women's programme targets single parents/guardians of households.</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to June 2008 a total of 27,273 persons 18-65 years of age have received temporary employment through the programme.</p> <p>This is 64% of the targeted amount of 42,000 and is even less than the number of persons obtaining employment for the corresponding period last year, which was 37,337.</p> <p>On average, 15,314 unemployed citizens have received fortnightly employment.</p> <p>Other achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all, 91 construction jobs have been completed, which is slightly more than the 84 completed projects as at June 2007. • In terms of training, 2,000 persons have been trained by the programme, and 176 persons have been placed into training programmes of other Ministries and agencies. • A major achievement for the period has been the implementation of the Debit Card Payment System for daily paid workers. This became fully operational in October 2007 and has resulted in a more efficient payment system. • In addition, there has been some expansion of the Agricultural Programme pilot project. The URP has also implemented stronger strategies to place the 18-25 year olds who were displaced from the programme during the year into more sustainable training opportunities

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL	All citizens will have access to adequate and affordable housing.			
Home Improvement Grant	This Grant is geared towards improving the living conditions and quality of life of individuals whose houses are in dire need of repairs and require some measure of assistance to effect such repairs or, persons who are desirous of upgrading, expanding and/or improving their homes in the face of the changing economic environment .	MOPHE	Persons/Households Living in Poverty	<p>During the current fiscal year Cabinet agreed to an increase in the qualifying household income limit for the Home Improvement Grant from TT\$36,000 to TT\$60,000.</p> <p>This increase in the income ceiling was necessitated to ensure that the project would continue to address persons who fell within the income level which represented the first to third deciles and who had experienced increases in their wage income over the last two to three years.</p> <p>The Annual target for the distribution of Home Improvement Grants in Trinidad and Tobago is 1,500 grants. For Trinidad, at May 31, 2008 a total of 619 families have benefited</p>
Home Improvement Subsidy	This initiative involves the provision of a matching grant to assist low income families with upgrading their homes.	MOPHE	Persons/Households Living in Poverty	<p>During the current financial year Cabinet also agreed to an increase in the qualifying household annual income ceiling for the Home Improvement Subsidy which is a Component of the IDB Second National Settlements Programme, from TT\$54,000 to TT\$84,000.</p> <p>This increase in the income ceiling was necessitated to ensure that the Home Improvement Subsidy Programme continues to target the 4th and 5th income deciles of the population. The annual target for the distribution of Home Improvement Subsidies is 650.</p> <p>At May 31, 2008 a total of 335 families have benefited from the programme. The Ministry expects that the target of 650 would be reached and exceeded at the end of the financial year.</p>
Purchase of a New Home Subsidy	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	MOPHE	Persons with an annual income of less than \$65,000.00	In fiscal 2008, a total of 72 subsidies was approved for the purchase of new homes.

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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 2007 to March 2008, a total of 562 procedures were performed: approximately 193 angiograms, 48 angioplasty procedures, and 112 cardiac surgery procedures
Chronic Disease Assistance Programme	<p>This programme involves the provision of cost-effective and reliable medication to persons with chronic diseases.</p> <p>The objectives are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>Overall, the programme served 442,000 patients during this fiscal, of which 71,305 were new patients. Patients access the programme free of charge. 11 Chronic diseases are treated; 51 Drugs were provided to 250 pharmacies. It should be noted that 2 new private pharmacies participated in the programme during the fiscal 2008 period.</p> <p>The programme was also expanded to include provision of Blood Glucose Meters and Testing Strips for persons with diabetes.</p>
Medical Aid Committee Programme	<p>This programme seeks to bring substantial relief to necessitous citizens who are chronically ill or otherwise where the provision of treatment adds to the overall rehabilitation of the individual. is not available in the public health care facility.</p> <p>Specific objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To improve the quality of life of cancer clients. 2) To reduce demand on the health care facilities. 3) To assist families / caregivers to cope with the end of life stage. 	MOH	Any citizen of Trinidad and Tobago	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of the clients were provided with access to pain relief medication; • 2 clients were admitted for interventions at the hospital. • 15 Families and 95 beneficiaries were exposed to cancer prevention information

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National Community Care Programme (Previously known as the Community Care Development Project CCDP)	<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</p> <p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men, • Children, • Socially Displaced, • Persons with Disabilities, • Persons living with HIV/AIDS 	<p>During the period October 2007 to March 2008:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a Residential Home in the SWRHA was visited to identify its suitability for accommodating level 4 clients; 2) NCRHA and SWRHA held meetings with the CDDP and have agreed to participate in the Programme <p>A total of 2 men, 11 children, 37 socially displaced persons, 97 persons with disabilities, and 4 persons living with HIV/AIDS comprise the beneficiaries of this programme. Of these 151 persons, 92 were males and 59, females.</p> <p>The achievements to date are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 child was placed into foster care • 2 regions selected Monitoring and Evaluation teams; • 1 RHA employed a placement and M&E officer; <p>A meeting was held with the southern branch of the Rotary Club; at their request, a sensitization workshop was held with the Rotary Club at San Fernando West</p>
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, treatment, etc.</p> <p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer patients; • Family members / caregivers in the home of cancer patients 	<p>During the fiscal period 2008:</p> <p>31 cancer patients (13 males and 18 females), and, a total of 183 family members of cancer patients benefited from this initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 of the cancer clients were able to receive adequate pain control, • 2 received wound care, • 4 received ambulatory care to the nearest hospital / clinic, • 5 cancer patients, plus 34 family members received psycho-social counselling.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Patient Care Assistants Programme	<p>The objectives of this initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 2) To provide non-clinical care and support to patients in institutions in the public health sector. 	MOH	<p>Patients at public medical facilities and young persons undergoing training</p>	<p>The Patient Care Assistant Programme was approved by Cabinet Minute No. 81 of January 12th 2006 for a two-year period, which has elapsed.</p> <p>The programme is currently under review. The institutions of the NCRHA, the SWRHA, the NWRHA and the ERHA continued the employment of the final batch of PCAs for the period agreed by Cabinet.</p> <p>A batch of 500 Patient Care Assistants was employed in January, 2008. They are employed at the RHAs on a six-month basis. This is the last batch as outlined in this programme, pending the outcome of the review.</p>
School Health Programme	<p>Students enrolled in government and assisted primary schools are screened for early detection of hearing and visual impairment.</p> <p>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 2007 to June 2008, 14,294 students had hearing screening; 464 students were referred for audiological evaluation;</p> <p>19 students were fitted with Hearing Aids; 55 students had a school intervention made.</p> <p>For the period Oct. 2007 to March 2008, 1,292 students received vision screening, and 23 students were fitted with eye glasses.</p> <p>Other achievements included:</p> <p>The signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2007, between the Ministry of Health and the Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired, to locate audiological equipment at the Association. The equipment is dedicated to servicing students under the School Health Programme.</p>

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Surgical Waiting List Initiative	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). 2) bring relief to the patients who have been waiting for a long while for surgery. 3) benchmark appropriate waiting times for different surgical procedures.	MOH	Surgical procedures carried out by this programme include: • Cataract • Fibroid • Urology • Joint Replacement • Plastic Surgery • Gynaecology • Orthopaedics	During this fiscal, 10 surgical procedures were carried out. The beneficiaries were 6 males and 4 females. Pending an evaluation, the programme has been on hold from November 5th, 2007.
Youth Health Programme	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.	MSYA	Young persons aged 15-29	During the period October 2007 to May 2008: • 7 Health Caravans and 13 Eduvans were conducted at communities and schools, benefiting 9000 young persons • One component of the Youth Health Programme is the sensitization of the youth public on HIV/AIDS through a Peer Education Programme. The Ministry's Field Officers and frontline staff such as the Youth Facility Managers were exposed to information on the epidemic in an effort to provide guidance and knowledge to young people when necessary • In celebration of the World AIDS Day 2007, an OPEN House was held at the Ministry's Head Office from December 3rd to 5th which further sensitized and educated staff about HIV and AIDS through posters, a publication display desk, video, DVD, Popular Theatre presentation and other activities.
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	During the period October 2007 to March 2008, 30 infants were tested- 3 were identified as HIV positive (Data incomplete). • In the fourth quarter of 2007, there were 4 new cases of infected children less than 1 year old. • In the first quarter of 2008, there were 3 new cases of HIV positive children (National Surveillance Unit 4th Qtr '07 & 1st Qtr '08 Reports) The Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) Policy was finalised in fiscal 2008.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Rapport Programme	<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 	MOH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth • Men • Women 	<p>During the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 4,275 youth and adults benefited from this initiative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,252 Females • 2,023 Males <p>202 new HIV positive cases were reported in the 15 – 24 age group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53-Male • 132-Female • 17-Not Stated <p>Other achievements included: Rapport hosted workshops for the Republic Bank Youth Linkers programme as well as Population Services International. Rapport also collaborated with the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs in their Eduvan ongoing school tours.</p>
HIV/AIDS Treatment Programme	<p>The objectives of this programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To reduce the incidence of HIV infection in Trinidad & Tobago 2) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children • Adults 	<p>During the period October 2007 to March 2008, a total of 4,498 persons benefited from this initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,128 adults received services from the Medical Research Foundation (MRF); • 698 adults and 29 children were in care at the San Fernando General Hospital (SFGH); • 16 children were in care at the Tobago Hospital; • 70 children received care from the Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex; and • 67 children were in care at the Cyril Ross Nursery

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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 2007- 2008 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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace Policy The first HIV and AIDS policy for Trinidad and Tobago, the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago was approved by Cabinet in March 2008. The National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS was officially launched on the 14th April 2008 at the Hilton Hotel and Conference Centre. • The National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS provides a framework for an effective workplace response to HIV and AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago. It is intended to guide and support the social partners in their varying roles and at different stages of the policy development and implementation process. An implementation plan to give effect to the policy is currently being completed by the Ministry. HIV/AIDS and labour Anti-Stigma and Discrimination Campaign An HIV related anti-stigma and discrimination campaign 'It's OK...' was launched in December 2007. This campaign featured key messages to address the major myths and misconceptions of risk of becoming HIV infected at the workplace. The 'It's OK' campaign is proposed to be part of the Ministry's Advocacy Campaign which aims to implement the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS.
Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in Ministries/ Departments	Establishment of HIV/AIDS Support Units in all Ministries	OPM	Staff and clients of Ministries	Of the ten positions for HIV/AIDS Coordinators the final two positions were filled in the Ministries of Social Development and the Office of the Chief Personnel Officer.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

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INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL Community Swimming Programme	All citizens will have access to and participate in a sporting or recreational activity in keeping with our 'Sport for All' philosophy. The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs partners with the Ministry of Education and aims to: promote life saving as a career option, increase the level of aquatic skills among the citizens, facilitate the development of potential athletes, increase the number of persons involved in competitive type swimming by 20% during the period, provide instructional skills in basic swimming and water safety and improve physical health and well being of participants.	MSYA	Athletes: Persons in the communities and schools interested in the sport of swimming	During the period under review, the Community Swimming Programme benefited 9,334 young persons. Other achievements included: • A Chlorine Room was constructed at the Couva Swimming Pool as part of the Ministry's Development Programme Works for fiscal 2008.
District Youth Services	The objectives of this service include the following: • 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. 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.	MSYA	High risk youth 15-29 years of age	During the period, the Ministry was able to: • Formalize 4 youth groups from 4 high risk communities through the 'Youth on the Block' project • In addition, young persons from 8 communities were mobilized into youth groups and technical assistance was provided for 15 groups Also several personal development programmes: • 'Living and Loving Me' programme conducted at the Woodbrook Youth Facility, • The 'Knowledge & Attitudes Put into Practice' programme (KAPP) which was held for youth in the Patna/River Estate Community • A Career Development training workshop held in St. Andrew/St. David.
District Youth Sport Festival	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.	MSYA	High risk youth 15-29 years of age	During the period under review, 651 youth benefited from the initiative and the Ministry noted an increase in levels of participation in all sports in Caroni, St George East/West and St. Patrick.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Elite Athletes Assistance Programme	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, specialized training and use of nutritional supplements.	MSYA	Elite Athletes	During the period October 2007 to March 2008 a total of 20 athletes received reimbursements from the programme in the following areas: track and field (15); swimming (3); sailing (1) and rifle shooting (1). This figure was disaggregated into: • 16 Males • 4 Females
iSTAND	Overall objectives of the initiative are: (i) to promote wider understanding amongst the larger community on the phenomenon of youth, (ii) to engage the National community in a dialogue on the issues of youth, to facilitate programmes and projects which highlight positive youth development, youth icons and role models in society, (iii) to foster increased networking amongst agencies impacting on youth.	MSYA		For the period April to June 2008: • The second of two Youth Mainstreaming Workshops was held from May 27 to 28, 2008 with government ministries/agencies to discuss ways of increasing interagency coordination and collaboration in the areas of youth development indicators through the empowerment of young people. • A National Career Fair was held from April 17 - 19, 2008 at the Hasely Crawford Stadium. The Fair gave not only young job seekers the opportunity to meet potential employers but also allowed those pursuing further education to access information on various tertiary schools and employment opportunities. Youth were also given the opportunity to meet with Career Guidance Officers and Image Consultants as well as motivational speakers and network with private and public organizations.

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
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	<p>For fiscal 2008, the programme, ran in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> develop proficiency in fundamental sports skills in 6,000 persons at community level and 36,000 school students under the age of 20; satisfy communities' requests for coaches; and provides skills development and personal enhancement. <p>Achievements during the period included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 athletes being selected for screen training for the T&T National Youth Volleyball Team 8 players were selected to train on the National Team U-21 and U-15 Training Squad for Hockey A 12 year old was able to make the U-17 Women's National Football Team and won the Most Valuable Player (MVP) Award at the Women and Girls in Sport Festival 4 and 5 athletes were selected for the National U-16 and National U-17 Basketball Teams respectively In addition, 2 students were able to obtain government scholarships at the International School for Physical Education and Sport in Cuba.
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	<p>During the period under review, 1,500 persons benefited from the initiative.</p> <p>The Ministry also honoured 20 former national, female players and sport administrators during the period.</p>

PILLAR 2: NURTURING A CARING SOCIETY

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	<p>A total of 92 young persons (male) benefited during the period October 2007 to March 2008.</p>
Youth Facilities Development Programme	<p>This programme offers training in electrical work, plumbing, drumming, drama, aerobics, music literacy and production and computer technician training.</p> <p>Its objective is to provide venues and activities that encourage personal development through social, cultural, physical, educational, vocational and recreational pursuits.</p>	MSYA	High risk youths 15-29 years of age	<p>For the period October 2007 to March 2008 a total of 133 persons benefited from the programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 Males • 83 Females <p>Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 persons, comprising 11 female and 3 males, graduated with Level 1 NEC Certificates from the Malick Youth Facility on June 13th 2008 • 2 outstanding male trainees and one female trainee (Beauty Culture) from the Malick Youth Facility were referred to level II programmes after their tenure at the Facility • At the Basilion Street Facility, participants were exposed to training in Beauty Culture, Typing, Electrical Installation, Fabric Design, Dance & Drama, Table Tennis and Remedial Mathematics & English.

PILLAR 3: ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS

GOALS ADDRESSED UNDER PILLAR 3

- **Macroeconomic stability will be maintained.**
- **A business climate that attracts investors and encourages competitive businesses to start and grow will be created.**
- **Competitive businesses will transform Trinidad and Tobago into a diversified economy with exciting growth opportunities.**

The importance of this pillar cannot be overstressed, as the lynchpin of a strong and vibrant economy are businesses that are able to hold their own in the local economy as well as in the regional and international arena: providing much needed goods and services and enhancing the “earning” and “learning” capacities of citizens through gainful employment. Programmes

which increase the knowledge and capabilities of our human capital to develop productive activities in a wide range of business generating pursuits must therefore be promoted. An environment that encourages the development of local businesses, while at the same time making it attractive for foreign investors to operate out of Trinidad and Tobago, is essential. This approach should result in a society with enough control over its resources, financial and otherwise, to be able to generate the level of economic activity that typifies developed country status. An important element of this approach is ensuring that the agricultural sector is sound and capable of meeting a significant proportion of the needs of the local market.

The programme identified under this pillar is doing its part in attempting to develop the human resource competence that is required to drive the development of the agricultural sector.

PILLAR 3: ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS

PILLAR 3: ENABLING COMPETITIVE BUSINESS

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	<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 realize profits from the sale of their produce.</p> <p>Graduates from YAPA Phase I can continue into the Phase II.</p>	MALA	<p>Young people between the ages of 18-25</p>	<p>For the period October 2007 to June 2008, the target was 500 persons, however 245 youth were trained</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 Males and • 141 Females, <p>YAPA Phase II targeted 40 males and 40 females, however a total of 72 persons benefited from the second phase, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Males • 49 Females

PILLAR 5: PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

GOALS ADDRESSED UNDER PILLAR 5

- Our society and our Government will adhere to good governance principles and practices.
- Our Public Institutions will be high performance professional entities effectively and efficiently meeting the needs of all their clients.
- All citizens will be assured of fair and equal justice.
- Trinidad and Tobago will be a safe and secure place to live, visit, do business and raise families.

The march towards developed country status and what this entails for us as a society, needs direction and proper governance to ensure that along the way principles and practices held in esteem by the populace are not replaced by ideals that are less than favourable or even inimical, to our development. Criminal activities, or propensities, in any form, need to be addressed effectively. To this end, strong, purposeful and visionary government that is characterised by good governance principles, such as transparency, accountability and fair play, is necessary both in the public and private sectors. Structures and mechanisms must also be put in place to ensure that citizens feel secure to conduct their daily activities. Programmes such as the one mentioned below are designed to achieve these goals and objectives.

PILLAR 5: PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

PILLAR 5: PROMOTING EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT

INITIATIVE	DESCRIPTION	AGENCY	BENEFICIARIES	ACHIEVEMENTS
VISION 2020 GOAL	Trinidad and Tobago will be a safe and secure place to live, visit, do business and raise families.			
Community Safety and Enhancement Programme	This programme aims to promote community safety and security through the establishment of crime prevention structures and the implementation of projects and programme	MCDCGA	The main beneficiaries are communities with a high incidence of criminal activity.	During this fiscal the public was educated through expositions and displays.



CHAPTER 7: SECTOR PLANS FOR FISCAL 2009

This section provides an overview of the strategic plans of the social sector for fiscal 2009. The proposed activities are outlined under the core and ancillary social sector Ministries and in some instances, in the context of key social issues. The Goals of Vision 2020, with careful attention paid to the Pillars “Developing Innovative People” and “Nurturing a Caring Society” have also been linked to the strategic directions of the Ministries. The section also focuses on the new programmes or initiatives carded for fiscal 2009 and the legislative agendas for the various Ministries.

For fiscal 2009, the investment of the Government in the sector for social infrastructure, Programming and other social initiatives amounts to 11.6 billion dollars. This represents an increase of approximately 11.5% from the previous year.

Under recurrent expenditure, the sum of 6.8 billion dollars has been allocated towards programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional initiatives, an increase of 34.3% as compared to the previous fiscal year 2008. (This information is outlined below in Table 7.I). In terms of the social infrastructure, the overall investment reflects an incremental decrease from the fiscal 2007 figure by 23%.

Table 7.I: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programming 2008/2009

SECTOR COMPONENT	BUDGETED ALLOCATION (\$) 2008	BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS (\$) 2009
Social Infrastructure	4,809,193,429.00	4,206,840,000.00
Development Programme	1,857,280,970.00	1,424,440,000.00
Infrastructure Development Fund	2,951,912,459.00	2,782,400,000.00
Social Programming	5,057,735,247.00	6,796,618,740.00
TOTAL ALLOCATION	9,866,928,676.00	11,026,958,740.00

7.1 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

During the 2008/2009 fiscal year the Ministry of Social Development will seek to intensify its drive towards adopting a coordinated and integrated approach to treating with the issues that are fundamental to the social progress of Trinidad and Tobago. These include a focus on the family, child welfare, providing quality social services and building the social infrastructure.

A summary of the new programmes / initiatives which will be undertaken by the Ministry in fiscal 2009 are outlined in Box 7.I below.

Box 7.I: Summary of the New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Social Development for Fiscal 2009

- Implementation of a National Family Policy
- Establishment of the Children's Authority
- Implementation of a Coordinated, Inter-agency Crisis Intervention Plan
- Implementation of the National Parenting Programme
- Implementation of initiatives focused on rebuilding positive societal values, with particular attention to healthy family life
- Implementation of the Conditional Component of the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP)
- Establishment of three (3) Social Services Centres in selected regions
- Conduct of a Survey on the Status of Males in Trinidad and Tobago

The following are the family-focused initiatives to be given priority during the 2008-2009 fiscal year:

- Implementation of a National Family Policy;
- Proclamation of the package of Children's Legislation that would facilitate the establishment of an enhanced child protection system;
- Establishment of the Children's Authority;
- Implementation of a coordinated and inter-agency Crisis Intervention Plan to expedite the availability of support to families in times of unforeseen difficulties and crises;
- Implementation of the National Parenting Programme;
- Development of community outreach programmes that would sensitize citizens about services available to families;
- Implementation of initiatives focused on rebuilding positive societal values, with particular attention to healthy family life;
- Strengthening of National Family Services;
- Provision of Foster Care services;
- Monitoring of the National Plan of Action for Children;
- Scholarship Programmes for Children Homes and Orphanages;
- Implementation of additional Parent Support Groups in communities; and
- Conduct of training in conflict and anger management in communities.

The Ministry of Social Development is committed to pursuing initiatives to reduce the level of poverty and the number of persons living below the poverty line, as well as minimizing the vulnerability to poverty among the citizenry. In this connection, the Ministry will focus on the following initiatives in the 2008-2009 fiscal year:

- Implementation of the conditional component of the Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (the food support programme to assist poor and needy families);
- Implementation of an increase in the quantum of the cash transfer beneficiaries;
- Continue the provision of support under the social welfare grants;
- Provision of the Micro-Enterprise Training and Development Grants to assist clients of the Ministry to start their own businesses or to enhance their skill set; and
- Continue the implementation of an enhanced Poverty Reduction Programme that is geared

towards improving the delivery of poverty reduction services, a strengthened institutional framework for poverty reduction, and a strengthened information system on poverty and poverty reduction programmes.

In an effort to promote social integration, the Ministry of Social Development will continue to ensure that a range of initiatives are implemented to facilitate the integration and inclusion of special groups in the society such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, at-risk children and youths, socially displaced persons and ex-prisoners. The following initiatives will be implemented over the 2008-2009 fiscal period:

- Review of the Comprehensive Proposal for ex-Prisoners;
- Continued implementation of the Continuum of Services for Older Persons including the establishment of Senior Centres for Older Persons and the implementation of a Meals on Wheels Programme;
- Continued rehabilitation of socially displaced substance abusers;
- Establishment of new facilities to accommodate and rehabilitate socially displaced persons;
- Enhancement of programmes and upgrade of the physical environment at existing facilities for socially displaced persons;
- Further training of personal assistants for persons with disabilities;
- Completion of the initiative on the Standardization of Sign Language;
- Implementation of a Public Awareness Campaign on the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities;
- Support services for persons with disabilities;
- Operationalization of the Homes for Older Persons Act 2007;
- Operationalization of Remand Homes for young offenders;
- Support for abused and neglected children to facilitate re-adjustment towards reaching their full potential; and
- Conduct of sensitization workshops for Government agencies and other stakeholders relating to the policy on Persons with Disabilities.

The conduct of social research will also feature high on the Ministry's agenda. Research will therefore be conducted / completed in the following areas for fiscal 2008-2009:

- Conduct research on substance abuse among specific target groups such as addicts in treatment and rehabilitative centres, the prisons and other detention institutions;
- Situational analysis of children in households that receive public assistance;
- An investigation into the availability of emergency housing and shelter for the clientele of the Ministry of Social Development;
- Conduct research and needs assessment pertaining to vulnerable and at-risk groups (including persons addicted to drugs and other substances, older persons, socially displaced persons and at risk children);
- Survey to assess the Impact of Legitimized Gambling;
- Survey on the Status of Males in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Survey on Norms and Values;
- Survey to evaluate levels of literacy; and
- Children in need of special protection survey.

In addition, to enhance the social research capability the following initiatives will also be pursued:

- Utilization of cutting edge information systems to drive and support the core processes of the Ministry and to improve data collection mechanisms, track clients' progress and to eliminate abuse within the system.

- Establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Research Council.
- Conduct, in collaboration with key development partners, of a social safety net assessment to provide a comprehensive review of the country's social safety net to determine its adequacy and a public social expenditure review to analyze the capacity of the public social expenditure management system.

The Ministry proposes to continue its focus on enhancing its service delivery. High quality services that are timely and customer-focused are critical to the Ministry's agenda. The following initiatives will be undertaken to support this effort:

- Inculcation of a more customer-focused culture through the training of all staff in quality customer service, among other initiatives;
- Decentralization of the social services delivery system to communities;
- Reform of the social welfare system;
- Implementation of an integrated social enterprise management system;
- Establishment of a mechanism for effective collaboration and partnerships between the government and the non-governmental sector;
- Establishment of an NGO Unit to effectively manage the system of delivery of social service by service delivery partners;
- Implementation of systems for effective planning and performance management-implementation of a new performance management system;
- Implementation of a quality management system;
- Conduct of rapid assessment of programmes and projects; and
- Continue the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation policy for the social sector.

The Ministry will also be seeking to ensure that an adequate legislative framework is in place to accomplish

its mandate. The Ministry's proposed legislative agenda for fiscal is outlined below in Box 7.II.

Box 7.II: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Social Development for Fiscal 2009

- Community Mediation Regulations
- Socially Displaced Persons (Amendment) Bill
- Homes for Older Persons Regulations
- Community Service Order Bill
- Disabilities Bill
- Public Assistance (Amendment) Bill
- Senior Citizens (Amendment) Bill
- Criminal Injuries Compensation (Amendment) Bill
- Legislation for Decentralization of Social Services

7.2 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

One of the Ministry's major areas for policy intervention, articulated in the Vision 2020 Strategic Plan, is the creation of a seamless, self-renewing, high quality education system, in which every citizen has equal opportunities to achieve his/her fullest potential and which addresses issues of articulation, is learner-centred, outcome driven and promotes innovation and creativity.

To effect this transformation, the Ministry in 2008/09 will continue to partner with the Inter-American Bank on two major programmes:

- Under a GORTT/IADB loan arrangement the Ministry of Education has implemented a Secondary Education Modernisation Programme (SEMP) from July 1999 to date. Representation has been made to the Ministry of Finance for an extension to the SEMP for a period of twelve months from July 7, 2008 to July 6, 2009. This extension would allow for the completion of activities related to institutional strengthening, professional development, curriculum development, assessment, testing and evaluation and teaching and learning strategies and their successful transfer to line Divisions under the Ministry of Education.
- A three-phased Seamless Education System (SES) programme over a ten-year period. Phase I of the

SES programme is expected to last three (3) years and address priority actions such as increasing access to ECCE, inclusive education and will lay the ground work for more profound systemic change. Phase II, is expected to be implemented over a four (4) year period and Phase III is expected to be implemented over a three (3) year period.

In keeping with its vision in 2008/2009, the Ministry will further continue to produce graduates who are literate, critical thinkers with strong sense of values and nationhood and aim to provide learning opportunities for all citizens. The Ministry has outlined three (3) major priorities that seek to impact select areas of the education system.

I. PRIORITY 1: FOCUS ON THE SCHOOLS

1. Access

- Accelerate the construction programme for ECCE, primary and secondary and continue the expansion of facilities at the de-shifted and converted Junior Secondary and Senior Comprehensive Schools
- Build a minimum of 150 ECCE centres, commence preparatory works for 150 ECCE centres and refurbish/extend existing ECCE centres
- Commence designs for the upgrade of 6 existing ECCE centres and 6 existing primary schools as hub schools in 2 education districts to be model inclusive education schools
- Commence construction and upgrade of 16 replacement primary schools, complete construction of 10 replacement primary schools and complete designs for 3 primary schools
- Secondary school construction Programme (Commence construction of 16, continue construction of 11, complete construction of 3 and commence designs for 5)
- Complete the infrastructure and other specialist works associated with the School De-shifting Programme; 7 District Offices will also be constructed to fully accommodate staff as part of the decentralization process
- 1000 more students accessed 6th Form places
- The Centre of Excellence in Teacher Training pilot programme expanded to 200 additional primary schools
- An additional 11 secondary schools, bringing the total to 17 secondary schools operating as NOSTT centres for 3,000 students in 5 subject areas

2. Curriculum and Benchmarking

- 100% implementation of the revised primary school curriculum for Science and Social Studies and commence revision for Physical Education and Sports subjects
- 100% implementation of the revised curriculum in 8 core subject areas for Forms 1-5 in all secondary schools
- Implement NCSE Level II in all public and private secondary schools.
- Spanish as a 1st foreign language introduced at 60 primary schools
- Continuation of international benchmarking in the curriculum through participation in the Progress for International Student Assessment (PISA) study in 2009 to cover the 15 year old students
- Conduct consultancies
 - o survey on curriculum implementation
 - o studies on gender differences in education
 - o Language and Language Education Policy

3. Information, Communication and Technology

Primary and Secondary

- Continue Phase II of the programmes for primary

schools computerization and special schools to include the remaining 139 primary schools. Bringing the total to 478 schools with computer labs

- Commence Phase II and III of the ICT in Secondary Schools Programme
 - o 133 Secondary schools out-fitted with up to 3 Classroom Collaborative ICT Systems (consisting of 24 computers each) to facilitate the delivery of the curriculum
 - o provide Technology Education Mobile Laboratories to 50 secondary schools to facilitate the implementation of the Technology Education component of the Curriculum pending the retrofitting of schools
 - o provide video conferencing facilities to enable access to real time learning resources and facilitate more efficient and cost-effective communications across the Ministry, district and schools
- Train staff at 133 secondary schools with LANS and computer labs
- Introduce a comprehensive programme for technology which will enable learning through Partnership with Microsoft in the Partners in Learning Programme to facilitate teacher training and technology aided instruction

4. *Teacher Education and Development*

- Continue the reform of teacher education by expanding pre-service training and professional development of teachers and completing the governance framework for teacher education including the establishment of the National Council for Teaching and Teacher Education (NCTTE) and its Secretariat
- Implement a comprehensive school leadership programme through a UWI consultancy
- Continue educational technology workshops

for teachers during the July/August vacation in 2008/2009

- Continue the Accelerated programme for the first cohort for the Masters in Educational Administration, offer a Masters in Reading programme and continue the Bachelors' Degree in Physical Education from September 2008

II. PRIORITY 2: CHANGE/REFORM OF THE MINISTRY

1. Policy Development

- Conduct a professional review of the Education System that will establish signposts and indicators for achieving the objectives of Vision 2020, from 2010 and beyond
- OSHA policy implemented in schools
- Safety and Crisis Management policy completed
- HIV/AIDS programmes implemented, monitored and evaluated at schools and the MOE
- Commence regularization of the Administrative Boundaries of the MOE
- Implemented, monitored and evaluated School Nutrition Policy
- Implemented, monitored and evaluated policy on engagement of external stakeholders
- Implemented, monitored and evaluated policy on the use of schools by external agencies

2. Legislative and Regulatory Framework

- Draft Bill for the proposed Revised Education Act, hosting stakeholders consultation and submission to Parliament
- Obtain parliamentary approval for the establishment of the Examinations Authority
- Conclude negotiations and signed contracts with denominational boards

- Draft Bill for the amendments of the Local School Board Regulations and submit to Parliament
- Obtain Cabinet's approval for the policy to regularize the status of the National Commission for UNESCO

III. PRIORITY 3: INVOLVEMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

1. Community and Stakeholder Relations

- Establish LSBs at 20 (Phase I) government primary schools in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago
- Monitor and support secondary LSBs and Phase I primary schools
- Establish, monitor and support ECCE support teams
- Install Boards at new Government ECCE centres
- Intensify programmes to address Violence and Indiscipline in schools
- Collaborate with stakeholders and introduce:
 - o multi-faceted, extra-curricular Youth and Sports, cultural and in-school programmes consisting of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Cadets, Red Cross and other relevant youth programmes
 - o a programme to encourage volunteering at the 4th Form Level to lend support in caring for children, the aged and differently-abled

7.3 MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND GENDER AFFAIRS

The mission of the Ministry is "To improve and sustain the quality of life of the peoples in local communities through the processes of education, empowerment, integration and community mobilization".

In fiscal 2009, Community Development's programmes and projects will continue to reflect Government's

investment in the human capital of Trinidad and Tobago by designing, developing and implementing programmes and projects geared toward empowering all people in the society. However, special emphasis in the particular direction will be placed on satisfying the needs of the disadvantaged, vulnerable, less fortunate, and 'at risk' to help them cope positively with the effects of their social and economic realities.

The approach defines the way forward for ensuring a better quality of life for all, in both material and non-material spheres and, in the process, guaranteeing the existence of harmonious relationships between all sectors of society and a high level of social stability.

In this regard, the Ministry proposes the following new programmes and programme improvement towards achieving the ideals of empowering the citizenry.

I. COMMUNITY CONCERTS - 'ANACULTURE'

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs have designed a new initiative to be implemented in Fiscal 2008/2009. The initiative entitles "Anaculture" promotes community concerts as cultural performances designed to unearth and give exposure to the latent talent in the communities. The Ministry proposes that concerts will be organized by the communities under the guidance of officers from Community Development and the Culture Division.

Professional artistes who have excelled at the national level will also perform alongside performers from the communities. The involvement of professional performers will facilitate the transfer of skills, experience and knowledge, as well as provide motivation for local performers to improve their performances. It is further envisioned that these concerts will serve to sustain and mobilize community interests outside the period of the Best Village Competitions. In keeping with the development of human capital, members of communities with demonstrative competence in the performing arts will also be selected for further training and performance opportunities to facilitate the development of their skills and abilities.

Under Anaculture, the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs will therefore:

- Conduct 125 Community Concerts throughout Trinidad
- Train community members in the performing arts, stage craft and voice deficiencies
- Implement Community Caravan Programmes throughout Trinidad and the Caribbean

II. COMMUNITY SAFETY AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (CSEP)

The CSEP Unit proposes the following activities for fiscal 2009:

- Continue to form groups, establish the Safety Desks and District Committees.
- Focus on training and developing the members of the groups.
- Attempt to bring some of the warring communities together in peace.
- Develop programmes to proactively prevent crimes through social development and environmental design.
- Conduct outreach programmes, social interaction programmes, youth camps for adolescents, safety and security workshops designed to enhance and develop individuals in an effort to reduce/eradicate crime in their respective communities.

Under the **Minor Repairs Programme**, the Community Development division is proposing to assist Village and Community Councils with minor repairs of fifty-nine (59) Community Centres.

The **Assistance to Communities (Furniture and Equipment)** programme was established to provide Village and Community Council with financial assistance to add to their stock of furniture and equipment and/or replacement old and unserviceable furniture and equipment in existing Community Centres.

Given the Ministry's rigorous rehabilitation of the existing community centres campaign under its **"Community Centres Refurbishment"** programme, existing Community Centres will be expanded to accommodate larger auditoriums, teaching kitchens, activity areas, small gymnasiums, public sitting areas, computer rooms, class-rooms, administrative office, etc. This development demands that the Centres are adequately outfitted with appropriate furniture and equipment. In the new financial year 2008/2009, one hundred and thirty-five (135) existing Community Centres will benefit from the programme.

III. SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMME

In the new fiscal year 2009, participants in the programme will benefit from a combined package of training which will comprise core subject areas supported by an added Life Skills component involving.

- Anger Management
- Etiquette
- Public Speaking
- Job Application Preparation
- Literacy and Numeracy
- Micro-enterprise Development

In the new construct, all Level I courses will have a duration of seventy-five (75) contact hours - sixty (60) of which will be applied to the core subject area while the remaining fifteen (15) hours would apply to Life Skills training. Level II courses will have a duration of ninety (90) contact hours - fifteen of which will be used for Life Skills training.

IV. GROUP LEADERSHIP/MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The programme is a training platform aimed at bringing to the fore knowledge and experiences that promote and support group growth and development.

It mobilizes the potential of community leaders to enable them to function effectively when responding to their own needs, the needs of their followers and, moreover, those of their communities.

In its efforts to ensure that a larger cross-section of the leaders of voluntary community-based organizations (CBOs) become involved and benefit from the training, Community Development proposes the implementation of two hundred and eighty (280) Primary Level and thirty-eight (38) Secondary Level Group Leadership Development/Management programmes. Total Development will be the main theme of the 2008/2009 fiscal year. The “Total Development” initiative is an instructive and intensive programme geared toward the total development of communities with the support of enlightened groups and community leaders. In support of the initiative, Community Development will engage in the development of twenty four (24) distinct community profiles which will be used as models to guide community leaders’ approach toward ensuring total development of their communities.

7.4 MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs is set on a path of heightened growth and development in the sport and youth sectors. Development in these areas is guided by a National Sport Policy and a National Youth Policy which both outline clear objectives for sporting opportunities for every citizen and for the empowerment of the nation’s youth. The recent strategic positioning of the Ministry, articulated in its Strategic Plan 2007-2011, has brought its primary objectives in close alignment to Government’s Vision 2020 Goal 6: Sport for All and Goal 7: Empowered Youth, under the Development Pillar “Nurturing a Caring Society”.

In 2008, the Ministry embarked upon a programme of action under a one-year Operational Plan which largely treated with the implementation of strategic

activities under the following major priority areas:

- Expanding the sport product through measures to develop sport as an industry, encourage total participation and investment in high performance sport
- Changing or reforming the operational systems of the Ministry
- Continued roll-out of the priority actions of the National Youth Policy’s Strategic Plan of Action
- Development of Youth Delivery structures.

In 2009, implementation of these key priorities will continue with the aim of improving the health and well-being of the populace in partnership with key sport and youth stakeholders.

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

Box 7.III: Summary of the New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs for Fiscal 2009

- Youth Mainstreaming
- Conduct of a National Youth Survey
- Establishment of iSTAND Centres
- Introduction of the YouthRISE Programme

The following initiatives will be undertaken by the Ministry for fiscal 2009.

I. OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOTAL PARTICIPATION AND EXCELLENCE IN SPORT

1. Upgrade, Expansion and Refurbishment of the Sport Plant -2009

In furtherance of the implementation of the National Sport Policy, efforts will continue to expand the sport plant and increase the opportunities for sport, recreation and excellence in sport. With the Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago (SPORTT) as its implementing arm, the Ministry proposes to:

- Complete phase I and commence phase II developmental works on five (5) recreational grounds.
- Commence phase I works on nine (9) recreation grounds.
- Upgrade 28 Recreation Grounds for which pavilions, fencing, lighting, drainage and other works will be constructed and/or refurbished
- Construct 17 Jogging Tracks around the perimeter of recreation grounds to encourage exercise and socialization.
- Construct 13 Children's Play Parks at Brother's Road (Rio Claro), Morvant, Crescent Gardens (Arima), Edinburgh (Chaguanas), Broadway (San Fernando), Tamarind Square (POS), Pundit Street (Point Fortin), Siparia, Sattar (Princes Town), Couche (Mayaro/Rio Claro), Woodland (Penal), Pine Haven (Sangre Grande) and Frederick Settlement (Caroni).
- Construct 8 Hard Courts at recreation grounds for the playing of court games.
- Refurbish, manage and maintain the sport facilities owned by the former Caroni 1975 Limited.

Improvement works are also proposed on existing indoor sport plant at Tacarigua, Pleasantville, Chaguanas, Point Fortin, St. Paul Street and Maloney to facilitate the hosting of sporting competitions and the preparation/training of athletes for competition. Significant upgrading and restorative works on the Ministry's flagship facilities at the Jean Pierre Sports Complex and the Hasely Crawford Stadium will be undertaken in light of the hosting of the inaugural 2009 Caribbean Games from July 13-19, 2009. Twenty-four (24) regional countries are expected to converge at these and other facilities for competition in five (5) sporting disciplines of volleyball, boxing, tennis, netball and track & field.

The Ministry, as well as SPORTT, will continue to support the development programmes of National Sporting Organizations. These programmes would

assist in the promotion of sport among potential athletes at the community and national levels.

2. Elite Athlete Assistance Programme

In keeping with the National Sport Policy, financial assistance will continue to be provided to facilitate athletes expected to participate in and represent the country at regional/international competitions. Consistent with the Policy for Financial Assistance to High Performance Athletes, funding up to a ceiling of \$250,000 are granted to elite athletes, on the recommendation of the Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee, towards meeting their special training costs including personal supplies, nutritional supplies, meals, coaching fees, gym facilities, airfare, accommodation and other travel costs. The monies are distributed in tranches in accordance with set policy prescriptions approved in 2007.

3. Programmes for Total Participation in Sport

Programmes would be conducted at the Community Level to expose participants to the sports of basketball, netball, volleyball, football and other sport disciplines throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH DELIVERY STRUCTURES

1. Establishment of a National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago (NYCTT)

The nation's youth will have a national formal structure, in the form of a National Youth Council, to lobby and advocate their needs, interests and concerns at the local, regional and international levels and so contribute towards the socioeconomic development of the country. It is envisaged that the NYCTT will be the driving force to catapult young people into the forefront of the governance process through national co-ordinated empowerment activities, proper representation of youth in the policy formulation

process and on policy implementation bodies. The NYCTT will play a major role in implementing the projects outlined under the Strategic Implementation Plan of the National Youth Policy (NYP). The Ministry will assist in meeting administrative and operational costs of the NYCTT.

2. Continuation of the iSTAND campaign

The iSTAND campaign launched on April 2007, as part of the Course of Action 8 under the Strategic Implementation Plan of the National Youth Policy, has been well received by young people across the country as they identify with the positive youth images being highlighted. A website, launched in June 2007, is used to highlight activities related to the iSTAND campaign which includes national Career Fairs, online registration of youth groups and organizations in Trinidad and Tobago, hosting of the National Youth Awards and the National Youth Month.

3. Conduct of a National Youth Survey

In an effort to determine the needs of our young people, a survey was designed to garner information on their interests, passion, motivations and needs of young people. The findings from this Survey will assist in the development of new youth development interventions, infrastructure and youth delivery systems.

4. Youth Mainstreaming

The National Youth Policy advocates for young people to be empowered to be able to make informed choices in life. The concept of youth empowerment involves two main pivots- a major facilitating role by the Government, as well as a role for young people themselves. Empowering young people means the Government and other main partners must create and support enabling conditions under which young

people can act on their own behalf, and on their own terms, rather than at the directions of others.

In order to ensure the smooth and successful implementation of this policy, the Ministry will target specific Government Ministries with Youth Programmes throughout Trinidad and Tobago to provide the mainstreaming of youth issues in line with the NYP. Young people will have the opportunity to participate in the design, planning, execution and evaluation of these Youth Programmes. More so, a formal mandate will be drafted, subsequent to stakeholder workshops, to ensure that young persons are involved in the development of public policies and future programmes which directly affect their lives.

5. Establishment of iSTAND Centres

The iSTAND Centres will be established in four (4) of the Ministry's facilities and will facilitate online services, such as, online recreational/sport video training, online registration of youth groups, online homework help. An online link to crime stoppers will also be made available.

6. Construction/ Refurbishment of Youth Training Infrastructure

Works on the state-of-the-art, St. James Youth Facility, St. James, were completed during Fiscal 2008. Young persons in the community will continue to be exposed to a number of technical vocational training opportunities in a youth-friendly environment. Other refurbishment activities are planned to modernize the Youth Facilities located at Laventille, Freeport, Chatham, Woodbrook, Los Bajos, Malick and Basilion Street for fiscal 2009, with the construction of information centres, computer rooms and timber stages, strengthening of security systems and roof repairs.

Upgrading and refurbishment works at the El Dorado Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centre were

completed and the doors opened to female trainees who now have the opportunity to learn new technologies in refurbished trade classrooms and surroundings.

III. SUBVENTIONS TO NATIONAL SPORT AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The Ministry's new strategic direction has catapulted non-governmental and civil society organizations to the forefront of service delivery largely because of their 'on the ground' association with primary beneficiaries. The development of sport, recreation and youth empowerment is grounded in a nexus between the Government and the national sport and youth fraternity. The Ministry along with the SPORTT provides financial assistance to National Sporting Organizations in support of their respective development programme initiatives. Similarly, youth-led and youth-serving organizations are supported by the Ministry in their youth development initiatives. Fiscal 2009 will be no different. A formal framework for the disbursement of grant funding for youth and sport development has been developed and outlines the process, conditions and requirements under which grant funds will be considered for disbursement.

IV. MAJOR ECONOMIC TRENDS

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago is committed to promoting sport as an industry. This was successfully attained with this country's participation as a host of the International Cricket Council's Cricket World Cup 2007. The successful hosting of this event has left a legacy of sport event management capacity in Trinidad and Tobago and has opened the door to the country being strongly considered to host similar events. Some sports that have recently gained popularity among local tourists, include golf and water sports, which generate spin-off events. To this end, the Ministry will work closely with the Ministry of Tourism to develop a Sport Tourism Policy.

V. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

1. *Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities*

Marginalization occurs as a result of a weakening social fabric and is evidenced by a variety of problems such as homicides, rapes, drugs, crimes, suicides and the high percentage of juveniles in the prison population. These problems are also symptomatic of social disintegration within communities. The Ministry therefore developed this project in an attempt to transform marginalized communities by facilitating the social integration of its young men and women into the productive mainstream of community life. It seeks to encourage grass roots initiatives, to increase social consciousness and means of empowerment to reduce anti-social behaviour. It focuses on construction activities, social education, sporting and recreational programmes and social action. The project will target young people between 15 – 29 years, however, the wider cross-section of the community will be involved in dealing with these issues.

Under this project four (4) communities will have the following social ventures developed:

- 2nd Caledonia
 - Steel Sign Fabrication and Installation Project
 - Bridging Training Programme (Basic skills training)
 - Community Capacity Building in Leadership Development and Institutional Strengthening of the Community
- Datsunville, Enterprise
 - Construction of a Multi-Purpose Court
 - Community Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening
- Gunhill, Cap-de-Ville
 - Development of recreational area.
 - Community Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

Four new communities will also be serviced during this period. Community youth needs assessments will be conducted in the following communities:

- Manzanilla
- Laventille
- Morvant
- Covigne Rd. Diego Martin.

2. Youth Health - Implementation of the Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS

The Ministry as a stakeholder has a role in the implementation of the five (5) Year National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan for Trinidad and Tobago. This Plan has two main goals to:

- reduce the incidence of HIV infections in Trinidad and Tobago
- mitigate the negative impact of HIV/AIDS on persons infected and affected in Trinidad and Tobago.

Project activities include:

- Provision of Adolescent Friendly Health Centres - Three (3) pilot venues have been selected for the establishment of these health facilities: - Malick Youth Facility, California Youth Facility and Laventille Youth Facility.
- Conduct of the Youth Health Caravan in twenty-five (25) communities throughout Trinidad - The Caravan will provide information on HIV/AIDS and other health related problems at community venues, within the framework of a community sporting/ cultural event.
- Conduct of a Peer Education Programme on HIV/AIDS in eleven (11) districts throughout Trinidad - Areas will cover the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STI's and the encouragement of Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health.

- Recruitment of a Focal Person for HIV and AIDS in the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs

The Ministry will also:

- Conduct Sensitisation Programmes on HIV/AIDS for Staff of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
- Conduct a Workplace Survey to determine the Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours of Employees of the Ministry
- Purchase Information, Education and Communications (IEC) Material such as bags, cups, caps, t-shirts, bandanas, pouches, key rings, posters etc with messages towards the encouragement of healthy lifestyles, the reduction of the incidence of HIV/AIDS and stigma and discrimination.

3. Youth Rise - Youth Resources For Implementing Successful Enterprises

The project YouthRISE was developed by the Ministry as an initiative to encourage young people in business and to provide opportunities for the 'at risk' youth population to redirect their creative energies and natural abilities towards sustainable, workable initiatives. The project will be conducted on a pilot basis for a period of two years during which an initial target group of approximately 210 young people between the ages of 18 & 29 will be exposed to training in developing and honing creative business ideas, personal skills development, financial literacy training, business planning, and then establishing, funding and growing their business ventures in the business incubator programme.

Under its legislative agenda for fiscal 2009, the Ministry proposes three Bills - (1) Anti-Doping Commission Bill, (2) Trinidad and Tobago Boxing Board of Control (Amendment) Bill and (3) Sports Commission Bill.

7.5 MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development is charged with the responsibility of promoting the spirit and value of entrepreneurship, which facilitates the mobilization of the people to engage in entrepreneurial pursuits. This approach seeks to place the interest of people at the centre of national socio-economic development and creates an atmosphere of business and at the same time develop a Small and Micro Enterprise (SME) Sector, considered to be the “People’s Sector.”

A summary of the new programmes proposed by the Ministry are outlined in Box 7.IV.

Box 7.IV: Summary of the New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development for Fiscal 2009

- Establishment of sector associations and co-operatives
- Launch of a Fair Share website
- Establishment of a Network of Entrepreneurship Development Centres
- Conduct of a base line survey on the Trinidad and Tobago current Labour Market
- Development of an Implementation Plan and Dissemination Strategy for the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago;
- Establishment of a National Productivity Council (NPC)
- Development of a Decent Work Policy and Programme of Action for Trinidad and Tobago
- Development of a Network of Community Malls

The following initiatives will be undertaken by the Ministry for fiscal 2009.

I. DEVELOPMENT AND ACTUALIZATION OF A STRATEGIC PLAN

The Ministry will seek to develop and actualize the strategic direction of the Ministry in keeping with Vision 2020 and the platform of Decent Work. The project will be implemented in three (3) phases in the fiscal 2008/2009.

II. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

National Entrepreneurial Development Company Limited (NEDCO), Enterprise Envelopment Division (EDD) and the Co-operative Development Division have been the Core Agencies involved in the progression of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development goals. The following are plans for Enterprise Development:

- NEDCO will continue to expand the current services offered. It will also seek to arrange and host four (4) Seminars/Conferences of which topics would be chosen from Women Entrepreneurship; Disability and Business; Success in the New Economy; Extending Horizons – Successful Exporting, Social Enterprise and Community Development.

NEDCO will work with other small and micro entrepreneurs to assist them with the establishment of sector associations and co-operatives along the lines of Fashion Entrepreneurs of Trinidad and Tobago (FETT).

A Fair Share website will be launched in 2009. This website is intended to be a portal for the posting and exchange of information on available procurement opportunities, for qualifying SMEs and co-operatives and for all stakeholders. These stakeholders include qualifying small and micro enterprises and co-operatives; government agencies, e.g. ministries, state enterprise, statutory authorities and local government bodies and large companies on subcontracting opportunities. The small and micro businesses will also be able to apprise themselves and utilize these opportunities, accordingly.

The Ministry also proposes to establish a Network of Entrepreneurial Centres across Trinidad and Tobago. To complement the Fair Share Programme the centers will provide training support mechanisms for eligible SMEs to boost their capacities for production and efficient and effective delivery of goods and services. These training programmes are being designed to equip SMEs with the competencies required to participate competitively in the marketplace.

III. LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION

In 2008/9 the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development will seek to conduct a base line survey on the Labour Market as it exists in Trinidad and Tobago. This survey will focus on providing pertinent information on the labour market required by Government, businesses, job seekers and analysts for which there is a present dearth, such as the types of jobs in demand and the terms and conditions of work in the various industrial groups (pay and other benefits, entitlements to leave, occupational safety and health provisions etc.). Utilizing this data, the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development will seek to expand its data sets on labour market demand and labour market conditions and recruit the staff required to operationalize the National Human Resource Information System (NHRMIS) (a comprehensive system to store and analyze Labour Market Information) fully.

IV. MINIMUM WAGES

With the expressed aim of improving living standards of the people of Trinidad and Tobago, Government has continued to review the country's National Minimum Wage legislation, with the view of establishing and implementing an increase in the national minimum (to \$10 per hour).

V. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

In 2008/9 efforts of the OSH Authority and Agency will focus, among other things, on reducing OSH accidents by 10%, reduce fatalities to 2 persons per 100,000 employees and increase the number of occupational safety and health programmes by 5%.

VI. HIV/AIDS IN THE WORK PLACE

The Ministry entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the International Labour Organization in July 2006 to implement an ILO/

USDOL HIV/AIDS Workplace Education Programme – An accelerated response: Trinidad and Tobago 2005-2008.

The project seeks to expand workplace education programmes, enhance workplace protection against stigma and discrimination and increase workers prevention, care and support and treatment. The broad development objectives of the project are to reduce the level of employment-related discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS and to reduce HIV/AIDS risk behaviour among target workers.

The next steps of the Policy for fiscal 2008/2009 are to provide a framework for an effective workplace response to HIV and AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago being pursued by the Ministry include:

- The development of a sustainability plan for the project;
- The development of an implementation plan to give effect to the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago;
- The implementation of a dissemination strategy for the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS for the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago which includes the launch of the policy in various regions of the country as part of its road show and education programme.

VII. PRODUCTIVITY

The labour force in Trinidad and Tobago must increase its productivity and competitiveness and the capacity and capabilities of its human resource assets, in order to sustain the continued economic growth, being experienced currently. However, increased productivity must be accomplished within the framework of decent work conditions and the recognition of the rights of the worker and the promotion of a stable industrial relations climate. For Trinidad and Tobago to increase its global competitiveness, a tri-partite group of Government, labour and business, joined as necessary

by other stakeholders, will be established under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development. This body which will take the form of a National Productivity Council (NPC) will also work with external international agencies. One of the first tasks will be the development and implementation of a public awareness programme and the conduct of a base line survey on productivity levels in Trinidad and Tobago.

VIII. DEVELOPMENT OF A DECENT WORK POLICY AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

This project aims to provide an environment that facilitates decent work in Trinidad and Tobago that is designed to achieve economic and social growth and improvement in the quality of life of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. The three (3) major components of the project include:

- (1) Education and sensitization of the concept and elements of Decent work
- (2) Development of a Decent Work Policy for Trinidad and Tobago
- (3) Development of a decent Work

IX. NETWORK OF COMMUNITY MALLS

This project is designed to promote business through the sponsoring and hosting of year-round weekly and monthly activities, as well as provide an avenue for the establishment of SMES. The project involves the construction and management of a pilot community-based mall and social activities centre. Approximately forty (40) units will be allocated to small and micro enterprises.

7.6 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Mission of the Ministry of Health (MOH) is “to provide leadership for the health sector by focusing on

policy making, planning, monitoring and regulation.” The Ministry of Health in its Corporate plan 2006 – 2009 has outlined ten (10) strategic objectives for the sector that are critical to the attainment of the health goals identified in Vision 2020. These objectives are to:

1. Promote primary health care and empower people to take ownership and assume responsibility for their own health;
2. Protect the health of the public through reduction and control of the environmental health risks;
3. Improve the prevention, control and treatment of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, diarrhea and respiratory diseases;
4. Enhance the prevention, treatment and control of non-communicable diseases, accidents and injuries;
5. Enhance the provision of mental health care and improve the quality of mental well-being among the population;
6. Complete the key outstanding health facilities and health systems upgrade outlined under the Health Sector Reform Programme;
7. Incorporate quality management systems in health care delivery and in all other business areas;
8. Introduce systems to improve the public’s confidence in the public health care system;
9. Rationalize public and private spending on health care; and
10. Improve the operational capacity of MOH (Head Office, Vertical Services and national and Special Programmes) and Regional Health Authorities (RHAs).

As part of its overall strategy to improve its operational capacity, the Ministry embarked upon an extensive reengineering of its current operations. A private firm was engaged in a comprehensive diagnostic review of the Ministry. In this fiscal year, the consultant will

provide recommendations to address the weaknesses identified in the areas of policy formation, strategic direction, leveraging of partnerships for health sector development, service definition and delivery, program and project management. The specific deliverables of the consultant are:

- The identification and design of the core processes the MOH must employ to achieve its strategic objectives;
- The development of an appropriate Organization Structure and Implementation Plan;
- Job Descriptions to secure the right fit of personnel
- A Business Plan Model that includes and IT Transition Plan and a Financial Plan;
- The development of an integrated MOH-RHA Performance Framework.

During fiscal 2009 the Ministry of Health also proposes a comprehensive evaluation of the CDAP programme to improve the overall efficiency and efficacy of the programme and develop a long term strategy for its expansion. In addition, to treat with communicable diseases, over the next fiscal year, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) Unit would be restructured to facilitate greater efficiency and the continued success of the immunization programme. Vaccines that are on the international market would also be introduced into the National Immunization schedule.

In the area of infrastructural development, several infrastructure projects are carded for fiscal 2009. A number of health centres and other facilities have been targeted for construction as part of the Ministry's plan to rationalize and upgrade the infrastructure and services in the health sector. These include the construction of the Chaguanas District Health Facility, the Diego Martin District Health Facility; the Sangre Grande Enhanced Health Facility, and the Arima Hospital.

These construction projects will be supported by upgrade and refurbishment works at the following health facilities: Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex; Port of Spain General Hospital; San Fernando General Hospital; National Radiotherapy Centre; Chemistry Food and Drug; Medical Library and the Ministry of Health Administration Building.

In the area of health care delivery, the Ministry has identified a number of priority areas for attention by the regional Health Authorities and Vertical Services and National Programs under the Ministry's control. These areas include:

- Environmental Health
- Communicable Diseases
- Chronic non-communicable diseases (Prevention and Control)
- Mental Health
- Injury and Violence
- Disabilities
- Health Promotion
- Family health
- Strengthening Health Systems

The Ministry further proposes the following legislative agenda for fiscal 2009 as outlined in Box 7.V:

Box 7.V: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Health for Fiscal 2009

- Mental Health Bill
- Nurses and Mid-Wives (Amendment) Bill
- Public Health Bill
- Funeral Homes Bill
- National Blood Transfusion Services Bill
- Medical Services and Cosmetics Regulations
- Opticians Regulations
- Tobacco Control Regulations
- Food and Drugs Regulations

Source: Ministry of Legal Affairs

7.7 THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TERTIARY EDUCATION

In keeping with the goal of building a knowledge based society, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has singled out Tertiary Education and Lifelong Learning-TELL and Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) as significant foundation pillars, and has underscored the importance of education and training for its citizens in these areas. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education is therefore a leading partner in the drive to focused and targeted human resources development. Its purpose is:

- The development of the tertiary education sector
- The administration of strategic and operational matters related to the country's scientific and technological advancement.

Box 7.VI below provides a summary of the new programmes being pursued by the Ministry for this fiscal period.

Box 7.VI: Summary of the New Programmes/Projects or Initiatives under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education for Fiscal 2009

University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)

Introduction of:-

- A Certificate Programme in Security Systems
- A Diploma in Fashion Design and a Diploma in Fashion Management
- Three (3) new Bachelors Programmes will be introduced - a B.Sc. in Sports Studies, a B.Sc. in Fashion and Design and a B.A. in Theatre Arts
- Several programmes in the food and agriculture sector. These include:
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Animal Science
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Plant Science
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Biotechnology
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Food Technology
- New programmes in the area of Criminology

National Training Agency (NTA)

- Establishment of a comprehensive National TVET registry

Life Skills

- The implementation of the National Life Skills Curriculum for personal development and Employment Enhancement in all Ministries, Portfolio Agencies and Departments with Life Skills Programmes and Work Based Programmes.

For fiscal 2008/2009, under external agencies the Ministry proposes to expand the academic offerings available at the Country's premier tertiary institutions, as well as to engage in construction and/or development of the infrastructure of many of these Institutions.

I. UNIVERSITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (UTT)

There is an intention to significantly expand the activities of the UTT in the 2008-2009 Academic Year, as follows:

- A Certificate Programme in Security Systems will be introduced to support the training requirements of firms offering Security Services
- A Diploma in Fashion Design and a Diploma in Fashion Management will be introduced to provide development opportunities for this niche sector
- The Professional Engineering Programmes will be expanded and reformatted into the B.A.Sc (3Year FT)/M. Eng (4Year FT) mode as operated in the United Kingdom. The M. Eng. programme will also provide a research component. The expanded slate of programmes will comprise:
 - o Biomedical Engineering
 - o Civil Engineering with options in Structures, Construction Management and Environmental Engineering
- Three (3) new Bachelors Programmes will be introduced - a B.Sc. in Sports Studies, a B.Sc. in Fashion and Design and a B.A. in Theatre Arts
- Several programmes targeting the food and agriculture sector will also be introduced under the Centre for Bio-sciences, Agriculture and Food Technology. These include:
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Animal Science
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Plant Science
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Biotechnology
 - o B.Sc./B.Tech. in Food Technology

- New programmes will be developed in the area of Criminology
- Construction of the UTT Main Campus will continue, and development of plans continued for the Chaguaramas, Pt. Lisas and Centeno Campuses. Ongoing upgrades will be facilitated at Corinth, Valsayn, San Fernando Technical Institute, John Donaldson Technical Institute and the several other facilities coming under the purview of the University
- Plans for the construction of the UTT Tobago Regional Knowledge Hub should also be well advanced during the period
- A UTT presence will be established in Pt. Fortin as part of a collaboration with Atlantic LNG

II. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO HOSPITALITY AND TOURISM INSTITUTE (TTHTI)

- Construction of a new campus facility, which will include additional dormitories, classrooms, recreational facilities, offices and language labs?

III. COLLEGE OF SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND APPLIED ARTS OF T & T (COSTAATT)

- Acquisition of Accommodation in South, Trinidad
- Accommodation for City Campus and Central Administration Services
- Relocation of the Tobago Centre to Gulf City Mall, Lowlands

IV. NATIONAL ENERGY SKILLS CENTRE (NESC)

Under Skills development the NESC will establish a new centre in Ste. Madeleine which will incorporate the Automotive Training Programme currently at Debe Centre along with other programmes.

- The range of industry specific programmes at each existing Centre will be expanded to offer a broader range of skills training. At each centre at least one new programme will be introduced.
- The NESC will in 2008, begin apprenticeship training in Instrumentation and Industrial Mechanical Maintenance (Milwright). These two programmes will be launched at the Point Lisas Centre in the first instance.
- In the coming year the management would focus on quality management systems and best practices in training delivery. This will necessitate emphasis on the standardization of curriculum and documentation across all Centres.

V. METAL INDUSTRIES COMPANIES LIMITED (MIC)

- Rationalization of the Organizational and Managerial Arrangements at the Laventille Technology and Continuing Education Centre and transfer of the management of the LTCEC from the NESC to the MIC.
- Continue the establishment of Technology Centres throughout Trinidad and Tobago

VI. NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY (NTA)

The following will be established:-

- A comprehensive National TVET registry providing information on both the demand and supply side including TVET Programmes, Providers, Graduates and vacancies so as to aid manpower planning
- A system of Registration of all training providers and further Centre Approval of such providers to offer the NTA awarded regional Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) replacing its predecessor, the Trinidad & Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ)

- The Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) in both the schools and the workplace

VII. YOUTH TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT AND PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (YTEPP)

- A new Tobago Regional Office will be established
- Two (2) new training centres, one in Point Fortin, and one between Curepe and Maloney will be established.

Under internal divisions, the Ministry proposes to improve its programmes by seeking to gain additional facilities, instructors, and developing the overall content of the programmes offered.

The under-mentioned provides details of the activities proposed for the relevant programmes:

VIII. MULTI-SECTOR SKILLS TRAINING (MUST)

- To obtain suitable offsite training facilities in the five (5) regions of the MuST Programme.
- To grow the MuST Programme by one hundred (100) Technology Instructors/Assessors and three thousand, two hundred (3200) trainees per annum.
- To establish a database to manage and provide for the measurement and evaluation to the MuST Programme.
- To expand Level 2 training in the Construction and Sector and introduce Level 2 training in the Hospitality Sector.
- To co-operate with the National Training Agency (NTA) and develop a Prior Learning and Recognition (PLAR) process that leads to the certification and prior learning of unqualified skilled workers as it relates to the need in the MuST Programme
- To upgrade the work competencies of Technology Instructors/Assessors particularly in the delivery

of social development skills training.

- To partner with private sector organizations in the delivery of quality skills training to nationals.
- To work co-operatively with the National Training Agency (NTA) to develop the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) framework which will replace the Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ).

IX. RETRAINING PROGRAMME

- To provide training for fourteen hundred (1400) nationals in Trinidad; five hundred (500) nationals in Tobago; three hundred and twenty (320) Inmates at the different Prison Institutions (inclusive of accommodation in Tobago).

X. ON THE JOB TRAINING (OJT)

- Acquisition of proper accommodation for all OJT Regional offices
- Expansion of TTNVQ registration and certification for Trainees
- Expansion and enhancement of Life Skills training to ensure greater readiness for the workplace on the part of all Trainees
- Decentralization of certain operations of the Unit, to ensure greater efficiency and enhanced service to clients through regional offices.
- Enhancement of end-stage preparation of Trainees for job market, in terms of holding 'Finishing' Workshops/Career Days - the Workshops would be intended to reinforce training given in Life Skills sessions, in Résumé and Application Letter preparation, 'Dressing for Success', Interview Techniques etc. The Career Days would facilitate encounters with potential employers.

XI. LIFE SKILLS

- The National Life Skills Curriculum for personal development and Employment Enhancement will be implemented in all Ministries, Portfolio Agencies and Departments with Life Skills Programmes and Work Based Programmes.
- Recruitment of the necessary staff including Life Skills Tutors

XII. FUNDING AND GRANTS DIVISION

- Deepening of research capability to measure the extent to which GATE and HELP are getting value for money
- Employment on contract of an additional Research Officer
- Manage/upgrade of a website for the provision of up to date, user-friendly information on GATE and HELP
- Submission of a proposal to extend HELP to students who are pursuing studies outside the region, to cover tuition fees, personal maintenance cost and living expenses, the annual cost of which has not yet been determined
- The establishment of a Higher Education Act is a priority for the Ministry's Tertiary Education agenda for 2008/2009. This will be a key mechanism for mandating the completion of required surveys in a timely and accurate manner for all institutions that participate, or are applicants for participation, in any state student financial assistance programme.

XIII. HIGHER EDUCATION SERVICES DIVISION (HESD)

- Creation of a Master Plan for the Tertiary Education sector;

This Master Plan will map out the specific details of achieving the five (5) policy goals of the National Policy on the Development of Tertiary

Education and Distance and Life Long Learning: (1) Restructuring the System (2) Widening Access (3) Reforming the Curriculum (4) Managing the System and (5) Financing the System. Subsequently, the Master Plan will be distributed to MSTTE stakeholders.

- Recruitment of staff for the TELL (Tertiary Education and Life Long Learning)

In keeping with its efforts towards human resources development the Ministry proposes the following legislative agenda for Fiscal 2009.

Box 7.VII: The Proposed Legislative Agenda of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education for Fiscal 2009

- University of Trinidad and Tobago Bill
- Community College of Trinidad and Tobago Bill
- Industrial Training Repeal Act
- ACTT (Amendment) Bill and Regulations
- Tertiary Education Bill
- National Training Agency Bill

Source: Ministry of Legal Affairs

7.8 NATIONAL INSURANCE BOARD OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (NIBTT)

NIBTT plays a key role in strengthening and extending social protection in the face of demographic developments, such as ageing of the population, longer life expectancy and declining fertility rates. The organization's plans for the 2009 fiscal period are as follows:-

- Public consultations, a legislative framework, system design and operational systems will be established to incorporate self-employed persons into the national insurance coverage by 2010.
- Growth of the NIS Fund will be supported by enhanced Compliance Debt Collection processes, better organization-wide awareness for more effective cost management, establishment of an Investment Business Unit, more focused risk management initiatives and in-house management

of their growing real estate portfolio.

- Success with these initiatives will only be possible if we ensure appropriate institutional capacity, which thus require further initiatives with respect to succession planning, infrastructure (physical, IT, and communication), organizational restructuring, accountability and controls, and roll out of a Pay for Performance System.
- NIBTT will assume cheque printing responsibilities for the Senior Citizen's Grant from the Ministry of Social Development.
- NIBTT will co-sponsor (with the Ministry of Health) the 3rd Caribbean Conference on National Health Financing Initiatives.

7.9 SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR TOBAGO

The vision of the Tobago House of Assembly for Tobago is sustained progress and prosperity. As a continued focus on the development of the island and its people, the Assembly prioritizes three (3) main instruments of achieving its goals.

- The continued expansion and diversification of the economy
- Programmes that provide for social equity and justice on the island
- The reform of the constitutional and governance arrangements between the Assembly and the Central Government that could militate against the sustainability of progress and prosperity in Tobago.

In keeping with these three (3) pillars of the vision for Tobago, various initiatives have been articulated that are driven by the singular purpose of fully serving the interest of the people of Tobago.

Box 7.VIII provides a summary of the new initiatives to be undertaken by the THA during fiscal 2009.

Box 7.VIII: Summary of the New Programmes/ Projects or Initiatives under the Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2009

- The Sport Training and Coaching Education (STACE) Programme
- The Tobago Youth Development Network (TYDN)
- A Regional School for the Performing Arts
- A Community School for the Arts,
- An Inter-Regional Cultural Exchange Programme
- A new Home Ownership Programme
- The Seamless Education System Project

The following will be pursued in fiscal 2009.

In the Division of Education, Youth Affairs and Sport:

- Employment of substitute teachers in the primary and secondary schools, in order to ensure that classes are staffed at all times;
- Expansion of the Tobago Co-Curricular Education Programme, with other educational institutions, including partners such as the Tobago Community College and the University of the Southern Caribbean;
- Automation of library operations and information systems;
- The introduction of the Sport Training and Coaching Education (STACE) Programme;
- The introduction of the Tobago Youth Development Network (TYDN)
- Increased provision for the Happy Haven School and the School for the Speech and Language Impaired;
- Provision of a special primary school bus service to assist students attending the Tablepiece Government Primary School, serving the children of Les Coteaux and the St. Michael AC School, serving the children of the The Whim;
- The provision of street-crossing guards to help protect our school children from the dangers occasioned by vehicular traffic;

- Improved ground transportation and other facilities for Tobago school children and athletes representing Tobago in Trinidad;
- Assistance to sporting and youth organizations;
- The separate Youth and Sports Development Programmes,
- The School Feeding Programme will expand its services to meet the needs of the early childhood centres.

In the Division of Community Development and Culture:

- Establishment of a Regional School for the Performing Arts, that will be village-based, featuring the performing arts; and catering for participants in the 5-25 year age group;
- Establishment of a Community School for the Arts, centrally based and catering for advanced training in the performing arts, in collaboration with the Centre for Festival and Creative Arts at the University of the West Indies;
- Full-time recruitment of existing part-time music tutors to prepare musicians for the 2010 Music Festival;
- Formal and expanded financial support to the Buccoo Village Council for the staging of the annual Easter Goat Race Festival;
- A Dance and Drama Festival; and
- An Inter-Regional Cultural Exchange Programme to promote understanding among regional cultural practitioners.

In the Division of Health and Social Services:

- Revival of the Litter Warden Programme;
- Expansion of the Litter Prevention Programme;
- The introduction of a programme, in collaboration with SWMCOL, to manage the disposal of technological waste such as computers, their components and other hazardous materials;

- The expansion of the island-side Wellness Programme, with new areas of concentration, such as smoking cessation and obesity;
- Provision for the training of administrative, technical and nursing personnel;
- Provision of additional buildings and the refurbishing of the Nurses' Quarters at Roxborough;
- Resources for the Home for the Aged; the Children's Authority, and the Foster Care Service; and
- An increase in the resources for the Tobago Regional Health Authority (TRHA), in order to increase the range of health services and care to Tobagonians.

In the Division of Settlements and Labour:

- The further training of local contractors to help them cope with the rigours of modern home construction;
- Reform of internal administrative practices to offer better service in all of the Assembly's housing assistance programmes; and
- The development of a new home ownership programme to assist those Tobagonians who own land, to build their own homes on such land.

A number of developmental programmes relating to the above outlined divisions are also key to the social and infrastructural transformations Tobago is poised to assume for fiscal 2009. These projects include:

- The Seamless Education System Project - ranging from early childhood care and education, through tertiary level and life-long learning;
- Increased focus on the provision of full scholarships to Tobagonians in areas considered critical to Tobago's development;
- The Information Communication Technology Project, which is designed to bring computers, the internet and global communications to all primary and secondary schools in Tobago;

- The construction of the Scarborough Library by end of 2008;
- The Writers and Illustrators Services (WISe) Project which seeks to enhance the writing and illustrating skills among the youth;
- Construction of Multipurpose Youth Development Centres at Castara and Betsy's hope;
- Construction of the ultra-modern Northside Regional Recreation Complex at Moriah which will provide hard courts for tennis, netball and basketball; football and cricket fields; and a swimming pool;
- Assisting with the relocation of the St. Clair Coaching School;
- The start of the feasibility study on the construction of aquatic facilities in Central Windward Tobago;
- Completion of the Shaw Park Cultural Complex;
- The construction of the twenty-bed Roxborough mini-hospital, to bring further relief to the people of Windward;
- Construction of the new Moriah Health Centre on the Indian Walk estate, south-east of the Northside Regional Recreational Complex;
- Expansion and upgrade of the EHS ambulance service in the eastern, northern and windward regions of Tobago;
- The complete refurbishment of the Hospital laundry, with new state-of-the art equipment, a process that has already started;
- The construction of 84 new single-family housing units, 59 town-house units and 120 apartment units;
- The commencement of housing developments at Belle Garden, Louis d'Or and Speyside; and
- Exploring the possible use of State lands to start a new public housing project in the Goodwood area.

APPENDIX I:

REGIONAL PROGRAMME DOCUMENT FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN, 2008-2011

RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Key Result Areas	Programme Results /outcomes	Programme Outputs
Focus Area 1: Poverty and Inequality reduction, and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals		
Enhancing the capabilities of Governments to develop poverty and inequality reduction policies and strategies	Strengthened Capabilities of Governments to reduce poverty and inequality and promote inclusion, particularly for vulnerable and excluded groups.	Policy advice and technical support to reduce poverty and inequality and promote inclusion; 2. Systemization of good practices to promote inclusion of vulnerable and excluded groups; 3. Regional programme on maternal and infant mortality; 4. Policy advice and technical support to integrate HIV/AIDS objectives in poverty reduction strategies; 5. Advocacy initiatives for the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	Improved MDG tracking through enhanced national capacity to generate and use indicators and data disaggregated for vulnerable and excluded groups	1. Wide range of disaggregated socio-economic statistics on vulnerable and excluded groups available, particularly on gender; 2. Systems in place to exchange experiences on public policies to achieve the MDG; 3. CSOs engaged with capacity for MDG tracking
Promoting inclusive growth and human development	Strengthened capacities of national institutions to integrate social and economic policies for the reduction of poverty and inequality	1. Public policies integrate social and economic aspects of development; 2. Efforts coordinated through regional and sub regional forums for experience sharing and policy dialogue on inclusive growth; 3. Policy analysis on the articulation between women's labour market and the "care economy"; 4. Network of universities with capacities on corporate social responsibility (CSR); 5. Sub regional Human Development Reports; 6. Regional report on inequality and inequity; 7. Inter-agency regional report on economic success
Enhancing capacities to promote public goods and integration	Strengthened institutional capacity to develop innovative initiatives for regional cooperation and integration and for the generation and use of knowledge	1. Complementary agendas, programmes or initiatives to enhance the positive impact of trade agreements and to reduce their undesirable effects, with particular attention to small economies; 2. Policy advice to promote scientific research, technological development and innovation, in particular financial mechanisms for increasing investment in science and technology; 3. South-South cooperation within the region, especially in science and technology, with or leading to innovations.
Focus Area 2: Democratic Governance		
Fostering inclusive participation	Dialogue and participation, especially of women and children, youth, people with disabilities, people of African descent and indigenous groups fostered	1. Data and analysis on democracy development available; 2. Efforts coordinated for democracy development through public policy forums; 3. Report on democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean; 4. Successful initiatives on local governance; 5. Strengthened capacity of youth to promote democratic values and leadership; 6. Exchanges of experiences and capacity development of political party leaders; 7. Network of women parliamentarians; 8. Analytical and quantitative tools for democratic governance assessment at national and sub national levels; 9. Support to women's participation and representation in democratic politics and state reforms conducive to gender equality

Key Result Areas	Programme Results /outcomes	Programme Outputs
Strengthening accountable and responsive governing institutions	Accountability and transparency of public institutions is strengthened.	1. System for sharing successful transparency and accountability mechanisms and policies; 2. Improved management systems; 3. Data on transparency and accountability of State and institutions available; 4. Identification and promotion of accountability mechanisms
Focus Area 3: Crisis Prevention		
Enhancing conflict and disaster reduction and risk management capabilities	Capacities of national institutions to manage crisis strengthened	1. National and local actors and institutions with capacities to design, convene and facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogues and consensus building; 2. Systems and tools for political analysis and scenario building integrated into decision making 3. Crisis prevention mainstreamed in key policies and planning processes.
	Regional, national and local capacities to assure citizen security strengthened	1. Capacity development of public institutions to design, implement and evaluate integrated citizen security programmes; 2. New instruments and models to promote professionalism in police forces within a human rights- based approach; 3. Mechanisms to improve social participation and oversight in citizen security; 4. Advocacy initiatives, and policy options through participatory processes, notably through sub regional HDRs on citizen security
	Joint border area development initiatives are strengthened	1. Strengthened bi-national border area planning processes; 2. Trust and consensus-building initiatives set up in bi-national settings
	Strengthened regional, national and local capacities to manage and mitigate the risks of disasters	1. Joint multi-country initiatives and strategies to reduce and mitigate the risk of disasters; 2. Policies and systems for disaster management adopted; 3. Small islands development via implementation of the Mauritius strategy
Focus Area 4: Environment and Sustainable Development		
Biodiversity conservation	Biodiversity protected through the implementation of valuation methodologies, payment of environmental services and adoption of new technologies	1. Report on biodiversity and environmental services; 2. Good practices and support to national and sub national governments on valuation of environmental services delivered; 3. Improved policies to protect ecosystems and promote eco-businesses through policy dialogue, advice and advocacy
Promoting climate change adaptation	Strengthened regional capacities to adapt to climate change and increase the use of renewable energy sources	1. Adoption of regional market instruments to mitigate the effects of climate change; 2. Adoption of innovative policies to adapt to climate change based on policy advice to national Governments; 3. System established to exchange good practices on the use of renewable energy sources in poor rural areas; 4. Adoption of regulations against greenhouse gases, and on clean and renewable energy sources based on policy dialogue and advice on incentives

APPENDIX II: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES & SUB INDICES FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹

			2007-2008 ²
GDP per capita (PPP US\$) \$) for 2004 and 2005 respectively ³		14,603	
GDP Index		0.832	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX		Rank	59
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INDEX ⁴		Rank	84 out of 131
		Score	3.88
BASIC REQUIREMENTS (key for factor driven economies)		Rank	57
		Score	4.51
1	Institutions	Rank	92
		Score	3.47
2	Infrastructure	Rank	69
		Score	3.32
3	Macroeconomy	Rank	16
		Score	5.79
4	Health & Primary Education	Rank	62
		Score	5.47
EFFICIENCY ENHANCERS (key for efficiency driven economies)		Rank	74
		Score	3.78
5	Higher Education & Training	Rank	70
		Score	3.87
6	Market Efficiency (Goods, Labour, Financial) / Good market efficiency	Rank	75
		Score	4.04
7	Technological Readiness / Labour market efficiency	Rank	62
		Score	4.32
8	Financial Market Sophistication	Rank	45
		Score	4.70
9	Technological Readiness	Rank	66
		Score	3.11
10	Market size	Rank	102
		Score	2.64
INNOVATION & SOPHISTICATION ENHANCERS (key for innovation-driven economies)		Rank	79
		Score	3.47
11	Business Sophistication	Rank	77
		Score	3.93
12	Innovation	Rank	82
		Score	3.00

APPENDIX III: GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN SELECTED CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES (2007- 2008)

			GDP per capita PPP \$US (2005)	GDP Index	HDI Rank	GDI Rank	Basic Requirements	Efficiency Enhancers	Innovation & Sophistication Enhancers
1	HIGH	Barbados	17,297	0.860	31	50	36	59	57
2		Bahamas	18,380	0.870	49	37			
3		Cuba	6,000	0.683	51	94			
4		Saint Kitts & Nevis	13,307	0.816	54	50			
5		Antigua & Barbuda	12,500	0.806	57	53			
6		T & T	14,603	0.832	59	84	57	74	79
7	MEDIUM	Dominica	6,393	0.694	71				
8		St. Lucia	6,707	0.702	72				
9		Dominican Republic	8,217	0.736	79	96	95	89	96
10		Belize	7,109	0.712	80				
11		Grenada	7,843	0.728	82				
12		Suriname	7,722	0.725	85	113	92	126	115
13		St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6,568	0.698	93				
14		Guyana	4,508	0.636	97	126	125	119	113
15		Jamaica	4,291	0.627	101	78	86	69	62
16		Haiti	1,663	0.469	146				

APPENDIX IV: BALANCE SHEET SHOWING THE ADVANTAGES AND DIS- ADVANTAGES OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS STANDING (2007-2008)

GCI PILLARS	SUB-INDICES	ADVANTAGES	RANK	DISADVANTAGES	RANK
1	Institutions	Strength of auditing and reporting standards	46	Business costs of crime and violence	125
				Reliability of police services	123
				Organized crime	122
				Wastefulness of government spending	115
				Business costs of terrorism	113
				Favouritism in decisions of government officials	112
				Public trust of politicians	110
				Ethical behaviour of firms	100
				Diversion of public funds	98
				Intellectual property protection	85
				Burden of government regulation	81
				Efficiency of legal framework	69
				Efficacy of corporate boards	69
				Judicial independence	67
				Property rights	64
				Protection of minority stakeholders' interests	63
				Transparency of government policymaking	63
2	Infrastructure			Quality of railroad infrastructure	121
				Quality of port infrastructure	93
				Available seat kilometres (hard data)	88
				Quality of roads	74
				Quality of electricity supply	65
				Quality of overall infrastructure	64
				Quality of air transport infrastructure	63
				Telephone lines (hard data)	54

GCI PILLARS	SUB-INDICES	ADVANTAGES	RANK	DISADVANTAGES	RANK
3	Macroeconomic stability	National savings rate (hard data)	5	Inflation (hard data)	101
		Government surplus/deficit (hard data)	19	Interest rate spread (hard data)	84
		Government debt (hard data)	20		
4	Health & Primary Education	Tuberculosis incidence (hard data)	19	Business impact of HIV / AIDS	119
				HIV prevalence (hard data)	116
				Life expectancy (hard data)	81
				Business impact of malaria	81
				Primary enrolment (hard data)	78
				Business impact of tuberculosis	77
				Malaria incidence (hard data)	69
				Education expenditure (hard data)	68
				Infant mortality rate (hard data)	67
				Quality of primary education	58
5	Higher Education & Training	Quality of management schools	43	Tertiary enrolment (hard data)	97
				Local availability of specialized research & training	86
				Internet access in schools	72
		Quality of educational system	48	Secondary enrolment (hard data)	60
				Quality of math & science education	56
				Extent of staff training	52

GCI PILLARS	SUB-INDICES	ADVANTAGES	RANK	DISADVANTAGES	RANK
6	Goods Market Efficiency	Extent and effect of taxation	23	Burden of customs procedures	119
		Business impact of rules of FDI	28	Agricultural policy costs	110
		Total tax rate (hard data)	36	Degree of customer orientation	107
		Prevalence of foreign ownership	39	Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	103
				Extent of market dominance	93
				Time required to start a business (hard data)	84
				Intensity of local competition	72
				Buyer sophistication	59
				Trade-weighted tariff rate (hard data)	58
				Prevalence of trade barriers	55
				Number of procedures required to start a business (hard data)	52
7	Labour market efficiency	Rigidity of employment (hard data)	7	Cooperation in labour-employee relations	123
		Non-wage labour costs (hard data)	16	Pay & productivity	103
		Reliance on professional management	46	Female participation in labour force (hard data)	100
				Firing costs (hard data)	92
				Flexibility of wage determination	84
				Brain drain	81
				Hiring & firing practices	61
8	Financial Market Sophistication	Strength of investor protection (hard data)	15	Regulation of securities exchanges	82
		Legal rights index (hard data)	27	Ease of access to loans	76
		Soundness of banks	33	Financing through local equity market	64
		Restriction on capital flows	44	Financial market sophistication	58
				Venture capital availability	53

GCI PILLARS	SUB-INDICES	ADVANTAGES	RANK	DISADVANTAGES	RANK
9	Technological Readiness	FDI & technology transfer	21	Laws relating to ICT	104
				Firm-level technology absorption	71
				Availability of latest technologies	70
				Internet users (hard data)	69
				Personal computers (hard data)	65
				Broadband internet subscribers (hard data)	62
				Mobile telephone subscribers (hard data)	54
10	Market size			Domestic market size index (hard data)	110
				Foreign market size index (hard data)	85
11	Business Sophistication			Nature of competitive advantage	93
				Control of international distribution	91
				Willingness to delegate authority	86
				Value chain breadth	85
				State of cluster development	80
				Local supplier quantity	79
				Extent of marketing	66
				Local supplier quality	62
				Production process sophistication	57
12	Innovation	Utility patents (hard data)	38	Capacity of innovation	112
				Government procurement of advanced technology products	99
				Company spending on R&D	78
				University industry	74

APPENDIX V : KEY SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND STRUCTURAL / INSTI- TUTIONAL INITIATIVES FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) 2008

Programmes & Initiatives	Budgeted Allocation 2008
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
(European Union Sponsored) Poverty Alleviation Programme	\$5,600,000
Community Outreach Programmes	\$200,000
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	\$200,000
Construction of a Meal Centre and Day Nursery	\$500,000
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	\$1,300,000
Establishment of a Communication Programme for Behaviour and Social Change	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	\$2,000,000
Establishment of a HalfwayHouse for Ex-Prisoners	\$2,200,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	\$2,000,000
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	\$10,000,000
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	\$6,300,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres	\$12,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Couva	\$600,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	\$100,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Rio Claro	\$100,000
Establishment of the Children's Authority	\$1,000,000
Expansion of a Community Telecentres Project	\$200,000
Institutional Strengthening - Social Services Delivery	\$2,000,000
Modernisation of the St Michael's School for Boys	\$800,000
National Plan of Action Integrated Services	\$1,000,000
Reconstruction of St. Dominic's Home for Children	\$500,000
Renovation of Salvation Army Hostel- Josephine Shaw House for Women	\$400,000
Replacement of Centre for Socially Displaced Children - CREDO Foundation for Justice	\$1,000,000

Programmes & Initiatives	Budgeted Allocation 2008
Scholarship Programme - Social Services Delivery	\$100,000
Support to Mediation Services	\$300,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE & GENDER AFFAIRS	
Aided Self Help Programme- Implementation of Community-Based Projects (CDF)	\$14,000,000
Implementation of Self Help Programme (NCSHL)	\$30,000,000
National Museum Development	\$2,000,000
Refurbishment of Export Centres	\$5,000,000
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	\$4,300,000
Relocation of the Community Education, Training, Information and Resource Centre	\$2,000,000
MINISTRY OF HOUSING	
Accelerated High Density Housing Programme	\$50,000,000
Emergency Shelter Relief Fund	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a Health & Welfare Centre, Ministry of Housing	\$350,000
Housing Grants	\$10,000,000
Housing Opportunity Programme	\$99,404,000
Regularisation and Regeneration of Communities - Greater Port of Spain Region	\$7,000,000
Shelter Construction Financing Facility	\$1,000,000
Squatter Regularisation	\$37,643,000
MINISTRY OF SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS	
Assistance to National Youth NGO	\$2,000,000
Establishment of a National Youth Council	\$500,000
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	\$10,000,000
Refurbishment of National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$7,250,000
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	\$3,300,000
Save the Youth of Marginalized Communities	\$2,800,000
Development and Upgrading of Recreational Grounds, Parks and Spaces	\$28,000,000
Youth Health Programme	\$6,000,000

Programmes & Initiatives	Budgeted Allocation 2008
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	
Development of a Local Government Policy and Programme of Action for Recreational Facilities	\$3,000,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH	
Community Outreach Family Medicine Programme	\$1,000,000
Establishment of Facilities for the Socially Displaced	\$300,000
National Community Care Programme	\$8,000,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children - Refurbishment Works	\$300,000
Special Programme - Chronic Diseases	\$1,000,000
Special Programme - HIV/AIDS	\$9,000,000
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	\$7,000,000
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	\$16,000,000
Support to World Bank Funded - Loan for HIV/AIDS	\$5,000,000
Tissue Transplant	\$1,400,000
Waiting List for Surgery	\$15,000,000
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & TERTIARY EDUCATION	
COSTATT Financial Aid Programme	\$500,000
Development of a National Innovation System (Young Innovators and Inventors Award)	\$350,000
Development of Master Plan for COSTATT	\$1,000,000
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	\$1,500,000
Establishment of a National Community College	\$12,000,000
Establishment of Diego Martin HYPE Centre	\$2,000,000
Establishment of UTT	\$203,000,000
Establishment of a National Science Centre	\$2,000,000
MIC Training Subsidy	\$4,000,000
National Skills Development Programme	\$12,000,000
President's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research and Development	\$500,000
Research and Development Foresighting	\$300,000
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	\$500,000

Programmes & Initiatives	Budgeted Allocation 2008
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$500,000
YTEPP Ltd.- Construction of two Training Centres	\$6,000,000
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER	
National HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Unit	\$50,000,000
Support to HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan	\$7,000,000
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	
Curriculum Development (SEMP)	\$2,200,000
Teaching and Learning Strategies	\$47,000,000
Upgrade of Sporting Facilities in Secondary Schools	\$2,000,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$50,000,000
Special Education	\$10,000,000
School Intervention Strategies	\$2,500,000
TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	
Community Mediation Centres	\$900,000
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	\$500,000
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	\$2,000,000
Construction of School for the Deaf	\$300,000
Establishment of Childhood Centres	\$1,000,000
Extension and Improvement to Existing Childhood Centres	\$500,000
Establishment of a Halfway House	\$1,000,000
Establishment of School Health Programme	\$500,000
School Health Project	\$400,000
Establishment of Probation Hostels	\$500,000
Establishment of Health Community Boards	\$200,000
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAAPP)	\$1,000,000
Health Needs Assessment for Tobago	\$400,000
Performing for Arts Centre	\$200,000
Construction of School(s) for the Performing Arts	\$200,000
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	\$1,000,000
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	\$1,000,000
Roving Caregivers Programme	\$300,000
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	\$500,000

Programmes & Initiatives	Budgeted Allocation 2008
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	\$1,000,000
Specialised Youth Service Programme	\$1,000,000
Young Scholars Programme	\$500,000
TOTAL	\$883,697,000

APPENDIX VI:

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS FOR FISCAL 2007 & 2008

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION			
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,038.00	\$16,404,000.00	(\$38.00)
Servol Junior Life Centre	\$5,274,725.00	\$2,314,000.00	(\$2,960,725.00)
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/ Teachers Association	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
Ministry of Education's Total Subventions	\$21,828,763.00	\$18,868,000.00	(\$2,960,763.00)
OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER			
Ecclesiastical Grants			
Anglican Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$103,041.00	\$103,041.00	\$0.00
Association of Jehovah Witnesses	\$9,068.00	\$9,068.00	\$0.00
Baptist (Orthodox)	\$33,797.00	\$33,797.00	\$0.00
Church of God	\$6,430.00	\$6,430.00	\$0.00
Divine Life Society	\$4,204.00	\$4,204.00	\$0.00
Ethiopian Orthodox Church	\$907.00	\$907.00	\$0.00
Hindu Religious Bodies:	\$141,785.00	\$141,785.00	\$0.00
Sanatan Dharma Maha Sabha	\$ -	\$ -	
Vishwa Hindu Parishad	\$ -	\$ -	
Kabir Panth Association	\$ -	\$ -	
Arya Pratinidhi Sabha	\$ -	\$ -	
Shiva Dharma Sabha	\$ -	\$ -	
Independent Baptist Missionary Union	\$8,243.00	\$8,243.00	\$0.00
Methodist Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$19,784.00	\$19,784.00	\$0.00
Moravian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$7,172.00	\$7,172.00	\$0.00
Muslim Religious Bodies:	\$79,960.00	\$79,960.00	\$0.00
Trustees Muslim League Incorporated	\$ -	\$ -	
Anjuman Sunnatul Jamaat Association	\$ -	\$ -	

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
Tackveeyatul Islamic Association	\$ -	\$ -	
National Evangelical Spiritual Baptist	\$26,379.00	\$26,379.00	\$0.00
Pentecostal Assemblies of the West Indies	\$49,459.00	\$49,459.00	\$0.00
Presbyterian Church of Trinidad & Tobago	\$52,757.00	\$52,757.00	\$0.00
Roman Catholic Church	\$230,812.00	\$230,812.00	\$0.00
South Caribbean Conference Seventh Day Adventist	\$34,622.00	\$34,622.00	\$0.00
Stewards Christian Brethren Ltd.	\$1,649.00	\$1,649.00	\$0.00
West Indies Spiritual Sacred Order	\$8,243.00	\$8,243.00	\$0.00
Office of the Prime Minister's Total Subventions	\$818,312.00	\$818,312.00	\$0.00
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
Services for Persons with Disabilities			
Cheshire Foundation Home	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
Goodwill Industries	\$450,000.00	\$450,000.00	\$0.00
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	\$799,360.00	\$799,360.00	\$0.00
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	\$5,183,660.00	\$5,980,470.00	\$796,810.00
T&T Blind Welfare Association	\$10,563,282.00	\$9,253,668.00	(\$1,309,614.00)
International Organisation for Health Care & Human Development	\$115,000.00	\$215,000.00	\$100,000.00
Trinidad & Tobago Chapter of Disabled People International	\$133,200.00	\$133,200.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$17,294,502.00	\$16,881,698.00	(\$412,804.00)
Children's Homes			
Credo Aylward House	\$160,026.00	\$160,026.00	\$0.00
Credo Drop In Centre for Socially Displaced Boys	\$129,975.00	\$129,975.00	\$0.00
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00
Islamic Home for Children	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$0.00
Jaya Lakshmi Home	\$40,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$20,000.00
Petherton Trust for Girls & Young Women	\$1,380,071.00	\$1,380,071.00	\$0.00
Mothers' Union		\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00
Hope Centre	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
Rainbow Rescue	\$242,252.40	\$242,252.38	(\$0.02)
Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)	\$192,855.00	\$192,855.00	\$0.00
St. Dominic's Children's Home	\$9,000,000.00	\$9,500,000.00	\$500,000.00
St. Mary's Children's Home	\$9,500,000.00	\$10,000,000.00	\$500,000.00
The Cyril Ross Nursery	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$20,750,179.40	\$22,120,179.38	\$1,369,999.98

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
Industrial Schools			
St. Michael's School for Boys	\$7,500,000.00	\$8,000,000.00	\$500,000.00
St. Jude's School for Girls	\$5,000,000.00	\$5,500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Sub-Total	\$12,500,000.00	\$13,500,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Socially Displaced			
Audrey Mollineau for Mentally Ill Socially Displaced Women	\$210,312.00	\$210,312.00	\$0.00
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	\$255,596.00	\$255,599.00	\$3.00
St Vincent De Paul Cente for Socially Displaced Persons	\$897,600.00	\$897,600.00	\$0.00
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	\$147,600.00	\$147,600.00	\$0.00
The Centre of Hope, Hernandez Place Sanctuary		\$550,000.00	\$550,000.00
Sub-Total	\$1,511,108.00	\$2,061,111.00	\$550,003.00
Family Life and Counseling Service			
Families in Action	\$60,000.00	\$240,000.00	\$180,000.00
Family Planning Association	\$1,000,000.00	\$1,000,000.00	\$0.00
Lifeline	\$46,000.00	\$46,000.00	\$0.00
Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago	\$66,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$234,000.00
Sub-Total	\$1,172,000.00	\$1,586,000.00	\$414,000.00
Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres			
HEAL Centre for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation & Development of Healthy Life-Styles	\$45,246.00	\$45,246.00	\$0.00
Rebirth House	\$78,800.00	\$1,097,286.00	\$1,018,486.00
Sub-Total	\$124,046.00	\$1,142,532.00	\$1,018,486.00
Homes for Senior Citizens			
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	\$19,567.00	\$19,567.00	\$0.00
Couva Home for the Aged	\$19,764.00	\$19,764.00	\$0.00
J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged	\$27,336.00	\$27,338.00	\$2.00
La Brea Senior Citizens Home	\$19,828.00	\$19,828.00	\$0.00
Mayaro Home for the Aged	\$15,394.00	\$15,394.00	\$0.00
Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association	\$22,440.00	\$22,440.00	\$0.00
Sangre Grande Home for the Aged	\$21,144.00	\$21,144.00	\$0.00
Siparia Home for the Aged	\$21,292.00	\$21,292.00	\$0.00
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	\$16,544.00	\$16,544.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$183,309.00	\$183,311.00	\$2.00

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
Senior Citizens Activity Centres			
Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre	\$153,692.00	\$153,692.00	\$0.00
Soroptomist of Port-of-Spain Senior Centre	\$132,770.00	\$132,770.00	\$0.00
Rural Women Development Committee Senior Centre	\$227,611.00	\$227,611.00	\$0.00
TTARP Chaguanas Senior Centre	\$229,488.00	\$229,488.00	\$0.00
Voice of One Overcomers Senior Centre	\$249,811.00	\$249,811.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$993,372.00	\$993,372.00	\$0.00
Youth Development			
Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago	\$593,584.00	\$1,235,556.00	\$641,972.00
Young Men's Christian Association	\$81,600.00	\$156,000.00	\$74,400.00
Sub-Total	\$675,184.00	\$1,391,556.00	\$716,372.00
Hostels/Halfway Houses			
The Halfway House	\$65,600.00	\$65,600.00	\$0.00
Salvation Army Hostel for young women	\$30,840.00	\$73,200.00	\$42,360.00
Shelter for Women and Children	\$90,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$186,440.00	\$228,800.00	\$42,360.00
Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners			
Trinidad and Tobago Reintegration Foundation		\$205,000.00	\$205,000.00
Vision on Mission	\$526,357.56	\$785,000.00	\$258,642.44
Sub-Total	\$526,357.56	\$990,000.00	\$463,642.44
Other Services			
Chest and Heart Association	\$12,300.00	\$12,300.00	\$0.00
T&T Nursery Association	\$32,920.00	\$32,920.00	\$0.00
T&T Legion British Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$60,220.00	\$60,220.00	\$0.00
Ministry of Social Development's Total Subventions	\$55,976,717.96	\$61,138,779.38	\$5,162,061.42
MINISTRY OF HEALTH			
Aidslife - National AIDS Hotline	\$181,830.00	\$181,830.00	\$0.00
Catholic Marriage Advisory Council	\$18,000.00	\$18,000.00	\$0.00
Cheshire Homes	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
Christ Child Convalescent Home	\$613,000.00	\$613,000.00	\$0.00
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$100,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$50,000.00
Friends of the Blood Bank	\$320,000.00	\$320,000.00	\$0.00
Informative Breast Feeding Service	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
Living Water Community	\$780,000.00	\$780,000.00	\$0.00
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	\$10,500.00	\$10,500.00	\$0.00
New Life Ministries	\$590,000.00	\$590,000.00	\$0.00
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children Association	\$6,282,000.00	\$6,298,115.00	\$16,115.00
Society for Inherited Severe Blood Disorder	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$0.00
South Cancer Support Society	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago Association for Retarded Children	\$9,675,000.00	\$9,529,662.00	(\$145,338.00)
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	\$158,000.00	\$158,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago Heart Foundation	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	\$150,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	\$195,000.00	\$195,000.00	\$0.00
UWI Telehealth Programme	\$180,000.00	\$180,000.00	\$0.00
Ministry of Health's Total Subventions	\$19,613,330.00	\$19,534,107.00	(\$79,223.00)
MINISTRY OF SPORT & YOUTH AFFAIRS			
National Sporting Organisations (NSOs)			
Tots & Tumblers Gymnastics Club	\$142,570.00	\$133,666.00	(\$8,904.00)
T&T Target Archery Federation	\$360,612.55	\$314,411.00	(\$46,201.55)
T&T Association of Masters Athletics	\$32,404.80	\$419,591.75	\$387,186.95
50+ Athletic Club	\$23,699.92	\$27,577.72	\$3,877.80
T&T Automobile Association	\$140,431.78	\$219,500.00	\$79,068.22
T&T Badminton Association	\$218,182.41	\$308,545.94	\$90,363.53
*T&T Basketball Association	\$595,221.00	\$0.00	(\$595,221.00)
T&T Blind Cricket Association	\$550,360.00	\$365,200.00	(\$185,160.00)
T&T Body Builders Federation	\$361,863.00	\$465,525.00	\$103,662.00
T&T Boxing Board of Control	\$731,758.28	\$460,731.90	(\$271,026.38)
Cue Sport Foundation	\$301,700.00	\$135,123.00	(\$166,577.00)
T&T Canoe/Kayak Federation	\$0.00	\$168,561.00	\$168,561.00
T&T Chess Association	\$259,746.00	\$0.00	(\$259,746.00)
T&T Contract Bridge	\$637,849.89	\$386,769.75	(\$251,080.14)
T&T Cricket Board of Control	\$571,260.00	\$141,420.00	(\$429,840.00)
T&T Men Cricket Team	\$163,538.00	\$0.00	(\$163,538.00)
T&T Women Cricket Team	\$998,350.00	\$0.00	(\$998,350.00)
*T&T Cycling Federation	\$96,990.40	\$14,580.00	(\$82,410.40)
T&T Darts Association	\$0.00	\$746,456.00	\$746,456.00

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
T&T Drag Racing	\$9,755.80	\$0.00	(\$9,755.80)
T&T Dragon Boat Federation	\$0.00	\$87,560.18	\$87,560.18
T&T Draughts & Checkers Assoc.	\$194,307.40	\$280,675.00	\$86,367.60
T&T Equestrian Association	\$182,991.97	\$202,381.00	\$19,389.03
Firearm Association	\$29,644.00	\$0.00	(\$29,644.00)
T&T Game Fishing Association	\$127,683.00	\$2,466,249.00	\$2,338,566.00
*T&T Golf Association	\$428,033.00	\$0.00	(\$428,033.00)
Hockey Board	\$0.00	\$499,712.20	\$499,712.20
T&T Judo Association	\$207,057.32	\$324,416.00	\$117,358.68
T&T Karate Union	\$169,744.44	\$225,800.00	\$56,055.56
Karting	\$0.00	\$275,000.00	\$275,000.00
Kirton Martial Arts Academy	\$0.00	\$20,338.55	\$20,338.55
Martial Arts	\$45,892.00	\$0.00	(\$45,892.00)
Model Car Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$43,384.88	\$116,092.08	\$72,707.20
National Kick Boxing	\$19,512.66	\$215,960.00	\$196,447.34
*National Amateur Athletics Assoc.	\$88,333.83	\$0.00	(\$88,333.83)
National Super League	\$105,468.75	\$0.00	(\$105,468.75)
*T&T Olympics Committee	\$500,000.00	\$4,070,000.00	\$3,570,000.00
T&T Optimist Dinghy Assoc.	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)
T&T Power Boats Assoc.	\$259,690.00	\$0.00	(\$259,690.00)
T& T Power Lifting	\$0.00	\$359,804.75	\$359,804.75
*T&T Pro League	\$3,934,800.00	\$3,750,000.00	(\$184,800.00)
T&T Rally Club	\$146,509.99	\$0.00	(\$146,509.99)
Stern John Programme	\$280,000.00	\$132,510.00	(\$147,490.00)
Soccer	\$65,609.28	\$0.00	(\$65,609.28)
T&T Scrabble Association	\$39,000.00	\$198,800.00	\$159,800.00
T&T Surfing Association	\$255,805.96	\$316,867.00	\$61,061.04
T&T Squash Association	\$179,032.00	\$445,235.00	\$266,203.00
Taekwando	\$77,514.25	\$650,440.00	\$572,925.75
T&T Table Tennis	\$480,000.00	\$498,867.94	\$18,867.94
*Tennis Association	\$101,166.00	\$0.00	(\$101,166.00)
T&T Trap & Skeet Association	\$241,920.00	\$0.00	(\$241,920.00)
T&T Triathlon Association	\$211,031.00	\$463,494.00	\$252,463.00
T&T Youth Sailing School	\$126,709.75	\$0.00	(\$126,709.75)
*T&T Volleyball Federation	\$357,600.00	\$0.00	(\$357,600.00)
Wushu Association of T&T	\$52,400.68	\$0.00	(\$52,400.68)
Martial Arts - Black Hawks	\$90,103.82	\$0.00	(\$90,103.82)
Pigeon Racing	\$84,500.00	\$0.00	(\$84,500.00)
Weightlifting Federation	\$35,477.00	\$0.00	(\$35,477.00)
C W C West Indies	\$22,246.40	\$0.00	(\$22,246.40)

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
United Promotions Boxing Assoc.	\$183,130.00	\$0.00	(\$183,130.00)
CAC Games	\$11,500.00	\$0.00	(\$11,500.00)
World Anti-Doping Agency	\$35,760.00	\$35,760.00	\$0.00
World Masters	\$0.00	\$179,595.75	\$179,595.75
Int. Defensive Pistol Assoc. (T&T)	\$164,698.00	\$90,000.00	(\$74,698.00)
*T&T Rifle Association	\$235,788.40	\$0.00	(\$235,788.40)
T&T Windball Cricket Assoc.	\$450,188.00	\$494,770.00	\$44,582.00
*T&T Cycling Federation	\$67,490.40	\$0.00	(\$67,490.40)
*Special Olympics	\$160,789.00	\$0.00	(\$160,789.00)
Elite Athletes	\$5,473,350.00	\$4,427,000.00	(\$1,046,350.00)
West Indies Players Association	\$693,000.00	\$0.00	(\$693,000.00)
T&T Rugby Football Assoc.	\$501,268.62	\$360,215.00	(\$141,053.62)
Sub-Total	\$23,856,425.63	\$25,495,202.51	\$1,638,776.88
Youth NGOs			
Tobago Youth Council	\$0.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Trinidad Youth Council	\$68,281.31	\$100,000.00	\$31,718.69
President Awards of T&T	\$160,000.00	\$60,000.00	(\$100,000.00)
YWCA	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
YMCA	\$36,000.00	\$36,000.00	\$0.00
Girl Guides Association	\$84,000.00	\$84,000.00	\$0.00
Scout Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$0.00	\$126,000.00	\$126,000.00
T&T Heroes Foundation	\$420,000.00	\$420,000.00	\$0.00
Sub-Total	\$798,281.31	\$916,000.00	\$117,718.69
SPORTT Company of T&T-Grants to NSOs			
T&T Football Federation	\$8,353,735.32	\$3,457,615.56	(\$4,896,119.76)
T&T Pro League	\$2,500,000.00	\$0.00	(\$2,500,000.00)
T&T Volleyball Federation	\$4,009,049.00	\$3,508,448.29	(\$500,600.71)
National Amateur Athletics Association	\$6,219,260.00	\$6,647,124.76	\$427,864.76
T&T Sailing Association	\$918,737.00	\$1,007,443.76	\$88,706.76
T&T Cricket Board	\$6,168,023.74	\$2,736,252.56	(\$3,431,771.18)
National Basketball Association of Trinidad & Tobago	\$7,039,543.45	\$898,926.58	(\$6,140,616.87)
T&T Hockey Board	\$5,323,098.20	\$2,998,320.03	(\$2,324,778.17)
T&T Cycling Federation	\$4,171,571.00	\$1,032,585.26	(\$3,138,985.74)
Amateur Swimming Association of Trinidad & Tobago	\$3,237,517.00	\$2,007,863.73	(\$1,229,653.27)
Differently Abled Association	\$1,003,520.00	\$0.00	(\$1,003,520.00)
Special Olympics of Trinidad and Tobago	\$500,000.00	\$0.00	(\$500,000.00)
National Amateur Boxing Association	\$420,337.60	\$7,789,182.76	\$7,368,845.16

Organization	Subventions Payable at 2007	Subventions Payable at 2008	Difference in Subventions Payable in 2007 to 2008
T&T Netball Association	\$1,525,779.00	\$753,603.55	(\$772,175.45)
Tennis Association of Trinidad and Tobago	\$56,000.00	\$1,064,058.76	\$1,008,058.76
Trap and Skeet	\$0.00	\$134,820.00	\$134,820.00
T & T Rifle Association	\$0.00	\$764,002.89	\$764,002.89
T & T Olympic Committee	\$0.00	\$1,962,150.00	\$1,962,150.00
Lawn Tennis Association of T & T	\$0.00	\$1,064,058.76	\$1,064,058.76
T&T Golf Association	\$0.00	\$94,643.76	\$94,643.76
Sub-Total	\$51,446,171.31	\$37,921,101.01	(\$13,525,070.30)
*Funded under SPORTT in 2008			
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs Total Subventions	\$76,100,878.25	\$64,332,303.52	(\$11,768,574.73)
TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY			
Family First Foundation Group	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
Fundamentals Cultural Group	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
Jesus Cares Family Cottage	\$144,000.00	\$144,000.00	\$0.00
School for the Deaf	\$1,632,749.00	\$1,747,028.00	\$114,279.00
St. Vincent De Paul Home For the Aged	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
Sunset Home for the Aged	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$0.00
Syl Phil Home in Love	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	\$2,063,909.00	\$1,925,290.00	(\$138,619.00)
Tobago Council of Elders	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$0.00
TOWERS	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$0.00
Tobago House of Assembly's Total Subventions	\$3,966,658.00	\$2,009,290.00	(\$1,957,368.00)
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT			
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Village Councils	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$0.00
Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Women's Institute	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$0.00
Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY			
Crime Stoppers of Trinidad and Tobago	\$4,000,000.00	\$4,000,000.00	\$0.00
Police Youth Clubs	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$0.00
Ministry of National Security's Total Subventions	\$4,500,000.00	\$4,500,000.00	\$0.00
GRAND TOTAL	\$182,824,659.21	\$171,220,791.90	(\$11,603,867.31)

APPENDIX VII:

ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2008 AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2007 UNDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRIES

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
Ministry of Local Government				
Debit Card System for URP Employees (Finance-2008, Works-2009)	\$0	\$1,338,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,690,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$300,000,000	\$336,000,000	\$381,000,000	\$382,000,000
Total	\$300,000,000	\$337,338,000	\$383,400,000	\$384,690,000
Ministry of Social Development				
Non-Profit Institutions	\$4,688,826	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$35,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$22,841,763	\$36,000,000	\$26,859,061	\$18,000,000
Orphanages:				
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$10,278,800	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$5,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$10,300,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
St Michael's School for Boys	\$8,397,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Transfers:				
Adoption Board	\$42,329	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$120,000
Assistance to National Heroes	\$656,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000
Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: CCTP)	\$69,129,026	\$295,000,000	\$134,000,000	\$254,000,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000
Disability Assistance Grant	\$173,983,000	\$245,000,000	\$247,430,800	\$292,000,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	\$73,354	\$74,000	\$74,000	\$110,000
Foster Care Expenses	\$528,461	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$3,500,000
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	\$125	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$10,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	\$4,171	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$10,000
Rehabilitation Programme	\$218,395	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
S.H.A.R.E. (formerly Feeding Program for the Needy)	\$1,956,979	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Program)	\$1,087,369,647	\$1,395,000,000	\$1,379,000,000	\$1,645,000,000
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$155,060,210	\$203,000,000	\$203,000,000	\$275,000,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$7,688,429	\$9,253,668	\$9,253,668	\$9,235,000
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$4,837,855	\$5,980,470	\$5,980,470	\$5,835,497
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$6,890,625	\$8,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000
Total	\$1,570,144,995	\$2,245,476,138	\$2,066,265,999	\$2,593,820,497
Office of the Prime Minister				
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$944,937	\$1,500,000	\$802,000	\$1,500,000
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$0	\$100,000	\$0	\$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)	\$154,400	\$1,000,000	\$158,000	\$600,000
Total	\$1,500,542	\$3,021,000	\$1,366,000	\$4,021,000
Tobago House of Assembly				
Adult Education Extension Services	\$1,048,000	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups	\$3,334,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000	\$3,300,000
Assistance to Community Organisations	\$750,000	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$1,100,000
Assistance to the Home for the Aged	\$212,000	\$378,000	\$378,000	\$120,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations	\$1,800,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Assistance to Youth Organisations	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions (Central Administrative Services-Tobago)	\$74,629	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Emergency Cases Fund	\$480,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Export Centres	\$1,290,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,700,000
Foster Care Services	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$1,800,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
National Days and Festivals	\$1,090,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000
National Service	\$663,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,000,000
Regional Complexes	\$1,500,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,000,000
School Feeding Programme	\$20,902,800	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
School for the Deaf	\$1,776,876	\$1,747,028	\$1,747,028	\$1,951,700
Small Grants	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$300,000
Special Community Programme	\$763,000	\$2,059,400	\$2,059,400	\$2,100,000
Special Education Resources Programme	\$300,000	\$650,000	\$650,000	\$650,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
Special Social Programmes	\$1,050,000	\$3,425,000	\$3,425,000	\$3,425,000
Student Support Services	\$1,208,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children (Happy Haven)	\$2,259,409	\$1,925,290	\$1,925,290	\$2,500,900
Youth Development Programme	\$1,685,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Total	\$53,786,714	\$69,758,818	\$69,758,818	\$71,221,700
Ministry of National Security				
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$30,332,023	\$31,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$39,500,000
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$4,196,661	\$8,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Oriented (MYPART)	\$2,089,815	\$8,000,000	\$4,800,000	\$8,000,000
National Drug Council	\$1,148,075	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000	\$2,000,000
National Youth Service	\$762,028	\$2,500,000	\$0	\$2,500,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$500,000	\$3,000,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	\$19,321,309	\$30,000,000	\$28,833,200	\$30,000,000
Police Youth Clubs	\$487,824	\$500,000	\$300,000	\$500,000
School Discipline Initiative	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$500,000
Total	\$62,337,735	\$91,500,000	\$80,833,200	\$98,000,000
Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development				
Non Profit Institutions	\$532,209	\$1,591,340	\$1,591,240	\$823,000
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$37,242,260	\$26,502,250	\$26,502,250	\$45,000,000
Total	\$37,774,469	\$28,093,590	\$28,093,490	\$45,823,000
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Marine Resources				
Subsidies:				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$21,815,227	\$20,502,000	\$19,473,800	\$25,002,000
4H Young Farmers Club	\$0	\$600,000	\$200,000	\$600,000
Rural Women Producers Network	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$350,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$4,900,388	\$6,000,000	\$2,100,000	\$6,000,000
Total	\$26,740,615	\$27,127,000	\$21,798,800	\$31,952,000
Ministry of Education				
Transfers:				
Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$6,920,926	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
Books for Children of Deceased Public Officers	\$0	\$55,000	\$556,681	\$55,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$22,235,314	\$25,137,000	\$26,837,000	\$23,686,000
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$2,017,112	\$2,092,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000
School Book Grants Programme (Secondary School Students)	\$6,798,300	\$10,000,000	\$288,000	\$0
School Nutrition Programme	\$200,718,000	\$215,000,000	\$215,000,000	\$215,200,000
School Transportation Services	\$43,048,921	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,038	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$5,274,725	\$2,314,000	\$2,217,600	\$2,628,000
Special Education Resources Programme	\$3,678,124	\$15,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$7,288,600
Student Support Services Programme	\$5,547,150	\$9,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$4,000,000
Testing and Assessment and Evaluation (SEMP)	\$3,421,162	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary Schools)	\$22,333,574	\$25,927,000	\$18,312,700	\$31,763,880
Textbook Rental/ Loan Program - Secondary Schools	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$27,000,000	\$80,678,995
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Total	\$338,547,346	\$405,879,000	\$382,265,981	\$443,154,475
Ministry of Health				
Drugs	\$301,327,972	\$425,000,000	\$366,638,200	\$436,500,000
Transfers:				
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$21,603,146	\$15,000,000	\$45,600,000	\$42,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$3,656,830	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$6,281,534	\$6,298,115	\$6,298,115	\$7,106,100
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$9,675,100	\$9,529,662	\$9,529,662	\$10,105,300
Total	\$342,544,582	\$460,027,777	\$432,265,977	\$500,411,400
Ministry of Public Utilities and the Environment				
Community Environment Improvement Initiative (CEII)	\$3,500,000	\$3,800,000	\$948,000	\$0
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$273,379,000	\$328,000,000	\$92,338,238	\$330,000,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,016,780	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$195,247,594	\$200,000,000	\$198,100,000	\$200,000,000
Total	\$473,143,374	\$532,900,000	\$292,486,238	\$531,100,000
Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education				
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$350,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$633,500,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	\$6,690,147	\$50,171,000	\$16,270,375	\$25,000,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$33,608,000	\$35,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$50,000,000
Life Skills Unit	\$246,166	\$1,000,000	\$200,000	\$1,000,000
MIC Craft Programmes	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$8,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Prog)	\$19,744,000	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$13,200,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	\$49,509,683	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$80,000,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$108,634,836	\$175,000,000	\$168,000,000	\$225,000,000
Servol Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	\$4,943,865	\$5,000,000	\$6,307,093	\$5,205,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$15,573,334	\$17,000,000	\$21,088,600	\$20,000,000
University of Southern Caribbean	\$0	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$54,956,000	\$55,000,000	\$75,736,000	\$87,000,000
Total	\$643,906,031	\$905,171,000	\$894,602,068	\$1,177,905,000
Ministry of Community Development, Culture and Gender Affairs				
Transfers:				
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$10,767,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000	\$11,000,000
Export Centres	\$7,000,000	\$8,400,000	\$9,740,700	\$10,000,000
National Commission for Self Help	\$6,000,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,000,000	\$9,000,000
National Service (GAPP)	11,956,846	\$16,450,000	\$16,434,000	\$16,450,000
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$47,808,301	\$15,500,000	\$13,450,000	\$13,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$18,763,913	\$15,560,000	\$25,541,000	\$20,000,000
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$1,232,087	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$13,499,504	\$46,521,500	\$51,081,400	\$57,629,500
Terminal Malls	\$1,824,597	\$3,000,000	\$2,204,006	\$3,000,000
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$94,065,291	\$97,667,266	\$116,313,690	\$133,938,418
Total	\$211,685,452	\$219,898,766	\$251,364,796	\$314,517,918

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	2009 BUDGETED ALLOCATION
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs				
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$171,000	\$301,250	\$301,250	\$301,250
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$8,750,078	\$13,511,500	\$10,511,500	\$14,684,000
Non-Profit Institutions	\$35,275,982	\$32,920,000	\$42,420,000	\$65,571,000
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,458,000	\$29,063,668	\$25,101,130	\$31,532,500
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$62,451,630	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000	\$84,913,000
Youth Training	\$2,947,997	\$3,000,000	\$3,300,000	\$3,000,000
Total	\$133,054,687	\$148,796,418	\$151,633,880	\$200,001,750
Ministry of Housing				
Support for the Acquisition of Housing (Finance)	\$200,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$0	\$400,000,000
Total	\$200,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$0	\$400,000,000
Grand Total	\$4,395,166,542	\$5,874,987,507	\$5,056,135,247	\$6,796,618,740

APPENDIX VIII:

RECURRENT ALLOCATIONS AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2008 AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2007 UNDER THE PILLARS OF VISION 2020 OPERATIONAL PLAN

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
Pillar 1: Developing Innovative People			
Adult Education Extension Services (Tobago)	\$1,048,000	\$1,874,100	\$1,874,100
Adult Education/Lifelong Learning Unit	\$6,920,926	\$8,500,000	\$8,500,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups (Tobago)	\$3,334,000	\$2,300,000	\$2,300,000
Testing and Assessment and Evaluation (SEMP)	\$3,421,162	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Early Childhood Care and Education	\$22,235,314	\$25,137,000	\$26,837,000
Early Childhood Care and Education (Tobago)	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Export Centres	\$7,000,000	\$8,400,000	\$9,740,700
Export Centres (Tobago)	\$1,290,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,800,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	\$350,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$450,000,000
Help Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	\$33,608,000	\$35,000,000	\$40,000,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	\$6,690,147	\$50,171,000	\$16,270,375
Life Skills Unit	\$246,166	\$1,000,000	\$200,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Prog)	\$19,744,000	\$11,000,000	\$11,000,000
MIC Craft Programmes	\$0	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
On the Job Training Programme	\$108,634,836	\$175,000,000	\$168,000,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	\$0	\$300,000	\$0
School Discipline Initiative	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$0
School Transportation Services	\$43,048,921	\$50,000,000	\$50,000,000
Servol Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	\$4,943,865	\$5,000,000	\$6,307,093
Student Support Services	\$5,547,150	\$9,000,000	\$6,000,000
Student Support Services (Tobago)	\$1,208,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Terminal Malls	\$1,824,597	\$3,000,000	\$2,204,006
Transfers to Statutory Boards	\$94,065,291	\$97,667,266	\$116,313,690
University of Southern Caribbean	\$0	\$30,000,000	\$30,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	\$54,956,000	\$55,000,000	\$75,736,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
4H Young Farmers Club	\$0	\$600,000	\$200,000
Developing Innovative People Sub-Total	\$772,266,375	\$1,034,149,366	\$1,034,082,964
Pillar 2: Nurturing a Caring Society			
Adoption Board	\$42,329	\$100,000	\$100,000
Assistance to Community Organisations (Tobago)	\$750,000	\$900,000	\$900,000
Assistance to National Heroes	\$656,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations (Tobago)	\$1,800,000	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000
Assistance to the Home for the Aged (Tobago)	\$212,000	\$378,000	\$378,000
Assistance to Youth Organisations (Tobago)	\$500,000	\$700,000	\$700,000
Books for Children of Deceased Public Officers	\$0	\$55,000	\$556,681
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	\$10,767,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000
CARE Programme (Tobago)	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Children's Authority (Tobago)	\$100,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Citizen's Initiative Fund	\$944,937	\$1,500,000	\$802,000
Civilian Conservation Corps	\$30,332,023	\$31,000,000	\$35,000,000
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	\$0	\$100,000	\$0
Commonwealth Youth Programme	\$171,000	\$301,250	\$301,250
Community Environment Improvement Initiative (CEII)	\$3,500,000	\$3,800,000	\$948,000
Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: CCTP)	\$69,129,026	\$295,000,000	\$134,000,000
Contribution to Non-Profit Institutions (Central Administrative Services Tobago)	\$74,629	\$100,000	\$100,000
Debit Card System for URP employees (Finance: Food Support & National Smart Card & Soc. Dev: CCTP)	\$0	\$1,338,000	\$2,400,000
Disability Assistance Grant	\$173,983,000	\$245,000,000	\$247,430,800
Drugs (Ministry of Health)	\$301,327,972	\$425,000,000	\$366,638,200
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	\$73,354	\$74,000	\$74,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Tobago)	\$480,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Foster Care Expenses	\$528,461	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Foster Care Services (Tobago)	\$300,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	\$2,017,112	\$2,092,000	\$2,000,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
Grants to Necessitous Patients	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants to Necessitous Patients (Tobago)	\$1,800,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools (Tobago)	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000
Hardship Relief Programme - Rebate in Water Rates	\$1,016,780	\$1,100,000	\$1,100,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	\$0	\$3,000,000	\$500,000
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	\$8,750,078	\$13,511,500	\$10,511,500
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	\$21,603,146	\$15,000,000	\$45,600,000
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	\$4,196,661	\$8,000,000	\$6,000,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-Orientation (MYPART)	\$2,089,815	\$8,000,000	\$4,800,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	\$49,509,683	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000
National Commission for Self Help	\$6,000,000	\$7,200,000	\$7,000,000
National Days and Festivals (Tobago)	\$1,090,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
National Service (GAPP)	11,956,846	\$16,450,000	\$16,434,000
National Service (Tobago)	\$663,000	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	\$23,458,000	\$29,063,668	\$25,101,130
National Youth Service	\$762,028	\$2,500,000	\$0
Non Profit Institutions (Ministry of Labour)	\$532,209	\$1,591,340	\$1,591,240
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Sport & Youth Affairs)	\$35,275,982	\$32,920,000	\$42,420,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	\$47,808,301	\$15,500,000	\$13,450,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Health)	\$3,656,830	\$4,200,000	\$4,200,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Ministry of Social Development)	\$4,688,826	\$7,000,000	\$5,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	\$22,841,763	\$36,000,000	\$26,859,061
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture)	\$18,763,913	\$15,560,000	\$25,541,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Ecclesiastical Bodies	\$401,205	\$421,000	\$406,000
Non-Traditional Skills Training for Women	\$1,232,087	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	\$13,499,504	\$46,521,500	\$51,081,400
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	\$125	\$50,000	\$50,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	\$4,171	\$18,000	\$18,000
Police Youth Clubs	\$487,824	\$500,000	\$300,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	\$6,281,534	\$6,298,115	\$6,298,115

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
Regional Complexes (Tobago)	\$1,500,000	\$1,700,000	\$1,700,000
Rehabilitation Programme	\$218,395	\$500,000	\$500,000
Response to HIV/AIDS (formerly National AIDS Coordinating Committee)	\$154,400	\$1,000,000	\$158,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	\$15,573,334	\$17,000,000	\$21,088,600
Rural Women Producers Network	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
S.H.A.R.E. (formerly Feeding Program for the Needy)	\$1,956,979	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
School Book Grants Programme (Secondary School Students)	\$6,798,300	\$10,000,000	\$288,000
School Feeding Programme (Tobago)	\$20,902,800	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
School for the Deaf (Tobago)	\$1,776,876	\$1,747,028	\$1,747,028
School Nutrition Programme	\$200,718,000	\$215,000,000	\$215,000,000
Senior Citizens' Grant (formerly Old Age Pension Program)	\$1,087,369,647	\$1,395,000,000	\$1,379,000,000
Servol Adolescent Development Training Programme	\$16,404,038	\$16,404,000	\$16,404,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	\$5,274,725	\$2,314,000	\$2,217,600
Small Grants (Tobago)	\$300,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Social Assistance/Public Assistance Grant	\$155,060,210	\$203,000,000	\$203,000,000
Special Community Programme (Tobago)	\$763,000	\$2,059,400	\$2,059,400
Special Education Resources Programme	\$3,678,124	\$15,000,000	\$8,000,000
Special Education Resources Programme (Tobago)	\$300,000	\$650,000	\$650,000
Special Social Programmes (Tobago)	\$1,050,000	\$3,425,000	\$3,425,000
St Dominic's Children's Home	\$10,278,800	\$9,500,000	\$9,500,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	\$5,200,000	\$5,500,000	\$5,500,000
St Mary's Children's Home	\$10,300,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
St Michael's School for Boys	\$8,397,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Support for the Acquisition of Housing (Finance)	\$200,000,000	\$400,000,000	\$0
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	\$9,675,100	\$9,529,662	\$9,529,662
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	\$7,688,429	\$9,253,668	\$9,253,668
T'dad Association for the Hearing Impaired	\$4,837,855	\$5,980,470	\$5,980,470
Textbook Rental/ Loan Programme (Primary Schools)	\$22,333,574	\$25,927,000	\$18,312,700
Textbook Rental/ Loan Program - Secondary Schools	\$0	\$25,000,000	\$27,000,000
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	\$62,451,630	\$70,000,000	\$70,000,000

HEAD/SUB ITEMS	2007 ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	2008 BUDGETED ALLOCATION	2008 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
Tobago Council for Handicapped Children (Happy Haven)	\$2,259,409	\$1,925,290	\$1,925,290
Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	\$300,000,000	\$336,000,000	\$381,000,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	\$6,890,625	\$8,000,000	\$15,000,000
Youth Development Programme (Tobago)	\$1,685,000	\$2,200,000	\$2,200,000
Youth Training	\$2,947,997	\$3,000,000	\$3,300,000
Nurturing a Caring Society Sub-Total	\$3,063,846,314	\$4,221,233,891	\$3,646,604,795
Pillar 3: Enabling Competitive Business			
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	\$37,242,260	\$26,502,250	\$26,502,250
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	\$4,900,388	\$6,000,000	\$2,100,000
Agricultural Incentive Programme	\$21,815,227	\$20,502,000	\$19,473,800
Agricultural Incentive Programme (Tobago)	\$2,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Enabling Competitive Business Sub-Total	\$65,957,875	\$55,504,250	\$50,576,050
Pillar 4: Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment			
Community-based Environmental Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	\$273,379,000	\$328,000,000	\$92,338,238
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	\$195,247,594	\$200,000,000	\$198,100,000
Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment Sub-Total	\$468,626,594	\$528,000,000	\$290,438,238
Pillar 5: Promoting Effective Government			
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
National Drug Council	\$1,148,075	\$1,500,000	\$1,400,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	\$19,321,309	\$30,000,000	\$28,833,200
Promoting Effective Government Sub-Total	\$24,469,384	\$35,500,000	\$34,233,200
Grand Total	\$4,395,166,542	\$5,874,987,507	\$5,056,135,247

APPENDIX IX:

STATUS OF NEW PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INITIATIVES THAT WERE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN FISCAL 2008

PROGRAMME/ POLICY/ STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
A Teacher Professional Development Institute	TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	Not yet Implemented
School Breakfast Initiative	TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	Not yet Implemented
AutoSkill Programme for Literacy and Numeracy	TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	Not yet Implemented
Marriage Preparation:Beyond the Vows/Commitment	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Not yet implemented due to human resource constraints
Television /Community Series-Parenting and the Family	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Not yet Implemented
Support for Individuals and Families in Need	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	A proposal for assisting families to manage crises was submitted to Cabinet for consideration
Establishment of Child Care Facilities for Staff at the Ministry of Social Development	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Not yet implemented due to difficulties in obtaining a suitable building
Client Assessment of the Ministry and Services	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	Consultant retained to conduct assessment

Footnotes:

1 Three more pillars (8 to 10) were added this year to sub-index B (efficiency enhancers).

2 Out of 131 countries.

3 Source: HDR, 2006 & 2007.

4 Six new economies have been included in the Global Competitiveness analysis: Libya, Oman, Puerto Rico, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Uzbekistan. In addition, Serbia and Montenegro, previously analyzed as a single country, are now included separately. This has increased the coverage to a total of 131 countries this year.

