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DG DEVELOPMENT

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**2004 Mid-Term Review**

*TRINIDAD & TOBAGO*

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## 1. Summary

Endowed with rich natural resources (oil and gas), the economy of Trinidad and Tobago is doing well. The non-energy sector has steadily gained in strength, mostly developed in the CARICOM region, although there is still scope for further improvement. The political scene is stable and the country plays an active role in the region. The MDG indicators are positive and stable. The Government gives high priority to the social sectors, in particular health and education. The 9th EDF programme focuses on (post-secondary) education with health (HIV/AIDS) as a non-focal sector. Given the continued relevance of the sectors of intervention and the progress made so far, there should be **no change in the focus of the CSP and the financial allocation should be maintained. It is proposed that the B allocation (€ 0.9 m) should be reduced to € 0.06 m.** in view of the country's past poor financial performance under the EDF.

## 2. The Policy Agenda of the Country

The overall objective of Government policy is to improve “the quality of life of all citizens”. It remains committed to an integrated, people-centred policy of social and economic development with the target of reaching developed country status by the year 2020. Through its “Vision 2020” process, the Government seeks to systematically install a long-term planning framework for the development and implementation of initiatives covering all sectors of society. The ultimate goal is to achieve developed country status for Trinidad and Tobago by the year 2020. The proposed comprehensive and integrated Multi-Sectoral Development Plan (MDP) will provide the roadmap to 2020 and will define the budgetary and planning processes to direct investment towards those specific areas necessary for building on the Vision 2020 framework. Vision 2020 corresponds well with the Principles and Objectives of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement and the contributing Commission's development sectors. Out of these six sectors mentioned in the CSP, health and education have been selected to contribute to the Policy Agenda of the country.

In 2003, significant progress was made in completing the MDP. To drive the process forward a Multi-Sectoral Core Group, comprising representatives from the public and private sectors, civil society and academia, was established and mandated to direct the planning for a National Strategic Development Plan 2020. Broad-based national consultations are providing the basis for the ultimate choices made and initiatives undertaken.

## 3. Main Political and Social Developments

### 3.1 Changes in the political Situation

The elections of October 2002 produced a 20-seat to 16-seat majority in favour of the incumbent People's National Movement (PNM) administration, bringing an end to a period of indecisive government. The PNM Government reinforced its position in the local government elections of July 2003. Although the opposition United National Congress (UNC) continues to be obstructive, the PNM government is able to implement most legislation without difficulty and PM Manning remains well ahead in the opinion polls, although the rising crime rate threatens to dent the PNM's popularity. There have been signs of serious divisions in the cabinet on certain issues but the principle of collective cabinet responsibility has held firm. The Government's policy agenda focuses on increased social and infrastructure spending, funded by raising tax revenue from the energy sector. The opposition UNC continues to be in

a state of disarray. Parliament and other institutions of democratic government have been functioning as intended.

Human rights and freedoms, safeguards for the expression of democracy, and the independence of the judiciary are all entrenched in the Constitution but concerns have been expressed locally and internationally about prison conditions and several reported cases of police brutality. There is mounting pressure, including from the judiciary, for an independent body to investigate police misconduct. A new “Police Complaint Authority” was included in the police reform package put before parliament in June 2004; however this failed to get opposition support for the 2/3rds majority required. Although the country maintains capital punishment, execution is most unusual and no sentences have been implemented since 1998. Trinidad and Tobago withdrew from the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 2000 and from the American Convention on Human Rights in 1999 because the delays in their appeal process made capital punishment un-implementable, but the Privy Council subsequently ruled that the right of individuals to appeal to the IACHR and the UN Committee had become part of the domestic due process covered by the Constitution. The Government is committed to the rule of law, both in principle and as a critical element for continued social and economic progress. In consequence, special efforts have focused on social programmes that improve the access of the less privileged to employment and training and retraining opportunities, and on measures that increase the ability of the police and security services to detect, prevent and solve crime. Efforts to support good governance and the fight against corruption focused on promoting more efficient administration and the reform of the Public Service (partly funded by an IDB loan).

### **3.2 Changes in the Economic Situation**

The economy registered strong growth in 2003, largely on the back of growth in the energy sector. Projections by the Central Statistical Office indicate a real GDP growth rate of 6.7% in 2003 compared with the revised estimates of 4.6% in 2002. In the energy sector, real value-added is projected to increase by 9.5 per cent, due mainly to increased refining (42% increase), increased liquid natural gas (LNG) production with the commissioning of the third LNG plant, and a 5.3 per cent increase in crude oil exploration and production. The non-energy sector was projected to increase in real terms by 5.9% in 2003 although the actual outturn has been just under 2%, a reflection of the weaker regional market for the country’s exports following the post “September 11th” downturn. The main contributors to the performance of the non-energy sector are Services (overall 6.5% increase), Manufacturing 3.6% and Agriculture 0.6% (with declines of 26.7% and 12.2% of value-added in export agriculture and cane farming).

Real GDP per capita (1985 constant prices) is projected to be TT\$19 669 in 2003 (€ 1 equals TT\$ 6.28 – March 2004) compared to TT\$18 528 and TT\$17 831 in 2002 and 2001 respectively. In current dollars per capita, GDP in 2003 is projected to be TT\$52 783 compared with TT\$46 630 in 2002 and TT\$43 423 in 2001. In 2003 the oil and gas sector is provisionally estimated to have contributed 25.8 per cent of GDP (cf. 25.2% in 2002). The rapid growth of the oil and gas sector is leading to increased economic dependence on energy and petro-chemical exports.

During the period from October 2002 to June 2003, Trinidad and Tobago’s visible trade recorded a surplus of TT\$2.97 billion, 33.2% higher than the TT\$2.23 billion surplus

recorded in the same period last year. This improved trade balance reflected a faster rate of growth of exports (11%) versus imports (7.9%). The expansion of exports was largely attributable to higher oil and gas prices and output.

The balance of trade with CARICOM remained favourable. During the period October 2002-June 2003 a trade balance of \$3.65 billion was recorded with CARICOM countries, representing a \$30 million or 0.8% increase from the corresponding period of October 2001-June 2002. Exports to CARICOM countries amounted to \$4.09 billion while imports totalled \$0.44 billion. Trinidad and Tobago's main export items to the region continued to be petroleum and petroleum products, which, for the nine-month period ending in June 2003, comprised 64.5 per cent of the country's trade surplus with the Region. The major export trading partners are: US (47%), Jamaica (9%), France (5%) and Barbados (4%). For imports: US (34%), Venezuela (19%), Colombia (8%) and UK (4%).

The Ministry of Finance is introducing changes to the system of public sector accounting to place greater focus on value for money reporting, in a move to further improve quality and transparency. The proposed new systems would encourage public sector officials to achieve better efficiency and effectiveness in public sector expenditure.

### 3.3 The Social Sectors

In 2003, the government spent 52.2% of its capital budget on the social sectors. In addition to Education and Health, significant expenditure and achievements were made in Housing and Settlements (4.0% of 2003 capital budget), Social and Community Services (6.1% of 2003 capital budget) and Human Resource Development (2.7% of 2003 capital budget).

Trinidad and Tobago has a relatively well-developed **Health** sector with favourable (MDG) indicators. A notable exception is the high HIV prevalence; although figures vary, the current estimate is that 6-11% of pregnant women in the 15-24 year age bracket are infected. In financial year 2002/2003, the Government spent 7.5% of its capital budget on the health sector (cf. 11.6% in 2001/2002 and 14.3% in 2000/2001). The drop in capital expenditure in 2003 is explained by temporary delays in two major hospital building projects. The health sector has been allocated 16.1% of the capital budget for the financial year 2003/4 and both recurrent and capital expenditure are expected to rise significantly.

There were important developments specific to HIV/AIDS. The **HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan** (NSP) has been officially adopted and launched. An Agreement was signed in July 2003 with the World Bank for loan funds of US\$20 million (supplemented with US\$5 million of government counterpart funds) to implement a programme in support of the NSP. A National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC), which includes representation from the public and private sectors and civil society, is directly and operationally answerable to the Prime Minister for coordinating the delivery of the NSP. The NACC is supported by a dedicated Secretariat that became operational by the end of 2003 and will manage both donor and national funds. The Feasibility Study was completed in December 2003 and the draft Financing Proposal for the proposed EU-funded support to the NSP was submitted to the European Commission in January 2004.

The indicators on **Education** show that Trinidad and Tobago is well on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in education. Net primary school enrolment figures fluctuate between 92% and 99.8 % and the primary survival rate is close to 100%. Trinidad and Tobago

has also achieved gender parity. The adult literacy rate was as high as 98.3 % in the year 2000 and youth literacy rates even higher – 99.8 % in the same year, although ‘functional literacy’ levels are lower. The student/teacher ratio was 20 in the year 2000 (compared to 26 in 1990); and 78 % of the teachers are properly trained, which are signs of a good quality system. The key problem in primary and secondary education relates to poor discipline and unsatisfactory learning outcomes in ‘inner city’ types of schools. Consequently, a proportion of students leave primary or secondary education seriously under-qualified. “Second chance” measures as part of the tertiary sector reforms should help to address this problem.

The Government spends heavily on education and the sector did especially well in the latest 2003/4 budget. In 2003, the Government spent 31.8% of its capital budget on Education; comparable values in 2002 and 2001 were 20.4% and 17.3% Total Government expenditure in Ministries with substantial involvement in the education sector (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Human Development, Youth and Culture) in 2002 and 2001 show increasing expenditure – TT\$2 621 million in 2002 and \$1 992 million in 2001. Total expenditure in these Ministries includes expenditure on the capital budget. Government spending ensured school book grants, the provision of textbooks, school nutrition programmes and the facility of free school transport up to tertiary education.

At the post-secondary level the Government spent \$6.3 million in 2003 (with CDB support) to equip the two remaining laboratories at the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology. Efforts to improve the quality of administrative and physical capacities at the College of Science Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT) continued. In 2003, the first draft of the **Policy Reform Strategy for Tertiary Education**, expected to give a strong impetus to the post-secondary education (sub-)sector, was submitted to Cabinet and is currently being finalised. Although substantial loan funds from the CDB are being negotiated for infrastructure expenditure, the EC support is crucial for the implementation of a proper reform policy.

### 3.4 Cross-cutting Issues

Trinidad and Tobago has made good progress towards **gender equality**. A National Gender Policy and Action Plan has been developed and forms the basis of public consultations, seminars and workshops. Women are strongly represented in the cabinet, in the higher echelons of the administration and in business. However, there is still a difference in remuneration in favour of men. On the other hand, there is a growing problem of “male dropouts” from the education system, which will need to be addressed through education reform and other measures. Sex-disaggregated data are available in health and education to monitor progress towards gender equality.

There are serious **environmental problems**, including illegal logging. The Government of Trinidad & Tobago, through its support to the Environmental Management Authority and through other measures, is making an effort to improve compliance with environmental legislation. Trinidad and Tobago, and especially the island of Tobago, is investing heavily in eco-tourism. A Country Environmental Profile will be prepared.

**Emigration** has been, and still is, a popular option for skilled Trinidadians (USA, UK and Canada). Not all emigrants are skilled or legal and the deportation by the USA of Trinidadians who have fallen foul of the law is a sensitive issue. The country also attracts immigrants, mainly from Guyana, the nearby islands and Venezuela. The conclusions adopted by the

General Affairs and External relations Council in May 2003 and Article 13 of the Cotonou Agreement provide the basis for dialogue between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the EU to identify and explore the relationship between development policy and migration.

With respect to **Governance** Trinidad and Tobago is a well-functioning democracy with genuine elections, regular changes of Government, lively political debate and a free and active media, etc. Parliamentary reform is probably overdue, notably to significantly increase the number of seats. Economic crime is not uncommon, real and rumoured (and there are several corruption trials ongoing or in preparation); anti-money laundering legislation has been adopted. There is also deep and widespread concern about the spread in the rate of violent crime. The judiciary is genuinely autonomous but badly understaffed and justice can be slow. The police are much criticised for inefficiency and sometimes accused of corruption. Service delivery by line ministries is improving; special attention is paid to the Ministry of Health and “Social Service Delivery” comes directly under the Office of the Prime Minister.

Except for Tobago, whose House of Assembly has a real measure of autonomy, effective decentralised local governments is very limited although a recent “green paper” indicated the government’s intention to introduce it as part of its “2020” vision. The key Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank are efficient; the Ministry of Planning and Development (the NAO) works pretty well; and the tender board is cumbersome but works and interim reforms introduced on December 2003 may improve its efficiency.

### **3.5 Regional and International Developments**

Trinidad and Tobago is an active player on the regional and world scene and is a leading member of several regional trade and economic groups, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS, based in Port of Spain) and the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (CARIFORUM). After the conclusion of the first, All-ACP phase of the negotiations of EPAs with the EU in October 2003, Trinidad and Tobago has supported the launching of regional EPA negotiations with the CARIFORUM group of countries. The Caribbean Court of Justice was due to be inaugurated in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2003 but this will now take place in early 2004. Trinidad is also a driving force behind the International Criminal Court.

During the remaining period of the 9th EDF, further efforts are required to implement the commitments made by Trinidad and Tobago towards the process of regional integration, notably as part of the creation of the economic community of the Caribbean Region. Convergence of macro-economic policies, the customs union and the common market, and regional sector policies are all elements for successful regional integration, Economic Partnership Agreement as well as the integration of Trinidad and Tobago in the world economy. Therefore, the strengthening of national capacities and the definition and implementation of a national strategy for regional integration have become strategic priorities of ACP/EC cooperation. Where possible, support for these areas will be provided under the 9th EDF. This support could include actions aimed at greater involvement and participation of national authorities with regard to regional integration and EPA negotiations. Such actions should include the participation of all stakeholders concerned, from the grass roots to the political level. Coherence and complementarity with the aid under the Regional Indicative Programme will be taken into account.

## **4. State of Play of the EC Cooperation Programme**

### **4.1 Focal sectors under 8th EDF: Economic Diversification/Employment and Poverty Reduction**

The NIP for the 8th EDF was signed in March 1997 with two focal areas: (a) economic diversification/employment creation, and (b) poverty alleviation. The 8th EDF had a financial budget of € 21 million in grant resources - € 14.7 million as a first tranche with a second tranche of € 6.3 million subject to achieving performance targets. The 8th EDF NIP mid-term review (Oct. 1999) concluded that although Trinidad and Tobago had broadly respected the NIP policy commitments, commitment rates and progress in meeting NIP targets were unsatisfactory. Too many (ill defined) projects and administrative delays played a role, together with start-up and implementation problems with major infrastructure projects (one was not accepted by the EDF Committee and the other hit major problems with the EU contractor). The second tranche of EDF8 was therefore not released.

The 8th EDF focal sectors were “economic diversification/employment creation” and “poverty reduction”. The first of these is addressed through 2 projects: ‘Support for Caribbean Business Services Project (CBSL) Phase II’ (€ 2.0 m), which concerns private sector development; and ‘Rural electrification’ (€ 1.8 m), approved by the Commission in December 2003 and signed in June 2004. Poverty Reduction is addressed through a specific ‘Poverty Reduction Programme’ (€ 6.0 m). The latter programme has had a slow start but is now moving.

### **4.2 Focal Sector under 9th EDF: Post-Secondary Education**

The CSP for the 9th EDF, the first financial protocol of the Cotonou Convention, was signed on 30 July 2002 with funding of € 17 million in grant resources. The focal area is **Education** (80%) – specifically post-secondary, non-university education, and the non-focal area is **Health** – HIV-AIDS (20%). The balance of funds available from earlier EDFs (including cancelled ‘non-starter’ projects) will be programmed into the same two areas and in the same proportion. The 9th EDF CSP, for the first time in EC co-operation with Trinidad, establishes a very high degree of focus and concentration, and clear coherence with nationally identified priorities.

The feasibility study for the ‘post-secondary education’ focal sector programme was planned for the second half of 2003, but there were serious tendering and administrative delays within the Commission. However, tendering was finally completed in January 2004, the consultants beginning their activities on 15 March 2004. The Financing Decision is due to be ready for the second half of 2004, which is a delay of one year compared to the time frame in the CSP.

### **4.3 Non-focal Sector under 9th EDF: HIV/AIDS**

A feasibility study for the specific EU-funded contribution to the HIV/AIDS project was completed in November 2003 and a Financial Proposal prepared and submitted to Brussels soon thereafter. A Financing Decision is expected during the first half of 2004, also one year behind the schedule in the CSP. Here, too, administrative delays, which led to a late start by the consultants, in addition to a longer dialogue with Government, were the cause, but recent policy progress has been very satisfactory. The proposal is that EU support for the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the prevention of HIV/AIDS complements support from other donors

(notably the WB) and concentrates on selected priority areas, such as prevention, treatment, anti-discrimination actions, programme management and special support for the Tobago clinic. Gender, capacity building and institutional development are taken fully into account in the programme designs.

#### 4.4 Other Instruments

As regards **Non-State Actors**, CBSL Phase II targets the private SME sector; the Poverty Reduction Programme (both 8th EDF) will benefit NGOs and low-income individuals and communities in Trinidad and Tobago through its micro-credit and micro-project facilities. The 9th EDF HIV/AIDS programme will be heavily dependent on non-state actors for its success. Civil society is active and well developed in T&T and consideration needs to be given to new ways of supporting its contribution to goals shared by the Commission (see section 5, para. 2).

**EIB** support for Trinidad and Tobago dates back to the First Lomé Convention and its operations have been mainly in the form of loans to DFL (Development Finance Ltd) to fund investments by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The EIB attaches great importance to this sector and its operations in (and out of) Trinidad and Tobago. Considerable potential exists for increased EIB activity, both in volume and in scope, and this was discussed during two EIB visits in April 2004. In general, it is to be concluded that coordination and complementarity between Delegations and the EIB should be improved, and it should be noted that the Delegation in Trinidad has undertaken substantial successful initiatives to this effect over the past months.

The following four **regional programmes** were managed and monitored from Trinidad and Tobago in 2003:

- Caribbean Agriculture and Fisheries Programme (CAFP) (€ 22.2 m; 1997-2004)
- Caribbean Regional Anti-Money Laundering Programme (€ 4 m; 1999-2004)
- Strengthening of Medical Laboratories (€ 7.5 m; 2002-2005)
- Drug Abuse Epidemiological Surveillance Programme (€1.3 m; 2000-2003)

The Regional Radar Early Warning Network System (€13.2 million from the 8th EDF), a new regional project prepared by and managed from Trinidad and Tobago, was approved in December 2003. The country is also to benefit from the Caribbean Regional Environment Programme.

**Non-State Actors (NSAs)**, including in the private enterprise sector, are mostly highly competent and play an important role in several of our programmes, especially the HIV/AIDS programme and the Caribbean Business Services Ltd (CBSL) Project. NSAs are structurally included by the Government in the 2020 policy-making process.

Trinidad and Tobago has not drawn on its modest **B allocation** (€ 0.9 m) because the criteria to do so are arguably inappropriate to a country like T & T.

It has not benefited bilaterally from the Commission's **Budget Lines** but may have benefited peripherally under Regional and Global EIHRD projects. Example is a project which allowed for the provision of free legal representation to prisoners under death sentence in the Commonwealth Caribbean. Moreover the envisaged changes in the EIHRD programming structure will allow for more openings for countries such as Trinidad and Tobago.

## 4.5 Lessons learnt

Since the beginning of our cooperation, EDF funds have been mainly concentrated on transport infrastructure, poverty alleviation, economic diversification and employment creation. Implementation has been slow due to legal and administrative bottlenecks in both the Commission and T & T, and human resources and institutional constraints which prompted the creation of an EDF Unit in the Ministry of Planning. There were too many diversified projects to be dealt with at the same time, thus hampering smooth implementation. Given the fact that infrastructure development can be best left to the Government to implement and poverty is already benefiting from an existing EDF project, it was decided that the same objectives of economic diversification and employment generation can best be met by fostering human development. This is to be done by concentrating the resources in one project, in one focal sector: (post-secondary) education. Linked to that, health (HIV/AIDS) has been taken as the non-focal sector, also one single project. All balances from previous EDFs were rolled over to these two projects (see chapter 5).

## 5. Programming perspectives for the Future

The 2002 Joint Annual Review noted that €18.9 m from earlier EDFs would be rolled over into the 9th EDF for use under the two focal sectors (Tertiary Education and HIV/AIDS) already identified in the current Country Strategy Paper (CSP 2002-7). Discussions with the government in 2003 indicated that these funds should be allocated to both sectors in the same 80:20 ratio as agreed for the 9th EDF and there was confidence that these additional sums could be absorbed. Both Projects are expected to pass the EDF Committee before 2004 is out. This means full commitment of the A allocation, including transfers, can be expected before the end of 2004.

Further discussions in early 2004 linked to the preparation of the Joint Annual Report (JAR 2003) have confirmed a continued commitment by the Government of Trinidad & Tobago to the two existing focal areas and no change of strategy is anticipated. Continued coordination with other donors (IDB) is foreseen, along with the active involvement of Non-State Actors. The **updated Intervention Framework** relating to the focal sector should be completed before the end of 2004, following the outcome of the Education Study. Consideration is to be given to the possibility of creating a small grant scheme from existing resources. Consideration is also to be given to assistance in improving statistical data, through the TCF, and to improve the dialogue with NSA (including the private sector) in the context of EPA negotiations, through CBSL II and possibly the TCF.

## 6. Performance Appraisal

### Criteria I: Country's Financial Performance

Status as at 31 December 2003, calculated on the performance over the last ten years

#### EDF

- Calculated number of years to complete EDF Commitments 38 years
- Calculated number of years to complete EDF assigned funds 26 years
- Calculated number of years to complete EDF payments 23 years
- Level of utilisation of 9th EDF A allocation 4.79 %

- Level of utilisation of 9th EDF B allocation 0.00 %

Community Budget Lines

- Rate of assigned funds 0.00 %
- Rate of payments 0.00 %

The financial performance is expected to improve drastically with the new approach, having done away with numerous projects slow to gestate and implement and combining 9th EDF resources and all balances into two concrete spearheading projects (Post-Secondary Education and HIV/AIDS).

**Criteria II: Country’s Sector Performance**

The NAO decided not to include a new **Intervention Framework** for the Focal Sector in the 2003 Joint Annual Report and chose retain the original Framework as incorporated in the CSP until the preparatory study on Post-Secondary Education had been completed. As the original Intervention Framework is not specific in timing and relates to Tertiary Education only, a performance table using certain key indicators has been drawn up and is given below:

<b>Criteria for Education Sector</b>			
	Good	Adequate	inadequate
Evolution of Government funding to the Education Sector			
Evolution of Government spending to the Post-Secondary Education Sector			
Policy commitments with respect to the Post-Secondary Education Sector			
Sector performance achievements			
Preparation of EDF funding in tertiary Education according to schedule in the CSP			

The above portrays the Government’s firm undertaking towards the education sector, in terms of both allocation of funds and policy commitments. The delay in the preparation of the EDF Post-secondary Education project is largely due to administrative delays in the Commission regarding the identification study.

**Special Considerations**

The **Millennium Development Goals** indicators are at a high level and there is no reason to assume that this will change in the near future. The Government is expected to remain firmly committed to giving the social sectors high priority.

As regards the **Intervention Framework**, the NAO has insisted on maintaining the tables as contained in the CSP until the results of the post-secondary education study become available (by the second quarter of 2004). Once with the Government gives its agreement, and the

consultancy presently under way is completed, these will be re-worked into a table containing measurable quantitative indicators and policy measures.

### **Commission Position on Possible Change in CSP**

Given the continued strong government commitment to (post-secondary) education and (HIV/AIDS) health, and the continued relevance of the sectors of assistance, there should be **no change in the scope of the CSP and the A allocation is to be maintained**. Despite administrative delays it can be assumed that all funds will be committed before 2005. It is further recommended that **the € 0.9 m. of the B allocation be reduced to € 0.06 m.** in view of the country's poor financial performance in the past. The country is very unlikely ever to be able to draw on the B allocation under the existing criteria.

### **MTR Conclusions – Final Paragraph**

**In the light of the above analysis and taking into account the Special Considerations, the proposal is to:**

- **maintain the Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago as contained in the CSP and NIP;**
- **maintain the funds available under the A allocation;**
- **decrease the funds available under the B allocation by € 0.84 million.**

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: DONOR MATRIX 2003

Group & Sector	Project Name	Total Estimated Cost Of Project TT\$M	Year Started	Financing	Projected Expend 2003 TT\$M	Projected Gov't Funding Reqmts 2003	Projected Loan Drawdowns 2003 TT\$M	Details Of Activity 2003
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry	Agriculture Sector Technical Assistance Programme	69.30	1996	IDB Loan - US\$9.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$2.0 Mn	4.00	1.20	2.8	Implementation of a cadastral records management system for land administration and completion of technical assistance in agri-business to review existing studies and proposals, address issues affecting the sector and to advise private businesses on the identification of market opportunities.
<u>Manufacturing</u>	Accreditation of Laboratories	5.32	2003	IDB/MIF - US\$0.500 Mn GORTT - US\$0.344 Mn	0.300	0.189	0.111	Commencement of development of a database, national expertise and promotional material in the areas of conformity assessment and accreditation, and international quality management systems by TTBS.
<u>Environment</u>	Establishment of a National Parks and Wildlife Authority	103.95	2002	GEF Grant - US\$4.2Mn; IBRD - US\$8.2 Mn; (To be arranged) GORTT - US\$4.1 Mn	2.00	2.00	0.00	Establishment of a National Parks and Wildlife Unit and development of the infrastructure necessary for Trinidad and Tobago to establish three 'model' national parks and a modern wildlife conservation programme.
<u>Roads and Bridges</u>	National Highway Programme	1,935.55	1996	IDB Loan - US\$120.0 Mn; JSFGrant - US\$0.68 Mn; IDB Grant - US\$0.15 Mn; GORTT - US\$ 186.4 Mn	72.00	6.80	65.20	Commencement of construction of 75 km of Year 2 roads; completion of designs for 120 km of Yr 3 roads and 40 bridges inclusive of Tobago; continued stabilisation of failed slopes in north and central Trinidad continuation of consultancies for the re-organisation of the Road Administration and HDM IV training
	Southern Roads Development Programme	420.21	1995	CDB Loan - US\$35.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$31.7 Mn	3.96	0.79	3.17	Completion of 4.2 km of a dual carriageway to extend the Solomon Hochoy Highway from St. Joseph Village to Cipero Road.
<u>Tourism</u>	Tourism Action Programme	43.0	1995	IDB Loan -US\$5.0 Mn; GoRTT- US\$1.821 Mn; Can TAP Grant-US\$0.35	4.3	0.2	4.1	Commencement of study on siting of an Ocean Outfall and development of a Shoreline Plan for the North Coast; commencement of construction of a sand barrier and campsite at Maracas Beach; and continuation of the

				Mn				
<u>Transport and Communication</u>	Postal Sector Reform Project	93.56	1998	IBRD Loan - US\$11.45 Mn; GORTT - US\$3.4Mn	10.00	1.50	8.50	beautification of the Scarborough Waterfront.
	Strengthening of Aviation Security	4.51	2003	IDB/MIF Grant - US\$0.5 Mn GORTT - US\$0.215 Mn	1.38	0.41	0.96	Continuation of modernisation and rehabilitation of Post Offices; acquisition of vehicles, computers and equipment and provision of technical assistance. Strengthening of regulations and procedures for aviation security; implementation of new administrative procedures; and conduct of training programmes in new security procedures which have been adopted in the airline industry. Commencement of Phase II of the programme of demand-driven technical support for the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector in wood and related products, food processing, textiles/garments and footwear, mining and quarrying by way of management and marketing advice and transfer of technology
<u>Other Economic Services</u>	Support for Caribbean Business Services Limited	11.40	1998	EU Grant - Euro 1.9 Mn	0.745	0.445	0.30	
	Credit Union Strengthening Project	11.27	1999	IDB Grant - US\$1.066 Mn; GORTT - US\$0.722 Mn	1.00	0.250	0.750	Completion of draft legislation for Credit Union Act and development of MIS for supervision of Credit Unions.
	Establishment of Regulated Industries Commission	34.1	1999	IDB Grant – US\$5.418 Mn	1.212	0.00	1.212	Completion of a legal and regulatory framework for the electricity sector.
	Establishment of Small Business Leasing Company	20.00	2000	People's Republic of China –Loan TT\$20.0 Mn	7.00	0.00	7.00	Acquisition of equipment and machinery by the Small Business Leasing Company Limited for leasing to Small Business.
	Establishment of Legal/Institutional Framework for secured transactions in Moveable Property	7.465	2001	IDB Grant –US\$0.65 Mn; Private sector – US\$0.487 Mn; GoRTT -\$0.480 Mn.	0.200	0.200	0.000	Procuring of consultancy services for drafting secured transactions legislation and creation of a Registry. Establishment of PCU and the commencement of institutional reorganisation of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, provision of specialized technical training, trade assistance programme and commencement of technical studies.
	Trade Sector Support Programme	44.73	2003	IDB Loan - US\$5.0 mn GORTT - US\$2.1 MN	0.500	0.150	0.350	

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INFRASTRUCTURE

<u>Education</u>	IBRD Fourth Education Programme	494.11	1995	IBRD Loan - US\$51.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$27.43 Mn.	92.035	32.212	59.823	Completion of construction of 7 primary schools, 2 secondary schools and 10 ECCE Centres; commencement of construction of 6 primary schools and an addition for Primary Schools Principals and ECCE teachers; purchase of furniture, equipment, library books and textbooks, implementation of SIPs; and continuation of technical reforms within the Ministry of Education. Continuation of projects/programmes in the areas of curriculum development, teaching and learning strategies, testing and assessment, professional development and institutional strengthening; upgrade of secondary schools to accommodate multimedia learning centres
	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme	945.00	1998	IDB Loan - US\$105.0 Mn; GORTT - US\$45.0 Mn	14.20	4.260	9.940	Establishment and operation of a National AIDS Coordinating Committee, and strengthening the institutional capacity and operation of the Project Coordinating Unit.
<u>Health</u>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	992.25	2003	IBRD: US\$20.0 Mn; GOTT:US\$31.5 Mn; IDB Grant -US\$5.19 Mn; IDB Loan - US\$134.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$59.725 Mn	0.00	0.00	0.00	Upgrade, construction and refurbishment works at general hospitals, district health facilities and health centres nationwide; commencement of construction of Tobago hospital and restructuring of the Regional Health Authorities (RHAs); development of information systems; and development of the Population Registry System.
<u>Housing and Settlements</u>	Health Sector Reform Programme	1,253.17	1991		80.95	16.19	64.76	Improving housing conditions for low-income groups; making public expenditure for housing more efficient and equitable; providing incentives and assisting institutions, both public and private.
	Second Settlements Programme	252.00	2002	IDB Loan -US\$32.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$8.0 Mn	34.626	6.925	27.701	Establishment of a micro-credit and a micro-project fund and creation of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) including technical support.
<u>Social and Community Services</u>	Poverty Alleviation Programme	37.8	2001	EU Grant - Euro 6.0 Mn	3.2	0.00	3.20	Continuation of funding for projects under the NCSHL, and projects under the NGO/CBO Grants Window Programme; implementation of 7 projects in the poorest communities under the IPI; training for young persons between 18 to 25 years under the CCC and YTEPP and for women under the Non-Traditional Skills Training Programme; and expansion of the ECCE programme
	Community Development Fund Programme	240.00	1995	IDB Loan - US\$28.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$12.0 Mn	14.00	4.20	9.8	
<u>Human Resource Development</u>	Establishment of the Trinidad and	107.54	2000	CDB Loan - US\$7.54 Mn	3.00	0.500	2.50	Completion of outfitting of the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT) at Brechin Castle, Couva.

	Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT)			NESC - US\$5.03 Mn GORTT- US\$4.50 Mn CDB - US\$1 Mn. GORTT- US\$0.305 Mn.				Commencement of the development of a Master Plan for COSTAATT including preparation of architectural drawings and designs for the St. Joseph campus
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Development of a Master Plan for COSTAATT	6.30	2003		0.750	0.00	0.75	
PLANNING\PROJECT PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT								
<u>Planning &amp; Project Development</u>	Multi-Sectoral Pre-Investment Programme	90.00	1994	IDB Loan-US\$10.5 Mn; GoRTT – TT\$4.5 Mn	3.650	1.445	2.205	Completion of designs for 13 district/enhanced health facilities and the Sangre Grande and Point Fortin Hospitals.
	Pre-Investment Studies for 9th EDF Programmes	10.80	1997	EU Grant - Euro 1.8 Mn	1.800	0.00	1.800	Conduct of preparatory studies for projects to be funded under the 9th EDF in the focal areas of health and education;
	Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Planning and Development	4.00	1996	EU Grant - Euro 0.544 Mn	0.80	0.00	0.80	Training of staff in the Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministries/Agencies involved in implementation of EDF Programmes; and outfitting of the EDF Unit.
					<b>343.48</b>	<b>84.491</b>	<b>258.947</b>	

**NIP of the 9th EDF --Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**

Project No. 9 ACP TR	Project Title	Date Of EDF Decision	Allocated	Committed	Disbursed		Status
					To Jan 1, 03	To Dec. 31. 03	
1	Rural Electrification 2003	01/01/2003	1 850 000	1 850 000	0	0	FA to govt for signature
2?	Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF)		1 000 000	0	0	0	FP to HQ Dec 03
3?	Support for National Strategic plan for HIV/AIDS		7 130 000	0	0	0	FP to HQ Nov 03
4?	Support for post-secondary education		27 300 000	0	0	0	Study delayed to 2004
	<b>Projects Total:</b>		<b>37 280 000</b>	<b>1 850 000.00</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
	<b>Total NIP</b>		<b>17 000 000</b>				
	<b>Balance on previous EDFs</b>		<b>25 895 438</b>				
	<b>Total funds available</b>		<b>42 895 438</b>				
	<b>Balance available for commitment</b>		<b>41 045 438</b>				

**NIP of the 8th EDF --Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**

Project No.	Project Title	Date Of EDF Decision	Allocated	Committed	Disbursed	Disbursed	Balance to decommit	Status
					To Jan 1, 03	To Dec. 31. 03		
1	Support for Caribbean Business Services Ltd	28.08.97	484 441	482 887	482 887	482 887	1,554	All commitments closed by 25/8/03. Project to be closed
5	<a href="#">Tobago Management Plan[1]</a>	09.04.99	220 000	220 000	61 473	209 183	10,817	To be closed
6	Institutional Strengthening of the Office of NAO	16.08.99	140 216	131 919	125 193	125 193	15,023	To be closed
7	Cocoa Logical Framework Workshop	28.09.00	40 000	39 638	23 233	23 233	16,767	Closed 28/3/03
8	Poverty Reduction Programme	16.12.00	6 000 000	1 894 847	184 387	481 760	0	Ongoing
11	<a href="#">Supplementary work for Tobago Management Plan[2]</a>	29.04.02	32 000	27 100	0	4 900	27,100	To be closed
12	Institutional Strengthening of the Office of NAO (II)	30.05.02	576 200	404 500	66 000	186 555	0	Ongoing
14	Support for CBSL II	27.02.02	1 982 000	1 363 500	0	305 128	0	Ongoing
15	Feasibility study post-secondary education	24/03/2003	270 000	0	0	0	0	Delayed to 2004
16	Feasibility study HIV/AIDS	27/03/2003	100 000	80 000	0	22 489	20,000	Completed. FP to HQ Nov 03
	<b>Projects Total:</b>		<b>9 844 857</b>	<b>4 644 391</b>	<b>943 177</b>	<b>1 841 362</b>	<b>47,100</b>	
	Balance on NIP		4 855 143	10 055 609	13 756 823	12 858 638		
	<b>Total NIP</b>		<b>14 700 000</b>					

**Balance to transfer 10 102 709**

[\[1\] See also TR11](#)

[\[2\] See also TR5](#)

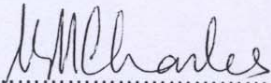


The office of the NAO will engage and work alongside the EC and relevant Ministries to ensure transparency and accountability in the project design and will also be involved in the process of implementing and monitoring this facility.

In this regard, I wish to solicit your assistance in having the proposal to transfer the amount of €0.9MN to the A envelope for the implementation of a Small Grant facility for Civil Society, reinstated in the concluded Mid Term Review.

Your usual cooperation would be appreciated.

Yours faithfully,



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**Permanent Secretary/National Authorising Officer**