







GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

---

# SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

---

# CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
INTRODUCTION	12
<b>CHAPTER 1: THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>1.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION</b>	<b>16</b>
1.1.1. GROWTH	16
1.1.2. DECLINE IN OIL PRICES	17
1.1.3. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS	17
1.1.4. GLOBAL GENDER GAP	18
1.1.5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	19
1.1.6. AGEING POPULATION	20
1.1.7. HEALTH ISSUES	21
1.1.8. CHILD MORTALITY	22
1.1.9. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES	22
1.1.10. POVERTY	22
<b>1.2. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS</b>	<b>23</b>
1.2.1. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	23
<b>CHAPTER 2: THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>2.1. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>26</b>
2.1.1. ECONOMIC GROWTH	26
2.1.2. EMPLOYMENT	27
2.1.3. INFLATION	28
2.1.4. RISKS	28
2.1.5. POLICY CHALLENGES	28
<b>2.2. REGIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>29</b>
2.2.1. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	29
2.2.2. HEALTH	30
2.2.3. POVERTY REDUCTION	31
2.2.4. EDUCATION	32
2.2.5. CRIME AND SECURITY	32
<b>2.3. REGIONAL INTEGRATION</b>	<b>33</b>
2.3.1. RENEWABLE ENERGY	33
2.3.2. DEVELOPING THE REGION'S HUMAN AND CULTURAL ASSETS	33
2.3.3. WATER SUSTAINABILITY	34
2.3.4. COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING AND LAW REVISION	34
2.3.5. PARTNER INSTITUTIONS	34

2.4. REGIONAL DIALOGUE AND CONFERENCES	35
<b>2.5. OUTLOOK FOR 2016</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHAPTER 3: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.1. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>3.2. GLOBAL GENDER GAP</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>3.3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>3.4. HAPPINESS INDEX</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>3.5. THE OVERALL SITUATION FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>CHAPTER 4: THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>4.1. EFFICIENT DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES</b>	<b>49</b>
4.1.1. BIOMETRIC CARD	49
4.1.2. E-PASS	49
4.1.3. BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE	49
4.1.4. ENGAGEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY	50
4.1.5. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) FOR THE SOCIAL SECTOR	50
<b>4.2. POVERTY REDUCTION</b>	<b>53</b>
4.2.1. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS	53
4.2.2. ANALYSIS OF THE 2014 SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS DATA (SLC 2014)	54
4.2.3. REGIONAL POVERTY PROFILES	54
4.2.4. CHILD POVERTY STUDY	54
4.2.5. DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND CASH TRANSFERS	54
4.2.6. EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	55
<b>4.3. VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED GROUPS</b>	<b>56</b>
4.3.1. OLDER PERSONS	56
4.3.2. PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES	56
4.3.3. STREET DWELLING	58
4.3.4. CHILDREN AND YOUTH	59
<b>4.4. EDUCATION</b>	<b>61</b>
4.4.1. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION	61
4.4.2. TERTIARY EDUCATION	65
<b>4.5. HEALTH CARE</b>	<b>68</b>
4.5.1. CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	68
4.5.2. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	68
4.5.3. PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMMES	71
4.5.4. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND EXPANSION OF HEALTH FACILITIES	72
4.5.5. BUILDING OF HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY	73
<b>4.6. HOUSING</b>	<b>74</b>
4.6.1. REDUCTION OF THE BACKLOG OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS	74
4.6.2. LOW MORTGAGE RATE FACILITY	75
4.6.3. HOUSING IN TOBAGO	75
<b>4.7. NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	<b>75</b>
4.7.1. ENHANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT	76
4.7.2. COMMUNITY AND YOUTH-BASED ACTIVITIES	78

---

4.7.3.	PROVISION OF VICTIM SUPPORT	79
4.7.4.	STRENGTHENING OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM	79
4.5.6.	LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR THE SOCIAL SECTOR	80
<b>4.8.</b>	<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>80</b>
4.8.1.	COMMUNITY CENTRES	81
4.8.2.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS	81
4.8.3.	COMMUNITY-BASED TRAINING AND EDUCATION	82
<b>4.9.</b>	<b>CULTURE</b>	<b>82</b>
4.9.1.	ON-GOING CULTURAL INITIATIVES	82
4.9.2.	NEW CULTURAL INITIATIVES	82
<b>4.10.</b>	<b>SPORT</b>	<b>83</b>
4.10.1.	DEVELOPMENT AND REFURBISHMENT OF SPORTING FACILITIES	83
4.10.2.	IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SPORTING PROGRAMMES	84
4.10.3.	PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	84
4.10.4.	POLICY REVIEW	84
<b>4.11.</b>	<b>LABOUR</b>	<b>84</b>
4.11.1.	UNEMPLOYMENT	84
4.11.2.	THE LABOUR FORCE	85
4.11.3.	INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS	85
4.11.4.	INCOME AND SOCIAL PROTECTION	86
4.11.5.	PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS	87
<b>4.12.</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>88</b>
4.12.1.	THE FOOD IMPORT BILL	88
4.12.2.	FOOD INFLATION	89
4.12.3.	CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO NATIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)	89
4.12.4.	THE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN AGRICULTURE	90
4.13.	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP	90
<b>CHAPTER 5:</b>	<b>OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2015</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>5.1.</b>	<b>BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS TO THE SOCIAL SECTOR</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>5.2.</b>	<b>NEW PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL 2015</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>5.3.</b>	<b>SOCIAL POLICIES DEVELOPED IN FISCAL 2015</b>	<b>98</b>
5.3.1.	THE INTER-MINISTERIAL SOCIAL POLICY COMMITTEE (I-MSPC)	98
<b>5.4.</b>	<b>RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2015</b>	<b>99</b>
5.4.1.	THE INTER-MINISTERIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (I-MRC)	99
<b>5.5</b>	<b>EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2015</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>CHAPTER 6:</b>	<b>REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2015</b>	<b>106</b>
	REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES	109
<b>CHAPTER 7:</b>	<b>THE SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2016</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>7.2</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS</b>	<b>194</b>
7.2.1.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	195
7.2.2.	CULTURE AND THE ARTS	195

---

<b>7.3</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	<b>196</b>
7.3.1.	TERTIARY EDUCATION	196
<b>7.4</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>7.5</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>7.6</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>198</b>
<b>7.7</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>7.8</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>	<b>201</b>
7.8.1.	RESEARCH AGENDA	201
7.8.2.	POLICY AGENDA	202
7.8.3.	LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	203
7.8.4.	WATER RESOURCES	203
<b>7.9</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>7.10</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>	<b>204</b>
7.10.1.	PROGRAMMES THAT WILL BE CONTINUED IN THE NEW FISCAL ARE:	204
7.10.2.	PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR EXISTING PROGRAMMES	205
7.10.3.	RESEARCH STUDIES	207
7.10.4.	GENDER AFFAIRS	207
7.10.5.	FAMILY SERVICES	208
7.10.6.	CHILD DEVELOPMENT	208
7.10.7.	CAPITAL PROJECTS/CONSTRUCTION	209
7.10.8.	IMPACT ASSESSMENTS	209
<b>7.11</b>	<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS</b>	<b>209</b>
7.11.1.	SPORT	209
7.11.2.	YOUTH AFFAIRS	210
<b>7.12</b>	<b>THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>	<b>212</b>
7.12.1.	RECURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ESTIMATES	215
 <b>APPENDICES</b>		 <b>217</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: KEY SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND STRUCTURAL / INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2014 AND ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 &amp; 2016</b>		<b>218</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2015 AND 2016 AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2014 UNDER RECURRENT EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY</b>		<b>231</b>
<b>APPENDIX III: LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS FOR FISCAL 2014 &amp; 2015</b>		<b>243</b>
<b>APPENDIX IV: STATUS OF NEW PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INITIATIVES THAT WERE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN FISCAL 2015</b>		<b>250</b>
<b>APPENDIX V: NAME, DESCRIPTION AND PORTFOLIOS OF NEW/EXISTING GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES (2015-2020)</b>		<b>254</b>
 <b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>		 <b>256</b>

---

## LIST OF TABLES

Table I:	Key initiatives to be implemented in fiscal 2016	10
Table 1.I:	World Economic Outlook Projections for 2016	16
Table 1.II:	The Global Competitiveness Index 2015-2016 rankings and 2014-2015 comparisons	18
Table 1.III:	Global NCD Action Plan 2013 – 2020 Global Targets	21
Table 3.I:	Stages of Development for the Period 2010 - 2015	41
Table 3.II:	Top Three Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the year 2015	42
Table 4.I:	Student Performance in SEA 2015	61
Table 4.II:	Candidates Performance in CSEC 2015	62
Table 4.III:	Candidates Performance in CAPE 2015	63
Table 4.IV:	Schools opened for Fiscal 2015	64
Table 4.V:	Initiatives implemented through Agencies under the MTEST for fiscal 2015	67
Table 4.VI:	Serious Crime Reports in Trinidad and Tobago for the period October 2014 to August 2015	76
Table 4.VII:	T&T's Food Inflation Rate for the period October 2014- July 2015	89
Table 5.I:	Budgeted Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2014/2015.	96
Table 5.II:	Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal Period 2011-2015	97
Table 5.III:	Percentage of Social Infrastructure & Programming Allocated to Social Sector Ministries and the THA	97
Table 6.I:	Key Focus Areas	106
Table 6.II:	Comparison of Estimates of Expenditure and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for Fiscal 2016, Key Social Sector Ministries and Key Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly	107
Table 6.III:	Actual Expenditure for Selected Programmes for the years 2010 -2014 and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015	108
Table 7.I:	Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programming – 2015-2016	194
Table 7.II:	THA Recurrent Expenditure Estimates 2015-2016	215
Table 7.III:	THA Development Programme Expenditure Estimates 2015-2016	215

## LIST OF BOXES

Box 4.I:	A Synopsis of the Trinidad and Tobago Social Situation	48
Box 4.II:	Agencies under the MTEST	65
Box 5.I:	New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives implemented in Fiscal 2015	98
Box 5.II:	Policies Developed and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2015	99
Box 5.III:	Research Conducted and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2015	99
Box 6.I:	Ministries in this Chapter	109
Box 7.I:	Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Public Utilities for fiscal 2015/2016	203

**LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 1.I: Gender Gap Report 2014: Countries Overall Score	19
Figure 1.II: Gender Gap Sub-Indices Ranking 2014	19
Figure 1.III: Percentage of population aged 60 years and over by 2050	20
Figure 3.I: Global Competitiveness Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 – 2016	38
Figure 3.II: Trinidad & Tobago’s Sub-Indices for the period 2010 – 2016	39
Figure 3.III: Basic Requirements Sub-Index	40
Figure 3.IV: Efficiency Enhancers Sub-Index	40
Figure 3.V: Innovation & Sophistication Factors Sub-Index	40
Figure 3.VI: Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 – 2015.	41
Figure 3.VII: Global Gender Gap Rankings of selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 - 2014	43
Figure 3.VIII: Sub-Indices’ Rankings of the Global Gender Gap Report 2014	43
Figure 3.IX: Human Development Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2010 - 2014	44
Figure 3.X: World Happiness Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2012 – 2015	45
Figure 3.XI: Trinidad and Tobago’s Current Situation	45
Figure 4.I: GIS –Basic Needs Index Map utilising SLC-2005 dataset	51
Figure 4.II: GIS Map- Intensity of Poverty within Arima utilising SLC 2014 dataset	52
Figure 4.III: GIS –Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index within Arima utilising SLC 2014 dataset	52
Figure 4. IV: Student Performance in SEA 2015	62
Figure 5.I: Allocation to the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Division of the THA in Relation to GDP (2010-2014)	95
Figure 5.II: Percentage of the Budget Allocated to Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2014/2015	95
Figure 5.III: Budget Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2014/2015	96
Figure 5.IV: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations to the Key Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the THA for the period 2009-2015	97

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

---

The Social Sector Investment Programme reports on the annual investment of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) towards achieving the national human and social development objectives. The document outlines the undertakings of key social sector ministries and the social services divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) for fiscal 2015, as well as provides a view of sector plans for fiscal 2016. The document comprises seven chapters, which are summarized as follows:

### **Chapter One – The International Situation**

provides a comparative analysis of key socio-economic indicators among several world economies. The chapter covers two main sections: the socio-economic situation and International Development Goals. In the former several issues, including growth, declining oil prices, global competitiveness, health, poverty and environmental challenges are discussed. The chapter highlights the expected levels of growth for 2016, as economies begin a recovery period following recent economic shocks. It further speaks to the progress of nations, as world leaders are poised to build on the progress of the MDGs by adopting the new 17 SDGs to be implemented until 2030.

### **Chapter Two – The Caribbean Social Situation**

examines regional, economic and social development during fiscal 2015. It also focuses on regional integration, as well as dialogue and conferences. The chapter looks at the economic growth within the region and points to level of economic slowdown experienced by many of its economies; with significant impact being felt in the area of employment. Unemployment rates in varying sectors and groups appear to be increasing as reflected in the declining labour participation

rates. Job creation therefore requires focus attention in 2016, as countries in the region are advised to look towards labour market initiatives to stimulate employment.

Crime and Security also continue to be front burner issues for Caribbean countries. The region continues to be one of the most violent in the world. This level of volatility affects investment and development. Consequently, CARICOM continues to strategise on effective ways to address these challenges. Drug trafficking and ammunition trafficking also remain key areas of interest. In this regard, regional agencies continue to partner with the United States of America (USA) and the United Nations (UN) to devise sustainable solutions to the problem of crime and violence in the region.

### **Chapter Three – Trinidad and Tobago in the Context of the Caribbean**

provides comparative scrutiny of the Trinidad and Tobago's socio-economic performance against other countries within the Caribbean region for the period 2010-2015. The analysis is based on data extracted from four international reports: the Global Competitiveness Report, Global Gender Gap Report, Human Development Report and the World Happiness Report.

The chapter indicates that Trinidad and Tobago performed reasonably well over the period of assessment (2009 – 2016). It outlines that in the area of global competitiveness, Trinidad and Tobago achieved a ranking of 86 in 2010 (out of 133 countries) and improved to a rank of 89 in 2016 (out of 140 countries). Notably, the country has sustained its status of "innovation driven" over the period of development 2010 – 2015; and is the only country to do so, within the region. However, the major factors affecting the conduct of business in

Trinidad and Tobago are “Inefficient government bureaucracy”, “Corruption”, and “Poor work ethic in national workforce”.

**Chapter Four – The National Social Situation** provides an overview of the suite of initiatives implemented by the GoRTT to impact the social landscape of Trinidad and Tobago for fiscal 2015. These are articulated in the broad areas of human, social and economic development and in specific identified priority areas. Key areas of discussion include: the efficient delivery of social services; poverty reduction; national security and excluded and vulnerable groups.

Key initiatives highlighted are the conduct of national studies designed to close the data gap necessary for evidence-based planning and policy development. These include the Survey of Living Conditions 2014, for which the findings are soon to be released; and the Child Poverty and Disparity Study, which seeks to provide a baseline for child poverty in the country.

In the area of poverty reduction, the government sustained its assortment of cash transfer programmes, and in particular increased the quantum of assistance through the Senior Citizens Pension (by \$500) and the Public Assistance Grant and Disability Assistance Grant (both by \$300). Two new initiatives were also implemented to support the poor and vulnerable: the Baby Care Assistance Initiative, which provides a \$500 grant to vulnerable parents with new-born infants; and the Dozen for Dozen Initiative, which provides a grant of up to \$15,000 for micro-project ventures.

In this SSIP 2016 edition, a section on Geographic Information System (GIS) for the social sector was also introduced. The section outlines the practical benefits of the use of GIS as a form of spatial database that enables social sector ministries to monitor spatial trends and patterns that will improve the management of resources in the social sector for improved social service delivery. Other initiatives such as the Biometric Card System was also rolled out to enhance the efficiency of service delivery, while also reducing the risk of fraud and mismanagement in the system.

**Chapter Five – Overview of the Social Sector for Fiscal 2015** highlights the estimated level of investment/expenditure in the social sector for fiscal 2015. The chapter also reports on macro-economic variables: the inflation rate, the unemployment rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The chapter reports that headline inflation stood at 6% in April 2015; and the unemployment rate recorded 3.7% in the first quarter of 2015. It also noted that government’s overall budget for fiscal 2015, increased by 5.2%, at the sum of TT\$ 64.6 billion.

It further reveals that government allocated 25% of its fiscal 2015 budget to key social sector ministries and the social services divisions of the THA, to the tune of \$21.9 billion. The largest allocations, however, were provided to education (TT\$4.9 billion) and health (TT\$4.8 billion). The area of social development was also allocated TT\$4.1 billion. The chapter further points to the approximate 11% increase in combined budgeted allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming, which amounted to TT\$12.5 billion in fiscal 2015.

This chapter also reported on the social policies developed and the social research conducted in fiscal 2015, as well as outlined the work of the Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee (I-MSPC) and the Inter-Ministerial Research Council (I-MRC). It also reported on evaluations undertaken in the sector for fiscal 2015.

**Chapter Six – Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for Fiscal 2015** examines the initiatives undertaken by key social sector ministries for fiscal 2015. The chapter provides a review of approximately one-hundred and thirty (130) programmes in several key priority areas. The review further facilitates continuous monitoring of the progress towards the attainment of the targets that have been set for the country’s social development. According to estimates of expenditure data, in fiscal 2015, approximately 68% of the total estimates for recurrent expenditure was allocated to social programmes. This amounted to approximately TT\$9.6 billion. The highest levels of expenditure over the period 2010–2015 were the Senior Citizens’

Pension (SCP), and the Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE).

**Chapter Seven – The Social Sector Plans for 2016**

outlines the strategic initiatives that each Ministry proposes to implement for fiscal 2016. It also provides an indication of the Ministries’ upcoming research and legislative agenda. Some key initiatives to be implemented i fiscal 2016 include:

**Table I: Key initiatives to be implemented in fiscal 2016**

	AREA OF FOCUS	SECTOR PLANS FOR FISCAL 2016
1.	Arts and Culture	The establishment of the National Cultural Information System; The establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Cultural Institute in China and Nigeria; The establishment of the National Arts Centre.
2.	Tertiary Education	The development of a Statistical Digest containing information on the tertiary education sector; Tracer Studies for Graduates to determine market relevance of programmes and preparation of graduates for work.
3.	Health	The conduct of the National Health Survey. The analysis of the Epidemiological Profile of Trinidad and Tobago.
4.	Labour and Enterprise	The Green Enterprise Development Programme for Micro and Small Enterprises and Cooperatives; The determination and Impact of the Minimum Wage Level on the Economy; The development of a Labour Migration Policy for Trinidad and Tobago; The development of an Employment Policy for Trinidad and Tobago.
5.	Social Development	The remodelling and reconstruction of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) at the Riverside Car Park/Plaza; The development of the National Plan of Action on Ageing for Trinidad and Tobago; The develop of Building Codes for Homes for the Aged; The establishment of a National Register of PWDs; The review and revision of the National Policy for persons with Disabilities; The Grandparents as Parents Pilot Programme (GPPP); The National Child Policy.
6.	Sport and Youth	The development of a National Swimming Programme; The conduct of a Sport Participation Survey; The establishment of the National Youth Commission; The re-establishment of the National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago.
7.	Tobago	The establishment a 140 acre Wildlife Nature Park; The completion of fishing facilities at Castara and Charlotteville; The construction of a new market at Scarborough; The roll-out of the Data Driven Decision Making Workshops. The establishment of a Tobago university hospital The establishment of an Environmental Integrated Waste Management Programme for the island.

The document also has four appendices which outlines the following:

- The key social programmes and structural/ institutional initiatives funded by public sector investment programme in fiscal 2015 and budgeted allocation for fiscal 2016;
- The list of NGOs receiving government subventions for fiscal 2015 and 2016;
- The allocations and expenditure for social programmes and initiatives for fiscal 2015 and 2016 and actual expenditure for fiscal 2015 under recurrent expenditure by ministry;
- The status of new programmes, policies and initiative that were planned for implementation in fiscal 2015.

# INTRODUCTION

The Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP) Report is an annual publication that outlines and tracks the performance of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) in the social sector. The Report specifically highlights the progress achieved in the areas of economic, human and social development. The 2016 edition of the Social Sector Investment Programme will continue, *inter alia*, to provide an overview of the international, Caribbean and national social situations; summarize existing and new initiatives implemented throughout the social sector and examine the investment made by government towards overall development.

This edition of the SSIP also has an opportunity for unique reporting, as the year 2015 heralds a significant period in world development milestones, policies and praxis. Three significant development occurrences straddle the period:

- The 20th anniversary of the World Summit for Social Development (1995 – 2015);
- The deadline of the Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015); and
- The commencement of the Sustainable Development Goals (2015 – 2030)

In 1995, Governments at the World Summit for Social Development reached a consensus on the need to put people at the centre of development. They further pledged to make the “conquest of poverty, the goal of full employment and the fostering of social integration” prevailing objectives of development.<sup>7</sup> This landmark summit sought to promote inclusive and equitable social development for all within the

framework of sustainable development.<sup>8</sup> In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals were adopted as the new driver of development priorities, and emphasis was again placed on addressing the indignities of poverty. The end of 2015, however, will usher in a new shared development paradigm that focuses on “smart development goals”. The key development thrust continues to be inclusivity, sustainability and resiliency that will guide development through 17 SDGs until 2030.<sup>9</sup>

Simultaneously, world economies have also experienced a period of significant economic slowdown. According to the IMF, global growth in 2015 has been the weakest, since the economic standstill of 2009<sup>10</sup>. And only “modest acceleration” is projected for 2016. Growth, it is argued, is being affected by low productivity, population ageing, the legacies of the global financial crisis, as well as high debt and low investment. Major world events such as the ongoing 2014 Russian financial crisis, the 2015 Chinese stock market crash and falling oil prices continue to impact global growth and development and facilitate uncertainty. The Latin America and Caribbean region has not remained immune, given its vulnerability as Small Island Developing States (SIDS); as growth is reported to have fallen below 1% in 2015.<sup>11</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, however, sustained its development trajectory; and in fiscal 2015 managed to attain significant social transformation, as is also reflected by its overall achievement of the MDGs.

8 <http://undesadspd.org/Home/tabid/40/news/512/Default.aspx>

9 <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/post-2015-development-agenda.html>

10 <http://www.theguardian.com/business/2015/sep/30/imf-chief-christine-lagarde-global-economic-growth-slowdown>

11 <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/reo/2015/whd/eng/wreo0415.htm>

7 <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/wssd/text-version/>

On September 7th 2015, General Elections were held and as a result a new administration was ushered in. The new GoRTT has articulated a vision of growth, development, social peace, economic stability, transformation and equity. And further outlined a governance approach that is guided by “data based, scientific, holistic and evidence driven, paying due attention at all times to the need for compassion, sensitivity and the respect for the rights and freedoms of all citizens in all matters of state”.<sup>12</sup> Government’s structure was also rationalized, resulting in the integration of ten (10) Ministries into others with related roles and functions, to streamline operations and create a smaller Cabinet<sup>13</sup>. The portfolios of several social sector Ministries were integrated, resulting in the following new ministries:

- i. Ministry of Social Development and Family Services<sup>14</sup>
- ii. Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts
- iii. Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
- iv. Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries
- v. Ministry of Education<sup>15</sup>
- vi. Ministry Rural Development and Local Government
- vii. Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development

Accordingly, the initiatives being reported on in the 2016 Social Sector Investment Programme have been aligned to the following areas, in keeping with Government’s strategic focus:

- Efficient Delivery of Social Services
- Poverty Reduction

- Vulnerable and Excluded Groups
- Education
- Health Care
- Housing
- National Security
- Community Development
- Culture
- Sport
- Labour
- Agriculture
- Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship

During fiscal 2015, several initiatives were implemented as the GoRTT continued its thrust in poverty reduction efforts and improvement of the country’s social services delivery system. The National Enrichment Centre at Carlsen Field was completed and commissioned on July 22nd, 2015. The purpose of this facility is to provide rehabilitative services, vocational training and employment, facilitate independent life skills programmes and socially interactive activities for persons with disabilities. The Biometric Card was also launched on August 19th, 2015, to enhance the security and efficiency of the system for the payment of social welfare benefits. In addition, the Baby Care Assistance Grant was launched on April 22nd, 2015. Under this initiative a monthly grant of \$500 is provided to underprivileged parents of children from 0-12 months, for a maximum of 1 year to assist in the provision of adequate nutrition and care for infants.

Another significant initiative was the operationalization of the Children’s Authority, which was facilitated by the proclamation on 18th May 2015 of the following pieces of legislation:

- Children’s Authority Act, Chap 46:10;
- Children’s Community Residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act, 2000;

12 PNM Manifesto 2015.

13 Appendix V provides a listing of the new and former ministries and their new alignment.

14 The portfolio includes Gender and Children Issues.

15 The portfolio includes Tertiary Education and Skills Development

- Children’s Act, 2012;
- Adoption of Children Act, 2000; and
- Adoption of Children (Amendment), Bill 2014

The passing of such legislation was critical in empowering the Authority to make the necessary interventions to protect the nation’s children.

In keeping with the important role the government plays in the health sector of the country, several initiatives were delivered during the fiscal 2015, including: information dissemination on a number on health related matters; improvement in service delivery and health care, via the launching of the National Health Card; and expansion of infrastructure and facilities to support the health sector, namely, the completion of a Children’s Hospital. The public also benefitted from the extension of opening hours and expanded services at Health Centres throughout the country.

As the global community transitions into a new era, experts advise to look to economic diversification<sup>16</sup>, productivity, innovation and technological progress<sup>17</sup> as key drivers of growth. Countries, however, must be mindful of the global risk landscape and its impact on development prospects.<sup>18</sup> Trinidad and Tobago’s continued successful performance in global competitiveness and its status as “innovation driven” signals its preparedness to continue its path to sustainable development. The 2016 SSIP Report seeks to showcase the government’s achievement of national development objectives against the backdrop of these competing concerns.

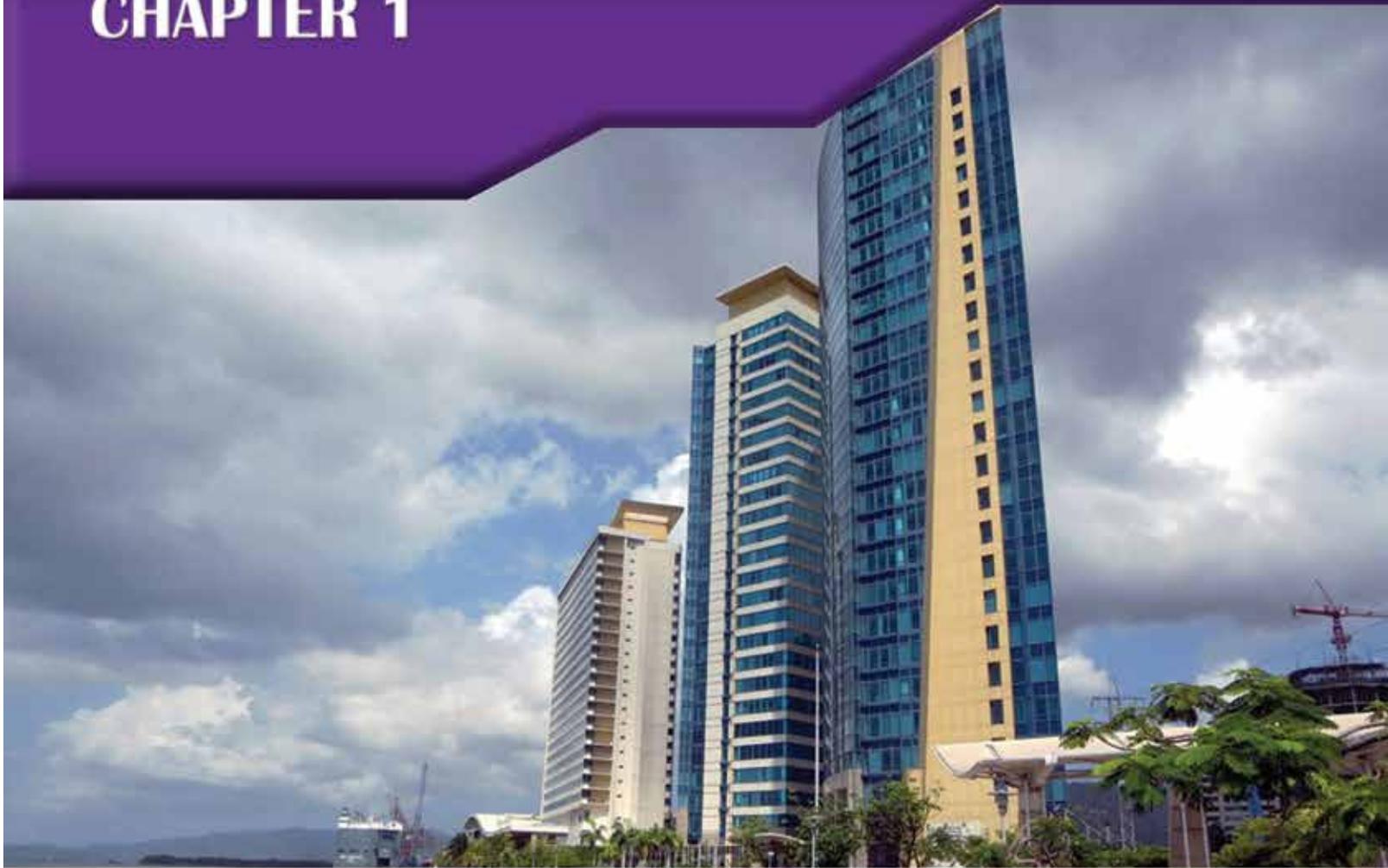
---

16 <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/reo/2015/whd/eng/wreo0415.htm>

17 <http://www.statoil.com/en/NewsAndMedia/News/EnergyPerspectives/Downloads/Energy%20Perspectives%202015.pdf>

18 <http://reports.weforum.org/global-risks-2015/part-1-global-risks-2015/introduction/>

# CHAPTER 1



## THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

## CHAPTER 1:

## THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

This chapter seeks to analyse the performance of nations by providing a comparative analysis of socio-economic variables.

## 1.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

## 1.1.1. GROWTH

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects a growth rate at 3.3% for 2015 as compared to 3.4% in 2014. Further, a growth rate of 3.8% is projected for 2016 according to the World Economic Outlook Update (WEO)<sup>1</sup> (see Table 1.I).

Table 1.I: World Economic Outlook Projections for 2016

	Year over Year								
			Projections		Difference From April 2015 WEO Update <sup>2</sup>		Q4 over Q4 Projections		
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
<b>World Output<sup>3</sup></b>	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.8	-0.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.7
<b>Advanced Countries</b>	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	-0.3	0.0	1.7	2.2	2.3
<b>United States</b>	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	-0.6	-0.1	2.4	2.4	2.8
<b>Euro Area<sup>4</sup></b>	-0.4	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.9	1.8	1.6
<b>Germany</b>	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.8	1.5
<b>France</b>	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	1.7	1.3
<b>Italy</b>	-1.7	-0.4	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.4	1.2	1.3
<b>Spain</b>	-1.2	1.4	3.1	2.5	0.6	0.5	2.0	3.3	2.2
<b>Japan</b>	1.6	-0.1	0.8	1.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	1.7	1.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	1.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	-0.3	-0.1	3.2	2.2	2.1
<b>Canada</b>	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	-0.7	0.1	2.5	1.0	2.3
<b>Other Advanced Countries<sup>5</sup></b>	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.1	-0.1	0.0	2.6	2.8	3.1
<b>Emerging and Developing Asia</b>	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.6	6.4
<b>China</b>	7.7	7.4	6.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	6.8	6.3
<b>India<sup>6</sup></b>	6.9	7.3	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	7.5	7.3	7.5

1 World Economic Outlook July 2015

2 Difference based on rounded figures for both current and April 2015 WEO update forecasts

3 The quarterly estimates and projections account for 90% of the world purchasing power parity weights.

4 Includes Lithuania, which joined the Euro areas in January 2015.

5 Excludes the G7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, United States) and Euro area countries

6 Data and forecasts are presented on a fiscal year basis, and GDP from 2011 onward is based on GDP at market prices with FY2011/12 as a base year.

There was increased growth throughout the last three quarters of 2014 for the United States, with an estimated 3% moving into 2015. Factors that pushed the United States into favourable economic performance included lower energy prices, lower inflation, reduction in the fiscal drag, strengthened balance sheet accounting and improvement in the housing market. The United States is expected to reach the growth level of 2.5% in 2015 and 3.0% in 2016, however challenges such as an aging population and weak total factor productivity growth can limit growth to just 2% for 2016.

The European region is still considered to be in recovery mode. However, lower energy prices, decline in interest rates and depreciation of the euro are factors which could stimulate growth in the 2015 – 2016 period. It is expected that growth will increase from 0.8% in 2014 to 1.5% in 2015 and to 1.7% by 2016<sup>7</sup>. Other advanced economies are also expected to record increased growth. Japan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to rise from -0.1% in 2014 to 0.8% in 2015 and 1.2 % in 2016. The United Kingdom and Canada showed steady growth of 2.9% and 2.4% in 2015 respectively. This growth was fuelled by economic recovery in the United States.

In analysing other developed countries, economies such as China and India have been performing well under economic shocks. For 2016, China will experience a growth rate of 6.3%, while India is expected to record a constant growth rate of 7.5%. The growth rate of these countries can be explained by factors such as recent policy reforms, investments and lower oil and gas prices.

### 1.1.2. DECLINE IN OIL PRICES

Declining oil prices have differing implications for importing and exporting countries. For exporting countries, reduction in oil prices could result in a decline in earnings, reduction in government expenditure and stagnant economic growth. On the other hand, oil importing countries benefit from

reduced oil import bills and lower energy subsidy bills<sup>8</sup>. This can also lead to higher disposable incomes. Another benefit for importing countries is lower production costs which can contribute to increased domestic supply. Countries such as the United States have been benefiting from declining oil prices. Oil prices declined by 55% since September 2014 and current speculated oil prices stand at US \$59.97 per barrel. According to the IMF, the forecasted price is expected to increase to US \$72 per barrel by 2019, which is estimated to be 23% lower than projections made in October 2014.

### 1.1.3. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

In analysing each country's competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) is utilised. It is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum. Since 2004, the GCR ranks countries based on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI). The GCI for selected developed countries are provided in **Table 1.II**. According to the GCR for 2015-2016, the GCI ranks Switzerland as the number one country in the world. Achieving eight out of the ten pillars from the GCI, Switzerland is recognised for academic institutions, expenditure on research and development and a strong dynamic relationship with academia and the business sector, all of which contributed to its overall development.

Singapore is ranked second place, taking into account high performances across the GCI scale. Singapore demonstrated excellent performance in goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market development and having one of the world's best institutional frameworks. This developed nation has achieved a sound macroeconomic environment and exercises prudent fiscal management with a budget surplus amounting to 6.9 % of GDP in 2013.

Trinidad and Tobago received a ranking of 89 out of 144 countries on the GCI 2015-2016. This was the same ranking recorded in the GCI 2014-2015. However, in GCI 2015-2016 T&T recorded a marginally lower score of 3.94 as compared to 3.95

7 World Economic Outlook July 2015

8 "Falling Oil Prices Hurt Exporters across Mideast, Central Asia", IMF Survey Magazine, January 21, 2015.

in GCI 2014-2015. This ranking will be elaborated on in Chapter 3: Trinidad and Tobago in the Context of the Caribbean.

**Table 1.II: The Global Competitiveness Index 2015-2016 rankings and 2014-2015 comparisons**

Country	GCI 2015-2016 Rank (out of 144)	Score (1-7)	GCI 2014-2015 Rank (out of 144)	Score (1-7)
Switzerland	1	5.76	1	5.70
Singapore	2	5.68	2	5.65
United States	3	5.61	3	5.54
Germany	4	5.53	5	5.49
Netherlands	5	5.50	8	5.45
Japan	6	5.47	6	5.47
Hong Kong SAR	7	5.46	7	5.46
Finland	8	5.45	4	5.50
Sweden	9	5.43	10	5.41
United Kingdom	10	5.43	9	5.41
Trinidad & Tobago	89	3.94	89	3.95

The world economy is fuelled by the trade in goods and services, financial returns and the movement of people across borders. In analysing some of the key economic indicators, global economies experienced a rollercoaster of economic events. Despite the level of confidence regained from the international financial markets in 2013, uncertainties and fluctuations in emerging market economies still exist. Real exchange rate depreciated, which resulted in volatilities in capital flows<sup>9</sup>. Global portfolio equity flows also declined in the second and third quarters, resulting in an overall sharp decline of 33% in middle income economies, as compared to a decrease of 8%.

In 2015-2016 and seven years after the global financial crisis, the world economy finds itself evolving against the background of what is considered the “new normal”, i.e. lower economic

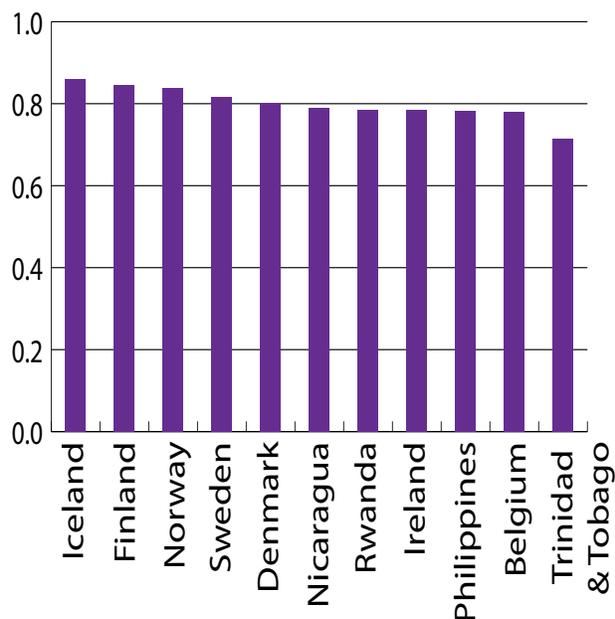
growth, lower productivity growth and high unemployment. Growth is expected to remain below the levels recorded in previous decades in most developed countries and in many emerging markets. Some positive developments have been observed such as the rapid diffusion of information and communicating technologies (ICTs) giving rise to new business models and revolutionising industries. These bear great promise for a future wave of innovations that could drive longer term growth.

#### 1.1.4. GLOBAL GENDER GAP

The Gender Gap Report (GGR) 2014 highlighted that no country in the world had fully closed the gender gap. However, all five of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) have closed more than 80% of the Gap. **(See figure 1.I)**

<sup>9</sup> World Development Indicators 2015

Figure 1.I: Gender Gap Report 2014: Countries Overall Score

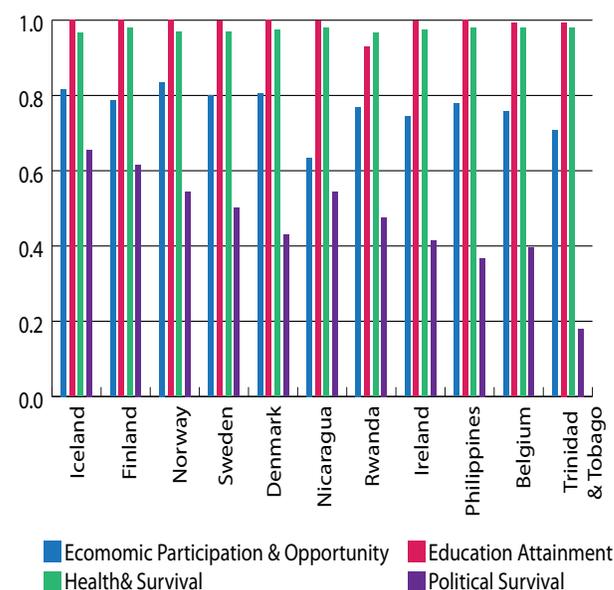


Iceland recorded the highest score in the GGR 2014 with a score of 0.8594; followed by Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Ireland, Philippines and Belgium; in that order. Trinidad and Tobago with a score of 0.7154 was ranked at number 49.

An analysis of the Europe and Central Asia region in the Gender Gap Report 2014 indicated that this region closed 72% of its overall gender gap, and is ranked in second place as a group with a relatively small increase of 1.2%. For two-thirds of the countries in this region, there has been an improvement in the overall score, while one-third of the countries experienced a decline. Only two countries in this region have remained constant.

Figure 1.II shows the Gender Gap Ranking via the sub-indices of economic participation and opportunity, education attainment, health and survival and political survival.

Figure 1.II: Gender Gap Sub-Indices Ranking 2014



One hundred and forty two (142) countries have been able to relatively close the gap, with 90% achievement in health and 94% achievement in the educational attainment gap<sup>10</sup>. Other sub-indices, however, still need closure. Countries were able to achieve 60% of the economic participation sub-index, while 21% of political empowerment index was achieved. The GGR 2014 highlighted that twenty-five (25) countries have fully closed the gap in Educational Attainment. Thirty five (35) countries (two more than the previous year) have fully closed the gap in Health and Survival. All countries, however, were unable to close the economic participation and political survival gaps. Countries such as Iceland and Finland have achieved 60% of these two sub-indices, while thirty-seven (37) countries have closed less than 10% of the political empowerment gender gap.

### 1.1.5. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Human Development Index is a tool developed by the United Nations to measure and rank countries based on their level of social and economic development. The Index is broken down into four criteria namely; life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling and gross

10 Global Gender Gap Report 2014

national income per capita. Human Development strives on the expansion of people’s freedom to aspire for longevity, healthy lives, achievement of personal goals, and engagement of shaping development equity and sustainability. People are considered both beneficiaries and drivers of human development.

Norway ranked first under the very high human development category, according to the 2014 Human Development Report, with an index of 0.944. Following Norway, the top four (4) ranked HDI countries are Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands and the United States. Trinidad and Tobago recorded an index of 0.766, which resulted in a HDI ranking of 64th in the world. Analysing the global region, Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest HDI above all the other regions with a HDI score of 0.740<sup>11</sup>, followed by Europe and Central Asia at 0.738. East Asia and the Pacific’s HDI scored 0.703, followed by the Arab States with a score of 0.682 and small island developing states with a score of 0.665. According to the latest Human Development Report (2014), the aggregate summation of the world HDI for 2013 was 0.702, which reflected an increase from 0.700 in 2012.

Overall, human development in each global region has increased. Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean showed the highest increases in Human Development. Factors that contributed to these increases were advancements in technology, globalisation, education and income. Each increase, however, is subjected to a slowdown in growth, which is measured by the growth rate of the HDI.

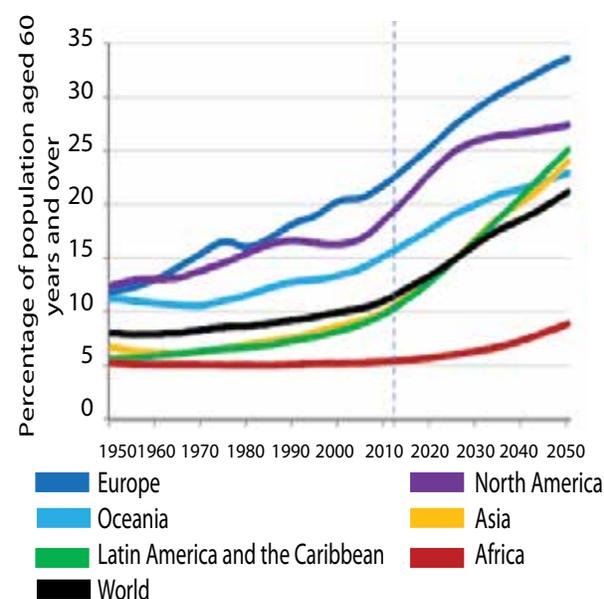
**1.1.6. AGEING POPULATION**

An Ageing population can be defined as the process that results in rising proportions of older persons (ages 60 years and over)<sup>12</sup> in the total population. It is caused by a decline in fertility rates coupled with increases in life expectancy rates. Recent statistics

have shown that life expectancy at birth has risen across the world. It currently stands at 78 years in developed countries and 68 years in developing countries,<sup>13</sup> with the majority comprising women. Current data indicated that the global percentage of the ageing population increased from 8.6% in 1980 to 12% in 2014 and will increase to 21% by 2050.<sup>14</sup>

A breakdown of the demographic transition through regions revealed that Europe was the first region to enter into this transition, slowly shifting to lower fertility and increased longevity. Projections suggest that the ageing population will increase to 2 billion persons by the year 2050.<sup>15</sup>

**Figure 1.III Percentage of population aged 60 years and over by 2050**



Projected figures from **Figure 1.III** indicated that by 2050, Europe’s ageing population will increase by 34%, with North America at 27%, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 25%. Asia and Oceania will be faced with increases of 24% and 23% respectively, in their demographic transitions. A new addition to the ageing population is Africa. This

11 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/table-1-human-development-index-and-its-components>  
 12 World Health Organisation

13 United Nations Population Fund  
 14 United Nations Population Fund; Population Factsheet  
 15 World Population Aging Report 2013

region's ageing population averaged around 5% in 2014 and is expected to double by the year 2050.

### 1.1.7. HEALTH ISSUES

Despite the recent high global visibility of the Ebola virus, according to WHO, HIV/AIDS continues to be a major health issue. At the end of 2014, estimated figures indicated that there were 36.9 million persons currently living with HIV while 1.2 million have lost their lives.<sup>16</sup> Sub Saharan Africa is still considered the region with the highest cases of HIV with an estimated 24.7 million persons living with the virus, and accounting for 70% of new HIV infections. Noting these statistics, the WHO is in the process of developing three global health sector strategies which focus on the reduction of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections. These strategies will be finalized by the 69th World Health Assembly in 2016 and will span the period 2016 to 2021.

Current statistics highlight that deaths by NCDs are projected to reach 52 million by 2030 from 38 million in 2012. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) include cardiovascular diseases, cancer, obesity and diabetes. Globally, approximately 42% of deaths caused by NCDs occur before the age of 70, with 48% of NCDs in low to middle income countries and 28% of deaths in high income countries occurring in persons under the age of 70. The four major NCDs highlighted are responsible for 82% of deaths. Reviewing these statistics, reducing the global burden of NCDs is an overriding priority and a necessary one for sustainable development. In efforts to curb this trend, the WHO and other partners established a global action plan for the prevention and control of NCDs through the years 2013-2020<sup>17</sup>. This global plan adopts nine voluntary global targets along with policy options (**Table 1.III**).

**Table 1.III Global NCD Action Plan 2013 – 2020 Global Targets**

Global target 1	A 25% relative reduction in overall mortality from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.
Global target 2	At least 10% relative reduction in the harmful use of alcohol as appropriate, within the national context.
Global target 3	A 10% relative reduction in the prevalence of insufficient physical activity.
Global target 4	A 30% relative reduction in the mean population intake of salt /sodium.
Global target 5	A 30% relative reduction in prevalence of current tobacco use in persons aged 15+ years.
Global target 6	A 25% relative reduction in the prevalence of raised blood pressure, or contain the prevalence of raised blood pressure, according to national circumstances.
Global target 7	Halt the rise in diabetes and obesity.
Global target 8:	At least 50% of eligible people receive drug therapy and counselling (including glycaemic control) to prevent heart attacks and strokes.
Global target 9	An 80% availability of the affordable basic technologies and essential medicines, including generics, required to treat major non communicable diseases in both public and private facilities.

In accordance with the guidelines attached to this action plan, participating members are expected to integrate NCDs into national development planning and health plans. By 2015, members are expected to set national NCD targets for 2025, consistent with voluntary global targets and NCD multi-sectoral achievement of national targets. Progress should be made by 2016 to implement policies and interventions aimed at reducing NCD risk factors and any underlying social determinants.

16 <http://www.who.int/hiv/en>

17 Global status report on non-communicable diseases 2014

### 1.1.8. CHILD MORTALITY

According to the WHO child mortality statistics for 2015, there were 5.9 million deaths of children under the age of 5; approximately 16,000 per day.<sup>18</sup> The African region's death rate is 90 per 1,000 live births, while for other regions such as Europe, the rate is 12 per 1,000 live births<sup>19</sup>. In 2013, three (3) out of every ten (10) children who died before the age of five, died as a result of pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria. In addition, neonatal deaths accounted for 44 % of all under-five deaths.<sup>20</sup> UNICEF in its Progress Report 2014, Committing to Child Survival, indicated that globally, under-five child mortality rates have decreased by 49% from an estimated rate of 90 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990, to 46 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2013. Neonatal mortality rates (the probability of dying in the first 28 days after birth) for 2013 decreased to 40% which reflected 20 deaths per 1,000 births. Regions such as the Americas, Europe and the Western Pacific have attained a 60% decline.

### 1.1.9. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

As the global population increases, harmful environmental changes are taking place. The degradation of the environment has negative impacts on the quality of life of individuals. Any hope for improvement is dependent on a change in the approach to addressing these challenges. It would involve varying degrees of innovation in the creation of policies and strategies that could assist countries in overcoming the barriers to environmental improvement that currently exist.

The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in the two broad policy areas of protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems<sup>21</sup>. The EPI report

for 2014 ranked Switzerland first for its performance to sustaining the environment. Following Switzerland are Luxembourg Australia, Singapore, and the Czech Republic. Larger economies such as Germany ranked sixth (6th), the United Kingdom twelfth (12th), Canada twenty fourth (24th), Japan twenty sixth (26th) and the United States ranked thirty third (33rd) on this Index.

### 1.1.10. POVERTY

The recent Millennium Development Goals report (2014) highlights the remarkable progress towards the eradication of extreme poverty. Poverty reduction lies at the core of the global development challenge. According to the Global Multidimensional Index report (GMI) 2014, a total of 1.6 billion persons are living in multidimensional poverty. In South Asia, 52% of the population is living in multidimensional poverty. In Sub Saharan Africa 29% of the population is in a similar circumstance.

The GMI 2014 report highlighted the destitute, a proportion of the multidimensional poor population. The destitute population is defined as the poorest of the poor. It is estimated that over 638 million persons are destitute across 49 countries. Findings captured in this report highlighted that India's destitute population comprises 343.5 million persons, whereas in South Asia, the destitute population is 420 million persons.

The GMI also indicated that the destitute population is much higher in some countries. For example in Niger, 68.1% of the population is destitute as is 58.1% of the population in Ethiopia.

To combat this social problem the World Bank has undertaken a strategy to end global poverty. This initiative attempts to end poverty by 2030. The target is expected to decrease poverty by 3% or less<sup>22</sup>. If this projection is to be realized, developing nations across the globe should achieve a growth rate of 4% per year.

18 <http://www.who.int/gho/en/>

19 [http://www.who.int/gho/child\\_health/mortality/mortality\\_under\\_five\\_text/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/child_health/mortality/mortality_under_five_text/en/)

20 Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed Progress Report 2014

21 2014 Environmental Performance Index: Full Report and Analysis

22 A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity

## 1.2. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

### 1.2.1 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The period for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), identified by the United Nations (UN) 15 years ago with 189 member states implementing 8 global economic development goals, has ended. The MDG report 2014 highlights the achievement from its implementation period. The UN identified that some of the MDGs targets were achieved in the areas of poverty reduction, the fight against malaria and tuberculosis, access to an improved drinking water source, primary school enrolment and political participation of women.

Transitioning and building upon these MDGs goals are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These SDGs are a proposed set of targets relating to future development worldwide and consist of 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets. The SDG framework addresses key systemic barriers to sustainable development such as unsustainable consumption patterns, inequality, weak institutional capacity, and environmental degradation that the MDGs neglected<sup>23</sup>. The expected time frame for achieving these SDGs by member states is 2015 to 2030.

As countries and developing economies review their developmental progress, projected estimates must serve as a guide to direct policy makers to the issues that require attention. They must also help to determine the level of resources that are allocated towards achieving the SDGs. This therefore means that world leaders will use social, economic, political and environmental indicators to establish benchmarks and timeframes for creating overall adequate living standards for current and future populations. In this regard, HDI reporting among others will play a critical role in the global effort to achieve the SDGs by the year 2030.

23 Review of Targets for the Sustainable Development Goals: The Science Perspective



# CHAPTER 2



## THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

CHAPTER 2:

# THE CARIBBEAN SOCIAL SITUATION

---

The Caribbean region is made up of a number of small island states, which have been challenged in avenues of development and sustainable growth. Regionally, though there have been advances made in numerous areas, the social and economic sector continues to be faced with a multiplicity of challenges from weak governance, inadequate legislation, decent and feasible employment, high crime, increased rates of teenage pregnancy, inefficient health systems, ensuring a sustainable and viable economy, natural disaster risk management and ensuring social protection for the vulnerable in society. The region is at a juncture, where there is a call for social protection and provisioning to ensure social inclusion for all, but lack the monetary capacity and technical skills to ensure sustainability while preparing for population adjustments. This section explores the Caribbean Social Situation as it pertains to the following areas:

1. Regional Economic Development
2. Regional Social Development
3. Regional Integration
4. Regional Dialogues and Conferences
5. Outlook for 2016

## 2.1. REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1.1. ECONOMIC GROWTH

A report published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2014 indicated that economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) slowed more than anticipated, as reflected in weak growth in some member countries. In its latest Regional Economic Outlook Update for the Western

Hemisphere, released October 2014 in Washington, D.C, the IMF indicated that GDP growth in the region was projected to be 2.2% in 2015, the second-lowest growth rate in 12 years and more than one percentage point below the rate previously projected (1.3% for 2014). The largest downward revisions are those for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela.

The report also indicated that a combination of external and domestic factors explain these sizable downward revisions. Externally, a general sense of leaner times has resulted from the dwindling of key commodity prices which caused the private sector to curb its spending. The current situation has been exacerbated by domestic policy uncertainties and further depressed confidence in several countries.

According to the Director of the IMF's Western Hemisphere Department, "a sharper slowdown in China remains a key risk for commodity exporters in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), adding that renewed financial volatility, including a faster-than-expected rise in U.S. interest rates can undermine Latin America's outlook." He was however optimistic that, "Mexico, Central America, and parts of the Caribbean would benefit from a stronger U.S. recovery".

It was reported that economic slack was still limited in many countries, despite the noticeable slowdown in the region. One observation was record-low levels of unemployment with rates below the usual average estimates; another was persistent external current account deficits. Inflation also exceeded the official midpoint targets in most of the larger economies.

This pattern of persistent slowdown during controlled supply conditions, necessitated a

strategic focus on structural reforms to increase productivity and potential growth. Despite variation in priorities from country to country, typically, initiatives included steps to improve the business environment, enhance the performance of education systems, and shift scarce budget resources toward critical infrastructure needs.

Simultaneously, monetary policy and flexible exchange rates remained the most suitable tools to deal with cyclical fluctuations. Notwithstanding, the IMF's report cautioned countries with limited economic leverage and weakened public finances against use of fiscal incentives.

Amid high external, fiscal, and financial outlooks in many countries in the Caribbean, inadequate growth continued. The tourism-dependent economies were expected to expand by only 1.1% in 2014 and 1.7% in 2015.

In April 2015, the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) revised its 2015 economic growth projection as outlined in the *Preliminary overview of the economies of Latin America and the Caribbean 2014*. Contrary to expectations this revision reflected a decrease in economic dynamism' and instead, economic growth in the region was expected to remain at the same level as 2014 (1.9%).

For Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) and South America, economies with specialized commodities production (particularly oil and minerals), growth forecasts have seen the biggest declines. Conversely, the English speaking Caribbean and Central America, those with greater links to the United States (US) economy, and that benefit from the lower crude prices have the best forecasts.

The countries that are expected to lead the region's expansion during 2015 include Panama, with a 6.0% increase in its GDP, Antigua and Barbuda (5.5%), and Bolivia, Nicaragua and Dominican Republic (5.0%).

### 2.1.2. EMPLOYMENT

In December 2014, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported detection of an "unusual

pattern" in the urban employment rate in LAC, which continued to fall despite warning signs of economic slowdown. The report also indicated that the labour force participation rate appears to have reached its lowest level and that "many people, mostly women and young people, stopped receiving household income." The prediction is that this pattern of weak growth could result in a rise in unemployment in 2015.

It is also reported that this unusual unemployment trend is a result of labour market drop outs and the associated decline in the labour force participation rate, which masks the effects of the fall in employment generation.

According to the *Labour Overview for Latin America and the Caribbean 2014*, the region's urban unemployment rate may reach 6.3% in 2015, meaning that there will be some 500,000 more without jobs.

Elizabeth Tinoco, the ILO's regional director, during her introduction of the report in Mexico City, stated that there was evidence of many warning signs and added: "the concern is that we are creating fewer jobs despite unemployment remaining at a low level".

Although unemployment has not risen due to this slowdown in growth, there has been a sharp reduction of new jobs reflected in the employment rate, which fell by 0.4 percentage points to 55.7% in the third quarter of 2014. "This means that at least one million fewer jobs have been created". After a decade in which the region enjoyed significant economic growth, this 'scenario of uncertainty' arises. The unemployment rate dipped to record lows and allowed for a higher quality of jobs.

The urban unemployment rate of young people dropped from 14.5% to 14%, but still remains between 2 and 4 times higher than that for adults. Furthermore, the unemployment rate for women is 30% higher than that for men, and 47% of urban workers work in the informal economy.

Ms. Tinoco further added that "many people who temporarily left the workforce in 2014 will return

to search for a job next year, together with young people entering the labour market. The region will have to create nearly 50 million jobs over the coming decade, just to offset demographic growth". With an average 15 million people unemployed governments will be required to rethink strategies to push growth and the productive transformation of the economy to foster economic and social inclusion through the labour market.

The ILO anticipates the need to engage in specific labour market initiatives to stimulate employment and urged countries in the region to prepare.

### 2.1.3. INFLATION

Growth in LAC slowed markedly to 0.8% in 2014 but with diverging developments across the region. The Caribbean is projected to lead regional growth (averaging 4.1% over 2015–17) by benefiting from stronger external demand and rising tourism receipts. Except in Brazil and Colombia, monetary policy rates were on hold or lowered since mid-2014. (*Haver Analytics*).

In January 2015, infrastructure investment in LAC averaged 2.7% of GDP per annum in the last decade. However, an investment of 6.2% of GDP is estimated to satisfy the region's infrastructure demand for the period 2012–20 according to a 2014 ECLAC Report. To ease fiscal constraints, recent efforts to increase infrastructure investment include greater private sector involvement, for example, through public private partnerships. A key concern for the region is that slower long-term growth, approximately 2-3% per annum - might become the "new normal."

### 2.1.4. RISKS

Both external and internal to the region, the balance of risks in the LAC region, as in others, leans heavily towards the downside. They include the following:

**Financial volatility**<sup>1</sup>. Tightening global liquidity conditions, following the expected first monetary

policy hikes in the United States, could trigger sharp swings in capital flows and large asset price and exchange rate movements, as investors re-appraise long-term returns and attempt to exit less profitable investments. Given a continued strong U.S. dollar, capital flows to the region could stall or reverse, choking off financing for consumer durables and investment, and weighing on growth. Risks will be most pronounced among developing economies where short-term or foreign debt or both represent a large proportion of overall debt, or where credit has been expanding rapidly in recent years. However, lower oil prices in the medium term will represent an upside risk for oil-importing economies in the region.

- **Escalation in violence.** The region remains one of the most violent in the world. Compared to the global average murder rate of 6.2 per 100,000 population, the murder rate in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean averaged 24, 26, and 19 respectively<sup>2</sup>. If crime and violence escalate, the region's business environment will turn less conducive and become a drag on investment and economic growth in the medium and extended term.

### 2.1.5. POLICY CHALLENGES

Tax revenues in the region remain over reliant on deteriorating indirect taxes and commodity exports; two extremely volatile elements that leave public finances heavily exposed to external shocks. Across the region, the need to simplify and rebalance complex tax systems, require reform. The objectives are to reduce incentives to shift to informal economic activities and to achieve a more resilient revenue base.

Underdeveloped infrastructure is another major constraint on the region's ability to achieve higher sustained growth. The stabilization programmes of the 1990s still to some degree affect recovery from substantial cuts made under public investment in infrastructure. Countries with large shares of

1 [www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/CAR101014C.htm](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/CAR101014C.htm)

2 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2014

commodity exports will be more sensitive to commodity price declines<sup>3</sup>.

## 2.2. REGIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Despite the region having relatively good human development ratings for 2014, the Caribbean continues to face vulnerabilities in areas related to human resources, environmental sustainability, health, poverty reduction, education and crime and security. These vulnerabilities are explored below.

### 2.2.1. ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability is the ability to maintain the qualities that are valued in the physical environment. Sustainability issues arise wherever there is a risk or irreversible loss of things or qualities of the environment that people value. Whenever there are such risks there is a degree of urgency to take action. An example of this was seen after Hurricane Ivan 2004 which caused billions of dollars of losses across the Caribbean. After Hurricane Ivan, the Caribbean region experienced further losses from natural disasters and outbreaks of diseases as seen in Haiti after the 2010 earthquake.

On August 29<sup>th</sup> 2015, the Commonwealth of Dominica was severely affected by the passing of Tropical Storm Erika. Severe flooding, landslides and wide spread damages were experienced across the island. As of September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2015, the National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC) confirmed 12 dead, 22 missing, 20 injured and 574 homeless. Preliminary damage assessment<sup>4</sup> were conducted on the following areas:

- Roads and Bridges – EC \$612.7 million
- Airports – EC \$39.5 million
- Fishing Industry – EC \$1,775,000.
- Farm housing, equipment and inputs – EC \$2,380,200.

- Infrastructure – EC \$11,910,000.
- Crops – EC \$9,716,000.
- Livestock – EC \$577,000.
- Tourism Sector – indicated damage in excess of EC \$28.9 million

The island has been receiving aid and humanitarian response from Japan, United States of America (USA), United Kingdom (UK), Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group for Disaster Management (ECDPG/DM) alongside regional institutions and governments.

One mechanism developed to address catastrophic risks to small island states in the Caribbean region is the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). This insurance facility was developed under the technical leadership of the World Bank and with a grant from the Government of Japan. This is one of the first multi-country risk pool, designed to limit the financial impact of devastating natural disasters by providing small island states with quick financial liquidity (CCRIF, 2012). Since its inception, the facility has made twelve (12) pay outs for hurricanes, earthquakes and excessive rainfall totalling approximately US\$35.6 million to eight (8) member governments<sup>5</sup>. Overall, CCRIF has a total of sixteen (16) government members i.e. Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago and Turks & Caicos Islands. In 2014, the Facility had a total pay-out of approximately US\$3,393,004. For the period 2015, CCRIF have made a total pay-out of US \$2,400,000<sup>6</sup> to Dominica after Tropical Storm Erika.

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) will host its 9<sup>th</sup> Caribbean

3 UN Comtrade

4 www.cdema.org

5 Dominica (Earthquake), Saint Lucia (Earthquake), Turks and Caicos Islands (Tropical Cyclone Ike), Haiti (Earthquake), Anguilla (Tropical Cyclone Gonzalo), Barbados (Trough System & Tropical Cyclone Tomas), St Vincent and the Grenadines (Tropical Cyclone Tomas), St. Kitts and Nevis (Trough System).

6 www.ccrif.org

Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management from November 30<sup>th</sup>- December 4<sup>th</sup> 2015 in Bahamas. The theme of the 2015 conference is “The Road to Resilience: Checkpoint 2015”. This is the first forum for reporting on the progress made by the region after the two year implementation of the Caribbean Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy (2014-2024).

## 2.2.2. HEALTH

### i. Chikungunya and Ebola

During 2014-2015, the Caribbean region was exposed to the **Chikungunya** and **Ebola** viruses. As a result health care providers and policy makers were pushed to implement effective and precautionary measures for any unfamiliar/familiar virus, through public and private education sessions.

In the Caribbean, St. Marteen had the first reported documented occurrence of chikungunya in December 2013, followed by Dominica in January 2014. It was recorded by the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) during December 2013-July 2014, a total of 3,559 chikungunya cases were reported in Dominica, of which 141 were confirmed, with the majority of cases falling between the age cohort of 19-49 years.<sup>7</sup> As of May 22, 2015 CARPHA member states had 24,456 confirmed/probable cases of chikungunya reported. Of those cases, 5,043 incidences were reported from all 24 Caribbean member states<sup>8</sup>. A total of 19,413 confirmed/probably cases have been reported from 11 other countries in the Caribbean region<sup>9</sup>. There have been 181 deaths reported to date.

On account of these outbreaks, Caribbean leaders

met on November 4, 2014 to develop a 10-point plan to deal with the outbreak of the Chikungunya virus and any possible incidences of the deadly Ebola virus. CARPHA issued public health alerts for both diseases. It should be noted that while the Caribbean region faced tremendous cases of the Chikungunya disease, the risk of the Ebola virus to the Caribbean was very low, once basic precautions were followed.

CARPHA conducted a three day workshop on “Strengthening Caribbean Regional Health Security, Preparedness and Response” from July 20-22<sup>nd</sup>, 2015. The workshop focused on contact tracing and sought to promote and strengthen member states’ capacity to respond to epidemic outbreaks and identifying incidents that may be of potential public health emergencies of international concern<sup>10</sup>. Dr. Babatunde Olowokure, Director of Surveillance, Disease Prevention and Control, at CARPHA said “the workshop will strengthen member states’ ability to identify and address existing gaps in national health systems. The importance of preparedness, information sharing and robust surveillance system has once again been highlighted by public health threats such as **Ebola**.”

### i. Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

Prevention and Control of **Non-Communicable Diseases** (NCDs) for the Caribbean Community remain a critical challenge to the region especially in areas of diabetes, hypertension and obesity. The number of individuals considered to be obese/overweight is steadily increasing, especially among women<sup>11</sup>. Dominica has the highest obesity prevalence in both gender groups in the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Besides diabetes, hypertension and obesity, the region witnesses high death rates due to cardiovascular diseases, violence and road accidents.

Compared with other regions of the Americas, the

7 Ahmed S, Francis L, Ricketts RP, Christian T, Polson-Edwards K, Olowokure B. Chikungunya virus outbreak, Dominica, 2014 [letter]. *Emerg Infect Dis.* 2015 May [date cited]. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3201/eid2105.141813> DOI: 10.3201/eid2105.141813

8 Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Saint Marten, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Turks and Caicos Islands

9 Other countries are: Cuba, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthelemy, St. Martin, United States of America, US Virgin Islands, Venezuela

10 [www.carpha.org](http://www.carpha.org)

11 World Health Organization. Global Status Report on noncommunicable diseases. 2010. [http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd\\_report\\_full\\_en.pdf](http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_report_full_en.pdf)

Caribbean has the highest rates of premature death among people ages 30 to 69 from the following NCD groupings: cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases. Additionally, it is a major cause of suffering and disability, combined with direct and indirect economic costs which places a heavy economic and social burden on families, communities, health systems and economies.<sup>12</sup> The CARICOM Heads of Government Summit on Chronic Diseases established the Caribbean Wellness Day with emphasis on increased awareness of non-communicable diseases. As a result, a decision was taken to focus on the prevention and control of NCDs throughout 2012-2015<sup>13</sup> to ensure sustainability.

In June 2015, Caribbean nation's health professionals gathered at the St. George's University to discuss violence and injuries prevention at the 60<sup>th</sup> Annual Caribbean Public Health Agency Conference. The conference focused on public health concerns through the medium of translating research into policy for the benefit of the people of the region. A record number of over 178 oral and poster presentations were made during the conference.

### i. Communicable Diseases

June 30<sup>th</sup> 2015, marked the day that Cuba became the first country in the world to receive validation from World Health Organization (WHO) on having eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis. Cuba's success has demonstrated that universal access and universal health coverage are feasible and indeed are the keys to success, even against challenges as daunting as HIV, said PAHO Director, Dr

Carissa Etienne. According to the WHO, "every year, globally, an estimated 1.4 million women living with HIV become pregnant. Untreated, they have a 15-45% chance of transmitting the virus to their children during pregnancy, labour, delivery or breastfeeding. However, it was noted that the risk drops to just over 1% if antiretroviral medicines are given to both mothers and children throughout the stages when infection can occur. The number of children born annually with HIV has almost halved since 2009-down from 400 000 to 240 000 in 2013. But intensified efforts will be required to reach the global target of less than 40 000 new child infections per year by 2015" (WHO, 2015).

### 2.2.3. POVERTY REDUCTION

There has been a continued use of strong protection systems and innovative social programmes, inclusive of conditional transfer schemes, as a means to reduce poverty in the region. Almost 64% of the rural population in Latin America and the Caribbean live below the poverty line. In tackling poverty, four core pillars are; poverty reduction, ensuring health and well-being, citizen security and gender equality, food security and environment. Statistics regarding accomplishments of the Caribbean Community has not been fort-coming, and as such many times the assessment of projects and developments as grand scale as these, are heavily reliant upon data from as far back as 2005.

Caribbean poverty is affected by an interplay and complexity of social and economic issues which shape the social reality and economic circumstances of the poor in society. While the Caribbean Community has made some strides in reducing poverty, issues of income disparity and equity remains high on the agenda for the region, as leaders are noticing a change in the poverty profile. This change comes with the introduction of the 'working poor'<sup>14</sup> to the region.

The Human Development Report for Latin America

12 The Forum of Key Stakeholders on NCDs: Advancing the NCD agenda in the Caribbean, organized by Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization in collaboration with the Ministry of Health Barbados, on 8-9 June in St. Michael Barbados. The discussions focused on how to reduce the impact of NCDs by addressing their main risk factors, by strengthening health systems and improving care for NCDs, and by engaging sectors beyond health to support and participate in efforts to tackle NCDs.

13 2012 – focused on children under the theme "Building the foundation for building healthy lifestyles"; 2013- focused on youth ages 15-29 under the theme "Safeguarding the health of our youth for a brighter future"; 2014 focused on adults "preserving the workforce for national and regional development and 2015 focus on the elderly "Improving the quality of life of the region's ageing population". www.carpha.org

14 Working poor relates to persons whose income levels place them below a specified poverty line as they are unable to adequately cover their living expenses, lack disposable income and are therefore unable to derive the benefits of savings.

and the Caribbean 2015-2016 highlighted that economic growth alone will not reduce poverty and inequality in the region. The report further highlighted that higher economic growth does not necessarily transcend into greater social processes. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) stresses that people's wellbeing must reflect "more than income" alone. UNDP is focusing on development means to build "resilience" or the ability to absorb external shocks without experiencing major social and economic setbacks. This initiative is particularly important for the region's 200 million vulnerable people: those who are neither poor, living below a US \$4/day poverty line, nor have risen to the middle class<sup>15</sup>.

#### 2.2.4. EDUCATION

In the Caribbean, there is a strong emphasis on the importance of education and continuous advancement. Education is seen as the means to reduce poverty while promoting sustainable development for the region. Some key achievements made with the support of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) are: St. Lucia approved its National Early Childhood Development Policy; St. Kitts and Nevis approved three Children's Bills and launched its National Social Protection Strategy; and Grenada launched its Child Protection Authority and its National Social Protection Policy.

In relation to early childhood, the region has seen significant progress in the access to pre-school education, through the introduction of the Early Childhood Centres with an average increase from 52% to 66% in 2011.<sup>16</sup>

#### 2.2.5. CRIME AND SECURITY

The main force driving high rates of crime and violence in the Caribbean community is the impact

of intra-regional drug trafficking. It is noted that with the explosion of the international drug trade, institutionalised criminal behaviour, property related crime and the influx of illegal firearms have increased tremendously. As such, the CARICOM IMPACS, in collaboration with US Customs and Border Protection conducted training in Deception Detection and Eliciting Responses during the period 20-25 April 2015, in Bridgetown Barbados. The training was designed specifically for member states participating in the Advance Passenger Information Systems which includes countries from as far as Jamaica down to Guyana. The exercise was intended to enhance the elicitation techniques of CARICOM border officials operating at ports of entry. It is anticipated that at the end of the training, frontline border security officials will be equipped with skills that allow them to distinguish genuine leisure and business travellers from persons seeking to engage in untoward activity in member states.

According to a report by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), around 216 tonnes of cocaine pass through the Caribbean and the Guianas every year en route to the US and Europe, accounting for one half of the US and Europe cocaine imports. The estimated economic prominence of the drug trade by UNODC was valued at approximately 3.5% of the formal sector's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the region and to 7.5% of GDP in Jamaica.

The UNODC Regional Programme 2014-2016 is in full support of the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy which was approved by Caribbean Heads of Government in 2013. The programme encompasses various thematic areas of concern, as well as, areas identified under the CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy. The concerns range from countering transnational organized crime, illicit trafficking and terrorism, countering corruption and money laundering preventing crime and reforming criminal justice, drug use, prevention, treatment and research, trend analysis and forensics.

On 24-25 June 2015, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), with support of the Government of the United

---

15 Human Development Report on Latin America and the Caribbean 2016.

16 Regional Report about Education for all in Latin America and the Caribbean: Global Education for all Meeting, Muscat, Oman, May 12<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> 2014.

States, convened its first local point workshop in “Combating Illicit Firearms and Ammunition Trafficking in the Caribbean through Operational Forensic Ballistics”. The workshop brought together designated government focal points from seven beneficiary member states (Bahamas, Barbados, Belize Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago), as well as experts from international, regional and national organizations<sup>17</sup>. The workshop focused on forensic ballistics casework, quality management systems, equipment and technology, information sharing on national, international and regional levels and opportunities for capacity development<sup>18</sup>.

### 2.3. REGIONAL INTEGRATION

In August 2013, discussions on a review of the reform process in CARICOM was undertaken in keeping with decisions agreed to at the Regional Conference in 2010. The proposed process was envisaged to be conducted during a three year period and mainly to exhibit a paradigm shift—a shift from the questionable impact and value of regional integration to one such that “targeted results for the benefit of the people of the Region can be planned, monitored, measured and so seen and appreciated by the population.” The two (2) primary expected outcomes were:

- A five year strategic plan; and
- A transformed secretariat with strategic focus, implementation capacity and strengthened corporate function

Efforts are ongoing and in 2015 the CARICOM chair continued discussions on several initiatives with a view to repositioning CARICOM; inclusive

of implementing the first five-year Community Strategic Plan 2015-2019. Other areas of focus include:

- Renewable energy
- Developing the Regions human and cultural assets
- Investment in youth development
- Water sustainability
- Commonwealth Legislative Drafting and Law Revision
- Partner Institutions

#### 2.3.1. RENEWABLE ENERGY

The establishment of the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy (CCREEE) was tabled for discussions in November 2014 after a number of stakeholder consultations. The envisioned mandate of CCREEE is to provide a supportive role in the execution of Regional Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE) programmes, projects and activities. Co-Sponsors of the initiative for the Centre are the United Nations Industrial development Organisation (UNIDO), the Austrian government and SIDS DOCK.10 It is an initiative among member countries of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) to provide the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with a collective institutional mechanism to assist them in transforming their national energy sectors into a catalyst for sustainable economic development and help generate financial resources to address adaptation to climate change.

A post-2015 development agenda referenced the climate and water and energy nexus. Energy, considered the most cross-cutting of sectors, is a very important component in CARICOM’s development agenda, and can be found in its Aid for Trade Strategy and its five-year Strategic Plan.

#### 2.3.2. DEVELOPING THE REGION’S HUMAN AND CULTURAL ASSETS

In February 2015, CARICOM heads at their inter-

17 US Department of Homeland Security; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives from the US Department of Justice; Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs from the US Department of State; CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security and a representative from the Government of Canada.

18 [www.unlirec.org/noticias\\_det\\_eng.aspx?id=137](http://www.unlirec.org/noticias_det_eng.aspx?id=137)

sessional meeting of government articulated leveraging the region's human, cultural and natural assets as a major focus in enhancing development of the Community. "Young people matter. They matter because an unprecedented 1.8 billion youth are alive today, and because they are the shapers and leaders of our global future. They matter because they have inherent human rights that must be fulfilled." (UNFPA State of the World Population Report 2014).

Accordingly it is the intention of CARICOM to address development opportunities of the youth, linked with growth in the sectors identified as connected to the Region's cultural, intellectual and sporting traditions and achievements. He referenced renowned CARICOM personalities including Usain Bolt, Derek Walcott and C.L.R James, who gained regional and international acclaim for excellence. Personalities that collectively demonstrate that the region has depth and diversity of human capital are needed to drive CARICOM societies forward. The CARICOM chairman also explained:

"...Often young people are the poorest in our societies, with the least skills. So in working to reduce poverty, we must make special efforts to ensure that young people are nurtured and protected."

Lucrative careers already exists in the sporting sector especially in track and field, cricket, and football with demonstrated capacity in several cultural industries. These include music, craft, literary arts, culinary arts, fashion design, festivals, theatre, film and cultural tourism. Opportunities for development as referenced, also include scholarships in sports for young people who can develop their skills while pursuing their academic dreams. "There is an apparent depth of diversity of human capital needed to drive our societies forward." (Nassau PM Christie)

#### 2.3.3. WATER SUSTAINABILITY

Another of CARICOM's focus has been a multi-disciplinary approach to water sustainability via crucial partnerships. In March 2015, Dr Slater

(Assistant Secretary General, Directorate of Human and Social Development, CARICOM) expressed his concerns about 'the impact of climate variability on water resources in the region evident from prolonged droughts experienced among CARICOM Member States in 2014. These droughts adversely affected agricultural production and water availability for domestic and industrial uses.' "Climate change will continue to have serious implications for water resources in the region" and extreme weather events impact severely on agriculture, food security and the prosperity of the region. Therefore, as national development decisions are being made, a multi-disciplinary approach must be taken to ensure a secured and sustainable water future."

#### 2.3.4. COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING AND LAW REVISION

The agenda of the CARICOM's Secretariat for the 2015 period, includes a review of Commonwealth's ongoing legislative drafting, and law revision assistance to the region. Reports indicate that Commonwealth's long standing history of assistance in legislative drafting has been pivotal to the development of CARICOM. Since 2008, law experts of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) have supported the development of model legislation which has resulted in the review of laws of three member states while another three are currently in progress. CFTC experts have participated in numerous training and mentorship exercises throughout the region. Their excellent work to build capacity of Member States has been lauded by both the Secretary-General and representatives of CARICOM.

#### 2.3.5. PARTNER INSTITUTIONS

The recent **Forum on the Future of the Caribbean** held in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in May 2015, which hosted - international and regional leaders, speaks to this initiative on partnering. The Forum was hosted by the University of the West Indies and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations and the Commonwealth. The

purpose of the agenda was to, inter alia, identify strategies for securing a sustainable future. Forum participants aimed to produce models for research, policy development and transformative action to support an equitable, and sustainable Caribbean society post-2015. Ultimately, the goal is to identify approaches directed at widening opportunities and improving living conditions for all Caribbean citizens. Vice Chancellor Designate of UWI, Sir Hilary Beckles articulates:

“After fifty years of concerted effort, Caribbean post-colonial development paradigms have climaxed and yielded poor to moderate results. This forum is an opportunity for the region to dig in, unearth, and emerge with the energy required to structure new options and different approaches to economic growth and social empowerment.”

## 2.4. REGIONAL DIALOGUE AND CONFERENCES

CARICOM Secretary-General Ambassador Irwin La Rocque and European Union HR for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Federica Mogherini, signed a €346 million<sup>19</sup> new regional funding programme for the Caribbean region until 2020. The signing took place on the occasion of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Summit of the European Union and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (EU-CELAC), and the EU-CARIFORUM High Level Event, on the 11-12 June, 2015, in Brussels, Belgium. The funding is aimed at addressing three (3) main areas: (i) Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration which was allocated €102 million; (ii) Climate Change, Environment, Disasters Management and Sustainable Energy with an allocation of €61.5 million; and (iii) Crime and Security with an allocation of €44 million; and €135 million to be allocated to the Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF).

In context of the Rio+20, the Caribbean Community acknowledges that development and implementation of the green economy in the

region must be consistent with current sustainable development priorities. Eradication of poverty is the greatest global challenge facing not only the Caribbean community but also the world. It is in this regard that the Caribbean Community has once again committed itself to freeing humanity from poverty and hunger. Additionally, the region has acknowledged the need to further mainstream sustainable development at all levels, integrating economic, social and environmental aspects and recognizing their interlinkages, so as to achieve sustainable development in all fairness.

On the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2015, the Turkish G20 Presidency and other members of the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) held an inaugural regional consultation with the member countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Washington DC. The meeting provided an update on the G20 DWG's development policy agenda, including infrastructure, domestic resource mobilization, human resource development, financial inclusion and remittances as well as food security and nutrition. Participants discussed the opportunities and challenges arising from the development of the Caribbean Blue Economy,<sup>20</sup> highlighting that this can help boost growth, exports, employment and government revenue in the region. Participants can both gain an appreciation and clearer understanding of each other's resources and limitations, while underlying areas of development based on the discussions held with the G20 DWG and other international agencies.<sup>21</sup>

On July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2015, Jamaica's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Senator A J Nicholson, in a report in the Senate expressed that the Caribbean community is considering a proposal for the region to pursue gradual write off of its multi-lateral debt as a means of achieving economic prosperity. It proposed a 100% debt write-off over time,

19 CARCIOM TODAY. <http://today.caricom.org/2015/06/12/region-to-get-new-funding-from-the-european-union/>; June 15, 2015

20 The Caribbean Blue Economy offers strong potential for the Caribbean region and its member countries to help broaden output, exports, employment and revenue and to benefit from the array of assets and opportunities offered by the Caribbean Sea.

21 Turkey G20 2015 Inaugural Regional Dialogue held between Caribbean Countries and the G20.

and would involve co-operation of multi-lateral institutions, donor countries and small state debtor countries. The debt relief strategy was put forward by Alicia Barcena from the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), at the 36<sup>th</sup> Regular Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held in Barbados.

### 2.5. OUTLOOK FOR 2016

On 17<sup>th</sup> April 2015, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) released its World Economic Outlook (WEO). The IMF believes that the outlook for advanced economies is improving, while that of emerging markets is deteriorating. This is due to the weak expected outlook for some of the larger emerging economies, as well as those which are energy exporters. "The outlook for the tourism-based economies can be affected by the rising US dollar, to which many countries peg their currencies against. The commodity exporters of the region are expected to register stronger growth than the tourism-based economies at 2.4% below the 2.8% estimated for 2014. Output growth is expected to increase further by 3.2% in 2016" (World Economic Outlook, 2015).

Added to that, data compiled by *Focus Economics* revealed that inflation in Latin America rose from 13.0% in April to 13.6% in May (Aceves, 2015). Economists, surveyed this month by Latin Focus, predicted that inflation in Latin America will reach 16.8% this year. The result reflects the fact that panellists foresee higher inflation rates in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela and three other economies. The situation in Venezuela is still alarming as inflation is expected to be well above 100% at the end of 2015. In 2016, Latin Focus panellists expect that inflation in Latin America will fall to 12.0%.

In 2016, exchange rate flexibility can play a critical role in absorbing adverse terms of trade shocks and rebalancing demand. The room for easing monetary policy is limited. Inflation generally exceeds midpoint targets, and depreciating currencies will at least partly offset the benign effect of lower commodity prices.<sup>22</sup>

---

22 <http://www.focus-economics.com/regions/latin-america>  
<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=51527#.VfsCPN9VhBc>

# CHAPTER 3



## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN

CHAPTER 3:

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CARIBBEAN

This chapter analyses Trinidad and Tobago’s socio-economic performance, juxtaposed with other countries within the Caribbean region for the period 2010-2015. The analysis is based on data extracted from four (4) international reports from different fiscal periods: Global Competitiveness Reports 2009-2016, Global Gender Gap Report 2009-2014, Human Development Reports 2009-2014 and the World Happiness Report 2013.

## 3.1. GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS

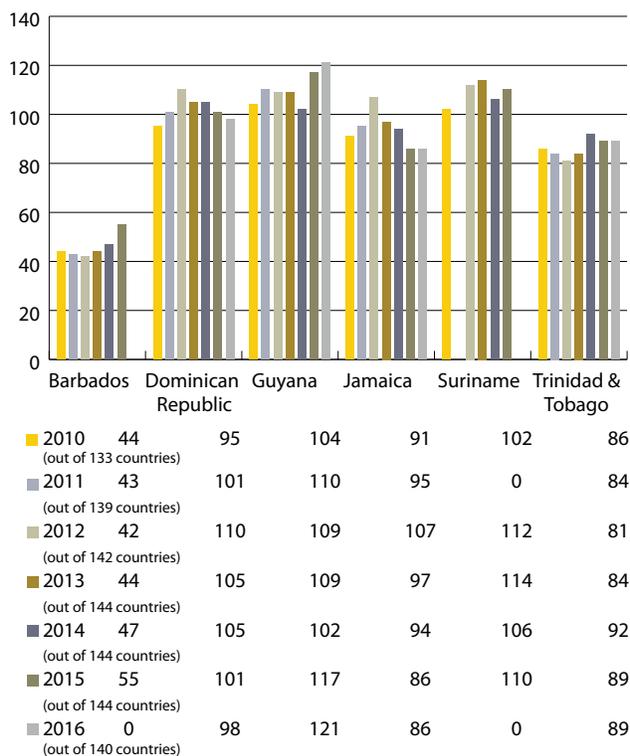
The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)<sup>1</sup> is produced annually by the World Economic Forum (WEF), which anchors its determination of a country’s competitiveness on the strength of its institutions, public policy prescriptions and factors impacting productivity. The GCR provides a comprehensive analysis based on the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI).

Following years of post-crisis stimulus and modest economic improvements, the global economy showed signs of strengthening over the 2010 – 2016 period. In contrast, the Caribbean has been struggling to maintain steady growth as a region. The region is plagued by relatively very low competitiveness and high public debt.

**Figure 3.1** below shows that Trinidad and Tobago received a Global Competitiveness Score (GCS) of 3.9 in 2010, ranking 86 (out of 133 countries), an increase from rank of 92 (out of 134) in 2009. In 2011 Trinidad and Tobago experienced a decline as its 3.97 GCS resulted in a rank of 84 (out of 139). In 2012

a GCS of 4.00 contributed to a rank of 81 (out of 142). However, in 2013 a GCS of 4.01, landed the country the rank of 84 out of 144 competing countries. The country suffered a further decline in 2014, on account of a GCS of 3.91, which resulted in a rank of 92 (out of 148). In 2015, Trinidad and Tobago improved its rank to 89 (out of 144) by attaining a GCS score of 3.95, and was able to maintain that rank of 89 (out of 140) with the score of 3.94 in 2016.

**Figure 3.1: Global Competitiveness Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 – 2016**



Barbados initially experienced a gradual improvement in the ranking, but eventually suffered a decline as can be seen in the rankings over the period under reference. In 2010 it ranked 44,

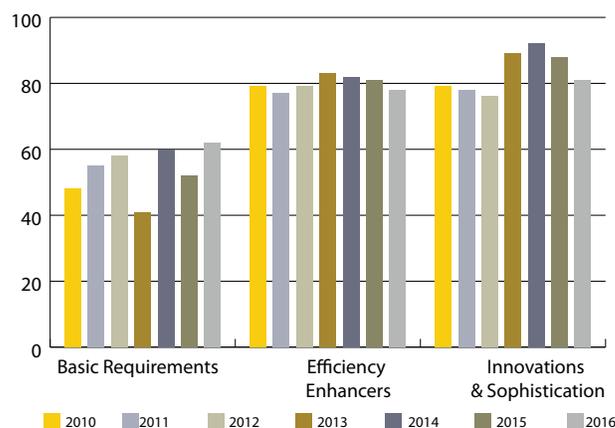
<sup>1</sup> All information for this section was taken from Global Competitiveness Reports 2010-2016.

followed by a rank of 43 in 2011. In 2012 the rank was 42, but dropped to 44 again in 2013. Barbados continued to experience decline in 2014 and 2015, with rankings of 47 and 55, respectively. They did not participate for the 2015-2016 report.

Compared to Barbados, Jamaica’s experience was less impressive. Jamaica ranked 91 in 2010; it declined to 95 in 2011, and further declined to 107 in 2012. However, improvements were made in 2013, 2014, and 2015, when the scores were 97, 94 and 86, respectively. In 2015, Jamaica, for the first time, scored a higher GCS than Trinidad and Tobago and maintained it in 2016. The Dominican Republic shared a similar experience to Jamaica as that country also declined before increasing in the ranking. Dominican Republic was ranked 95<sup>th</sup> in 2010, 101 in 2011, and 110 in 2012. The country maintained its rank of 105 for both 2013 and 2014. In 2015, the Dominican Republic moved four places to achieve a rank of 101, and made a further improvement of 98 in 2016.

Suriname on the other hand has been experiencing fluctuations on the Global Competiveness Index. In 2010 it ranked 102; in 2011 the country did not participate in the GCI exercise in 2011. In 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015, the rankings were 112, 114, 106 and 110, respectively. Guyana’s performance somewhat mirrored that of Suriname. The country ranked 104 in 2010, and declined to 110 in 2011. There was an improvement in the ranking to 109 in 2012; a similar ranking was received in 2013. The ranking improved significantly to 102 in 2014 but declined sharply to 117 in 2015. The country did not participate in the exercise for 2016. Amongst the Caribbean countries, Jamaica showed the steadiest and most significant upward movement of the ranking to 97 in 2013, and continued to improve its ranking, to move ahead of Trinidad and Tobago in 2015 and 2016.

Figure 3.II: Trinidad & Tobago’s Sub-Indices for the period 2010 – 2016



It should be noted that over the period 2010 to 2016, Trinidad and Tobago’s sub-indices rank continuously exceeded its overall indices. These indices have depicted an interesting pattern over this period as displayed in **Figure 3.II** above. The Basic Requirements, Efficiency Enhancers, and the Innovation & Sophistication scores have been graded higher than the overall GCR score. These sub-indices can be further disaggregated into smaller indices to give a clearer picture of the situation in Trinidad and Tobago. For the Basic Requirements index, factors such as institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment and health & primary education are used to determine its score. The Efficiency Enhancer Index uses higher education & training, goods market efficiency, labour market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness and market size as its main determinants. The Innovation & Sophistication sub-index is determined by the scores generated for business sophistication and innovation.

Figure 3.III: Basic Requirements Sub-Index

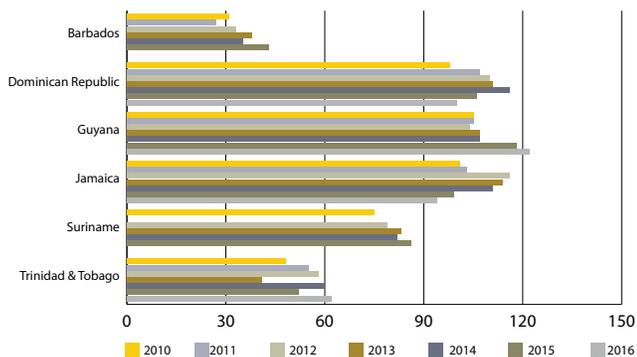


Figure 3.III shows that Trinidad and Tobago ranked higher than Jamaica for the five year period under consideration, while Figure 3.IV shows that Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are somewhat ‘on par’ with each other for the five year period. Jamaica, however, ranked marginally higher than Trinidad and Tobago in 2015 and 2016 for this sub-index.

Figure 3.IV: Efficiency Enhancers Sub-Index

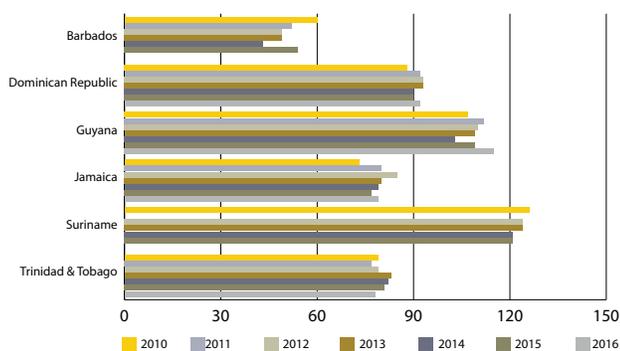


Figure 3.V shows that Jamaica out-ranks Trinidad and Tobago in the area of Innovation and Sophistication.

Figure 3.V: Innovation & Sophistication Factors Sub-Index

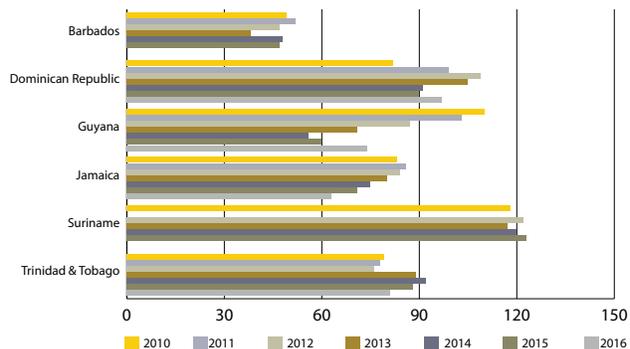


Table 3.I shows that during the reference period, Trinidad and Tobago was the only country within the region to reach **Stage 3** of developmental growth, having achieved that status in 2010. The country experienced a setback in 2011 and was therefore categorised into the transitioning stage up to 2013. Innovation Driven status was regained in 2014 and maintained in 2015. Other countries in the region, such as Suriname, Jamaica and Guyana, also advanced during the period of 2010 – 2015, moving from one stage to another. However this was not the case for both Barbados and the Dominican Republic.

**Table 3.I: Stages of Development for the Period 2010 - 2015**

Stage	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Stage 1- Factor Driven</b>	Guyana	-	-	-	-	-
Transitioning from stage 1 to stage 2	Jamaica	Guyana, Jamaica	Guyana, Jamaica	-	-	-
<b>Stage 2- Efficiency Driven</b>	Suriname, Dominica Republic	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic, Suriname	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname	Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica
Transitioning from stage 2 to stage 3	Barbados	Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago	Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago	Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago	Barbados	Barbados, Suriname
<b>Stage 3- Innovation Driven</b>	Trinidad & Tobago	-	-	-	Trinidad & Tobago	Trinidad & Tobago

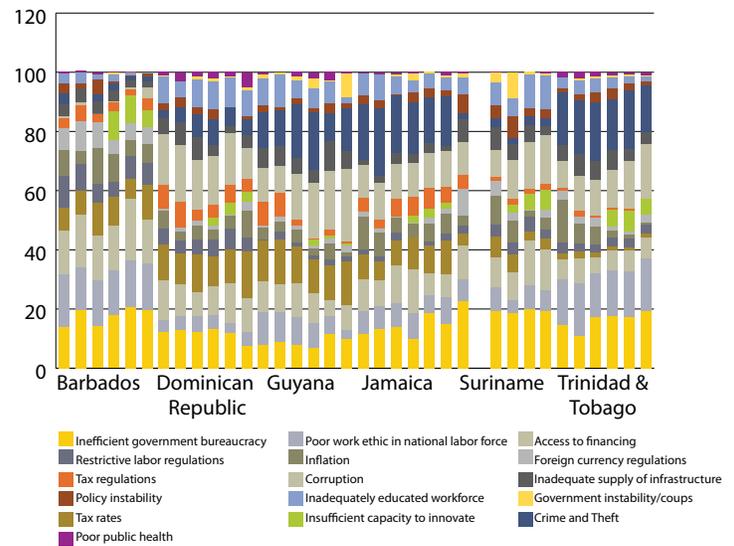
There are a number of factors which militate against the ease of doing business in any given country or region. **Fig. 3.VI** shows the main problematic factors which relates to the Caribbean region for the period 2010–2015. The top factors negatively impacting Trinidad and Tobago’s competitiveness are crime and theft, poor work ethic in national workforce, inefficient government bureaucracy and corruption. Over the years these factors were consistently the most prevalent reasons for the hindrances to attracting business locally.

Barbados’ main problematic factors are poor work ethic in national workforce, access to financing and inefficient government bureaucracy. Though the percentages may vary during this period, these three remain the top factors that hamper Barbados’ competitiveness. In the Dominican Republic, the problematic factors include corruption, access to financing, tax rates and inefficient government bureaucracy. Over the 2010-2014 period corruption was the main problem, but it was eclipsed in 2015 as tax rates became the main problem.

In Guyana the main factors are tax rates, crime and theft, corruption, inadequately educated workforce and inefficient government bureaucracy. Jamaica’s number one problematic factor for most of the period under reference is crime and theft. There are also issues of inefficient government bureaucracy, corruption and access to financing in Jamaica. Suriname is plagued

with inefficient government bureaucracy, corruption, access to financing as well as inflation.

**Figure 3.VI: Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 – 2015.**



Please note that Suriname did not participate in the exercise for the year 2011.

**Table 3.II** highlights the Top Three Factors Affecting Business in selected Caribbean countries. It indicates that morality is required to be strengthened within Trinidad and Tobago if the country desires to achieve

developed country status in the future. According to the GCR, when factors such as these are prevalent, morality needs to be reinforced into society. The negative impact of these top three factors would have stymied the country’s ability to attract foreign investment in 2015.

**Table 3.II: Top Three Factors Affecting Business in Selected Caribbean Countries for the year 2015**

Factors	Barbados	Dominican Republic	Guyana	Jamaica	Suriname	Trinidad and Tobago
1st	Inefficient government bureaucracy	Tax rates	Corruption	Crime and Theft	Inefficient government bureaucracy	Inefficient government bureaucracy
2nd	Poor work ethic in national workforce	Access to financing	Tax rates	Inefficient government bureaucracy	Corruption	Corruption
3rd	Access to financing	Corruption	Crime and Theft	Corruption	Access to financing	Poor work ethic in national workforce

### 3.2. GLOBAL GENDER GAP

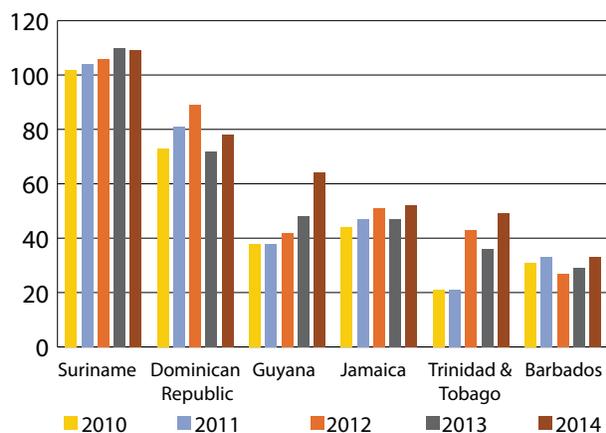
The World Economic Forum (WEF) also publishes the Global Gender Gap Report which examines the extent to which gender-based disparities allows countries’ progress to be tracked over time, and recommends effective remedial measures. The report ranks countries for the purpose of effective comparisons across regions and income levels. It is done through examinations of national gender gaps on benchmark categories including sub-indices representing Economic Participation and Opportunity, Political Empowerment, Educational Attainment and Health and Survival. It is designed to measure gender-based gaps in access to resources and opportunities in individual countries, rather than the actual levels of available resources and opportunities in those countries.<sup>2</sup> This type of examination is necessary given that, despite the abundance of resources in a country, some citizens may still not have access to these resources due to gender inequalities. This can have adverse implications for development.

The most significant component of a country’s competitiveness is its human capacity, consisting of its knowledge skills and abilities, educational attainments and the productivity of its workforce. According to the Global Gender Gap Report, women account for one-half of the potential talent base throughout the world. The report also noted that, institutions that employ women in leadership positions appear to be more productive and efficient to those that are male dominated. This notion is based on the premise that, women are more capable of using resources more meaningfully as it is in their nature. Therefore, closing gender gaps is not only a matter of human rights but also one of efficiency enhancement.

According to the Global Gender Gap Report, the Caribbean region now accounts for 70% of the efforts made towards closing the gender gap. This is a remarkable achievement as the region shows outstanding improvements compared to other regions. **Figure 3.VII** exhibits the Global Gender Rank Scores for selected Caribbean countries for the period 2010–2014.

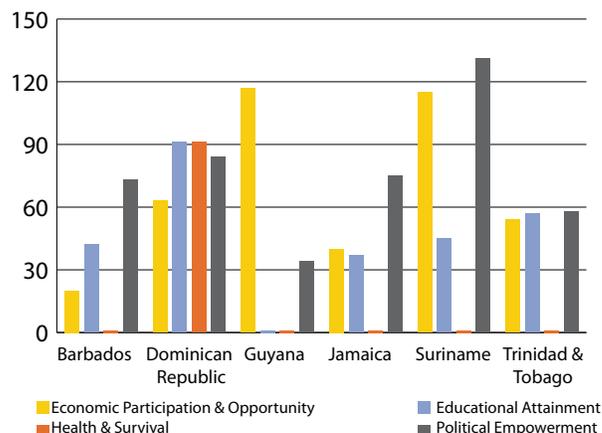
<sup>2</sup> All information for this section was taken from Global Gender Gap Reports 2010-2014.

Figure 3.VII: Global Gender Gap Rankings of selected Caribbean Countries for the period 2010 - 2014



Barbados shows consistency in its rankings ranging, between 27 and 33 over the five year period. Trinidad and Tobago’s ranking fluctuated between 21 and 49 for the same period. Trinidad and Tobago was able to make significant improvement in its ranking under the Health and Survival sub-index in 2014 (see Figure 3.VIII). The data indicated that greater gender equity exists in terms of increased access to employment opportunities for women. Jamaica also experienced miniscule fluctuations over this period but maintained its ranking over the five-year period under the Health and Survival sub-index. Both Guyana and Suriname declined in their rankings due to the inability to regulate workforce equity. Both countries experienced decreases in female labour force participation and increases in the inequitable wages paid to women with similar job specifications as men. Dominican Republic maintained a relatively very high level of consistency over the five-year period.

Figure 3.VIII: Sub-Indices’ Rankings of the Global Gender Gap Report 2014



The six countries were able to close gender gaps in one or more areas over the reference period. Barbados was able to close the gaps for Health and Survival for 2010–2014, and Educational Achievements for 2010–2013, but regressed in 2014. Trinidad and Tobago was able to close the Health and Survival gap for 2010–2011 and 2014. Guyana closed Educational Attainment for 2013–2014 and for Health and Survival in 2014. The Dominican Republic was able to close the gap for Educational Attainment in 2010 and 2011. Jamaica maintained a closed Health and Survival gap for 2010 – 2014. Suriname was able to close the gap for Health and Survival from 2012 to 2014. This is indicative of the significant efforts being made by the various countries in the region to reduce gender gaps.

### 3.3. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

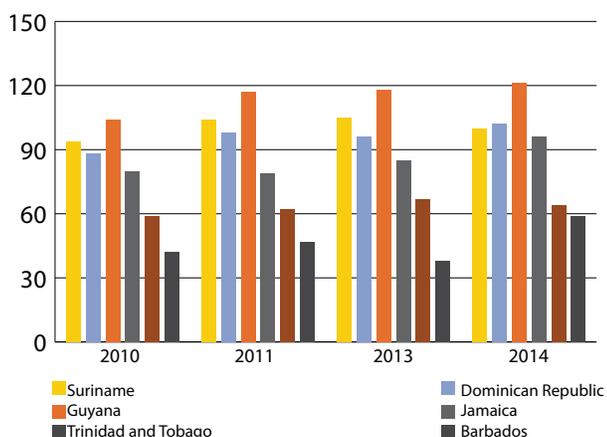
The Human Development Report (HDR)<sup>3</sup> is an annual milestone publication by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The analysis of the HDR is grounded in the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDR reports on progress in human development predominantly utilizing the Human Developmental Index. The HDI focuses on healthy lifestyles, level of education and standards of living. Health is determined by the assessment of life

3 All information for this section was taken from Human Development Reports 2010-2014 and the Multi-dimensional Poverty Index.

expectancy; education is measured by averaging the amount of years of schooling; and standards of living is measured by gross national income per capita.

**Figure 3.IX** below shows the Human Development Rank Scores for selected Caribbean countries for the period 2010–2014. Barbados recorded the highest ranking HDI within the Caribbean region for the period 2010–2014. There was, however, a significant decrease in its rankings in 2014, as the country dropped 21 places from 38th to 59th. Despite this decline Barbados still ranks higher than any other country in Caribbean region. Trinidad and Tobago experienced successive declines in its ranking over the period from 59th to 62nd, then to 67th. The country subsequently recovered, settling at its current 64th place ranking. Jamaica also experienced decline, moving from 80th to 79th place, then falling rapidly to 85th, and a further 11 places down to 96th. Like Jamaica, Guyana, Dominican Republic, and Suriname also experienced declines in their rankings. Suriname, however, was able to rise five places from 105th to 100th in 2014.

**Figure 3.IX: Human Development Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2010 - 2014**



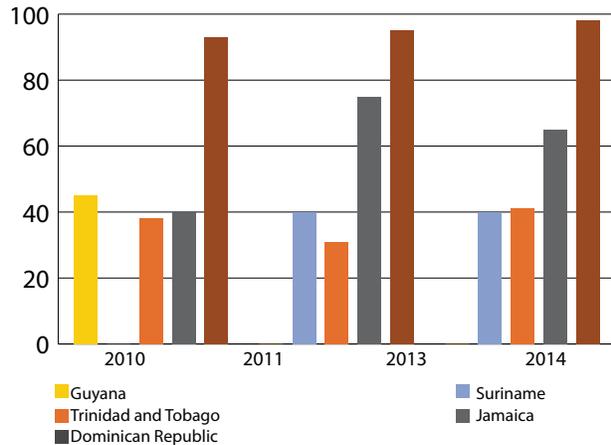
### 3.4. HAPPINESS INDEX

The World Happiness Report (WHR)<sup>4</sup> is an annual publication which commenced in 2012 to determine the extent of ‘happiness’ in countries across the globe. The premise for the importance of measuring happiness is that, happiness is also a measure of socio-economic progress. The WHR, in order to rate each country, measures respondents’ emotional happiness and cross references the responses to their satisfaction of life. This is measured through six factors; levels of GDP, life expectancy, generosity, social support, freedom, and corruption. These factors or variables are used because they have been broadly identified in the socio-economic research literature to be important in explaining nation-wide happiness.

**Figure 3.X** shows the happiness rankings for selected Caribbean countries for 2012, 2013 and 2015. Given that this is a relatively new report, some countries may not be represented, while others may have either few appearances for this time period. Guyana was represented only once in 2012 with a ranking of 45th out of 156 countries. Suriname appeared twice in 2013 and 2015 with a consistent rank of 40th in both periods. Dominican Republic showed a decline in its happiness rankings as it fell from 93rd (out of 156) in 2012, to 95th in 2013, then to 98th (out of 158) in 2015. Jamaica’s experience was different, as it experienced a decline from 40th in 2012 to 75th in 2013, but was able to move ten ranks up to 65th in 2015. Trinidad and Tobago had the opposite experience to Jamaica, as it moved from 38th in 2012 to 31st in 2013, but suffered a ten rank drop to 41st in 2015. Suriname is ranked one higher than Trinidad and Tobago, followed by Jamaica and the Dominican Republic.

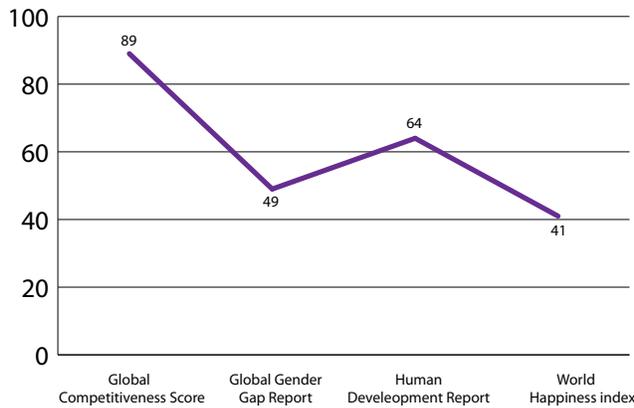
4 All information for this section was taken from World Happiness Reports 2012-2015.

Figure 3.X: World Happiness Report Rankings for Selected Caribbean Countries 2012 – 2015



### 3.5. THE OVERALL SITUATION FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Figure 3.XI: Trinidad and Tobago’s Current Situation



In terms of Trinidad and Tobago’s overall performance, the country has performed creditably, in comparison to other countries within the Caribbean region. Future performance, however, could be very challenging, given the current and projected volatility in the international energy market. The country’s GCR score of 89th (out of 140 countries) indicates that much more can be done to improve its rank. A consistent drive towards innovation and diversification would prove useful in this regard. Ethics and morality should be positively reinforced so as to decrease debilitating effects on the country’s drive to developed world status.

The Global Gender Gap score of 49th (out of 142 countries) shows that Trinidad and Tobago has been successful in closing gender gaps. By attaining gender equality in all aspects, especially ‘Economic Participation and Opportunity’, the country would continue to improve its fortunes. There is general consensus among social researchers that, involving more women in economic activities can be of immense benefit, not only because of an increased and enhanced human capital base, but also because of the expenditure pattern of women which can serve to enhance the well-being of the family.

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago is ranked 64th (out of 187 countries) in the Human Development Report, reflecting the country’s high focus on the development of its Human Capital through education and training. On the World Happiness Index, the country ranked 41st (out of 158 countries). This shows that despite the prevailing socio-economic situation, citizens are relatively contented with the country’s standard of living. There is need, however, for some improvements. Attention must continue to be given to the level of productivity, life expectancy rates, generosity, social support, freedom, and the level of corruption, as these directly impact the country’s ‘happiness’, whether positively or negatively.



# CHAPTER 4



## THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

## CHAPTER 4:

## THE NATIONAL SOCIAL SITUATION

This chapter aims to highlight the achievements made by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) in the social sector within the fiscal year 2014/2015. While the focus is placed on the successes attained in the area of human, social and economic development for

Trinidad and Tobago, it also takes a cursory look at the social situation, which helps to contextualise the environment in which social services continue to be delivered. A panoramic commentary of some critical challenges confronting the social sector is presented in Box 4.I.

#### Box 4.I: A Synopsis of the Trinidad and Tobago Social Situation

In fiscal 2014/2015, a number of critical concerns characterised the social landscape in Trinidad and Tobago that gave impetus to the GoRTT's strategic approach to alleviating any maleficence towards inclusive and sustainable development.

Fiscal 2015 began with the increasing spread of the Chikungunya virus in Trinidad, particularly with the threat of the Ebola infection creating panic globally and locally. Neither health issue continued to dominate the headlines by the middle of the fiscal.

However, the country was marred with a number of children-related issues. The number of children dying in accidental and other circumstances points to the enforcement of child protection measures and sensitisation of the public, particularly care providers, about the importance of protecting this vulnerable group. The increasing incidents of bullying in our nation's schools and their documentation on social media raised serious concern for school administrators and law enforcement officials. Increasing levels of crime, gang and drug related murders, as well as crimes of passion were frequently highlighted in the media and continue to signal to relevant Ministries and Agencies of Government, as well as civil society, the need for a more integrated and collaborative approach to addressing the phenomena of crime in all its manifestations.

A Parliament Committee Report tabled in June 2014 revealed that the housing situation in T&T was worsening, with the housing deficit estimated to increase to 225,000 units in the next 10 years. The Report further indicated that "the annual increase in demand for houses was exponentially greater than the existing supply." The Committee concluded that there was an urgent need for a more extensive and accelerated housing programme.<sup>1</sup>

Together with these macro social issues, there were other social phenomena which surfaced and which, if left unchecked, can degenerate into chronic and more deep seethed social ills, if they are not already. The perennial problem of teen pregnancy was given metrics in 2014 at 2,500 per year<sup>2</sup> by the then Minister of Education. The majority of cases were in secondary schools but primary schools were not immune to the phenomenon. According to a Pan American/World Health Organisation Regional Report on alcohol use, Trinidad and Tobago and two other CARICOM countries were identified as having the highest rates of harmful alcohol consumption in the Americas.<sup>3</sup>

Despite these challenges in the social sector, government social services continue to be upgraded; both the delivery and form of programmes were enhanced so as to become more efficient and relevant to the changing social environment. Between 2011 and 2015, the GoRTT allocated and expended just over \$17 billion on social infrastructure and approximately \$39.7 billion on social programming, a total of about \$57 billion in the overall social sector<sup>4</sup>.

1 <http://hdc.gov.tt/News/ArtMID/438/ArticleID/21/HDC-to-build-9000-housing-units-by-2015>

2 Minister of Education in Newsday *February 05, 2014*

3 [http://www.paho.org/Hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11116%3A2015-harmful-alcohol-use-increasing-americas&Itemid=135&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/Hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11116%3A2015-harmful-alcohol-use-increasing-americas&Itemid=135&lang=en)

4 <http://finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/SSIP-2015.pdf>

In light of the foregoing, the overview of the accomplishments for the social sector for fiscal 2015 is funnelled by these priority areas: Efficient delivery of social services, poverty reduction, vulnerable and excluded groups, education, health care, housing, national security, community development, as well as culture, sport, labour, agriculture, and small business development and entrepreneurship.

Chapters 5 and 6 will also provide details on the expenditure and performance of the sector in the last fiscal year.

### 4.1. EFFICIENT DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Ministry of the People and Social Development (now the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services) continued to work towards improving social service delivery for its clients. The introduction of electronic card systems and records management aided the goal of efficient social service delivery. For fiscal 2015, the following initiatives were undertaken:

#### 4.1.1. BIOMETRIC CARD

The Biometric Card System was launched by the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) on August 19, 2015. This System allows for rapid processing of grant delivery, enhanced identity verification, and identity fraud reduction. This modern, electronic Smart Card can be used for withdrawal of cash and access to non-cash services by card users. The card will facilitate the integrated delivery of the following social service grants:

- The Targeted Condition Cash Transfer Card ("Food Card"/TT Card);
- The Public Assistance Grant;
- The Senior Citizens Pension;
- The General Assistance Grant (where applicable).
- It is also expected that the Disability Assistance Grant and the Baby Care Initiative will be delivered through this System.

Enrolment of beneficiaries to the System commenced in July 2014. The process started in Sangre Grande, Penal, San Juan and Chaguanas. To date, 36,302 clients have been enrolled.

The system's first component -the Financial Platform has been successfully delivered. Cards have been pre-personalised. Clients of the Targeted Condition Cash Transfer Programme (TCCTP) and Baby Care Initiative will be able to use their cards to purchase goods in supermarkets and other participating retailers using biometrically enabled Point of Sale (POS) Terminals.

#### 4.1.2. E-PASS

The Biometric/Smart Card System is the precursor for the development of the Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEMS). The objective of this initiative is to facilitate the modernisation and effective delivery of social services to be implemented by the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services. The project is an Enterprise Resource Processing (ERP) Solution, which would automate and re-engineer the Ministry's core business processes, operational activities, business and program performance thereby providing an integrated approach to case management.

It is expected that there would be a seamless administration of social services together with data and information collaboration among Government ministries and agencies. During fiscal 2015, ISEMS was renamed and will now be referred to as E-PASS. E-PASS- Electronic- People's Access to Social Services was approved by Cabinet on July 2nd, 2015. In August 2015, discussions began with IGOV TT to engage their services for the procurement of a service provider for the EPASS.

#### 4.1.3. BUSINESS PROCESS MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE

The Business Process Management (BPM) initiative is being undertaken by the Ministry of Public Administration. Its purpose is to renew and modernise the public service and to improve the

quality of the public service delivery system by refining the underlying business processes.

The Ministry of Public Administration held a sensitisation session on the BPM in March 2015; and a training session on BPM and Change Management Methodologies in April 2015. The training was provided to staff from the following units of the then Ministry of the People and Social Development: the Social Welfare Division, Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme, National Social Development Programme and the Main People's Issues Resolution Unit. This initiative is expected to result in the development of a road-map for the implementation of a Case Management Approach for Clients of the Ministry.

#### 4.1.4. ENGAGEMENT OF CIVIL SOCIETY

Civil Society continues to play an integral role in the development of Trinidad and Tobago. These organisations, through the mediating role they perform between citizens and the State, not only enable the improved performance of government programmes and enhance the impact of state policy for the citizenry, but provide necessary social services and mobilise social capital to serve development objectives. As a result, they can be seen as major contributors towards national development.

During fiscal 2015, government maintained its partnerships with various civil society organisations as both continue to work towards improving the quality of life for citizens.

- **Financial Assistance to NGOs**

Civil society organisations continue to facilitate government's efforts to efficiently provide social services to our citizens. For fiscal 2015, an estimated 169 NGOs received government subventions which amounted to approximately TT\$161,842,340. These subventions were primarily administered by the then Ministries of: Gender, Youth and Child Development, Health, People and Social Development, and Sport.

The then Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development disbursed approximately 67.4 million

in annual subventions to 31 NGOs in four categories. The top category that was in receipt of the largest proportion was: Children's Homes - estimated 25 million.

The then Ministry of the People and Social Development disbursed approximately TT\$56,187,012 in annual subventions to 52 NGOs in ten categories. The top categories that were in receipt of the largest proportions were: Services to Persons with Disabilities – estimated TT\$18.9 million; Services to the Socially Displaced estimated TT\$5.7 million, and Senior Activity Centres estimated TT\$3.8 million. A further ninety (90) Non-Profit Institutions were awarded financial assistance during fiscal 2014/15 amounting to \$449,200.00.

The then Ministry of Sport also disbursed approximately TT\$37.2 million in annual subventions/grants to 34 National Sporting Organisations. In addition, the Ministry of Health also provided TT\$27.7 million in annual subventions to 25 organisations.

#### 4.1.5. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS) FOR THE SOCIAL SECTOR

A Geographic Information System (GIS) is a computer system that integrates computer hardware and software; data and users, for the purpose of capturing, managing, analysing and displaying all forms of spatial information. A GIS allows its users to view, understand, interpret and visualise spatial information, that would in turn, reveal spatial patterns and trends in the forms of maps with associated charts and graphs.

The use of Geographic Information System (GIS) is increasing in importance throughout the public service. Since its introduction in mid to late 1990s, and its popularisation in the last decade, a number of State agencies now utilise GIS. These include the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management<sup>5</sup>, the Land Settlement Agency<sup>6</sup>, the Survey and Mapping Division, Commissions of State Lands

---

5 The Ministry of National Security

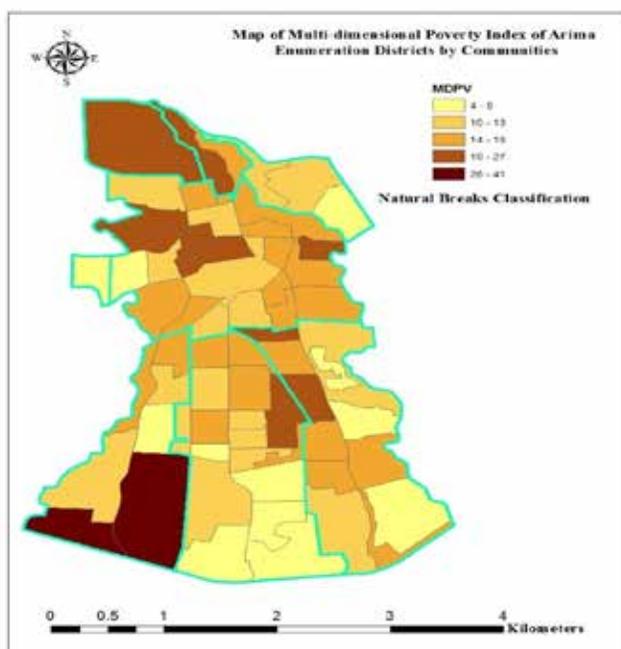
6 The Ministry of Land and Marine Resources



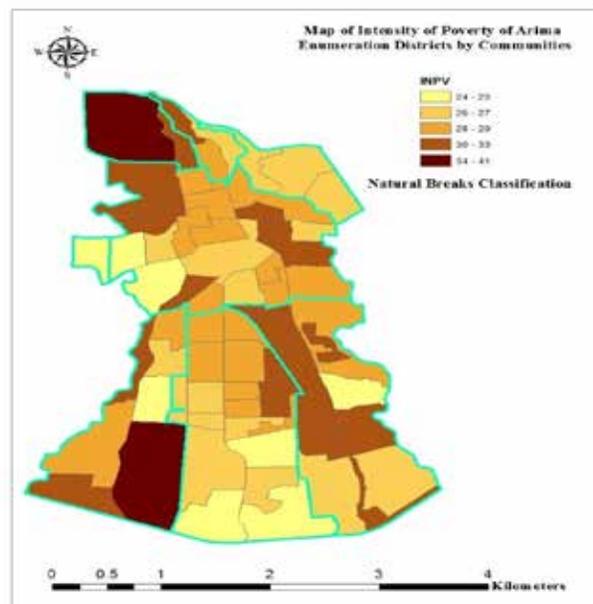
of Arima, inclusive of a GIS geo-database; GIS base map; a spatial representation of the poverty profile and GIS training in accessing and managing the GIS database.

The following maps illustrate two GIS outputs from this project. They show the intensity of poverty and multi-dimensional poverty indexes within the regional cooperation of Arima, Trinidad.

**Figure 4.II: GIS Map- Intensity of Poverty within Arima utilising SLC 2014 dataset**



**Figure 4.III: GIS –Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index within Arima utilising SLC 2014 dataset**



**iii. Plotting of Social Services within Trinidad and Tobago**

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago offers a range of social services to its citizens. These social services are offered in schools, MPSD offices, health facilities, hospitals, national libraries, fire stations, community centres and police stations. Locations of social services can be spatially overlaid with national population, crime, land use, squatter sites, housing communities, agricultural productive lands etc to reveal spatial relationships that are not easily recognisable but will give a better understanding of what is happening in regional corporations and communities. The power of GIS can transform the way Ministries operate by managing geographically. The following is a screen-shot of an online, interactive web map, developed using a range of social services along with the geographic boundaries of the municipalities of Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>8</sup> The

<sup>8</sup> Datasets were acquired from their respective Ministries within the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Some social services are not truly represented in the web map, as the datasets are being updated by their relevant ministries. N.B Community Centres are missing from the Web Map, as they are being mapped by the Ministry of Community Development. The Ministry of Social Development does

full 2016 Social Sector Investment Programme Interactive Web Map is located at this link: <http://arcg.is/1NUm36a>.

## 4.2. POVERTY REDUCTION

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) recognises that all citizens should attain a decent standard of living, that there should be equity and equality, and that the most vulnerable citizens should be well protected. The GoRTT is therefore committed to ensuring the creation of a harmonious and stable society by reducing poverty and improving social justice.

During the last fiscal, the GoRTT continued to adopt a poverty eradication target of 2% reduction per annum using baseline data from the 2005 Survey of Living Conditions (SLC 2005). The SLC 2005 reported that the poor constitute 16.7% of the population, 1.2% of the population was extremely poor (indigent) and 9% were vulnerable to poverty. However, according to the 2014 Annual Report on Performance: Making Progress, Strengthening a Nation, which reports on the performance of the Government in priority areas, up-to-date and consistent poverty and social statistics remain a critical challenge. This resulted in an inability to make “definitive assessments” on performance as it relates to poverty reduction.

Despite these challenges, however, relevant social sector Ministries with responsibility for poverty reduction continued to initiate several strategic initiatives designed to develop wealth generating opportunities, enable self-sufficiency and break the generational cycle of poverty in Trinidad and Tobago. Key among them were those efforts designed to close the evidence gap to improve targeting and glean the social impact of social programmes throughout the sector. The Ministries were also cognisant of the international benchmarking

regarding poverty reduction and married this with the levels of reporting necessary at the national, regional and international level to measure progress on targets and outcomes. A number of these achievements are outlined in this section.

### 4.2.1. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On September 25th 2015, at the United Nations in New York, World Leaders gathered to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs represents the post-2015 development agenda signalling the end of the epoch of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In 2000, 189 United Nations Member states adopted the United Nations Millennium Declaration and established the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDG's), which they were expected to achieve by 2015. The MDGs established measurable, universally-agreed objectives for eradicating extreme poverty and its indignities, among other development imperatives. Globally, there was notable progress in the areas of income poverty, child mortality, primary school enrolment and access to improved water sources.

The new SDGs, however, will anchor the global development agenda for the next 15 years (until 2030) and sustain progress made by the MDGs. This Agenda comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will guide policy and funding for the next 15 years, beginning with the pledge to permanently end poverty everywhere.

Trinidad and Tobago as part of the global community will seek to rationalise these Global Goals with its own national development agenda as it moves forward towards fiscal 2016. In fiscal 2015, the GoRTT cognisant of international priorities and the national social situation continued to implement several poverty reduction initiatives designed to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable in society.

not accept responsibility for use and misuse of information provided via the SSIP 2016 Web Map. The map is intended to show where various social services exist in the republic of Trinidad and Tobago, along with attached attributes.

### 4.2.2. ANALYSIS OF THE 2014 SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS DATA (SLC 2014)

The Survey of Living Conditions is a sample household survey conducted across Trinidad and Tobago. The Survey is used to collect information about the demographics of households, the resources and services available to households, and the living standards experienced by members of various households. The data from this survey allows for the monitoring of poverty levels in Trinidad and Tobago, particularly in comparison to poverty levels previously registered in 2005.

The 2014 Survey of Living Conditions Report is expected to be completed by the end of September 2015. Preliminary findings have already pointed to an increase in the poverty rate. More detailed information on the SLC 2014 can be found in Chapter 5: Overview of the Social Sector for fiscal 2015.

### 4.2.3. REGIONAL POVERTY PROFILES

This is a two year project which aims to develop 15 regional poverty profiles (14 in Trinidad, and 1 in Tobago) to improve the targeting of the delivery of programmes and projects at the regional and community level. During fiscal 2015, the then Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) partnered with the UNDP and the Arima Borough Corporation in conducting a Regional Poverty Profile for Arima. This involved analysis of the SLC 2014 and Household and Population Census 2011 data for the region of Arima, as well as the conduct of focus groups with residents (facilitated by the Arima Borough Corporation) to gain insight into poverty at the community level in that region. The profile also included a spatial representation of information on Arima using Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. This project came to a close in July 2015 and the profile is being finalised. It is expected that this initiative will inform the conduct of similar poverty profiles in each municipal region of T&T over the next two years.

### 4.2.4. CHILD POVERTY STUDY

In fiscal 2015, the then MPSD also continued implementation of the Child Poverty and Disparity Study. The Study is being conducted in partnership with Ministry of Gender Youth and Child Development and UNICEF. The research which utilises a rights based approach will seek to measure levels of child poverty in Trinidad and Tobago, using a multi-dimensional approach, which will provide greater insight into the different types of deprivation experienced by children. Analysis will be based on the SLC 2014 data, the 2011 Population and Housing Census, as well as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4 (MICS 4) 2011/2012 data.

### 4.2.5. DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND CASH TRANSFERS

Priority continued to be placed on developing and executing programmes and services that protect and assist vulnerable and marginalised groups in society, such as persons with disabilities, the elderly, the poor/indigent, the socially displaced, ex-prisoners, deportees and persons living with HIV/AIDS. Execution of the following initiatives continued during fiscal 2015 and greater details are provided in *Chapter 6: Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for fiscal 2015*:

- Regional Micro Project Fund (RMPF);
- Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility;
- Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) Initiative;
- Multi-Purpose Community Based Telecentre Project (MCT);
- Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (comprising the TT Debit Card and the RISE-UP component);
- General Assistance Grant;
- Disability Assistance Grant (DAG);
- Senior Citizen Pension (SCP);
- Public Assistance (PAG);

- National Social Development Programme (NSDP);
- Unemployment Relief Programme- Social Component (URP-Social);
- Prosthetics Programme.

During fiscal 2015, new initiatives were also developed as the Ministry expanded its range of services to include the following:

#### 4.2.6. EXPANSION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

##### A. The Dozen 4 Dozen Initiative (an Initiative under the SEED Programme)

The then MPSD continued to promote entrepreneurship among the poor and vulnerable through the Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) initiative, which is designed for persons 18 years and older, desirous of establishing or expanding a micro project venture and who wish to develop competencies and skills through training or a combination of both. The *Dozen 4 Dozen* programme, a component of the SEED initiative, uses a combined approach to generate income for those in need via employment opportunities. It includes the provision of grant funds, training, development and building partnerships with local businesses and the formation of an institutional farmer development cooperative.

The initiative was launched in Carlsen Field, where 13 persons from the community received grants of up to \$15,000 to begin business ventures in food crops production, pig and sheep farming, duck and poultry (common-fowl farming). The recipients of the grant are expected to produce a basket of products to be sold to local businesses. Key benefits of "Dozen 4 Dozen" include increased awareness of farming as a sustainable way of life, increased economic activity and the empowerment of poor farmers. A second outreach was held in Paramin in March 2015.

##### B. Baby Care Assistance Initiative Programme

On April 23rd 2015, the MPSD launched the Baby Care Assistance Initiative. This programme intends to benefit poor and vulnerable parents/guardians of babies (0-12 months) born between October 1st 2014 and September, 30th 2015. The Baby Care Assistance Initiative comprises two (2) components:

- A Cash Transfer Component which seeks to provide financial assistance to families living with a combined monthly income of three thousand dollars (\$3000) or less to purchase food and non-food items essential to an infant's well-being during its first year of life; and
- An Empowerment Component which seeks to provide the recipient with additional critical services relevant to the development of the family such as parenting workshops, family planning and financial literacy sessions and opportunities for employment and education.

On July 1st 2015 the empowerment component of the programme- a developmental programme named "Rights of Individuals to Social and Economic Security- Universal Prosperity" (RISE-UP) was launched. Beneficiaries are eligible to receive the \$500.00 a month grant via an electronic card for the purchase of baby care supplies at 293 participating supermarkets and pharmacies across the country. This card remains viable subject to compliance to the empowerment component of the programme, which entails mandatory attendance to parenting and counselling sessions. During fiscal 2015, 25 recipients of the Baby Care Grant were sensitised in: Parenting; Caring for an Infant; Family Planning and Financial Planning.

##### C. Senior Citizen's Pension, Public Assistance and Disability Assistance Grant Increased

The GoRTT remains committed to enhancing the quality of life for vulnerable persons throughout Trinidad and Tobago, through the provision of direct financial assistance. Effective January 2015 the Senior Citizen's Pension was increased by \$500 per month to \$3,500 per month, with a cap of \$4,500.

In addition, effective February 1st 2015, both the Public Assistance Grant and the Disability Assistance Grant were increased by \$300 per month.

### 4.3. VULNERABLE AND EXCLUDED GROUPS

#### 4.3.1. OLDER PERSONS

The Trinidad and Tobago Population and Housing Census, 2011, indicated that the country had an ageing population given that 13.4% of the population (177, 589) were aged 60 years and over. The data further revealed the feminisation of ageing, as women constitute the majority of the ageing population at 53% compared to 47% males. The data also showed that 58% of older persons falls within the 60-69 age group, (the “young-old”). However, the age group of 80 years and over (the “oldest-old”) is also growing, as it now accounts for 13% of the elderly population and 1.76% of the total population.

The GoRTT therefore views addressing the social and economic needs of the ageing population as critical towards the overall development of the country. In fiscal 2015, the then Ministry of the People and Social Development, through the Division of Ageing, undertook the following initiatives to cater to the needs of older persons in Trinidad and Tobago:

#### A. The Division of Ageing’s (DOA) Inspectorate

The Division of Ageing’s (DOA) Inspectorate was established in 2013. The role and functions of the Inspectorate forms part of the requisite administrative structures, which need to be established prior to the proclamation of the Homes for Older Persons legislation (HOP). The Homes for Older Persons (HOP) Act No. 20 was assented to in 2007 and the HOP Regulations in 2009. The functions of the DOA include, inter alia, the following:

- Assess/Inspect approx. 160 Homes for the Aged & Care facilities for seniors;

- Monitor & evaluate the components of the Continuum of Health & Social Support Services for Older Persons (incl. Senior Centres, ELDAMO);
- Case manage clients of the Community Care Programme;
- Design/develop manuals & handbooks for Homeowners & key stakeholders in accordance with legislative requirements; and
- Follow up on cases of elder abuse reported through the DOA’s Help Desk - the Older Persons Information Centre (OPIC).

In keeping with its mandate, the Inspectorate, is currently evaluating the operations of the eleven Senior Centres, to recommend their contract renewal for Cabinet’s approval. This exercise is being conducted simultaneously with mandatory follow-up visits/placements/referrals for clients of the Community Care Programme, in collaborations with the four RHAs. The Division is also involved in developing the monitoring instruments commensurate with their functions.

In Fiscal 2015, the DOA also completed the expansion and refurbishment of the Toco Senior Citizens’ Home. The Home was officially opened in July 2015, and will accommodate 32 male and female residents

#### 4.3.2. PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

The 2011 Trinidad and Tobago Population and Housing Census indicated that there are approximately 52,244 persons living with a disability, which is equivalent to 4% of the total population of 1,328,019. Of this total, 96.5% (50,390) resides in Trinidad and 3.5% (1,858) in Tobago. The 2011 Census data also showed that the number of persons with disabilities when categorised using gender, showed a slightly greater number for females. Females accounted for approximately 26,234 (50.2%) and males 26,010 (49.8%) of the population of PWDs. The Census data further indicate that children with disabilities (CWDs) comprise 3,302 persons between the ages of 0-17, representing 6.3% of the population PWDs and 1% of the child population.

The most common types of disabilities identified through the Census were walking (32%), visual (28%), and speaking (14%).

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD), persons with disabilities are entitled to equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for their inherent dignity. In Trinidad and Tobago, the mandate of the Disability Affairs Unit, in the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services is guided by the tenets of this UN Declaration. There are also several NGOs and CBOs that are committed to ensuring that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities. In fiscal 2015, the GoRTT implemented the following initiatives to enhance the opportunities and quality of life for persons with disabilities:

#### **A. Ratification of the UNCRPD**

The GoRTT ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) on June 22nd, 2015. The Convention is an international treaty which aims to promote and protect the rights of persons with disabilities. A Cabinet-appointed Inter-Ministerial Committee was established for a two-year period to operationalise the Articles of the UNCRPD domestically. The Committee is comprised of members from key ministries with responsibilities aligned to the UNCRPD. The inaugural meeting of the committee was convened in August 2015 and a plan of action is being prepared for the implementation of the UNCRPD.

#### **B. National Registry for Persons with Disabilities**

The then MPSD has begun work on a national register on persons with disabilities to ensure that socio-economic planning and programming for the national community of persons with disabilities is evidenced based. An in-house data collection exercise is currently being undertaken utilising secondary data sources on persons with disabilities. This initiative is being spearheaded by the Disability Affairs Unit.

#### **C. Legislative Framework for Persons with Disabilities**

A Legislative Policy on Persons with Disabilities was developed by the then MPSD to inform legislation protecting persons with disabilities. The Policy was forwarded to the Ministry of the Attorney General in July, 2015 to commence the legislative process.

#### **D. National Policy on Persons with Disabilities**

The National Policy on Persons with Disabilities is an integrated framework for inclusion, equitable opportunity and the full participation of persons with disabilities in society. A draft proposal to review the Policy was developed by the Disability Affairs Unit in September 2015. A stakeholder consultation is expected to follow.

#### **E. National Empowerment and Enrichment Centre (NEEC)**

This National Empowerment and Enrichment Centre located at Carlsen Field was officially launched and opened on July 22nd, 2015. The Centre aims to 'provide therapeutic and rehabilitative services, vocational training and employment, facilitate independent life skills programmes and socially interactive activities to persons with disabilities'. The NEEC will also function as a resource centre to accommodate non-governmental organisations.

The Ministry is currently finalising plans to operationalise the delivery of a range of interdisciplinary therapies including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy and aqua therapy. Therapeutic services will now be offered to the Persons with Disabilities community, as well as Non-Governmental Organisations. Persons with Disabilities will have a space for meetings, training, classes etc. Operationalisation of the Centre will take place on a phased basis.

The following NGOs will be utilising the NEEC to provide services to persons with disabilities from September 2015, and others are expected to follow:

- Persons Associated with Visual Impairments (PAVI)

- Trinidad and Tobago Blind and Visually Impaired Cricket Association
- Cerebral Palsy Society of Trinidad and Tobago

### F. Service Dogs Access to All Government Buildings

On May 13, 2015, the then Ministry of Food Production launched a new Cabinet-approved policy, to allow the access of service dogs used by visually impaired or persons with disabilities, into all government buildings. The policy also allows concessions to be granted to appropriate individuals for the procurement of equipment for and the maintenance of these highly specialised animals<sup>9</sup>. This initiative is the first in the Caribbean. It is hoped its success will result in a greater awareness and empathy towards the needs of visually impaired and persons with disabilities, which will influence similar initiatives to be adopted by the private sector and the rest of the region.

### G. Differently Abled Football Camp

In an effort to fulfil the Ministry's mandate "*Sports for All*", a Differently Abled Football Camp was introduced in July 2015. The main aim of the programme is to promote the social inclusion of young children and youths with intellectual disabilities. The programme also functioned as training sessions for the Special Olympics TT Football team in preparation of the members' participation in the Special Olympics World Games.

#### 4.3.3. STREET DWELLING

Street Dwelling is a global social problem which requires both an integrated and collaborative approach between a broad cross-section of key stakeholders, including representatives from government agencies and civil society. In Trinidad and Tobago, according to most recent street head

count data of the Ministry of People and Social Development, reveals that there were 322 persons living on the street. Also, there is an estimated 235 persons currently in shelters or rehabilitation facilities. This cumulative figure of 557 can be considered a conservative estimate of the population of persons, who require support / rehabilitative services.

Effecting a reduction or elimination of street dwelling requires the provision of viable alternatives to street dwelling. The street dweller population of Trinidad and Tobago has a variety of treatment and rehabilitation requirements, as the majority of street dwellers have long histories of substance abuse, mental illness, unemployment and health problems. One peculiar component of the population is that it can include persons who are not homeless but make their living on the streets and have a shelter to which they return daily. The population is also migratory and consists of persons who are likely to be amongst the most deprived in terms of basic facilities and health indicators

In this regard, the Social Displacement Unit under the MPSD continues to deliver intervention strategies have included a variety of social initiatives aimed at providing viable options along a continuum of care. However, the range of services required in this continuum of care is a work in progress and requires sustained and targeted attention. Among these are the establishment of Assessment facilities, varied specialised programmes, tailored support, transitional /temporary independent living accommodation for rehabilitation of the client group and an appropriate legislative framework.

The Social Displacement Unit conducted a National Street Count on January 28th-29th 2015. Thirty-nine (39) male, homeless persons were relocated to New Horizon on Dindial Trace, Piparo. This exercise was conducted on April 14, 17th and 19th July 2015. A national street count was also scheduled for 25th to 26th August, as well as a Psychosocial Rehabilitation Workshop for the staff of New Horizon on September 12th and October 31st.

---

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/main-media/latest-news/press-releases/628-launch-of-service-dog-access-in-all-government-buildings.html>

#### 4.3.4. CHILDREN AND YOUTH

The 2011 Trinidad and Tobago Population and Housing Census indicated that the child population is 330,102 persons (i.e. persons aged 0-17 years). This constitutes approximately 25% of the population. The National Youth Policy (2012–2017) defines the youth as persons aged 12–29 years. The Trinidad and Tobago youth population therefore stands at 387,272 (or 29% of the population)<sup>10</sup>. Overall, Trinidad and Tobago has a child and youth population (i.e. persons aged 0–29 years old) of 609,549 or 46% of the population<sup>11</sup>.

In keeping with the UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the National Youth Policy of Trinidad and Tobago, the GoRTT continues to recognise the vital role of the youth to national development. The GoRTT is therefore committed to supporting the rights of children and youth, to creating the best opportunities for the achievement of their fullest potential, and for their overall protection. In this regard, in fiscal 2015, several initiatives were implemented to cater to the needs and development of the children and youth of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### A. National Strategy for the Promotion and Protection of Child Rights

In August 2013, Cabinet approved the development and implementation of a National Strategy for Child Rights. The strategy aims to give visibility to children's rights; coordinate activities in this area; strengthen capacity; and promote a comprehensive and integrated agenda for the realisation of children's rights. The Strategy comprises three initiatives: the Break the Silence (BTS) Campaign (launched in January 2014), Children who Inspire (launched a publication in November 2013) and the National Children's Forum. The first National Children's Forum was held on the 3rd and 6th October, 2014. The Forum featured creative presentations of children's

views on six main topics: Family, Education, Protection, Poverty, Crime and Technology.

#### B. National Children's Registry

Efforts towards getting the National Children's Registry operational continued. The design for the registry is complete and eleven data matching trial reports have been completed, along with the regulations and statutory guidelines.

#### C. Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (CATT)

The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (or the Authority) became operational in fiscal 2015. The Authority is a specialised agency with the responsibility for the care and protection of children, especially those who are at risk or have been victims of abuse or neglect. The Authority advocates for the rights of children, and encourages and supports them to enjoy their childhood. The organisation's overarching objective is to utilise child-friendly and progressive solutions to address children's issues and rehabilitate them so that their full potential is realised<sup>12</sup>.

The organisation is responsible for, *inter alia*<sup>13</sup>:

- Receiving and investigating reports of mistreatment of children;
- Removing children from their homes where they are in imminent danger;
- Making applications to the Court for the protection and placement of children received into the care of the Authority;
- Establishing and maintaining places of safety, assessment and support centres, and reception centres;
- Establishing and operating a foster care system;
- Assuming conduct of the adoption process;
- Establishing standards for community residences, foster care and nurseries;

10 Table 3, Trinidad and Tobago Population and Housing Census Demographic Report 2011.

11 Table 1.4 and Table 2b of Trinidad and Tobago Population and Housing Census Demographic Report 2011.

12 <http://ttchildren.org/index.php/about-us/who-we-are>

13 <http://ttchildren.org/index.php/about-us/what-we-do>

- Monitoring children's community residences, foster care providers, and nurseries;
- Issuing and revoking licences for community residences and nurseries;
- Supporting the youth justice system;
- Providing assistance to the Counter-Trafficking Unit in respect of child victims; and
- Maintaining complete records.

The Authority will therefore act as a hub for the delivery of integrated services to its target group. The package of the children's legislation that governs the operations of the Authority was also proclaimed on May 18, 2015. The package includes:

- The Children's Authority Act, Chapter 46:10;
- The Children Act, 2012;
- The Children's Community Residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act, Chapter 46:11;
- The Adoption of Children Act, 2000
- The Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 2015 (Assented on 13 March 2015)

### D. Assessment Centres

In keeping with the Authority's mandated functions, Assessment Centres are being constructed to provide a full range of assessment services to children in need of care and protection. At the Centre children will receive professional evaluation by social workers, doctors and psychologists who will employ a variety of child-friendly therapeutic approaches. The status of these centres are as follows:

- Manahambre, St. Madeleine (40% complete)
- St. Thomas Village, Chaguanas (60% complete)
- Children's Hospital at the Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex, Mt Hope (officially opened on June 3rd, 2015.)

### E. National Youth Policy (2012-2017)

The national youth agenda continues to be informed by the National Youth Policy (2012-2017). Under this policy, it facilitates the functioning National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago. In December 2014, Cabinet approved the re-establishment of the Council. An internal committee was also established to oversee the reconvening of the Council and to implement recommendations. A budget and implementation plan for the Council has also been approved.

### F. Gender

The GoRTT continues to implement initiatives designed to promote greater gender equity, empowerment and equality. For fiscal 2015, the following new initiatives were undertaken by the then Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development:

- **National Commission for Women's Empowerment**

Cabinet approved the establishment of a National Commission for Women's Empowerment in February 2015. This Commission intends to function as an advocate for greater levels of gender sensitivity and equity through the identification of gender blind legislation policies and practices. An Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising representatives from five Ministries and Network of NGOs for the Advancement of Women in Trinidad and Tobago was established to host national consultations on the establishment of the Commission. Three such consultations were held and attended by 340 persons in San Fernando, Port of Spain and Tobago. A report on the Consultation and the policy proposal was submitted to Cabinet in February 2015.

- **State Accountability Project**

The former Ministry of Gender Youth and Child Development in partnership with UN Women moved on February 2, 2014 to implement the project "Strengthening State Accountability and

Community Action for Ending Gender-based Violence” in Trinidad and Tobago. To date, a Technical Committee was convened to oversee project. Phase one of the project commence a consultancy to conduct a baseline review during October to November 2014. Phase two of the project, which involves development of the National Action Plan, commenced in late April 2015.

#### 4.4. EDUCATION

There are approximately a quarter million students in the education system in Trinidad and Tobago. A total of 36,000 children at Early Childhood Care and Education Centres (ECCE), 126, 000 pupils at Primary Schools and 96,000 students at Secondary Schools<sup>14</sup>. Participation levels at the tertiary level are reported to be as high as 65%<sup>15</sup>.

The GoRTT therefore articulates education as one of the highest priorities of Trinidad and Tobago. Its goal is to universalise and modernise the educational system; by strengthening its inputs at the early childhood, primary, secondary and tertiary levels. The over-arching emphasis being to produce individuals that are well balanced, both academically and socially, and more competent to contribute to national development.

For the fiscal year 2015, achievements in the areas of Student Performance and the Learning Environment are presented below:

##### 4.4.1. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

###### A. Student’s Performance

According to the Ministry of Education, 2015 marked a benchmark year in the education sector. Students’ performance in the Secondary Entrance Examination (SEA), Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) and Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE) were described as “outstanding” and reflective of the improvements in

the sector.

In the Trinidad and Tobago Education System, a student is assessed in three major examinations: the Secondary Entrance Examination (SEA), Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) and Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE). The performance of students in these examinations for the fiscal period 2014/2015 are as follows:

- **The Secondary Entrance Examination (SEA):**

The SEA is designed to facilitate the placement of students into Secondary Schools. It comprises three papers in the subjects of Creative Writing, Mathematics and Language Arts and covers the national curriculum for Primary-level education with a focus on Standards 3-5<sup>16</sup>. A total of 18,357 Standard 5 students (51% boys and 49% girls) wrote the SEA examination on May 7th 2015. The performance of primary school students in the SEA are provided below<sup>17</sup>:

**Table 4.I: Student Performance in SEA 2015**

Percentage of Students	Scores Attained
14% of students	scored 90% or more
80% of students	scored above 60%
90% of students	scored above 50%
< 1% of students	scored less than 30%

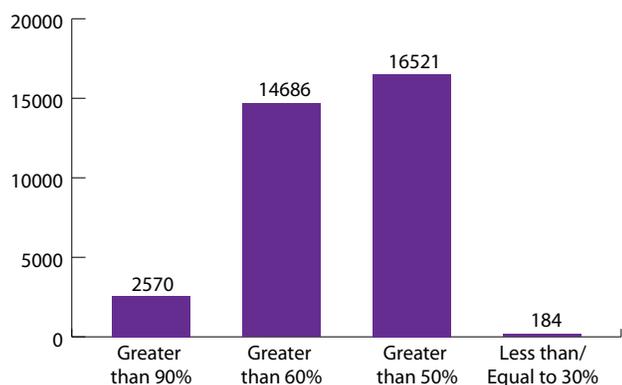
14 <http://moe.edu.tt/messages-releases?start=98>

15 In 2013, tertiary level participation was at 65% and 57% in 2014.

16 <http://moe.edu.tt/learning/primary/sea-exams>

17 Minsters Speech at an Appreciation Cocktail: <http://moe.edu.tt/messages-releases/item/560-speech-minister-at-appreciation-cocktail>

Figure 4. IV: Student Performance in SEA 2015



The average scores in the various components of SEA 2015 were also as follows: Mathematics (60.4%), Language Arts (61.7%) and Creative Writing (73.0%). The average scores for Language Arts and Creative Writing in 2015 were the highest recorded over the 2009-2015 period.

• **Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC):**

The Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) is designed to assess and certify a student’s academic achievement after five years of secondary school. The CSEC examinations are offered under three Proficiency Schemes: Basic, General and Technical and is written in over 30 subject areas. A total of 21,322 candidates (43% male and 57% female) wrote the May/June 2015 CSEC examinations. 58% of candidates were successful in any five or more subjects. There was a marked improvement in 20 different subject areas including Mathematics and English A and B.<sup>18</sup>

Table 4.II: Candidates Performance in CSEC 2015

Percentage of Students	Grades
67.8% of candidates	obtained passing grades (I-III) in subjects written
54.0% of candidates	obtained passing grades in five or more subjects including math and English A
61.1% of candidates	obtained a passing grade in math
64.6% of candidates	obtained a passing grade in English A

• **Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination (CAPE):**

The Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examinations (CAPE) is designed to assess a student’s academic achievement at the secondary school level. In general, CAPE is taken by students who have completed their secondary education and wish to continue their studies. CAPE brings academic, technical and vocational courses of study within a single system of certification.<sup>19</sup> A total of 8,053 candidates (41.0% male and 59.0% female) were registered for the CAPE Unit 1 and Unit 2 examinations in 2015. The following is a breakdown of student performance<sup>20</sup>:

18 Trinidad Newsday Wednesday September 2nd 2015 (pg. 14-15)

19 <http://www.ttconnect.gov.tt>

20 Trinidad Newsday Wednesday September 2nd 2015 (pg. 14-15)

Table 4.III: Candidates Performance in CAPE 2015

Details	CAPE Unit 1	CAPE Unit 2
<b>Entries achieving passing grades</b>	<b>Breakdown: 94.6%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade I: 20.2%</li> <li>Grade II: 24.4%</li> <li>Grade III: 23.5%</li> <li>Grade IV: 15.8%</li> <li>Grade V: 10.7%</li> </ul>	<b>Breakdown: 93.9%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grade I: 23.8%</li> <li>Grade II: 23.4%</li> <li>Grade III: 21.5%</li> <li>Grade IV: 15.1%</li> <li>Grade V: 10.3%</li> </ul>
<b>Percentage of entries gaining grades I-III</b>	68.1%	68.6%
<b>Rating 100%</b>	6 subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Art &amp; Design</li> <li>Digital Media</li> <li>Food and Nutrition</li> <li>Performing Arts</li> <li>Physical Education</li> <li>Sport &amp; Tourism</li> </ul>	5 subjects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digital Media</li> <li>Food and Nutrition</li> <li>Performing Arts (Drama)</li> <li>Tourism</li> </ul>

## B. Learning Environment

On December 17th 2014, Cabinet approved the establishment of the **'After School Study Centre Programme'** in 444 primary schools and 125 secondary schools in Trinidad in order to augment the limited number of Home-Work centres in the country<sup>21</sup>. The purpose of this programme is:

- To provide safe and secure spaces to students from varying socioeconomic backgrounds;
- To improve the social and emotional development of the child by providing a setting in which a child may make friends and improve their academic performance; and
- To improve the level of motivation of the students by providing positive role models and forming a quality mentoring relationship between the supervisor and child.

Cabinet also approved the recruitment of 280 remedial teachers to be assigned to 100 primary and 100 secondary schools, focusing on Standards 4 and 5 students<sup>22</sup>. This is expected to facilitate the expansion of the after school study centre programme.

The Ministry of Education also initiated an expansion of the current cadre of Special Needs Educators and sought to utilise the services of experienced and qualified teachers to augment the Student Support Services Division of the Ministry of Education<sup>23</sup>. It is expected that approximately 109 teachers will be placed in primary schools to assist students with various forms of learning disabilities, ranging from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), dyslexia, autism, Down's syndrome, neuromuscular diseases, emotional behavioural psychological abnormalities and auditory difficulties<sup>24</sup>.

### • School Openings

The GoRTT opened several Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) Centres, Primary and Secondary Schools over the fiscal period in various locations throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Table 4.IV refers.

21 <http://www.trinidadexpress.com/news/After-school-study-centres-will-ensure-childrens-protection-286304211.html>

22 [http://webmail.ctntworld.com/cnews2/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=13338:ministry-of-education-expands-after-school-study-centre-programme&catid=137&Itemid=707](http://webmail.ctntworld.com/cnews2/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=13338:ministry-of-education-expands-after-school-study-centre-programme&catid=137&Itemid=707)

23 <http://moe.edu.tt/messages-releases/item/486-release-ministry-of-education-to-increase-cadre-of-special-needs-teachers>

24 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/news/2015-03-20/109-special-teachers-primary-schools>

Table 4.IV: Schools opened for Fiscal 2015

Month	ECCE Centre	Primary	Secondary
October 2014		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union Presbyterian Primary School.</li> </ul>	
January 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maraj Hill Government ECCE.</li> <li>St Mary's ECCE, St Mary's Village, Moruga</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rio Claro Presbyterian Primary School, Guayaguayare Road.</li> <li>Kanhai Presbyterian Primary School, Barrackpore.</li> </ul>	
April 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>St. Peter's RC Primary School, Pt. Cumana, Carenage.</li> </ul>	
May 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paramin Roman Catholic Primary School.</li> <li>Egypt Village Government Primary School, Point Fortin.</li> <li>Manzanilla Government Primary School, Manzanilla.</li> </ul>	
June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lisas Gardens ECCE Centre, Couva</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Febeau Village Government Primary School.</li> </ul>	
July 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milton Government ECCE Centre.</li> <li>Phoenix Park Government ECCE Centre, California.</li> </ul>		
August 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jacob's Hill ECCE Centre, Jacob's Hill, Wallerfield.</li> <li>Cunjial Government ECCE, Princes Town.</li> <li>Malabar Phase 4 Government ECCE, Flamingo Boulevard, Arima.</li> <li>Maloney Gardens 2 Government ECCE, Maloney</li> <li>Munroe Road SDMS ECCE Centre, Munroe Road, Chaguanas.</li> <li>Warrenville TIA ECCE Centre, Warrenville.</li> <li>St. Ambrose Anglican Government ECCE, Jackman Trace, Cunupia, Chaguanas.</li> <li>Ravine Sable Government ECCE Centre, Ravine Sable, Caroni.</li> <li>Raghunanan Road Government ECCE Centre, Enterprise.</li> <li>Madras Road Government ECCE Centre, Cunupia.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New Grant Government Primary School.</li> <li>Munroe Road SDMS Primary School.</li> <li>Caroni SDMS Primary School.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five Rivers Secondary School.</li> <li>Couva West Secondary School.</li> <li>Princes Town East Secondary School.</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.2. TERTIARY EDUCATION

Tertiary Education is defined as “The teaching and learning process that occurs following successful completion of secondary schooling or its equivalent, and which provides academic credits or competencies that lead to the award of qualifications such as certificates, diplomas and degrees. In Trinidad and Tobago, successful completion of secondary school includes the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC), its national equivalent or technical/vocational equivalent.” Investment in tertiary education continues to be a key focus of the GoRTT as it continues to build a knowledge-based and globally competitive economy.

In fiscal 2015, the then Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training (MTEST) launched a National Policy Framework entitled, “The Future of Tertiary Education and Skills Training 2015 – 2025”. The policy document spans a period of 10 years and will act as the road map for development of the tertiary education sector, in keeping with national, regional and international policy directives. As such the Policy Framework is seamlessly aligned with Goal 4 of the proposed SDGs: “to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”.

The National Policy Framework was informed by a consultative process, which involved critical stakeholder meetings with administrators at public and private institutions and representatives of industry. Three National Consultations were also hosted in locations throughout Trinidad and Tobago. The Policy Framework emphasises the following areas of strategic focus:

- An overarching legislative and policy framework
- An equitable funding model
- Competent work-ready graduates and a globally competitive workforce
- Institutions of the highest local and international standards, providing quality programmes
- Opportunities for life-long learning, professional development and ensuring equity and inclusiveness

- A supply of a critical mass of scientists and researchers to support research and innovation activities.

#### A. Newly Constructed Administrative Complex

In fiscal 2015, the Ministry unveiled its newly constructed Administrative Complex located in Chaguanas, Trinidad on August 28th, 2015. The building was designed to enable productivity, improve worker satisfaction and ease customer service in a safe, healthy and comfortable environment. In its first phase, the building offers 60,000 square feet, designed to accommodate 250 staff members. It houses the offices for all technical and administrative support staff currently based in Port of Spain. The next phase of the building will include agencies which fall under the purview of the Ministry.

#### Box 4.II: Agencies under the MTEST

- The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT)
- College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago
- (COSTAATT)
- Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC)
- National Energy Skills Centre (NESC)
- National Training Agency (NTA)
- The Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute (THTI)
- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)
- The University of the West Indies (UWI)
- The Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP)

#### B. EDU-ID Card

On July 22nd 2015, the Ministry launched the Edu-ID card. The Card is designed to improve the accuracy and efficiency of enrolment queries, as well as to produce robust data for evidence-based policy decisions. The Card will also be used as an identifier for all nationals and non-nationals, to track the programmes for which they are registered at

tertiary learning institutions.<sup>25</sup> Additionally, the EDU-ID Card allows students to benefit from rewards and discounts from participating retailers such as: TSTT, Digicel, Unicomer, Pizza Boys, Flow and Massy Stores. The Card is the first of its kind in the CARICOM region.<sup>26</sup>

### C. National Youth Fair

On 12th-16th August 2015, the National Training Agency (NTA) hosted a "You-th Fair" on the compound of the Ministry's newly built Administrative Complex. The Fair was geared toward:

- Providing opportunities for young people to experience the wide range of occupational areas available for training and jobs;
- Aligning skills with entrepreneurship;
- Getting young adults thinking about their future in Technical Vocational Education and Training;

---

25 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/509/Karim-70-000-tertiary-students-to-benefit-with-MTEST-Edu-ID-Card>

26 <http://m.guardian.co.tt/business-guardian/2015-07-24/tt-university-students-benefit-new-card>

- Encouraging young persons to stay in school and improve on their skills and follow a chosen path; and
- Creating a memorable "fun" experience.

In keeping with the event goals, participants were exposed to a variety of games and competitions. There was also a Recruitment Village where Human Resource Managers, and recruiting agents searched for the right talent to fulfil their organisations' requirements. There was also live recruitment where interested persons were able to learn more about job and internship opportunities offered by companies, government agencies, and non-profit organisations. There was also an Education Village where representatives from various institutions, both in Technical Vocational Educational Training (TVET) and Tertiary Education across Trinidad and Tobago in a wide variety of disciplines gave patrons a variety of post-secondary options.<sup>27</sup>

### D. Key Achievements of Tertiary Education Agencies

During fiscal 2015, the Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training continued to implement various initiatives via the agencies under its purview. These are outlined in Table 4.V.

---

27 <http://youthfairtt.com/>

**Table 4.V: Initiatives implemented through Agencies under the MTEST for fiscal 2015**

Agency	Initiative
<b>Metal Industries Company (MIC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opened the MIC Institute of Technology Welding Academy on July 15th, 2015. The training of welders and welding technicians will now be more comprehensive and scientifically based to enable welders to market themselves locally, regionally and internationally with the appropriate accredited certification<sup>1</sup>.</li> </ul>
<b>National Training Agency (NTA)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed the Life Skills Programme on the e-learning platform of new laptops given to first year secondary school students. The laptops will be equipped with an e-Book version of the National Life Skills Curriculum and Workbook called "Pathways to Living Well"<sup>2</sup></li> <li>Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association (TTMA) and ten participating manufacturers on May 26th, 2015 to address the shortfall of skilled, semi-skilled, technical and professional labour in the manufacturing sector.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>Opened the MTEST O.N.E. (One Network for Everyone) Store at Gulf City La Romaine on May 23rd, 2015, in an effort to bring government services closer to the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>Signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Trinidad &amp; Tobago Postal Corporation (TTPOST) on 6th May, 2015 to establish the first postal training school in the country.</li> <li>Certified the Agriculture Now Training Unit as a Workforce Assessment Centre on June 24th 2015.</li> </ul>
<b>University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opened the University of Trinidad and Tobago's aboUTT Airport Store, Piarco International Airport, which is designed to promote and attract entrepreneurship among the UTT student body who continue to produce creative art forms (such as paintings, fashion design and arts and craft) for revenue purposes.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>
<b>YTEPP</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched the YTEPP's Mobile Computer Training Unit for the Differently-Abled at the National Centre for Persons with Disabilities on April 13th 2015. The Unit will be used as a platform for industry certification for persons with disabilities working in the ICT industry and will assist them in gaining training and certification.</li> </ul>

1 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/508/Karim-opens-MIC-Welding-Academy>  
 2 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/492/Life-Skills-Goes-Digital>  
 3 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/493/MTEST-TTMA-Partner-on-Manufacturing-Apprenticeship-System>  
 4 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/488/Karim-Opens-Jobs-Store-in-Gulf-City-Mall>  
 5 <http://test.gov.tt/News/Post/502/Karim-Economic-Diversification-a-must-as-aboUTT-Store-Opens>

The National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) launched an online Science and Technology Research Database for Trinidad and Tobago, called STResearchTT on May 27th 2015. This database provides information on active research and researchers in Science and Technology (S&T) in Trinidad and Tobago. STResearchTT can be used as a resource for:

- The research and intelligence gathering in support of economic diversification:
- The promotion of innovation and commercialisation of technology in priority areas:

- The building of collaborative global relationships; and
- The fostering of a culture of science, innovation and creativity.<sup>28</sup>

28 <http://www.scitech.gov.tt/press-releases/online-science-and-technology-research-database-launched>

## 4.5. HEALTH CARE

Sound health is a pivotal contributor to human happiness and well-being. It also plays a critical role in economic progress, as healthy populations have longer life expectancies and are more productive members of the labour force and of society as a whole.<sup>29</sup>

The health status of the population and a country's ability to provide quality health services are governed by many factors. The main players in the maintenance of the health care system include the Government Health Ministry, as well as other government departments, donor organisations, civil society groups and communities themselves. A primary focus of the GoRTT is to provide first class healthcare and promote a healthy nation. For the purpose of this section, an overview of the Ministry of Health's achievements, in collaboration with other key players, will be outlined.

### 4.5.1. CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

According to the Pan-American STEPS Chronic Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factor Survey, Final Report 2012<sup>30</sup>, "Chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are becoming significant causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. WHO projected that by 2015, NCDs will account for over 70% of all deaths globally, with 80% of these deaths occurring in developing countries. Trinidad and Tobago has one of the highest prevalence, morbidity and mortality rates for chronic non-communicable diseases (heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer) in the Caribbean, and these rates have been steadily increasing over time."

With this in view, the Ministry of Health (MOH) is addressing the crucial health issue through the promotion and implementation of the Chronic Disease Assistance Programme (CDAP) which provides citizens with free prescription drugs

and other pharmaceutical items to treat with health conditions as a consequence of Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases. There are over 250 pharmacies throughout the country that provide medication through CDAP. The medical conditions for which prescription drugs and other pharmaceuticals can be received are:

- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Cardiac Diseases
- Arthritis
- Glaucoma
- Mental Depression
- High Blood Pressure
- Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (Enlarged Prostate)
- Epilepsy
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Parkinson's disease

Thyroid diseases During fiscal 2015, the MOH also introduced the National Health Card, which is expected to improve the distribution process of drugs available through CDAP (detailed information can be found on the Card further in this section).

### 4.5.2. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Communicable diseases can be passed on as a result of person to person or animal to person contact. The spread often occurs via airborne viruses or bacteria, but also can be transmitted through blood or other bodily fluid. Other popular terms used to describe communicable disease are infectious and contagious<sup>31</sup>. Some examples of communicable diseases are:

- Ebola
- HIV/AIDS
- Measles
- Tuberculosis
- Hepatitis
- Influenza
- Dengue
- Malaria

29 <http://www.who.int/hdp/en/>

30 [http://www.who.int/chp/steps/TrinidadAndTobago\\_2011\\_STEPS\\_Report.pdf](http://www.who.int/chp/steps/TrinidadAndTobago_2011_STEPS_Report.pdf)

31 <http://www.globalhealth.gov/global-health-topics/communicable-diseases/>

Some of the aforementioned communicable diseases are still prevalent in Trinidad and Tobago. According to PAHO's 2012 Report on Health in the Americas<sup>32</sup>, which shows an overview of communicable diseases for Trinidad and Tobago, Dengue has been endemic since the 1980 and incidence of the disease fluctuates from year to year. Trinidad and Tobago was declared malaria-free in 1965, however very minimal cases (mostly imported) have been reported in 2014 and 2010. The yellow fever vaccine was introduced in the immunisation schedule of Trinidad and Tobago in 1979, and there have been no reported cases of yellow fever in citizens. The incidence of tuberculosis (TB) increased between 1997 and 2007 and was estimated to stand at 24.1 per 100,000 in 2008. Comorbidity with HIV/AIDS has increased and all persons with TB are tested for HIV. The prevalence of HIV in Trinidad and Tobago, as a percentage of population aged 15-49 years, stood at 1.6 per cent in 2012<sup>33</sup>.

### i. Elimination of Measles, Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome in the Americas

On July 31st, 2015, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization presented the Ministry of Health with an official Declaration of Elimination of Measles, Rubella and Congenital Rubella Syndrome.<sup>34</sup> This certification makes the Americas the first region in the world to be declared free of the endemic transmission of Rubella. It is also the third and fourth vaccine-preventable diseases to be eliminated from the Americas, following the regional eradication of smallpox and polio in 1971 and 1994 respectively.

The eradication of these diseases is a result of massive vaccination drives throughout the region, inclusive of Trinidad and Tobago, and represents the importance of making vaccines available to

all. In Trinidad and Tobago, vaccination services are provided under the *Expanded Programme on Immunisation* of the Ministry of Health and is available free of charge to all residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

### ii. HIV/AIDS

According to the 2014 Trinidad and Tobago Global AIDS Response Progress Report (GARPR), from 2011 to 2012, there was an increase in newly diagnosed HIV cases from 1077 to 1284, an increase in AIDS cases from 33 to 47, and an increase in AIDS related deaths from 42 to 55<sup>35</sup>. In response to the increase in the epidemic, the GoRTT continued to advocate the fight against HIV and AIDS in alignment with the MDG goal of zero stigma and discrimination by the year 2015.

Several data gaps continue to exist and the GoRTT is committed to strengthening the data collection systems to improve national reporting. Improvements in the HIV M&E system has also gained impetus through the monitoring and evaluation framework in the national strategic plan.

There have also been improvements in the surveillance system through the adoption of a case-based surveillance system, and improved data collection tools, including the *prevention of mother to child transmission* cohort register system. Reporting formats for the public sector have also been drafted and are being reviewed. Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) and UNAIDS is also providing assistance in the development of the M&E plan. An M&E technical working group was established in early 2014 with representation from various stakeholders, including civil society who will work on reviewing and finalising the M&E Plan and improving the national M&E tools and system<sup>36</sup>.

Other strategic initiatives through the HIV and AIDS Agency are: the HIV/AIDS Coordinating Units of select Ministries and Non-Governmental

32 [http://www.paho.org/saludenlasamericas/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_view&gid=149&Itemid](http://www.paho.org/saludenlasamericas/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&gid=149&Itemid)

33 [http://www.commonwealthhealth.org/americas/trinidad\\_and\\_tobago/communicable\\_diseases\\_in\\_trinidad\\_and\\_tobago/](http://www.commonwealthhealth.org/americas/trinidad_and_tobago/communicable_diseases_in_trinidad_and_tobago/)

34 <https://www.ttonline.org/elimination-of-measles-rubella-and-congenital-rubella-syndrome-in-the-americas/#>

35 [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/TTO\\_narrative\\_report\\_2014.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/TTO_narrative_report_2014.pdf)

36 [http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/TTO\\_narrative\\_report\\_2014.pdf](http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/country/documents/TTO_narrative_report_2014.pdf)

Organisations which were implemented with the aim of promoting HIV/AIDS prevention.

### iii. The HIV and AIDS Agency

The HIV and AIDS Agency's main function is to provide national leadership and co-ordination of the expanded HIV national response, as well as perform in a co-ordinating, monitoring and advisory role. The objectives of the Agency are closely alignment with the aims of HIV and AIDS National Strategic Plan 2013-2018, which outlines: 'a future without new HIV infections, reduced AIDS deaths and no stigma and discrimination associated with living with HIV'.

**A HIV and AIDS NGO Online System (HANOS)** is utilised by the Agency, which manages a database of approved NGOs that meet the Agency's criteria for conducting work on HIV AIDS<sup>37</sup>. It allows the Agency to have an efficient way to manage interactions with NGOs in the areas of monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities, proposal and report submissions and other administrative matters. A workshop was held in March 2015, to sensitise NGOs and other stakeholders to the HANOS system being developed to improve the way the Agency conducts business with NGOs. The workshop was hosted by the University of the West Indies.

### iii. Addressing HIV and AIDS in the Workplace

The National HIV/AIDS Workplace Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC) of the Ministry of Labour and Small Business Development, was established in 2009. The primary objectives of HASC are to:

- Reduce employment related stigma and discrimination against persons living with or affected by HIV and AIDS; and
- Reduce behaviours that put workers at risk of contracting HIV (and other sexually transmitted infections), by providing employers and employees with information and behaviour change strategies.

HASC is also mandated to advocate and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of the National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS in all workplaces in Trinidad and Tobago, including the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organisations and workplaces in the informal economy. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for an effective workplace response to HIV and AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago. HASC is also responsible for facilitating training on *HIV and AIDS and the World of Work* and providing assistance in developing workplace specific programmes and material to address issues related to HIV and AIDS.

Initiatives conducted by the HASC in fiscal 2015 were:

- Development of a Desk Review and Situational Analysis Report (August 2015) on the National HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy;
- National Stakeholder Consultations on the National HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy;
- Launch of HIV/AIDS Wellness, Counselling and Testing (WCT) @Work Campaign 2015;
- Participation in Ministry of Health's Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Training – July 28th -30th 2015;
- Participation in International Labour Organisation (ILO) SOLVE Training – August 17th -21st 2015. The SOLVE training package focuses on the prevention of psychosocial risks and the promotion of health and well-being at work through policy design and action;<sup>38</sup> and
- Advocacy and sensitisation on HIV and AIDS in the workplace.

37 <http://tthanos.com/>

38 [http://www.ilo.org/safework/info/instr/WCMS\\_178438/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/safework/info/instr/WCMS_178438/lang--en/index.htm)

#### iv. The Ministry of the People and Social Development (now the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services) HIV Coordinating Unit

In fiscal 2015, the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD), through its HIV Coordinating Unit, implemented several initiatives in keeping with the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan. The MPSD's HIV Coordinating Unit is responsible for integrating the national HIV/AIDS response into MPSD operations, including that of poverty reduction strategies, budgeting instruments and sectoral programmes/initiatives and projects. The initiatives were undertaken with the aim of promoting HIV Awareness and Prevention are as follows:

- Conducted HIV sensitisation sessions for MPSD staff;
- Conducted Voluntary Counselling and Testing;
- Hosted a HIV Sensitisation Radio Campaign;
- Hosted Breakfast Media Symposium;
- Hosted the HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention: 2015 Carnival Campaign
- Conducted public sensitisation sessions among members of the public for: *World AIDS Day, International Women's Day, Sensitisation Sessions in all the prisons, Senior Activity Centres, Persons with Disabilities Societies and among Social Welfare clients.*

#### v. Chikungunya

Chikungunya or ChikV is a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes which exhibits some similar signs associated with Dengue. Chikungunya is characterised by an abrupt onset of fever frequently accompanied by joint pain. Other common signs and symptoms include muscle pain, headache, nausea, fatigue and rash<sup>39</sup>. The disease has become significantly prevalent in the Caribbean, since its initial detection in December 2013. Data from the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) shows that as of August 14, 2015, 3,025 confirmed/

probable cases of Chikungunya have been reported across the Caribbean region. The CARPHA there has confirmed 51 cases of Chikungunya in Trinidad and Tobago for the year 2015<sup>40</sup>. According to the Ministry of Health, the majority of cases recorded were concentrated in the St George West district with other cases reported in the St George East district<sup>41</sup>.

#### vi. The Zika Virus

Currently, the Caribbean is on alert for the Zika virus, which is new to the region and has been detected in Brazil. Zika virus is transmitted through the bite of an infected mosquito. The main vector is the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the same mosquito which transmits Chikungunya and Dengue. Symptoms of the Zika virus are similar to that of Dengue and Chikungunya. They include fever, joint and muscle pain, conjunctivitis, headache, weakness, rash and swelling of the lower limbs of which these symptoms may last 4-7 days. However, these complications are rare and to date there have been no deaths attributed to Zika virus. Due to modern traveling practices, it is likely that the virus can become evident in Trinidad and Tobago. However, there are no cases of the Zika virus infection in Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>42</sup>

### 4.5.3. PUBLIC HEALTH INITIATIVES AND PROGRAMMES

#### i. National Day of Play

In an effort to treat with the growing prevalence of obesity among youth and the increased risk of them developing chronic non-communicable diseases later on in life, the Ministry of Health implemented a National Day of Play initiative to promote healthier lifestyles among children, teenagers and their parents. The inaugural Day of Play was hosted

39 <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs327/en/>

40 <file:///C:/Users/derryn.carter/Downloads/Chikungunya%20Update%20%2360%20August%2017%202015.pdf>

41 <http://www.guardian.co.tt/map-chikungunya-cases-confirmed-tt>

42 <http://www.trinidadexpress.com/20150521/features/the-zika-virus-a-new-mosquito-disease-to-worry-about>

on 25th April, 2015 New Settlement Recreation Grounds, Caroni Savannah Road, Chaguana. Subsequent Day of Play events were held at the Don Miguel Recreation Ground, San Juan, Macoya, and the Mount Pleasant Recreation Ground, Tobago. The events comprise several fun and family oriented and sporting activities for the public, such as bouncy castle, free health screening, races, aerobics burnout, an obstacle course, horse racing, a petting zoo, tug-of-war and a hula-hoop competition; it also included live entertainment.<sup>43</sup>

### ii. The First National Breastfeeding Symposium

The Ministry of Health held the first National Breastfeeding Symposium on May 12, 2015. Representatives from the Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO), the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Breastfeeding Association and various other Ministries/agencies were in attendance.<sup>44</sup> The key areas discussed were:

- The importance of breastfeeding for new born development;
- The development of private, comfortable facilities for nursing mothers to breastfeed; and
- An understanding of the different needs of each new born for nursing.

### iii. World Breastfeeding Week 2015

As part of its focus to promote breastfeeding among women the MOH commemorated World Breastfeeding Week from August 1st-7th, 2015. The objective of this initiative is to increase national breastfeeding rates, towards the reduction of non-communicable diseases and especially in the fight to reduce childhood obesity. The global theme of the observance was: *“Breastfeeding and Work – Let’s Make it Work”*. In further commemoration of the week, the Breastfeeding Association in collaboration with the MOH, hosted its annual *“Walk and Breakfast”*

on August 8th 2015.<sup>45</sup>

A new breastfeeding walk-in clinic, funded by the United Way, was opened in Tobago. The centre was established to assist in creating a better understanding on the importance of breastfeeding and to offer support to help make breastfeeding easier. It will also provide assistance for mothers and babies that more mothers will breastfeed longer. The centre will initially be open three days a week on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, between the hours of 9.00am to 2.00pm and services are being provided free of charge.<sup>46</sup>

### iv. Other Public Health Initiatives

During fiscal 2015, the Ministry of Health continued implementing a number of its on-going initiatives such as the External-Patient; Adult Cardiac and Medical Aid Programmes. Details of these initiatives are outlined in *Chapter 6: Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for 2015*, under the Ministry of Health.

## 4.5.4. ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES AND EXPANSION OF HEALTH FACILITIES

### i. Introduction of the National Health Card

The Ministry of Health is committed to ensuring that all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago receive high quality healthcare. In this regard, the MOH introduced a National Health Card on 12th August, 2015. This Card will allow all citizens or legal resident to access state provided healthcare and prescription medication at a free or reduced cost.<sup>47</sup>

The overall benefits of the card include<sup>48</sup>:

- Pharmacists are able to efficiently access a client’s prescription history using a secured electronic card;
- Assistance in the tracking of patient encounters

43 <http://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=551>

44 <http://www.health.gov.tt/>

45 <https://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=576>

46 <http://thetobagonews.com/eng-en/index.php/home/headlines/item/366-tobago-has-a-new-breastfeeding-centre>

47 <https://health.gov.tt/>

48 <https://healthcard.health.gov.tt/>

at any location, effectively reducing time to find people in case of emergency;

- Easier collection of CDAP drugs and other items from any approved pharmacy in Trinidad and Tobago;
- Provision of a positive visual identification of the patient at registration and at the point of care to reduce the risk of errors or fraud;
- Facilitation of easier management of the drugs/ medication taken by patients.

### ii. The Couva Children’s Hospital

The Couva Children’s Hospital was officially opened on 14th August, 2015. The Hospital will include a Multi-Training Centre for Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacology, a Burn Care Unit, a Central Pharmacy, Children’s and Adult’s Casualty Clinic, 230 beds, and helicopter rooftop access for emergencies. Funding for the institution is provided via a Government-to-Government arrangement with the People’s Republic of China. The cost of the hospital is \$1.3 billion, of which TT\$150 million of equipment is included. Approximately 2,500 staff members would be required to manage the children’s hospital, which encompasses the entire Mt Hope Paediatric Unit, as well as selected staff from other RHAs<sup>49</sup>.

### iii. The Carenage Health Centre

On August 20th 2015, the Carenage Health Centre was officially opened after construction began in July 2014. This two-storey primary healthcare facility has the capacity to serve the needs of approximately 50,000 people in the north-western peninsular of Trinidad. Services to be offered will include Dental, Point of Care testing, X-ray, Pharmaceutical and Wellness among others.

### iv. The New Nephrology Unit

The Ministry Health in collaboration with the North West Regional Health Authority unveiled the new,

state-of-the-art Nephrology Unit at the Port of Spain General Hospital on 5th August, 2015. The new unit was opened as a result of the increasing demand for dialysis in the hospital.

### v. Improvements in Health Care Services and Expansion of Health Facilities in Tobago.

At the Scarborough General Hospital, several new health services were introduced during fiscal 2015. These include corneal transplant; haemodialysis; speech therapy; and cardiology services. Ten new ambulances were purchased and outfitted to enable greater efficiency, effectiveness and reliability in the provision of emergency services to all areas throughout Tobago.

## 4.5.5. BUILDING OF HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY

### i. The San Fernando Teaching Hospital

The official opening of Levels 2 and 3 of the San Fernando Teaching Hospital (SFTH) took place on 11th August, 2015<sup>50</sup>. In an effort to support the objectives of the teaching hospital and the overall management of the facility, several teaching areas, a medical library and lab rooms are located at the hospital. Access to these facilities will aid in the development of employees, provide learning opportunities with academic organisations and create life-changing opportunities for patients. Emphasis will be placed on: the role of research, education and specialist training in enhancing healthcare and advocacy of doctors to pursue standards of excellence and work ethics.

The SFTH has been outfitted with 216 beds and includes paediatric, adult wards and out-patient clinics; mother and child facilities, as well as administrative rooms<sup>51</sup>. Other features of the SFTH include:

49 <http://www.ttonline.org/couva-childrens-hospital-officially-opened/>

50 <http://www.swrha.co.tt/news.php?idnews=387>

51 <http://udecott.com/projects/the-san-fernando-teaching-hospital/>

- **The Sleep Apnea Lab** - the first of its kind in T&T and the wider Caribbean region. The equipment available will help to treat people with sleep apnea by utilising Electroencephalography (EEG) (brain waves) to monitor their sleep patterns.
- **Cardiology Equipment** - The equipment required for many cardiology procedures like echocardiograms (ECG), cardiac cauterisations and stress tests is also available.
- **Venipuncture (vein access) Procedures** - State of the art devices have been provided to help with safer and more comfortable venipuncture procedures.

## 4.6. HOUSING

Access to quality housing remains a key indicator of quality of life. Housing affordability, access to basic facilities and safety are also important considerations. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) is therefore committed to providing affordable high-quality housing for its citizens. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) has among its core responsibilities: housing construction, land development and urban development.

The Housing Development Corporation (HDC) is the agency charged with the construction and distribution of the public housing stock in Trinidad and Tobago. A number of strategic imperatives for the housing sector were identified by the GoRTT over the last few years. These include:

- The increasing opportunities for homeownership;
- The timely delivery of housing to citizens;
- The provision of adequate and affordable housing solutions to citizens;
- The development of sustainable communities;
- The inclusion of marginal groups such as the elderly and differently-abled as beneficiaries for home distribution;

- The maintenance of the country's housing stock;
- The squatter regularisation and containment;
- The upgrade of squatter settlements;
- The land for the landless and the provision of starter homes for low income families; and
- The subsidised interest rates on mortgages.

For fiscal 2015, the MHUD continued implementation of key initiatives:

### 4.6.1. REDUCTION OF THE BACKLOG OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS

The Housing Development Corporation (HDC) estimates that the annual demand for houses is 14,000, while the database has approximately 160,000 applicants. However, due to constraints of the local construction industry, availability of funding, and identification of land for housing, the HDC is constructing approximately 3,000 plus houses annually.

In fiscal 2015, the Corporation's plan to reduce the backlog of housing applications included:

- The pursuit of the completion and close-out of its on-going projects, to facilitate the turnover of those units to the Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Company Limited to provide much needed revenue for the Corporation;
- The increase of the rate of distribution of houses. From May 2015, the HDC had been distributing 100 houses per week;
- The completion of the repairs on houses to increase the number of units for distribution;
- The resumption of construction work on suspended projects;
- The initiation of new projects on new sites;
- The seeking of new land from the public and private sectors for future housing developments;
- The construction of more multi-family units to increase the housing output per site; and
- The provision of housing accommodation through the mechanisms of rent-to-own and

rental accommodation, to persons who cannot access mortgage financing due to their financial status.

During fiscal 2015, to facilitate a more equitable distribution of its housing stock, Cabinet agreed to amend the selection criteria of the Housing Allocation Policy in respect of the qualifying income for accessing HDC housing. The qualifying annual income for applicants (combined) was increased from \$25,000 to \$45,000. The Ministry is of the view that the inclusion of persons with relatively higher incomes will encourage the growth of mixed housing developments, which will foster the development of sustainable communities.

#### 4.6.2. LOW MORTGAGE RATE FACILITY

In 2014, the Government undertook important decisions regarding home mortgage financing, which are being implemented through the Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited. This includes the 2% and 5% mortgage rate facility. Under the 2% scheme, the financing regime was increased from \$625,000 to \$825,000 and the qualifying family income was increased to \$10,000 monthly.

The mortgage facility was also expanded to include persons upgrading their homes from substandard dwellings or dwellings that were constructed on lands not owned/purchased by them directly; and the maximum term of the loan was increased to 30 years. Under the 5% facility, the rate was made applicable to properties with values up to \$1.2Mn; with the criteria that the household income must not exceed \$30,000 and the maximum term of the loan is to be thirty (30) years up to age 70. The 2% and 5% mortgage financing regimes have also replaced the existing Approved Mortgage Company (AMC) loan structure.

#### 4.6.3. HOUSING IN TOBAGO

The following activities in the area of housing were undertaken in Tobago in fiscal 2015:

- Continued ongoing Construction work at Adventure Phase II. The first phase of this project is near completion, as 62 of the 78 two bedroom townhouses are almost complete.
- Provided financial support to 418 Tobagonians to improve their home under the Home Improvement Grant Programme.
- Enabled approximately 150 persons to improve their homes through support offered under the Home Improvement Subsidy and the Home Completion Programme.

### 4.7. NATIONAL SECURITY

Crime reduction and security enhancement continue to be among the main priorities of Trinidad and Tobago. The GoRTT sustained its efforts to address these challenges by seeking to strengthen law enforcement and developing a more efficient and effective Judicial System.<sup>52</sup>

According to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) crime statistics, the downward trend in serious crimes continued for the year (January to December) 2014, as the total number of reported serious crimes amounted to 12,055<sup>53</sup>. For fiscal 2015, statistics for the period October 2014 to August, 2015 indicate that robberies (2,257) and general larceny (1,797) were the most prevalent crimes reported (on average approximately 200 per month). The table below highlights the serious crimes reported for the period October 2014 to August 2015.<sup>54</sup>

52 <http://www.planning.gov.tt/sites/default/files/content/mediacentre/documents/National-Performance-Framework-2012-2015.pdf>

53 <http://ttps.gov.tt/Statistics/Comparison-By-Year>

54 <http://ttps.gov.tt/Statistics/Crime-Division-Totals>

**Table 4.VI: Serious Crime Reports in Trinidad and Tobago for the period October 2014 to August 2015**

TYPE OF CRIME	NUMBER REPORTED
Robberies	2,257
Burglaries and Break-ins	2,011
General Larceny	1,795
Murders	372

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Crime Statistics

The Global Peace Index (GPI) ranks the countries worldwide according to their level of peacefulness. The index is composed of 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators, which are used to rank 162 independent states, covering 99.6% of the world’s population. The index assesses global peace using three broad dimensions: *the level of safety and security in society, the extent of domestic and international conflict and the degree of militarisation*. According to the GPI 2015, Trinidad and Tobago received a score of 2.070 and is ranked 97th out of 162 countries. This represents a decrease in peace levels for 2014, where it was ranked 89th out of 162 countries<sup>55</sup>. Based on the report, the decrease was attributable to increased homicide rates and violent crime, urban crime violence, as well as drug related crime.

The GoRTT, within the fiscal 2015, advocated and implemented several initiatives in an effort to maintain law, order and peace in society. The four (4) areas in which this was achieved were through: Enhancing Law Enforcement, Community and Youth-Based Initiatives, Reform of Justice and the Government Legislative Agenda for the Social Sector.

**4.7.1. ENHANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT**

The Ministry of National Security (MNS) has as its mission, the creation of “an environment which ensures public safety and security through the maintenance of law and order and the commitment

of all available resources to the protection of life and property”<sup>56</sup>. The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) is the central law enforcement organisation in the country and according to the Police Service Act Chapter 15:01 is mandated to ensure:

- The Maintenance of Law and Order
- The Prevention and Detention of Crime
- The Prosecution of Offenders

In fulfilling its motto “to protect and serve”, the TTPS is committed to sustaining the following values: **Professionalism, Respect, Integrity, Dignity and Excellence (PRIDE)**<sup>57</sup>. As such, in alignment with their mandates, the following initiatives to enhance law enforcement were conducted by the MNS and the TTPS in fiscal 2015:

**A. Increased Police Presence**

In a continued effort to strengthen police visibility and investigative capacity throughout the country, the TTPS ordered a total of 124 new police vehicles. These vehicles were expected to be delivered at the end of the fiscal year.

**B. Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building**

**i. Recruitment and Training**

As at June 30, 2015, a total of 205 persons were recruited by the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service which comprises 171 Regular Police Officers and 34 Special Reserve Officers. There are also 136 regular recruits in training and 134 Special Reserve Recruits who recently passed out in September, 2015. As of fiscal 2015, the sanctioned strength of the regular police officers within the TTPS is 7,715 while the actual strength is 6,661.

On January 14, 2015, the National Security Training Academy (NSTA) gained centre approval as well as signed a Memorandum of Understanding

55 Global Peace Index 2015- Measuring Peace, its Causes and its Economic Value [http://www.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015\\_0.pdf](http://www.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Peace%20Index%20Report%202015_0.pdf)

56 <http://www.nationalsecurity.gov.tt/AboutUs/Mission,Philosophy,RoleandFunctions/tabid/57/Default.aspx>

57 <http://ttps.gov.tt/About-TTPS>

(MoU) with the National Training Agency (NTA) to allow greater collaboration in the awarding of the Trinidad & Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) and the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ). The signing of the MoU incorporated the Workforce Assessment Centres (WAC) nationwide and the awarding of Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualifications (TTNVQ).

Training was also provided throughout the service in the following areas:

- An Inter-Agency Induction Training Programme for Special Reserve and Supplemental Police Constables was conducted on February 24, 2015. The programme's duration was 440-contact hours and was facilitated by the Office of Law Enforcement Policy (OLEP) in collaboration with the *Police Academy, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)*.
- A two day training session for various Government Officials on International Refugee Protection was hosted in November 2014. The initiative was a collaboration of the Ministry of National Security and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

## ii. The National Operations Centre (NOC)

The establishment of the National Operations Centre (NOC) was approved by Cabinet in January, 2014. The main function of the NOC is to provide situational awareness of national security, disaster and emergency crises on a continuous basis for the National Security Council, the Prime Minister and other Government ministers who may require information for critical decision making. The NOC serves as the strategic platform for inter-agency operations and logistical support in critical situations on a 24/7/365 routine, providing support to law enforcement and other joint operations that may require the input of regional and international agencies. In fiscal 2015, modification works began at the Centre, in keeping with establishing it as a premiere security monitoring agency in the Caribbean.

## C. Addressing Human Trafficking

Among its achievements for fiscal 2015, the Counter-Trafficking Unit (CTU) introduced its Tips for TIPs (Trafficking in Persons) Hotline Service, where persons can make reports on suspected or definitive human trafficking activity.

Additionally, the CTU, in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducted training sessions for officers of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) in October 2014. The purpose of the training was to raise awareness about human trafficking throughout the protective services and to eradicate the taboos related to sexual exploitation, forced labour and domestic servitude.

Officers from several police stations from the Northern Division attended the sessions and were briefed on the new Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Legislation – Act No. 14 of 2011, on Standard Operating Procedures and on identification and referral mechanisms to adopt for victims of trafficking.

## D. Construction of Police Stations

The new Maloney Police Station was opened to serve residents of Maloney and environs on May 28th 2015.

Designs are being prepared for the following nine Police Stations: Besson Street, St Clair, Maracas/St Joseph, Manzanilla, Mathura, Matelot, Roxborough, Old Grange, St. Joseph.

A suitable site is also being sourced for the construction of the Maracas Bay Police Station.

## E. Official Launch of CCTV Centre in Tobago

On November 14, 2014, the MNS officially launched the Tobago Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Centre at the Coast Guard Base, Scarborough, Tobago. The CCTV Centre is specifically aimed at increasing the level of security available to citizens of Tobago.

#### 4.7.2. COMMUNITY AND YOUTH-BASED ACTIVITIES

In fiscal 2015, the MNS and TTPS also increased the promotion of *Participative Law Enforcement*<sup>58</sup>, where law enforcement and the general citizenry share the responsibility of looking out for the welfare of the general community. This strengthening of relationships between law enforcement and the community is evidenced by the increased number of community initiatives. The MNS in collaboration with key stakeholder developed programmes aimed at targeting the youth and have also promoted the strengthening of police/public relationships within communities. The undermentioned outlines some of the initiatives conducted:

##### A. Citizen Security Programme

The Citizen Security Programme works closely with 32 communities in which they engage in capacity building among 113 NGOs and Community Action Councils, as well as conducted public awareness sessions on violence prevention within the respective communities. The programme also benefits a wide cross section of target groups such as children, youths, women, and men. For the period October 2014 to March 2015, the Citizens Security Programme conducted the following activities:

- Community based programming to address risk factors for crime and violence in selected partner communities;
- Support to the TTPS, including Psycho-social support for victims and officers and IT training and equipment;
- Institutional Strengthening of MNS, including data analysis, surveys and media campaigns.

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP), in collaboration with the All-in-One Child Development Centre, also hosted a two day conference from November 8–9, 2014 for parents, caregivers and teachers from the Beetham Gardens Community.

The conference was themed: *Fighting Child Abuse with Knowledge*. Both agencies agree that by improving the knowledge and understanding of child care, safety and protection, both parents and teachers alike will be better equipped to react as first responders in an emergency.

##### B. Police Youth Clubs

The Police Youth Club (PYC), an initiative of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS), is designed to positively engage youths between the age 5 – 25 years in activities that guide them away from crime and criminal activities, and towards a positive and productive lifestyle that is beneficial to themselves, their families, the communities and ultimately the country. PYCs are established in each police geographical division across Trinidad and Tobago and involve interaction with not only the youths but their families and other community members. As at March 2015 there were 9,532 members.

During the period October 2014 to March 2015, three new clubs were formed: the Lambeau PYC, Gonzales PYC, and Brasso Seco PYC.

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) also provided support to Police Youth Clubs throughout Trinidad and Tobago by means of the provision of grant funding to execute programs that will improve police and community relations. This funding opportunity will continue until April 2016.

##### C. National School Anti-Bullying Campaign

In May 2015, the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, formally rolled out its National Schools Anti-Bullying Campaign on the theme, *'Be a Buddy. Not a Bully. Tell Somebody'*, at primary and secondary schools across the country. The campaign is a proactive approach to the problem of bullying in the nation's schools. The Campaign will cover the following themes: Understanding Protective Services, Drug Use, Bullying Prevention, Chronic Absenteeism, Conflict Resolution, Weapons, Gang Affiliations, and Ex-gang

58 <http://www.quora.com/What-does-the-term-participative-law-enforcement-mean>

Members Testimonials<sup>59</sup>. The programme targets students in forms 1 and 2, and pupils in standards 2 and 3.

#### D. Safer Schools Programme

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM) kicked off its Safer Schools Programme 2015 with visits to the Guaico Presbyterian Primary School and Moulton Hall Methodist Primary School on Monday June 25 and Tuesday June 26, 2015 respectively. Since its inception in 2010, the Safer Schools Programme seeks not only to reduce vulnerability but to encourage and incorporate participation in disaster risk management through teachers' workshops, competitions such as the National Quiz and planned poster competitions and school tours.

#### 4.7.3. PROVISION OF VICTIM SUPPORT

The Victim & Witness Support Unit (VWSU) was birthed out of the transformation initiative within the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service and was established in the year 2008. The principal aim of the VWSU is to bridge the service gap between the police and victims and witnesses of crime. It also seeks to develop and implement policies, programmes and initiatives that will support victims and witnesses of crime. One such initiative is the National Campaign, Addressing Victims Anywhere (AVA), which is a programme designed to reach persons living in abusive relationships who suffer in silence with the associated trauma and disempowerment. The AVA Campaign commenced a series of awareness activities that were firstly implemented in Arima in 2014, and the second and third instalments were held in the Boroughs of Chaguanas and Sangre Grande in 2015.

#### 4.7.4. STRENGTHENING OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

##### A. Restorative Justice

Restorative Justice is a system of criminal justice which concentrates on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims, their community and society at large. A National Policy on Restorative Justice, was developed and seeks to derive a shared understanding of Restorative Justice, as well as a model and practice that is suited to Trinidad and Tobago. On October 13–14, 2014 international practitioners alongside regional and local policy makers, activists and academics in the field of Restorative Justice met at the Hyatt Regency, Trinidad, for the first ever National Restorative Justice Conference.<sup>60</sup> The aim of this conference was to explore how the principles of Restorative Justice can be implemented in order to transform the Criminal Justice system in Trinidad and Tobago. Restorative Justice offers an alternative approach to Criminal Justice, which seeks to manage and rehabilitate offenders, as well as promote healing for victims.

##### B. Reintegration and Rehabilitation

Recidivism continues to be a challenge for the criminal justice system in any society. Repeat offenders account for a significant number of prisoners. The GoRTT is committed to prisoner reintegration and rehabilitation towards addressing the challenges critical to crime reduction.

The Ministry of People and Social Development provided funding in the sum of \$12 Mn. over five years to Vision on Mission to construct a Reintegration and Rehabilitation Centre in Wallerfield, Arima, as well as undertake retrofitting and external works. The centre was officially opened in January 2015.

The Centre has the capacity to house a maximum of 300 male clients, for a period of 3-6 months up to a maximum of 16 months. The Centre targets ex-inmates, deportees, delinquent youth, and the socially displaced. Clients of the facility are benefiting

59 [http://tpps.gov.tt/Portals/0/Documents/Press%20Releases/\(5\)%20May%202015/Media%20Release%20-%20National%20Schools%20Anti-Bullying%20Campaign.pdf](http://tpps.gov.tt/Portals/0/Documents/Press%20Releases/(5)%20May%202015/Media%20Release%20-%20National%20Schools%20Anti-Bullying%20Campaign.pdf)

60 <http://www.justice.gov.tt/keep-informed/policy-initiatives/restorative-justice/restorative-justice-conference-speeches/>

from a range of services including counselling, mediation workshops, anger management, mentoring and assistance with employment opportunities. Other programmes offered are in the area of agriculture, animal husbandry, aquaculture, cooking, etiquette training, work ethics, etc.<sup>61</sup>

### C. The Juvenile Court Project

On November 24, 2014, the Judiciary in collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and the National Centre for State Courts (NCSC) launched the Trinidad and Tobago Juvenile Court Project. The Juvenile Court Project (JCP) seeks to transform the juvenile justice system in Trinidad and Tobago through system reforms and capacity building. The establishment of the JCP is consistent with the judiciary's strategic focus to institute specialised courts, tailored to meet the needs of its varied customers, as well as problem solving courts that treat with root causes of crime<sup>62</sup>.

As a result, the Trinidad and Tobago Juvenile Court Project (JCP) was developed and aims to contribute to the successful implementation of Children's legislation by ensuring that the penal system is prepared to promote the implementation of the supportive and restorative approach to justice. The project aims to restructure the way in which youths under the age of 18 are treated within the local court system and establish supportive mechanisms for a rehabilitative approach to treating with juvenile offenders. The project facilitates having other sanctions for offenses that would allow perpetrators to avoid detention, but still pay their debt to society through alternative means.<sup>63</sup>

This project will therefore provide an opportunity for minors in the criminal justice to be dealt with age- appropriate manner to enable them to be

rehabilitated without being adversely affected by system.

### 4.5.6. LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR THE SOCIAL SECTOR

The Ministry of the Attorney General provides support to the Government's Legislative Agenda, which primarily focuses on the area of crime and continues to promote improvement of the criminal justice system. Some of the key pieces of legislation are outlined below.

The following Bills which treat with crime and justice were presented in Parliament and assented<sup>64</sup>:

- The Miscellaneous Provisions (Proceeds of Crime, Anti-Terrorism, Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago)(No.2) Bill, October 2014;
- The Adoption of Children (Amendment) Bill, March 2015;
- The Bail (Amendment) Bill, April 2015.

There was also a Cyber Crime Bill and a Trinidad and Tobago Cyber Security Agency Bill, which were presented in Parliament in fiscal 2015.

## 4.8. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The GoRTT continues to emphasise the development of resilient, safe and sustainable communities. The Ministry of Community Development (now the *Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts*) is the national entity charged with the mandate to develop national communities. It is expected that communities will become self-sustaining and contribute to national development. It further supports the establishment of communities that control and use assets to promote social justice and help improve the quality of community life. Embodying its philosophy of "healthy communities", during fiscal 2015, the Ministry of Community Development (MCD) implemented the following

61 [http://visiononmission.org/about-us/what-we-do#male\\_intransit\\_wallerfield](http://visiononmission.org/about-us/what-we-do#male_intransit_wallerfield)

62 <http://www.ttlawcourts.org/index.php/component/content/article/136-uncategorised/5233-juvenile-court-project>

63 <http://www.ttlawcourts.org/index.php/component/content/article/136-uncategorised/5233-juvenile-court-project>

64 <http://www.ttparliament.org/publications.php?mid=28#ui-tabs-1>

initiatives to enhance communities within Trinidad and Tobago:

#### 4.8.1. COMMUNITY CENTRES

Community Centres serve as a hub of activity for communities to plan and execute programmes to facilitate growth and development at the local level. The Ministry therefore continued its efforts in the refurbishment and construction of new community centres. For fiscal 2015, six centres were completed in the following areas: South Oropouche, Chatham, Carapo Arima, Guaico Tamana, Boos Rio Claro and Williamsville. The Liberville Community Centre, Rio Claro benefitted from the addition of an Annex. Construction is ongoing on 19 centres throughout the country.

#### 4.8.2. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COMMEMORATIVE EVENTS

In July 2015, the Ministry of Community Development hosted a series of events that commemorated the work of the Ministry. On July 5th, the Ministry celebrated Community Development Day, 1st commemorated in 2013, which highlights the Ministry's work through its various intervention strategies with key stakeholders and partners in the community sector.

The festivity commenced with a *Gala Community Heroes Awards Ceremony and Dinner*, where 22 community heroes were awarded for their contributions toward national development through service to their community. The celebration continued with the hosting of the *2nd Biennial Community Development Partnership Forum and Exhibition (CDPF-II)* under the theme: "Community-based Entrepreneurship and Innovation: A Strategy for Small Island Developing States (SIDS)". The CDPF-II brought together over 250 individuals, groups and organisations from private sector and government agencies locally and across the region, to dialogue on improving community development efforts.

It is envisioned that the CDPF will serve as a platform for community development practitioners and

others, to establish a "Community of Practice" that facilitates the sharing of information and building of knowledge. The Forum focused on three major thematic areas:

- Public-Private Community Partnership for Community Entrepreneurship and Innovation
- Sustainable Community-based Food Production/Agriculture
- Sustainable Community-Based Tourism

On July 7th 2015, the Ministry also hosted seven regional Ministers in a Ministerial Caucus, which focused on elevating community development as a key driver for sustainable development. The main objective of the caucus was to design policies and strategies to bring the necessary attention to mainstreaming community development from national to regional boundaries, thereby fostering greater regional integration in the national development agenda. The caucus was also able to address issues such as:

- Mechanisms for anchoring sustainable development within a national philosophy that transcends political administrations;
- Framing activities that are focused and adaptable to development with clear value-added considerations; and
- Establishing community development networks among Ministerial and technocrat levels across the Caribbean region for information sharing, best practices and exchange programmes.

The Ministerial Caucus concluded with the Ministers agreeing on a draft communiqué which articulated, inter alia, the need to design and establish a mainstream training plan for community development practitioners across the region. Additionally, Ministers agreed in principle, to set the framework for a position paper to mainstream community development in the region. Donor agencies, which were present at the caucus as observers, also committed to their continued support at the local level for community development in areas, like agriculture, economic development and community tourism.

### 4.8.3. COMMUNITY-BASED TRAINING AND EDUCATION

During fiscal 2015, the MCD continued implementation of its various community-based training initiatives geared towards developing communities and individuals within the communities. These initiatives include the following and further details are provided in *Chapter 6: Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for fiscal 2015*:

- The Adult Education Programme
- The Community Education Skills Training Programme
- The Export Centres Company Limited
- The Community Development Fund
- Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition
- The Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
- The Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme

## 4.9. CULTURE

The cultural sector continues to be an innovative avenue for fiscal growth, productivity and employment generation. As such, the GoRTT continues to invest in the sector which is key to diversifying the economy and developing the creative capacity of the citizenry. For fiscal 2015, the following initiatives were implemented in the area of arts and culture:

### 4.9.1. ON-GOING CULTURAL INITIATIVES

The following initiatives continued during fiscal 2015 and were designed to enhance the professional skills and capabilities of individuals in culture industries (these are detailed in *Chapter 6: Review of Social Programmes and Initiatives for fiscal 2015*):

- The National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers
- Music Schools in the Community (formerly Music Schools in the Panyard/Panyard Music School)

- Cultural Camps
- New Vision Competitive Award
- Evolution of the Steelband and Pan in Art Exhibition
- Mentoring by the Masters (formerly the Art of Success)
- Establishment of Festival Spaces
- Panyard Regularisation Project

### 4.9.2. NEW CULTURAL INITIATIVES

As the GoRTT strives to develop the cultural sector, a variety of new initiatives, as well as the expansion of some current initiatives were implemented in fiscal 2015:

#### • **The Remember When Institute**

The Remember When Institute acts as a repository for intangible cultural heritage of Trinidad and Tobago. This institute is designed to safeguard the country's traditional knowledge, folklore, intangible cultural heritage and cultural art forms. It utilises sophisticated techniques of cultural anthropology and research to facilitate meaningful contribution to a multi-media archive of indigenous culture and folklore.

- The Institute undertook a **'Treasures from the Hideaway Exhibition'** which was hosted on February 13, 2015. It was a preservation project of the musical icon, the Mighty Sparrow (Slinger Francisco), which marked his contribution to Trinidad and Tobago and highlighted, documented and displayed his many accomplishments as a calypsonian.
- The **'Port of Spain as a Heritage City'** project, also under the Remember When Institute, aims to turn the city into an inspirational and educational centre for pedestrians, commuters and motorists, by utilising public displays of art and information to speak to national heritage. It is being conducted in collaboration with UNESCO on the Creative Cities Project. Agreements were made to develop a Music and

Heritage Walk through Belmont focusing on its musical heritage, inclusive of three panyards.

- **The Music and Heritage Walk**, as mentioned above, was launched on March 26th, 2015 in Belmont, Port of Spain. This is a pilot project of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network, which aims at developing international cooperation among cities and encouraging them to drive joint development partnerships in keeping with UNESCO's global priorities of "culture and development" and "sustainable development". The first thematic focus for Trinidad and Tobago's pilot project is music. The community of Belmont and specifically the pan yards (music centres) within the community were the focal point of the Ministry's pilot exercise. It occurred as a walking tour with guides highlighting various creative sites along the way. There was also the launch of a permanent mobile application, which is now permanently available at specific locations in Belmont and highlight and educate about the area in which it is located.

#### 4.10. SPORT

The GoRTT is committed to creating a world class sporting nation to facilitate maximum citizen participation in sport and recreation, as well as to develop sport tourism. Sport therefore plays a significant role in the development of the Trinidad and Tobago economy as it moves towards a healthy nation. The then Ministry of Sport (MoS) undertook the following activities in fiscal 2015:

##### 4.10.1. DEVELOPMENT AND REFURBISHMENT OF SPORTING FACILITIES

In an effort to provide a structured approach to develop athletes to compete at national and international competitions and to ensure that access to sport activities; and new sporting facilities are available to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago, the Ministry of Sport (MOS) conducted a host of

developmental projects, for the period October 2014 to August 2015, as follows:

- *Improvement Works to Community Swimming Pools* - five Community Swimming Pools received infrastructural upgrades in accordance with Occupational, Safety and Health regulations: Diego Martin, Siparia, La Horquetta, Sangre Grande and Couva pools;
- *Improvement to Indoor Sporting Arenas* - Infrastructural refurbishments and electrical upgrades were made to six Indoor Sporting Arenas: Tacarigua, Chaguanas, Pleasantville, Point Fortin, Mayaro and Maloney;
- 80% completion of the National Aquatic Centre in Couva;
- 85% completion of the National Tennis Centre in Tacarigua;
- 90% completion of the National Cycling Centre in Couva;
- Construction work is ongoing on the Multi-Purpose Centre in Sangre Grande (over 50% completed);
- *Development of Regional and Sub-Regional Recreation Grounds and Upgrade of Community Recreation Grounds*. Infrastructural works were completed including drainage, lighting/ electrical and plumbing works on the following recreation grounds:
  - Leo Thompson Recreation Ground, Tabaquite;
  - Esmaralda Recreation Ground, Chaguanas;
  - Caroni Village / Conquerors Recreation Ground;
  - Warwell Recreation Ground, Moruga.
- *Refurbishment of all National Stadia* - Infrastructural refurbishments and electrical upgrades were done to the Ato Baldwin, Larry Gomes and Dwight Yorke Stadia.

### 4.10.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SPORTING PROGRAMMES

In fiscal year 2015, the MOS continued the provision of National and Community Sporting Programmes. These programmes include and *information on these programmes are presented in detail in Chapter 6 of this document:*

- Elite Athlete Assistance Programme
- Taking Sport to Rural Areas
- School and Community Swim Programme

### 4.10.3. PROVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

In fiscal 2015, the MOS continued to disburse funds to National Governing Bodies (NGBs). For the period October 2014 to August 2015, the financial assistance amounted to \$3,674,853.00. These funds were used to support programmes under the purview of the NGBs and promote greater participation for Trinidad and Tobago's athletes in events on the international stage.

### 4.10.4. POLICY REVIEW

#### A. Review of the 2002 National Sporting Policy

The MOS firmly acknowledges that in order to fully harness the full potential of sport as a tool for advancing local and international development objectives, it must be within the context of a comprehensive policy framework. As such, the Ministry of Sport began engaging in a comprehensive review of the 2002 National Sport Policy with the aim of addressing deficiencies, as well as focus on the current issues faced by sport overall in the country.

The revised Sports Policy seeks to address the following issues:

- Clarity of Roles and Responsibilities of Sports Organisations
- Improve Corporate Governance
- Improve Financial Management

- Promote Research and Development
- Improve Asset Management
- Promote Public Private Partnerships
- Develop the Sport Tourism Sector

A draft 2015-2025 Draft National Sport Policy has been prepared and is subject to nation-wide public consultation among crucial stakeholders.

#### B. Review of the Policy for Provision of Financial Assistance/Disbursement of Grant Funds

The Policy for Provision of Financial Assistance/Disbursement of Grant Funds outlines guidelines for the provision of financial assistance to elite athletes in individual sports to facilitate their nutritional, transportation, training, physiological and other needs towards improved and sustained performances and successes at international competitive levels. A review of the policy guidelines and an evaluation of the three major funding streams employed by the MOS namely, Elite Athlete Funding, Grant Funding and NGB Subventions, were conducted and a number of inefficiencies with the policy framework were realised. In an effort to improve the current structure, an introduction of the following new programmes were proposed:

- Elite Athlete/Team Funding
- NSO Support (Subventions-Podium Sports)
- NSO/SSB Development Programme
- Athlete/Coaches Assistance Programme
- National Achievement Incentive Programme
- Community Organisation Assistance Programme
- Medical Support, Retirement and Funeral Grant

## 4.11. LABOUR

### 4.11.1. UNEMPLOYMENT

The latest official data on the labour market

indicate that the rate of unemployment is currently increasing. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) recorded an increase in the unemployment rate of 3.7% in the first quarter of 2015<sup>65</sup> as compared to 3.1% in November 2014. In terms of gender, unemployment among males was recorded as 3.0%, a 1% increase from the previous 2.9% in the quarter under review. For the same period, unemployment among females increased from 3.8% to 4.7%. Results from the Continuous Sample Survey of Population revealed that the number of persons with jobs decreased by 6,700 (1.1%) when compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. Withdrawal from the labour market seemed to be dominated by males, as the number of employed males decreased by 4,500 (1.2%), while the number of employed females fell by 2200 (0.9%).

#### 4.11.2. THE LABOUR FORCE

At the end of the first quarter of 2015, 647,100 persons were registered in the Labour Force of Trinidad and Tobago, a decrease of 3,900 persons (0.6%) as compared to the fourth quarter of 2014. The overall Labour Force Participation Rate for Trinidad and Tobago fell to 60.8% in the first quarter of 2015.

#### 4.11.3. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Trinidad and Tobago continues to make strides in the area of labour and industrial relations. The Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (*now the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development*) upholds the responsibility for the recognition, adherence and compliance to the Labour Legislation and Labour Standards. To date, Trinidad and Tobago has ratified eight Core Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and established institutional and legislative frameworks for the implementation of basic rights for all workers. Some of these rights include; the right to maternity protection, minimum

wage and a safe and healthy work environment.<sup>66</sup>

The Equal Opportunity Commission, which was established by the Equal Opportunity Act, commenced operations in 2008. During its tenure the Commission prepared and published the following guidelines for employers:

- Anti-discrimination law in the specific area of employment
- Prohibited practices in employment
- Ways in which to avoid the practice of discrimination and actions contrary to the Act
- What to expect if a complaint is made against one as an employer

In fiscal 2015 many achievements were made in the area of labour.

#### i. Minimum Wage

Effective January 1, 2015, the minimum wage in Trinidad and Tobago increased to \$15 per hour from the previous \$12.50 per hour.

#### ii. Social Dialogue Task Force

Cabinet, in 2012, agreed to the establishment of a Social Dialogue Process in Trinidad and Tobago. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago engaged in discussion and consultation with regional counterparts, the ILO and leaders in Business and Labour over the period 2012 to 2013, in shaping a home-grown process. Following this, The Social Dialogue Task Force (SDTF) was established on January 8, 2014.

The committee, chaired under the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development, comprises six (6) representatives each of Government, Business and Labour and one (1) representative of the Civil Society Board. On March 24, 2015, the members of the SDTF signed a Social Dialogue Agreement expressing the commitments of the social partners to work together to realise

65 Labour Force Bulletin-1st Quarter 2015

66 Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development – Workers Rights and Responsibilities

agreed outcomes that would enhance social and economic development in Trinidad and Tobago. The Agreement represents an important and visible outcome of the national social dialogue process as well as serves as the basis for collective action by the social partners. It embodies the commitment of the social partners to work together in promoting the following three (3) main goals:

- Sustainable and inclusive growth grounded in equity and equal opportunity, leading to a higher quality of life for the people of Trinidad and Tobago;
- A stable and harmonious industrial relations climate and decent work for all; and
- A strong and effective governance system characterised by participatory and transparent decision-making, accountability, equity, efficient and democratic institutions and effective leadership at all levels of society.

### iii. Labour Advocate Training Programme

The Labour Advocacy Training initiative is an outreach programme that prepares the participant as a "Labour advocates" who will be trained to deliver to his/her community basic advice on what constitutes good industrial relations practices and the fundamental concepts of equity, trust, rights and responsibilities. The programme primarily focuses on creating awareness among each of its participants on Labour legislation particularly the Maternity Protection and Benefits Act, the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, the Minimum Wage Act and the encouragement of good practices and social protection duty of employers to employees with HIV/AIDS.

#### 4.11.4. INCOME AND SOCIAL PROTECTION<sup>67</sup>

The International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations (UN) recognises that access to an adequate level of social protection is a basic right of

all individuals. Overall social protection programmes or schemes are meant not only to "help people cope with risks and reduces inequalities in a society, but also enables them to develop full potential for personal growth and meaningful contributions to their societies throughout their life"<sup>68</sup>.

Social protection consists of policies and programmes designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. There are usually five main areas in social protection: labour market policies and programmes; social insurance programmes; social assistance; micro-and area-based schemes and child protection<sup>69</sup>.

Whilst previous sections of the SSIP 2016 document would have addressed the areas of social assistance and child protection, this section examines the area of contributory social protection services such as social insurance as delivered through the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago (NIBTT).

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

The National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago provides an essential service to all employed persons in the society, including their families, via social insurance. It continues to function in the capacity of strengthening and extending social protection in the face of demographic and economic developments that affect the nation's working population and their dependants. During the period July 2014-July 2015, the NIBTT accomplished the following:

- Served 640,293 customers, which included 144,804 long term beneficiaries;
- Approved benefit payments to the sum of \$3.56 billion, of which the retirement pension accounted for \$2.95 billion;
- Processed 43,565 new claims;

<sup>67</sup> Information for this section was supplied by the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development and the National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago

<sup>68</sup> Quantitative methods in social protection series: Financing Social protection 2004

<sup>69</sup> www.adb.org

- Registered 22,933 new insured persons;
- Registered 2,377 new employers;
- Received payments from 20,829 employers;
- Received payments on behalf of 516,926 active contributors.

During fiscal 2015, *The Ninth Actuarial Review of the NIS* was completed reflecting an Actuarial Valuation as at June 2013. Actuarial Reviews are now conducted every three years instead of every five years. The 8th review was conducted in 2010. The 9th Review focused on:

- Extension of coverage to Self-employed persons
- Changes in earning class system of the NIS to a Percentage of Earnings
- Review of the retirement benefits and implementation of new retirement benefit formulae.

The NIBTT conducted two (2) customer satisfaction surveys to determine levels of customer satisfaction and customer awareness in keeping with their strategic objectives. The first survey was completed during the 4th Quarter of FY 2015. The second survey was ongoing at the start of the current financial year. The results of the survey would form the basis for systematic improvements to key aspects of our operations that impact customer relations.

Other activities undertaken by the NIBTT included:

- *Online request for contribution statements* - customer can now request a statement of their contribution record via a new online service which was launched during March 2015;
- *Online payment for NI by employers* - can now be done utilising their banks' online payment facility. This creates greater customer value and provides another avenue through which employers can do business with the NIBTT.
- *Revised NIS Proof of Life Process* - persons receiving long term National Insurance Benefits who reside in Trinidad and Tobago, as at June 2015, (both nationals and non-nationals) are no longer required to submit Life Certificates twice per year. Biannual submission of certificates

continues for beneficiaries who have not yet submitted Life Certificates as well as for beneficiaries living overseas (non-residents). Submission of life certificate biannually must continue for the latter group of beneficiaries.

- *Policy Management Intervention* - having recognised the need to review policy management and to update and develop policies deemed critical to the NIBTT, Personnel Management Services Limited (PMSL) was contracted and assist the NIBTT's management team in this review. At the close of the year, 39 percent of the organisation's critical policies and procedures were reviewed and implemented.
- *Financial Investment Improvement* - was realised through the implementation of the NIBTT's revised Investment Policy Statement (IPS) 2014-2015 during FY 2015. This allows for closer alignment with the long-term horizon of the NIS. The NIBTT's investment portfolio has been enhanced through various initiatives including the joint acquisition of 10% of Phoenix Gas Processors Limited; acquisition of additional 48.2% in HMB; 22% return on New Local Equity Investments; TT\$65 Mn p.a. return on New Local Fixed Income Investment Rate, among others.
- *Integration of Social Services for Optimum Service Delivery to the Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago* - will be pursued in partnership with lead stakeholder, the Ministry of Public Administration (MPA). "Integrated Services" has been defined as a range of approaches or methods for achieving greater co-ordination and effectiveness between different services and their providers, to achieve improved outcomes for citizens. The goal is to deliver seamless citizen-centric services and leverage on resulting opportunities to enhance programmes offered.

#### 4.11.5. PRODUCTIVITY AND COMPETITIVENESS

Trinidad and Tobago achieved rankings of 89 (out of 140 countries) in the 2015–2016 and 89 (out of 144 countries) in the 2014-2015 Global Competitiveness

Index (GCI). This was an improvement from 92nd out of 144 countries in 2013-2014. The Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) (which is based on the GCI) is published annually by the World Economic Forum and measures the microeconomic and macroeconomic foundations of national competitiveness.

The Council for Competitiveness and Innovation (CCI), an advisory body to the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development, has been charged with the mandate of increasing competitiveness at the firm level and improving the overall competitiveness of Trinidad and Tobago. The monitoring of the GCI and the implementation of frameworks which facilitate the nation's improved ranking in this Index, fall within the purview of the CCI. Over the last two years, the CCI has executed various initiatives with the aim of boosting Trinidad and Tobago's competitiveness ranking. One of these initiatives included the analysis of competitiveness strategies of leading countries in the GCI. The analysis is expected to inform Trinidad and Tobago's national competitiveness strategy. The ministry also developed Trinidad and Tobago's National Competitiveness Framework, and hosted sensitisation sessions with public and private sector actors on the Global Competitiveness Index and the Executive Opinion Survey.

The Executive Opinion Survey is crucial to the GCI and the information captured by this tool is representative of its respondents' perspectives on the economic and business environment of the country in which they reside. As such, this year the CCI focused heavily on enlightening members of the business community about the strategies which have been developed and implemented to increase business productivity in Trinidad and Tobago. One such strategy is the continued development of TTBizLink, a product of the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Investment and Communications. This Single Electronic Window provides access to applications for and approvals to 25 different e-government business and trade related services. This platform has significantly reduced the time required for businesses to obtain approval for Fiscal Incentives,

Import Duty Concessions, Business Registration, Company Incorporation, Import Licenses and other business and trade transactions.

## 4.12. AGRICULTURE

The development of the agriculture sector remains a priority for the GoRTT. As such, focus continues to be placed on building a robust and modern sector that is sustainable and globally competitive, and which can redound to improved food security and a greater contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Medium Term Policy Framework identified four key areas for reporting on performance within the agriculture sector, which are:

- The food import bill;
- The rate of food inflation;
- The contribution of agriculture to national GDP; and
- The employment levels in agriculture.

### 4.12.1. THE FOOD IMPORT BILL

In 2013, Trinidad and Tobago was identified as the second largest importer of agricultural products from outside the region accounting for 20% of total regional imports, amounting to US\$950 million. The country was also identified as the sixth biggest food importer on a per-head-of-population basis,<sup>70</sup> which signalled to government, a need to reduce its food import bill. However, lowering the bill has proven to be an arduous task. At approximately \$4 billion, one economist has said: "The food import bill is one that will be unmanageable over the next few years especially if it continues to progress in the same direction."

In an effort to reduce the food import bill through increasing local production and enhancing food security, the GoRTT sustained implementation of its initiatives in fiscal 2015, which included:

- The Commercial Large Farms Initiative
- The Caroni Green Initiative

<sup>70</sup> <http://www.sirronaldsanders.com/viewarticle.aspx?ID=447>

- Growth of Livestock and Small Ruminant Sub-Sectors
- Expansion of Fisheries Sub-Sector
- Refurbishment and Upgrade of Plants and Stations
- Increased Distribution of Agricultural Lands for Production
- Encouragement of Local Food Consumption
- Expansion of Aquaponics Projects

#### 4.12.2. FOOD INFLATION

Statistics for the agriculture sector indicate that the food inflation rate fluctuated significantly for the period under review. Based on data from the Central Statistical Office (CSO), at the beginning of fiscal 2015, the rate was at an all-time high of 18.2% in October 2014. The rate, however, sustained a monthly decline until May 2015, when the rate stood at its lowest at 8.5 %, which represents minimal decline from 9.6% in March 2015 and 9.1% in April 2015. It also marked a significant downward trend in the rate over the past 21 years.<sup>71</sup> In this early period, limited domestic supply disruptions, particularly for fruits and vegetables, helped to reduce increases in food prices.<sup>72</sup>

However, the rate began to experience upward movement in June 2015, due to rising domestic input costs (poultry industries) and supply constraints of fruits and vegetables stemming from a pest infestation in an import market. International food prices, measured by the Food and Agriculture Organization’s Food Price Index, also simultaneously showed double-digit declines for the first half of 2015 as global food production improved<sup>73</sup>. However, by July 2015, the food inflation rate reportedly reached a high of 11.5%<sup>74</sup>. Table 4.II refers.

**Table 4.VII: T&T’s Food Inflation Rate for the period October 2014- July 2015**

Food Inflation Rate	
Period	Rate
October 2014	18.2%
December 2014	16.7%
January 2015	14.6%
March 2015	9.6%
April 2015	9.1%
May 2015	8.5 %
July 2015	11.5%

Sources: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT), Central Statistical Office (CSO)

It is also noteworthy that in May 2015, the Central Statistical Office (CSO) launched the rebased Retail Prices Index (RPI), which is used to calculate the rate of inflation in Trinidad and Tobago.

The RPI is supposed to represent a typical basket of goods and services consumed by the average individual. The rebasing of the RPI was to ensure that it adequately represents the consumption patterns within the domestic economy. The new RPI was informed by the consumption patterns derived from the Household Budget Survey 2008/2009. The rebased RPI uses a new base period (starting point) of January 2015, instead of the previous base period of January 2003<sup>75</sup>.

#### 4.12.3. CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO NATIONAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

While Trinidad and Tobago’s economy is dominated by the energy sector (petroleum industry), agriculture remains an economically small but socially important sector. As part of the non-energy sector (non-petroleum industry), agriculture makes the relatively smallest contribution (0.6%) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.<sup>76</sup> However

71 [http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/images/Food\\_Inflation\\_in\\_Single\\_Digits.pdf](http://www.agriculture.gov.tt/images/Food_Inflation_in_Single_Digits.pdf)

72 [http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July\\_9%2C%2015\\_0.pdf](http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July_9%2C%2015_0.pdf)

73 [http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July\\_9%2C%2015\\_0.pdf](http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July_9%2C%2015_0.pdf)

74 <http://www.central-bank.org.tt/>

75 [http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/Monetary\\_Policy\\_Report\\_May\\_2015.pdf](http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/Monetary_Policy_Report_May_2015.pdf)

76 <http://finance.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/ROTE-2014.pdf>

it employs some 4% of the population and is key to the rural socio-economy. The “food, beverage and tobacco” industry, however, contributes to 4.5% of the manufacturing sector’s contribution to GDP.

Data from the National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation (NAMDEVCO) for the first quarter of 2015 suggests that agricultural output was generally lower and that the sector actually declined by 6.9%. This decline was largely based on lower yields in selected locally grown root crops and vegetables, when compared to the corresponding period in 2014. Two reasons accounted for this occurrence: a higher than usual increase in the supply of food crops in the first quarter of 2014; and a reduction in agricultural activity on additional acreage that came under cultivation through the then Ministry of Food Production’s National Food Production Action Plan.<sup>77</sup>

### 4.12.4. THE EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN AGRICULTURE

Although the latest official statistics on the labour market revealed an increase in the unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2015, there were employment gains emerging in the agriculture sector. Data for the first quarter of 2015, indicate that 623,100 persons had jobs in Trinidad and Tobago, of this total, 27,000 persons were employed in the agriculture sector, which represented a 3000 person increase from the first quarter of 2014. Therefore in the first quarter of 2015, 4% of the population with jobs were employed the agriculture sector.<sup>78</sup>

In an effort to strategically drive the level of employment in the agriculture sector, the GoRTT focused on providing increased training opportunities. A number of initiatives designed to sustain participation in the sector were continued for fiscal 2015. These include:

- The Introductory Aquaponics Entrepreneurship Course;

- The Urban Aquaponics/Agriculture in Schools Initiative;
- The Agriculture Professional Development Programme; and
- The Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture.

And programmes specifically for farmers included:

- The Farmers Registration Programme;
- The Building Farmers Programme; and
- The ANTU Network of Producers.

### 4.13. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

According to Jonathan Ortman, President of the Global Entrepreneurship Network “interest in start-ups and entrepreneurship continues to grow in all parts of the world...” In Fiscal 2014/2015 entrepreneurship and micro enterprise have continued to attract attention and support not only by GORTT but the Private Sector and NGOs. Several governmental and non-governmental, including private sector initiatives continued to foster entrepreneurship and micro enterprise development.

The private sector, through Junior Achievement, continues to promote entrepreneurship and engender an entrepreneurial spirit among the nation’s youth through its collaboration with Secondary Schools. The Youth Business Trinidad and Tobago (YBTT), an NGO, plays a leadership role in building, releasing and sustaining the entrepreneurial spirit in economically disadvantaged young people between the ages of 18 and 35. YBTT provides opportunities for them to start and grow strong, sustainable business through providing finance in the form of loans up to \$30,000, mentorship, training and networking opportunities.

---

77 [http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July\\_9%2C%2015\\_0.pdf](http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July_9%2C%2015_0.pdf)

78 [http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July\\_9%2C%2015\\_0.pdf](http://www.central-bank.org.tt/sites/default/files/EB%20July_9%2C%2015_0.pdf)

The role of rural women entrepreneurs was highlighted by a Caribbean NGO, CANARI, who prepared a policy brief entitled ‘Empowering Rural Women Entrepreneurs in Trinidad and Tobago. The brief recognised the limitation of the National MSME policy with respect to rural women entrepreneurs. “Rural women are engaging in natural resource-based enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago with limited knowledge of how to sustainably harvest the natural materials or the impact climate change can have on their enterprises.” The project “helped to build the capacity of rural women to manage their businesses, communicate their issues to influence policy and improve the resilience of their enterprises to climate change (“climate proofing”).”<sup>79</sup>

On the Government’s side, the Co-operative Development Division of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development has partnered with the Junior Achievement Programme of Trinidad and Tobago to introduce the Junior Co-operative Enterprise Programme within twelve Secondary Schools in the eastern and southern districts of Trinidad. The programme mainly focuses on the formation of Junior Co-operatives which is intended to inculcate the values, principles and practices of savings and investment amongst students not only through their active involvement in business projects but also through their membership in Credit Unions which will be made available to each Secondary School under this programme.<sup>80</sup>

The government acknowledges that the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector is critical to economic growth, employment creation and income generation, particularly small-scale production as well as labour-intensive and knowledge-based industries<sup>81</sup>. The institutional

arrangements and intervention mechanisms to propel these enterprises towards self-sustenance and realisation of their full potential in contributing towards economic growth will be articulated in a policy and strategy framework.

In the interim some long standing projects have been streamlined and improved to undertake the needs of persons who desire resources within this sector. Business incubators through the National IBIS continue to provide a facilitating environment for start-up businesses. These support systems encourage sustainable activities in this sector. The government, has indicated<sup>82</sup> that it will boost entrepreneurship and small business development in the short, medium and longer term on seven (7) critical platforms.

- i. Institutional Strengthening
- ii. Enhanced legislation
- iii. A new and enhanced suite of tax incentives
- iv. More in-depth small business training
- v. Expanded and customised funding facilities
- vi. The establishment of new business clusters
- vii. Actualising the “fair share” programme

Some noteworthy initiatives and measures include the inclusion of entrepreneurship and innovation in the school curriculum, the establishment of small business windows in all public and private financial institutions and the protection of local manufacturers from unfair competition. This suite of financial, technical, marketing and business development assistance should continue to boost the MSME sector as a major contributor to economic growth in Trinidad and Tobago.

79 CANARI POLICY BRIEF No. 21 Empowering rural women entrepreneurs in Trinidad and Tobago 2015 (<http://www.canari.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/21Empowering-rural-women-TT.pdf>)

80 Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development Press Release: Young minds becoming business wise Junior Co-operatives formed within 12 Secondary Schools (<http://www.molmed.gov.tt/Portals/0/Images/juniorachievers.pdf>)

81 <http://www.planning.gov.tt/sites/default/files/content/mediacentre/>

<documents/National-Performance-Framework-2012-2015.pdf>

82 PNM-People’s National Movement Manifesto, 2015



# CHAPTER 5



## SMART CARD



## OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2015

## CHAPTER 5:

OVERVIEW OF THE  
SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2015

Investment in the Social Sector of Trinidad and Tobago is critical to the advancement of the country and the development of its citizens. This chapter provides the total budget allocation made by the Government towards enhancing the social sector. It also highlights investments in the various areas of social investment and its impact on the economy, the major achievements of on-going social projects and programmes, and information on new initiatives implemented during the 2015 fiscal year.

According to Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago data, headline inflation increased from 5.5% at the beginning of 2014 to 8.5% in December of the same year. Rising prices of locally produced fruits and vegetables added to food price inflation, which contributed significantly to the rise in headline inflation. At the start of 2015, however, higher food supply and favourable weather conditions, contributed to a slowdown of food inflation, leading to a 3% decrease in headline inflation<sup>1</sup>. Although headline inflation stood at approximately 6% in April 2015, the possible flooding during the rainy season, growth of consumer credit and Government's continued expansionary fiscal policy, are expected to accelerate inflationary pressures. Consequently, higher inflation rates are anticipated for the remaining months of 2015<sup>2</sup>.

Unemployment has also been on the increase, as Trinidad and Tobago recorded an unemployment rate of 3.7% in the first quarter of 2015, as compared to the 3.1% recorded for the same period in the previous year. A decline in the number of individuals with jobs, coupled with withdrawals from the labour

force facilitated this increase in unemployment. Retrenchment notices increased by 13.4% for the first six months of 2015. Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development indicated that, in the main, the notices were filed from the Assembly (40.4%), Distribution (20.6%), and Finance (20.1%) sectors<sup>3</sup>.

In 2014/2015 the Trinidad and Tobago economy was challenged by steadily decreasing oil prices. The generally weak global economy coupled with the increasing prominence of shale oil production in the United States of America, resulted in a glut in the market, causing oil price to plummet from US\$92.05/barrel (bbl) in September 2014, to under US\$60.00/bbl in the first quarter of 2015. With crude oil exports accounting for about one third of export earnings and forty percent (40%) of government revenue, the country's financial situation was negatively impacted. Despite declining oil prices, the economy experienced a lower deficit than was projected at the end of the first quarter of 2015. Revenue concerns prompted the government to revise the 2014/2015 budget based on a crude oil price of US\$45.00/bbl, (a 43.75% decrease from the original oil price of US\$80.00/bbl) and a natural gas price of US\$2.25/one million British Thermal Unit (mmbtu).<sup>4</sup> Despite the financial challenges, Government's commitment to the Social Sector remains unchanged, especially in areas of healthcare, education, housing and social services and security.

1 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Monetary Policy Announcement - January 2015

2 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Monetary Policy Announcement - July 2015

3 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Economic Bulletin – July 2015

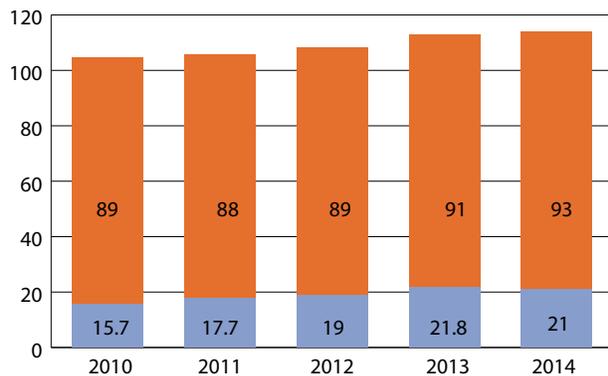
4 Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Economic Bulletin February 2015

### 5.1. BUDGETED ALLOCATIONS TO THE SOCIAL SECTOR

For the period 2012-2014, the Trinidad and Tobago economy experienced three (3) years of positive economic growth<sup>5</sup>. With expectations of continued growth over the medium-term (2015-2017), the government increased its overall budget to TT\$64.6 billion, a 5.2% increase from TT\$61.4 billion in fiscal 2014. In keeping with the theme of the 2015 National Budget, Government identified key areas critical to building an inclusive society. Among the various areas of social support that were attended to in the budget were: increases in the Disability Assistance Grant, Public Assistance Grant, Senior Citizens' Pension and the introduction of financial assistance of \$500 per month for under-privileged parents of newborn babies.

**Figure 5.I** highlights the allocation to the key social sector ministries and the social services divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) in relation to the GDP for 2010 to 2014. The key social sector ministries and the THA received TT\$15.7 billion (17.6% of GDP) in 2010, as compared to TT\$21 billion (22.6% of GDP) in 2014.

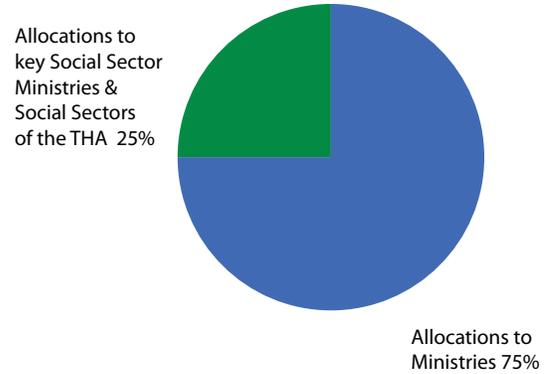
**Figure 5.I: Allocation to the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Division of the THA in Relation to GDP (2010-2014)**



Additionally, as indicated in **Figure 5.II**, in fiscal 2015, a total of twenty-five percent (25%) of Government's expenditure was allocated to the key social sector

ministries of Trinidad and the social services divisions of the THA. This represents an aggregate of TT\$21.9 billion from the overall national expenditure of TT\$64.6 billion.

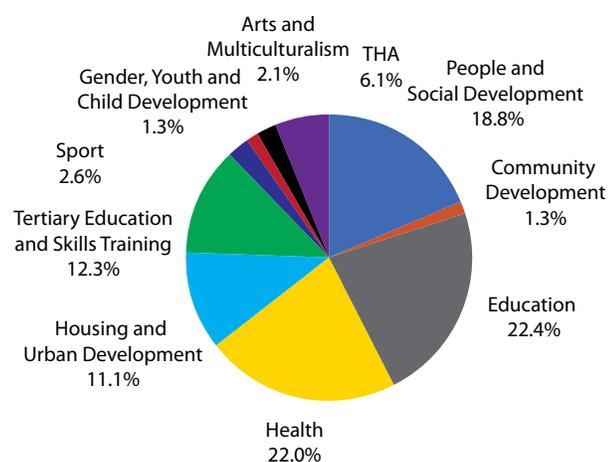
**Figure 5.II: Percentage of the Budget Allocated to Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Services Divisions of the THA for Fiscal 2014/2015**



**Figure 5.III** illustrates the share apportioned to each of the key social sector Ministries and the THA. In keeping with Government's to the development of Human Capital, Education and Health received the largest allocations of 22.4% and 22% respectively, continuing the trend for the past five (5) years. The Ministry of the People and Social Development was allotted the next highest share of TT\$4.14 billion (18.8%) to continue its mandate of addressing the social challenges of poverty, social inequality and social exclusion in Trinidad and Tobago. This represented an increase of 18.3% over the previous year's allocation of TT\$3.5 billion. **Table 5.1** provides a breakdown of the allocations to each of the key social sector Ministries and the THA.

5 Budget Statement 2015, Ministry of Finance

**Figure 5.III: Budget Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and Social Sector Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2014/2015**



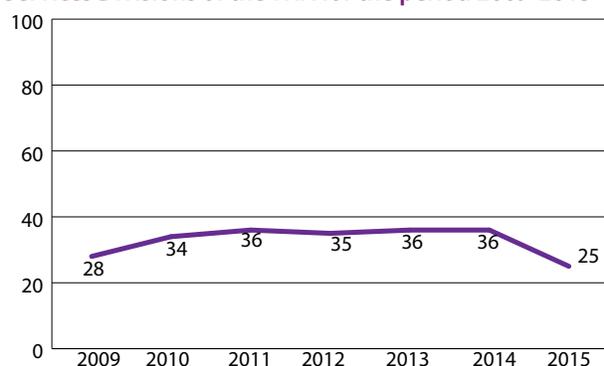
**Table 5.I: Budgeted Allocations for the Key Social Sector Ministries and the Social Services Divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for Fiscal 2014/2015.**

Key Social Sector Ministries	Development Programmes TTD	Recurrent Expenditures TTD	Total TTD
People and Social Development	38,500,000	4,100,834,641	4,139,334,641
Community Development	121,500,000	156,416,762	277,916,762
Education	607,700,000	4,318,161,328	4,925,861,328
Health	445,500,000	4,386,151,200	4,831,651,200
Housing and Urban Development	416,100,000	2,024,921,000	2,441,021,000
Tertiary Education and Skills Training	282,200,000	2,410,259,841	2,692,459,841
Sport	119,700,000	451,287,704	570,987,704
Gender, Youth and Child Development	69,600,000	205,182,670	274,782,670
Arts and Multiculturalism	24,500,000	438,117,692	462,617,692
Tobago House of Assembly (THA)	181,877,000	1,162,830,100	1,344,707,100
			21,961,339,938
<b>Social Divisions of the THA:</b>			
<i>Settlements and Labour</i>	28,000,000	20,066,800	48,066,800
<i>Education, Youth Affairs and Sports</i>	85,350,000	393,145,700	478,495,700
<i>Community Development and Culture, Welfare Services</i>	41,927,000	117,399,800	159,326,800
<i>Health and Social Services</i>	26,600,000	632,217,800	658,817,800
<i>Social Infrastructure</i>	181,877,000	1,162,830,100	1,344,707,100

Source: Ministry of Finance, Budget Estimates 2015 & Tobago House of Assembly Estimates 2015

The percentage of Government's investment in the social sector is illustrated in **Figure 5.IV**. For the period 2009 to 2015, financing towards the social sector ranged from 25% to 36% of the National budget.

**Figure 5.IV: Percentage of Budgeted Allocations to the Key Social Sector Ministries in Trinidad and the Social Services Divisions of the THA for the period 2009-2015**



In fiscal 2015, the combined budgeted allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming increased to TT\$12.5 billion, from TT\$11.3 billion in 2014. This represented an increase of 10.96% for social infrastructural development and the provision of social services and programmes. **Table 5.II** outlines the Budgeted Allocation for Social Infrastructure and Programming from 2011 to 2015; see **Appendices I and III** for a further disaggregation of the data. The percentage of the social sector budget allocated to Social Infrastructure and Programming for the period 2011 to 2015 is highlighted in **Table 5.III**.

**Table 5.II: Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Programming for Fiscal Period 2011-2015**

Year	Social Infrastructure TTD	Social Programming TTD	Total TTD
2011	3,515,892,000	7,101,207,123	10,617,099,123
2012	3,560,919,000	7,868,139,338	11,429,058,338
2013	3,311,782,000	7,834,008,994	11,145,790,994
2014	3,395,467,000	7,945,008,757	11,340,475,757
2015	3,585,377,000	8,997,769,044	12,583,146,044

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

Year	Budgeted Allocation to Key Social Sector Ministries and the THA TTD	Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure and Social Programming TTD	Percentage of Social Infrastructure & Programming Allocated to Social Sector Ministries and the THA %
2011	17,705,898,579	10,617,099,123	59.96
2012	19,024,192,847	11,429,058,338	60.08
2013	21,845,828,178	11,145,790,994	51.02
2014	21,133,241,942	11,340,475,757	53.66
2015	21,961,339,938	12,583,146,044	57.30

## 5.2. NEW PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL 2015

As a consequence of the subpar performance of the Energy sector, domestic economic activity declined by 1.2 % in the first quarter of 2015. During the third quarter, a total of TT\$2 billion was reallocated to various ministries in an attempt to prioritise government spending. Ministry of Education (TT\$478 million), Ministry of National Security (TT\$579 million) and Ministry of Environment and Water Resources (TT\$258 million) received the largest allocations. With significant decreases in financial resources, government recognised the need for efficient utilisation of human capital and innovation. This proved pivotal to the advancement of the sector, giving way to a number of social programmes, projects, policies and other initiatives. **Box 5.I** lists some of the initiatives developed and implemented in 2015.

### Box 5.I: New Programmes, Projects and Initiatives implemented in Fiscal 2015

- Baby Care Assistance Initiative- (MPSD)
- Biometric Smart Card System- (MPSD)
- Differently Abled Football Camp- (MoS)
- Dozen for Dozen- (MPSD)
- National Health Card- (MOH)

## 5.3. SOCIAL POLICIES DEVELOPED IN FISCAL 2015

### 5.3.1. THE INTER-MINISTERIAL SOCIAL POLICY COMMITTEE (I-MSPC)

Since its establishment by Cabinet in 2008, the Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee (I-MSPC) has guided social policy coordination within the social sector. In 2013, the Committee was reconstituted under the purview of the Ministry of the People and

Social Development to continue coordinating policy development and implementation, monitoring and assessment throughout the social sector for the period, 2014 to 2016. The following initiatives were undertaken by the Committee during its term:

- Drafted a Policy Development Guidelines for Social Sector Ministries;
- Drafted a Template to Monitor Implementation of the Social Policy Agenda;
- Drafted a National Social Policy Agenda
- Hosted the National Social Policy Forum (2014)

### A. National Social Policy Forum 2014

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago hosted its first National Social Policy Forum on August 6<sup>th</sup> 2014. The Forum focused on presenting and obtaining stakeholder feedback on the draft Policy Development Guidelines for Social Sector Ministries. The Forum also provided the opportunity for the committee to undertake the following key activities with Social Sector Ministries and other key stakeholders:

- Disseminate information on the mandates of the Inter-Ministerial Social Policy Committee and Inter-Ministerial Research Council;
- Disseminate information on existing social sector policies; and
- Facilitate networking among policy officers within the social sector.

The National Social Policy Forum is expected to be held annually in an attempt to create a space for practitioners to share best practices in policy development, promote the nexus between research and policy development; address the varying challenges in the area of social policy and promote networking among social sector ministries. Box 5.II outlines policies either developed or finalised during fiscal 2015.

CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2015

**Box 5.II: Policies Developed and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2015**

- National Parenting Policy (MGYCD) – D
- National Policy on Gender and Development (MGYCD) – D
- National Policy on Monitoring and Evaluation in Trinidad and Tobago (MP&SD) – F
- National Population Policy and Action Plan (MP&SD) – D
- National Youth Policy (MGYCD) – F
- Nursery Policy (MGYCD) – D

- The development of the Council’s Mandate for the period 2014-2017
- The development of the Data Collection Template to facilitate the compilation of the Research Agenda for the period 2014-2017
- Preliminary development of the Council’s Work Plan for the period 2014-2017

**Box 5.III** highlights research undertaken in the sector during fiscal 2015, some of which are detailed thereafter.

## 5.4. RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2015

### 5.4.1. THE INTER-MINISTERIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (I-MRC)

In September 2007, Cabinet agreed to the establishment of an Inter-Ministerial Research Council for a period of three years. The I-MRC commenced operations on January 1, 2009 with the task of coordinating the national social research agenda, promoting the institutionalisation of the conduct of the periodic Survey of Living Conditions (SLC), and fostering the transfer of data across ministries.

In July 2013, the I-MRC was reinstated for an additional three year-term with the following terms of reference:

- To prioritise social research as a means of alleviating existing and future social problems
- To enhance research capacity within the public sector, with particular emphasis on the social sector
- To monitor the social sector activities of all social sector Ministries, including ancillary social sector Ministries
- To enhance evidence-based decision-making within the social sector

Some of the achievements of the Council during its tenure included:

**Box 5.III: Research Conducted and/or Finalised in Fiscal 2015**

- Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease in Trinidad and Tobago (BOLDTT) Study
- Collective Efficacy Study
- The National Eye Survey of Trinidad and Tobago Project
- National Crime & Victim Perception Survey 2015
- Vacancy Survey Report 2012
- Survey of Living Conditions 2014

### B. Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease in Trinidad and Tobago (BOLDTT) Study<sup>6</sup>

In June 2014, Cabinet agreed to the conduct of a study for the determination of the prevalence and burden of Obstructive Lung Disease in Trinidad and Tobago. The Burden of Obstructive Lung Disease in Trinidad and Tobago (BOLD-TT) is part of a worldwide initiative using a standardised protocol to obtain information about the prevalence and burden of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). BOLD-TT is a study with interested parties coming from the Department of Clinical Medical Sciences, UWI, The Thoracic Medical Unit of EWMSC, The Thoracic Society of Trinidad and Tobago and the Ministry of Health. The primary objectives of the BOLD-TT Study include the following:

<sup>6</sup> This information was supplied by the Ministry of Health for the SSIP 2016 Report

- To measure the prevalence of COPD and its risk factors in Trinidad and Tobago.
- To estimate the burden of COPD its impact on quality of life, mental health and depression, activity limitation, respiratory symptoms, and use of health care services.
- To develop a validated model to project future burden of disease for COPD.

The total sample size for this study was 2000 participants which included 800 participants in the 18-39 age group and 1200 participants in the over 40 age group. The project was executed in four main phases as follows:

1. Study Initiation and Training
2. Pilot Studies and Certification
3. Data Collection and Quality Control
4. Data Analysis and Reporting

The project is currently in its final stage of completion and it is projected that the final report would be delivered in fiscal 2016.

### C. The National Eye Survey of Trinidad and Tobago<sup>7</sup>

The Ministry of Health, in an effort to understand the current demand for eye care services, the barriers to obtaining eye care, and the existing projected capacity to meet demands of the public, embarked on a National Eye Survey of Trinidad and Tobago (NESTT). The NESTT project is expected to provide the necessary data and analysis on visual impairment and eye care services in order to inform the development of strategies and the implementation of services to adequately address preventable eye diseases in Trinidad and Tobago. Although there is an abundance of anecdotal evidence indicating that there is a high level of unmet need for eye care services in Trinidad and Tobago, there is a paucity of data and research in this area.

---

<sup>7</sup> This section draws heavily on information supplied by the Ministry of Health for the SSIP 2016 Report

### CHAPTER 5: OVERVIEW OF THE SOCIAL SECTOR FOR 2015

The Survey commenced in October 2013 and is being conducted by the University of the West Indies, in collaboration with the Anglia Ruskin University and is funded by the Ministry of Health. Other stakeholders involved in the project include the World Health Organisation (WHO), the International Agency for Prevention of Blindness, the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) Regional, the Ophthalmological Society for Trinidad and Tobago, the Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association, and physicians involved with the treatment of diabetes.

The situational analysis was conducted throughout both islands and of the 9,752 randomly selected individuals, 85% agreed to participate in the survey. The survey is currently at the data analysis stage and should be completed by October 2015.

### D. Vacancy Survey Report 2012<sup>8</sup>

The Vacancy Survey Report 2012, spearheaded by the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development (MOLSMED), sought to gauge the level of employers' unfilled demand for labour. The survey also allowed for the analysis of the types of occupations and sectors with relatively high levels of vacancies and the extent of labour turnover as indicators of flexibility in the Trinidad and Tobago labour market.

The compilation and analysis of the data was completed by the local consultancy firm, Kairi Consultants Limited. The Establishment or Business Register of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) was used to select a sample of registered firms and establishments. For the period April to September 2012, just over one thousand and four hundred (1400) establishments were interviewed. The following findings were generated from the analysis of the data:

---

<sup>8</sup> This section draws heavily on the Vacancy Survey Report 2012, of the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development

### i. Structure of Employment

According to the survey report, almost 20% of sampled firms were operated by sole proprietors. A further 5% was managed through partnerships. Together, sole proprietors and partnerships were responsible for only 5.5% of employment. Private and public limited companies, at 67%, comprise the largest share of firms, and accounted for 73% of employment. The remaining 9% of establishments were responsible for 21% of employment and included government owned and non-profit sectors.

Approximately 60% of the firms in the sample employed less than 25 persons, while only 5% employed 250 or more workers. The results indicated that over 50% of smaller firms employing less than 25 workers were found in the Construction, Wood Products, Distribution, Finance and Personal Services sectors. The largest firms, those employing 250 workers or more, were found in the Petroleum Products, Food Processing, Chemicals, Construction, Hotels, Transport and Finance sectors.

Overall, employment was estimated to have increased by 13,560, signalling a growth rate of 2.7% for the six month reference period.

### ii. Unfilled Vacancies

The largest numbers of job vacancies, in both absolute and relative terms, were found in the sectors of Construction, Distribution, Finance and Personal Services. For every 100 persons in jobs, 2.03 jobs were unfilled. Over 37,000 vacant positions were filled during the reference period. The largest number of new hires occurred in the Construction, Educational and Cultural Services, Distribution, Finance and Insurance industries.

### iii. Labour Turnover

Labour turnover during April and September 2012, was 14.6%. The highest rates of labour turnover were generated for the Construction, Textiles and Garments, and Food Processing sectors, often characterised by seasonal and cyclical employment,

temporary or part-time work, and relatively very limited upward mobility.

The analytical results from the Vacancy Survey Report 2012 is intended to be used by MOLSMED as inputs into the macro-labour market projections model, also known as the Labour Analysis for Trinidad and Tobago Information Node (LATTIN). It will also act as a useful guide for the implementation of training programmes, distribution of scholarships, and the reconciliation of career aspirations with labour market trends.

### E. Survey of Living Conditions 2014

The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) is a multi-topic survey, the main outputs of which will include:

- Socio-economic indicators including, but not limited to health, housing, education, food security, recreation and leisure;
- The Ratio and levels of Poverty

Kairi Consultants was engaged in March 2015 to conduct the analysis of the Survey of Living Conditions 2014. Data for the survey was collected during the months of April - June 2014. This data represents information on living standards for a randomly selected sample of 5,946 households, representing 1.4 percent of the population of Trinidad (14,892 persons) and 7.7 percent of the population of Tobago (3,863 persons).

The consultant is expected to present a Poverty and Living Conditions Report for Trinidad and Tobago, as well as a Poverty Report for Tobago, by the end of third quarter of 2015. The Poverty Report for Tobago will assist the Tobago House of Assembly in planning more effectively to address socio-economic issues in Tobago.

To date, the Firm has constructed the Poverty Lines and Indigence Lines for Trinidad and for Tobago, using the data collected from the survey, as well as data on prevailing prices from the Central Statistical Office (CSO). This data represents price data collected by the CSO over the corresponding period of the field enumeration, which was entered into

the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute's (CFNI) software (FOODPROG) to generate the minimum daily cost diet for an adult based on a requirement of 2,000 kilocalories (Kcal).

For Trinidad, the minimum daily cost diet for an adult was TT\$13.76; for Tobago, it is TT\$15.67. The annual poverty line for Trinidad was estimated at TT\$11,479 per annum (or TT\$957 per month per adult). The indigence line, or food component of the poverty line, was estimated at TT \$419 per month and TT\$5,022 per annum. For Tobago, the indigence line was estimated at TT\$476.67 per month and TT\$5,720 per annum. The poverty line for Tobago was estimated at TT\$12,177 per annum, approximately TT\$1014.75 per month per adult. With regard to vulnerability, the Vulnerability Line in Tobago is estimated at TT\$15,221 per annum and for Trinidad it was estimated at \$14,349.

## 5.5 EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED IN FISCAL 2015

Monitoring and evaluation of programmes is crucial in achieving a well performing social sector. It allows for the systematic tracking of implementation and outputs while identifying the most valuable and efficient use of resources.

The following evaluations were conducted in fiscal 2015:

- Citizen Security Programme (CSP) – Independent Evaluation of CSP
- The Gatekeepers Programme – Project Evaluation

### A. Citizen Security Programme (CSP) – Independent Evaluation of CSP<sup>9</sup>

The Citizen Security Programme is a primary violence prevention programme initiated by the Ministry of National Security (MNS), and financed partially by the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). The programme officially commenced in April 2008, with interventions in twenty-two communities

identified as high-risk areas. The focus of the CSP is geared towards preventative programmes to address the most proximal and modifiable risk factors associated with crime and violence. Its target population includes residents, families, Community Based Organisations (CBOs), and schools in 'high needs' communities with an emphasis on youth engagement. The programme activities have been organised into three main components; Community Action, Support to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) and Capacity Building of MNS. The life of the programme officially ended in 2014 and approval was granted to extend the programme to include more high-risk communities.

In fiscal 2015, the Citizen Security Programme undertook an evaluation of its programme through an independent consultant. The evaluation analysed programme implementation as at October 2014. A mixed method of data collection from multiple sources was employed during the evaluation. The purpose of the evaluation was to examine the operations and outcomes achieved by the CSP to date, and to make recommendations for improvement. Data collection included document review, individual and group interviews, online and face-to-face surveys and questionnaires.

Some of the key findings of the assessment include the following:

- The evaluation team concluded that for the most part, the CSP-funded projects were aligned to the proposed framework for its service delivery. This was determined by the analysis of data on categories of completion rate, time of implementation, availability of resources, beneficiaries and alignment to the delivery framework. Although institutional constraints within the MNS negatively impacted the efficiency of implementation, the CSP was generally implemented as intended.
- Observations were made in determining if the administrative structure of the programme proved to be appropriate and efficient. Findings indicated that although a large number of projects had been introduced, an administrative structure that is transactional rather than

---

<sup>9</sup> This section draws heavily on the Independent Evaluation of CSP Report.

transitional still exists. Implementation of projects was severely hampered by the bureaucratic processes within the Ministry of National Security.

- Results showed that the CSP intervention empowered the CAC members in the areas of community building and responding to crime. Community building skills included getting people involved in community efforts, listening and communicating with others in the community; building relationships with people; developing solutions to community problems, developing and implementing action plans to address problems, and identifying resources inside and outside of the community. Crime response skills include, identifying problem neighbourhood behaviours; resolving conflicts; identifying crime and violence issues; and developing solutions to crime and violence issues.
- With respect to a reduction in crime and violence in partner communities, the following was observed: Rates for murder, wounding and shooting, and sexual offences for the CSP communities in comparison to the national rates appeared to decrease substantially between 2008 and 2013. Although both at the national and CSP levels, the rates for the specific offence categories declined, the CSP communities experienced a higher rate of decline than the overall national statistic. On the other hand, even though robberies declined in the CSP areas over the period 08-13, the decline for CSP communities was not as large as the national decline.

Recommendations for the improvement of the Citizen Security Programme include the following:

- To achieve coherence and alignment of projects to the CSP's vision, the introduction of a relevant performance management framework for Community Action Officers (CAOs), employment of effective capacity building and the introduction of staff development processes is necessary.

- The CSP is advised to focus on improved documentation of programme related successes to ensure that 'evidence' is readily available to assess the impact of the CSP interventions.
- Improvement in the system of institutional awareness and partnering is recommended to ensure that key stakeholders are more sensitive to both the CSP itself and the need for corporation.
- All capacity building and developmental activities should include provisions for follow-up coaching.
- Working on sustainability early on in the grant making cycle is critical to ensure the communities have the capacity to continue with those program components that are working as several community members indicated that they did not know what they would do once CSP funding ended.

### B. The Gatekeepers Programme – Project Evaluation<sup>10</sup>

The Gatekeepers Programme is a crime reduction and prevention strategy that addresses the problem of criminality amongst young males in a number of distressed or at-risk communities. It takes a community, rather than individual-based approach to improving the lives of young men at risk of criminal activity. Through training in life skills and providing them with guidance on how to make positive contributions to their communities (thus becoming a 'Gatekeeper' of their community) and about how to pursue their own entrepreneurial ideas, the programme equips young men in the community with a productive "alternative to idleness, deviant behaviour, or criminal employment." The target population included young men aged seventeen (17) to twenty nine (29) in the areas within the communities of Santa Cruz and Covigne Road in Diego Martin. The individual Gatekeepers ages ranged from 19–50. Each Gatekeeper (17

<sup>10</sup> This section draws heavily on the document, Overview of the Project Evaluation – The Gatekeepers Programme

Gatekeepers per community) received a monthly stipend of \$1,800 for the three-year duration of the programme (February 2012 to February 2015).

With the absence of a monitoring & evaluation framework prior to the implementation of the Gatekeepers programme, Individual Gatekeeper outcomes, Community outcomes and Community Based Organisation (CBO) outcomes were used as a benchmark for the evaluation process. The primary data collection methods included surveys, interviews (face to face and telephone) and focus groups. A random sample of ninety-five residents, from the target communities, was chosen. Other sources of data included all trained Gatekeepers, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (including CAPA), the Toco Foundation and CBOs that were engaged by the Toco Foundation throughout the course of the programme.

To date, the community outcomes of the programme have only been assessed in the community of Covigne Road. Key preliminary findings of the evaluation are as follows:

- Approximately 95 community residents were surveyed. None of the residents surveyed were able to identify increased safety in target communities – a key motivation behind the programme intervention and an overall goal of the Gatekeepers Programme; however, more than half the residents were able to identify at least one goal of the Gatekeepers programme.

- More than 1/3 of the sample understood the goal of the programme to be providing support for vulnerable, at-risk, or other key groups of persons in the community.
- 7 out of every 10 Community Respondents reported that their expectations of the Gatekeepers programme were met.
- Almost half of the community residents surveyed did not receive assistance from the Gatekeepers programme, with the majority residing in Lower and Middle Covigne
- Almost  $\frac{3}{4}$  of respondents reported that the Gatekeepers programme positively impacted their community, with a higher proportion of Upper Covigne (8/10) reporting favourable impact than Lower Covigne & Middle Covigne (6/10).
- The majority of the Upper Covigne respondents reported that the programme positively impacted violence in their community whereas; the majority of the Lower Covigne & Middle Covigne reported that the programme had no impact on violence in the same community.
- More than half of the respondents reported that the programme had no impact on criminal activity in their community. Moreover, more than 2/3 of Lower & Middle Covigne Residents held this view. Throughout Covigne (Upper, Middle and Lower) there was a consistent trend of nine (9) out of every ten (10) respondents reporting that the Gatekeepers programme should be introduced to other communities.

# CHAPTER 6



## REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2015

## CHAPTER 6:

# REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2015

This section examines the initiatives undertaken by key social sector ministries for fiscal 2015. This review allows for continuous monitoring of the progress towards the attainment of the targets that have been set for our country's social development. The initiatives are listed under their respective Ministries and have also been aligned, where pertinent, to the National Performance Framework (NPF) as indicated in the columns 'Project Output' and 'Outcomes' in the chapter.

Among the primary areas of focus by the GoRTT for 2015 were human capital development, poverty eradication and security. Table 6.1 lists the Key Focus Areas under which the recorded initiatives are relevant.

**Table 6.1: Key Focus Areas**

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

In fiscal 2015, it was observed that key social sector ministries expended, in most cases, 100% or more of their original estimates of expenditure. Table 6.1I shows a comparison of estimates of expenditure and revised estimates of expenditure (i.e. recurrent expenditure) on social programmes and initiatives of key social sector ministries and the social services divisions of the Tobago House of Assembly for fiscal 2016.

**Table 6.II: Comparison of Estimates of Expenditure and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for Social Programmes (Recurrent) for Fiscal 2016, Key Social Sector Ministries and Key Social Services Divisions within the Tobago House of Assembly**

MINISTRY	ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	REVISED ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 TTD	% OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
			2015	2014
Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism	371,187,084	371,357,084	100	101
Ministry of Community Development	84,087,000	85,135,000	101	96
Ministry of Education	406,749,400	409,406,000	101	102
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	134,293,450	137,832,050	100	107
Ministry of Health	775,899,400	727,399,400	94	112
Ministry of Housing & Urban Development	994,200,000	1,006,200,000	101	100
Ministry Tertiary Education and Skills Training	705,492,700	653,556,900	93	108
Ministry of Sport	200,500,000	209,435,632	104	101
Ministry of the People and Social Development	3,931,403,310	3,844,203,310	98	94
Tobago House of Assembly	108,082,800	86,875,400	80	77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,711,895,144</b>	<b>7,531,400,776</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>

SOURCE: Figures supplied by the Budget Division, Ministry of Finance September, 2015

For the period 2010 to 2015, government's spending on nine (9) key programmes under the social safety net, ranged between TT\$3.5 billion to TT \$6.5 billion respectively. The 2015 expenditure represented approximately 68% of the total estimates for recurrent expenditure on social programmes for the fiscal, which totalled approximately TT\$9.6 billion<sup>1</sup>.

The Senior Citizens' Pension, administered by the Ministry of the People and Social Development (now the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services) recorded the highest expenditure by these programmes during 2010 to 2015 with totals ranging from TT\$1.8 billion in 2010 to TT\$2.87 billion in 2015. The Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE) Programme, administered by the former Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training, (now the Ministry of Education) recorded the second highest expenditure with figures ranging between TT\$625 million to TT\$726 million during the period. The Community-based Environment Protection

and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) formerly administered by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development recorded the third highest spending with expenditure ranging between TT\$94 million in 2010 to TT\$606 million in 2015. The CEPEP is now under the purview of the Ministry of Public Utilities. Table 6.III provides a comparison of expenditure for these selected programmes.

1 Please see Appendix III for Total Allocations and Expenditures for Social Programmes for Fiscal 2015

Table 6.III: Actual Expenditure for Selected Programmes for the years 2010 -2014 and Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015

PROGRAMME	Actual Expenditure 2010	Actual Expenditure 2011	Actual Expenditure 2012	Actual Expenditure 2013	Actual Expenditure 2014	Revised Estimates of Expenditure 2015
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	94,000,000	366,114,000	494,419,288	584,039,642	532,557,459	606,200,000
Disability Assistance Grant (DAG)	350,026,218	386,822,690	359,992,200	397,135,500	371,682,763	379,506,550
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	625,000,000	625,000,000	650,000,000	726,130,316	635,678,144	712,000,000
National Schools Dietary Services Limited (Trinidad) (formerly School Nutrition Programme)	220,000,000	35,707,800	248,000,000	252,855,000	258,660,000	250,000,000
On the Job Training (OJT) Programme	217,067,409	201,155,701	78,284,919	260,000,000	307,025,030	308,000,000
Public Assistance Grant (PAG)	256,577,304	284,890,650	294,974,200	307,188,440	288,743,006	409,500,000
Senior Citizens' Pension (SCP)	1,810,209,153	2,769,089,395	2,521,376,199	2,583,476,945	2,434,803,838	2,861,470,500
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme (Food Support Programme)	129,000,000	173,000,000	239,000,000	224,059,758	270,486,521	294,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)	418,234,249	404,465,772	423,639,154	406,976,868	572,518,625	717,500,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,120,336,555</b>	<b>5,246,246,008</b>	<b>5,309,685,960</b>	<b>5,741,862,469</b>	<b>5,672,155,386</b>	<b>6,538,177,050</b>

The following section provides a review of the social programmes and initiatives undertaken by the GoRTT for fiscal 2015. It should be noted that the information supplied for this section was provided by the respective Ministries, as they existed *prior to the shifting of ministerial portfolios* as a result of the 2015 General Elections.

## REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

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

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

### Box 6.1: MINISTRIES IN THIS CHAPTER

- Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism (MAM)
- Ministry of Community Development (MCD)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources (MEWR)
- Ministry of Food Production (MoFP)
- Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development (MGYCD)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MoHUD)
- Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro-Enterprise Development (MLSMED)
- Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
- Ministry of National Security (MNS)
- Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD)
- Ministry of Public Utilities
- Ministry of Sport
- Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training (MTEST)
- Ministry of Science and Technology (MST)
- Ministry of Transport (MoT)

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>CULTURAL CAMPS: SUPPORTING A CULTURE OF PEACE</b></p> <p>These cultural camps serve as platforms for re-formation and re-establishment of national cultural pride, through learning and sharing of traditions. The purpose of these camps is to preserve the various cultural art forms in T&amp;T.</p> <p>The intent is to create the cultural 'Citizen of the Future', along with providing a forum for further development of the nation's next generation and to provide an alternative, creative use of leisure time.</p>	<p>Children (14 years and under) and Youth (15 – 25 years)</p>		<p><b>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Eight (8) Easter Camps were held</b> in eight communities throughout Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li>• Approximately <b>forty-four (44) cultural camps were hosted across the country.</b> A number of organisations partnered with the Ministry to facilitate the Camps inclusive of: the Toco Foundation, Santa Rosa First Peoples' Centre, Trinidad and Tobago Steel and Brass Symphony Orchestra, South East Port of Spain Cultural Workshop Inc., Marcia Charles School of Dance, Brothers' Road Empowerment Group, Homer Paraderos, San Fernando Arts Council, Dalton's Institute of Music and Roxborough Multipurpose Youth Centre.</li> <li>• Additionally, parents and guardians of the participants took part in an assessment survey, the results of which it is hoped will assist in the programme's development</li> </ul>	<p>A more Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy.</p>
<p><b>MUSIC SCHOOLS IN THE COMMUNITIES</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to contribute to the holistic, professional development of musicians via the increase of music literacy and competency across a multiplicity of instruments.</p>	<p>Children (14 years and under) and Youth (15 – 25 years)</p>	<p>Increased availability of Music Schools.</p> <p>Increased Number of Musically Literate Persons.</p>	<p><b>As at June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of <b>nine (9)</b> music schools with several steel orchestras and other organisations inclusive of: Potential Symphony in Barataria, Joylanders in Couva, St. Mary's Children's Home, Tacarigua and Amoryoth Sabha Mandir, Cunupia was still in progress. <b>Approximately 324 students have been enrolled</b> to date.</li> <li>• Additionally, <b>two (2) recitals</b> have been conducted and <b>129 certificates distributed.</b></li> </ul>	<p>A more Diversified, Knowledge Intensive Economy.</p>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM</b>				

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MENTORING BY THE MASTERS</b></p> <p>This programme will facilitate the knowledge transfer from esteemed practitioners, who have a honed career in the arts; to up-and-coming artists. The programme also seeks to honour these cultural icons for their contribution to the landscape of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Additionally, it doubles as a major event of the National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers to maintain its prominence in the artistic community.</p>	<p>Artistic Practitioners and Groups and Cultural Workers</p>		<p><b>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An estimated <b>160 artists (mentees) were expected to benefit from ten (10) Developmental Workshops conducted</b> under this initiative.</li> <li>Mentors for the period were: <b>Earl Lovelace</b> (Literary Arts), <b>Joseph Valley</b> (Heritage Preservation through film), <b>Lindy Ann Bodden-Ritch</b> (Musical Accompaniment), <b>Marina Salandy Brown and Nneka Luke</b> (Festival Development), <b>Renee Cummings</b> (Professional Development), <b>Paul Keens-Douglas</b> (Storytelling and Oratory Traditions), <b>Narcenio 'Senior' Gomez</b> (Wire bending and Carnival), <b>Winsford Devine</b> (Song writing, Music Composition and Arrangement) and <b>Albert Laveau</b> (Developmental Theatre).</li> <li>An Award Ceremony to honour the mentors was held during the period and all Mentors were registered with the Artist Registry.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>NATIONAL REGISTRY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL WORKERS</b></p> <p>This initiative aims to create a database of registered artists and cultural workers, as well as organisations and certified workers to facilitate development of cultural industries.</p>			<p><b>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of forty one (41) applications were approved;</b></li> <li>Assessment policy guidelines for applicants continue to be reviewed and have been incorporated into the application form.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>COMMUNITY ACTION FOR REVIVAL AND EMPOWERMENT (CARE)</b></p> <p>The programme aims to address the specific needs and aspirations of disadvantaged groups and communities by facilitating speedy and timely intervention in developmental situations that are potentially unattainable due to financial and other constraints.</p>	Community Based Organisations	Improved Access to Social Protection.	<p>During the period October to December 2014: <b>a total of 340 programmes</b> were funded under this initiative.</p> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <p>Programme coordinators noted that many organisations applying for funding did not possess adequate supporting documentation to verify the organisation's authenticity.</p> <p><b>NB: No reports were received for the period January to June 2015.</b></p>	An efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.	
<p><b>COMMUNITY AWARENESS AND SENSITISATION PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative provides a platform for the dissemination of information on social, economic and other issues that impact upon the day to day lives of members of local communities.</p>	Communities	To organise and implement sensitisation programmes via lectures, discussions and workshops.	<p>During the period October to December 2014, the Programme was conducted in <b>52 communities</b> throughout the country.</p> <p><b>A total of 1,643 persons benefited</b> from exposure to the following: skills training, group leadership management, community awareness and entrepreneurial development.</p> <p><b>NB: No reports were received for the period January to June 2015.</b></p>	Members of communities will be knowledgeable on issues that impact their community.	
<p><b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)</b></p> <p>The CDF is a poverty alleviation programme mandated to provide civil society organisations and communities with grants to implement projects that improve the economic and social well-being of communities.</p>	Communities	New micro enterprises established within communities. Improved physical infrastructure. Recipients of community-based training and education.	<p>During the period January to March 2015 <b>the CDF provided grants to over 20 civil society organisations and eight (8) communities throughout the country</b> to assist with the implementation of various projects.</p> <p><b>The Fund also received 9 vehicles</b> which were utilised by various organisations</p> <p>Additional achievements of this initiative are highlighted in the following programmes:</p> <p><b>NB: No reports were received for the periods October to December 2014 and April to June 2015.</b></p>	Self-reliant and sustainable communities.	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Basket of Funding (BOF)</b> The aim of the programme is to promote and support economic, social and local human development activities which contribute to the creation and provision of opportunities for the benefit of the poor and disadvantaged individuals and communities.</li> </ul>	Communities		During the period <b>two (2) community projects were approved and implemented.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Community Enhancement and Re-generation Programme</b> The programme aims to partner with communities to create infrastructure and facilities that will address basic needs and improve social standards. It also aims to provide a flexible response to community enhancement and human development targeting the poor and needy.</li> </ul>	Communities		During the period, <b>12 poverty alleviation infrastructure projects were implemented</b> whilst two (2) projects were listed as ongoing.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Organisational Development Programme</b> The aims of the programme are:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To strengthen and build capacity of organisations via new technology and information and other requisite skills.</li> <li>To develop coping mechanisms and strategies in order to operate as sustainable entities in a changing environment.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	Community Based organisations		During the period, <b>fifteen (15) organisations benefited from capacity building training and opportunities.</b>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Community Volunteer Programme</b> The Community Volunteer Programme is designed to enable the Community Development Fund to connect with community based organisations in their efforts at poverty alleviation. To achieve this objective, the CDF has engaged eleven (11) volunteers in Trinidad. The Community Volunteers provide information on the work of the CDF, mobilise community participation in its programmes and activities and provide advice and assistance with meeting requirements and procedures.</li> </ul> <p><b>COMMUNITY EDUCATION (SHORT SKILLS TRAINING) PROGRAMME</b> The overall objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generate self and wage employment opportunities.</li> <li>2. Provide domestic support as skills learnt enable trainees to engage in home-based production.</li> <li>3. Allow for more effective use of scarce financial resources.</li> </ol>	Communities	Recipients of community based training and education.	<p>During the period, <b>fifteen (15) community volunteers were recruited and trained.</b></p> <p>For the period October to December 2014: <b>A total of 82 skills training programmes</b> were conducted in communities nationwide. Approximately <b>994 persons received skills training</b> as a consequence. <b>NB: No reports were received for the period January to June 2015.</b></p>	Self-reliant and sustainable communities.

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p><b>COMMUNITY MEDIATION PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme offers free mediation services to selected communities throughout the country as an alternative to the litigation/ Court process and as a mechanism to address some of the behavioural issues that give rise to conflicts in our society. Among the core role and functions of the Community Mediation Services Division (CMSD) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The provision of solutions to current conflicts in a non-threatening atmosphere that encourages mutual respect, understanding and compromise.</li> <li>• The implementation of outreach programmes which would assist in ensuring sustained positive behavioural change in communities and the restoration of good quality relationships among individuals in families and communities.</li> </ul>	<p>Families Communities Individuals</p>	<p>Social Programmes to prevent crime.</p>	<p>During the period January to June 2015, six (6) undermentioned sub-initiatives were undertaken as part of the programme and the following was achieved:</p> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period October to December 2014.</b></p>	<p>Reduction in crime against property and person.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Parenting Support Groups</b></li> </ul> <p>These groups were established to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a mechanism to understand the parental role in strengthening parent/child relationships.</li> <li>• Promote the personal development of parents, to create a forum that provides emotional support for families.</li> <li>• Empower members of the community.</li> <li>• Support the concept of a healthy functioning family.</li> </ul>	<p>Parents/Families Communities</p>		<p>Over the period January 2015 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>28 Parental Support Group</b> meetings were held with parents, grandparents and families. <b>A total of 544 persons attended Group meetings</b> during the period.</li> <li>• Discussions were held on topics such as HIVAIDS, Domestic Abuse, Anger Management, Parenting Styles, Mentorship, Healthy Lifestyle, Child Abuse, Family Relationships and Bonding, Team building, Self Esteem and Goal-setting for personal development.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Parenting Workshops</b> This initiative seeks to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip parents with information and skills to improve their confidence and competence in childrearing.</li> <li>Provide support and coping skills and mechanisms to parents in a non-threatening and supportive environment.</li> <li>Enhance the quality of family life in communities</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Families/ Communities		<p><b>For the period January 2015 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately <b>470 persons</b> as well as six (6) NGOs <b>benefited</b> from Parenting Seminars, facilitated by ChildLine, on the topics of Child Abuse and Protection.</li> <li>This beneficiary total represents a significant increase in participation over the last fiscal period.</li> <li>Further discussions on Workshop topics continued at subsequent Parenting Support Group Meetings in order to strengthen the learning.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Education and Sensitisation</b> The initiative is aimed at:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disseminating information on issues such as bullying, anger management and conflict resolution</li> <li>Encouraging behaviour modification towards positive conflict management</li> <li>Building partnerships and encouraging stakeholder and citizen involvement</li> <li>Building awareness of the benefits of mediation and of the services offered by the Division and how they can be accessed</li> <li>Creating champions for peace building</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Communities	Sensitisation programmes to promote awareness on conflict issues.	<p><b>During the period January 2015 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Over 9,000 brochures and memorabilia</b> relating to bullying, abuse, family violence, school violence and parenting <b>were distributed.</b></li> <li><b>631</b> attendees benefited from <b>seven (7)</b> workshops dealing with peaceful conflict resolution, anger management and stress management.</li> <li><b>The Division hosted/attended approximately eighteen (18) community events</b> ranging from outreaches, open houses, stakeholder meetings and community walks. <b>An estimated 986 persons attended/benefited from these events.</b></li> </ul>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mediation and Counselling Cases</b></li> <li>• The objectives of this initiative are to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the use of mediation as a conflict resolution mechanism,</li> <li>• Meet the social and psychological needs of clients presented at mediation, and</li> <li>• Increase the use of mediation as an alternative to litigation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Communities		<p><b>For the period January 2015 to June 2015,</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>3,498</b> persons benefited from the services offered – <b>1,679 male and 1,819 female;</b></li> <li>• <b>The total number of cases categorised by type</b> during the period was <b>933</b>. These consisted of <b>275 Civil cases and 658 Family cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>The total number of cases</b> categorised by referral source during the period was <b>approximately 1,010</b>. These consisted of <b>748 Court referred cases and 261 self-referred cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>The total number of mediation sessions scheduled</b> during the period was <b>463</b>. Of this total, <b>294 were referred by the courts and 51 were self-referred cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>413 counselling sessions</b> were conducted with <b>13 cases being referred</b> to other agencies;</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the following outcomes were recorded for the <b>number of cases mediated during the period:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Full Agreements were achieved in 224 cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>Partial Agreements were achieved in eight (8) cases;</b></li> <li>• <b>No agreements were reached in 25 cases; and</b></li> <li>• <b>31 cases are ongoing;</b></li> </ul> <p>These achievements continue to be realised in spite of severe staffing constraints.</p>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Men Support Group</b> This group was established to provide families especially single fathers with information and skills to improve their confidence and competence in childrearing and to enhance the quality of family life in communities.</li> </ul>	Families/ Communities		<p>During the period January 2014 to March 2014: <b>Three (3) Support Group meetings were held.</b> Topics covered included: mediation and its benefits for family life; confidence in the police service and challenges men face in the judicial system in relation to custody and divorce proceedings. Additionally, collaborative links were formed between the Arima Support Group and the Holy Saviour Men's Group. <b>NB: Programme information relating to 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters were not received at the time of reporting</b></p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Youth Peer Support Group</b> This programme was developed to inspire youth to create a country where peace, mutual respect and tolerance are embedded nationally.</li> </ul>			<p>For the period January 2014 to March 2014: <b>Two (2) meetings</b> of the Youth Peer Support Group were conducted. Topics included: school violence and other topical areas coming out of the Peer Mediation Camp. <b>NB: Programme information relating to 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> quarters were not received at the time of reporting</b></p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>GERIATRIC ADOLESCENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (GAPP)</b></p> <p>The Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAPP) is an intensive short-term Intergenerational Training Programme which imparts knowledge and skills in elder care to young persons. It also aims at empowering young persons to respond to the growing and complex needs of an ageing population. Its objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Instil in young people a sense of national pride and civic mindedness.</li> <li>2. Sensitise young people to the needs of the elderly and in so doing, gain knowledge and understanding of the ageing process.</li> <li>3. Foster national consciousness.</li> <li>4. Equip young persons with basic skills in caregiving.</li> <li>5. Provide young persons with the tools to make appropriate life choices.</li> <li>6. Instil discipline in young persons through training and service to the elderly.</li> <li>7. Improve intergenerational relationships.</li> <li>8. Improve the quality of life of the elderly.</li> </ol> <p>Students receive training at two levels. Level I (for young persons between the ages of 17-25) and Level II (for young persons between the ages of 18-30). Graduates of the programme provide elder care to senior citizens.</p>	<p>Young persons and adults between the ages of 17-25 and 18-30 years and older persons 60 years and over</p>	<p>Young persons who are knowledgeable and skilful in elder care.</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>An average of 549 caregivers</b> (male and female) provided monthly homecare to approximately 573 elderly clients.</li> <li>• <b>Three hundred and twenty-one persons</b> (302 female and 19 male) received Level I training;</li> <li>• <b>Two hundred and fifty-nine persons (252 female and 7 male)</b> received Level II training; and</li> <li>• Caregivers also attended training sessions on: Medication Management for the Elderly, Occupational Therapy for the Elderly, Care of the Elderly with Special Needs and Alzheimer's Management.</li> </ul> <p><b>Additionally:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The final instruments for the accreditation of the GAPP Elder Care Training Programme were received.</li> <li>• The working Policy governing the programme was presented to the Policy Coordinator.</li> <li>• A Curriculum Planning and Development Committee was established to address standardisation of the curriculum as well as the assessment process.</li> <li>• The Level 1 and Level 2 Curricula were reviewed with Level 2 elective areas being changed to address the more current chronic ailments of the elderly.</li> </ul> <p>Insufficient staffing, office accommodation and travel allowances have been listed as constraints experienced during the period.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b></p>				

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The main objective of this programme is to enhance the capabilities and capacities of leaders in voluntary community-based organisations.</p>	<p>Community-based organisations</p>	<p>The organisation and implementation of leadership development programmes for CBOs.</p>	<p><b>During the period October to December 2014:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71 leadership development programmes were conducted in various communities throughout the country.</li> <li>A total of 803 persons attended the development lectures/workshops and discussions for the period.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information not received for the period January to June, 2015.</b></p>	<p><b>Improved community leadership.</b></p>
<p><b>NATIONWIDE CRAFT TRAINING PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme facilitated by the Export Centres Company Limited (ECCL) lists the following overall objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The provision of quality craft training for residents of communities designed to allow participants to become economically self-sufficient through entrepreneurship.</li> <li>The movement of trainees from economic dependence to economic self-sufficiency.</li> <li>Provision of business support services for trainees with entrepreneurial aspirations.</li> </ol>	<p>Male and female citizens over 15 years of age</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises Established Within Communities.</p> <p>Recipients of Community Based Training and Education.</p>	<p>The period October to December 2014 saw the enrolment of <b>four hundred and fifty-eight (458) persons</b> (male and female) in the various craft and fashion training programmes.</p> <p>Upon successful completion, trainees will receive international certification via City and Guilds.</p> <p><b>Other achievements include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The commercialisation, promotion and marketing of handicraft products locally and internationally.</li> <li>Collaboration with the UTT for the provision of incubation facilities for trainees.</li> <li>The formulation of a draft communications policy for the ECCL.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information not received for the period January to June, 2015.</b></p>	

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>PRIME MINISTER'S BEST VILLAGE TROPHY COMPETITION (PMBVTC)</b></p> <p>The Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition is a social interactive initiative, designed to provide an opportunity for communities to be more conscious about their environment and to participate in exercises that will enhance their surroundings whilst at the same time developing a sense of worth.</p> <p>It also encourages a sense of national pride and community spirit through healthy competition and social interactions. The creativity of our communities in food and artistic talents, the retention of the Folk Art and the general promotion of the arts are also encouraged.</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education.</p>	<p>For the period October to December 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>150 tutors</b> were employed to teach dance, music, drama and drumming in approximately 200 communities.</li> <li>• <b>Approximately 350 programme participants (Tutors, Judges, and representatives of Community Organisations)</b> attended a Best Village Symposium held at the Radisson Hotel and Conference Centre on October 14 and 15, 2014. Issues related to Folk Festival Tutoring and Judging, Intellectual Property, Administration and the Programme's Impact on Crime Prevention were addressed.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information not received for the period January to June, 2015.</b></p>	<p>Self-Reliant and sustainable communities.</p>	
<p><b>TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (TDCs)</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a daily meal for clients.</li> <li>• Assess clients and provide/refer them to counselling as required.</li> </ul> <p>It also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposes clients to an employment oriented skills training programme; and</li> <li>• Facilitates and assists clients in the transition from dependence on the services of the TDCs to a state of self-reliance and empowerment.</li> </ul>	<p>Community organisations, NGOs and vulnerable persons within the community</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education.</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 235 meals</b> were prepared for clients on a daily basis;</li> <li>• <b>Consequently, a total of 65,565 meals were served</b> to clients</li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Rapid Assessment of the initiative was conducted; and</li> <li>• A two (2) year continuation of the provision of interventions to the NGOs operating the TDCs was granted by Cabinet for the period April 2015 to March 2017.</li> </ul>	<p>Self-Reliant and Sustainable Communities.</p> <p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	<p><b>RETIRES ADOLESCENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (RAPP)</b></p> <p>This programme is a community-oriented programme which seeks to provide assistance and supervision at the community level to "young, at-risk" persons in order to minimise the delinquency and drop-out rate in the nation's school population.</p> <p>It seeks to provide a common platform geared towards improving learning skills, developing and enhancing social skills, building self-esteem and finding mutual ground for purposeful and productive living.</p> <p>It also seeks to give retired experts an opportunity to work in partnership with young adults and as a result, bridge the generation gap.</p>	<p>Children (14 years and under) and Youth (15-21 years) identified as 'at risk' and retired older persons (60-75 years).</p> <p>NGOs as well as 'at-risk' Communities also benefit from the programme</p>	<p>Community-Based Training and Education.</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <p><b>258 participants (students) were registered in the Programme in five (5) communities</b> (Belmont, La Horquetta, Valencia, Laventille and Couva):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As at March 2015*, 85% of participants showed improvement in behaviour and attitude towards school; <b>(No measurement was taken during the period April to June 2015 on this area)</b></li> <li>As at June 2015, 83% of participants showed improved enthusiasm, creativity and initiative; and 88% of participants showed improvement in relationships with mentors.</li> <li><b>35 persons</b> representing <b>5 non-governmental organisations also provided oversight of the RAPP programmes;</b></li> <li><b>23 persons were registered</b> with the programme as <b>Coordinators/ Facilitators</b> whilst <b>other volunteers</b> (skilled persons and professionals between the ages of 18 to 75) <b>totalled 55.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Additionally:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft forms (application and evaluation) for students and facilitators were submitted for assessment and evaluation by the Ministry's Research Officers.</li> <li>The Programme's ten year celebration took place in December, 2014. All five centres were able to be part of a joint Christmas function for the first time. Outstanding entertainment was provided by the RAPP participants.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: the Belmont Station was closed in June 2015.</b></p>	<p>An Improved System of Support for Youth.</p>

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>EXPANSION OF THE CARIBBEAN VOCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (CVQ)</b></p> <p>The CVQ Expansion initiative aims to increase the number of secondary schools offering CVQ Regional Occupational Standards (ROS) so that each student may graduate with at least one occupational skill. This partially fulfils the Ministry's strategy for contributing to a strong human resource base through the holistic development of students for the world of work.</p> <p>This requires an education system which has relevance to its society. Recent studies have indicated that there is an absence of human resource with the capacity for skilled and technical services to meet present demands of economic growth.</p> <p>Additionally, the development of strategies to strengthen the implementation of the CVQ programme as well as ensure its sustainability are also inherent in the CVQ expansion project.</p> <p>The overall objectives of the initiative are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase the number of students attaining full Regional Occupational Standards (ROS).</li> <li>2. To increase the number of schools offering CVQ Level 1, ROS</li> <li>3. To foster awareness and support of CVQ in Schools' Programmes by stakeholders</li> <li>4. To have CVQ Level 2 implemented in at least 10 schools</li> </ol>	<p>Secondary School students between the ages of 14 - 18</p>	<p>An Increased number of students attaining full Regional Occupational Standards (ROS).</p> <p>An increased number of schools offering CVQ Level 1, ROS.</p> <p>Awareness and support of CVQ in Schools' Programmes by stakeholders.</p> <p>CVQ Level 2 implemented in at least 10 schools.</p>	<p><b>During the period October 2014 to March 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately <b>980 Full CVQ Level 1 Awards</b> were presented.</li> <li>• CVQ programmes were implemented in <b>99 secondary schools</b></li> <li>• <b>CVQ Level 2 was implemented at two (2) schools</b></li> <li>• Additionally, the Ministry is currently working with the Ministry of Public Administration to proffer scholarships to persons to receive training to become TVET teachers.</li> </ul>	<p><b>NB: Information not received for the period April to June, 2015.</b></p>	

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>HEALTH AND FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION (HFLE) IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to implement teaching of Health and Family Life Education via ICT in all primary and secondary schools. This will be further supported by external resource persons using appropriate teaching/learning materials.</p> <p>Objectives of the initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop and implement an HFLE curriculum guide to be used in secondary schools;</li> <li>Increase awareness and buy-in of school administrators of the importance of HFLE in the curriculum;</li> <li>Support implementation of HFLE in primary schools;</li> <li>To train cadres of persons to (a) supervise and (b) monitor the implementation of HFLE in schools.</li> </ul>	<p>Primary school students aged 5 – 11 and</p> <p>Secondary school students aged 12 - 16</p>	<p>HFLE curriculum guide to be used in secondary schools.</p> <p>Persons trained to:</p> <p>(a) supervise and</p> <p>(b) monitor the implementation of HFLE in schools.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>100 Curriculum Guides</b> were prepared</li> <li><b>1000 support materials</b> were prepared</li> <li><b>275 persons</b> trained</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshops will be conducted to prepare a cadre of Master Trainers who will then be expected to train teachers and other school administrators.</li> <li>HFLE has been mandated to be taught using an integrated approach at the Primary school level and as a discrete subject, two periods per week at the Secondary level.</li> <li>HFLE Curriculum Specialist positions have been proposed to assist with the monitoring and evaluation of the programme in all education districts.</li> <li>Teachers who have been selected or have volunteered to teach HFLE are supported by the Curriculum Officers of the Curriculum Planning and Development Division (CPDD). The MoE and the CPDD continue to dialogue with the faith based schools to ensure HFLE implementation.</li> <li>It has been proposed that HFLE be assessed using alternative forms of teacher and peer assessment such as portfolios, projects and journals.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information not received for the period April to June, 2015.</b></p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>	<p><b>RESTRUCTURING OF THE CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT COMPONENT (CAC) OF THE SECONDARY ENTRANCE ASSESSMENT (SEA)</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to restructure the SEA to include a Continuous Assessment Component. The project provides CAC curricula and training for implementation. CAC Monitors will be provided for all primary schools.</p> <p>Overall objectives of the Initiative include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To institute a system of Continuous Assessment.</li> <li>• To completely restructure the SEA to include a Continuous Assessment Component.</li> <li>• Revision of curricula for all subjects to include a CAC.</li> <li>• Training of teachers/tutors/managers in the implementation of the CAC.</li> <li>• Development of a Quality Assurance System.</li> <li>• The improvement of Teaching and Learning.</li> </ul>	<p>Primary school students aged 5 - 11</p>	<p>A system of continuous assessment.</p>	<p>The half year period October 2014 to March 2015, recorded the following achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All primary schools implemented the CAC which impacted approximately 54,000 students.</li> <li>• In Standard 4, four (4) content areas: (Visual Arts, Music, Physical Education and Agricultural Science) were implemented.</li> <li>• In Standard 5, three (3) content areas: (Character and Citizenship Education, Science and Drama) were implemented.</li> </ul> <p>NB: English Language Arts, is assessed at both Std. 4 and Std. 5 levels, with the best five (5) grades/marks contributing to final SEA scores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised curriculum documents were provided to all primary schools</li> <li>• All teachers of Standard 4 and 5 were trained in the CAC</li> <li>• A Quality Assurance System was developed and 180 Monitors were recruited and trained.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information not received for the period April to June, 2015.</b></p>	<p>Improved student performance.</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES	<p><b>FORESTRY INCENTIVE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The objectives of this initiative are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote private forest growth/acreage island-wide.</li> <li>Assist private and agro-forestry farmers through financial incentives</li> </ul> <p>Disseminate information via workshops and site visits</p>	Forest Farmers	<b>The promotion of forest growth</b>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <p>A total of <b>five (5) workshops</b> were held to disseminate information to farmers.</p>	

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION</b>	<p><b>YOUTH APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAMME IN AGRICULTURE (YAPA)</b></p> <p>The overall objectives of the Programme include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the efficiency and productivity of the agricultural sector</li> <li>• Training youth in practical agriculture</li> <li>• Achieving and sustaining quality of life and contributing to the socio-economic development of rural communities.</li> <li>• Improving the agricultural contribution to GDP</li> </ul> <p>The Programme was recently re-designed and will now be delivered in modules. This will allow participants to select only the modules that are relevant to their needs.</p>	<p>Young persons between the ages of 17 - 25</p>	<p>Employment in Agriculture.</p> <p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015 the following was achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Thirty-three (33) young persons (16 male and 17 female) were trained in practical agriculture</b> at the Regional Administration North Division of the Ministry of Food Production where <b>nine (9) acres of land were utilised</b> to produce a range of vegetables.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-the-job Trainees with relevant training in Agriculture and Education were recruited to work in tandem with officers of the Ministry to increase the programme's efficacy.</li> <li>• The <b>stipend paid to trainees was increased from \$50.00 to \$80.00 per day</b> and the age limit was expanded from 17 to 25 years to the new range of 17 to 30 years.</li> <li>• Trainees received training in agri-business via three workshops, 'Personal Financial Management', 'Crafting a Business Plan' and 'Starting an Agribusiness', delivered by the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro-Enterprise Development.</li> <li>• The programme is currently being re-tailored to facilitate youth with an interest in becoming agricultural entrepreneurs.</li> <li>• The dropout rate decreased from 50% to 20% during the period.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015.</b></p>	<p>Agriculture will be a Viable Sector of the Economy.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>ADOPTION UNIT</b></p> <p>This programme assesses and approves prospective adoptive parents and facilitates the care of children pending an adoption hearing at the court.</p>	<p>Children</p> <p>Adults wishing to become adoptive parents</p>		<p>During the period <b>October 2014 to March 2015</b>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately <b>166 persons visited the Unit's offices (POS and San Fernando)</b> for information about becoming adoptive parents whilst approximately <b>30 phone calls for information</b> were received for the same period.</li> <li><b>Ninety-three (93) prospective adoptive parents</b> on the Unit's waiting list were reviewed.</li> <li><b>Three (3) parents</b> underwent assessment and were approved to become adoptive parents.</li> </ul> <p>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015.</p>	
<p><b>EDUCATIONAL CARAVAN (EDUVAN):</b></p> <p>The EDUVAN is an innovative, school intervention project which addresses health issues that are affecting students. The intent is to empower students to acknowledge and take personal responsibility for the issues that impact their health, safety and well-being. This includes making proper lifestyle choices and coping with stressful developmental issues associated with peer pressure, bullying, child/teen abuse, social media, drug use, sexuality, HIV/AIDS, etc. It also engages parents/guardians, and other school personnel to become active agents in charge of youth health.</p>	<p>Youth</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to August 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The EDUVAN was conducted for students between Forms 1-5 in over 20 Secondary Schools</b> including: Cowen Hamilton Secondary, Princes Town West Secondary, Debe Secondary, Ste Madeleine Secondary, Parvati Girls Hindu, Penal Secondary, Fyzabad Intermediate, Jere High School, Barataria North Secondary, Malabar High School, Cunupia Secondary School and Point Fortin East Secondary School.</li> <li>Students were sensitised on various health issues and other challenges affecting them in today's society and informed of where to access relevant treatment and support services.</li> </ul>	<p>Young Persons will be knowledgeable on Health and other Issues.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>FOOD PREPARATION AND HOME MANAGEMENT FOR MEN AND BOYS</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.</b> Provide men with knowledge/skills of basic cooking techniques.</li> <li><b>2.</b> Assist males in fostering family bonding and support.</li> <li><b>3.</b> Sensitise males on the roles that can be shared in the household.</li> </ol> <p>Each programme consists of training for two days over a five week period aimed at providing males ages 14 years and over with knowledge and competencies in life skills, culinary arts, non-violent conflict resolution, male health and sexuality and gender relations.</p>	<p>Males 14 years and over</p>	<p><b>Recipients of Community Based Training and Education.</b></p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>230 males (between the ages of 14 to 70) participated in the programme.</b></li> <li>• <b>Approximately 30 men</b> have reported now being able to prepare their own home-cooked meals and sharing in household duties.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>INTERNATIONAL OBSERVANCES</b></p> <p>The celebration of International Observances (International Men's Day; International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women; Human Rights Day and International Women's Day) promotes the equal rights of men, women, boys and girls within society and raises awareness about the needs and disadvantages suffered by vulnerable groups in Trinidad and Tobago. Further, these activities are in keeping with the Ministry's mandate to spearhead activities that engage, sensitise and educate citizens on core issues affecting men, women, children and families; and honours international agreements signed by Trinidad and Tobago. It also affords the Ministry opportunities to foster behavioural change, by helping citizens become more aware of the value and dignity of life.</p>	<p>General public</p>		<p><b>NB: No Programme activity in April to June 2015</b></p> <p>During the period October 2014 to August 2015, the following observances were commemorated:</p>	

MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Women's Day (IWD)</b> International Women's Day seeks to celebrate advances in addressing, and raising awareness of, women's issues. IWD is celebrated annually on March 8<sup>th</sup>.</li> </ul>	Women		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To commemorate International Women's Day 2015, a 5K Walk/Run was held on the day (March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2015) at the Queen's Park Savannah.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women</b> The observance of International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women (I-EVAW) is significant as it highlights the activism and advocacy efforts aimed at stemming the scourge of gender-based violence. Through this initiative it is envisaged that all sectors of the society will be informed of the issues involved in violence against women and that non-violent forms of conflict resolution are promoted.</li> </ul>	Women		<p>This event was commemorated on 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2014. In this regard:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A statement by the Honourable Minister was printed in the three (3) major newspapers;</li> <li>An Open House, promoting the services available to victims of violence was held on the Brian Lara Promenade in conjunction with several NGOs. Educational literature and other items were disseminated.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>International Men's Day</b> International Men's Day is an occasion for men to celebrate their achievements and contributions, in particular their contributions to community, family, marriage, and child care while highlighting the discrimination against them. It is celebrated on November 19<sup>th</sup>.</li> </ul>	Men and Boys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Public lecture entitled "Keeping Our Men and Boys Safe" was held at the Chancellor Hotel on November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2014.</li> <li>Topics discussed were: men's and boy's health, improving gender relations, promoting gender equality and highlighting positive male role models.</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Human Rights Day</b> The objectives of this observance are:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To create an awareness of the issues related to human rights;</li> <li>To sensitise citizens on universal human rights and responsibilities;</li> <li>To encourage national dialogue and stimulate public action towards adhering to human rights.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	All citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Day was commemorated on December 10, 2014. To this end the Ministry:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Published 1,500 booklets on human rights for dissemination;</li> <li>Distributed booklets to staff of approximately 13 ministries as well as members of the public.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</p>	<p><b>NATIONAL FAMILY SERVICES DIVISION (NFSD)</b></p> <p>The National Family Services Division (NFSD) is the primary institution in Trinidad and Tobago providing a range of programmes and services to promote healthy family functioning.</p> <p>The NFSD provides rehabilitation through group, family and individual counselling and other support with its ultimate goal being the empowerment of vulnerable individual/s and families in order to sustain healthy social functioning. The following was undertaken by the Division for the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Parenting Programme</b></li> </ul> <p>The National Parenting Programme aims to support and strengthen parenting in Trinidad and Tobago by offering parents the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills and competencies to meaningfully address some common parenting challenges.</p>	<p>Children and Families</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>For the period <b>October 2014 to June 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparatory activities continued for the implementation of Parenting Workshops in 16 communities in Trinidad and Tobago. In this regard:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Planning Committee was formed and initial meetings held;</li> <li>• A Schedule of timelines and activities and a Logic Model for the parenting workshops were developed;</li> <li>• Terms of Reference for the Committee, Content Guidelines and other documents were reviewed and revised;</li> <li>• Correspondence sent and outreach conducted to other relevant stakeholders (e.g. National Mentorship Programme, Victim and Witness Support Group, Ministry of Community Development, Social Welfare Division of the MPSP, Student Support Services Division and TCCTP) for the recruitment of workshop participants;</li> <li>• Site visits to possible venues in eight (8) identified communities were made;</li> <li>• <b>Parent Support Groups were established in two communities (La Horquetta and New Grant, Princes Town)</b> as a follow-up of parenting workshops conducted in these and six (6) other communities across Trinidad in the last fiscal period.</li> <li>• Schedule for the parenting workshops was developed</li> <li>• An Evaluation Committee to evaluate submitted workshop proposals was established</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Understaffing in the Parenting Unit continues to constrain its efforts to effectively roll out the National Parenting Programme</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p> <p>Strengthened parent/child relationships</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Foster Care</b></li> </ul> <p>This Programme seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate a home placement for children from challenging and difficult circumstances;</li> <li>Facilitate and guide the reunification of children with their parents or relatives.</li> </ul>	Children		<p>During the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>26 children</b> were registered in the Foster Care system inclusive of <b>ten (10) who were from challenging circumstances.</b></li> <li>Additionally, there were <b>13 approved Foster care</b> providers registered with the Unit.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015 for this Programme</b></p>	Skilled, Empowered Young men.
<p><b>NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND APPRENTICESHIP CENTRES (YDAC)</b></p> <p>The Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres (YDAC) are residential developmental training institutions that facilitate the holistic development of "at risk" youth, who have either dropped out of the formal education system and/or come from especially challenging circumstances. Training is provided through the delivery of quality social and developmental programmes over two (2) years in a residential setting.</p> <p>The initiative aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design and deliver quality programmes and services that contribute to the empowerment and holistic development of the students;</li> <li>Prepare trainees to meet demands of everyday life; and</li> <li>Prepare trainees to meet demands of the labour market via certification in both technical and soft skills.</li> </ul> <p>There are currently two centres located at Persto Praesto and Chatham.</p>	Young men who have been deemed "at risk" and are between the ages of 15- 18 years	Vocational training programmes.	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Centres recorded a current enrolment of 52 trainees as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persto Praesto – <b>34 trainees</b></li> <li>Chatham – <b>18 trainees.</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>The transformation of the YDAC to Youth Empowerment Centres (YEC) involving various stakeholders, including the UTT, is underway. Consequently, the review and development of a new curriculum is being pursued.</li> </ul>	Skilled, Empowered Young men.

MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR CHILD RIGHTS:</b>                      The National Strategy for Child Rights will promote coordination, monitoring and evaluation of activities throughout all sectors that are geared especially to mainstreaming children's rights. The strategy aims to give visibility to children's rights; coordinate activities in this area; strengthen capacity; and promote a comprehensive and integrated agenda for the realisation of children's rights. Objectives of the initiative include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To enhance capacity and expertise on children's rights;</li> <li>• To provide the necessary skills and tools to actors involved in mainstreaming children's rights;</li> <li>• To raise awareness and promote the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in Trinidad and Tobago;</li> <li>• To design a communication strategy on children's rights.</li> </ul>	<p>Children 17 years and under</p>	<p>Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of child rights activities</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A two-day National Children's Forum was held to promote awareness of children's rights. It took the form of a Showcase of the Arts on Day 1 followed by a Conference on Day 2. Approximately 500 persons were in attendance.</li> <li>• Sixteen (16) schools took part in Phase I of the Break the Silence (BTS) School Wall Painting Initiative which was designed to promote awareness of child sexual abuse. Phase II of the initiative is scheduled to commence from September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2015 and a total of 25 schools are scheduled to participate. A total of 52 schools are targeted for this Phase.</li> </ul>	<p>Public more informed and aware of children's rights</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p><b>YOUTH RESOURCE AND INFORMATION CENTRE (YRIC)</b></p> <p>The YRIC is a unique, innovative youth friendly facility/space with computers, study areas, meeting/training rooms, and comfortable areas for conversations/ discourse, where young people are provided with youth-related information, given access to computer technology for their personal and professional development, and provided with guidance counselling and advice.</p>	<p>Youth</p>		<p>During the period October 2014 to August 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over <b>2,000 youths between the ages 15-24</b> benefited from the programmes and services offered which included:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internet Access</li> <li>Access to computers to prepare School Based Assessments and Individual Assessments</li> <li>Access to youth-related resource and information</li> <li>Use of the Facility for Meetings, Lecture Presentations, Workshops, Discussions, Exhibitions/Displays</li> <li>After School Support, Personal and Professional Development (Youth Work/Social Work)</li> <li>Photocopying and printing</li> <li>Guidance, advice, basic counselling and referral</li> <li>DVD viewing</li> <li>A Youth Forum was held at the Woodbrook Youth Facility in observance of World's AIDS Day in 2014. The project sensitised young people about the current situation with respect to HIV/AIDS in the country.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
	<p><b>WOMEN IN HARMONY PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme aims to economically empower single female heads of households between the ages of 26 to 45 years, with low/no skills, who face challenges because of their socio-economic status. It seeks to facilitate their overall development and improve their employability by offering training courses in Elderly Care or Agriculture/Landscaping for a duration of three (3) months.</p>	<p>Single, female heads of households between the ages of 26- 45 years</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-based Training and Education.</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <p>Six (6) training programmes in the respective disciplines of Elderly Care and Agriculture/Landscaping were conducted. Of the <b>161 women</b> registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>73 women graduated</b> from the agriculture/landscaping course; whilst</li> <li><b>60 women graduated</b> from the elderly care course.</li> </ul> <p>To date seven (<b>7</b>) <b>women gained employment</b> in the field of Elderly Care.</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>CARDIAC PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>In addition to cardiac care provided at public sector hospitals, the Ministry of Health through its Adult Cardiac Programme also purchases cardiac services from private health care providers on behalf of citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. These services include Angiograms, Angioplasties, Transesophageal Echocardiograms and Open Heart Surgeries.</p>			<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A <b>total of 1,014 patients</b> accessed cardiac services from the Ministry of Health (public health system) as follows:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>568 Angiograms:</b> (321 male and 247 female)</li> <li><b>115 Angioplasty procedures:</b> (73 male and 42 female)</li> <li><b>277 Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts:</b> (186 male and 91 female)</li> <li><b>54 Electrophysiology procedures</b> (29 male and 25 female)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Additionally,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1,480 public health patients</b> accessed medical procedures at private institutions; and</li> <li><b>1,267 public health patients were approved for cardiac procedures</b> at private institutions.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>CHRONIC DISEASE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (CDAP)</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To offer patients afflicted with a chronic disease, convenient, faster and improved access to medication.</li> <li>To reduce the burden on public dispensaries and patient waiting time by providing additional private dispensing facilities across the country.</li> <li>To reduce the cost of healthcare.</li> </ol>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March, 2015:</p> <p>The programme provided medication for a <b>total of 332,000 patients</b>. Of this total, <b>43,899 were new to the programme</b>.</p> <p><b>A total of 292 Pharmacies</b> were active under the programme.</p> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015 for this Programme</b></p>	<p>Efficient and Quality Healthcare System.</p>

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>	<p><b>CHILDREN'S LIFE FUND AUTHORITY (CLFA)</b>                      The Children's Life Fund Authority (CLFA) is the body bestowed with the responsibility to operate, manage and administer the Children's Life Fund. The vision of the CLFA is to provide the most vulnerable in our society with access to life-saving medical treatments not available locally. The CLFA facilitates this provision by ensuring that all eligible applicants to the Fund are carefully considered by a team of highly Specialised Doctors and Medical Social Workers to ensure that the best care plan is determined and carefully executed. The CLFA's priority is the well-being of the children and their families.</p> <p><b>EXTERNAL PATIENT PROGRAMME</b>                      This programme is aimed at ensuring that quality and timely healthcare is delivered to all citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. It aims to meet the demands of the public health care system by providing an efficient service to patients whilst reducing the patient waiting list at public health institutions. Surgical services are provided in the areas of Cataract removal, Joint Replacements, CT/MRI Scans and Histology services with the Regional Health Authorities.                      Applicants must be registered patients of a public health facility for a minimum of three (3) months awaiting the service applied for.</p>	<p>Children                      14 years and under</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of twenty-seven children between the ages of 2 weeks to 12 years received specialised medical treatment abroad for life threatening illnesses</b> such as Rheumatic Heart Disease, Congestive Cardiac Failure, Aortic Root Dilatation, Severe Pulmonary Valve Stenosis and Chronic Renal Failure – stage 4,</li> <li>• Treatments received included: open heart surgical repairs, corrective cardiac surgeries, liver transplants and kidney transplants.</li> </ul>	
		<p>All citizens</p>		<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>2,591 patients</b> accessed the following services under the public health care system:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>121 Angiograms</b> ( 62 male and 59 female)</li> <li>• <b>1,052 Cataract removal surgeries</b> (453 male and 599 female)</li> <li>• <b>1,256 CT/MRI scans</b> (519 male and 737 female)</li> <li>• <b>162 Joint Replacement</b> (44 male and 118 female)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A <b>total of 1,754 patients</b> accessed the following medical procedures at private institutions:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>24 approved Angiograms</b></li> <li>• <b>433 approved Cataract surgeries</b></li> <li>• <b>817 approved CT/MRI scans</b></li> <li>• <b>80 approved Joint Replacement surgeries</b></li> <li>• <b>15 approved Prosthesis applications</b></li> <li>• <b>307 other procedures</b> deemed urgent and necessary</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>HIV AND AIDS TREATMENT AND CARE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The overall objective of this programme is to ensure that universal access to HIV Care and Treatment, as measured by a minimum of 80% of adults and children, who are estimated eligible to receive anti-retroviral treatment, is received.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>As at March 2015: A total of <b>6,450 beneficiaries (113 children and 6,337 adults)</b> were in receipt of Anti-Retroviral Treatment.</p> <p><b>Additionally:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised Treatment and Care Guidelines have been circulated to health sector stakeholders for comments;</li> <li>Site Audits were conducted at the Cyril Ross Nursery and Sangre Grande District Hospital</li> </ul> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in treatment guidelines by the WHO. Programme review is necessary to support implementation of new guidelines.</li> <li>Untimely and non-receipt of reports by programme sites.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015</b></p>	
<p><b>HIV COUNSELLING AND TESTING PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The overall objective of this initiative is to increase the percentage of the population that has received an HIV test and know the results.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015 approximately <b>27,400 persons (male and female) received HIV testing and counselling and know their statuses.</b></p> <p><b>NB: Data is incomplete and does not represent testing at all hospital sites – (MoH)</b></p> <p><b>Constraints:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-receipt of HIV Testing Service reports from all public hospital laboratories as well as from public health facilities in Tobago that performed the service.</li> <li>The hours of HIV testing at public health facilities are not conducive to attaining a high uptake of clients.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015</b></p>	

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b></p>	<p><b>SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The objectives of this programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct hearing screening on 100% of all Primary School Entrants in both public and private schools with an aim to identify students with possible hearing problems.</li> <li>Identify and refer students with hearing problems for further intervention and follow-up care.</li> <li>Conduct vision screening on 100% of entrants and Standard 4 students in both public and private primary schools, with the aim of identifying students with visual problems.</li> <li>Refer students identified with visual problems for eyeglasses or follow-up care.</li> </ul>	<p>Children 14 years and under</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>12,231 1<sup>st</sup> year Entrants (5-7 years) received hearing screening; of this total 262 were referred to DRETCHI for hearing testing; 106 received hearing tests; and 6 students were fitted with hearing aids.</b></li> <li><b>Additionally, 10,712 1<sup>st</sup> year entrants received vision screening; of this total 660 were referred to Health Centres to see a Medical Officer; and 214 were referred to optometrists for eye testing.</b></li> <li><b>Vision screening was also conducted on 8,912 Std. 4 students in all public and primary schools in Trinidad and Tobago; out of this total 944 were referred to Medical Officers at Public Health Centres and 71 students were approved by the Ministry of Health for eyeglasses.</b></li> </ul> <p>Students also received vouchers to purchase eyeglasses under the External Patient Programme.</p> <p><b>NB: No information was received for the period April to June 2015</b></p>	
<p><b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b></p>	<p><b>MEDICAL AID PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme aims to provide medical financial assistance to patients through the public-patient initiative.</p> <p>Its objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meet the demands of the public health care system; and</li> <li>Provide an efficient system to patients of the public health care system.</li> </ul>	<p>All citizens</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1500 patients</b> accessed monthly dialysis services;</li> <li><b>83 new patient applications</b> were approved for continuous dialysis;</li> <li><b>68 new patient applications</b> were approved for prepaid dialysis;</li> <li><b>52 patients were approved for eye surgery;</b></li> <li><b>222 patients were approved for prosthesis;</b> and</li> <li><b>141 patients received approval for other procedures</b> deemed urgent and necessary.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, the Dialysis Programme was restructured to facilitate a more transparent and time-efficient process.</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL DRUG ABUSE AND PREVENTION PROGRAMME (NADAPP)</b></p> <p>The National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme (NADAPP) is the central coordinating agency with responsibility for Drug Demand Reduction in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>NADAPP liaises with State agencies as well as the NGO and private sectors, to develop programmes geared towards reducing the use and abuse of licit and illicit drugs, through treatment and rehabilitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Primary and Secondary School Drug Prevention Initiatives</b></li> </ul> <p>This initiative seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevent and/or reduce the negative impact of alcohol, drug abuse and HIV on the lives of students and youth by utilising a wide range of media</li> <li>2. Educate and equip all primary and secondary school students with the necessary knowledge and skills to resist the temptation to use/abuse drugs.</li> <li>3. Encourage participants to take responsibility for their health.</li> </ol>	<p>General population of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>The following sub-initiatives were undertaken during the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <p><b>NB: No information on these sub-initiatives was received for the period April to June 2015.</b></p> <p><b>Approximately 2340 students participated</b> at outreach programmes hosted at <b>nine (9) secondary schools</b> during this period.</p> <p>Additionally <b>182 students (60 male and 122 female) attended the 'Facing Life Seminar 14'</b> conducted by Rebirth House in collaboration with NADAPP in the month of November 2014.</p> <p>Sixteen students competed at a Poetry Slam Competition entitled, 'No Ifs, No Butts', in commemoration of World No Tobacco Day 2014.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>
<p><b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b></p>				

MINISTRY OF HEALTH	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Treatment and Rehabilitation</b></li> </ul> <p>The objectives of this initiative include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring continuous access, by drug dependent individuals, to treatment, rehabilitation and social re-insertion services</li> <li>Minimising the adverse health, social and economic impact of drug dependency on the population.</li> <li>Ensuring minimum standards of care to the national population.</li> </ol>	<p>Adults 18 years and over</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p><b>Approximately 3,012 clients (2,996 male and 16 female) benefited</b> from residential and non-residential services provided by Rebirth House, Helping Every Addict Live (HEAL) Centre, and Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women.</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>5,564 clients (5,008 male and 556 female) benefited</b> from walk-in (street based) services of the OASIS Harm Reduction Centre;</li> <li><b>Subventions totalling approximately \$55,986.00 were paid</b> to Rehabilitation and Treatment centres during the period;</li> <li>Approximately <b>seventy-three (73) intake forms</b> were received from participating Treatment and Rehabilitation centres in relation to collecting data for the National Drug Information Systems (NDIS). Work is underway regarding generating greater interest in the initiative; and</li> <li>In January, 2015, <b>twenty-seven (27) participants from local rehabilitation and treatment centres received certification</b> from the University of the West Indies (Mona Campus) in the pilot Training and Certification Programme for Drug and Violence Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (PROCCER) examination.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Education and Information Campaign</b> The overall objective of this initiative is to sensitise and educate the national community, specifically vulnerable groups, on the dangers of the use and misuse of licit and illicit substances.</li> </ul>	National Population	Improved Access to Social Protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing support was given for the airing of the Radio Programme 'Eye on Dependency' – about 12 programmes aired on 91.1 FM, every Sunday, from 10:00 am to 12 noon with repeats airings at 10:00 p.m.</li> <li>Feedback on the programme was received from listeners both locally and overseas which indicated continued wide listenership and public interest.</li> <li><b>2,000 copies of brochures were distributed to approximately 1,063</b> members of the public.</li> <li><b>Four (4) Health Fairs</b> were also conducted during the period.</li> </ul> <p>Steps are also being taken to increase collaboration with stakeholder agencies in project implementation as well as implementation of a more structured and comprehensive public education/media campaign.</p>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Workplace Education and Institutional Strengthening</b> This initiative seeks to:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote the development of a drug-free culture in the workplace through education and technical assistance</li> <li>Facilitate, through training, the effective and efficient operations of the therapeutic and care-giving community to ensure acceptable standards of care for persons in treatment and rehabilitation programmes.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	National Population	Improved Access to Social Protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two hundred and seventy-seven (277) persons attended workplace Education and Institutional Strengthening workshops/ interventions.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The acting Coordinator of the NADAPP attended the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's (UNODC's) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) which was held in Vienna, Austria in March 2015.</li> <li>Technical staff of NADAPP attended the Sub-regional Seminar entitled "The Role of Research in Development of Effective Policy in the Field of Drug Abuse Prevention", in October, 2014.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

MINISTRY OF HEALTH	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>PREVENTION OF MOTHER TO CHILD TRANSMISSION PROGRAMME (PMTCT)</b></p> <p>Programme Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To achieve and subsequently maintain a maximum 2% Mother-to-Child Transmission rate (i.e.no more than 2 babies out of every 100 live births by HIV positive (+ve) pregnant mothers are HIV +ve by 2015);</li> <li>To ensure a minimum of 95% of all antenatal attendees in both the public and private sector are screened for HIV;</li> <li>To provide anti-retroviral drugs for prophylaxis before, during and after delivery to a minimum of 95% of all HIV +ve mothers attending ante-natal clinics; and</li> <li>To ensure that all HIV exposed infants receive their first virological screening within two months of birth.</li> </ol>	<p>Pregnant women, New attendees, HIV exposed infants – treated after birth</p>	<p>A More Informed Society with respect to Communicable Diseases and Non-Communicable Diseases and Mental Illness.</p>	<p><b>During the period October 2014 to March 2015:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Of the <b>fifty-one (51) HIV exposed infants tested, results received for thirty-seven (37) infants at the time of reporting, indicated zero (0) %, mother to child transmissions.</b> (NB. Screenings were recorded in the public sector only).</li> <li><b>6,280 pregnant women were screened.</b> Of this total <b>5,952 (approximately 95%) knew their HIV status.</b> (NB. Screenings were recorded in the public sector only).</li> <li>Out of a total of <b>sixty-one (61) HIV-infected pregnant women attending ante-natal clinics, approximately forty-seven (47) women (77%) received anti-retroviral drugs during the period; and</b></li> <li><b>Eighty-seven (87) live births to HIV +ve women</b> were recorded. Of this total <b>fifty-one (51) infants (59%) received virological tests for HIV within two (2) months of birth.</b></li> <li><b>Additionally, a draft progress report entitled ‘Trinidad and Tobago Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission (EMTCT) of HIV and Congenital Syphilis’ was prepared.</b></li> </ul> <p>Collection of data from the private sector was noted as a constraint and proposals to address this issue are currently being pursued.</p>		

## CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2015

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>THE COMMUNITY BASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME (CEPEP)</b></p> <p>The CEPEP Company Limited is the Ministry's agency involved in community enhancement and beautifying works. The major aims of this programme are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To assist in poverty reduction; and</li> <li>To empower communities through entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<p>Unemployed Adult Men and Women</p>	<p>A Sustainable Environment.</p> <p>Improved Physical Infrastructure.</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>11,069 persons</b> (6,641 female and 4,428 male) <b>were employed under the programme.</b></li> </ul> <p>Additionally, The CEPEP Company Limited embarked on the following projects during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lake Asphalt maintenance</li> <li>Highway Beautification and Maintenance projects;</li> <li>Beverage Container Collection project</li> <li>Landscaping and Maintenance on behalf of the Chaguaramas Development Authority.</li> </ul> <p>This resulted in more jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities being generated.</p>	<p>Economic Growth and Job Creation.</p> <p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities.</p>
<p><b>HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This programme is delivered by the Housing Policy Facilitation and Implementation Unit. The main objective is to improve the existing housing stock through the provision of grants to low income families and persons with disabilities (up to a maximum of \$15,000) to undertake improvement works on their homes.</p>	<p>Families and physically challenged persons</p>	<p>Homes Improved</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An average of <b>1,519 Home Improvement Grants were disbursed.</b> Of this total, <b>137 Grants were to physically challenged persons.</b></li> <li>Also during the period, the services of a Housing Inspector were retained to facilitate investigations in high risk areas that had been unserved for many years.</li> <li>Priority was also given to applications received from senior citizens as well as persons with disabilities.</li> <li>In order to reduce the length of the application process, the Unit introduced a telephone re-routing system and is currently working on the use of SMS technology and paperless information flows to update clients in the shortest possible timeframe.</li> </ul>	<p>Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing</p>

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>BUSINESS ADVISORY SERVICES</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to assist National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO) Ltd clients and non-clients with advice on each business sector by providing support to entrepreneurs in business structure, planning and growth.</p>	<p>Persons 17 years and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector.</p>	<p>Over the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 231 clients accessed Business Advisory Services from the company in over 60 communities</b> across the country including: Port of Spain, Maraval, Belmont, Diego Martin, Santa Cruz, St. James, Arouca, Arima, Curepe, Oropune Gardens, D'Abadie, Las Lomas, Trincity, Sangre Grande, Carapchaima, La Romain, Golconda, Marabella, Point Fortin and Moruga.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership.</p>
<p><b>ENTREPRENEURIAL TRAINING</b></p> <p>Training to NEDCO clients is offered by the Entrepreneurial Training Institute and Incubation Centre (ETIC). An initiative of NEDCO and the Ministry of Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development, ETIC is mandated to offer business training and consultation; seminars; secretarial and graphic design services; as well as conference and meeting facilities to small and micro entrepreneurs at a monthly cost of \$100.</p> <p>The initiative is designed to equip entrepreneurs within the Small and Micro-Enterprise industry to be successful within their chosen business segment. Training is provided in key areas such as: Entrepreneurship; Business Start-up; Recordkeeping and Cash Management; Savings and Investments; and Costing and Pricing.</p>	<p>Adults aged 25 and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector.</p>	<p>Over the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,133 persons received training</b> at the Centre, whilst <b>19 non-governmental organisations</b> benefited from the training programmes offered.</li> <li>• Additionally, training proposals geared towards enhancing clients' skills in the following areas, were received from several organisations including, Ministry of Food Production; NIHERST; Ministry of Community Development and the Environmental Management Authority:</li> <li>• Business Plan Development;</li> <li>• Steps to Starting Your Business;</li> <li>• Financial Management in Business; and</li> <li>• Financial Management for Community Based Organisations.</li> <li>• NEDCO continues to pursue relationships with organisations that wish to provide entrepreneurial training for their stakeholders</li> </ul>	<p>Economic growth, Job Creation, Competitiveness and Innovation.</p>
<p><b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>				

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>FUNDING AND TRAINING</b></p> <p>The NEDCO provides funding and training to start or enhance small and micro-enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago. NEDCO funding is specifically designed to assist those who have difficulty accessing funding from banks or other commercial lending agencies.</p>	<p>Existing and aspiring entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector.</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreaches were conducted by NEDCO in over thirty (30) communities in North/West, South/Central and East Trinidad to increase the awareness of NEDCO's and ETIC's services and encourage entrepreneurship amongst the citizenry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries totalled 3,581 persons.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organisations inclusive of the Fire Services Credit Union, National Gas Company, Civilian Conservations Corps, Environmental Management Authority; NGO's such as Kingdom Life Ministries as well as students of SERVOL, MUST, HYPE and UWI benefited from outreaches held.</li> </ul>	<p>Economic growth, Job Creation, Competitiveness and Innovation.</p> <p>A strong SME sector.</p>
<p><b>NATIONAL HIV/AIDS WORKPLACE ADVOCACY AND SUSTAINABILITY CENTRE (HASC)</b></p> <p>The overarching objective of the HASC is to eliminate discrimination in the workplace against persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>It seeks to implement the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitising workplaces in the public, private and informal sectors and the general public about the National Workplace Policy, and</li> <li>Advocating for and assisting with the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of workplace policies and programmes on HIV/AIDS.</li> </ul>	<p>General public</p>	<p>Sensitisation programmes on HIV/AIDS.</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of forty-five (45) organisations were sensitised:</b> (20 Public Sector, 8 Private Sector, 1 Civil Society Organisation as well as 16 Trade Unions)</li> <li><b>Nineteen (19) organisations:</b> (8 Public, 10 Private Sector and 1 Civil Society) are currently developing Workplace Policies and Programmes (WPPs).</li> <li><b>Thirty (30) organisations:</b> (11 Public Sector, 13 Private Sector, 4 Civil Society Organisations and 2 Unions) benefited from HASC's technical assistance (workshops and individual assistance).</li> <li><b>Two (2) private sector organisations signed Memoranda of Understanding/Commitments</b> to develop WPPs with HASC's assistance.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally the Centre commenced a consultancy for the review and revision of the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS which would provide information that would be used to support the drive for legislative support for the Policy.</p>	<p>The Elimination of Stigma and Discrimination against Persons Living with or Affected by HIV/AIDS.</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (NES)</b></p> <p>The NES allows individual job seekers to search for careers online. It is aimed at changing the way companies recruit applicants by searching for qualified job seekers from a state of the art database.</p> <p>It consists of a network of eight (8) employment centres, strategically located at Port of Spain, Chaguanas, Tunapuna, Sangre Grande, San Fernando, La Brea, Siparia and Tobago. The Overseas Placement Section - the recruiting and processing office for the local leg of the Commonwealth Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Programme – also forms part of the Service.</p> <p>The NES' One Stop Career Resource Centres (OSCRC) facilitate the traditional job referral activities and provide a walk-in service through which job seekers can directly access vacancies through bulletin boards and online postings. Manpower Officers also offer personalised assistance and training to job seekers in resume writing and conducting job searches.</p>	<p>Persons seeking employment</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <p>The following achievements were recorded by the following NES programmes:</p>	
<p><b>Commonwealth/Caribbean Seasonal Agricultural Workers' Programme</b></p> <p>This initiative was established under a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Canada and Commonwealth Caribbean countries to supply agricultural workers to Canadian farmers. Since 1968, Trinidad and Tobago has provided workers for the farmers of the provinces of Ontario and Alberta.</p> <p>Persons are employed on contract for periods ranging from 6 weeks to 8 months.</p>	<p>Men and Women between the ages of 21 – 45 years</p>	<p>Job placement of qualified nationals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Five hundred and fifty eight (558) workers</b> (517 male and 41 female) were employed under this programme.</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>O'Level/Non-Graduate Programme</b> This programme addresses staffing issues at various Ministries arising out of the introduction of departmental changes in procedures or provision of services. Staff are sourced from secondary school graduates or persons trained in particular areas of skill. Candidates are employed either in the O'Level graduate programme (1 or more CXC pass[es]) or the Non-graduate programme (No CXC passes) for a period not exceeding three (3) months.</li> </ul>	Young persons aged 17 years and over.	Securing of 3 month employment contract for candidates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment was successfully obtained for a <b>total of 99 persons</b> (33 male and 66 female) under the programme.</li> <li>Designated vacancies are filled on a rotational basis.</li> </ul>	Unemployment relief
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>School Crossing Guard Programme</b> The programme addresses community road safety concerns for children in East Dry River and environs attending schools situated near major roads. Candidates who live within the East Dry River community and its environs are employed on a rotational basis for one year. Training is conducted by the Traffic Management Branch of the Ministry of Works and Infrastructure.</li> </ul>	Unemployed females aged 17 years and over	Employment of School Crossing Guards and Supervisors	For the period October 2014 to June 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>12 persons (10-School Crossing Guards and 2 Supervisors) were employed</b> rotationally. Rotations are normally for one year.</li> <li>No accidents or incidents were reported during the period.</li> </ul>	Unemployment relief
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Short Term Employment Programme</b> The programme supplies staff to Ministries in Professional, Administrative\ Managerial, Clerical, Secretarial and Manipulative classes for periods of three (3) to six (6) months.</li> </ul>	Young persons aged 17 and over	Placement of young persons in identified short-term contracts	For the period October 2014 to June 2015: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 34 persons</b> (17 male and 17 female) <b>were employed on short-term contracts</b> at various Ministries.</li> </ul>	Unemployment relief

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL INTEGRATED BUSINESS INCUBATOR SYSTEM (IBIS)</b></p> <p>IBIS is a programme developed with the goal of assisting budding entrepreneurs to develop and nurture innovative business ideas into successful small and microenterprises by providing the necessary training and access to a range of services to support a successful venture. It provides entrepreneurial development training and support to Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) owners who aim to function in sectors with the potential for high growth and profitability. Specifically, IBIS assists MSEs by providing assistance in the areas of mentoring, infrastructural support, information technology, operational support, financing, as well as networking opportunities for access to local and foreign markets.</p> <p>The Business Incubation Process is comprised of three main stages: Pre-incubation (Phases 1-4); Incubation (Phase 5) and Post Incubation (Phase 6)</p> <p>Financing is also provided upon successful completion of the Programme's final training component.</p>	<p>Existing and aspiring entrepreneurs</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>281 persons benefited</b> from the Programme's services.</li> <li>• A New Recruitment Cycle was initiated and <b>a total of 57 new applicants</b> were received <b>with 51 of these being accepted</b> into the Pre-Incubation Stage (Phases 1-4) and 2 applicants fast tracked to the Incubation Stage (Phase 5) of the Programme. Overall, five <b>(5) Business Incubators were implemented with recruits coming from eleven (11) communities</b> and a total of <b>ninety (90) clients</b> recruited.</li> <li>• <b>13 Mentors provided support</b> to clients during the period with a total of 2,070 mentorship hours being delivered.</li> <li>• <b>Total financing</b> to clients during the period <b>amounted to \$1,422,970.</b></li> </ul> <p>Additionally during the period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An Administrative Hub was implemented at the San Juan Incubator Facility</li> <li>• Development of an IBIS website was initiated with the launch date scheduled for Fiscal 2016.</li> <li>• A new Manager was recruited for the Penal Incubator in April, 2015.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership</p>	

	MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>FAIRSHARE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The FairShare Programme (FSP) was created to provide Government procurement opportunities to qualifying Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and cooperatives. It aims to assist MSEs through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The creation of an online database of MSEs.</li> <li>2. Publishing an updated listing of procurement opportunities of up to \$1 million from Government Ministries, statutory boards, state agencies and regional corporations.</li> <li>3. Offering specialised training programmes to all certified FairShare businesses.</li> <li>4. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Programme to ensure its effectiveness.</li> </ol>	<p>Owners of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) aged 18 and over</p>	<p>Enhanced Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 384 clients</b> (owners of SMEs) are currently registered under the Programmes</li> <li>• <b>54 Government Ministries and State Agencies</b> were registered in the Fairshare web portal.</li> <li>• <b>118 certified FairShare clients</b> participated in the training component of the Programme.</li> <li>• Information on the FairShare Programme was disseminated at various expos and public outreaches across the country, inclusive of an Expo hosted by the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (TATT) in May 2015 and a Career Fair hosted by the Chaguaramas Development Authority in April 2015, in efforts to increase sensitisation and utilisation of the programme.</li> </ul>	<p>Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Partnership</p>	

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The overall objectives of the Programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote sustainable development through the improvement of community infrastructure; and</li> <li>Reduce poverty</li> </ul>	<p>Families and Communities</p>	<p>Access to Affordable Housing.</p> <p>Self-Reliant and Sustainable Communities</p> <p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>39 infrastructural projects</b> were completed in communities across the country, benefitting approximately <b>67,977 persons</b>.</li> <li>A total of <b>1,061 projects geared towards improving the living conditions of low-income families were completed</b> benefitting approximately <b>6,284 persons</b> across the county.</li> <li>Additionally, application and assessment forms were designed to assist Project Officers and constituency representatives in their review and assessment of applications.</li> <li>In order to minimise non-qualifying requests for assistance, the National Commission for Self Help hosted a training seminar for Constituency representatives to inform on: the criteria to access grants; the documents needed when applying for a loan and loan application assessment.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</b></p> <p><b>Access to Adequate and Affordable Housing</b></p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b></p> <p><b>CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME (CSP)</b>                      This programme involves three (3) components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community-based programming that will address risk factors for crime and violence in selected partner communities.</li> <li>Provision of support to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service including: psycho-social support for victims and officers and training in Information Technology.</li> <li>Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security (MNS) including data analysis, surveys and media campaigns to influence national attitudes and behaviours</li> </ul> <p>Its overall objectives are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce the levels of homicides, robberies and woundings in partner communities.</li> <li>Increase the perception of safety in partner communities.</li> <li>Reduce the incidence of crimes related to (i) firearms, (ii) child maltreatment, (iii) domestic violence and (iv) youth violence in partner communities.</li> <li>Increase the collective efficacy of partner communities to prevent and treat with violence.</li> </ol>	<p>Communities deemed to be High Risk</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015: Approximately <b>3,100 persons</b> including children, youth and older persons in <b>32 partner communities benefited from community based-programming</b> during the period. Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>21 NGOs/CBOs</b> benefited from institutional strengthening;</li> <li><b>215 members of the TTPS</b> completed training in peer counselling and psychosocial support;</li> <li><b>784 residents</b> benefited from Community Based Social Interventions (CBSIs) geared to reduce risk factors for crime and violence;</li> <li><b>24 Crime and violence prevention initiatives were implemented</b> in collaboration with Gov't or partnering CBOs;</li> <li><b>143 persons</b> received Community Violence Prevention Training; and</li> <li>The Programme expanded into East Port of Spain and the Cure Violence Initiative was introduced.</li> </ul> <p>The Programme also recorded the following reduction in crime rates, per 100,000 in partner communities, gauged against a 2008 baseline:</p> <p><b>Murder:</b> reduced from 98 to 53.2; <b>Wounding/shooting:</b> reduced from 120 to 85.8; and <b>Domestic violence:</b> from 57.4 to 44.5.</p> <p><b>NB: Figures were based on 20 assessments conducted as at the time of reporting.</b></p>	<p>Reduction in Crime Against Property and Person</p>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS (CCC)</b> The CCC which operates through the Ministry of National Security offers introductory training, life skills development and on-the-job training to at-risk youth. The programme aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raise the self-esteem of young persons deemed to be at-risk;</li> <li>2. Initiate interventions that would assist in fostering socially desirable behaviours among youth;</li> <li>3. Train and develop unemployed/unemployable persons in the target group to prepare them for employment;</li> <li>4. Foster a sense of national pride in participants;</li> <li>5. Provide temporary employment for unemployed young persons.</li> </ol>	<p>Young persons between the ages of 18-25 years</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Approximately 2,400 young persons</b> (1,189 males and 1,191 females) between the ages of 15 to 24 received training under the programme.</li> <li>• Approximately <b>two hundred (200) past trainees (52 male and 148 female)</b> were employed as Assistant Team Commanders, Junior Team Commanders and Team Supervisors under the programme.</li> <li>• <b>Approximately 345 under-privileged children</b> benefited from a Christmas party whilst 28 children received assistance via a back-to-school drive hosted by the Corps.</li> <li>• <b>Sixteen (16) older persons</b> received weekly meals (Monday to Friday).</li> <li>• <b>Twenty-three (23) persons</b> (particularly socially displaced and victims of domestic violence) received assistance with house repair, food items, furniture and clothing.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Painting, repairs and general maintenance were provided for several communities</li> <li>• Assistance was provided to NGOs through the provision of transport, supervision for hikes and provision of meals for children; and</li> <li>• Supervision was also provided to young persons completing Community Service.</li> </ul>		

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MILITARY- LED ACADEMIC TRAINING (MILAT) PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Ministry of National Security commenced the MILAT Programme in April, 2007.</p> <p>The objectives of the programme are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the loss of potentially productive human capital from the national skills base;</li> <li>• Transform the attitudes and behaviours of at-risk youth between the ages of 15-24, in a routine, disciplined and academic environment.</li> </ul> <p>The programme targets at risk-youth who, among other things may: be socially excluded, have an absence of effective parental/guardian influence, display an interest in receiving training and obtaining marketable skills and relevant job experience.</p>	<p>Young persons at-risk between the ages of 15 - 24 years</p>	<p>Recipients of community-based training and education</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A total of <b>one hundred and seventy-four (174) persons (male) were enrolled</b> in the programme;</li> <li>• A total of <b>thirty-one (31) Graduate trainees (23 male and 8 female) were employed as Assistant Team Commanders</b> and Junior Team Commanders on the Programme;</li> <li>• All cadets enrolled were able to sit CSEC examinations. The target for full certification was set at 70% (<i>Results were not available at the time of reporting</i>)</li> <li>• Good behaviour by the cadets towards teachers and instructors was recorded at 90%; whilst 91% of cadets displayed high levels of discipline, deportment and conduct.</li> <li>• The policy governing enlistment into the Academy was refined.</li> </ul>		

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY	<p><b>NATIONAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAMME (NMP)</b></p> <p>This is a volunteer programme which provides structured support and guidance to young persons between the ages of 9 and 25. It is a sustained one-year relationship between a trained adult and a youth, where the adult offers support, guidance and assistance, as the youth goes through difficult periods or faces new challenges.</p> <p>The programme provides quality, site-based, one-on-one, same gender mentorship, to young people at the community level, through trained non-parental adults. It seeks to promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth empowerment,</li> <li>• Informed youth decision making,</li> <li>• Enhanced social, educational and occupational functioning,</li> <li>• Positive mental health and</li> <li>• Good citizenship.</li> </ul>	<p>At risk youth between the ages of 9-25.</p> <p>Families and communities</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p> <p>A System for Career Support and Guidance</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>26 mentors and mentees were matched</b> - representing a 43% achievement rate.</li> <li>• <b>34 new mentors were trained.</b></li> <li>• <b>13 mentees</b> will be included in the graduation ceremony carded for 2015.</li> <li>• <b>5 community volunteerism projects</b> were engaged in by <b>mentors and mentees.</b></li> <li>• Parents and mentees also participated in parent support and focus group sessions.</li> </ul> <p>Other Achievements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Endorse Meetings</b> - The first set of endorsees comprised 3 prominent nationals – Catherine Kumar, CEO, Trinidad Chamber of Commerce; Maximus Prime, Entertainer; and Senator Dr. Victor Wheeler. This project successfully enhanced the profile of the programme and has resulted in increased requests for partnership from organisations.</li> <li>• The NMP Facebook page which provides opportunity for the public to engage with the programme was launched.</li> <li>• Several advocacy promotions were conducted across the country. As a result, <b>70 mentor applications</b> were received.</li> <li>• Outreach activities to primary schools and communities continued. As a result, <b>50 primary school students</b> were exposed to initiatives to encourage positive life choices.</li> <li>• <b>6 Mentee Development Programmes</b> were held during the period. 2 were held in Tobago and 4 in Trinidad. Mentee attendances averaged 40% for these activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Reduction in Crime Against Property and Person</p> <p>Improved Alignment of Students to their Prospective Best-Fit Jobs and Promotion of Career Establishment</p>

MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>POLICE YOUTH CLUBS</b></p> <p>The Police Youth Club (PYC), is an initiative of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The initiative is designed to positively engage youths between the age 5 – 25 years in activities that guide them away from crime and criminal activities, towards a positive and productive lifestyle that is beneficial to themselves, their families, the communities and ultimately the country.</p> <p>Objectives of the PYC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To promote a feeling of nationalism amongst the youth of the nation;</li> <li>To prepare youths for a positive role in the nation's development;</li> <li>To provide an effective machinery through which the youths would be appreciative of the value of good discipline, self-respect, and respect for others; and</li> <li>To prepare youths for the responsibilities of adulthood.</li> </ul>	<p>Youth between the ages of 5-25 years</p>	<p>Social Programmes to Prevent Crime</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to March 2015, three (3) clubs were formed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October - Lambeau PYC</li> <li>November - Gonzales PYC</li> <li>January - Brasso Seco PYC</li> </ul> <p>Approximately <b>9,500 youth benefited</b> from various holistic programmes and activities conducted in the various Clubs throughout the country.</p> <p>Additionally, Parental Workshops were held within the various Police Youth Clubs that addressed some key areas which included: domestic violence, parenting, the law and you, sexual offences, financial management, etiquette, conflict resolution and mediation.</p> <p>During the reporting period three PYCs held Christmas Camps, whilst a total of 21 Easter Camps were held by various Clubs across the country.</p>	<p><b>NB: Information for the period April to June was not received.</b></p>	

OUTCOME	ACHIEVEMENTS	PROJECT OUTPUT	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	INITIATIVE
<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>As at July 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An inter-ministerial committee continues to work on finalising the Legislative Policy Document drafted by the DAU (in collaboration with the Ministry of the Attorney General) to inform upcoming legislation for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>The Accessibility Codes have been published by the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards.</li> <li>The National Empowerment and Enrichment Centre was officially launched in July, 2015. The facility is expected to be utilised by various NGOs including: Persons Associated with Visual Impairment (PAVI) which is expected to conduct a 12-week 'Orientation to Blindness' training programme for its trainers; and the Trinidad and Tobago Blind and Visually Impaired Cricket Association which is scheduled to deliver a 10-week Computer and Internet Literacy training course for its membership.</li> </ul>	<p>Increased Public Awareness/ Sensitisation toward change in attitude with respect to the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>	<p><b>DISABILITY AFFAIRS UNIT</b> The Disability Affairs Unit (DAU) was established in 1999 and serves as a resource and referral centre for information pertaining to disability matters. In addition to coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities, the Unit also coordinates, develops and implements comprehensive programmes to assist citizens of Trinidad and Tobago with disabilities.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The disability registry is being operationalised using a three-phased process. Phase one involves the extraction of data on persons with disabilities from the files of the Social Welfare Department. This exercise which commenced in July 2015 will be followed by an external data collection exercise on persons with disabilities.</li> <li>To date out of a total number of 12,977 registered clients, from 4 districts (Barataria, Tunapuna, Chaguana and Port of Spain) <b>11,764 data forms (approximately 91%) have been completed and collected.</b></li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>National Registry for Persons With Disabilities</b> The establishment of a national register on persons with disabilities is to ensure that socio-economic planning and programming for the national community of persons with disabilities is evidenced -based which would enable greater precision in the targeting of programmes, improved allocation of resources, and an elevated standard of living for citizens with disabilities. It will ensure that resources of the Ministry of the People and Social Development are allocated for programmes for persons with disabilities more precisely than arbitrarily.</li> </ul>

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>Ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD)</b></p> <p>The UNCPRD offers sufficient standards of protection for the civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights of persons with disabilities on the basis of inclusion, equality and non-discrimination. It makes clear that persons with disabilities are entitled to live independently in their communities, to make their own choices and to play an active role in society.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The UNCPRD was ratified by Trinidad and Tobago on June 22nd, 2015.</li> <li>A Cabinet-appointed inter-ministerial committee was established to oversee domestic operationalisation. Instruments of appointment were presented to committee members on July 21st, 2015 and an inaugural meeting was conducted on August 21, 2015.</li> <li>A plan of action for implementation and a reporting framework is being prepared by the Disability Affairs Unit and is expected to be finalised by September, 2015.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Legislative Policy Framework for Persons with Disabilities</b></p> <p>This Legislative Policy aims to inform subsequent legislation for persons with disabilities.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Legislative Policy on Persons with Disabilities was finalised by the MPSD and forwarded to the Ministry of the Attorney General in July, 2015 to commence the drafting process.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Review and Revision of the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities</b></p> <p>This project seeks to update the existing policy framework that guides the inclusion of persons with disabilities in accordance with international best practice, evolving disability-related tenets and growth of the domestic community of persons with disabilities.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A project proposal to review and revise the National Policy on Persons with Disabilities was developed by the Disability Affairs Unit. The proposal was amended in September, 2015 following discussions with the International Labour Organisation. The actual review and revision exercise is expected to commence in fiscal 2015/2016.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>DIVISION OF AGEING:</b></p> <p>The Division of Ageing is the umbrella agency with overall responsibility for the coordination of initiatives on ageing in Trinidad and Tobago.</p>	Senior Citizens	Increased Public Awareness/ Sensitisation toward change in attitude with respect to the vulnerable.	The following initiatives were undertaken by the Division during the period October 2014 to June 2015:	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Older Persons Information Centre (OPIC)</b>                      The OPIC serves as a referral mechanism for older persons to access the range of goods and services that are available to older persons.                 </li> <li> <b>ICT for Seniors</b>                      This is a collaborative effort between the MPSD, the Ministry of Science and Technology and other agencies. It is geared toward sensitising and educating persons 55 years and over about the benefits and advantages of utilising information and communication technology (ICT) in their daily lives. Through the programme, seniors will learn the necessary ICT skills which will allow them to actively participate in the information age.                 </li> </ul>	<p>Senior Citizens</p>		<p>A total of <b>210 cases were addressed and referred</b> to relevant Ministries/agencies by the staff of the Division.</p> <p>The third session of the "ICT for Seniors" Programme, which was hosted in conjunction with the Ministry of Science and Technology, was held in Valencia in December 2014.</p> <p>The Programme, which was launched in May 2014 held its second session in Chaguanas in July 2014. All sessions to date have been over-subscribed by patrons aged 60 years and over. Follow-up sessions are proposed for San Fernando and Tobago.</p> <p>During the period, <b>approximately 800 Seniors benefited</b> from the programme.</p>	

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Community Care Programme</b> This programme aims to provide residential care in the community and support for persons 60 years and over. The Programme which was formerly administered by the Ministry of Health was placed under the ambit of the MPSD in 2010.</li> </ul>	Senior Citizens		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For the period October 2014 to June 2015</li> <li>25 clients were successfully placed in respective Homes for the Aged;</li> <li>Meetings were held between the MPSD and the NWRHA to examine the Community Care programme in order to:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) ascertain the roles of the two Ministries; (ii) establish bed space capacity in Homes for decanted clients 60 years and over; (iii) determine the role and function of the Social Displacement Unit of the MPSD; (iv) improve the efficiency of the existing payment system for Community Care clients and (v) develop a more efficient way of operating the Programme.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Additionally, the <b>Homes Inspectorate of the Division conducted field visits in January and February 2015 at (24) Homes for the Aged</b>, to assess the standards of care and bed space capacity for those Community Care clients, who are to be de-institutionalised by the Ministry of Health from public hospitals. An Assessment Report is pending.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>20 sensitisation workshops/ sessions and seminars</b>, facilitated by the Director, Business Operations Coordinator and Inspector II of the Division, were conducted.</li> <li><b>NB: Information on this programme received up till March 2015</b></li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Education Campaign on Ageing</b> This is an ongoing campaign which commenced in 2004. Invitations are received by the Division from private and public agencies requesting sensitisation/information on various aspects of ageing.</li> </ul>	Senior Citizens				

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Senior Activity Centres</b></li> </ul> <p>The Senior Activity Centres Programme is one of the components of the Continuum of Health and Social Support Services for Older Persons, which facilitates the establishment of multi-service facilities. These provide educational and recreational activities for seniors.</p> <p>The Activity Centres seek to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance the quality of life of older persons.</li> <li>2. Reduce the incidence of loneliness among older persons.</li> </ol>	Senior Citizens		<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are <b>eleven (11)</b> established Senior Activity Centres in Trinidad with a total of <b>2,000</b> beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Three (3) Adult Day Centres, which will operate as Senior Centres for the more infirmed, are proposed for establishment in Fiscal 2015 as a component of the Continuum of Health &amp; Social Support Services for Older Persons.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>HIV/AIDS AWARENESS UNIT</b></p> <p>The HIV Coordinating Unit of the Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) is responsible for integrating the national HIV/AIDS response into the Ministry of the People and Social Development's process, including poverty reduction strategies, budgeting instruments and sectoral programmes/ initiatives and projects.</p>	Members of staff of the MPSD and members of the Public		<p>For the period <b>October 2014 to August 2015</b> the Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted an HIV Sensitisation Radio Campaign (from November 3 to December 1, 2014) in commemoration of World AIDS Day. The Campaign was aired on six (6) radio stations to raise awareness and foster advocacy in the fight against HIV. Facilitators were sourced from several Ministries including the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Tourism as well as Faith Based and Non-Governmental Organisations such as Rescue Mission and ComTalk International. Topics discussed included: HIV Testing, Mainstreaming HIV Initiatives, Treatment and Restoration and Prevention and Support.</li> <li>• Held a Breakfast Media Symposium for media personnel. <b>Approximately forty (40) media practitioners were in attendance.</b></li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Staff Sensitisation Sessions</b> This initiative involves the coordination and execution of programs/workshops/initiatives for the delivery of HIV/AIDS education services for staff of the MPSD</li> </ul>			<p>Additionally, the following initiatives were undertaken:  <b>Approximately 275 members</b> of staff attended HIV sensitisation programmes executed by the Unit. Furthermore, the Unit designed and disseminated approximately 20,000 Information Education Communication (IEC) and Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) brochures to members of staff.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>VCT (Voluntary Counselling &amp; Testing)</b> Under this initiative, Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) as well as Pap smear and Prostate testing is conducted in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago for staff of the Ministry.</li> </ul>			<p>This initiative was facilitated by the Family Planning Association (FPA). <b>Approximately 40 members of staff had an HIV test done.</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Sensitisation Sessions</b> This involves the coordination and execution of programs/workshops/initiatives for the delivery of HIV/AIDS education services for clients of the MPSD.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Approximately 4,000 members of the public</b> received materials/information and referrals during sensitisations and outreaches held in commemoration of <b>World AIDS Day and International Women's Day.</b></li> <li><b>For Carnival 2015</b>, approximately <b>5,000 persons visited the Unit's Information Booth</b> at the National Carnival Commission's Carnival Village during the period January 30 to February 14, 2015. An estimated <b>5,500 male condoms, 1,000 female condoms and 7,000 IEC brochures were distributed.</b></li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
				<p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Unit, in collaboration with Vision on Mission conducted several sensitisation programmes at the nation's prisons. A total of <b>325 prisoners</b> benefited as follows: Golden Grove (<b>65 persons</b>), Royal Jail (<b>50 persons</b>), Maximum Security Prison (<b>40 persons</b>), Eastern Correctional Rehabilitation Centre (<b>140 persons</b>) and Women's Prison (<b>30 persons</b>);</li> <li>HIV Sensitisations were conducted in three (3) Senior Activity Centres: [La Horquetta (<b>30 persons</b>), Point-a-Pierre (<b>25 persons</b>) and Princes Town (<b>40 persons</b>)].</li> <li>The following NGO/organisations also benefited from sensitisation: We Care Deaf Support (<b>28 persons</b>), Goodwill Industries of Trinidad and Tobago (<b>50 persons</b>), National Centre for Persons with Disabilities (<b>50 persons</b>), Persons with Visual Impairment- PAVI (<b>25 persons</b>), Down Syndrome Family Network (55 persons);</li> <li>HIV Sensitisation programmes were conducted for Social Welfare Clients at the following offices: Sangre Grande (<b>25 persons</b>), San Fernando (<b>50 persons</b>), Aranguez (<b>50 persons</b>), Rio Claro (<b>10 persons</b>), Port of Spain (<b>75 persons</b>), Chaguana (<b>30 persons</b>) and Tunapuna (<b>35 persons</b>).</li> </ul>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>main - PEOPLE'S ISSUES RESOLUTION COORDINATING UNIT</b></p> <p>The m-PIRCU seeks to facilitate a bottom-up and participatory approach to governance, where the national development agenda is informed by citizens' needs. The unit ensures that needs of citizens are better analysed and addressed. This is done through inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of a high level of quality customer service;</li> <li>• Liaising with the relevant Ministries, Government agencies and other stakeholders to ensure the resolution of complaints</li> <li>• Intelligence gathering in communities as a means of being proactive in anticipating problems and responding to the needs of citizens.</li> <li>• The development of an Electronic Based Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Resolution of People Issues</li> </ul>	<p>National community</p>	<p>Improved Physical Infrastructure</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to August 2015: The Unit participated in a total of <b>seven (7) Outreaches</b> (Direct Impact and Direct Delivery) which were held in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tabaquite</li> <li>• Rio Claro/Mayaro</li> <li>• Carapichaima</li> <li>• Sangre Grande</li> <li>• St Helena</li> <li>• Roxborough</li> <li>• El Dorado</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, out of a total of <b>649 client cases</b> undertaken by the Unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>213 cases were resolved</b> as follows (74 cases -clients received service); (139 cases resolved as a result of client non qualification);</li> <li>• <b>372 cases are pending</b> – (client documents were submitted to the relevant office for approval); and</li> <li>• <b>64 cases were closed</b> as the clients were no longer interested in the service or were unable to be contacted over a three-month period.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME</b>                      The National Social Development Programme (NSDP) is a social intervention strategy that was established to provide assistance to underserved/deprived citizens and communities of Trinidad and Tobago for the overall improvement in their quality of life. The NSDP was placed under the portfolio of the Ministry of the People and Social Development in July 2011.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>House Wiring Assistance</b>                              This initiative provides electrification for households throughout Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li><b>Minor House Repair Assistance</b>                              This initiative provides persons with materials and/or labour for roof repairs and other minor structural repairs to their homes.</li> <li><b>Sanitary Plumbing Assistance</b>                              This initiative provides assistance towards the purchase of materials based on an assessment of individual circumstances.</li> </ul>	<p>Vulnerable persons and communities</p>	<p>Improved community and household infrastructure</p>	<p>The following was achieved during the period October 2014 - August 2015:</p> <p><b>2,298 households benefited</b> from house wiring assistance projects as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2,265 projects</b> - materials and labour (2,153 in Trinidad and 112 in Tobago)</li> <li><b>33 projects</b> - materials only (31 in Trinidad and 2 in Tobago)</li> </ul> <p>Materials were provided for the completion of <b>2,708 Minor House Repair projects</b> (2,541 in Trinidad and 167 in Tobago).</p> <p><b>1,204 sanitary plumbing projects were completed</b> (1,103 in Trinidad and 101 in Tobago) under this component of the Programme.</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Improved Water Supplies</b> This initiative gives special consideration to areas where there are low income families and provides for the installation of booster pumps; laying of pipes (1 km or less), installation of communal water tanks and the supply of truck borne water to areas adversely affected during the dry season.</li> </ul>	Vulnerable persons and communities		<b>140 community water improvement projects were completed</b> under this component of the Programme.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Electrification and Lighting of Community Facilities</b> This initiative is aimed at providing a safe, reliable and economical supply of electricity. Facilities provided include: electrification and lighting of residential and community facilities; electrification and illumination of road ways and desolate areas.</li> </ul>	Communities		<b>372 electrification and lighting projects were completed</b> during the period.	

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 6: REVIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES FOR 2015

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL POVERTY REDUCTION AND ERADICATION PROGRAMME-COORDINATING UNIT (NPREP-CU)</b></p> <p>The National Poverty Reduction and Eradication Programmes Coordinating Unit (NPREP-CU) was created in 2012 to facilitate the delivery of key poverty eradication projects that would address poverty, vulnerability and sustainability at the individual and community levels. The former Poverty Reduction Programme was divided into a delivery and a policy arm. NPREP-CU provides oversight for the following initiatives: the Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL), the Regional Micro Project Fund (RMPF), the Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) formerly the Micro Enterprise Grant (MEG), and the Multi-purpose Community Based Telecentres.</p>	<p>Unemployed persons and community based organisations</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>The following sub-initiatives were undertaken under this programme for the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <p><b>NB: Programme information was not received for the period April to June 2015. Additionally, no monies were allocated to the RMPF for the fiscal period.</b></p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p> <p>An efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Micro Enterprise Loan Facility (MEL)</b></li> </ul> <p>This facility is a community empowerment and poverty reduction initiative which equips CBOs with funding to provide micro-credit to vulnerable persons in communities who are interested in starting up or expanding a micro-enterprise.</p>	<p>Community Micro-Enterprise Owners</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Trained Entrepreneurs</p>	<p><b>Seven (7) loans amounting to \$57,000 were disbursed to</b> Community Based Organisations.</p>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED) {formerly the Micro Enterprise and Training Grant (MEG)}</b></li> </ul> <p>This Grant provides grants in the form of equipment, training or a combination of the two to poor and vulnerable persons (18 years and over) who are interested in expanding or initiating a micro-enterprise.</p>	<p>Poor and vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>New Micro Enterprises established within Communities</p> <p>Recipients of Community based training and Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A total of 208 grants were disbursed</b> at a cost of <b>\$1,656,957.39</b></li> <li><b>120</b> clients in the region of Tobago were trained in the areas of Costing, Pricing, Marketing and Customer Service Excellence and were also mentored in Entrepreneurship.</li> <li>The Dozen 4 Dozen programme (an initiative of the SEED programme) was launched. It is geared towards assisting the development of rural communities through agricultural production and farming. To date, <b>the programme has been initiated in two (2) communities – Carlsen Field and Paramin.</b></li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Multi-purpose Community Based Telecentre Project</b></li> </ul> <p>Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentres were developed to enhance individual and community development through the use of Information Technology. These centres provide citizens with access to the internet, affordable use of computers and access to computer and internet literacy training.</p>	<p>Communities</p>	<p>Recipients of Community based training and Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>599 persons</b> received <b>Computer literacy training;</b></li> <li><b>7,549 persons</b> accessed the <b>free business services;</b></li> <li><b>713 persons utilised Microsoft application services</b> (Word, Excel, etc.);</li> <li><b>2,823 persons accessed free Internet services</b> at the Telecentres located nationwide;</li> <li>A total of <b>300 persons received certificates and awards</b> for completing computer literacy training at Telecentres across the country;</li> <li>Additional Telecentres are to be established in the areas of South Oropouche, San Fernando, Chaguanas and Siparia.</li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>	

OUTCOME	ACHIEVEMENTS	PROJECT OUTPUT	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	INITIATIVE
An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable	For the period October 2014 to September 2015, the NGO Unit recorded the following:	Improved Access to Social Protection	General population of Trinidad and Tobago	<p><b>NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION (NGO) UNIT</b></p> <p>The NGO Unit was established in May 2013 in the Ministry of the People and Social Development to manage the MPSD's relationship with NGOs that partner with the Ministry in the delivery of social services in communities.</p> <p>The objectives of the Unit are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote value for money in the delivery of social services;</li> <li>• Partner with the NGO sector towards a decentralised approach for the delivery of social services to vulnerable groups in society;</li> <li>• Foster a collaborative approach to capacity building for the effective delivery of social services in communities;</li> <li>• Promote good governance in the achievement of National Performance Framework Output as it relates to the MPSD.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>A total of 28 Non-Governmental Organisations received subventions which amounted to \$29,521,408.22.</b></p> <p>Organisations deliver services in the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Persons with Disabilities</li> <li>• Social Displacement</li> <li>• Family Life and Counselling</li> <li>• Hostels/Halfway Houses</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>		Non-Governmental Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Subventions to NGOs</b></li> </ul> <p>Under this initiative, financial assistance is given to NGOs for recurrent expenditure payable over a specified period.</p>

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>Contributions and Donations to Organisations</b></p> <p>This initiative provides one –off financial assistance (Contributions and Donations) from the Ministry to qualifying Community-Based, Faith Based or Non-Governmental organisations for a specific project or activity.</p>	<p>Non-Governmental, or Faith-Based, or Community-Based Organisations</p>		<p>A total of <b>90 non-profit institutions were awarded funding</b> (one-off grants and financial assistance) <b>that totalled \$449,200.00.</b></p>	
<p><b>SOCIAL DISPLACEMENT INITIATIVES:</b></p> <p>The Social Displacement Unit of the MPSD plans and coordinates activities pertinent to the empowerment and rehabilitation of socially displaced persons. The Unit currently provides direct social work services to the client population and ensures that the services and programmes provided by treatment and care centres are appropriate to the needs of the socially displaced.</p>	<p>Socially displaced persons</p>	<p>Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p> <p>Improved Physical Infrastructure</p>	<p>The following was achieved for the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p>	<p>Self-Reliant and Sustainable Communities</p> <p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable</p>

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Elderly Relocation Programme</b> Under this initiative, elderly persons are relocated to Homes for Older Persons where they will receive relevant special care. The Ministry subsidises monthly payments for those clients who have no income or payment is borne by both the client and the Ministry for those in receipt of grants from the Ministry.</li> </ul>	Socially displaced older persons	Improved Access to Social Protection No. of elderly clients receiving appropriate care No. of elderly clients relocated from assessment Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A total of <b>19 elderly clients currently receive</b> care at Hernandez Place, a facility which provides treatment and care for elderly socially displaced persons.</li> <li>Two (2) clients have been relocated from the Assessment Centre located at the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons.</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Deportee Reception and Integration Programme</b> This programme provides assistance to deported persons with relocation and family reintegration into society. The SDU also assists deportees in finding employment.</li> </ul>	Deportees	Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Five (5) clients</b> received referrals for temporary accommodation and social programmes assistance.</li> <li><b>Thirty (30) clients</b> (including office walk-ins) <b>received counselling.</b></li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Street Outreach Programme</b> This programme seeks to provide street dwellers with access to the various services offered by the Ministry of the People and Social Development, as well as any emergency support necessary. Field Officers of the SDU carry out regular street outreach visits to advise the displaced on services available and also to provide psychosocial services to clients of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP).</li> </ul>	Socially Displaced persons	Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Eleven (11) persons were referred to the CSDP</b> for services and support.</li> <li><b>One hundred and twelve (112) persons were provided with Social Intervention services</b> by officers of the Unit.</li> </ul> <p>It has been recognised that facilities need to be improved in North, South, East and Central (locations with the highest concentration of the socially displaced population). This will enable optimum delivery of client assessment.</p>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rehabilitation of the Strictly Homeless at New Horizons</b> A residential life and employment skills development facility for adults. The programme provides rehabilitation services geared towards the social, emotional and financial development of persons with a view to preparation for independent living.</li> </ul>	Socially Displaced persons	Establishment of Social Services Facilities and Facilities for the Socially Displaced	During the period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>20 clients</b> received social work intervention</li> <li><b>3 clients</b> were enrolled in vocational training programmes</li> <li><b>3 clients</b> received assistance with obtaining employment; and</li> <li><b>2 clients</b> were successfully reintegrated into society</li> </ul>	An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Rehabilitation of Socially Displaced Substance Abusers</b> This programme prepares displaced substance abusers for reintegration by providing them with the tools to deal with their substance abuse issues, while providing opportunities to learn and re-learn relational skills.</li> </ul>	Socially Displaced persons with substance abuse issues		<b>9 persons</b> were interviewed and advised as to the processes for admission to rehabilitation at the Piparo Empowerment Centre.	
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE</b> The Social Welfare Division (SWD) is concerned with reducing the incidence of poverty among vulnerable groups and offers a range of financial assistance/grants to persons in need. The core services provided are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Senior Citizens Pension</li> <li>Public Assistance Grant</li> <li>Disability Assistance Grant</li> <li>General Assistance Grant</li> </ul>	Vulnerable citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	Improved Access to Social Protection	The following Grants were distributed during the period October, 2014 to September, 2015:	An efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable  Reduction in the incidence of Poverty

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>Disability Assistance Grant</b></p> <p>This grant of TTD 1,800,00 is intended for persons who have a disability and are unable to earn an income as a result. A person is entitled to receive Disability Assistance if in the opinion of the Local Board, he/she is so disabled that he/she is unable to earn a livelihood and has been certified by a Government Medical Officer as being so disabled. The disability must be permanent in nature.</p>	<p>Persons 18-64 years of age who have been certified by a Government medical officer as being permanently disabled and as a consequence unable to earn a livelihood.</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>As at September, 2015: Approximately <b>24,111 persons</b> were in receipt of the Disability Assistance Grant. Of this total, <b>1,614 persons were recorded as new clients.</b></p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
<p><b>General Assistance Grant (Urgent Temporary Assistance)</b></p> <p>This grant was established to assist persons/households traumatised and rendered needy as a result of natural/other disasters. The grants are currently used to provide assistance to individuals/households living in poverty and to clients of the SWD and other delivery units of the MPSD who cannot otherwise help themselves. Cases are assessed by social workers of the Ministry.</p>	<p>Victims of natural disasters and clients of the Ministry</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>For the period October, 2014 to September, 2015: A total of <b>4,982 persons were assisted</b>. Clients were assisted with the purchase of: household items, clothing, pharmaceuticals, school supplies and medical equipment. Grants were also disbursed to assist with burials. Additionally, <b>435 disaster victims were provided with assistance</b> during the period.</p>	

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Public Assistance Grant</b> This grant provides financial aid to persons who are unable to support themselves or to earn a living because of ill health. It is also granted on behalf of necessitous children where the father or both parents is/are dead, incarcerated, disabled from earning or has/have deserted the family and cannot be found.  The Grant is administered as follows: 1 person: \$1,150 2 persons: \$1,400 3 persons: \$1,600 4 or more persons: \$1,750 These payments were increased w.e.f October 2014</li> </ul>	<p>Unemployed, persons unable to work, or who have little means of financially supporting themselves and guardians of necessitous children.</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>As September, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>26,064 persons</b> were in receipt of the Public Assistance Grant. <b>New clients for the period were recorded at 5,322.</b></li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Senior Citizens' Pension</b> The Senior Citizens' Pension provides financial assistance to persons aged 65 and over whose income does not exceed TTD 3,500 a month and who meet the other qualifying criteria for the grant.</li> </ul> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Income Band</th> <th>New Range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-500</td> <td>\$3,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;500-1450</td> <td>\$3,050</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;1450-1650</td> <td>\$2,850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;1650-1800</td> <td>\$2,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;1800-2000</td> <td>\$2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;2000-2200</td> <td>\$2,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;2200-2400</td> <td>\$2,100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;2400-2600</td> <td>\$1,900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;2600-2800</td> <td>\$1,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;2800-3000</td> <td>\$1,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt;3000-3500**</td> <td>\$1,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Income Band	New Range	0-500	\$3,500	>500-1450	\$3,050	>1450-1650	\$2,850	>1650-1800	\$2,700	>1800-2000	\$2,500	>2000-2200	\$2,300	>2200-2400	\$2,100	>2400-2600	\$1,900	>2600-2800	\$1,700	>2800-3000	\$1,500	>3000-3500**	\$1,000	<p>Eligible Senior Citizens</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection.</p>	<p>As at September, 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>86,031 senior citizens</b> were in receipt of the Senior Citizens' Pension. Of this total, <b>6,694 were new beneficiaries.</b></li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
Income Band	New Range																											
0-500	\$3,500																											
>500-1450	\$3,050																											
>1450-1650	\$2,850																											
>1650-1800	\$2,700																											
>1800-2000	\$2,500																											
>2000-2200	\$2,300																											
>2200-2400	\$2,100																											
>2400-2600	\$1,900																											
>2600-2800	\$1,700																											
>2800-3000	\$1,500																											
>3000-3500**	\$1,000																											
<p>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>** New income Band introduced in 2014</b></p>																												

MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<p><b>TARGETED CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMME (TCCTP)</b></p> <p>The TCCTP is a short-term food assistance and developmental programme, aimed at providing social protection by promoting nutritional and food security for vulnerable households. The Programme is comprised of the following components:</p>	<p>Indigent and vulnerable households</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education</p> <p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 - July 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1,403 families successfully graduated</b> off the programme as a result of RISE UP intervention.</li> <li>• TCCTP facilitated training in grow-box, container and backyard technology to 60 recipients.</li> <li>• Approximately 1,200 families benefited from Life Skills Training offered at all 15 regions.</li> <li>• Additionally, the Empowerment Component of the Baby Care Assistance Initiative was launched by the TCCTP on July 1st 2015 at Goodwill Industries. <b>Twenty-five (25) recipients of the Baby Care Grant were sensitised</b> in: Parenting; Caring for an Infant; Family and Financial Planning.</li> </ul>	<p>Self-reliant and sustainable communities</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Long Term Food Support Card</b></li> </ul> <p>This is the cash transfer component of the TCCTP, which is currently implemented via a debit card (TT Card™). It aims to enable families in need to purchase nutritious basic food items, thereby enhancing the health and dignity of these households and reducing the incidence of poverty.</p>	<p>Indigent and vulnerable households</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to July 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>2,139 new households</b> benefited from the TT Card.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Temporary Food Card</b></li> </ul> <p>This system provides immediate food relief to the extremely vulnerable by bridging the gap between eligibility determination and actual receipt of the TT Card. The Temporary card is valid for up to three months and is now made available via the offices of Members of Parliament. This short term food support is given to victims of disasters and in emergency situations. This ensures that persons living in extreme poverty can enjoy immediate relief.</p>	<p>Indigent and vulnerable households and victims of disasters</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to July 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of 4,100 cards were distributed</b> to indigent families throughout Trinidad and Tobago during the 2014 Christmas period.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>	<p><b>UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF PROGRAMME (URP) – SOCIAL</b></p> <p>This Programme targets citizens who experience hardship and/or are at risk (e.g. senior citizens, unemployed single parents, persons with disabilities and persons living below the poverty line). The following initiatives are administered under the Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Ray of Hope:</b> This programme seeks to provide relief to vulnerable persons whose homes are in a dilapidated condition and whose surrounding areas require cleaning.</li> <li>• <b>Disability Support:</b> This initiative seeks to train and employ persons (parents) from affected families to care for children with disabilities.</li> <li>• <b>Make a Smile Shine (MASS):</b> This project seeks to provide suitable clothing to persons in need (e.g. fire victims and victims of natural disasters).</li> </ul>	<p>Senior Citizens, unemployed persons with disabilities and persons living below the poverty line</p>	<p>Improved Access to Social Protection</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015, the following was achieved under the various components of the Programme:</p> <p><b>NB: Information for the period April to June was not received for these initiatives.</b></p> <p>Approximately <b>400 clients benefited from house repair assistance and cleaning of surrounding areas</b> under this initiative. Additionally, <b>480 vulnerable persons received employment opportunities.</b></p> <p><b>266 Caregivers were employed under this initiative</b> providing care for approximately 266 children with disabilities.</p> <p><b>Approximately 440 persons</b> in need benefited from clothing donations.</p>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the poor and vulnerable</p>

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>Direct Construct:</b></p> <p>This initiative provides low-cost housing to families who reside in homes that are irreparable and pose a health and safety risk.</p>			<p>During the period, <b>the tendering process commenced for the construction/repairs of homes for twenty-four (24) families</b></p>	
<p><b>Positive Transformation:</b></p> <p>This initiative is conducted in partnership with community groups in marginalised and vulnerable communities. It seeks to provide employment to youth aged 18 to 35 and encourage civic mindedness, community pride and environmental responsibility. The initiative is currently being conducted in three communities.</p>			<p>During the period approximately <b>48 persons</b> in the communities of Covigne, La Puerta and Crystal Stream benefited from employment opportunities under the initiative.</p>	
<p><b>PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION</b></p> <p>The Probation Services Division is mandated to supply the Courts of Trinidad and Tobago (both High Courts and Magistrates Courts) with reports on the background of individuals in criminal matters, as well as in family matters e.g. Custody, Access, Maintenance and Domestic Violence.</p> <p>The main duties of the Division are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conducting social inquiries in cases referred by the Court;</li> <li>2. Preparing Probation Officers reports for the Court;</li> <li>3. Providing a counselling service to empower individuals and to rebuild broken family units;</li> <li>4. Counselling young offenders on Probation to prevent recidivism;</li> <li>5. Supervising offenders required to perform community service; and</li> <li>6. General crime reduction</li> </ol>	<p>Young First Time offenders</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to August 2015, the following was recorded by the Division:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Of a total 1,335 referrals received from the Courts, <b>approximately 975 Reports were completed and submitted</b> by the Division;</li> <li>• A total of <b>8,323 walk in clients were interviewed;</b></li> <li>• <b>670 Probation reports were completed;</b></li> <li>• <b>628 Community Service Orders were supervised;</b> and</li> <li>• 12 Drug Treatment Court Orders were completed.</li> </ul> <p>Constraints include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficulty in accessing court records;</li> <li>• Reduction in staff in several districts consequently impairing the division's ability to plan and implement programmes (e.g. Thinking for a Change) and properly supervise probationers;</li> <li>• Security of officers when on the field conducting social enquiries;</li> <li>• Inadequate accommodation at the District Magistrate Courts to conduct interviews and other intervention strategies.</li> </ul>	
<p>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>				
<p>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</p>				

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>UTILITIES ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (UAP)</b></p> <p>The UAP is a social intervention, introduced by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in 2010, which provides financial assistance to eligible citizens to ensure their continued access to basic utilities such as water and electricity.</p> <p>The major component of the Programme is aimed at ensuring that low income customers of the Water and Sewerage Authority (WASA) and the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC) have continued access to basic utilities through the provision of a subsidy on electricity and water.</p> <p>At the beginning of Fiscal 2014, two new components were added to the Programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Solar Panel Assistance:</b> which is aimed at providing solar panels to low-income households in remote communities that are unable to access the electricity grid; and</li> <li>• <b>Water Tank Assistance:</b> which provides a water tank and fittings to low-income households and community-based facilities to ensure access to safely stored water.</li> </ul>	<p>Low-income Customers of WASA and T&amp;TEC who are also recipients of Senior Citizens Pension, Disability and other specific Grants</p>	<p>Provision of Social Assistance to the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The total number of persons who receive assistance under the Bill Assistance component of the Programme now amounts to 12,843.</b> Of this total <b>416 were new beneficiaries;</b></li> <li>• <b>A total of 152 households</b> were approved to receive Water Tank Assistance with <b>55 installations being completed to date;</b> and</li> <li>• Two (2) low-income households thus far, were approved for the installation of Solar Panels.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cabinet approval was granted to increase the values of the Solar Panel Assistance and the Electricity Bill Assistance components of the UAP.</li> <li>• A Request for Expressions of Interest for additional contractors to join the Solar Panel Contractor Pool, was advertised.</li> </ul>	<p>Efficient and Accessible Social System</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>DIFFERENTLY-ABLED FOOTBALL CAMP</b></p> <p>This programme seeks to promote the social inclusion of children and youth with intellectual disabilities in sport towards the achievement of the Ministry's philosophy of 'Sport for All'.</p>	<p>Persons with disabilities</p>	<p>Opportunities for persons with disabilities to actively engage in sport</p>	<p>For the period April to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The initiative was launched;</li> <li>The football camp was held and received recognition from international bodies such as Special Olympics International and Everton Football Club. <b>Approximately 60 persons benefited from this exercise;</b></li> <li>A coaching seminar facilitated by coaches of Everton FC was also conducted. Through the high quality, globally aligned training techniques and best practices conveyed, the participants were enabled to advance to the Special Olympics Games 2015 and obtained gold medals for their outstanding performances.</li> </ul>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>
<p><b>ELITE ATHLETE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The aim of this programme is to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage elite athletes in their quest to develop and compete successfully at international standards.</li> <li>To provide financial assistance to high performance athletes based on a tiered system to assist in meeting their nutritional, transportation, training and physiological expenses.</li> </ol>	<p>Athletes</p>	<p>Financial support to Athletes</p> <p>Increased Involvement in Sporting and Recreational Activities</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>48 Elite Athletes</b> (33 male and 15 female) <b>received assistance under this initiative</b> in the following disciplines:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cycling, Equestrian, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Squash, Sailing, Track and Field, Gymnastics and Judo.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The Ministry is currently reviewing its existing funding policies with a view towards improving its service delivery. Additionally:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The application for assistance was restructured wherein recommendations for financial assistance on an athlete's behalf must now be submitted to the Ministry via the Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee after verification and sanctioning is received from the respective National Sporting Organisation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Athletes with International Performance Standards</p>

MINISTRY OF SPORT

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF SPORT	<p><b>SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY COACHING</b></p> <p>This initiative seeks to provide coaching services to schools and communities across the nation to ensure that island-wide opportunities are available in various sporting disciplines.</p>	<p>Children 14 years and under; Youth aged 15 – 24 years and adults</p>	<p>Persons trained in various sporting disciplines</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to March 2015: A total of <b>1,760 persons</b> were engaged in the Ministry's coaching programmes in various schools and communities in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judo, Hockey, Basketball, Cricket, Volleyball, Tennis and Track and Field</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: Information for this programme was not received for the period April to June, 2015.</b></p>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>
MINISTRY OF SPORT	<p><b>SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY SWIM PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>This initiative facilitates the conduct of structural and recreational programmes that provide opportunities for students and adults to learn to swim.</p> <p>It provides instructional skills in basic swimming and water safety and facilitates the development of potential athletes.</p>	<p>Children 14 years and under; Youth aged 15 – 24 years and adults</p>	<p>Persons trained in basic swimming</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015: A total of <b>25,614 persons</b> participated in "Learn to Swim" classes and recreational swimming activity at the Ministry's Community Swimming pools in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Couva</li> <li>• Diego Martin</li> <li>• La Horquetta</li> <li>• Sangre Grande</li> <li>• Siparia</li> <li>• Cocoyea</li> </ul>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>
MINISTRY OF SPORT	<p><b>TAKING SPORT TO RURAL AREAS</b></p> <p>The purpose of this programme is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help develop sport in rural areas and alleviate the ills due to the lack of sporting programmes in such areas.</li> <li>• Identify potential talent in communities and provide sporting opportunities for young persons.</li> <li>• Encourage discipline, teamwork and a competitive spirit.</li> </ul>	<p>Young Persons in rural communities between the ages of 6 to 12 and 13 to 18 years</p>	<p>Increased Involvement in Sporting and Recreational Activities</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015, <b>approximately 3,155 young persons were enrolled in the programme</b> as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Couva/Tabaquite/Talparo 770</li> <li>• Sangre Grande/Toco 630</li> <li>• Mayaro/Rio Claro 865</li> <li>• Penal/Debe/Siparia 165</li> <li>• Cedros/La Brea/Palo Seco 330</li> <li>• San Juan/Laventille (North Coast) 395</li> </ul> <p>The programme was conducted in six sporting disciplines (track and field, football, volleyball, netball, cricket and basketball) in fourteen (14) primary schools, nine (9) secondary schools and twelve (12) community grounds across the country.</p> <p>Equipment shortages in some rural communities as well as inadequate procedure structures were listed as constraints.</p>	<p>Greater participation in Sport Towards Healthy Lifestyles</p>

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	<p><b>FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE STUDIES PROGRAMME</b></p> <p>The Financial Assistance (Studies) Programme is a government initiative designed to assist students in the pursuit of a post-secondary qualification or first undergraduate qualification. The assistance is given in the form of a grant and acts as a supplementary fund to which applying does not guarantee funding.</p> <p>The grant can be accessed only once as it works in tandem with the student's existing financial plans. Successful awardees would be required to enter into an agreement with the government to work within the territory of Trinidad and Tobago for a period specified. Any breach in the agreement on the part of the student would result in the grant being converted to a loan.</p>	Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	Provision of Financial Assistance	<p>During the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>A total of eighty-four (84) persons received assistance</b> under the Programme.</li> <li>• Processing of 2014 applications was delayed due to staff changes, however the backlog was cleared by March 2015 upon the recruitment of new staff.</li> <li>• Staff members of the Financial Assistance Studies Programme and Information Technology Unit were trained in the use of the Grant Management System.</li> </ul>	A well-developed, well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	<p><b>GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE FOR TUITION EXPENSES (GATE)</b></p> <p>The Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses Programme (GATE) is managed by the Funding and Grants Administration Division (FGAD) of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education.</p> <p>The Programme seeks to provide financial assistance to cover the cost of tuition fees to all qualified citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing approved tertiary level programmes at local and regional public and private institutions. Persons benefiting from the programme are expected to provide a period of national service linked to the value of the grant.</p>	Students of undergraduate and postgraduate level programmes at public, pre-approved private and regional Tertiary Level Institutions (TLIs)	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <p>A total of <b>59,605 persons</b> (19,325 male and 40,280 female) received funding under the Programme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of private/public institutions providing tertiary educational services under the Programme was as follows: <b>Local Public Institutions - 16</b> and <b>Local Private Institutions - 47</b>;</li> <li>The number of <b>Technical, Vocational Educational and Training (TVET) programmes receiving GATE funding</b> was recorded at <b>104</b>;</li> <li><b>Audits of six (6)</b> private Tertiary Level Institutions were conducted;</li> <li>GATE claim forms were digitised;</li> <li>A toll-free customer service hotline (800-GATE) was established; and</li> <li>The GATE eService was launched. This service will provide online account access for students to complete and monitor their GATE applications and allow institutions to verify, sort and batch applications and run financial reports. It will also enhance the overall process of monitoring student performance and compliance to GATE policy by both public and private institutions</li> </ul> <p>A shortage of human resources in the FGAD was cited as a hindrance to the Programme's monitoring efficiency.</p>	Synchronisation of Labour Market requirements with Skills and Tertiary Education

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>HELPING YOUTH PREPARE FOR EMPLOYMENT (HYPE)</b></p> <p>The HYPE Programme provides training in remedial and construction skills for young persons who have left the secondary school system and are unable to find employment either because they do not possess the necessary level of academic achievements or the technical skills necessary for functioning in the workplace.</p>	<p>Young persons between the ages of 17 - 25 years.</p>	<p>Increased number of Trained Persons from among the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015:</p> <p><b>Seven hundred and seventy-one (771) trainees</b> (645 male and 126 female) were enrolled in the programme. Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainees received practical training opportunities in carpentry, masonry and electrical installation, through partnerships with the National Commission for Self-Help and Habitat for Humanity on house building projects in Arima, Laventille and Sangre Grande.</li> <li>• New Life Skills curriculum and workbook were introduced and success in guidance and counselling of at-risk trainees was also reported.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>
<p><b>THE HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAMME (HELP)</b></p> <p>The Higher Education Loan Programme (HELP) was established in October 2006 with the aim of providing financial assistance via a low interest loan facility accessible at local commercial banking institutions to citizens of Trinidad and Tobago pursuing tertiary education.</p> <p>The assistance covers tuition and non-tuition fees (accommodation, airfare/transportation costs and books) for eligible citizens who have been accepted and enrolled in GATE approved programmes.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago under 50 years of age who have been accepted and are enrolled in a tertiary level programme in Trinidad and Tobago or within CARICOM</p>	<p>Provision of a Low Interest Loan Facility</p>	<p>As at June 2015:</p> <p><b>2,233 persons</b> (960 male and 1273 female) <b>received HELP Loans</b>. Of this total, 1,379 were between the ages of 15 to 24 and 854 persons were aged 25 and above.</p>	<p>A well- developed, well-educated, qualified cadre of citizens</p>

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING</b></p> <p><b>NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY (NTA):</b> The objectives of the NTA are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop, implement and maintain a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Plan that will create a workforce that is competent, certified, innovative, enterprising and entrepreneurial.</li> <li>To establish and maintain a National TVET System to harmonise, standardise, monitor and evaluate all formal and non-formal national training efforts in TVET.</li> <li>To continually assess and provide relevant information on TVET and workforce development, which includes the demand for and supply of human resources in collaboration with state and other agencies.</li> <li>To assist, support and encourage the development of training programmes designed to develop innovation, enterprise and entrepreneurship in the nation's human resources.</li> <li>To develop a structured and active system of communication and partnership with stakeholders to ensure continued relevance and value of the Agency's products and services.</li> </ol>	<p>Persons 16 years and over</p>	<p>Recipients of Community-Based Training and Education</p> <p>Quality Graduates in Tertiary Education and Technical Vocational Programmes in sufficient numbers and capabilities to drive a Knowledge Intensive Economy</p>	<p>During the period October 2014 to June, 2015, the following achievements were recorded for the undermentioned programmes of the National Training Agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Life Skills Education Programme</li> <li>On-the-job Training Programme</li> </ul>	<p>Self-Reliant and Sustainable Communities</p>	

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>National Life Skills Education Programme</b></li> <li>• The National Life Skills Education Programme (NLSEP) was first established in 2004. The Life Skills Unit under the purview of the National Training Agency (NTA) has been charged with the responsibility of coordinating the delivery of standardised, quality Life Skills Education and Training in all programmes for participants 16 years and over.</li> </ul>			<p><b>Approximately 22,340 participants were exposed to Life Skills Training</b> during the period October 2014 to June, 2015.</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train the Trainer Workshops were conducted to provide support and guidance to all public and private training providers in their delivery of the programme;</li> <li>• The programme was expanded to the private sector. To this end, meetings and programme orientations were conducted with new Life Skills training providers;</li> <li>• Approximately 21 monitoring and evaluation visits were conducted for various public training providers;</li> <li>• The revised National Life Skills Curriculum (2015) was completed and printed. Curricula and workbooks were provided to existing and new Life Skills training providers;</li> <li>• A "National Life Skills Day" was hosted to improve awareness of the programme and to inform persons of the various avenues by which Life Skills training may be accessed;</li> <li>• Several monthly professional development workshops were held with administrators of various public sector training providers to provide exposure/guidance on teaching methodologies, classroom communication and leadership in education;</li> <li>• An MOU was signed between the National Life Skills Unit and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for the delivery of the Financial Management module of the National Life Skills curriculum;</li> <li>• The revised NLSEP was launched in Tobago at the MIC Technology Centre. The event served to improve public awareness of the programme and inform persons of the various means of accessing the programme. Approximately 55 training agencies, NGOs and schools were represented at the event.</li> </ul>		

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING		INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>On-The-Job Training Programme (OJT)</b></li> </ul> <p>The OJT Programme facilitates structured work-based training by engaging employers to provide Nationals, between the ages of 16-35 years, seeking hands on experience within specific occupational areas, with opportunities to develop relevant skills over a period of two (2) years which will contribute to the overall sustainability of the labour market.</p>	<p>Persons aged 16-35 who are graduates of secondary and technical/vocational or tertiary institutions without work-based experience</p>	<p>Workforce Ready Population</p>	<p>As at June 2015: A total of <b>7,533 Trainees</b> received placements under the programme. Other achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The signing of an MOU in May with the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association (TTMA) for the establishment of a two-tiered apprenticeship system in the manufacturing sector.</li> <li>Collaboration with NESCC, YTEPP and MIC was agreed upon via an MOU signed in June, 2015 for placement of trainees in the air conditioning and refrigeration field.</li> <li>The launch of an OJT training programme in the field of entrepreneurship in June.</li> <li>Undertaking an assessment to review and re-engineer the registration and placement process. Consequently, the introduction of systems and procedures to reduce the length of time between application and placement was instituted.</li> <li>To increase the efficiency of data and information management, online registration for the programme was introduced via launch of the platform MTEST O.N.E in May 2015.</li> </ul>	<p>Improved System of Entrepreneurship, Apprenticeship and Internship</p>	

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>MULTI SECTOR SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAMME (MUST)</b></p> <p>MuST is a specialised craft training Programme designed to develop a cadre of skilled, competent, certified workers in priority sectors of the economy.</p> <p>The Programme offers onsite and offsite work-based training in occupational skills and also includes life skills and functional literacy and numeracy over a six-month period (Level 1) and a nine-month period (Level 2).</p> <p>The Programme comprises two (2) phases: Phase 1 focuses on the construction sector; and Phase 2 provides hospitality and tourism sector training.</p> <p>Programme Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide training opportunities for Citizens 17-50</li> <li>Prepare individuals for the "world of work" through a "work and learn" model</li> <li>Provide a "second chance" to persons who might have "missed out"</li> <li>Develop self-awareness and self-confidence in socially displaced citizens.</li> </ol>	<p>Persons aged 18 – 50 years who are unemployed or displaced.</p>	<p>Increased number of trained persons from among the poor and vulnerable</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015</p> <p><b>A total of 3,210 persons were registered</b> with the programme - (1,414 males and 1,796 females).</p> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New accommodations were acquired for Training Facilities in San Fernando and Tobago;</li> <li><b>Two hundred and forty-five (245) trainees</b> successfully graduated in Tobago;</li> <li>The National Life Skills Unit conducted Life Skills Training and Monitoring for Life Skills Facilitators</li> <li>Additional Guidance and Counselling staff were recruited to assist trainees in career guidance and counselling; and</li> <li>A Quality Management System was introduced.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>NATIONAL ENERGY SKILLS CENTRE (NESC)</b></p> <p>The NESC was established in 1997 with the objective of ensuring the continuous availability of a skilled human resource base to support an aggressive industrial development thrust. The NESC is a partnership between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the major industries of the Energy Sector. Though focused mainly on the training needs of the Energy Sector, NESC training seeks to cover all sectors.</p> <p>The objectives of the Programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide industry relevant skills training across Trinidad and Tobago.</li> <li>2. To develop and execute skills training programmes leading to sustainable (long term) employment.</li> <li>3. To retool workers with the requisite skills in order to take advantage of employment opportunities.</li> <li>4. To fill gaps in the industry with respect to specific skill shortages.</li> <li>5. To provide training and accessibility to Information Technology and Communication Tools.</li> </ol>	<p>Persons interested in technical/ technological skills training for a career in the energy and industrial sector</p>	<p>Increased Number of Trained Persons from among the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015: <b>approximately 1,735 persons benefited from the programme</b> (239 female and 1495 male). Additionally, the following were achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NESC and the National Gas Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding in October 2014 for the conduct of a CNG Maintenance Technician programme;</li> <li>• <b>60 participants from Delta State, Nigeria began training in December 2014</b> in Welding and Drilling Trades at NESC's Pt. Lisas Campus and the NESC Drilling Academy;</li> <li>• A passing out parade was held, in February, for <b>72 cadets from three (3) NESC/MYPART camps</b> upon their completion of the Induction Phase of the 3 year residential programme;</li> <li>• The Technokids Easter Camp was held from March 30 to April 10, 2015 at nine (9) NESC Campuses. <b>The Camp targeted approximately 250 students;</b></li> <li>• In March, 2015 ANSA Automotive signed a letter of Intent with the NESC for the donation of an OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) vehicle to be used for CNG Training;</li> <li>• The NESC and KENSON School of Production Technology Limited signed an MOU for customised training at NESC's Drilling Academy. Discussions also began with NU-IRON Trinidad and Tobago Unlimited on establishing a partnership arrangement for industry training;</li> <li>• The Association of Professional Engineers of Trinidad and Tobago announced its intention to award 4 scholarships for training at NESC;</li> <li>• An ISO Audit 2015 was conducted on the programme and Certification was retained.</li> </ul>	<p>An Efficient and Effective Social System for the Poor and Vulnerable</p> <p>Quality Graduates in Tertiary Education and Technical Vocational Programmes in Sufficient Numbers and Capabilities to Drive a Knowledge Intensive Economy</p>

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p>YOUTH TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (YTEPP)</p> <p>YTEPP provides training in career enhancement services, inclusive of numeracy and literacy skills, vocational skills training and entrepreneurial and attitudinal training. The main objective of the Programme is to enhance employability and self-employment prospects of the youth population by providing a high quality, cost effective programme.</p> <p>Training is administered via three (3) Programmes/Departments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Youth Training Department</li> <li>2. Retraining Department and</li> <li>3. Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining (RITTR) Programme</li> </ol>	<p>Persons 15 years and over who are out of school and unemployed – some of whom may be deemed at-risk</p>	<p>Increased number of Trained Persons from among the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015, the following was achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>48 trainees in Tobago graduated in March 2015</b> having completed training in Entrepreneurial skills;</li> <li>• Additionally, in response to its business plan competition, <b>250 business plans were submitted for evaluation</b> with 20 of these being shortlisted;</li> <li>• <b>2,379 trainees received training</b> in various disciplines during the period including: Life Skills (138 trainees); Career Enhancement (2,310 trainees); and Micro-Entrepreneurship (291 trainees);</li> <li>• <b>2,380 trainees are currently enrolled</b> in the programme which is due to conclude in July 2015;</li> <li>• <b>Two (2) mobile training labs</b> – one for short-term cosmology training and one for computer literacy training targeting persons with disabilities were launched;</li> <li>• Training conducted for administrators and instructors for select skills in preparation for the introduction of blended learning in October 2015.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased Employability and self-employment opportunities</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NB: Complete statistics for the period were unavailable as the Youth Training Department, the Retraining Department and the RITTR Programme are currently within cycles. During the period to which this report refers, a graduation was held in Tobago, therefore, achievements statistics can be provided for the period with respect to that Region. (Source: MTEST)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Youth Training</b> This Programme aims to provide training for 'at-risk', socially-displaced youth that will improve their life circumstances and make them more productive citizens. Skills training is offered in approximately 26 Centres throughout the country and Micro-Entrepreneurship training is offered in approximately 50 communities nationwide.</li> </ul>	Youth between the ages 15 – 35		<p>Other Achievements included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signing of an MOU with the Highbury College, Portsmouth to enable institutional collaboration to enhance and upgrade curricula, faculty and training infrastructure;</li> <li>Continued implementation of the Caribbean Education for Employment project partnership with the Vancouver Island University towards the establishment of a cosmetology centre at the new Woodford Lodge Campus;</li> <li>The adoption of a new operational model which employs a common academic year for all three programmes to enhance operational efficiency.</li> <li>The conduct of a tracer study on the Micro Entrepreneurship training covering graduates during the years 2009 to 2014.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Tobago, <b>220 trainees</b> out of a total of 373 (approximately 59%) <b>graduated</b> from this component during the period;</li> <li><b>882 persons</b> from rural and 'at-risk' communities including, Barataria, Belmont, Chaguanas and Maloney received training in various disciplines whilst <b>437 participants</b> from the communities of La Horquetta, Matelot, Barrackpore, Guayaguayare and Mason Hall are presently receiving training;</li> </ul>					

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>Retraining Department</b></p> <p>This programme seeks to provide eligible individuals (displaced or retrenched workers) with skills training that would enhance their opportunities to obtain viable and lucrative employment or self-employment. Trainees are certified through the Trinidad and Tobago National Vocational Qualification (TTNVQ) or the Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) framework.</p>	<p>Displaced or Retrenched Workers aged 25 - 60</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>155 trainees out of an enrolment of 164 (approximately 95%) graduated during the period in Tobago.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme</b></p> <p>This Programme seeks to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Equip inmates with occupational skills, work habits and attitudes geared towards the earning of a legitimate livelihood once released from the prison system.</li> <li>Provide certification in national or regional occupational standards via the TTNVQ or CVQ framework</li> <li>Improve self-respect, self-esteem and confidence among inmates and provide them with strategies for establishing and sustaining a positive lifestyle.</li> <li>Reduce the recidivism rate amongst participants.</li> </ol>	<p>Prison inmates</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cycle 8 of this programme is currently being rolled out. A total of 154 trainees are currently enrolled in 14 skills with approximately 145 trainees expected to graduate (94%).</li> </ul>	

MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<p><b>STAR: TT COMMUNITY-BASED ICT ACCESS CENTRES</b></p> <p>The Startt Access Centres are community-based and are the front end delivery channels for providing Government services; free Internet access, ICT and community needs-based training, conference facilities and other services to citizens (inclusive of persons with disabilities, the elderly and young persons) as well as business communities in remote regions of the country.</p> <p>It is expected that the widespread usage of ICTs will contribute to the social, economic and cultural development of Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>The objectives of these centres are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop poor/non-existent ICT infrastructure in under-served communities;</li> <li>• Improve basic ICT training and training facilities;</li> <li>• Increase revenue generating opportunities for persons in rural communities; and</li> <li>• Increase the demand for Government services being offered by supplying greater accessibility.</li> </ul> <p>The ICT Access Centres will also act as a hub for knowledge sharing, entrepreneurial opportunities and the strengthening of community bonds.</p>	<p>Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to June 2015: The following persons accessed the Centres' services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>446 children</b> (240 male and 206 female 14 years and under)</li> <li>• <b>1,923 young persons</b> (910 male and 1013 female 15 to 24 years)</li> <li>• <b>3,052 adults</b> (1590 male and 1462 female) aged 25 to 60; and</li> <li>• Approximately <b>115 older persons</b> (48 male and 67 female)</li> </ul> <p>Additionally:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A third ICT Access Centre which was scheduled to be completed, as indicated in the SSIP 2015 Report, was finished.</li> <li>• <b>734 persons were trained</b> in computer literacy</li> <li>• <b>Ten (10) persons have been employed</b> from within the various communities</li> <li>• <b>Approximately one hundred (100) persons</b> accessed/requested GoRTT services</li> </ul> <p>Finding suitable locations to develop Access Centres continues to be a challenge. Additionally, the approval process for use of selected/potential locations needs to be accelerated.</p>	
<p><b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b></p>				

	INITIATIVE	BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	PROJECT OUTPUT	ACHIEVEMENTS	OUTCOME
<b>MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT</b>	<p><b>NATIONAL ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN</b></p> <p>The Campaign seeks to engage members of the public, by providing them with information and demonstrations on good road safety practices.</p>	<p>All citizens</p>	<p>Dissemination of information regarding proper road safety practices</p>	<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance was provided to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service at two (2) promotional events in support of its "Roadsafe" Campaign. Events were held at San Fernando and Scarborough, Tobago in January and May 2014 respectively. Primary objectives of these events were to provide members of the public with information and demonstrations on good road safety practices.</li> <li>The National Road Safety Council conducted sensitisation initiatives during the Carnival season and Point Fortin Borough Day 2014 on the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances, exceeding the speed limit and proper use of protective gear when on the nation's roads.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was submitted for the period April to June 2015 in relation to this programme.</b></p>	<p>Culture of Improved Road Safety practice</p>
	<p><b>"ELDAMO" – Elderly and Differently Abled Mobile- a collaborative effort with the Ministry of the People and Social Development.</b></p> <p>This is a Multi-stakeholder Initiative designed to provide Para Transit, wheelchair enabled transportation for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities.</p> <p>The basis of the ELDAMO service has been the development and enhancement of the lives of a group of persons who through their physical and/or mental disabilities require specialised transportation. This provision of service is a clear acknowledgement of an understanding that all citizens, regardless of perceived ability have a valid contribution towards building a nation.</p>	<p>Older persons and persons with a disability</p>		<p>For the period October 2014 to March 2015, a total of 626 persons benefited from the initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately <b>113 children</b> (14 years and under).</li> <li>Approximately <b>32 young persons</b> (15 to 24 years).</li> <li>Approximately <b>265 adults</b> (male and female) aged 25 to 60.</li> <li>Approximately <b>216 older persons</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>NB: No information was submitted for the period April to June 2015 in relation to this programme.</b></p>	

# CHAPTER 7



## SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2016

## CHAPTER 7:

## THE SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2016

This section provides an overview of the strategic initiatives for the social sector, inclusive of the research and legislative agenda that each Ministry proposes to implement for fiscal 2016. They are outlined under each Ministry within the social sector.

For fiscal 2016, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago will invest \$12.7 billion towards social infrastructure and programming. This represents a 1.2% increase from the previous fiscal year.

Under recurrent expenditure, the sum of \$9.9 billion has been allocated towards programmes and projects, policy development, research and institutional initiatives (see Table 7.1 below). This represents a decrease of 20.8% when compared to fiscal year 2015.

**Table 7.1: Comparison of Budgeted Allocations for Social Infrastructure & Programming – 2015-2016<sup>1</sup>**

Sector Component	Estimates of Expenditure 2015	Estimates of Expenditure 2016
<b>Social Infrastructure<sup>2</sup></b>	3,585,377,000	2,840,695,000
<i>Development Programme</i>	1,326,627,000	1,003,245,000
<i>Infrastructure Development Fund</i>	2,258,750,000	1,837,450,000
<b>Social Programming</b>	8,997,769,044	9,890,660,141
<b>TOTAL ALLOCATION</b>	12,583,146,044	12,731,355,141

1 Social Sector Investment Programme 2015

2 Social Infrastructure is the sum of Development Programme and Infrastructure Development Fund

## 7.1 MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES

It is government's intention to create a strong, modern, prosperous and competitive agriculture sector in order to improve the nation's food security.<sup>3</sup> In fiscal 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries will undertake initiatives to ensure that its mandate is fulfilled. This includes, inter alia, management and standardisation of agricultural products; food security; land management; agricultural land development, distribution and regularisation; agriculture entrepreneurship among youth; agriculture extension services and agricultural finance credit.<sup>4</sup>

## 7.2 MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS

With an expanded portfolio which includes best village; carnival; community development policy and monitoring; and creative arts, the Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts will continue to lead in the development of resilient communities. It aims to produce a transformed community sector, which is a proactive and self-reliant contributor to national development. The following sections highlight some of the initiatives to be undertaken in fiscal 2016.

3 PNM'S People's National Movement Manifesto 2015

4 Trinidad and Tobago Gazette, Vol. 52, No. 97

## 7.2.1. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### A. Community Centres

The Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts proposes to undertake the 'Standardisation of the Architectural design for the Construction of Community Centres' in fiscal 2016. The designs will comply with architectural and structural engineering standards and building codes and will also adhere to the standards set out by the Office of Disaster Management (ODPM) for use as shelters. In addition, they will include features that promote external Renewable Energy (RE) (including but not limited to solar water heaters, the use of energy efficient building materials and layouts that allow for more natural lighting and ventilation).

There are also plans to introduce a policy for an Institutional and Governance Structure for Community Facilities. Among the objectives of this policy is the development of 'appropriate institutional arrangements including the governance framework and policies for the use, maintenance and sustainability of all facilities in keeping with the goals of community engagement and building resilient communities'.

## 7.2.2. CULTURE AND THE ARTS

For fiscal 2016, the Ministry proposes to undertake a number of policy measures. These are outlined as follows:

### A. National Commission for the Creative Industries

The Commission will secure collaborative development and implementation of the following policy instruments:-

- National Cultural Policy
- National Strategy for Cultural Development
- Strategic Development Plan for Creative Industries

### B. Establishment of the National Cultural Information System

This initiative is aimed at the development of a comprehensive online source of data on the Culture Sector so as to support decision making by policy makers, researchers, students, artistes, cultural practitioners, culture lovers and aficionados.

### C. Expansion of the National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers

The remit of the National Registry will be expanded beyond facilitating access to the Art and Culture Allowance and the CSME freedom of movement certificate, to include the anticipated exemptions regime for cultural industries, a prerequisite for participation of artistes, cultural workers, individuals and organisations on the Civil Society Board. It will also address access to CARICOM's Regional Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers and honouring the partnership with Visiting Arts UK for the Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) project Culture Works Connect.

### D. Establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Cultural Institute in China and Nigeria

The institute will seek to establish a deeper connection and drive demand for local culture on the Asian and African continents initially exposing them to the art forms of Trinidad and Tobago.

### E. Establishment of the National Arts Centre

This facility will serve as a cultural cluster for the following ongoing state initiatives involving the arts and heritage:

- Museum of the Mighty Sparrow
- The Remember When Institute
- National Steel Symphony Orchestra
- National Theatre Arts Company
- National Philharmonic Orchestra

### F. Professional Development Training for Stakeholders

This initiative aims to ensure that seminars, workshops and practical training opportunities are developed and provided to members of the National Registry of Artists and Cultural Workers and other stakeholder groups, on an ongoing basis. This is an important element in the overall capacity building effort and growth of the national creative industries.

### G. TUCO Convalescence Home for Calypsonians

For those who have contributed to the development of our culture, a convalescence home will be created with the aim of caring for such artistes, in their time of need. The TUCO Home Plan envisages the construction of a state of the art centre for members recuperating from acute illnesses. This facility is intended to provide nursing and supportive care to patients (i.e. members of the Calypso fraternity) who have been discharged from the hospital and are without support systems to care for them at their homes.

### H. The Elite Artist Assistance Programme

The Elite Artist Assistance Programme is a system of targeted support that includes grant funding, training, rewards and awards to a selected cadre of Trinidad and Tobago artistes (of all art forms). Such persons would have demonstrated the capacity to become significant earners of revenue through the delivery of bodies of work that could most powerfully impact the local community and international marketplace.

## 7.3 MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

In fiscal 2016, the Ministry of Education will continue to focus on a quality education system that is responsive to the diverse needs of the nation's learners. Emphasis will also continue on developing the areas of Science, Technology, Tertiary Education and Skills Training. The following plans were

highlighted for developing tertiary education in fiscal 2016.

### 7.3.1. TERTIARY EDUCATION

It is expected that the following initiatives will commence during fiscal 2016 in the field of tertiary education:

- Strategic Plan for tertiary education 2016-2020
- National Policy Framework for the Tertiary and Skills Training sector 2016-2025
- Development of a Work Plan of Initiatives to be implemented by the National Commission for Higher Education
- Implementation of the Open and Distance Learning Policy Framework which spotlights the transformative potential of information technology as an integral method to communicate and implement curricula
- Implementation of the MTESTED-Edu ID Card: the Card is a student enrolment database with business intelligence capabilities to improve the accuracy and efficiency of enrolment queries and data analysis to inform policy decision making. It is a primary source to uniquely identify students who are nationals of Trinidad and Tobago and to track the programmes they are registered for at Tertiary Level Institutions
- Statistical Digest containing information on the sector
- Tracer Studies for Graduates to determine market relevance of programmes and preparation of graduates for work
- Construction of new Technology Centres by MIC-IT in Rio Claro and NESCC in Siparia
- National Energy Skills Centre (NESCC) to upgrade Technology Centres in Debe and La Horquetta
- Upgrade of UTT facilities such as NAPA, O'Meara Campus and Creativity Campus
- Housing Rental survey to be conducted to build an inventory of all rental facilities within the St Augustine Education City. The findings will

- inform the development of a Student Housing and Rental Policy for the Education City
- Knowledge Park for the St Augustine Education City to be developed to support business incubation activities and start-ups as well as knowledge-based industries with green and smart development
- Aviation Campus – Phase 2 – Construction of Simulator and Workshop

## 7.4 MINISTRY OF HEALTH

The Ministry of Health is the national authority charged with oversight of the entire health system in Trinidad and Tobago. The Ministry plays a central role in the protection of the population's health and in ensuring that all organisations and institutions that produce health goods and services conform to standards of safety. In fiscal 2016, the Ministry of Health will conduct the following research studies to inform policy direction:

### A. National Health Survey

This survey follows the initial National Health Survey conducted in 1994/95 and will monitor the health of the population, track progress towards national health goals and inform the setting of annual targets. It will gather information on health-related problems such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, injury and mental health. The results of the National Health Survey will form a critical part of the overall Health Needs Assessment (HNA) for Trinidad and Tobago.

### B. Research to Policy Projects

The following areas are on the Research Agenda for 2015/2016 in an effort to prepare evidence based policies for the health sector:

- Maternal and Child Health
- Mental Health
- HIV/Aids
- Alcoholism and Drug Use

- Nutrition
- Environmental Health
- Infant and Young Child Feeding
- Blood Transfusion

### C. Other Research Projects

Research Agenda for the Ministry of Health for fiscal year 2016:

- Assessment of key health indicators and preparation of a Health Fact Sheet
- Analysis of the Epidemiological Profile of Trinidad and Tobago
- Review of the World Health Plan and Regional Health Plans to determine the activities to be implemented within Trinidad and Tobago
- Research on the different Models of Care in various regional and international jurisdictions to determine the type of services, governance structure and innovative ways of delivering quality health care services to the citizens of Trinidad and Tobago
- Evaluation of National Health Services to determine the impact of these services, cost-benefit as well as whether these services are delivering value for money
- Mental Health- Contributing factors to Mental Health.

## 7.5 MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD) is responsible for the formulation and execution of Government's policy in the Housing and Urban Development sector. The Ministry operates as a facilitator in the implementation of those policies through its various units and affiliated agencies. There are four core responsibilities that fall under the MHUD: community enhancement, housing, property and real estate development as well as urban development. The Ministry's portfolio

also includes: Home Improvement Grants Policy, Government Subsidised Housing Policy and Land Settlement.

### 7.6 MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

This Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development is government's implementing arm for national strategies targeting the labour sector. Influenced by regional hemispheric and international obligations, the work of the Ministry is multi-dimensional, as it aims for continuous encouragement of a sustainable, productive, and stable industrial relations climate in the work place.

The Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development has six strategic objectives:

- Facilitation of labour market equilibrium,
- Promotion of opportunities for poverty reduction, employment and wealth creation,
- Promotion of the application of the principles of decent work in the workplace,
- Promotion of industrial relations peace in the national economy,
- Enhancement of the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development to undertake an expanded role in formulating and implementing national development goals and strategies
- Management of Government's regional and international commitments and responsibilities with respect to the Labour Market Agenda, in particular, CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), the Inter-American Conference of Ministers of Labour and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

In fiscal 2015-2016, the Ministry proposes to continue work on the following key initiatives:

#### CHAPTER 7: THE SOCIAL SECTOR PLANS FOR 2016

##### A. Establishment of Community-Based Business Incubators (CBBIs)

These Centres provide dedicated business training. Candidates who attend are required to successfully complete the 'pre-incubator' sessions. These sessions allow for virtual simulation of business processes where candidates receive mentoring and other related support to aid business acumen development. The Ministry will continue the expansion of the incubator operations at all its established centres, including the Chaguanas centre which will be operational by or before the next fiscal.

##### B. National Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF)

The EIF will facilitate programmes to support potential and current entrepreneurs by assisting them throughout the value chain of enterprise creation, through a network of private and public partnerships, and the engagement of non-governmental organisations and other groups. Business development services will be provided to improve the capacities of **Micro and Small Enterprises and Co-operatives (MSECs)**. The Fund will be continuously monitored and evaluated to determine its effectiveness and subjected, where necessary, to modification and innovation in the funding-type and arrangements available to the target beneficiaries.

##### C. Green Enterprise Development Programme for Micro and Small Enterprises and Cooperatives

The aim of this project is to create and support viable micro and small enterprises (MSEs) that operate at recognised standards of environmental sustainability, for the purpose of ensuring a vibrant "green" enterprise sector.

The themes of this campaign will emphasize the importance of operating businesses in an environmentally sustainable manner (i.e. to protect the environment), the creation of green business

opportunities, and facilitate the accessing of information on services that would assist MSEs in becoming green enterprises. It is proposed that assistance would be provided by international agencies.

#### **D. Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Portal (TTAccess)**

Another initiative proposed for the next fiscal is the Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) Portal (TTAccess) - a single point of access portal to allow MSEs to have access to information and support as well as linkages to encourage business to business partnering. It is proposed that this Portal will eventually be the single location where MSEs can register and report simultaneously to all statutory authorities. The e-services for MSE's and the general public will be facilitated via two (2) channels:

- Virtual Support and Advocacy Services (VISA) - Aspiring entrepreneurs, start-ups and businesses can easily find the business information and services relevant to their needs. It is expected to be a road map developed to assist the MSE on the actions to be taken to start or grow their business.
- Premium Access and Support Services (PASS) - Direct support services will be made available for MSEs seeking specific support services such as financing, business development support, marketing, etc. Additionally, MSEs would be able to sell their goods and services to the general public through an online mall.

#### **E. Nationwide Awareness of Workplace Rights and Responsibilities**

The Conciliation & Labour Relations Unit (CLRU) will continue to improve delivery of services to the stakeholders, to engage in proactive measures to further strengthen the linkages with all stakeholders. The main approach will involve information sharing to the public and the provision of proactive conciliation services to strengthen the linkages with all stakeholders, sensitising on the rights and

responsibilities of employers and workers in treating with respective labour issues.

#### **F. Determination and Impact of the Minimum Wage Level on the Economy**

A consultancy will be conducted in the next fiscal, to determine the impact of the minimum wage on the economy and to develop an econometric model to calculate minimum wage rates.

In addition, the Public Education Campaign is expected to be continued into the 2015/2016 financial year with a more intensive drive towards educating the public on the minimum wage and basic terms and conditions of work.

#### **G. Establishment of a Social Dialogue Process in Trinidad and Tobago**

The Social Dialogue Task Force (SDTF) is mandated with the responsibility to assist in resolving important economic and social issues, encourage good governance, advance social and industrial peace and stability and boost economic progress. The landmark Social Dialogue Agreement was signed in 2015 and aims at promoting sustainable development in Trinidad and Tobago. Work has commenced on the five priorities of the Agreement and is proposed to continue in the next fiscal.

#### **H. Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Programme**

Work will continue with the OSH Programme to sensitise the workforce on the importance of safety in the workplace and its contribution to productivity. The OSH Agency has carried out Sensitisation programs in the areas of compliance, occupational illness and injury, agricultural activity and the energy sector. The Agency will continue its programmes of sensitising the workforce on the importance of safety in the workplace and its contribution to productivity. A goal of 10% reduction in work related accidents has been set.

Furthermore, focus will be placed on the

development of OSH regulations, the strengthening of the organisation and its infrastructure and the finalisation of the National OSH Policy. Additionally, in order to improve its effectiveness in disseminating information, the OSH website is expected to be updated/redesigned. A document management system is also proposed.

#### **I. Development of a Register of Domestic Workers**

It is proposed that the roll-out of the marketing campaign for this programme will be intensified, with the anticipation that it will have a positive effect on the population of the Domestic Worker Register.

#### **J. Development of a National Labour Inspection Policy**

This policy will aim to establish a standard for the conduct of labour inspection in the work place in Trinidad and Tobago, and to enable compliance and adherence with labour legislation. It is intended to provide guidelines for the application of legislation and to educate and inform employers and workers on rights and responsibilities in the workplace. A Consultancy is proposed to develop this Policy. This will be followed by the dissemination of the completed document.

#### **K. Implementation of the National Workplace Policy on HIV and AIDS**

The HIV Workplace Advocacy and Sustainability Centre (HASC) is mandated to advocate and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of the National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS in all workplaces in Trinidad and Tobago, inclusive of the public and private sectors, civil society organisations and workplaces in the informal economy. For the next fiscal, focus will be placed on the launch of the Policy, its dissemination, advocacy and sensitisation of HIV/AIDS in the workplace and the development of a peer educator programme.

#### **L. Development of a Labour Migration Policy for Trinidad and Tobago**

T&T was the beneficiary of technical support from the African Caribbean Pacific International Observatory on Migration (ACP IOM) for the research and development of a Profile for Labour Migration and a Framework for a Draft Labour Migration Policy for Trinidad and Tobago. The project proposed for next fiscal, aims at launching the process and hosting two (2) rounds of Consultations/Workshops with the aim of raising an awareness that the issues of labour migration have moved beyond the boundaries of work. Outputs from this project will include: Stakeholder Consultations, Policy printing and dissemination, the establishment of a Steering Committee and the development of a Labour Migration Information System.

#### **M. Development of an Employment Policy for Trinidad and Tobago**

Employment is an avenue and strategy for poverty reduction. As such, to ensure that all in T&T have opportunities and access to employment opportunities, the Ministry proposes to develop mechanisms that would identify and address critical issues, challenges and gaps for employment. It would engage a consultancy to develop a Policy to govern and develop strategies for the management of manpower resources inclusive of the vulnerable groups and migrant population in Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **N. Establishment of a Heroes Park and Museum in Fyzabad, Trinidad**

The project aims to raise awareness of historical events and importance of industrial and employment relations in Trinidad and Tobago. In recognising the importance of the events the project will provide a dedicated venue that records the history of the labour movement in T&T and preserves the contributions of the early stalwarts of the labour movement (i.e. Tubal Uriah 'Buzz' Butler,

Andy Beharry, Elma Francois, Dora Bridgemohan, Adrian Cola Rienzi, Clothill Walcott and George Weekes). For 2016, the Ministry is proposing to continue with the construction of the museum and interactive park at the Trintopec Staff Club.

### O. The Co-operative Development Division

Several initiatives have been earmarked by this Division for the next fiscal:

- The enhancement of the Cocoa Clusters through the introduction of the Co-operative Business Model.
- Creating a better Housing Environment through Co-operatives. For 2016, it is proposed that a formal launch and a sensitisation campaign will be held to commence this project.
- Establishment of a Co-operative Funding Mechanism to Support the Formation of New Co-operatives and for Co-operative Projects.

### P. Reform of Labour Legislation

The pursuit of the reform of labour legislation under the Ministry's legislative agenda is aimed at maintaining a favourable industrial relations climate, based on freedom of collective bargaining, tripartism, appropriate legal protection for both public and private sector employees, timely dispute resolution and mutual respect; and creating a modern and model legislative framework that allows businesses and employees to thrive in an environment of co-operation and sustainability. The following pieces of labour legislation are being considered for review in 2016:

- Occupational Safety And Health Act, 2004,
- Cipriani College of Labour and Cooperative Studies Act Ch.: 39:51
- The Prevention and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.

## 7.7 MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY

The Ministry of National Security seeks to create an environment which ensures public safety and security through the maintenance of law and order and the commitment of all available resources to the protection of life and property. It has the responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, public safety and defence against aggression. In addition, it oversees the coordination of disaster preparedness and emergency relief, as well as controlling the flow of people into and out of the country.

In fiscal 2016 the Ministry will continue to fulfil its mandate in the following areas: airspace and territorial waters, drug enforcement, immigration, security intelligence, national emergency/disaster management, forensic services, public order and law enforcement.

## 7.8 MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Ministry of Public Utilities facilitates the effective delivery of efficient, affordable and quality public utilities services. The Ministry's core responsibilities deal with procurement and distribution of electricity, electrical inspection and certification, postal services, telecommunications services as well as government printing, binding and related services. For fiscal 2015/2016, the Ministry is expected to implement the following:

### 7.8.1. RESEARCH AGENDA

#### A. Impact Assessment Study Project

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impact of illumination projects implemented under the National Street Lighting Programme throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

#### 7.8.2. POLICY AGENDA

Several policies are carded for development and implementation in the next fiscal:-

##### **A. Policy for the Vesting of Properties in the Trinidad and Tobago Postal Corporation (TTPost)**

This policy will result in the vesting of properties that were formally under the direction of the Postmaster General of Trinidad and Tobago to TTPost. The properties will be listed as assets upon completion of the process. This policy is expected to result in revenue generation as well as debt reduction.

##### **B. National Street Lighting and Illumination Programme Policy**

This policy reflects the continuation of the initiative to illuminate community areas, highways and major roadways throughout Trinidad and Tobago. It is intended to provide a safer environment for citizens and to promote traffic safety for motorists through increased visibility at night.

##### **C. Policy for New Revenue Earning Services and Fee Structure for the Electrical Inspectorate Division (EID)**

The EID's primary responsibility is to provide inspection and certification of electrical installations in Trinidad and Tobago in accordance with accepted codes and practices of both local and international standards. The current tariff which was set in 1998 is now outdated and does not reflect current market prices of properties in Trinidad and Tobago. The new tariff being proposed will be comparable to the prices of properties as at 2015. This policy is intended to allow the EID to become more cost effective.

##### **D. Electrification Programme Policy for Trinidad and Tobago**

This programme is intended to accelerate the provision of an adequate and reliable supply of electricity to households and communities not currently being serviced by the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC). It will provide a better quality of life as well as encourage self-reliance and promote more community involvement among persons.

##### **E. Policy on Field Visits for Officers of the Ministry of Public Utilities**

The policy will aim to set clear guidelines for the operation of officers who undertake field visits. It will facilitate exemplary leadership and governance in the delivery of services, promote deeper accountability and ensure safety and protection of Ministry staff.

##### **F. Utilities Sector Policy**

This policy will be a guide to determine the broad areas of regulation to be addressed by the agencies, statutory bodies and divisions of government in the legislation process. It will address weaknesses in the legislative framework which governs the public utilities sector and ensure more efficient, relevant and reliable services.

##### **G. Light Emitting Diodes (LED) Policy of Trinidad and Tobago**

This policy will provide a cohesive approach to the sustainable development and management of illumination projects. It is based on Trinidad and Tobago's drive towards adopting an eco-friendly and technologically driven approach to illumination projects. It involves the introduction of LED streetlights as an alternative lighting source with the intention of protecting public health and safety and reducing the depletion of energy resources. It will also reduce maintenance costs and protect the consumer's right to good service.

### 7.8.3. LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

The Ministry of Public Utilities' Legislative Agenda aims to 'develop and promote the Ministry's legislative agenda in consultation with the Agencies and Statutory Bodies under the purview of the Ministry, as well as in collaboration with the Ministry of the Attorney General'. Within the framework of a comprehensive legislative review, the following amendments to key pieces of legislation were identified:

#### Box 7.1 - Legislative Agenda for the Ministry of Public Utilities for fiscal 2015/2016

- The Trinidad and Tobago Post Act, Chapter 47:01
- The Trinidad and Tobago Postal Corporation Act, Chapter 47:02
- The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission Act, Chapter 54:70
- The Regulated Industries Commission Act, Chapter 54:73
- The Electrical Installations (Buildings) Act, Chapter 54:71
- The Electricity (Inspection) Act, Chapter 54:72
- The Post Office Savings Bank Act, Chapter 79:04

### 7.8.4. WATER RESOURCES

In fiscal 2016, the following initiatives will be undertaken:

#### A. National Environmental Policy

Efforts will be made to review the National Environmental Policy in its entirety to ensure that it remains current, relevant and responsive to new environmental challenges. The Wildlife Policy will be revised to take into account, new and emerging developments in the climate change focal area. Work will also continue on the implementation of the National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, Waste Recycling Policy and the National Wildlife Policy.

#### B. Flood Alleviation Policy

##### *Flood Alleviation and Drainage Programme for the City of Port of Spain*

Work will continue on the implementation of the Flood Alleviation and Drainage Programme for the City of Port of Spain with emphasis on Oxford, Park, Duke, Richmond, Queen, Woodford and Prince Streets. Component 1 of the programme will involve drainage works for the critical flood areas in Port of Spain. Component 2 will focus on the institutional strengthening of the Drainage Division and Component 3 will address the construction of a linear park located at the St Ann's River. In addition, the programme will include drainage works at the cove located in the vicinity of the Port of Spain lighthouse. It is envisaged that this will aid in the run-off of flood waters from the South Quay area.

##### *Caparo/Mamorol River Basin Flood Mitigation and Water Supply Programme*

This programme will continue and involves the construction of a reservoir and associated water treatment facility at Ravine Sable, Caparo.

#### C. Watershed Rehabilitation

This project will continue, with its focus on the rehabilitation of watersheds and restoration of forest cover through the maintenance of plantation forest, continuous tree planting, increasing fire patrols and creation of additional external fire traces.

#### D. Community Involvement in Environmental Protection

Community outreaches will be maintained through:-

- The Institute of Marine Affairs' Community Outreach Project "The Sea and Me" - an initiative aimed at increasing post SEA students' awareness of the marine and coastal environments, and
- The Environmental Management Authority's, 'EMA and You' Project, which provides information and outreach services to persons, on environmental issues and concerns.

### E. Legislative Agenda

- The National Waste Recycling Policy was approved in February 2015. Based on this Policy, a draft was developed of a Waste Recycling Bill (a framework legislation for the establishment of the Waste Recycling Management Authority and a Resource Recovery Fund), that will facilitate the implementation of a waste recycling system to protect human health and the environment. The Bill is to be piloted in fiscal 2016.
- The National Environmental Policy will also be reviewed during this fiscal along with the Wildlife Policy, and
- Work will also continue on the legislation for the implementation of the National Forest Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, Waste Recycling Policy and the National Wildlife Policy

## 7.9 MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In fiscal 2016, the Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government will be responsible for coordinating the activities of the 14 Municipal Corporations to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services in a timely manner, as well as, balance development. This Ministry is responsible for conveying policy perspectives and guidelines of Central Government, monitoring the finances and expenditure, rendering expert advice, issuing guidelines on administrative and statutory regulations, supervising the execution of projects and programmes and acts as an adjudicator in cases of disputes between Municipal Corporations. In addition, the ministry monitors service delivery agencies to ensure optimal benefits for rural communities.

Some of the services under the remit of the Ministry include: garbage collection and disposal, construction and maintenance of access roads, drainage and irrigation systems and rural development planning and management.

## 7.10 MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Ministry of Social Development and Family Services (MSDFS) is the core social sector Ministry with responsibility for coordinating the implementation of Government's social and human development objectives. The MSDFS's responsibilities include addressing poverty, social inequality and social exclusion.

In fiscal 2016, the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services will continue to implement programmes under its purview, as well as embark on initiatives that aim to ensure that the most vulnerable populations in Trinidad and Tobago are given the opportunity to achieve an enhanced standard of living and improved quality of life.

The Ministry will continue to fulfil its mandate in the following areas: social planning, development and monitoring; social research; national family services and delivery of other social services.

### 7.10.1. PROGRAMMES THAT WILL BE CONTINUED IN THE NEW FISCAL ARE:

#### A. Monthly transfers:

- Public Assistance
- Senior Citizens' Pension
- Disability Assistance
- Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer
- Stipends payable under the Unemployment Relief Programme (Social Component)

#### B. One-off Grants:

- Urgent Temporary Assistance
- Assistance under the National Social Development Programme (NSDP)
- Sowing Empowerment through Entrepreneurial Development (SEED)
- Micro-Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility

**C. Improvement in the Social Service Delivery System via:**

- Implementation of the Biometric Card System
- Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System (ISEMS)

**D. Social Integration and Inclusion of special groups in society such as persons with disabilities, socially displaced persons, ex-prisoners and the elderly via:**

- Operationalisation of the National Empowerment Centre
- Street Dwellers Rehabilitation and Re-Integration Project

**7.10.2. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES FOR EXISTING PROGRAMMES**

**A. HIV/AIDS Awareness and Prevention (Internal and External Clients)**

*HIV Sensitisation Sessions*

The Ministry's HIV Sensitisation Programme in collaboration with Vision on Mission will execute HIV awareness sessions in the prison system. The programme includes sensitisation sessions with deportees and involves the Ministry's Social Displacement Unit as well. There will also be HIV/AIDS sensitisation and awareness programmes for persons living with disabilities in the new fiscal.

*Educational Knowledge Events*

The HIV Coordinating Unit will also conduct a series of HIV educational knowledge events in communities in the new fiscal year. It will also continue the dissemination of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavioural, Change and Communication (BCC) materials.

**B. Assistance to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)**

In the new fiscal year, the Ministry through its NGO Unit will continue to provide financial assistance to NGOs that provide services to vulnerable

populations such as persons with disabilities, the socially displaced, hostels/halfway houses, family life, HIV/AIDS and ex-prisoners/deportees. The Unit will also host consultations and capacity building sessions with NGOs and other stakeholders.

**C. Rehabilitation of Substance Abusers**

- The Piparo Empowerment Centre will continue its mandate in the rehabilitation of substance abusers in the new fiscal. The following refurbishment works at the facility will be undertaken in the new fiscal:
- Upgrade of the Clinical Staff Building
- Outfit the Library and Audio-Visual Centre
- Upgrade the Store Room Building
- Upgrade of the Multipurpose Building
- Signage

**D. Community Based Telecentres**

An evaluation of the project will be conducted in the new fiscal year. In addition, a site will be identified for the establishment of a telecentre in La Brea. There will also be telecentres established in Siparia and Chaguanas.

**E. The National Enrichment Centre**

The Centre was opened in fiscal 2015 and will be operationalised on a phased basis. Therapeutic services will be offered to persons with disabilities (PWDs) and NGOs for PWDs. During the new fiscal the Centre will be outfitted with furniture for administrative staff, as well as, specialised equipment for therapy.

**F. Street Dwellers Rehabilitation and Re-Integration Project**

In fiscal 2016, the Ministry will commence the remodelling and reconstruction of the Centre for Socially Displaced Persons (CSDP) facility for street dwellers at the Riverside Car Park/Plaza.

### G. Establishment of Social Displacement Centres - The Queen Street Assessment Centre

In fiscal 2016, the existing structure will be demolished and a new three-storey building will be constructed. It will be a transitional home and assessment centre for socially displaced persons. The building will be operated and managed by a non-governmental organisation.

### H. Integration of Older Persons

The following activities are proposed to take place in fiscal 2016:

- Development of the National Plan of Action on Ageing for Trinidad and Tobago
- Establishment of Assisted Living Facilities
- Development of Residential Long-Term Care Facilities in collaboration with Ministry of Health
- Revamp the Senior Citizens Bureau (i.e., Skills Bank and Placement Agency)
- Develop Building Codes for Homes for the Aged
- Develop Omnibus Legislation to allow for entry and investigations into the living conditions of the elderly in their private domiciles
- Review of the National Policy on Ageing
- Assist in the formulation of the National Policy on the Family to address the elderly within the context of the family
- Assist in the finalisation of the Draft National Population Policy
- Manpower Planning for Trinidad and Tobago in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development
- Establish age-friendly healthcare facilities
- Establish standards for universal accessibility to public buildings for the elderly and persons with disabilities
- Launch a Public Education Campaign on Ageing to include inter-generational initiatives

- Assist in building capacity of the Friendly Societies
- Establish an Elderly Aquatic Programme in conjunction with the Trinidad and Tobago Olympic Committee (TTOC)
- Commemorate International Day of Older Persons annually on October 1st
- Commemorate World Elder Abuse Awareness Day annually on June 15th
- Visit Nurse Services of Trinidad and Tobago
- Implement an Arts for the Ageing Programme in Tobago
- Conduct public awareness campaigns to promote
  - Ministry of Health's Chronic Disease Assistance Programme (CDAP)
  - Free bus, water taxi and ferry rides for 60+ years
  - Elderly and Differently-Abled Mobile (ELDAMO) Shuttle Service operates as "dial-a-ride" at toll-free 800-7433
  - Free cataract surgery
- Senior citizens website courtesy ttconnect
- Continuum of health and social support services for older persons
- Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme (RAPP)
- Extend Patient Care Programme
- Extend Community Care Programme for Elderly Displaced Persons
- Develop a Memory Clinic

### I Disability Affairs

In the new fiscal year the Unit will undertake the following initiatives:

- Establish a National Register of PWDs
- Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns
- Provide financial assistance to PWDs for projects, events, conference attendance, etc.

- Commemorate International Day for Persons with Disabilities
- Update and Reprint of NGO Directory of Services for Persons with Disabilities
- Review and Revision of the National Policy for persons with Disabilities

### 7.10.3. RESEARCH STUDIES

#### A. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 4 (MICS 4)

The findings of this survey will be disseminated in the new fiscal year. National and sub-regional data from the study will be utilised to inform other initiatives of the Ministry.

#### B. Survey of Living Conditions (2014/2015)

There will be a launch and publication of the findings of this survey in fiscal 2016.

### 7.10.4. GENDER AFFAIRS

#### A. Establishment of the National Commission on Equality and Women's Empowerment – Gender Mainstreaming Activities

Gender mainstreaming is viewed as a key strategy in the process of bringing a gender perspective into the mainstream activities at the policy, programme and project level. In the new fiscal the Gender Affairs Division will provide tools and training in gender sensitivity and awareness to decision-makers, senior managers and other key personnel to ensure that they are familiar with the integration of the gender perspective.

#### B. Public Education/Information Dissemination Campaign

This campaign continues into the new fiscal with implementation to include the following:

- Media campaign advertisements (radio, newspapers, television on various gender issues)
- Commemoration of International Women's Day and International Men's Day

- Commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (16 days of activism)
- National Campaign on Gender-based/Domestic Violence
- Strengthening State Accountability for ending Gender Based Violence/Sexual Violence
- Community Engagement and Information Caravan (12)
- Establishment of a Central Registry on Domestic Violence Data
- Management of the National Domestic Violence Hotline
- Training of Law Enforcement Officers and Support Service Providers
- Government's Contribution to the Mechanism for the Implementation for the Convention of Belem do Para (MESECVI) and UN Trust Fund for Women

#### C. Networking/Collaboration and Partnerships with Key Stakeholders including NGOs

Technical and financial support to NGOs will be continued in the new fiscal to promote gender equity and gender justice. The programmes/projects of these NGOs will include gender-based issues surrounding labour, domestic violence, rural women's development, men's health, ICT, leadership and decision-making and parenting skills.

#### D. Establishment of Women's City Centre

In the new fiscal, a Women's City Project will be established at two locations on a phased basis. The Ministry will be responsible for the services being offered at the Centre and to provide logistical support. Programmes will include:

- Women in Harmony Programme
- Elderly Care
- Agriculture/Landscaping Project

### E. Socio-Economic Empowerment of Men

The following programmes will continue into the new fiscal year:

- Defining Masculine Excellence (4 centres)
- Food Preparation and Home Management for Men and Boys (20 centres)
- Programme H – this new programme seeks to engage young men and their communities in critical reflections about rigid norms related to manhood
- Operationalisation of three (3) shelters for abused women and one (1) Resource Centre for Men and Boys

### F. Conference

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago will host the 37th Assembly of Delegates of the Inter- American Commission on Women in November 2015.

## 7.10.5. FAMILY SERVICES

### A. Grandparents as Parents Pilot Programme (GPPP)

The GPPP would provide a vehicle through which essential data on the situation of grandparents in Trinidad and Tobago could be collected and on which analyses could be made. Such data analysis would serve to inform future policy development as it pertains to the support of grandparents and the strengthening of family functioning. The GPPP would also serve as Government acknowledgement and validation of the multiple roles grandparents potentially play in building strong, functional families. The GPPP would also provide grandparents in twelve (12) pilot communities with the opportunity to refresh parenting skills and be exposed to new approaches to child care.

## 7.10.6 CHILD DEVELOPMENT

### A. National Child Policy

Development of the Policy will continue into fiscal 2016 with public consultations among the activities

listed to take place. The focus will continue into the following sub-policies, guidelines and strategies:

- Policy for Children in Alternative Care and Action Plan
- Nursery Policy
- The Foster Care Standards and Regulations
- National Child Protection Policy and National Strategic Framework for Child Protection

### B. National Strategy for Promotion and Protection of Child Rights

This initiative will continue into the new fiscal year including but not limited to:

- Children who Inspire
- Commemoration of Universal Children's Day
- Break the Silence Campaign (to end Child Sexual Abuse)
- The National Children's Forum

### C. Establishment of a National Children's Registry (NCR)

In the new fiscal year, the following activities are proposed to take place:

- Development of an M&E Framework for the NCR
- Training of end users
- Consultations to guide the development of a regulatory framework necessary for the NCR's completion
- Implementation of the NCR

### D. Child Allowances to Community Residences

This new programme proposes to pay a per child financial allowance for the maintenance of children in the forty nine (49) community residences. The allowance will be payable under two categories; Basic and Special Needs. The Basic Needs Allowance will be a monthly sum of \$2000 to cover the cost of food, clothing, education, transportation and utilities. The Special Needs Allowance will be paid

to community residences that facilitate specialised medical and psychological care in addition to basic needs. It will be a sum of up to \$4000 and will cover the following:

- Physical therapy
- Traumatic events faced by a child such as:
  - Witness to a murder
  - Victims of a murder attempt
  - Physical abuse of the child or being witness to physical abuse upon another
  - Sexual abuse of the child or being witness to sexual abuse upon another
  - Abandonment
- Behavioural disorders and psychological disorders
- Depression/Bipolar disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Anorexia

### 7.10.7 CAPITAL PROJECTS/CONSTRUCTION

#### A. Continuing Projects:

- 2 Respite Centres
- 1 Institute of Healing
- 4 Assessment Centres
- 3 Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centres
- Model Children's Home
- Remand Facility for Young Female Offenders
- Remand Facility for Young Male Offenders
- Transition Homes for persons leaving orphanages and children's homes

#### B. New Projects:

- An Autistic Support Centre
- 2 Rehabilitation Centres (one male and one female)
- A Multi-Purpose Youth Facility in Moruga

- 2 YDACs/YECs for Females (one in north and one in south Trinidad)
- Refurbishment of 3 Safe Houses

### 7.10.8 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Impact assessments will be conducted in the following programmes to measure and evaluate their effectiveness and improve service delivery where possible:

- Defining Masculine Excellence
- Women in Harmony
- St Mary's Children's Home
- St Dominic's Children's Home
- Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres
- National Family Services.

## 7.11 MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs strives to be the premier provider of policy direction and professional services for sport development in an equitable and sustainable manner, utilising appropriate technologies, research and best practice. The Ministry will undertake the following initiatives in fiscal 2016:

### 7.11.1. SPORT

#### A. The provision and development of existing and new sport facilities to an international standard that will include the:

- Refurbishment and upgrade of six (6) Community Swimming Pools: Diego martin, Siparia, Cocoyea, La Horquetta, Sangre Grande and Couva
- Refurbishment and upgrade of seven (7) Indoor Sporting Arenas: Tacarigua, Chaguana, Pleasantville, St Paul Street, Point Fortin, Mayaro and Maloney

- Construction and completion of the National Aquatic, Tennis and Cycling Centres as well as one (1) multipurpose sport facility
- Refurbishment of former Caroni sport facilities: Sevilla Staff Club and Golf Course
- Development of Regional and Sub-Regional Recreation Grounds and Community Recreation Grounds
- Refurbishment and upgrade of all five (5) stadia: Hasely Crawford, Ato Boldon, Mannie Ramjohn, Larry Gomes and Dwight Yorke stadia.

#### **B. The provision of Financial Assistance to National Governing Bodies (NGBs), Community Sporting Groups and Individuals**

to enable sport in the community and to support athletes. This is intended to provide support to the national framework for sport development and high performance sport.

#### **C. The administration of nationwide Sport Camps for Children**

between ages 7-14 to be conducted during the Easter and July-August school vacations in fiscal 2016.

#### **D. A National Swimming Programme.**

The conduct of one (1) Learn to Swim Programme per school term and Recreational Swim Programmes five (5) days per week at the Community Swimming Pools.

#### **E. The review of the National Sport Policy.**

The National Sport Policy 2002 is to be revised to a National Sport Policy 2015/2025 and will aim to position the Ministry as the premier provider of policy direction for national sport.

#### **F. Strategic Review and Planning 2016-2021.**

The Ministry will review its strategic plan to realign its strategies and objectives for advancing sport development in the local context to include Marketing and Development, Research and Development, Funding Sport, Administrative Reform, Capacity Building, High Performance Sport and Total Participation.

#### **G. The review of the Policy for the Provision of Financial Assistance/Disbursement of Grant Funding.**

The funding policy regarding Elite Athlete Funding, Grant Funding and the provision of subventions to National Governing Bodies (NGBs) will be revised in such a manner as to remedy the inherent flaws within the policy framework.

#### **H. Sport Tourism Policy.**

The Ministry will initiate stakeholder consultations with relevant government Ministries and private sector organisations to review the draft Sport Tourism Policy. The objective is to establish a sound tourism marketing policy to project Trinidad and Tobago as a sporting nation.

#### **I. Sport Participation Survey.**

A consultant will be engaged to conduct sport participation surveys in schools, to determine the levels of participation and interest in sport and exercise among primary and secondary school children.

### **7.11.2. YOUTH AFFAIRS**

#### **A. National Strategic Plan for Youth Development**

In fiscal 2015/16, the Ministry will continue the implementation of its National Strategic Plan for Youth Development (NSPYD). The NSPYD aims to provide the overall direction for youth development in Trinidad and Tobago. This will be done by

connecting the parts of the national architecture of youth development into an integrated whole. The overall goal of the National Strategic Plan is to support the implementation of youth development programming beyond the National Youth Policy because of the desire for holistic long-term youth development.

The Ministry is in the process of recruiting a consultant to develop the NSPYD. The consultant will be required to: compile secondary data gathering to inform the development of the NSPYD; conduct field research to obtain primary data to support and qualify the content of the NSPYD; draft a comprehensive, integrated and holistic NSPYD; facilitate, coordinate and conduct a validation workshop regarding the data, strategies and implementation mechanisms; review and finalise the NSPYD for presentation to the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

During the upcoming fiscal year, the Ministry will be expected to finalise consultancy fees for completion of work on the NSPYD; print 2000 standard and pocket sized copies of the NSPYD; conduct a public launch including presentations; and implement the NSPYD's programmes and activities. The consultant will be expected to produce the following: an inception report; a youth programme review report; a draft field work report of findings; a draft comprehensive NSPYD; validation of the workshop; and a final plan including a summary version, soft copy and data sets used.

### **B. Re-establishment of the National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago**

In fiscal 2016, the Ministry will embark on activities to re-establish the National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago (NYCTT). The NYCTT is an umbrella body of youth organisations which facilitates the empowerment and development of all young people in Trinidad and Tobago. It will provide a platform for youth concerns to be articulated and addressed and ensure that the youth participates in and contributes to national development.

An internal committee within the MGYCD was formed with representation from the following divisions: Youth Division, Policy Research and Planning Unit and the Legal Unit. This committee will perform the following functions during the upcoming fiscal year:

- Facilitate an intensive and comprehensive public awareness and social marketing campaign targeting the different publics on the benefits and needs for platforms to facilitate youth advocacy and youth participation in decision making
- Undertake a national registration exercise of youth- led and youth serving organisations in Trinidad and Tobago
- Facilitate the establishment of 11 Local/ District Youth Councils, 9 in Trinidad and Tobago as well as 1 National Youth Council to serve as platforms for youth advocacy and decision making
- Facilitate 16 fora in Trinidad and Tobago at the regional level, followed by one national forum to engage youth and youth stakeholders in the re-engineering process and adoption of a new operational model for the NYCTT.

### **C. Establishment of the National Youth Commission**

The establishment of the National Youth Commission (NYCOM) is one component of the overall strategy within the National Youth Policy (NYP) of Trinidad and Tobago 2012-2017. The NYCOM will be an independent Statutory Body headed by a Board of Multi-Sectoral Commissioners, comprising the Youth Commissioner at the lead, the Deputy Commissioner and possibly six (6) Commissioners. It is intended to focus exclusively on addressing youth issues and the coordination of youth services.

In fiscal 2016, a consultant will be hired to provide technical assistance in researching, analysing data and developing a business plan and budget for the functioning of the NYCOM. The work thereafter will be conducted in two phases. Phase one includes the development of plans, e.g. risk, strategic, etc.;

consultations with stakeholders; development of relevant legislation; production of the final report; and installation of commissions. Phase two will include procurement of a building; outfitting of office spaces; procurement of NYCOM staff and related recruitment activities; outreach and programming; IT services; acquisition of office equipment and transportation for NYCOM.

### **D. Formulation of Camp Guidelines – National Camp Handbook**

Cabinet has given the Ministry the mandate to oversee the implementation of annual vacation camps. It is therefore establishing a standardised approach to ensure quality camps. Under this initiative, the Ministry will engage in public sensitisation of the programme, oversight of the monitoring of camps and development of a regulatory framework for vacation camps.

### **E. Youth Empowerment/Entrepreneurship Programme**

This programme will be designed to develop model youth citizens and encourage youth leadership in young men and women between the ages 12 to 29 years using a targeted holistic youth development intervention in two pilot communities in Trinidad.

### **F. National Youth Volunteerism Programme**

In the new fiscal, the programme will embark on the following projects:

- Project with Habitat for Humanity to build or repair homes for the underprivileged
- Agricultural projects in Children's Homes to train volunteers in food production methods
- Project with the Forestry Division for re-forestation of abandoned quarry sites
- Project with Princes Town Regional Corporation

### **G. Gatekeepers Transition and Adjustment Programme**

Under this programme, a total of forty two (42) gatekeepers have been trained in two communities. The Post Gatekeepers Continuation Programme is expected to achieve the following outcomes:

- Setting up on an entity to continue the Programme's objectives
- Setting up of businesses
- Sustainable employment and reduction in crime
- Empowered young men in the community
- Community cohesion

## **7.12 THE TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

The Tobago House of Assembly delivered its Budget Presentation for fiscal 2016 on Monday June 22, 2015 under the theme "Continued Delivery in Challenging Times". The budget was prepared against a backdrop of financial uncertainty in the international energy markets necessitating budgetary cutbacks. The budget priorities continued to be shaped by the imperatives outlined in the Comprehensive Economic Development Plan 2.0 for Tobago (CEDP 2.0), the road map for Tobago's development for the period 2013 to 2017.

### **A. Enterprise Development**

The Division of Finance and Enterprise Development supports entrepreneurship through its Business Development Unit (BDU). The BDU provides funding for the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector via the Enterprise Assistance Fund and the Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme. In the new fiscal, the BDU will:-

- Reengineer its internal processes and overall approach to fund administration.
- Place a greater focus on strategic trade missions with robust follow up to ensure market penetration by Tobago businesses to export

niche markets.

- Provide support for local start-up businesses via the Strategic Development Department.
- Provide enhanced training programmes for entrepreneurs to improve business awareness in areas such as e-commerce, marketing and cash flow management.
- Provide value added services to entrepreneurs for the sharing of resources.
- Increase partnership building with potential donors and interest groups to provide BDU clients with enhanced access to new markets.

### **B. Tourism**

In an effort to expand from the traditional North Atlantic travel markets the Division of Tourism will look to other markets, including those in South America. For this reason, the Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute will promote bilingualism through courses such as an 'Introduction to Portuguese' and 'Introductory French' to support the Canadian market.

It will promote courses in quality customer care and make improvements to the ageing infrastructure in the domestic and international terminals at the ANR Robinson International Airport. Upgrades to air and cruise ship facilities will also be a priority in the new fiscal year.

### **C. Agriculture and Agro Processing**

The Division of Agriculture, Marine Affairs, Marketing and the Environment (DAMME) will implement its strategic plan in the new fiscal. Projects to be implemented include: - the introduction of micro-chips to treat with the issue of praedial larceny of small ruminants and the upgrading of the Government Stock Farm at Hope Farm.

There will be a rehabilitation of the dairy unit at Hope Farm and the construction of irrigation ponds in some areas. Water harvesting will also be encouraged to support year round agricultural activities.

The DAMME will also establish a 140 acre Wildlife Nature Park for free roaming local wildlife and temporary caged exotic exhibits. This is intended to function as a research centre and facilitate exchange programmes with universities and other similar facilities. Sustainable agriculture will be introduced, in addition, with the development of a model farm utilising acreages from the Friendship Estate for intensive, commercial production of select vegetables and root crops.

These initiatives are intended to facilitate:

- The promotion of the Eco Food branding initiative where Eco Food branded products will be marketing locally, regionally and internationally
- The development of a Youth Agricultural Entrepreneurship Programme
- Greater emphasis on human capital development in the fisheries subsector, and
- The provision of facilities for the sale of fish that meets the highest food safety standards

Other projects to be undertaken in fiscal 2016 include the completion of fishing facilities at Castara and Charlotteville, the construction of a new market at Scarborough and the operationalising of the DAMME's new packing house facility to make it available to farmers and agro-processors.

### **D. The Social Sector**

#### *i. Education*

In fiscal 2016 there will be the roll out of Data Driven Decision Making Workshops. These aim to empower teachers and principals to assess and evaluate programmes through the use of more comprehensive and accurate statistics. Further research will be done into student underachievement.

In order to improve numeracy and literacy passes at the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) level, secondary school teachers will also be exposed to reading strategy workshops and a strengthened remedial math programme. The

early childhood sector will also benefit from additional training and capacity building. All school administrators will also be exposed to school based management training and the teacher help desk will be re-established. All schools are to receive ICT networking in the beginning of fiscal 2016 and an intranet portal is to be established. This will lead to more modernised educational operations.

#### *ii. Health*

The Division of Health and Social Services will implement the following initiatives aimed at combatting lifestyle diseases: Integrated Primary Healthcare Programme, Healthy Home Programme, and Healthy Family Programme. A programme of exercise and diet modification will be included in the overall effort to combat lifestyle diseases. In addition, the following infrastructural initiatives will be pursued in the new fiscal year:

- Construction of a new health centre in Moriah
- Upgrade of almost all health centres in Tobago
- Establishment of a registry for non-communicable diseases
- Establishment of a Tobago university hospital
- Establishment of an Environmental Integrated Waste Management Programme for the island.

#### *iii. Housing*

The THA has reported that there are in excess of 7,000 applicants for housing on file. In the new fiscal, it will actively pursue alternative financial mechanisms such as public-private partnership interventions, in order to address the current housing shortage. It will seek to initiate development works at Shirvan, Adelphi and Friendship Estates and accelerate the housing project at Courland. In addition, work will continue at Belle Garden and Adventure Phase II with additional two and three bedroom units. The Division of Settlements will continue to support existing and potential homeowners through the Home Improvement Grant, the Home Construction

Subsidy and the Beneficiary Owned Land Programme.

#### *iv. Social Safety Net*

The THA will continue with its responsibility to the less fortunate and vulnerable citizens of Tobago. The Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH), where \$7500 in seed money is provided to start up a business, will be continued.

The Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme, where caregiving services are provided to elderly citizens will also be continued and expanded to assist persons with disabilities and to establish a Mentorship Programme for youth at risk.

The Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP) that provides assistance to the vulnerable, including single mothers and the Unemployment Relief Programme (URP) that provides temporary employment will both continue. In the case of the URP, it has been transformed to include employment in the areas of agriculture and woodworking (furniture workshop). It will be further transformed to assist the Tobago Emergency Management Agency (TEMA) in disaster relief, clean up and rehabilitation.

#### *v. Security and Safety*

The THA will continue to pursue the effort to construct new police stations at Grange and Roxborough by the central government, in the next fiscal.

#### *vi. (New) Low Cost and High Impact Initiatives*

Over the next three (3) years the THA will focus attention and resources on the following initiatives which can impact several sectors and industries and the delivery of social programmes:

- A programme of productivity and service excellence
- Development of ICT and becoming an intelligent island, and
- The establishment of an affiliate university.

### 7.12.1. RECURRENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME ESTIMATES

In fiscal 2016 the THA’s estimate for recurrent expenditure will amount to approximately \$3.36 billion. The breakdown of this expenditure is in the table below:

**Table 7.II: THA Recurrent Expenditure Estimates 2015-2016<sup>5</sup>**

ESTIMATES	TT\$ MILLION
Personnel Expenditure	971
Goods and Services	1,150
Minor Equipment Purchases	104
Transfers and Subsidies	1,130

These estimates represent an increase of \$227.4 million over the estimates for fiscal 2015. Some highlights of the overall proposed recurrent expenditure estimates for fiscal 2016 are:

- Support for the Information Technology Centre
- Funding for the Public/Private Partnership Unit
- Assistance to small properties in the Tourism Industry
- Tourism Rolling Plan
- Support to Tobago Tourism Festivals
- Continued support for Adult Education Extension Services (Adult Classes)
- Continued support for the School Feeding Programme
- An expanded Agricultural Incentive Programme
- Provision of Subsidy for fishermen
- Social assistance for vulnerable groups
- Continued assistance to Cultural Groups
- Continued Support of the Comprehensive Economic Development Plan Secretariat (CED)
- Grants to Necessitous Persons

- Tobago Science Technology and Tertiary Education Programme
- Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute
- Community Action for Renewal and Empowerment (CARE)

The estimates for the THA Development Programme in 2016 will amount to approximately TT\$2.31 billion. This represents a decrease of \$104.7 million from the estimate in fiscal 2015. The estimates are disaggregated in the table below:

**Table 7.III: THA Development Programme Expenditure Estimates 2015-2016<sup>6</sup>**

SECTOR	TT\$ MILLION
Pre-Investment	20.0
Productive Sectors	7.31
Economic Infrastructure	930.1
Social Infrastructure	852.1
Multi-sectoral and Other Services	499.3

Funding for the Development Programme will assist, inter alia, infrastructure projects that benefit the community such as the provision of housing, enhancement of education and sporting facilities, and general physical infrastructure. It will also support priority sectors such as agriculture and tourism. In this section the initiatives to be undertaken in fiscal 2016 are listed under their respective categories:-

#### A. Health Care

- Construction of the Moriah Health Centre
- Upgrade of the Roxborough Health Centre for use as a District Health Facility and renovation of 17 health centres
- Establishment of an Oncology Unit
- Provision of dental equipment to Charlotteville and Canaan Health Centres and the purchase of a mobile dental unit
- 

5 Tobago House of Assembly Budget Presentation 2015-2016

6 Tobago House of Assembly Presentation 2015-2016

- Purchase and installation of equipment at the Scarborough Hospital
- Establishment of a Non-Communicable Disease Registry
- Expansion work at the Studley Park Integrated Waste Facility

#### **B. Community Infrastructure**

- Upgrade of Canaan/Bon Accord Community Centre
- Upgrade of Belle Garden Community Centre
- Upgrade of Charlotteville Community Centre
- Upgrade Signal Hill Community Centre
- Construction of community swimming pools
- Upgrade of five (5) Pan Theatres
- Upgrade of the Castara Recreation Ground

#### **C. Housing**

- Adelphi Estate
- Belle Garden Estate Phase II
- Shirvan Road Land Development
- Adventure Phase II
- Blenheim Housing Estate Phase II
- Home Improvement Grant Programme

#### **D. Education**

- School construction programme
- Development of public library facilities
- Upgrade of the Happy Haven School
- Improvement, refurbishment and extensions to primary schools
- Establishment of Childhood Centres
- Extension and improvement to existing childhood centres
- Construction of a school for the deaf
- Construction of the Scarborough RC School
- Extension and improvement work at Lambeau Anglican School
- Extension work at L'Anse Fourni Methodist, Plymouth Anglican, St Patrick's Anglican and Bon Accord Government Schools
- Implementation of Pan in the Classroom
- Development of Physical Education and Sports in Primary Schools

#### **E. Agricultural Sector**

- Construction of an Abattoir at Kendall
- Construction of an Abattoir at Hope
- Construction of a Farmer's Market at Goldsborough and Black Rock
- Construction of a new Scarborough Market
- Construction of a jetty at Charlotteville
- Improvement of beaches and landing facilities at Castara, Buccoo and Plymouth
- Agriculture access roads programme

## APPENDICES

APPENDIX I:

KEY SOCIAL PROGRAMMES AND STRUCTURAL / INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES FUNDED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PSIP) - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 2014 AND ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE FOR 2015 & 2016

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	759,624	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Decentralisation of Social Services	0	1,000,000	30,000	0
Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities/ Challenges	1,837,844	0	3,000,000	0
DRETCHI – Refurbishment/Reconfiguration	0	4,000,000	0	0
Emergency Transitional Facility	0	1,000,000	0	0
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	0	2,000,000	100,000	0
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	1,018,194	1,000,000	2,000,000	0
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	292,486	10,000,000	950,000	0
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres –Queen and Duncan Streets	0	1,000,000	0	0
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Penal	53,130	1,000,000	250,000	0
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	0	1,000,000	0	0
Expansion of the Community-based Micro Credit Programme Expansion System (Micro Enterprise Loan (MEL) Facility)	192,600	500,000	500,000	0
Expansion of the Community Based Telecentres Project	0	500,000	500,000	0
Food Support Programme - Conditional Cash Transfer	46,925	0	0	0
Governance Service Centres	0	1,000,000	500,000	0
HIV/AIDS Co-ordinating Programme	985,177	0	0	0
Ministry of the People – Establishment of Units	0	500,000	1,300,000	0
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	0	300,000	0	0
Poverty Reducton Programme	376,285	0	0	0
The Street Dwellers Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Project	351,302	2,000,000	0	0
Strengthening of Social Service Delivery in T&T	675	500,000	0	0
Support for the Social Safety Net Reform Programme	433,440	500,000	75,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Survey of Living Conditions	5,080,124	1,200,000	1,500,000	0
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	726,796	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	0	4,000,000	0	0
Vision on Mission Development Programme	1,533,905	0	747,800	0
Construction of a Probation Hostel	0	500,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,688,507</b>	<b>36,500,000</b>	<b>14,452,800</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
Computerisation of the Social Welfare Division	0	0	0	0
Decentralisation of Social Services	0	0	0	0
Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities/ Challenges	0	0	0	5,500,000
DRETCHI – Refurbishment/Reconfiguration	0	0	0	2,000,000
Early Childhood Development Policy	0	0	0	100,000
Establishment of Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Facility at Piparo	0	0	0	2,000,000
Establishment of a Data Centre and Storage Area Network	0	0	0	2,000,000
Establishment of an Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	0	0	0	500,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres –Queen and Duncan Streets	0	0	0	3,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Penal	0	0	0	1,000,000
Establishment of Social Services Centre in Point Fortin	0	0	0	500,000
Establishment of Places of Safety	0	0	0	1,500,000
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	0	0	10,000,000
*Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	0	0	0	3,000,000
*Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	0	0	0	2,500,000
*Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Old Bethlehem	0	0	0	3,000,000
Expansion of the Community Based Telecentres Project	0	0	0	500,000
Governance Service Centres	0	0	0	500,000
Ministry of the People – Establishment of Units	0	0	0	1,000,000
National Poverty Reduction Strategy	0	0	0	500,000
National Strategy for Promotion and Protection of Child Rights	0	0	0	500,000
National Child Policy	0	0	0	580,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
* Reconstruction of St Mary's Home for Children	0	0	0	4,000,000
The Street Dwellers Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Project	0	0	0	1,500,000
Support for the Social Safety Net Reform Programme	0	0	0	0
Survey of Living Conditions	0	0	0	1,000,000
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	0	0	0	2,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago Blind Welfare Association	0	0	0	2,000,000
Construction of a Probation Hostel	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,680,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DIVERSITY &amp; SOCIAL INTEGRATION</b>				
Establishment of Community Museum Services	847,766	1,000,000	0	0
National Museum Development	2,190,592	2,000,000	200,000	0
Establishment of a Sugar Museum	410,222	2,000,000	1,800,000	0
Establishment of a Civil Society Board	867,003	1,000,000	627,000	0
Establishment of Transitional Youth Facilities	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Facilities for Rehabilitated Drug Addicts	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,315,583</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>	<b>2,627,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS ((formerly MINISTRIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM AND NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION)</b>				
Aided Self Help - Implementation of Community-Based Projects (CDF)	9,026,567	10,000,000	8,000,000	4,000,000
Refurbishment of Export Centres	3,235,515	5,500,000	2,576,000	1,000,000
Refurbishment of the Community Education, Training, Information and Resource Centre	1,196,772	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Support to Mediation Services	2,541,304	4,000,000	600,000	4,400,000
*Implementation of Self-Help Programme (NCSHL)	0	0	0	20,000,000
Establishment of Community Museum Services	0	0	0	1,000,000
National Museum Development	0	0	0	1,000,000
Establishment of a Sugar Museum	0	0	0	1,000,000
Establishment of a Civil Society Board	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Youth Facilities	0	0	0	0
Establishment of Transitional Facilities for Rehabilitated Drug Addicts	0	0	0	0
Expansion of the Community-Based Micro Credit Programme (MEL)	0	0	0	500,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	0	0	0	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,000,158</b>	<b>21,500,000</b>	<b>12,176,000</b>	<b>35,900,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ARTS AND MULTICULTURISM</b>				
Cultural Industries	5,365,450	4,800,000	5,800,000	0
Refurbishment of Queen's Hall	3,492,659	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,858,109</b>	<b>6,800,000</b>	<b>7,800,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT)</b>				
*Community Improvement Services	44,849,611	30,000,000	30,000,000	0
*Development of Rural Communities	68,153,501	30,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000
*Implementation of Self Help Programme (NCSHL)	67,805,367	40,000,000	40,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,808,479</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT)</b>				
*Building Sustainable Communities- One Community at a Time	0	1,000,000	900,000	2,000,000
*Urban Re-Development	14,681,903	29,000,000	20,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,681,903</b>	<b>30,000,000</b>	<b>20,900,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING</b>				
*Accelerated Housing Programme	649,761,776	300,000,000	300,000,000	0
Emergency Shelter Relief Fund	855,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
High Density Housing Programme	0	0	0	0
Housing Grants	16,063,830	25,000,000	25,000,000	0
Housing Opportunity Programme	13,900,791	66,000,000	53,948,000	0
i. Squatter Settlements Regularisation	5,612,931	40,000,000	32,093,000	0
ii. Home Improvement and New Housing Subsidies Programme	3,549,717	20,000,000	16,000,000	0
Residential Lots Programme (Land for the Landless)	0	0	0	0
Squatter Regularisation				
i Resettlement of Squatters	0	0	0	0
*Construction of Couva Children's Hospital	130,174,170	140,000,000	109,225,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>819,918,215</b>	<b>592,000,000</b>	<b>537,266,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Construction of four (4) Assessment Centres	11,020,029	0	0	0
Construction of three (3) Inter-disciplinary Child Development Centres	0	0	0	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Construction of three (3) Safe Houses	7,406,293	0	0	0
Establishment of a Model Children's Home	0	500,000	0	0
Establishment of a National Youth Council	176,939	0	0	0
Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	115,000	0	0	0
Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	115,000	0	0	0
Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	3,406,817	0	0	0
Implementation of a National Youth Policy - Establishment of a PIU	918,981	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	672,260	0	0	0
Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Old Bethlehem Building formerly Reconstruction of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Dominic Savio / St Martin Building	12,750	4,000,000	500,000	0
Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre	377,611	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	1,101,516	0	0	0
Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	8,437,928	0	0	0
Renovation of Salvation Army Hostel-Josephine House	0	0	0	0
Replacement Centre for Socially Displaced Children (CREDO)	0	0	0	0
Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities	2,843,048	0	3,719,860	0
St. Mary's Home for Children - Modernization Programme	14,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	0
Youth Health Programme/ Implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS	568,059	0	0	0
Youths in Especially Challenging Circumstances (YECC)	0	1,000,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,186,231</b>	<b>10,500,000</b>	<b>7,219,860</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
*Construction of four (4) Assessment Centres	0	6,000,000	23,592,254	0
*Construction of three (3) Inter-disciplinary Child Development Centres	0	500,000	0	0
*Construction of three (3) Safe Houses	0	3,500,000	20,000,000	0
*Construction of two (2) Respite Centres	0	500,000	0	0
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Male Offenders	0	2,000,000	1,948,449	0
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	2,000,000	1,795,194	0
*Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	0	1,000,000	10,000,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
*Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	0	4,000,000	500,000	0
*Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre - Couva	0	200,000	1,465,115	0
*Refurbishment of Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	0	10,000,000	8,000,000	0
*Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	0	1,000,000	7,700,000	0
*Refurbishment of the Salvation Army- Josephine Shaw House formerly Renovation of Salvation Army Hostel- Josephine House	0	4,000,000	1,221,630	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,700,000</b>	<b>76,222,642</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
Development Centre for Persons with Challenges	0	0	0	5,500,000
Establishment of Social Displacement Centres –Queen and Duncan Streets	0	0	0	3,000,000
Establishment of Places of Safety	0	0	0	1,000,000
Establishment of a Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centre	0	0	0	2,000,000
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	0	0	0	2,000,000
The Street Dwellers Rehabilitation & Re-Integration Project	0	0	0	1,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
*Outfitting of three (3) Safe Houses	0	0	0	1,000,000
*Reconstruction of St Mary's Home for Children	0	0	0	4,000,000
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	0	0	10,000,000
*Establishment of Transition Homes for persons leaving Orphanages and Children's Homes	0	0	0	3,000,000
*Establishment of a Remand Home for Young Female Offenders	0	0	0	10,000,000
*Modernization of St. Michael's School for Boys	0	0	0	2,500,000
*Refurbishment of the Inter-Disciplinary Child Development Centre - Couva	0	0	0	800,000
*Refurbishment of St. Dominic's Home for Children- Old Bethlehem	0	0	0	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,300,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>				
Community Outreach Family Medicine Programme	0	5,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
HIV/AIDS Social Marketing	1,766,302	4,000,000	500,000	4,000,000
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children- Refurbishment Works	581,900	1,000,000	700,000	300,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
President's Emergency Programme for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	1,411,358	100,000	100,000	0
Special Programme - HIV/AIDS	5,577,763	2,000,000	3,780,000	5,800,000
Special Programme - Renal Dialysis	28,530,400	30,000,000	12,000,000	15,000,000
Special Programme - Treatment of Adult Cardiac Disease	6,373,012	9,000,000	2,000,000	7,000,000
Tissue Transplant	936,605	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
Waiting List for Surgery	1,497,800	13,000,000	13,000,000	11,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,675,140</b>	<b>66,100,000</b>	<b>35,080,000</b>	<b>46,600,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING</b>				
Acquisition of Capital Equipment for Metal Industries Co. Ltd (MIC) (Legacy)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Cardiovascular Services Initiative - UTT	10,000,000	8,000,000	6,000,000	0
Diabetes Services Initiative - UTT	10,000,000	0	0	0
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	2,400,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Establishment of a National Community College	2,000,000	0	0	0
Establishment of a South Campus - UWI	175,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	0
Establishment of a Training Facility for Nurses- El Dorado	5,000,000	0	0	0
Establishment of the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	11,232,546	40,000,000	29,190,000	0
Establishment of Diego Martin HYPE Centre	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
John S. Donaldson Technical Institute- Improvement of Facilities	2,870,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	0
Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC) Craft Programmes	0	0	0	0
MIC Training Subsidy (Legacy Project)	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
National Skills Development Programme	1,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
San Fernando Technical Institute - Upgrade of Facilities and Equipment	2,458,174	4,000,000	3,100,000	0
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
Upgrading of Technology Centres at Port of Spain, Point-a-Pierre, Ste Madeline and Laventille (formerly Pt. Fortin)	500,000	500,000	500,000	0
*UTT Main Campus-Tamana E-Teck Park Wallerfield	102,583,641	100,000,000	100,000,000	0
UTT- Pt. Lisas Campus	2,990,000	4,000,000	2,060,000	0
UTT- Tobago Campus	5,000,000	3,000,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>337,634,361</b>	<b>237,500,000</b>	<b>216,850,000</b>	<b>0</b>

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>				
NIHERST - President's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research and Development	770,994	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>770,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS (formerly MINISTRY OF SPORT)</b>				
*Development and Upgrading of Recreational Grounds, Parks and Spaces	19,999,500	40,000,000	20,000,000	0
* Upgrading of Corporation Grounds	50,739,182	45,000,000	23,999,999	19,000,000
Save the Youth in Marginalized Communities	0	0	0	1,500,000
Upgrading of Swimming Pools	1,886,644	3,000,000	1,400,000	1,000,000
Improvement to Indoor Sporting Arenas	870,004	9,000,000	2,700,000	2,000,000
*Refurbishment of Youth Training Facilities	0	0	0	2,000,000
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building of Youth Structures	23,518	0	0	0
Youths in Especially Challenging Circumstances (YECC)	0	0	0	400,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,518,848</b>	<b>97,000,000</b>	<b>48,099,999</b>	<b>25,900,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (formerly MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING)</b>				
*Early Childhood Care and Education	32,499,201	50,000,000	57,075,119	40,000,000
* Special Education	4,986,374	0	906,495	5,000,000
Physical Security of Secondary Schools	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Seamless Education System Project	92,486,600	100,000,000	159,000,000	90,000,000
Cardiovascular Services Initiative - UTT	0	0	0	2,000,000
Establishment of a National Accreditation Council	0	0	0	2,000,000
Establishment of a South Campus - UWI	0	0	0	45,000,000
Establishment of the University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)	0	0	0	20,000,000
Establishment of Diego Martin HYPE Centre	0	0	0	500,000
John S. Donaldson Technical Institute- Improvement of Facilities	0	0	0	1,500,000
Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC) Craft Programmes	0	0	0	0
MIC Training Subsidy (Legacy Project)	0	0	0	1,500,000
National Skills Development Programme	0	0	0	1,000,000
San Fernando Technical Institute - Upgrade of Facilities and Equipment	0	0	0	1,500,000
Sangre Grande MIC/HYPE Centre	0	0	0	2,000,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Upgrading of Technology Centres at Port of Spain, Point-a-Pierre, Ste Madeline and Laventille (formerly Pt. Fortin)	0	0	0	500,000
*UTT Main Campus-Tamana E-Teck Park Wallerfield	0	0	0	100,000,000
UTT- Pt. Lisas Campus	0	0	0	8,000,000
UTT- Tobago Campus	0	0	0	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,972,175</b>	<b>151,000,000</b>	<b>217,981,614</b>	<b>321,500,000</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>				
Agricultural Land Information System and Inventory of State Lands (Tobago)	0	300,000	300,000	300,000
Agricultural Access Roads, Tobago	25,560,207	5,000,000	53,633,490	14,000,000
Attitudinal Self and Change Management	450,000	600,000	600,000	400,000
Beneficiary-Owned land Programme -New Home Construction	375,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Chief Secretary's Award for Excellence in Science, Teaching, Research, Innovation, Development and Empowerment	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
Coastal Zone Protection Programme (Research and Development)	2,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Coastal Zone Protection Programme (Drainage and Irrigation)	900,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Coconut Industry Rehabilitation	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Community Action Towards Cultivating Holistic Education in Schools (CATCHES)	375,000	0	0	0
Community Awareness Programme	100,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Community Enhancement Programme	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000
Community Mediation Centres	300,000	500,000	500,000	200,000
Comprehensive State Land Development Project	19,500	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Construction of Community Swimming Pools	4,050,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	800,000
Construction of Multi - Purpose Centres	225,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Construction of Parks and Recreation Sites	150,000	200,000	200,000	0
Construction of Pavillions and Sporting Facilities	5,325,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Construction of Public Conveniences	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Construction of Regional Indoor Centre	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Construction of Sea Defence Walls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	12,900,000
Construction of School for the Deaf	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Construction of Wellness/Fitness Centre	225,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Development of Tobago Community College	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Development of a GIS /GPS support System for Livestock in Tobago	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Development of Home Garden Initiative	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Development of Public Library Facilities	375,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Domestic Violence Project	450,000	500,000	500,000	200,000
Elite Athlete Development Institute	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Emergency Medical Alert System	225,000	500,000	500,000	200,000
Energy Secretariat	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Enterprise Assistance Grant Programme	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	400,000
Establishment of Community Unit and Development of Programme for Social Behaviour Change	150,000	500,000	500,000	100,000
Establishment of a Halfway House	450,000	600,000	600,000	200,000
Establishment of a Geographic Information System Platform	0	200,000	200,000	200,000
Establishment of a Tobago Science Research Centre	100,000	500,000	500,000	100,000
Establishment of a Tobago Youth Development Institute	150,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Establishment of an Adult Education Programme Unit	100,000	0	0	0
Establishment of Childhood Centres	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Establishment of Early Childhood Care and Education Unit	300,000	500,000	500,000	300,000
Establishment of Health Community Boards	150,000	0	0	0
Establishment of Probation Hostels	375,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Establishment of School Health Programme	500,000	150,000	150,000	100,000
Flying Fish Processing	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Gender Management System & Gender Mainstreaming Programme	225,000	300,000	300,000	100,000
Golden Apple Adolescent Partnership Programme (GAAPP)	225,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Health and Family Life Education	75,000	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse Programme	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000
Home Completion Programme, Tobago	375,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Home Improvement Grant, Tobago	3,750,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	9,000,000
Home Improvement Subsidy, Tobago	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
Implementing Family Remedial Therapy/Thinking	275,000	300,000	300,000	200,000
Improvement to Beaches and Landing Facilities	12,779,486	2,000,000	17,324,455	5,000,000
Labour Education and Development Programme	0	100,000	100,000	100,000
Life Management and Parenting Education Programme	187,500	250,000	250,000	200,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Mobile Youth Health Centre	225,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Mosquito Eradication Project	450,000	600,000	600,000	400,000
Music in Schools Programme	750,000	0	0	0
Pilot Project for Pit Latrine Replacement	375,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Programme for Adolescent Mothers	275,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Programme for Rural Electrification	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Project for the Realisation of Economic Achievement (REACH)	425,000	500,000	500,000	300,000
Roving Care Givers Programme	375,000	500,000	500,000	200,000
Shared Antenatal Care Programme	0	200,000	200,000	200,000
School Health Project	375,000	500,000	500,000	300,000
School Construction Programme	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Social Displacement Transitional Care & Relief Centres Project	150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000
Smoking Cessation Programme	150,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Social Services and Prison Integrated Network (SPINE)	75,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Specialised Youth Service Programme	225,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Sports Development Programme	375,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Street Lighting Programme	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
THA Wide Area Network and Data Centre	236,710	300,000	300,000	200,000
THA Asset Management Unit	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
Tobago Elderly Housing and Rehabilitative Centre	350,000	400,000	400,000	300,000
Tobago HIV/AIDS Strategic Response	82,100	200,000	200,000	300,000
Tobago Heritage Land Trust	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
Tobago Multi-Faceted Education Complex	400,000	400,000	400,000	200,000
Tobago Rehabilitation Programme	450,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000
Tourism Support Projects (Assistance to Traumatized Visitors)	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Upgrade of Pan Theatres	375,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000
Urban Forestry Programme	100,000	100,000	100,000	1,000,000
Vocation Centre for Persons with Mental Retardation	550,000	600,000	600,000	300,000
Waste Minimisation and Recycling Project	525,000	600,000	600,000	500,000
Young Professionals Programme	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Young Scholars Programme	200,000	500,000	500,000	200,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Youth Power Programme	150,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000
Youth Apprenticeship Development Programme	375,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,965,503</b>	<b>58,600,000</b>	<b>122,557,945</b>	<b>76,100,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION</b>				
*Food Basket Road Programme	28,386,328	32,000,000	20,000,000	0
Water Management and Flood Control	2,852,101	3,000,000	3,000,000	0
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	0	0	0
Youth Professionals in Agricultural Development and Mentoring Programme	1,865,072	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,103,501</b>	<b>36,000,000</b>	<b>24,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES ( formerly MINISTRIES OF FOOD PRODUCTION and LAND AND MARINE AFFAIRS)</b>				
*Food Basket Road Programme	0	0	0	0
Water Management and Flood Control	0	0	0	2,000,000
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	0	0	0
Youth Professionals in Agricultural Development and Mentoring Programme	0	0	0	0
Support to Agri-business Industry and Other Enterprises	0	0	0	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LAND AND MARINE RESOURCES</b>				
Housing Opportunity Programme	10,000,000	0	6,000,000	0
i. Squatter Settlements Regularisation	0	0	0	0
ii. Regularization of Squatter Communities	10,000,000	0	6,000,000	0
Squatter Regularisation	1,904,794	5,000,000	0	0
i. Resettlement of Squatters	1,904,794	5,000,000	0	0
*Settlements	23,263,526	21,000,000	20,000,000	0
i. Residential Lots Programme ( Land for the Landless)	23,263,526	20,000,000	20,000,000	0
ii Survey of Squatter Sites	0	1,000,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,168,320</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>26,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Housing Opportunity Programme	13,900,791	66,000,000	53,948,000	103,000,000
i. Squatter Settlements Regularisation	5,612,931	40,000,000	32,093,000	72,000,000
ii. Home Improvement and New Housing Subsidies Programme	3,549,717	20,000,000	16,000,000	25,000,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMMES & INITIATIVES	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
iii Sector and Institutional Strengthening Programme	332,696	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
iv Design and Programme Administration	4,405,447	5,000,000	4,855,000	5,000,000
* Settlements	649,761,776	300,000,000	300,000,000	160,000,000
i Accelerated Housing Programme	649,761,776	300,000,000	300,000,000	160,000,000
* Construction of Couva Children's Hospital	130,174,170	140,000,000	109,225,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>793,836,737</b>	<b>506,000,000</b>	<b>463,173,000</b>	<b>263,000,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,629,102,764</b>	<b>2,016,200,000</b>	<b>1,932,406,860</b>	<b>888,980,000</b>

\* Funded under the Infrastructure Development Fund

## APPENDIX II:

 ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURE FOR SOCIAL PROGRAMMES  
 AND INITIATIVES FOR FISCAL 2015 AND 2016 AND ACTUAL  
 EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL 2014 UNDER RECURRENT  
 EXPENDITURE BY MINISTRY

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT (formerly Ministry of Local Government)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
National Commission for Self Help	10,500,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,500,000</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>11,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF FINANCE (formerly MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE ECONOMY)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Food Price Support Programme	270,486,521	264,000,000	294,000,000	288,000,000
Support for the Acquisition of Housing	0	6,600,000	0	6,000,000
Government Assistance for Tertiary Expenses (GATE)	635,678,144	650,000,000	712,000,000	650,000,000
Unemployment Relief Programme	572,518,625	542,000,000	717,500,000	541,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,478,683,290</b>	<b>1,462,600,000</b>	<b>1,723,500,000</b>	<b>1,485,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	3,618,388	6,000,000	6,000,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions (SSD)	23,292,739	20,000,000	46,000,000	0
Senior Citizens' Centres	3,030,442	2,864,000	2,864,000	0
Senior Citizens' Homes	902,998	1,147,140	1,147,140	0
Social Programmes (Ageing)	1,720,546	1,864,000	664,000	0
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Adoption Board Expenses	0	0	0	0
Assistance to National Heroes	1,604,400	1,000,000	2,235,000	0
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme -Developmental Component for Recipients	2,428,658	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
The People's Card	11,867,201	12,000,000	49,402,152	0
Disability Grant	371,682,763	429,506,550	379,506,550	0
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	86,777	49,120	49,120	0
Foster Care Expenses	0	0	0	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Payment of Fees for the Registration of Unregistered Births	0	0	0	0
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	1,611	2,000	2,000	0
Rehabilitative Programme	3,031,752	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
S.H.A.R.E.	2,577,020	2,000,000	2,000,000	0
Senior Citizens' Grant	2,434,803,838	2,861,470,500	2,861,470,500	0
Social Assistance	288,743,006	409,500,000	409,500,000	0
Urgent Temporary Assistance	27,892,218	10,000,000	27,000,000	0
Relief for Underprivileged Newborn Babies	0	120,000,000	2,362,848	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
National Social Development Programme (NSDP)	31,104,015	33,000,000	33,000,000	0
Transfers to Statutory Boards:				
Trinidad & Tobago Blind Welfare Association	9,622,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired	6,927,448	8,000,000	8,000,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,224,937,820</b>	<b>3,931,403,310</b>	<b>3,844,203,310</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER</b>				
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Commonwealth Ex-Services League	0	20,000	20,000	20,000
Non-Profit Institutions- Religious Organizations	0	50,000,000	2,700,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50,020,000</b>	<b>2,720,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>				
Debit Card System for URP Employees	1,200,069	3,700,000	2,500,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,069</b>	<b>3,700,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT</b>				
Debit Card System for URP Employees	0	0	0	1,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
<b>TOBAGO HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY</b>				
Education, Youth Affairs and Sports:				
Adult Education Extension Services (Adult Classes)	2,214,721	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Assistance to Sporting Organisations	3,334,583	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Assistance to Youth Organisations	685,851	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
Basic Grants	12,223,705	16,000,000	12,400,000	16,000,000
Building Grants to Assisted Schools	18,856	250,000	50,000	250,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	0	200,000	100,000	200,000
Early Childhood Care	108,475	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Grants to Necessitous Students Attending Public Schools	7,184	500,000	100,000	400,000
Grant-Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent Teacher Association Inc	0	500,000	100,000	200,000
Grants for Students attending conferences, seminars and competitions	0	500,000	100,000	250,000
Provision for Milk and Biscuits for Schools	0	0	0	0
School Feeding Programme	39,664,895	40,000,000	34,000,000	59,000,000
Special Education Resources Programme	396,475	500,000	200,000	500,000
Student Support Services Unit	606,571	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Happy Haven School-Tobago Council for Handicapped Children	1,816,648	2,282,300	2,246,300	3,024,200
Tobago School for the Deaf, Speech and Language	900,859	1,620,500	1,270,000	1,428,200
Youth Development Programme	3,614,063	4,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
<b>Agriculture Marine Affairs Marketing and the Environment:</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	1,917,241	1,800,000	1,450,000	1,800,000
Subsidy for Fishermen	0	500,000	250,000	400,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	0	200,000	100,000	200,000
<b>Community Development and Culture:</b>				
Assistance to Community Organisations	1,676,465	1,500,000	1,533,033	1,500,000
Assistance to Cultural Groups	2,018,836	2,500,000	2,100,000	2,500,000
Community Action for Renewal and Empowerment (CARE)	576,880	500,000	400,000	500,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	0	500,000	200,000	500,000
Export Centres	3,017,509	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
National Service	0	500,000	500,000	300,000
National Days and Festivals	720,386	1,000,000	700,000	1,000,000
Regional Complexes	4,701,572	4,500,000	4,100,000	4,500,000
Small Grants	207,077	500,000	246,067	300,000
Special Community Programme	1,538,985	2,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
<b>Health and Social Services:</b>				
Assistance to the Home for the Aged	16,500	130,000	130,000	130,000
The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	0	100,000	100,000	100,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Emergency Cases Fund	3,299,901	3,000,000	2,200,000	3,000,000
Foster Care Services	273,200	500,000	500,000	500,000
Non-Profit Institutions - Special Social Programmes	5,027,099	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Contributions to Non-Profit Organizations	600,322	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Grants towards Necessitous Patients	1,334,196	3,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>92,519,055</b>	<b>108,082,800</b>	<b>86,875,400</b>	<b>119,482,400</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL SECURITY</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Civilian Conservation Corps	50,457,328	55,000,000	57,500,000	58,000,000
School Discipline Initiative – Joint Action Plan	0	100,000	0	0
Military-Led Academic Training (MILAT)	14,805,504	15,000,000	14,900,000	15,000,000
Mentoring Programme for Youth at Risk	3,237,921	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
National Youth Service (NYS)	0	500,000	0	500,000
Criminal Injuries Compensation	0	0	0	2,000,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Crime Stoppers Trinidad & Tobago Limited	2,796,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
HIV/AIDS Coordinating Unit	1,300,080	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management	59,147,220	65,000,000	64,936,000	65,000,000
National Drug Council	2,075,998	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
The Morvant/Laventille Initiative	12,440,343	23,000,000	13,300,000	11,300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,260,394</b>	<b>171,100,000</b>	<b>163,136,000</b>	<b>165,300,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (formerly MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND SMALL AND MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non Profit Institutions	1,977,197	2,452,000	1,995,000	17,152,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
National Entrepreneurship Development Company (NEDCO)	31,668,354	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre	0	0	0	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,645,551</b>	<b>27,452,000</b>	<b>26,995,000</b>	<b>43,152,000</b>

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION (Formerly MINISTRY OF FOOD PRODUCTION, LAND AND MARINE AFFAIRS)</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	34,521,355	26,000,000	23,968,627	0
Relief of Flood Damage	9,443,549	16,000,000	17,000,000	0
<b>Non-profit Institutions:</b>				
4H Young Farmers Club	738,836	1,000,000	800,000	0
Rural Women Producers Network	23,350	25,000	25,000	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	1,051,310	3,728,000	3,228,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,778,400</b>	<b>46,753,000</b>	<b>45,021,627</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF EDUCATION</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Early Childhood Care and Education	18,999,998	19,000,000	26,000,000	26,600,000
Early Childhood Care and Education Unit	12,988,686	14,199,400	20,856,000	11,322,250
Grants for Students - Conferences/Seminars/Competitions	558,920	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Proficiency Awards - Pre-tertiary Education	0	300,000	100,000	300,000
National Schools Dietary Services Limited	258,660,000	270,000,000	250,000,000	235,500,000
School Transportation Services	42,000,000	50,000,000	56,200,000	42,000,000
Servol Junior Life Centres	2,706,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Special Education Resources Programme	1,066,468	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Student Support Services Programme	1,981,674	5,500,000	10,000,000	10,500,000
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Primary Schools	14,692,791	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Textbook Rental/ Management Unit – Secondary Schools	4,031,771	20,000,000	20,000,000	18,505,011
Grant – Trinidad & Tobago National Council of Parent/Teachers Associations	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
UWI-Family Development Centre for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	0	0	0	20,000,000
Higher Education Loan Programme	0	0	0	30,000,000
MIC Craft Programmes	0	0	0	30,000,000
Helping Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	0	0	0	43,000,000
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme(MuST)	0	0	0	56,000,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
On the Job Training Programme	0	0	0	374,000,000
SERVOL Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	0	0	0	8,262,900
SERVOL's Human Development and Skills Training	0	0	0	22,976,000
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation (MYPART)	0	0	0	15,000,000
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	0	0	0	111,000,000
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Programme)	0	0	0	30,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>359,436,308</b>	<b>406,749,400</b>	<b>409,406,000</b>	<b>1,112,716,161</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>				
Drugs and Other Related Materials and Supplies	596,638,567	680,000,000	626,500,000	508,875,000
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention	1,256,711	3,185,000	3,185,000	3,200,000
Non-Profit Institutions	4,958,323	10,360,400	13,360,400	11,018,000
Other Non Profit Institutions	1,396,582	2,364,200	2,364,200	1,891,300
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Medical Treatment of Nationals in Institutions	69,667,559	65,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000
Response to HIV/AIDS	174,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Children's Life Fund Authority	1,202,602	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
Princess Elizabeth Home for Handicapped Children	9,748,254	10,989,800	12,989,800	11,091,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>685,042,598</b>	<b>775,899,400</b>	<b>727,399,400</b>	<b>605,076,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Utilities Assistance Programme	3,402,519	6,744,000	4,600,000	6,000,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	0	0	0	609,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,402,519</b>	<b>6,744,000</b>	<b>4,600,000</b>	<b>615,200,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TERTIARY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Higher Education Loan Programme	31,182,348	30,000,000	1,000,000	0
MIC Craft Programmes	30,960,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Helping Youth Prepare for Employment Programme (HYPE)	42,872,000	43,000,000	43,000,000	0
Life Skills Unit	290,708	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Multi-Sector Skill Training Programme (MuST)	55,464,000	56,000,000	56,000,000	0
On the Job Training Programme	307,025,030	308,000,000	308,000,000	0
SERVOL Hi-Tech & Advanced Skills Training Programme	6,692,600	8,262,900	8,262,900	0
Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers	19,572,000	22,000,000	22,000,000	0
SERVOL's Human Development and Skills Training	21,132,500	54,175,800	31,240,000	0
Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation (MYPART)	10,289,166	12,000,000	12,000,000	0
Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme Ltd (YTEPP)	104,185,000	110,000,000	110,000,000	0
Metal Industries Co Ltd (National Skills Development Programme)	23,300,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Youth Academic Training	0	1,054,000	1,054,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>652,965,352</b>	<b>705,492,700</b>	<b>653,556,900</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, CULTURE AND THE ARTS (formerly MINISTRIES OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ARTS AND MULTICULTURALISM AND NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Adult Education Programme	2,022,373	3,400,000	3,400,000	0
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	5,015,819	4,700,000	5,247,000	4,800,000
National Commission for Self-Help Limited	0	0	0	11,000,000
Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	0	2,000,000	1,794,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions – Community Development Division	9,530,040	8,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions – Culture Division	0	0	0	28,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions – Ecclesiastical Bodies	0	0	0	1,500,000
Non-Profit Institutions – Social Programmes	0	0	0	425,000
Other Non-Profit Institutions	18,987,052	21,487,000	20,194,000	26,350,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Export Centres	11,184,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	24,000,000
National Service - Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme	21,491,676	21,000,000	23,000,000	0
Citizens' Initiative Fund	0	0	0	1,000,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
National Days and Festivals	0	0	0	16,000,000
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
Queens Hall	0	0	0	10,923,036
Naparima Bowl	0	0	0	5,724,000
National Carnival Commission of T & T	0	0	0	262,619,248
<b>Total</b>	<b>68,230,960</b>	<b>84,087,000</b>	<b>85,135,000</b>	<b>401,341,284</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT AND YOUTH AFFAIRS (formerly MINISTRY OF SPORT)</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions	64,719,477	57,000,000	52,935,632	50,310,000
Other transfers:				
Indoor Sporting Arenas/ Hockey Facility	6,901,065	9,500,000	7,500,000	8,550,000
The Sport Company of Trinidad & Tobago	132,000,000	134,000,000	149,000,000	126,450,000
Pathway Programme - Life-Sport	109,508,000	0	0	0
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions-Youth	0	0	0	2,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>313,128,542</b>	<b>200,500,000</b>	<b>209,435,632</b>	<b>187,810,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Trinidad and Tobago Housing Development Corporation	381,798,000	400,000,000	400,000,000	565,200,000
Community-based Environment Protection & Enhancement Programme (CEPEP)	532,557,459	594,200,000	606,200,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>914,355,459</b>	<b>994,200,000</b>	<b>1,006,200,000</b>	<b>565,200,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND WATER RESOURCES</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Forestry Incentive Programme	93,307	500,000	250,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,307</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DIVERSITY AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions – Social Programmes	349,100	1,500,000	480,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions – Ecclesiastical Bodies	1,159,608	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	6,480,161	9,400,000	9,125,000	0
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Citizen's Initiative Fund	325,593	2,000,000	1,000,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
National Days and Festivals	27,688,322	14,000,000	23,448,500	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,002,784</b>	<b>28,400,000</b>	<b>35,553,500</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF ARTS AND MULTICULTURISM</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Culture Division)	31,623,326	32,000,000	32,000,000	0
Other Non-Profit Institutions	5,306,136	6,250,000	6,420,000	0
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
Queens Hall	12,639,019	12,441,000	12,441,000	0
Naparima Bowl	5,297,954	6,360,715	6,360,715	0
National Carnival Commission of T & T	170,632,086	314,135,369	314,135,369	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>225,498,521</b>	<b>371,187,084</b>	<b>371,357,084</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF TOBAGO DEVELOPMENT</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Contribution to Non-Profit Organizations	2,211,919	3,000,000	2,900,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,211,919</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>2,900,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES TOBAGO</b>				
<b>Non-Profit Institutions</b>				
Contribution to Non-Profit Organizations	0	0	0	3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
<b>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO POLICE SERVICE</b>				
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions-Police Youth Clubs	2,047,102	5,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,047,102</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER, YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>				
National Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres	20,609,870	25,050,000	24,551,000	0
National Family Services	1,460,640	2,105,000	2,672,800	0
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Commonwealth Youth Programme	301,264	301,250	301,250	0
Non-Profit Institutions-Youth	1,513,256	1,500,000	2,000,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions -Children's Homes	3,083,681	3,229,000	3,229,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	10,430,440	10,000,000	10,000,000	0
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	1,940,425	2,000,000	1,100,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
St Dominic's Children's Home	10,962,000	13,644,000	15,000,000	0
St Jude's Home for Girls	6,990,000	8,547,000	10,000,000	0
St Mary's Children's Home	10,797,500	13,420,800	15,000,000	0
St Michael's School for Boys	9,320,000	10,100,000	10,100,000	0
Adoption Board Expenses	131,450	100,000	100,000	0
Foster Care Expenses	896,839	1,118,400	1,100,000	0
The Children's Authority	23,436,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	0
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	12,544,005	13,178,000	12,678,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>114,417,370</b>	<b>134,293,450</b>	<b>137,832,050</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF LEGAL AFFAIRS</b>				
Transfers:				
Criminal Injuries Compensation	1,843,139	2,515,900	2,515,900	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,843,139</b>	<b>2,515,900</b>	<b>2,515,900</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY SERVICES</b>				
National Family Services	0	0	0	3,154,000
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Programmes)	0	0	0	15,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions	0	0	0	15,800,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Children's Homes)	0	0	0	2,800,000
Senior Citizens' Centres	0	0	0	3,500,000
Senior Citizens' Homes	0	0	0	1,200,000
Social Programmes (Ageing)	0	0	0	1,200,000
Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	0	0	0	2,100,000
<b>Transfers:</b>				
Non-Profit Institutions (Gender Affairs)	0	0	0	10,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Family Programmes)	0	0	0	2,327,780
Non-Profit Institutions -PRP-Child Development	0	0	0	2,000,000
Non-Profit Institutions (Other Social Parenting Programmes)	0	0	0	3,039,000
St Dominic's Children's Home	0	0	0	13,600,000
St Jude's Home for Girls	0	0	0	8,500,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
St Mary's Children's Home	0	0	0	13,500,000
St Michael's School for Boys	0	0	0	10,100,000
Adult Education Programme	0	0	0	3,400,000
Senior Citizens' Grant	0	0	0	3,319,554,016
Social Assistance	0	0	0	430,300,000
Urgent Temporary Assistance	0	0	0	30,000,000
S.H.A.R.E.	0	0	0	2,500,000
Rehabilitative Programme	0	0	0	3,500,000
Payments to Registrars of Births and Deaths	0	0	0	2,000,000
Disability Grant	0	0	0	465,000,000
Assistance to National Heroes	0	0	0	2,300,000
Target Conditional Cash Transfer Programme -Development Component for Receipts	0	0	0	2,500,000
The People's Card	0	0	0	33,000,000
Relief for Underprivileged Newborn Babies	0	0	0	10,000,000
Adoption Board Expenses	0	0	0	100,000
Foster Care Expenses	0	0	0	1,200,000
The Children's Authority	0	0	0	30,000,000
Community Action for Revival and Empowerment (CARE)	0	0	0	4,800,000
Emergency Cases Fund (Probation Services)	0	0	0	40,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
National Service - Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme	0	0	0	22,000,000
National Social Development Programme	0	0	0	33,000,000
<b>Transfers to Statutory Boards:</b>				
T'dad & T'go Association for Retarded Children (Lady Hochoy Home)	0	0	0	14,976,500
Trinidad and Tobago Association for the Hearing Impaired	0	0	0	9,000,000
T'dad & T'go Blind Welfare Association	0	0	0	10,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,533,837,296</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LAND AND FISHERIES</b>				
<b>Subsidies:</b>				
Agricultural Incentive Programme	0	0	0	26,000,000
Relief of Flood Damage	0	0	0	16,000,000

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

HEAD / SUB ITEMS	Actual Expenditure for 2014 TT\$	Estimates for Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Revised Estimates of Expenditure for 2015 TT\$	Estimates of Expenditure for 2016 TT\$
Forest Incentive Programme	0	0	0	500,000
<b>Non-profit Institutions:</b>				
4H Young Farmers Club	0	0	0	1,000,000
Rural Women Producers Network	0	0	0	25,000
<b>Other transfers:</b>				
Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture (YAPA)	0	0	0	4,700,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,225,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>8,412,200,459</b>	<b>9,530,680,044</b>	<b>9,556,092,803</b>	<b>9,891,660,141</b>

## APPENDIX III:

## LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS RECEIVING GOVERNMENT SUBVENTIONS FOR FISCAL 2014 &amp; 2015

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Services for Persons with Disabilities</b>			
Cheshire Foundation Home	50,000	50,000	0
Goodwill Industries	564,413	564,413	0
International Institute for Health Care & Human Development	53,750	0	-53,750
National Centre for Persons with Disabilities	799,360	799,360	0
Persons Associated with the Visually Impaired (PAVI)	520,500	520,500	0
T&T Association for Hearing Impaired	6,927,448	8,000,000	1,072,552
T&T Blind Welfare Association	9,622,000	9,000,000	-622,000
Trinidad & Tobago Chapter of Disabled People International	133,200	0	-133,200
Sub-Total	18,670,671	18,934,273	263,602
<b>Socially Displaced</b>			
Court Shamrock Centre for the Socially Displaced	255,596	255,596	0
St Vincent De Paul Centre for Socially Displaced Persons	1,619,123	2,896,800	1,277,677
St Vincent De Paul Society Nazareth Halfway House	147,600	147,600	0
The Centre of Hope, Hernandez Place Sanctuary	1,682,340	1,157,386	-524,954
Transformed Life Ministries	2,236,372	1,337,634	-898,738
Sub-Total	5,941,031	5,795,016	-146,015
<b>Family Life and Counselling Service</b>			
Families in Action	205,000	0	-205,000
Family Planning Association	1,000,000	1,000,000	0
Lifeline	72,244	229,692	157,448
Marabella Family Crisis Centre	310,000	232,500	-77,500
Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago	300,000	300,000	0
TT Innovative Parenting Support	290,000	290,000	0
Sub-Total	2,177,244	2,052,192	-125,052

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
<b>Substance Abuse Rehabilitation Centres</b>			
HEAL Centre for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation & Development of Healthy Life-Styles	45,246	0	-45,246
Rebirth House	1,399,989	0	-1,399,989
Serenity Place Empowerment Centre for Women	179,160	0	-179,160
Sub-Total	1,624,395	0	-1,624,395
<b>Homes for Senior Citizens</b>			
Chaguanas Senior Citizens Home	229,488	144,187	-85,301
Couva Home for the Aged	148,800	148,800	0
J C Mc Donald Home for the Aged	239,382	239,382	0
La Brea Senior Citizens Home	77,674	77,674	0
Mayaro Home for the Aged	44,194	44,194	0
Point Fortin Senior Citizens Association	200,880	200,880	0
Sangre Grande Home for the Aged	133,920	133,920	0
Siparia Home for the Aged	110,707	110,707	0
Toco Home for Senior Citizens	44,640	44,640	0
Sub-Total	1,229,685	1,144,384	-85,301
<b>Senior Citizens Activity Centres</b>			
Barataria Senior Activity Centre (Coterie of Social Workers)	358,243	358,243	0
La Horquetta Senior Activity Centre (in partnership with ZOE Foundation)	330,400	330,400	0
Maloney Women's Group Senior Centre	457,000	457,000	0
Margaret Crandahl Senior Activity Centre, Pointe a Pierre (in partnership with the Open Bible School Church)	330,400	330,400	0
Rural Women Development Committee Senior Centre	227,611	227,611	0
Soroptomist of Port-of-Spain Senior Centre	0	0	0
St. Stephen's Senior Activity Centre, Princes Town	330,400	330,400	0
TTARP Chaguanas Senior Centre	229,488	229,488	0
Woodbrook Senior Activity Centre	591,600	591,600	0
Gasparillo Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0
Preysal Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0
Penal Senior Activity Centre	330,400	330,400	0
Sub-Total	3,846,342	3,846,342	0

SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
<b>Hostels/Halfway Houses</b>			
Madinah House	230,000	0	-230,000
Salvation Army Hostel for young women	73,200	73,200	0
Shelter for Women and Children	90,000	90,000	0
The Halfway House	57,950	65,000	7,050
Sub-Total	451,150	228,200	-222,950
<b>Rehabilitation of Ex-Prisoners</b>			
Vision on Mission	1,344,081	1,331,748	-12,333
Sub-Total	28,179,116	23,006,634	-5,172,481
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>			
Community Action Resource	141,750	166,680	24,930
Sub-Total	141,750	166,680	24,930
<b>Other Services</b>			
ASJA Islamic Community Services of T&T	48,000	48,000	0
Missions International Trinidad	21,390	235,290	213,900
T&T Red Cross Society	730,000	730,000	0
Sub-Total	799,390	1,013,290	213,900
<b>Ministry of the People and Social Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>63,060,773</b>	<b>56,187,012</b>	<b>-6,873,762</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF GENDER YOUTH AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>Family Life and Counselling Service</b>			
Child Welfare League of T&T	593,584	593,584	0
Child Welfare League (management) of Adolescent Mothers Programme (Estimate - No fixed amount, varies with need)	1,193,094	1,193,094	0
ChildLine	1,734,196	1,734,196	0
Network of Non-Governmental Organisations of Trinidad and Tobago for the Advancement of Women	200,000	200,000	0
New Life Ministries for the Establishment and Administration of a Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	900,000	900,000	0
Women Working for Social Progress	150,000	150,000	0
Sub-Total	4,770,874	4,770,874	0
<b>Youth NGOs</b>			
Girl Guides Association	84,000	84,000	0
President Awards of T&T	60,000	60,000	0
Scout Association of T&T	126,000	126,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
T&T Heroes Foundation	420,000	420,000	0
Trinidad Youth Council	100,000	100,000	0
Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)	192,000	192,000	0
Sub-Total	982,000	982,000	0
<b>Children's Homes</b>			
Bridge of Hope	281,640	281,640	0
Casa de Corazon	270,099	270,099	0
Credo Aylward House	200,000	200,000	0
Credo Drop In Centre for Socially Displaced Boys	500,000	500,000	0
Credo Foundation for Justice (Sophia House)	400,000	400,000	0
Ferndean's Place Children's Home	180,000	180,000	0
Hope Centre	180,000	180,000	0
Islamic Home for Children	40,000	40,000	0
Jaya Lakshmi Home	60,000	60,000	0
Lady Hochoy Home	13,108,300	13,178,000	69,700
Mothers' Union Children's Home	180,000	180,000	0
Rainbow Rescue - A Haven of Hope	242,252	242,252	0
The Cyril Ross Nursery	200,000	200,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Nursery Association	32,920	32,920	0
St. Dominic's Children's Home	11,370,400	13,644,000	2,273,600
St. Mary's Children's Home	11,184,000	13,420,800	2,236,800
Sub-Total	38,429,611	43,009,711	4,580,100
<b>Industrial Schools</b>			
St. Jude's School for Girls	6,990,000	8,547,000	1,557,000
St. Michael's School for Boys	9,320,000	10,100,000	780,000
Sub-Total	16,310,000	18,647,000	2,337,000
<b>Ministry of Gender Youth and Child Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>60,492,485</b>	<b>67,409,585</b>	<b>6,917,100</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF SPORT</b>			
Model Car Association	121,820	86,853	-34,967
National Ballroom Dance Association of Trinidad & Tobago	0	145,000	145,000
National Kickboxing Council of T&T	303,237	145,000	-158,237
Paralympic Organisation of T&T	507,969	145,000	-362,969

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
Point Kickboxing Association	214,400	0	-214,400
Surfing Association of T&T	275,164	145,000	-130,164
T&T Association of Master Athletes	0	0	0
T&T Automobile Sport Association	0	145,000	145,000
T&T Badminton Association	301,850	145,000	-156,850
T&T Blind and Visually Impaired Cricket Association	132,980	145,000	12,020
T&T Bodybuilders Federation	376,114	0	-376,114
T&T Boxing Board of Control	4,993,000	0	-4,993,000
T&T Canoe/Kayak Federation	312,000	145,000	-167,000
T&T Chess Association	319,610	145,000	-174,610
T&T Contract Bridge Association	0	145,000	145,000
T&T Cue Sport Foundation	335,950	145,000	-190,950
T&T Darts Association	0	145,000	145,000
T&T Equestrian Association	376,529	0	-376,529
T&T Game Fishing Association	477,000	145,000	-332,000
T&T Gymnastics Association	500,000	0	-500,000
T&T Judo Association	431,759	145,000	-286,759
T&T Jump Rope Federation	0	145,000	145,000
T&T Karate Union	432,200	145,000	-287,200
T&T Power Boat Association	500,000	108,000	-392,000
T&T Powerlifting Federation	388,500	145,000	-243,500
T&T Rally Car Association	500,000	200,000	-300,000
T&T Scrabble Association	215,650	145,000	-70,650
T&T Special Olympics	400,000	145,000	-255,000
T&T Squash Association	0	145,000	145,000
T&T Table Tennis Association	283,140	145,000	-138,140
T&T Target Archery Federation	711,800	145,000	-566,800
T&T Triathlon Association	297,600	145,000	-152,600
T&T Windball Cricket Association	320,474	0	-320,474
Wushu Association of T&T	266,995	0	-266,995
Sub-Total	14,295,741	3,729,853	-10,565,888
<b>Ministry of Sport's Total Subventions</b>	<b>14,295,741</b>	<b>3,729,853</b>	<b>-10,565,888</b>

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
<b>MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b>			
T&T Association of Village Councils	12,000	12,000	0
T&T Federation of Women's Institute	8,000	8,000	0
Regional Complexes	0	6,820,659,00	6,820,659
Sub-Total	20,000	6,840,659	6,820,659
<b>Ministry of Community Development's Total Subventions</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>6,840,659</b>	<b>6,820,659</b>
<b>MINISTRY OF HEALTH</b>			
Aidslife - National AIDS Hotline	181,830	181,830	0
Breast Feeding Association of Trinidad & Tobago	100,000	250,000	150,000
Cheshire Homes/Cheshire Disability Services	50,000	50,000	0
Children's Life Fund	0	345,000	345,000
Christ Child Convalescent Home	613,000	613,000	0
Diabetes Association of Trinidad and Tobago	150,000	150,000	0
Friends of the Blood Bank	320,000	500,000	180,000
HEAL (Helping Every Addict Live)	0	45,246	45,246
Heartbeat International	0	565,000	565,000
Horses Helping Humans	0	700,000	700,000
John Hayes Memorial Kidney Foundation	30,000	30,000	0
Living Water Community	780,000	3,201,350	2,421,350
Lupus Society of Trinidad and Tobago	10,500	5,000	-5,500
Medical Research Foundation	0	5,985,157	5,985,157
New Life Ministries	590,000	0	-590,000
Pharmacy of Medical Sciences Department	30,000	30,000	0
Princess Elizabeth Home	0	10,989,800	10,989,800
Cotton Tree Foundation	0	1,063,848	1,063,848
Society for Inherited Severe Blood Disorder	60,000	60,000	0
South Cancer Support Group	100,000	100,000	0
T&T National Association for Down's Syndrome	50,000	50,000	0
Trinidad and Tobago Association of Mental Health	834	10,000	9,166
Trinidad and Tobago Cancer Society	158,500	2,000,000	1,841,500
Trinidad and Tobago Heart Foundation	25,000	225,000	200,000
Trinidad and Tobago Leprosy Relief Association	195,000	195,000	0

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

ORGANISATION	Subventions payable 2014 TT\$	Subventions payable 2015 TT\$	Difference in subventions payable in 2015 from 2014 TT\$
Trinidad and Tobago National Council on Alcoholism	150,000	150,000	0
UWI Telehealth Programme	180,000	180,000	0
Sub-Total	3,774,664	27,675,231	23,900,567
<b>Ministry of Health's Total Subventions</b>	<b>3,774,664</b>	<b>27,675,231</b>	<b>23,900,567</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>141,643,663</b>	<b>161,842,340</b>	<b>20,198,676</b>

APPENDIX IV:

STATUS OF NEW PROGRAMMES, POLICIES AND INITIATIVES THAT WERE PLANNED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN FISCAL 2015

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Conduct a Survey of Living Conditions (2014)	MPSD	<p>The Ministry of the People and Social Development identified an urgent need to have available a current and official assessment of the level of poverty, which would serve as an evaluation of the effectiveness of Government policies. This review will stimulate or encourage growth in the productive sectors that target the poor.</p> <p>Although the economy of Trinidad and Tobago continues to grow and perform creditably as reflected in all the major economic indicators, a study revealed that there were still high levels of poverty in the society. Citizens below the poverty line and those who are wholly/partially dependent on support from the government</p> <p>The main outputs/targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-economic indicators including, but not limited to health, housing, education, food security, recreation and leisure;</li> <li>• Ratio and levels of Poverty</li> </ul> <p>The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) was launched in April 2014. Sample household survey data was collected, led by the Central Statistical Office and the United Nations Development Programme. The data generated from the survey was processed and has been subjected to further data cleaning. The dictionary and the SLC 2014 dataset was re-submitted to MPSD by the Data Processing Consultant (DPC). On 16th March 2015, the Data Analysis Firm, Kairi Consultants was issued a letter of award by the Central Tenders Board to undertake the analysis of the SLC 2014 data. The contract valued \$1,135,460 stipulated that Kairi Consultants was responsible for production of the Trinidad and Tobago Poverty Report, the Final Poverty Report for Tobago and the Living Conditions Report. The Quality Control Consultant's (QCC's) final report was submitted on March 26th, 2015. MPSD received the Draft Trinidad and Tobago Poverty Report and the Draft Poverty Report for Tobago on August 26th, 2015. The final Survey of Living Conditions Report is expected to be completed and submitted in October 2015.</p>
Establish a National Enrichment and Empowerment Centre formerly National Development Centre for Persons with Disabilities	MPSD	<p>The National Enrichment Centre, Carlsen Field was officially launched on July 22nd, 2015. The Ministry is currently finalising plans to operationalize the delivery of a range of interdisciplinary therapies including physiotherapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy and aqua therapy. In the interim, the NEC is being utilised as a Resource Centre for local NGOs that treat with persons with disabilities to utilise the facility to conduct training and/or meetings for clients.</p>

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Implementation of the Biometric Smart Card System	MPSD	<p>The Biometric Card System was launched by the Ministry of the People and Social Development on August 19, 2015.</p> <p>This system allows for rapid processing of grant delivery, enhanced identity verification, and identity fraud reduction. This modern, electronic Smart Card can be used for withdrawal of cash and access to non-cash services by card users. The card will facilitate the integrated delivery of the following social service grants:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Targeted condition Cash Transfer Card (TCCTP/TT Card)</li> <li>The Public Assistance Grant</li> <li>The Senior Citizens Pension</li> <li>The General Assistance Grant (where applicable[<u>u1</u>])</li> </ol> <p>This success is credited to enrolment efforts of beneficiaries which commenced in July 2014. The process started in Sangre Grande, Penal, San Juan and Chaguanas. To date, 36,302 clients have been enrolled.</p> <p>The system's first component- The Financial Platform has been successfully delivered. Cards have been pre-personalized. Clients of the TCCTP and Baby Care initiative will be able to use their cards to purchase goods in supermarkets and other participating retailers using biometrically enabled Point of Sale (POS) Terminals.</p>
Completion of Reconstruction Works at the Toco Home for Senior Citizens	MPSD	<p>i) Toco Home for Senior Citizens</p> <p>The Toco Senior Citizens Home is one of nine (9) Homes for the Aged in receipt of government subventions. It is a registered non-profit, non-governmental organization that provides residential facilities and care to senior citizens in Toco and its environs.</p> <p>Cabinet granted approval for inter alia;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remedial construction works</li> <li>• Repair works being undertaken</li> <li>• Outfitting works also being undertaken</li> <li>• Payment of outstanding rental of alternative accommodation</li> </ul> <p>During fiscal 2015, construction and outfitting works to the building was 100% completed. The Toco Senior Citizen Home was formally launched on July 15th, 2015.</p>
Development of a Draft Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSE) Policy	MoLSMED	<p>The MSE Policy was revised in 2013. This revised policy facilitated widespread National Consultations in Trinidad and in Tobago. These consultations were completed by First Quarter Fiscal 2014 and resulted in the development of a Draft MSE Policy. The policy received final approval from Cabinet and the action plan is being finalised.</p>

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Implementation of the HIV/AIDS Workplace Advocacy and Sustainability Centre	MoLSMED	<p>HASC is also mandated to advocate and provide technical support for the adoption and implementation of the National Workplace Policy on HIV/AIDS in all workplaces in Trinidad and Tobago, including the public and private sectors, as well as civil society organisations and workplaces in the informal economy. The main objective of the policy is to provide a framework for an effective workplace response to HIV and AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago. HASC is also responsible for facilitating training on HIV and AIDS and the World of Work and providing assistance in developing workplace specific programmes and material to address issues related to HIV and AIDS</p> <p>Initiatives conducted by the HASC in fiscal 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of a Desk Review and Situational Analysis Report , August 2015, on the National HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy;</li> <li>• National Stakeholder Consultations on the National HIV/AIDS Workplace Policy;</li> <li>• Launch of HIV/AIDS Wellness, Counselling and Testing (WCT) @Work Campaign 2015;</li> <li>• Participation in Ministry of Health's Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) Training – July 28th -30th 2015;</li> <li>• Participation in International Labour Organisation (ILO) SOLVE Training – August 17th -21st 2015. The SOLVE training package focuses on the prevention of psychosocial risks and the promotion of health and well-being at work through policy design and action; and</li> <li>• Advocacy and sensitisation on HIV and AIDS in the workplace.</li> </ul>
The Couva Children's Hospital	MOH	<p>The Couva Children's Hospital was officially opened on August 14, 2015. The Hospital will include a Multi-Training Centre for Medicine, Nursing and Pharmacology, 230 beds, a Burn Care Unit, a Central Pharmacy, Children's and Adult's Casualty Clinic and helicopter rooftop access for emergencies. Funding for the institution is through a Government-to-Government arrangement with the Republic of China. The cost of the hospital is \$1.3 billion, of which TT\$150 million of equipment is included. Approximately 2,500 staff members would be required to manage the children's hospital, which would include movement of the whole Mt Hope Paediatric Unit, as well as selected staff from other Regional Health Authorities (RHAs)</p>
Establishment of a COSTAATT Campus in Chaguanas	MTEST	<p>This project is designed to broaden citizen access to COSTAATT programmes in a region not currently served by the College. The implementing agencies are COSTAATT, MTEST and NIPDEC. Phase 1 of the project is on-going which started on June 2014 and is expected to be completed in September 2015. Phase 1 includes administration facilities, laboratories, classrooms, management facilities, student support services and a library.</p>
Establishment of a UWI South Campus in Debe	MTEST	<p>The campus would provide faculties for law, science and technology, food and agriculture and social sciences. Phase 1 was started in September of 2013 and is expected to be completed in October of 2015. The south campus is located on 142 acres of land in Debe. Phase 1 is located on 209,896.3 square feet. It includes the construction of: Signature Building for the Faculty of Law (capacity 450 full time students), Moot Court, central library, academic building for the other UWI and ROYTEC programmes (capacity 550 full time student), halls of residence for 100 students, student union building with food service facilities, recreational facilities (playgrounds and hard courts), central plant and support facilities, and external works.</p>
Establishment of a Drilling School- NESC	MTEST	<p>The Drilling School is located on the compound of the Ste. Madeleine Technology Centre, Usine Ste. Madeleine. Outfitting activities and the installation of equipment was completed in fiscal 2015. The school began operations and consists of 4 classrooms, workshops, stores room, staff room, conference room, offices, waiting/ common area and washroom facilities. Programmes are offered relating to the energy and gas sector.</p>

PROGRAMME / POLICY / STRUCTURAL INITIATIVE	MINISTRY	STATUS
Establishment of the MTEST Administration Complex for the Headoffices of MTEST, NTA, NCHE, ACTT, YTEPP- Phase 1	MTEST	This project will encourage synergistic working relationships among the institutions and allows easy access to the public and staff of the MTEST. The Complex will accommodate the headquarters of the MTEST, NTA, ACTT, YTEPP and the NCHE at Narsaloo Ramaya Road, Chaguanas. Building Works consist of 250,000 sq. ft. The project started August 11 2014 and was completed in August 2015. A Ribbon Cutting and Unveiling of the Ceremonial Plaque was held August 28, 2015.
Construction of the National Aquatic Centre in Couva	MOS	80% project completion within the period October 2014 to August 2015 at a cost of \$2,533,383.61. The Centre contains a 1 x 50m swimming pool; 1 x 50m outdoor warm up pool with a 25m diving facility; permanent seating for 700 persons with the possibility to add an additional 700 to 800; Health area inclusive of an aqua gym; Fitness room with equipment, Sauna; Turkish baths & cold water pool; Official / VIP & Media seating area; Locker rooms for general users, athletes & judges; Public Toilets; Concession outlets & Catering Facilities; Medical & First aid facilities; Ticket booths; Security & Communication room; Administration & federation offices; Maintenance room; Building control room; Storage; Water treatment rooms and Plant rooms.
Constuction of the National Tennis Centre in Tacarigua	MOS	85% project completion within the period October 2014 to August 2015 2015 at a cost of \$3,753,967.01. Centre consists of (six) 6 outdoor tennis courts inclusive of 2 clay courts; 4 indoor tennis courts; 1 outdoor court with 1,500 bleacher seating capacity; Car park facilities; Restrooms; Concession stands; Spectator seating; System and equipment and Operation Facilities.
Construction of the National Cycle Centre in Couva	MOS	90% project completion within the period 2015. The Centre contains a 1 x 250m x 7m wooden cycling track; 2,500 seats in the cycling track configuration; Hospitality suite boxes with private seats; Official / VIP seats; Seats for Media; Public toilets; Concessions outlets; Ticket booths; Locker rooms for athletes & performers; Changing / dressing rooms for athletes and performers; Massage room for athletes; Multipurpose rooms for event organizers / referees / judges and other officials; Warm up rooms for athletes and other performers; Medical and first aid facilities; Security and Communications room; Maintenance room; Building control room; Storage rooms for sporting and other equipment; Plant rooms; Staff break room and lockers / changing rooms and Server and computer room.
Ongoing work on the Multi-Purpose Centre in Sangre Grande	MOS	60% project completion within the period 2015. The Centre though imcomplete consists of Indoor multipurpose courts i.e. Badminton, Basketball, Netball, Volleyball & Gymnastics; 2 outdoor tennis courts; 2 multi-purpose courts; Football field; Building facilities; Public facilities; Events facilities to allow cultural shows, presentations, receptions and conferences; Operation facilities and System and equipment facilities.
Completion of Upgrades to Regional and Sub-Regional Recreational Grounds	MOS	Infrastructural works and upgrades to Regional and Sub-Regional Recreational Grounds were conducted throughout the country for the period October 2014 – August 2015 at a total cost of \$20,938,141.61. Infrastructural works that were completed within the period, including drainage, lighting/electrical and plumbing works, were on the following recreation grounds: 1. Leo Thompson Recreation Ground, Tabaquite; 2. Esmaralda Recreation Ground, Chaguanas; 3. Caroni Village / Conquerors Recreation Ground; 4. Warwell Recreation Ground, Moruga.

The information contained in this appendix was extracted from the 2016 budget submissions of the respective Ministries.

APPENDIX V:

NAME, DESCRIPTION AND PORTFOLIOS OF NEW/EXISTING GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES (2015-2020)

NEWLY CREATED MINISTRIES 2015	FORMER MINISTRIES	DETAILS (Where Applicable)
Office of the Prime Minister	Office of the Prime Minister	
Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs	Ministry of the Attorney General Ministry of Legal Affairs	
Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries	Ministry of Food Production	
Ministry of Communications	Ministry of Communications	
Ministry of Community Development, Culture and the Arts	Ministry of Community Development Ministry of the Arts and Multi-Culturalism Ministry of National Diversity and Social Integration	
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education Ministry of Science and Technology Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training	
Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	
Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance and the Economy	
Ministry of Foreign and CARICOM Affairs	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health	
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	

NEWLY CREATED MINISTRIES 2015	FORMER MINISTRIES	DETAILS (Where Applicable)
Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprise Development	
Ministry of National Security	Ministry of National Security	
Ministry of Planning and Development	Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development	
Ministry of Public Administration	Ministry of Public Administration	
Ministry of Public Utilities	Ministry of Public Utilities Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources	
Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government	Ministry of Local Government	
Ministry of Social Development and Family Services	Ministry of the People and Social Development *Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	The Gender Arm of the Ministry of Gender Youth, and Child Development, National Family Services and the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago will now be under the purview of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services
Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	Ministry of Sport *Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	The Youth Arm of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, will now be under the purview of the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs
Ministry of Tourism	Ministry of Tourism	
Ministry of Trade and Industry	Minister of Trade, Industry and Investment	
Ministry of Works and Transport	Ministry of Works and Infrastructure Ministry of Transport	

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACTT	Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago	CDF	Community Development Fund
ADAPP	Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	CDRM	Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management
ADB	Agricultural Development Bank	CDM	Comprehensive Disaster Management
ADF	Automatic Document Feeder	CEP	Community Education (Skills Training) Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	CEPEP	Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme
AIP	Agricultural Incentive Programme	CERP	Community Enhancement and Regeneration Programme
AIU	Association of Indian Universities	CHIP	Corporate Household Intervention Programme
APDP	Agriculture Professional Development Programme	CICB	Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
ARS	Agricultural Ranger Squad	CIPQPE	Centre for the International Promotion of Quebec Public Expertise
BOF	Basket of Funding	CISL	Community Improvement Services Limited
CAC	Continuous Assessment Component	CIU	Criminal Intelligence Unit
CANTO	Caribbean Association of National Telecommunication Organizations	CKLN	Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network
CAP	Continuous Assessment Programme	CMSD	Community Mediation Services Division
CAPE	Caribbean Advanced Proficiency Examination	CNCD	Chronic Non-Communicable Disease
CARE	Community Action for Revival and Empowerment	COC	Certificates of Comfort
C@ribNET	Caribbean Research and Education Network	CODO	Consortium of Disability Organizations
CARICAD	Caribbean Centre of Developmental Administration	COP	Code of Practice
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market	CORE	Communities Organised and Ready for Emergencies
CARISMA	Caribbean Social Marketing Project	COSTAATT	College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago
CATT	Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago	CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CBBI	Community-Based Business Incubators	CRM	Customer Relationship Management
CBI	Commercial Business Incubator	CSA	Co-operative Societies Act
CBO	Community-based Organisation	CSC	Correctional Service Canada
CBTT	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago	CSDP	Centre for Socially Displaced Persons
CBU	Caribbean Broadcasting Union	CSEC	Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps	CSI	Crime Scene Investigator
CCLCS	Cipriani College of Labour and Co-operative Studies	CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	CSO	Central Statistical Office
C-DAP	Chronic Disease Assistance Plan	CSO	Civil Society Organization
CD4	Cluster Difference 4	CSP	Citizen Security Programme
CDD	Co-operative Development Division	CSSC	Couva Social Services Centre
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency		

CTU	Caribbean Telecommunications Union	GAPP	Geriatric Adolescent Partnership Programme
CUA	Credit Union Act	GATE	Government Assistance for Tuition Expenses
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualifications	GAU	Gender Affairs Unit
CWRD	Centre for Workforce Research and Development	GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
DAG	Disability Assistance Grant	GCR	Global Competitiveness Report
DAU	Disability Affairs Unit	GCS	Global Competitiveness Score
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
DOA	Division of Ageing	GDR	Global Development Report
DOP	Diabetes Outreach Programme	GGP	Golden Grove Prison
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short course	GHG	Greenhouse Gas
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	GII	Gender Inequality Index
DSU	Decentralisation Support Unit	GIS	Geographic Information System
EAAP	Elite Athlete Assistance Programme	GoRTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
eCAL	Econnect and Learn Programme	GPA	Grade Point Average
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education	GPI	Global Peace Index
ECCL	Export Centre Company Limited	GPS	Global Positioning System
ECLAC	Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean	GSB	Graduate School of Business
eduCATE	educate Children, Administrators and Teachers in Excellence Portal	GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
ELDAMO	Elderly and Differently-abled Mobile Shuttle Service	HASC	HIV/AIDS Advocacy and Sustainability Centre
ELMO	Elderly Mobile Shuttle Service	HCW	Health Care Worker
EMBD	Estate Management Development Company Limited	HDC	Housing Development Corporation
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement	HDI	Human Development Index
ERRAG	Emergency Repair and Reconstruction Assistance Programme	HDR	Human Development Report
EU	European Union	HELP	Higher Education Loan Programme
EVIPNet	Evidence-Informed Policy Network	HIG	Home Improvement Grant
EWMSC	Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex	HIP	Harmonized Implementation Programme
FA-HUM	Human Allied Forces Emergency/ Disaster Management Exercise	HIS	Health Information System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
FBO	Faith Based Organization	HOPE	Harmony, Opportunity, Peace and Enforcement,
FITUN	Federation of Independent Trade Unions and NGOs	HRH	Human Resources for Health
FPA	Family Planning Association	HRM	Human Resource Management
FTO	Field Training Officer	HRP	Hardship Relief Programme
FY	Fiscal Year	HSACTT	Health Services Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago
GAG	General Assistance Grants	HYPE	Helping Youth Prepare for Employment
GAIN	Gambetta Athletic Improvement Network	IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
GAP	Good, Average, Poor	IATF	Inter-Agency Task Force
		IAU	Inter-Agency Unit
		IBIS	National Integrated Business Incubator System

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

---

ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization	MAM	Ministry of the Arts and Multiculturalism
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	MARP	Most At-Risk Population
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technology for Development	MASS	Make a Smile Shine
IDC	Immigration Detention Centre	MCD	Ministry of Community Development
IDPD	International Day of Persons with Disabilities	MCH	Maternal and Child Health
IDRC	International Development Research Centre	MCT	Multi-purpose Community-based Telecentre
IGDS	Institute of Gender and Development Studies	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
iGovTT	The National Information and Communication Technology Company Limited	MEG	Micro Enterprise and Training Development Grant
IHRIS	Integrated Human Resource Information System	MEL	Micro Enterprise Loan Facility
IIHHD	International Institute for Health Care and Human Development	MFCC	Marabella Family Crisis Centre
ILHRU	International Law and Human Rights Unit	MFPLMR	Ministry of Food Production, Land and Marine Resources
ILO	International Labour Organization	MGYCD	Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development
IMPIRC	Inter-Ministerial People Issues Resolution Committee	MHE	Ministry of Housing and the Environment
I-MRC	Inter-Ministerial Research Council	MHLMA	Ministry of Housing, Land and Marine Affairs
IMS	Integrated Dengue Management Strategy	MIC	Metal Industries Company
IOCR	International Office of Child Rights	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
IOM	International Organisation of Migration	MILAT	Military Led Academic Training Programme
IPL	Indian Premier League	MLI	Making Life Important Initiative
ISA	Indoor Sporting Areas	MLSMED	Ministry of Labour, Small and Micro Enterprises Development
ISEMS	Integrated Social Enterprise Management System	MLSN	Medical Library Services Network
ISO	International Standard Organization	MNS	Ministry of National Security
ISTC	International Standards of Tuberculosis Care	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
IT	Information Technology	MoE	Ministry of Education
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	MoH	Ministry of Health
IVM	Integrated Vector Management	MoJ	Ministry of Justice
IWD	International Women's Day	MoS	Ministry of Sport
IYC	International Year of Co-operatives	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
IYY	International Year of Youth	MP&SD	Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development
JRC	Joint Research Centre of the European Commission	MPSD	Ministry of the People and Social Development
KAPB	Knowledge, Attitudes, Perception and Behaviour	MPI	Multi-dimension Poverty Index
LAMISTT	Labour Administration Information System of Trinidad and Tobago	M-PIRCU	Main People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit
LEAD	Leadership Education and Development	MPU	Ministry of Public Utilities
LIME	Landline, Internet, Mobile, Entertainment	MRPs	Machine Readable Passports
LMIS	Labour Market Information System	MRRG	Minor Repair and Reconstruction Grant
LRC	Legislative Review Commission	MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
LSA	Land Settlement Agency	MSP	Maximum Security Prison
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation	MST	Ministry of Science and Technology
		MSTTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education
		MTEST	Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training

MTPF	Medium Term Priority Framework	NSDP	National Social Development Programme
MSYA	Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs	NSDSL	National Schools Dietary Services Limited
MTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry	NSIC	National Small Industries Corporation
MuST	Multi-Sector Skills Training Programme	NSO	National Sport Organization
MYPART	Military Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Re-orientation Training	NSOC	National Security Operations Centre
NACC	National AIDS Coordinating Committee	NSP	National Strategic Plan
NADAPP	National Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Programme	NSPCD	National Strategic Plan for Child Development
NALIS	National Library and Information System Authority	NTA	National Training Agency
NAM-DEVCO	National Agricultural Marketing and Development Corporation	NUP	Neighbourhood Upgrading Programme
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease	NWRHA	North West Regional Health Authority
NCHE	National Commission for Higher Education	NYCTT	National Youth Council of Trinidad and Tobago
NCSHL	National Commission of Self Help Limited	NYP	National Youth Policy
NEDCO	National Enterprise Development Company	OAS	Organisation of American States
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre	ODL	Open Distance Learning
NES	National Employment Service	ODP	Organizational Development programme
NESC	National Energy Skills Centre	ODPM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Management
NFLP	National Financial Literacy Programme	OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
NFSD	National Family Services Division	OJT	On the Job Training
NGB	National Governing Body	OPIC	Older Persons Information Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
NHSL	National Helicopter Services Limited	OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act
NIBTT	National Insurance Board of Trinidad and Tobago	OSS	One-Stop-Shop
NICU	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	PAB	Project Advisory Board
NIDCO	National Infrastructure Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago	PAF	Programme Acceleration Funding
NIHERST	National Institute of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology	PAG	Public Assistance Grant
NIIT	National Institute Information Technology	PAGE	Partnerships with Affiliated Government Entities
NIS	National Insurance System	PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
NOMP	National Organizational Mentorship Programme	PAL	Practical Approach to Lung Health
NOSTT	National Open School of Trinidad and Tobago	PAM	Programme for Adolescent Mothers
NPA	National Plan of Action for Children	PAN	Positive Adolescent Network
NPREPCU	National Poverty Reduction and Eradication Programmes Coordinating Unit	PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS
NPRS	National Poverty Reduction Strategy	PATP	Personal Assistants' Training Programme
NPS	National Preparedness Survey	PAVI	Persons Associated with Visual Impairment
NREN	National Research and Education Network	PB	Policy Brief
NSDP	National Skills Development Programme	PBL	Policy Based Loan
		PBX	Private Branch Exchange
		PCA	Police Complaints Authority
		PD	Policy Dialogue
		PEC	Piparo Empowerment Centre
		PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

---

PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	SALISES	Sir Arthur Lewis of Social and Economic Studies
PHS	Public Health Sector	SARI	Severe Acute Respiratory Infection
PIRCU	People's Issues Resolution Coordinating Unit	SAT	Scholastic Assessment Test
PLAR	Prior Learning and Assessment Recognition	SAUTT	Special Anti-Crime Unit of Trinidad and Tobago
PLHIV	People Living with HIV/AIDS	SCA-ECLAC	Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission of Latin America and the Caribbean
PLS	Praedial Larceny Squad	SDA	Seventh Day Adventist
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	SDRC	Sports Dispute Resolution Centre
PMBVTC	Prime Minister's Best Village Trophy Competition	SDU	Social Displacement Unit
PMCD	Public Management Consulting Department	SEA	Secondary Entrance Assessment
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission	SEBA	Small Enterprise Business Association
POSGH	Port of Spain General Hospital	SEMP	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme
PPM	Public Private Mix	SEPAO	South East Port of Spain Achievement Organisation
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity	SERVOL	Service Volunteered for All
PREFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	SEW	Single Electronic Window
PRERPU	Poverty Reduction and Eradication Research and Policy Unit	SFGH	San Fernando General Hospital
PRESS	Poverty Reduction through Empowerment Social Strategies	SIA	Security Intelligence Agency
PRP	Poverty Reduction Programme	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
PRTU	Penal Reform and Transformation Unit	SIISP	Strategic Integrated Information System Plan
PSIP	Public Sector Investment Programme	SIYC	Start and Improve Your Co-operatives
PSNC	Private Security Network Commission	SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association	SME	Small and Medium sized Enterprise
PTIS	Psychological Trauma-Informed Services	SNLMC	Standing National Labour Market Council
PTRC	Psychological Trauma Recovery Centre	SNP	School Nutrition Programme
PTSC	Public Transport Service Corporation	SOE	State of Emergency
PWD	Persons with Disabilities	SPINE	Social Services and Prison Integrated Network
RAPP	Retirees Adolescent Partnership Programme	SPORTT	Sport Company of Trinidad and Tobago
RC	Regional Corporation	SRP	Special Reserved Police
RDDS	Regional Digital Development Strategy	SSA	Strategic Services Agency
REACH	Realisation of Economic Achievement	SSDA	Social Services Delivery Agency
RED	Regional Entrepreneurship Development	SSIP	Social Sector Investment Programme
RHA	Regional Health Authority/ies	SSN	Social Safety Net
RISE	Rehabilitating Inmates Seeking Empowerment	SSSD	Student Support Services Division
RISE-UP	Rights of Individuals to Social and Economic Security-Universal Prosperity	STEP	Sport Training and Enhancement Programme
RITRP	Rehabilitating Inmates through Training and Retraining Programme	STI	Science Technology Innovation
RMPF	Regional Micro Project Fund	STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
ROPE	Repeat Offenders' Programme Unit		
RSHDC	Regional Social and Human Development Councils		

SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
SWRHA	South West Regional Health Authority	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
SYSP	Specialised Youth Services Programme	UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission of Latin America and The Caribbean
TB	Tuberculosis	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
TCCTP	Targeted Conditional Cash Transfer Programme	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
TDC	Transformation and Development Centre	UNLIREC	United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean
TEMA	Tobago Emergency Management Agency	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
THA	Tobago House of Assembly	UPR	Universal Periodic Review
TITL	Tobago Information Technology Limited	URP	Unemployment Relief Programme
TLI	Tertiary Level Institution	US	United States
ToR	Terms of Reference	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
TQM	Total Quality Management	USDOL	United States Department of Labour
TTABA	Trinidad and Tobago Agribusiness Association	UTT	University of Trinidad and Tobago
TTADO	Trinidad and Tobago Anti-Doping Organization	UWI	University of the West Indies
TTASPE	Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education	VAPA	Visual and Performing Arts
TTBBC	Trinidad and Tobago Boxing Board of Control	VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
TTCB	Trinidad and Tobago Cricket Board	VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
TTHSI	Trinidad and Tobago Health Science Initiative	VOISCES	Village Outreach to Integrate Senior Citizens through Edutainment and other Social Activities
TTHTC	Trinidad and Tobago Health Training Center	VSEP	Voluntary Separation of Employment
TTHTI	Trinidad and Tobago Hospitality and Tourism Institute	WAC	Workforce Assessment Centre
TTIC	Trinidad and Tobago Innovation Centre	WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency
TTMF	Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited	WASA	Water and Sewerage Authority
TTNPP	Trinidad and Tobago National Parenting Programme	WBN	World Breakthrough Network
TTNVQ	Trinidad and Tobago National Vocation Qualification	WDR	World Development Report
TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	WEAAD	World Elder Abuse Awareness Day
TTRENT	Trinidad and Tobago Research and Education Network	WEF	World Economic Forum
TTUTA	Trinidad and Tobago Unified Teachers Association	WEO	World Economic Outlook
T&TEC	Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission	WE-TEC	Women's Economic and Technology Empowerment Centre (Tobago)
TVET	Technical-Vocational Education and Training	WHO	World Health Organisation
TYDN	Tobago Youth Development Network	WINAD	Women's Institute for Alternative Development
UAP	Utilities Assistance Programme	WP	Women's Prison
UDeCOTT	Urban Development Corporation Of Trinidad And Tobago Limited	YAPA	Youth Apprenticeship Programme in Agriculture
UN	United Nations	YDAC	Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	YES	Youth Energised for Success
UNATT	United Nations Association of Trinidad and Tobago	YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association

YTC Youth Training Centre  
YTEPP Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme

Design & Layout: Paria Publishing Co. Ltd.  
Cover Artwork: Lisa Ann Williams  
Printing: Caribbean Print Technologies Ltd.

**SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME FEEDBACK FORM**

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

Have you used this document before? Yes  No

Please rate this publication:

	Excellent	Very Good	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Poor
Quality of the document	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Importance and relevance of the topics in the document	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Graphs and diagrams	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Relevance of the topics to your work	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Usefulness in providing information for planning.	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Usefulness of this document as a research source	<input type="checkbox"/>				

Did you find what you were looking for in this document?

All of it       Most of it       Some of it       None of it

Where did you get your copy of this document?

What was the most useful element of this document?

What was the least useful element of this document?

Please indicate areas in this document which can be improved and how they can be improved:

---

## SOCIAL SECTOR INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

---

What type of agency are you employed with:

Agency Type	Please Specify
Government	
Public Authority	
Statutory Body	
Special Purpose Company	
Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)	
Private Sector	
Other	

Please indicate your area of specialty:

Area	Please Specify
Technical/Research	
Administrative	
Other	

Please detach this feedback form and mail, fax or email to the relevant agency:

Budget Document	Ministry	Contact Information
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)</li> <li>Review of the Economy</li> <li>Supplementary PSIP</li> </ul>	Ministry of Finance	Communications Unit Ministry of Finance Level 18 Eric Williams Finance Building Independence Square Port of Spain Fax: 627-9700 ext. 2810 Email: comm.finance@gov.tt
Social Sector Investment Programme (SSIP)	Ministry of Social Development and Family Services	Corporate Communications and Education Unit Ministry of Social Development and Family Services CL Financial Building St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain (T) 623-2608, (F) 623.8496 Email: cceugraphics.mpsd@gmail.com

Thank you!



A publication of the Ministry of Social Development and Family Services

Ministry of Social Development and Family Services  
CL Building

39-43 St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain

Telephone: (868) 623-2608

[www2.mpsd.gov.tt](http://www2.mpsd.gov.tt)

All Rights Reserved (2015)