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COOPERATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2. THE NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA	2
3. MAIN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS	3
3.1 Changes in the Political Situation	3
3.2 Changes in the Economic Situation	4
3.2.1 Economic Performance	4
3.2.2 Economic Structure	4
3.2.3 Balance of Payments	5
3.2.4 Banking and Finance	5
3.2.5 Government Fiscal Operations	5
3.2.6 Public Debt	5
3.2.7 Employment	6
3.2.8 Trade	6
3.2.9 Quality of Management of Public Finances	6
3.3 Achievements in Social Sectors	6
3.3.1 Human Development	7
3.3.2 Poverty Alleviation	7
3.3.3 Social Integration	8
3.3.4 Wellness and Well-being	8
3.3.5 Personal Security and Safety	8
3.3.6 Community Development and Empowerment	8
3.3.7 Sustainable Livelihoods	8
3.4 Achievements in the 9 th EDF Focal Sectors	8
3.4.1 Education	8
3.4.2 Health	9
3.5 Achievements in Cross-cutting Issues	10
3.6 Regional and International Developments	10
4. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION	11
4.1 9 th EDF Focal Sectors	13
4.1.1 Education	13
4.1.2 Macro-economic Support	15
4.2 9 th EDF Programmes Outside the Focal Sectors	15
4.2.1 Health	15
4.2.2 Earlier EDFs	16
4.2.2.1 Support to the Caribbean Business Services Ltd	16
4.2.2.2 Rural Electrification	17
4.2.2.3 Poverty Reduction Programme	17
4.2.2.4 Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the NAO	18
4.2.2.5 Tobago Management Plan	18
4.3 Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors	18

4.4 Other Instruments	18
4.4.1 European Investment Bank	18
4.4.2 Regional Cooperation	19
5. PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVES	19
5.1 Integration New EC/EU Policy Initiatives and Commitments	19
5.2 Proposals to update the CSP through the MTR	20
6. CONCLUSIONS	24
ANNEXES	25
I Intervention Framework	
a) for the focal sector (Education)	
b) for the non-focal sector (HIV/AIDS)	
c) List of indicators for HIV/AIDS project (as given in the F.P.)	
II Chronogramme – Schedule of Preparation and Implementation Phases of EDF Projects and Activities for the Period 2003 – 2006.	
III Forecast of commitments and disbursements 2004 – 2005	
IV Donor Matrix 2003	
V Country environmental profile	
VI NIP of the 9 th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)	
VII NIP of the 8 th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)	
VIII NIP of the 7 th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)	
IX NIP of the 6 th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)	
X Regional Programmes Executed from Trinidad and Tobago: Financial Overview December 2003	
XI EIB Projects	
XII Use of budgetary support/counterpart funds	
XIII Project profiles	
a) Support to the Office of the NAO (EDF Unit)	
b) HIV/AIDS Preparatory Study	
c) Poverty Reduction Programme in Trinidad and Tobago	
d) Caribbean Business Services Ltd	

e) Rural Electrification

f) North-East Tobago Management Plan

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago remains committed to an integrated and people centred policy of social and economic development with a target of reaching developed country status by the year 2020. The establishment of the 'Multi-Sectoral Core Group' in 2003 will ensure that a wide range of views is taken into account in defining the National Strategic Plan 2020.

Politics. The current government strengthened its position in the July 2003 local government elections. Its programme has prioritised measures to help the less privileged and to reinforce the rule of law. There have also been important initiatives in public service reform, in promoting integrity in public life, and in improving access to government information.

Economic. The economy continues to grow strongly on the back of buoyant energy exports, and GDP per capita reached TTD19,669 in 2003. Inflation fell and the TTD (pegged to the USD) fell significantly against the Euro. The trade surplus increased dramatically and the balance of trade with Caricom remains highly favourable. To promote greater public finance transparency the Ministry of Finance plans to introduce changes in public sector accounting to highlight value for money.

Social development. In 2003 the social sectors accounted for 52.2% of government capital expenditure and TTD 1.7 billion was spent on specific social programmes. The focal sector for the 9th EDF – education – accounted for 32% of the 2003 capital budget. In the tertiary education sector, the draft policy reform strategy was presented to Cabinet and is now being finalised. In the 9th EDF non-focal area – health – the National Strategy for combating HIV/AIDS was approved, and the National Aids Coordination Committee was established and its Secretariat recruited.

Overview of co-operation. The closure of projects and de-commitment of excess resources under the 6th and 7th EDF continued during 2003. Under the 8th EDF, the NE Tobago Management Plan and the preparatory study for the 9th EDF HIV/AIDS programme were accepted, the CBSL-II Programme was approved and began operation, and the Rural Electrification project was approved by the EDF Committee. Tender documents for the Tertiary Education preparatory study were prepared but there were delays in launching the study and the consultants will now start in early 2004. The project to provide institutional strengthening of the NAO received an additional staff member in the EDF Technical support unit.

Significant progress was made in preparing the 9th EDF non-focal programme to combat HIV/AIDS. Following a successful preparatory study and consultation with stakeholders, a draft Financing Proposal was finalised by end 2003. Delays in contracting consultants will delay the draft financing proposal for the tertiary education focal area programme by several months. However, there were important new developments in defining the post-secondary education policy framework, most notably the decision to establish a new technical University of Trinidad and Tobago with which COSTAATT will have a close relationship.

Programming perspectives. Funds from previous EDF's rolled into the 9th EDF will be allocated to the focal and non-focal sectors in the 80:20 ratio agreed in the CSP 2002-7. The Government remains committed to the two focal/non-focal areas of tertiary education and HIV/AIDS and no change of strategy is envisaged. However it is proposed that the existing 9th EDF 'B' envelope be transferred to

the 9th EDF 'A' budget and be used to finance a small grant programme. This will respect the policy imperative to concentrate on CSP priority areas but would significantly improve the EU and the GORTT's ability to also support the integration of new EC/EU initiatives and commitments into the bilateral cooperation programme.

2. THE NATIONAL POLICY AGENDA

The overall objective of Government policy is to improve “the quality of life of all citizens”. The Government believes that the best approach to development is one that is coordinated, integrated, multi-dimensional, comprehensive and places people at the centre of the development process. Government is now engaged in refining the national development strategy in the “Medium Term Policy Framework 2002-2004 (Ministry of Finance 2002)”, into a Human Development Agenda.

The Human Development Agenda will present policies to “ensure that economic growth becomes more inclusive and socially responsive and that all citizens, particularly those of the more vulnerable groups, are afforded equal opportunities for personal growth, self expression and active participation in the rapidly emerging global community of which Trinidad and Tobago aims to be an integral part. Over the medium term this objective demands a steady decline in poverty and unemployment as well as growing opportunities for education and skills development” (Social and Economic Policy Framework 2004; Ministry of Finance 2003).

Through its Vision 2020 objective, the Government seeks to systematically install a long-term planning framework to inform development and the implementation of initiatives covering all sectors of the society with the ultimate goal of achieving 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.

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 will inform the ultimate choices made and initiatives undertaken.

The Government places great emphasis on poverty reduction and sustainable development and is devoting considerable effort to trade-related issues and to further empowering and supporting the activities of civil society. Progress was made towards meeting the ACP-EC Partnership Agreement objectives of poverty reduction, sustainable development and integration into the world economy. The next section of this report details actions taken in 2003 to achieve these objectives.

3. MAIN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Table 1 Indicators Relevant to Ten Millennium Development Goals.

Type	Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Impact	1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day					12.4*				
	2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age)					7*				
	3. Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 under 5 population)		4.43	4.56	5.17	5.62	6.11			
Outcome	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	95.0	99.8	93	92	92	93			
	5. Primary Completion Rate (%)			99.6	99.4	99.7	99.7			
	6. Ratio of girls to boys in (per 100 boys) in:									
	- primary education			96.7	96.6	94.7	95.5			
	- secondary education			109.5	110.1	103.8	107.7			
	- tertiary education			86.2	96.4	96.0	96.0			
	7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.04	99.08	99.12	99.03	99	99.03			
	8. Proportion of 1-year-old children immunised against measles (%)			91	90	91	90			
	9. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women (per 10,000)			11.56	5.70	9.78				
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source				90					

Sources: Central Statistical Office provided the information for items 3, 4, 5, 6, 7. /// Ministry of Health for item 8. National HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit, Ministry of Health for Item 9; UNDP Human Development Report 2003 for item 10 UNDP-HDR 2003. 1995-2001 for items 1 and 2

Table 1 indicates the difficulty in assembling indicators on the ten millennium development goals for the most recent years. There is need for improvements to the statistical data collection and analysis systems so that timely and accurate information can be used to judge progress in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and progress in the 9th EDF focal and non-focal sectors. One of the objectives of the T&T TCF, to be funded with resources from the 9th EDF, will be to assist the CSO in providing the social statistics essential to the monitoring of the focal and non-focal areas. The UNDP HDR for T&T, currently in preparation, will also improve the quality of the statistical data, especially with respect to health and HIV/AIDS.

3.1 Changes in the Political Situation

The elections of October 2002 produced a 20-seat to 16-seat result in favour of the incumbent People's National Movement (PNM) administration. The Government reinforced its position in the local government elections of July 2003. 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 and were fully respected in 2003. The Government is committed to the rule of law, in principle and as a critical element for continued social and economic progress. In consequence special efforts were accorded to social programmes that improve the access of the less privileged to employment and training and

retraining opportunities, and to 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 focussed on promoting more efficient administration and the reform of the Public Service (partly funded by an IDB loan). Approximately \$93.5 million was expended towards institutional strengthening, computerization and the renovation and modernization of public buildings. Specific examples included:

- Appointment by the Tenders Board of a committee to evaluate proposals for the development of a system to effectively implement and administer the new Integrity in Public Life Act;
- Completion of a \$2.5 million project to modernise and computerise the electoral system;
- Providing easier access to government information through the E-Government initiative and the launch of websites such as that of the Central Statistical Office, www.cso.gov.tt in May.
- Approval by the Board of the Inter-American Development Bank in December 2003 of a loan of US \$5 m, to be complemented with counterpart funds of US \$1.6 million by the GORTT, for a Public Service Reform Initiation Programme.

3.2 Changes in the Economic Situation

3.2.1 Economic Performance: The economy registered strong growth in 2003 based largely on 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 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 may be lower; in 2002 the revised figure for GDP growth in the non-energy sector was 3.3%. 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 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.

The inflation rate fell to 3.6% in the period October 2002 – March 2003 (c.f. 4.2% in 2002 and 5.6% in 2001) the reduction was largely due to a fall in the increase in food prices.

The exchange rate is closely aligned to the USD but appreciated in the first six months of the year from TT\$6.29 to TT\$6.16 per US dollar in August 2002. However, the exchange rate depreciated thereafter to end the year at a rate not far from that recorded at the beginning of 2002. The TT\$ has fallen steadily against the Euro.

3.2.2 Economic Structure: The economy remained highly dependent on the oil and gas sector. In 2003 the oil and gas sector is provisionally estimated to have contributed 25.8 percent of GDP (c.f. 25.2% in 2002). The rapid growth of the oil and gas sector is leading to increased economic dependence on this sector.

3.2.3 Balance of Payments: Preliminary estimates from the Central Statistical Office indicate that total exports for the first nine months of 2003 amounted to US\$3,473.7 million compared with US\$2,952.9 for the corresponding period in 2002. The expansion of exports was largely attributable to increased exports (by volume and value) of oil and LNG and related materials. Total imports for the first nine months of 2003 amounted to US\$2,714 million compared with US\$2,709.7 million in the corresponding period in 2002. For 2003 as a whole, the balance of payments is estimated at US\$137.2 million, nearly three times the surplus (US\$48.9 million) recorded for 2002. Net foreign exchange reserves amounted to US\$2.2 billion at the end of December 2003, representing an estimated import cover of 6.3 months of prospective goods and non-factor services.

3.2.4 Banking and Finance: Throughout 2003, the financial system experienced high levels of liquidity generated mainly by net domestic fiscal injections by the central government. Excess liquidity put downward pressure on domestic interest rates, and this pressure intensified following actions taken by the Central Bank.

Having kept its base rate unchanged for almost a year, the Central Bank lowered its benchmark repo rate (through which the Bank provides temporary overnight financing to commercial banks) by 25 basis points to 5 percent on 4th September 2003. Other operating interest rates also fell by 25 basis points: the discount rate declined to 7 percent while the special deposit rate fell to 3 percent. On 22nd October 2003, the Central Bank lowered the cash reserve requirement for commercial banks from 18% to 14 % of prescribed liabilities, to reduce intermediation costs. This action freed about \$640 million of banks' reserves, but although there was no immediate impact on liquidity it prompted a fall in the prime-lending rate from 11.5% to an average of 9.5% and other retail interest rates also began to soften.

In January 2003, the Central Bank obtained Parliamentary approval to increase the limit on Treasury Bills and Notes from \$3 billion to \$8 billion. The slowdown in the growth of credit continued into 2003 despite the easy borrowing conditions. Commercial bank credit to the private sector increased by an estimated 1.4 per cent through September 2003.

3.2.5 Government Fiscal Operations: At the end of the fiscal year 2002/2003, central government posted a surplus of TT\$461 million on its fiscal operations with a further \$497.4 million allocated to the Revenue Stabilisation Fund. This increased the accumulated balance of the Revenue Stabilisation Fund to \$1,566 million at the end of September 2003. Total revenue amounted to \$16,997.7 million while expenditure was \$16,039.3 million. The 20.5 per cent increase in government revenue was mainly attributed to increased oil revenue, which grew by 82 per cent to \$6,283.4 million in fiscal year 2002/2003 and its share in total revenue rose from 25 per cent to 37 per cent. For the 2001/2002 fiscal year, the revised figures show a deficit of \$104.3 million. The budget surplus in fiscal year 2001 was TT\$390.1 million.

3.2.6 Public Debt: Total public debt is projected to reach TT\$34.9 billion by the end of fiscal year 2002/2003, an increase of 7% over fiscal year 2001/2002. However, as a percentage of GDP, the total debt has declined to an estimated 51.5% in December 2002 from 54.8% at the end of the 2002 fiscal year.

Debt service charges for fiscal year 2002/2003 amounted to \$4.26 billion (equivalent to 25.5% of Central Government revenues). Debt service charges for fiscal years 2001/2002 and 2000/2001 were equivalent to 21.5% and 37.2% of government revenues.

3.2.7 Employment: Preliminary estimates by the Central Statistical Office indicate that the unemployment rate rose to 10.3 per cent at the end of the September 2003. This rate, however, was lower than the 10.6 per cent recorded at the end of September 2002. The increase in the third quarter of 2003 reflects the loss of jobs associated with the restructuring of CARONI (1975) Limited and BWIA Limited.

3.2.8 Trade: During the period 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 ended June 2003, comprised 64.5 percent of this country's trade surplus with the Region

3.2.9 Quality of Management of Public Finances: The management of Public Finances is the responsibility of the Minister and Ministry of Finance, guided by the relevant sections of the Constitution and the law, notably the Exchequer and Audit Act. The Constitution requires Government expenditure to be in accordance with the budget approved by Parliament. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Planning and Development manage the annual budgeting exercise. The budget is laid in Parliament for approval. Permanent Secretaries and other Accounting Officers manage expenditure of their Ministries and Departments in accordance with the approved budget.

The Ministry of Finance is introducing changes to the system of public sector accounting to give a greater focus on value for money reporting. The proposed Output Management System would encourage public sector officials to achieve better efficiency and effectiveness in public sector expenditure.

3.3 Achievements in the Social Sectors

In 2003 the GORTT 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). In housing, the Government implemented an Accelerated Housing Programme with contracts awarded for more than 2,500 units. The Government remains committed to a people-centred approach to

development, with a core strategy of addressing immediate needs and empowering beneficiaries. The Government is mindful that despite growing national prosperity major socio-economic challenges remain. In its implementation of programmes in the Social Sector the Government is guided by principles of universality, equity (including gender equity), equality, participation, empowerment, efficiency and the dignity of the individual. The collaboration of civil society and the private sector is sought in the achievement of social development objectives.

In 2003 priority was given to improving coordination in the social sector and implementing specially identified programmes to target highly vulnerable groups. The Coordinating Committee on the Social Sector, chaired by the Honourable Prime Minister, comprises Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of key social sector Ministries, and has a mandate to monitor and coordinate activities in the social sector to ensure the delivery of relevant social programmes in an effective and coordinated manner. In 2003 this Committee (i) reviewed a number of on-going programmes such as the Social Help and Rehabilitative Efforts (SHARE) Programme, the Civilian Conservation Corps Programme, the On-the-Job Training and Retraining Programme, the Public Assistance Programme, and the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP) (ii) reviewed a number of policy documents such as the National Youth Policy, National Sport Policy, National Training Policy and a National School Health Policy (First draft completed) (iii) facilitated the design of a structure for more effective delivery of social services in communities (iv) commissioned the conduct of a Situational Analysis on Diagnostic Testing in Schools that resulted in a decision to introduce a universal hearing and visual testing programme at the primary school level.

Work in the social sector is organised around critical issues of human development, poverty alleviation, social integration, wellness and well-being, personal security and safety, community development and empowerment, and sustainable livelihoods. A total of more than \$1.7 billion was spent on various programmes in the social sector.

3.3.1 Human Development

A total of \$301 million was spent on programmes categorised as ‘human development’. The ten programmes with the largest expenditure were the Unemployment Relief Programme \$125 million, the Dollar for Dollar Education Plan (\$35.7 million), the On-the-Job Training Programme (\$33.4 million), the Youth Training and Employment Partnership Programme (\$22.6 million), the Civilian Conservation Corps (\$20.0 million), the Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres Programme (\$16.9 million), the National Skills Development Programme (\$13.0 million), the Youth Facilities Development Programme (\$7.6 million), Helping Youth Prepare for Employment (\$5.3 million) and the Retraining Programme for Displaced Workers (\$4.6 million).

3.3.2 Poverty Alleviation

Over \$1.23 billion was spent on activities categorised as poverty alleviation. The ten largest programmes by expenditure were the Old Age Pension Programme (\$789.8 million); the School Nutrition Programme (\$131 million); the Disability Assistance Programme (\$63.5 million); the School Book Grant Programme (\$55 million); Support to Non-Governmental Organisations (\$41.9 million); Provision of Textbooks for Primary Schools (\$40.0 million); Free Student Transportation (\$34.0 million); Textbook Rental/Loan Programme (\$25.2 million); Social Help

and Rehabilitative Efforts (SHARE) Programme (\$19.8 million); and the Chronic Assistance Disease Programme (C-DAP) (\$14.0 million).

3.3.3 Social Integration

Over \$20 million was spent on programmes classified as 'Social Integration'. Programmes supported included the Piparo Empowerment Programme (\$4.4 million), the Prime Minister's Best Village Competitions and Exhibitions (\$5.3 million), the Geriatric Adolescents Partnership Programme (\$3.1 million), the Gender Training and Mainstreaming Programme in Tobago (\$3.1 million), and the Provision of Community Based Mediation Services (\$1.5 million).

3.3.4 Wellness and Well-being

Over \$24 million was spent on this component with the majority directed towards activities to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Programmes supported included, the Tobago Health Promotion Clinic (\$14 million), the Anti-retroviral Treatment Programme (\$8.3 million), and the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV Programme (\$1.2 million).

3.3.5 Personal security and safety

Approximately \$1.8 million was expended on programmes in this area. The largest expenditures were on the Community Safety and Enhancement Programme (\$0.7 million) and the Domestic Violence Programme (\$0.63 million).

3.3.6 Community Development and Empowerment

More than \$134 million was spent on community development and empowerment programmes. The largest programmes were the National Social Development Programme (\$61.5 million), the Community-based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (\$46.2 million), the Squatter Regularisation Programme (\$10.8 million), the Community Centres Construction Programme (\$6.5 million) and the Aided Self Help Programme (\$5.0 million).

3.3.7 Sustainable Livelihoods

In 2003, \$25 million was spent on programmes in this area. Most funds (\$19.6 million) were expended by the National Enterprise Development Company (NEDCO) on training programmes and the Export Centres Programme (\$4.4 million) for micro-entrepreneurs.

3.4 Achievements in the 9th EDF Focal Sectors

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the European Commission have agreed to focus activities financed from the 9th EDF on the social sectors -- a focal sector of Tertiary Education and a non-focal sector of Health with specific reference to HIV/AIDS. The Government also is committed to spending heavily in these sectors.

3.4.1 Education: In 2003, the Government spent 31.8% of its capital budget (TT\$287.89 million) in the Education sector; comparable values in 2002 and 2001 were 20.4% (TT\$188.67 million) and 17.3% (TT\$ 163.88 million). 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.

There was significant investment on projects at the pre-primary, primary and secondary levels. This included the construction and refurbishment of Primary and Secondary Schools. With IDB loan support there was also progress in pedagogic reforms, including in areas of curriculum development, teaching and learning strategies, professional development, institutional strengthening and assessment, testing and evaluation. The Ministry of Education continued its schools intervention strategy to reduce student indiscipline.

At the tertiary 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. These activities included continued implementation of a Wide Area Network (WAN) to link campuses of the College and preparatory activities for the upgrade of the John Donaldson and San Fernando Technical Institutes and ECIAF campuses. The development of a Master Plan for the COSTAATT campus will be undertaken with the support of a CDB loan approved in 2003. In addition the GORTT continued the Dollar for Dollar Student Support programme that improves access to the tertiary education sector and currently benefits 13,061 persons. In Science and Technology, the National Institute of Higher Education Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) acquired a portable planetarium at a cost of \$0.7 million.

In 2003 the first draft of the policy reform strategy for tertiary education was submitted to Cabinet and is currently being finalised. This will cover the relationship of COSTAATT to the proposed University of Trinidad and Tobago, and the rationalisation of the existing tertiary education sector within which COSTAATT forms a significant and integral part.

3.4.2 Health: Total Government expenditure in the Ministry of Health was TT\$1,127 million in 2002 and TT\$1,017 million in 2001. In financial year 2002/2003, Government spent 7.5% of its capital budget on the health sector (c.f. 11.6% in 2001/2002 and 14.3% in 2000/2001). The drop in capital expenditure in 2003 is explained by delays in two major building projects. The health sector has been allocated 16.1% of the capital budget for financial year 2003/4 and both recurrent and capital expenditure are expected to rise significantly.

The major portion of investment expenditure in the health sector was mediated through the IDB-funded Health Sector Reform Programme. In fiscal year 2003, construction began on the new Scarborough Hospital, a new wing of the San Fernando General Hospital and 12 Health Centres while construction was completed on 23 Health Centres and 2 District Health Facilities. Training of medical personnel continued and plans were made to increase the numbers of trained doctors and nurses, including specialist fields. In addition, there were programmes for Chronic Disease Assistance (see 3.3.2) and the provision of anti-retroviral drugs to HIV/AIDS patients (see 3.3.4).

There were important developments specific to HIV/AIDS. An Agreement was signed in July 2003 with the World Bank for loan funds of US\$20 million (supplemented with US\$5 million of

GORTT counterpart funds) to implement a programme in support of the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has overall responsibility for the implementation of the NSP although the National AIDS Coordinating Committee (NACC), which falls under the purview of the OPM and includes representation from the public and private sectors and civil society, is directly and operationally responsible. The NACC is supported by a dedicated Secretariat that became operational by end 2003. The Feasibility Study and draft Financing Proposal for the proposed EU funded support to the NSP was completed in December 2003.

3.5 Achievements in Cross-Cutting Issues

In fiscal year 2003 the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) completed an analysis of ground water in areas including Scarborough, Mayaro, Fyzabad and Penal to determine ambient water quality standards. The EMA also drafted and reviewed Air Pollution Rules for better monitoring and measurement of ambient concentrations of Carbon Monoxide, Ground Level Ozone, Oxides of Sulphur and Nitrogen and Particulate Lead. In 2003 Matura was designated as an environmentally sensitive area and the process continued in respect of Buccoo and Speyside Reefs, Nariva Swamp and the Aripo Savannah.

In 2003, the Gender Affairs Division launched public consultations on a National Gender Policy and Action Plan and staged a rally to mark the International Women's Day. In addition the Gender Training and Mainstreaming Programme held several seminars and workshops on relevant issues.

3.6 Regional and International Developments

Trinidad and Tobago is a leading member of several regional trade and economic groups, including the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (CARIFORUM). Trinidad and Tobago's trade policy is guided by the need to increase international competitiveness in the non-energy sectors, preserve foreign investor confidence, develop additional export markets, diversify the energy sector products and deepen trade relations in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Trinidad and Tobago continued to prepare for the coming into force of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) in 2004/2005. A unit was created in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lead consultations with the public, the private sector and civil society and to coordinate all activities related to the implementation of the CSME. 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.

During 2003, the country participated, as a member of CARICOM, in negotiations to create the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and to conclude bilateral trade agreements with Costa Rica, Cuba, Venezuela, Colombia and the Dominican Republic. Trinidad and Tobago is also engaged in preparing for the Free Trade Area of the Americas, expected after 2005, and has made a serious bid to host the permanent FTAA Secretariat with the support of CARICOM and several Latin American states. Negotiations at the WTO and preparations to negotiate EPAs

with the European Union also continued. Negotiations with the European Commission are being coordinated through the Regional Negotiating Machinery (RNM).

4. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION

During the year under review only 4 projects financed under the 8th EDF were implemented or reviewed, all earlier EDF funded projects having now been completed. Project preparation was undertaken for three new projects to be financed from the 9th EDF (plus the balance of funds from previous EDFs).

The National Indicative Programme (NIP) for the 7th EDF (Lomé IV) was signed in April 1991 with a financial envelope of Euro 18.1 million in programmable national grant resources, plus Euro 6.2 million from the Structural Adjustment Facility and a further Euro 1.1 million from global programmable ACP funds. The focal area of the 7th EDF NIP was tourism development but this was revised jointly with the 6th EDF in July 1993 to prioritise (a) road infrastructure, (b) rural development, and (c) private sector development.

The NIP for the 8th EDF (Lomé IV *bis*) was signed in March 1997 with two focal areas; (a) economic diversification/employment creation, and (b) poverty alleviation. The 8th EDF had a financial envelope of Euro 21 million in grant resources - Euro 14.7 million as a first tranche with a second tranche of Euro 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. The second tranche of EDF8 was therefore not released.

The CSP for the 9th EDF, the first financial protocol of the Cotonou Convention, was signed on 30th July 2002 with a financial envelope of Euro 17 million in grant resources. The focal area is **Education** (80%) and the non-focal area is **Health** (20%). The balance of funds available from earlier EDFs will be programmed into the same two areas and in the same proportion.

Table 4.I. Performance of the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDFs as at 31/12/2003. (Euros)

	Value of the NIPs (Euro)	Commitments		Balance available		Disbursements	
		Value	% of (1)	Value		Value	% of (1)
Lomé III (6 th EDF)	15,000,000	7,015,075	46.77%	8,008,978	53.39%	6,991,022	46.61%
Lomé IV (7 th EDF)	18,100,000	16,206,919	89.54%	7,783,751	43.00%	10,316,249	57.00%
Lomé IV bis (8 th EDF)	14,700,000	4,644,391	31.59%	10,102,709	68.73%	1,841,362	12.53%
Sub total	47,800,000	27,866,385	58.30%	25,895,438	54.17%	19,148,633	40.06%
Cotonou (9 th EDF)	17,000,000	1,850,000	10.88%	15,150,000	89.12%	0	0.00%
Totals	64,800,000	29,716,385	45.86%	41,045,438	63.34%	19,148,633	29.55%

As Table I indicates, Euro 19.15 million (29.55% of the Euro 64.80 million allocated since 1986) was disbursed by end December 2003. The low rates of disbursement under the **6th and 7th EDFs** were due primarily to disappointing performances on the following three projects:

- The **Youth Agricultural Credit and Training Project (YACTRAP)** had a very lengthy start up period, especially for the Trust Fund. Marketing and outreach activities were inadequate.
- The contract for the **Rehabilitation of the Solomon Hochoy Highway**, held by a Spanish firm, was terminated in May 1999 due to poor performance by the contractor. When Breach of Contract proceedings begun in February 1999, seventy percent (70%) of the contract period had expired with only 16 percent of the works completed.
- The planned **L'Anse-Fourmi Charlotteville Road Project** was not approved for EDF funding.

In 2003 there was no activity on **6th and 7th EDFs** projects but the de-commitment of excess resources and the closure of projects continued. Funds frozen by legal action following the termination of the Solomon Hochoy Highway contract represented 82% of all tied-up funds. Agreement for the release of the bank guarantees for advances was finally reached and these commitments were closed in early 2003.

Under the **8th EDF** the **Management Plan for North-east Tobago Project** was extended to allow for further information gathering and stakeholder consultations and the final reports were accepted in the last quarter of 2003. The 'Management Plan' provides land use information and planning guidelines to provide the basis for a more informed policy for the development of northeast Tobago. This includes the remote and environmentally sensitive area that will be accessed by the L'Anse-Fourmi-Charlotteville road now funded by GORTT and under construction.

The **8th EDF** funded **Caribbean Business Services Ltd Project Phase II (CBSL-II)** was approved early in 2003 and activities in support of the SME sector began in June.

The **8th EDF** project providing for the **Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the NAO** received an additional staff member to strengthen the technical support unit.

The **8th EDF** funded preparatory study for the **HIV/AIDS Programme** to be funded under the **9th EDF** was completed and the Financing Proposal was sent to AIDCO for presentation to the EDF Committee.

The TOR and draft tender documents for a preparatory study for the **9th EDF Tertiary Education Programme** were completed by mid 2003 as planned but there were serious delays in Brussels. The service contract tenders were finally submitted in December 2003.

The **8th EDF** funded **Rural Electrification Project** was approved by the EDF committee in November 2003 and was sent to the Attorney General for approval in December 2003. This is expected in March 2004.

Two other projects, the ‘**Small Business Development Project Phase II**’ and ‘**Improvement of Cocoa-based Farming Systems in Trinidad and Tobago**’ were considered but not pursued.

4.1 9th EDF Focal Sectors

‘Education’ is the focal sector for the 9th EDF and the planned Tertiary Education Programme will account for 80% of available resources.

4.1.1 9th EDF Focal Sector: Education

- a) **Expected results.** The Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) recognizes that a well-educated, technologically skilled and highly professional human resource base is essential in today’s globalised economy, and this is especially the case for T&T with the new free trade environment in the Caribbean (CSME and FTAA) and the need to develop a more diversified and balanced economy. The government is committed to introducing an effective education system, from early childhood care to tertiary.

The Government aims to improve access to education at all levels and to maintain Universal Secondary Education (USE, achieved in 2002) and a drastic and rapid reduction in unemployment by 2010. Continuing education will be supported through the establishment of Lifelong Learning Centres; the continuation of the ‘Read Me Now’ Project; and the expansion of Adult Education Programmes.

At post-secondary level, priority will be given to expanding tertiary education and improving the technological skills base. A national participation rate in higher and tertiary education of at least 20 percent of the 18 – 22 age cohort is planned by the year 2005. To achieve this, the GORTT has rationalised much of the public tertiary sector around COSTAATT. The National Energy Skills Centre (NESCC), the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT), and the Metal Industries Company Limited (MIC) - National Skills Development Programme (NSDP) are also to expand delivery of skills training for manufacturing and heavy industry. In 2003 it was announced that a new University of Trinidad and Tobago would be established and will absorb TTIT. COSTAATT will also be covered by the new university but will retain its tertiary vocation. (Source: Medium Term policy framework 2002-4)

- b) **Progress in the focal sector.** In 2003 capital expenditure on education rose to TTD 288 million, or nearly 1/3 of the total Public Sector Investment Programme. This represents a 75% increase on the 2001 figures (TTD 164 million). Total recurrent expenditure by the two ministries responsible for the great bulk of educational expenditure rose from TTD 1.992 million in 2001 to TTD 2.621 million in 2002, an increase of 32%. In fiscal year 2003/2004, Government continued to modernise the education system in several key areas including curriculum reform; strategic decentralization of education administration; and construction (18 new and 66 upgraded schools) largely financed by WB & IDB loans. It is expected that the initial expansion and improvement of COSTAATT and its associated colleges (the key component in tertiary sector reform), will be funded principally by the proposed EU funding and through a loan from the CDB.

At the tertiary level in 2003, the Government funded improvements in equipment and laboratory facilities at the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT) and commenced the construction and equipping of Technology Centres in Trinidad and in Tobago. In fiscal year 2003, the College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts of Trinidad and Tobago (COSTAATT) continued its implementation of a Wide Area Network (WAN) to link campuses of the College. The Metal Industries Company (MIC) received further training subsidies for trainees in engineering. In addition the GORTT continued the Dollar for Dollar programme of support to students in the tertiary education sector and this will be modified and extended in 2004 to improve access for students from poorer backgrounds.

The National Institute of Higher Education Research, Science and Technology (NIHERST) hosted a further successful Sci-Technofest 2003 Festival during April to promote Science and Technology. The National Library Information Services (NALIS) used Euro six million to procure books and materials for public libraries and to provide scholarships for Information Science training.

The tables below provide indicators on the education sector of Trinidad and Tobago. The first table provides information on the Millennium Development Goals (reproduced from Table 1). The second Table presents information from the UN Human Development Report 2003. Figures for 2002-4 are not yet available and the above indicators will be updated during the education consultancy due to begin in the first quarter 2004.

Millennium Development Goals Indicators

Type	Indicator	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Outcome	11. Net enrolment ratio in primary education (%)	95.0	99.8	99.2				
	12. Primary Completion Rate (%)			99.6	99.4	99.7	99.7	
	13. Ratio of girls to boys in (per 100 boys):							
	- primary education			96.7	96.6	94.7	95.5	
	- secondary education			109.5	110.1	103.8	107.7	
	- tertiary education			86.2	96.4	96.0	96.0	

Source: Central Statistical Office to 2001

Other Education Indicators for Trinidad and Tobago

Indicator	%
Net primary enrolment ratio 1990-91:	91
Net primary enrolment ratio 2000-01:	92
Youth literacy rate (15-24) 1990	99.6
Youth literacy rate (15-24) 2001	99.8
Adult literacy Rate 2001	98.4
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) 1990	3.6
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) 1998-2000	4.0
Public expenditure on tertiary education 1990 (% of all)	11.9
Public expenditure on tertiary education 1998-2000 (% of all)	3.7

Source: UNDP HDR 2003

- c) **Progress in EDF funded activities.** During 2003, the feasibility study for the 'tertiary education' focal sector programme was planned for the second semester of 2003 but there were serious tendering delays in Brussels. However tendering will be completed in January 2004 with the consultants beginning their activities in the first quarter of 2004.
- d) **Degree of Integration of Cross Cutting Issues**
 The **9th EDF focal sector – Education** - will contribute to gender equality by improving equal education opportunities and the potential for increased employment. In Trinidad and Tobago females already outnumbered males in tertiary education by 1.5:1 (UNDP HDR 2003), but female to male earned income still remains low at around 45%. More significantly, the stress on tertiary will help ensure that all students coming through the secondary system are given a better opportunity to achieve their full potential.

4.1.2 Macro-economic support

No macro-economic support is presently planned for Trinidad and Tobago although this remains a funding option at this stage for the planned Tertiary Education focal sector programme.

4.2 9th EDF programmes outside the focal areas

4.2.1 Health (9th EDF).

The non-focal sector '**Health**' will cover a programme to support the National Strategic Plan for combating HIV/AIDS; this will account for the remaining 20% of available resources under the 9th EDF.

- a) **Results.** The state health sector in Trinidad and Tobago is relatively comprehensive but badly under funded. It was allocated \$106 million in the 2003 PSIP, (\$80.9 million through the IDB-assisted Health Sector Reform Programme). Activities planned for 2003 included:
- The construction and upgrading of medical facilities managed by the Regional Health Authorities.
 - An increase in nurse training and the addition of new training courses in specialist care.
 - The establishment of a National Oncology Centre at the Eric Williams Medical Sciences Complex with Government of Canada support.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS is a very serious issue for Trinidad and Tobago and a specific policy has been developed by the Government. The 5-year National (HIV/AIDS) Strategic Plan (originally 2002-6 and now revised to 2004-8) will address prevention and treatment issues and the co-ordination of inputs from the public sector, donors and civil society. EU funding will be integrated within this plan and will support specific aspects.

With the recent approval of a World Bank US\$ 20 million loan which gives partial support to the five priority areas of the Plan, and with the launch of the National Aids Coordinating Committee (NACC) planned for early 2004 (the Secretariat is already recruited) the NSP is now poised for implementation. The National Strategic Plan recognizes that HIV/AIDS represents a very serious threat to national development. A 1997 study warned that in the absence of a robust response to HIV/AIDS, Trinidad and Tobago's GNP would be reduced by 4.2% by 2005 and employment in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors could decline by as much as 20%.

To be consistent with the overall NSP strategy, the EU programme will adopt the same indicators proposed by the NSP and adopted by the World Bank. Detailed progress and process indicators will be devised for each annual work plan to be formulated jointly with the other programme partners within the NACC Secretariat. A full list of proposed indicators as prepared for the project-financing proposal is presented at Annex 1c – Annex 3 from the FP)

b) **Progress in activities.** A feasibility study for the specific EU funded contribution to the HIV/AIDS project was completed on schedule in November 2003 and a Financial Proposal prepared and submitted to Brussels soon thereafter. The proposal is that EU support to the National Strategic Plan (NSP) for the prevention of HIV/AIDS concentrates on the following five priority areas: -

1. **Prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS.** Involve communities in identifying ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and to reject major misconceptions about it.
2. **Treatment, care and support.** Strengthen existing delivery system through the development of decentralised and integrated service provision for HIV/AIDS sufferers.
3. **Advocacy and Human Rights.** Guarantee human rights by tackling all forms of stigma and discrimination, particularly those suffered by the most vulnerable groups
4. **Programme management, Coordination and Evaluation.** Support NACC activities by facilitating legislative initiatives on HIV/AIDS discrimination in the work place and by measures to institutionally strengthen the NACC Secretariat and the HIV/AIDS Substance Abuse Commission in the Tobago House of Assembly.
5. **-Implementation of the Tobago response.** Strengthen the multipurpose health promotion clinic in Tobago to enable it to deliver comprehensive PLWHA services to the general and at risk population.

c) **Degree of Integration of Cross Cutting Issues.** Gender issues are specifically addressed through the proposed HIV/AIDS Programme through counselling, care and treatment for men and women, and through measures related to mother to child transmission. Although HIV/AIDS is not a uniquely poverty related condition the programme will specifically benefit those whose poverty restricts their access to advice and care.

4.2.2 Earlier EDFs

The 8th EDF focal sectors were “economic diversification/employment creation” and “poverty reduction”. The first of these is addressed through 2 projects ‘Support to Caribbean Business Services Project (CBSL) Phase II’ which concerns private sector development, and ‘Rural electrification’, approved in December 2003 which is awaiting the approval of the Attorney General. Poverty Reduction is addressed through a specific ‘Poverty Reduction Programme’.

4.2.2.1 Support to Caribbean Business Services Ltd. (CBSL) II (€1,982,000)

CBSL II provides demand-driven support to the Small and Medium (SMEs) sector by way of managerial, marketing and technical advice and transfer of technology. The project began in

June 2003 and by December 2003 the company had facilitated 24 assignments using 281 man-days of consultancy time. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago provided bridging funding for CBSL I during the period April 2002 to June 2003 prior to the implementation of the CBSL Phase II project.

Under the 'Awareness Building Service' clients contributed 28% of the value of ABS services with the CDE contributing 50% and CBSL the remaining 22%. Under the 'Competitiveness Building Service' clients contributed 44% of the value with CDE contributing 45% and CBSL the remaining 11%.

4.2.2.2 Rural Electrification (2003; €1,840,000)

This project was approved by the EDF committee in December 2003 and should start in the first half of 2004. The main purpose is to provide electrical connections to areas of Trinidad and Tobago where it is currently uneconomic for the national supplier to operate. Once connections are provided, supply becomes economically viable. The project supports poverty alleviation because access to electricity brings improved living standards and increased opportunities for employment.

4.2.2.3 Poverty Reduction Programme (€6,000,000)

The Poverty Reduction Programme began in December 2001 with an EDF grant of €6.0 million of which €1,894,847 was committed and €481,136 disbursed by end 2003. Its main purpose is to support Government in formulating and implementing a National Poverty Reduction Strategy, and decentralising the delivery system to make it more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups of the population.

The project has the following activities:

- (a) Strengthening of the institutional framework for poverty reduction by:
 - i. Strengthening the Change Management Unit (CMU); *(The CMU has been disbanded and the Research Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister now provides some CMU functions.)*
 - ii. Creating and providing technical support to Regional Social and Human Development Councils that form the basis of the decentralized system; *Cabinet approval to the RSHDC concept (only given in November 2003) significantly delayed implementation of this component.*
 - iii. Conducting poverty Audits *(analysis of Government programmes for poverty reduction).*
- (b) Improvement of the delivery of poverty reduction services by:
 - i. Establishing a Micro-project Fund for financing group social projects;
 - ii. Establishing a Micro-credit Fund for small businesses; and
 - iii. Facilitating a network of information and resource centres to coordinate delivery of social services to the poorest segments of the population.
- (c) Strengthening information systems on poverty and poverty reduction programmes through regular surveys and improved availability of and access to information on poverty.

The programme began slowly and activities are in their early stages. To date the project has had little impact with respect to programme targets, in part due to problems within the ministries concerned and in part because of a change of government since the project was approved. However, Cabinet approval of the RSHDC concept and the recruitment of new programme management staff should improve implementation in 2004. The mid term review of the project 2004 will be an opportunity to adjust the project to meet its main objectives more effectively.

4.2.2.4 Institutional Strengthening of the Office of the NAO (€576,200)

This project enhances the Government capacity and ability to prepare projects for EDF funding and to manage EC funded programmes by reducing institutional constraints and augmenting human resources. The EDF Unit established under this project also assists in the identification and programming of future EC funded interventions. The project started in May 2002 and of the total of €576,200 allocated, €404,500 was committed and €196,000 paid by the end of 2003.

During 2003, the EDF Unit helped prepare a number of 8th EDF pipeline projects, notably the Caribbean Business Services Ltd–Phase II; the Rural Electrification Programme; Improvement of Cocoa-based Farming Systems in Trinidad and Tobago; and Small and Medium Business Development Programme-Phase II; these latter two programmes were not funded. Under the 9th EDF, the EDF Unit facilitated the consultancy for the HIV/AIDS study and preparation of the resulting FP, assisted with the TORs and tenders for the tertiary education study, and drafted the Annual Review 2002 jointly with the EC Delegation.

4.2.2.5 Tobago Management Plan (€252,000)

This project formulated a Management Plan for North-Eastern Tobago and of the total allocation of €252,000, €247,100 was committed and €242,022 disbursed by the end of 2003. The consultancy developed a management plan for Northeast Tobago and provided land-use and other guidelines to regulate development activities in this ecologically sensitive region. Activities began on June 24, 2001 and were finally completed with the acceptance of the final report in October 2003.

4.3 Utilisation of Resources for Non-State Actors

CBSL Phase II targets the private SME sector (see 4.2.2.1). The Poverty Reduction Programme (see 4.2.2.3) 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.

4.4 Other Instruments

4.4.1 European Investment Bank (EIB)

EIB support to 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). Currently active EIB loans can be found in Annex XI. The second part of the table lists loans managed by the EIB on behalf of the European Commission.

Loans to DFL, an active Trinidad and Tobago based development finance institution, have been made from own resources, for on-lending as senior loans, and as a risk capital facility to invest in innovative SME's. The EIB has also provided risk capital, for making of equity or quasi-equity investments in SMEs. In early 2002 two more risk capital loans to the DFL group were approved – one for the making of private equity investments in Trinidad and Tobago and the other countries in the South-eastern Caribbean, and one in support of DFL's establishment of a subsidiary in Guyana. It is believed that considerable potential for EIB activity exists in T&T, not least because the EIB can now operate in the 9th EDF focal and non-focal sectors of education and health.

4.4.2 Regional Cooperation

Annex X provides financial information on Regional Cooperation programmes. The following four regional programmes were managed and monitored from Trinidad and Tobago in 2003:

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

5. PROGRAMMING PERSPECTIVES

The 2002 Joint Annual Review (JAR 2002) noted that €18.88 M from earlier EDF's 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 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.

Further discussions in early 2004 linked to the preparation of this Joint Annual Review (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 foreseen. However there is a view that further consideration should be given to the possible joint programming of a small-grant facility to support activities in areas that are not covered by programmes in the two focal sectors but which are targeted by new EC/EU policy initiatives and commitments.

5.1 Integration new EC/EU policy initiatives and commitments

The existing CSP priorities of HIV/AIDS prevention (80%) and tertiary education reform (20%) comprehensively address the EU/EC policy commitment to **allocate at least 35% of cooperation activities to the social sector**; indeed the proportion of the A budget so allocated will be almost 100% under the 9th EDF. However it is essential to stress that investment in these sectors is much more than supporting the social agenda. Combating HIV/AIDS and meeting skills deficits through tertiary education reform are essential preconditions if Trinidad and Tobago is to build the strong, modern and balanced economy it has committed itself to by 2020.

5.1.2 The two focal sector programmes (Tertiary Education and HIV/AIDS) will also meet EU/EC policy commitments to support the **role of civil society, especially with respect to combating HIV/AIDS**. A considerable effort was made during the preparation of the Financing Proposal for the HIV/AIDS programme to involve civil society and there is every indication that their involvement in Trinidad and Tobago's HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan (of which the EDF funded programme will be an integral part) will continue to be substantial. Civil Society's integration into **tertiary education reform** will be less direct but public interest in education and educational reform is intense and the wide range of fora through which public views are put will be a valuable resource in defining the reform agenda. However Trinidad & Tobago's dynamic civil society plays an important role in many other areas besides health and education and the actions currently proposed under the current NIP offer little opportunity to support these. This matter is addressed under 5.2 below.

5.1.3 Although Trinidad & Tobago is a relatively wealthy transition country, there are issues to be addressed under **education for all**. There is notably a major problem of underachievers leaving primary/secondary schooling seriously under qualified, but '**second chance**' measures in tertiary sector reform could and should address this. Equally there are real problems in certain areas with respect to **access to water** and to **artisanal fishing**. The former is and should be a governmental responsibility and is being addressed, and the latter receives both government and donor (Japan) support.

5.1.4 There are serious **environmental problems**, including illegal logging. The Government of Trinidad & Tobago (GORTT), 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. This is also an area that lends itself to EU action in support of environmental groups and activities provided a suitable and cost effective bilateral mechanism can be found (see Section 5.2).

5.1.5 The EU and Trinidad & Tobago have major common interests in cooperating on **Trade/Development**, on **Migration/Terrorism**, and perhaps also on **conflict prevention** and **conflict resolution**. All three have both regional (CARICOM/CARIFORUM) and bilateral (EU-T&T) aspects and can be initially addressed through formal economic and political dialogues for which provision exists under Cotonou. However the existing NIP's ability to support concrete measures arising out of such a dialogue, once started, are extremely limited. This is of concern as Trinidad and Tobago is the Anglophone Caribbean's largest economy, largest trading partner, and is amongst the most established democracies. The country has an important regional role that is explicitly recognised in the growing web of bilateral relations that Trinidad & Tobago has with many states (including EU Member States) and international organisations. The potential for a constructive political and economic dialogue with Trinidad and Tobago is unusually good and we outline below some of the factors which support this analysis: -

- **Trade and Development.** Trinidad & Tobago is the CARICOM'S largest economy and trading nation by far and its energy reserves (increasingly gas) and its role as a regional investor are key to CARICOM'S economic development. It is also (at the

time of writing) a leading candidate to host the FTAA Secretariat and already hosts important regional trade/investment bodies like the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), and the UNECLAC regional office for the Caribbean.

- **Migration.** Trinidad & Tobago's social identity is deeply influenced by migration, both outgoing to North America and Western Europe and incoming from Africa and South Asia historically, and from other Caribbean islands and Guyana today. There can be few countries with greater experience in handling the social and cultural consequences of migration.
- **Terrorism.** There are good reasons for Trinidad & Tobago to be a partner in anti-terrorism. Its own recent history in combating domestic terrorism, the growth of drug-related organised crime and money-laundering, the emergence of Port of Spain as the main sea and air-transport hub in the southern Caribbean, are all significant issues of common interest. There is scope for EC–T&T dialogue and cooperation in such complementary areas as money laundering.
- **Conflict Prevention.** The resources that Trinidad and Tobago can deploy to support conflict prevention are limited but could be attractive in the regional context if it chose to pursue a more pro-active foreign policy. It has the diplomatic resources to give weight to Caricom initiatives (e.g. Haiti at the time of writing) and it is one of very few Caribbean Countries that has the financial resources and the military assets to assist in peacekeeping. Trinidad & Tobago plays a disproportionately important role in promoting international and regional peace and justice. It will host the new Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) and was a founding member and remains a passionate supporter of the International Criminal Court (ICC).

5.1.6 In terms of programming, EU/EC policy initiatives and commitments are well served by the existing CSP with respect to the importance of support to the social sector and of the role of civil society in the focal areas of health and education. Other areas of policy importance to the EC, like gender, artisanal fisheries, and water are well covered by government policy. However several important issues like environment and governance, and the involvement of Trinidad & Tobago's well-established NGO sector in pursuing them, are almost impossible to support through the existing NIP. Serious consideration should be given to how this can be rectified without prejudicing the sensible EDF policy of concentrating on two focal sectors.

Experience indicates that existing thematic and horizontal budget lines are frequently too cumbersome or in other ways unsuitable for the very specific Trinidad & Tobago context. This is the case for instance with the EIHRD, whose support would be welcomed by civil society groups working on governance and human rights in Trinidad & Tobago but which is in practice inaccessible because EIHRD is targeted on other countries and regions where HRD problems are far more acute. Similarly the scope for supporting actions arising out of political and economic dialogue, a key innovation under Cotonou, will be very limited unless some additional flexibility can be built into the NIP. Proposals to this effect are given below in section 5.2.

5.2. Proposals to update the CSP through the MTR

On the basis of an extensive analysis of the existing CSP, and in the light of subsequent events and of progress made so far in EU-Trinidad & Tobago cooperation under the 9th EDF, it is the view of the Government of Trinidad & Tobago that the Country Strategy Paper 2002-2007 (signed on 30th July-2002) remains essentially valid and that no substantive change in either the analysis or the strategy is required or recommended. This is also the view of the EC Delegation.

5.2.1 There is good reason to believe that despite slippage in the time-line, the overall calendar for new commitments is broadly on track and real progress can be noted since the last Joint Annual Review. The CBSL II (SME support) programme is approved and operational, the Rural Electrification Financing Agreement was finally approved in Brussels in December 2003, and the financing proposal for the 9th EDF HIV/AIDS programme was finalised by the end of 2003 as planned. There were serious delays in contracting the important tertiary education study for the design of main 9th EDF focal sector programme, but there is now a real sense of urgency in pushing ahead now that the contract has finally been awarded.

5.2.2 The Government of Trinidad & Tobago remains acutely aware of the need to make real progress in tertiary education reform and the fight against HIV/AIDS. The overall national strategic policy framework (NSP) has been adopted, the NACC is in being and activities will soon be formally launched. The equivalent national policy framework for tertiary education was presented to cabinet in draft in the last quarter of 2003 and is now being finalised. But the broad outlines are known and the delay in approving it, at least in part, reflects the seriousness and complexity of the challenges involved. However there is every reason to believe that the priority given to the two focal sectors is correct, and that the proposed programme budgets are commensurate with the scale of the actions to be undertaken.

5.2.3 As outlined in Section 5.1 above, there is a presently unsatisfied need to address areas of important common interest that address issues of global EU concern but which lie outside the two focal areas. There is also, under the current financial envelope, a B budget of €0.9 million allocated for possible emergency assistance, debt relief and export price instability. Although Trinidad and Tobago lies on the fringe of the hurricane belt and is highly dependent on the (currently high) price of oil and gas products, it is difficult to foresee a situation of emergency that would release the B budget. An elegant and appropriate solution to both problems would be to use the mechanism of the MTR to transfer the existing B budget to the A budget and to use the €0.9 so released to finance a **small-grant programme** of the type that is common in most CARDS countries and also included in some Caribbean NIPs.

5.2.4 This proposal fully respects the policy imperative of restricting main 9th EDF actions to at most two focal areas, and the Commission's instructions to avoid small grant schemes, which can make disproportionate demands on management resources, if more effective solutions are available. It is the view of the GORTT that a properly designed and flexible small-grant scheme could be highly cost effective in Trinidad and Tobago. It would not only complement actions in the two focal areas but could also give substance to economic and policy dialogues for which real potential exists.

T&T JAR 2003

Chapter 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The MTR and JAR 2003 process with respect to the Trinidad and Tobago took place in accordance with the stipulations of the Cotonou Agreement and with the operational guide lines issued to Delegations. The final MTR text was formally transmitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago on 18/03/2005.
- 6.2 The key conclusions were that the existing focus of the CSP 2002–7 were still appropriate and should be maintained and so too should the existing budgetary allocations in the A&B envelopes. However there were concerns at delays in programming.
- 6.3 NSA's, notably n.g.o.'s and business clusters, were consulted in the preparation of the JAR and relations with NSA's in general have been considerably enhanced in the period between the submission of the first draft (February 2004) and the finalisation of the MTR. In order to ensure that the involvement of NSA's in reporting and programming is further consolidated, the Delegation has assigned a new Young Expert to working with NSA's.
- 6.4 The choice of priority sectors - education (focal) and health (non-focal) - is confirmed and is now more closely defined in terms of sector budgetary support to post-secondary/non university sector reform, and support to the T&T National Strategic Plan to combat HIV/AIDS. In addition the 'B' envelope is to be programmed, largely to support disaster-preparedness.
- 6.5 The JAR 2003, cp 5, makes a strong case for the use of some existing funds for a small grant facility to support global EC/EU initiatives and commitments not covered by the two main priority areas. Any progress on this will be linked to the programming of the 'B' envelope and the availability of de-committed funds.

In addition there has been some progress in improving T&T's access to global budget lines (e.g. the criteria of an EHIRD call for proposals was modified to allow for Caribbean participation and a strong promotional effort resulted in nine valid applications under the EU Water Initiative). On environment however, there has been confirmation of problems with the existing arrangements (e.g. applications turned down on very minor procedural grounds and administrative delays in existing regional programmes).

On trade issues T&T has had its EPA impact assessment study application approved and representatives from the Ministry of Trade and from business clusters have travelled to Brussels with EU support. T&T will participate in the 'hubs and spokes' scheme.

- 6.6 T&T's financial performance in the context of EDF priorities has been mixed. Disbursement of EDF funds was disappointing in the past although one conclusion to be drawn is that the nature and modalities of support under Lomé were not appropriate to transition countries like T&T. The situation under Cotonou may be different in that a

sector approach to tertiary education and to HIV/AIDS may prove more successful. Commitment is certainly strong.

- 6.7 T&T's strong economic performance and its clear budgetary and political priority to the social sector have seen major increases in the resources given to education and health. The policy framework is also much enhanced, and notably in post secondary education. It is too early to judge the concrete out-turn of these developments although the recent creation of a new commission on health suggests that serious problems in the health system are more deep-seated than was previously recognised.
- 6.8 Despite rising levels of GDP and real progress on the MDG's there is still a serious problem of poverty which is partly structural (there has been a collapse of the rural economy, and an erosion of manpower intensive employment) and partly socio-political. Government and donors are working closely to address the issue through poverty reduction and job creation programmes, and on the employment front at least there has been some progress. But much remains to be done to address rising income disparities and the erosion of social values by poverty and violence.
- 6.9 There was no revision of the current country allocation (A and B envelopes).
- 7.0 The key perspectives for the future will be to ensure that new EDF 9 programmes round to support T&T's transition from an energy-dependent and rather fragile transition economy to developed country status based on a diverse and advanced economy and just and democratic values. This is not only vital if T&T is to survive the inevitable exhaustion of its gas reserves but also to ensure that T&T (already Caricom's economic motor) continues to make a significant contribution to regional integration.

amds/may 2005

List of annexes

- **I Intervention Framework**
 - a) for the focal sector (Education)
 - b) for the non-focal sector (HIV/AIDS)
 - c) List of indicators for HIV/AIDS project (as given in the F.P.)
- **II Chronogramme – Schedule of Preparation and Implementation Phases of EDF Projects and Activities for the Period 2003 – 2006.**
- **III Forecast of commitments and disbursements 2004 – 2005**
- **IV Donor Matrix 2003**
- **V Country environmental profile**
- **VI NIP of the 9th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**
- **VII NIP of the 8th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**
- **VIII NIP of the 7th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**
- **IX NIP of the 6th EDF – Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)**
- **X Regional Programmes Executed from Trinidad and Tobago: Financial Overview December 2003**
- **XI EIB Projects**
- **XII Use of budgetary support/counterpart funds**
- **XIII Project profiles**
 - Support to the Office of the NAO (EDF Unit)
 - HIV/AIDS Preparatory Study
 - Poverty Reduction Programme in Trinidad and Tobago
 - Caribbean Business Services Ltd
 - Rural Electrification
 - North-East Tobago Management Plan

ANNEX I Intervention Frameworks

a) For the focal sector (Education)

NB The following Intervention Framework is reproduced from the TT-EU CSS/NIP 2002-2007. A revised and detailed intervention framework will be finalised following the tertiary education programme preparatory study which will report in mid 2004.

	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Objective: Contribute to national human, social and economic development	GDP and human development indicators in targeted sectors Levels of employment; Rate of employment	Central Statistical Office and Central Bank	
Project Purpose: More nationals are better qualified and have improved employment and further education opportunities	Enrolment in the tertiary/post-secondary level education system increased from 8% to at least 15% of the age 18-22 cohort by 2007	Records of the COSTAATT and Ministry of Human Development	Government remains committed to the goal of achieving 15% enrolment by 2007.
Project Results:			
1. Increased capacity of the tertiary/post-secondary level system	1.1 Capacity of the COSTAATT increased from 9000 to 15,000 full and part-time students 1.2 Capacity in Tobago substantially increased	Records of the COSTAATT and relevant Ministry and site evaluations	Gov't will supplement the resources provided by the EDF to expand physical capacity
2. Improved quality, range and relevance of tertiary level education programmes	2.1 New and/or improved curricula to more adequately meet the needs of employers, students and the national demand in critical programme areas, such as in Health and IT 2.2 Existing campuses upgraded to improve conditions and facilitate improved quality, range and relevance of programmes offered 2.3 Percentage of trained faculty (teachers) in the tertiary level education system increased 2.4 Capacity building to increase the effectiveness of the oversight, regulatory and strategic planning functions of the line Ministry, COSTAATT and other relevant agencies in respect Of the tertiary level education system	Records of institutions Records of the Institutions and on-site evaluations Records of COSTAATT and teacher training programmes Performance evaluation reports	Availability of curriculum specialists. Effective training programmes can be implemented locally Government continues to treat tertiary education as a distinct and priority sector
3. Improved access by underserved groups – disabled, low-income, geographically disadvantaged, academically under-prepared, and working adults	3.1 Number of students from underserved groups enrolled in COSTAATT's programmes increased 3.2 Distance education and other outreach methods implemented	Records of institutions and the relevant Ministry	Underserved groups can meet entry requirements by 2007.
4. Accreditation system operational	4.1 Percentage of programmes that meet accreditation requirements increased	Records of accreditation bodies	Programmes can achieve accreditation requirements by 2007
5. Establish a Permanent National Science and Technology Centre	5.1 Number of programmes shared with schools	School records	

b) for the Non-focal sector (Health/HIV-AIDS)

<p>Objective: To contribute to the reduction and prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreasing number of deaths due to AIDS to 40% of its 2003 value by the end of 2007 (342 in 2003). • Decreasing the percentage of children under 15 years of age that have lost either their mother, or father or both parents • A 50% increase in the amount of HIV-free babies born to HIV infected mothers • Decreasing the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women (2.5% in 1999) • Decreasing the incidence rate to 30% of its 2003 value at the end of 2007 (1,010 per million in 2003) 	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline • Programme monitoring • Surveys 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government and other major stakeholders remain committed to prevention • financial resources are available as required by the NSP both from national and donor funding • the national bodies in charge are all mobilized and act within the provisions made by the NSP
<p>Project Purpose(s):</p> <p>(a) Prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS: involve communities in identifying ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and to reject major misconceptions about it.</p> <p>(b) Treatment, care and support: strengthen existing delivery system through decentralised and integrated service provision for HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>(c) Advocacy and Human Rights: guarantee human rights by tackling all forms of stigma and discrimination, particularly that suffered by the most vulnerable groups</p> <p>(d) Programme management, Coordination and Evaluation: support NACC activities including NACC legislative initiatives on HIV/AIDS, discrimination in the work place and institutional strengthening of the NACC Secretariat performance.</p> <p>(e) Implementation of the Tobago response: the aim is to strengthen the multipurpose Health promotion clinic enabling it to deliver a set of comprehensive services to PLWHA and to the general and at risk population.</p>	<p>Performance Indicators</p> <p>(a) Increased percentage of population who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. (90% by 2005 and 95% by 2007)</p> <p>(b) Increased percentage of households with an adult aged 15-49 who is HIV infected and has been ill for at least three consecutive months during the last 12 months that received external unpaid help in caring for the patient or replacing lost income Number of Youth-Drop-in Centres fully operational including peer education programmes</p> <p>(c) At least 50% of all public and private sector organizations have implemented workplace policies At least a 90% increase in the proportion of health care providers with positive attitudes towards HIV positive persons</p> <p>(d) Percentage of key progress indicators that are met and reported to decision makers and stakeholders in the previous 12 months</p> <p>(e) Number of facilities that provide diagnosis, counselling and treatment of STIs according to national guidelines: Increased percentage of antenatal clinics offering or referring for VCT: Increased number of public facilities staffed by trained counsellors providing specialised HIV counselling and testing</p>	<p>Sources of Verification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline • Programme monitoring • Surveys 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • financial resources are available as required by the NSP both from national and donor funding • the national bodies in charge are all mobilized and act within the provisions made by the NSP • pharmaceuticals procured and distributed according to WB cost estimates and in line with recent WTO indications • staff properly attracted and trained in technical and ethical aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment • staff deployed and supported at all the health institutions as required • health institutions and community services fully equipped, staffed and physically updated • PLWHA are empowered, business sector is fully integrated in the delivery system, NGOs participate fully in the national effort • media, communities, educational and productive sectors are mobilized to mitigate stigma and discrimination in all aspects of daily life • appropriate research supported and results adopted into the decision-making process.

Annex Ic .. – List of Indicators for HIV/AIDS project (as given in the FP)

Area A- Prevention

- Decreasing the number of deaths due to AIDS to 40% of its 2003 value by the end of 2007 (342 in 2003).
- Decreasing the percentage of children under 15 years of age that have lost either their mother, or father or both parents
- A 50% increase in the amount of HIV-free babies born to HIV infected mothers
- Decreasing the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women (2.5% in 1999)
- Decreasing the HIV incidence rate to 30% of its 2003 value at the end of 2007 (1,010 per million in 2003)
- Increasing the percentage of population who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission. (90% by 2005 and 95% by 2007)
- Decreasing the percentage of population who have had unprotected sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months of all individuals reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months
- At least 50% increase in number of young people aged 15-24 reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner
- Decreasing the percentage of men respondents reporting sex with a commercial sex worker in the last 12 months.
- At least 75% increase in the proportion of men reporting condom use in last sex experience and in all sex experiences with non regular sex partners in a week's recall period.
- At least 75% increase in the proportion of CSW and MSM reporting use of condoms in last sex experience and in all sex experiences with non regular sex partners in a week's recall period.
- Increase the age by which one half of young people aged 15-24 have had penetrative sex
Decreasing the percentage of women aged 15-19 who have had non-marital sex with a man 10 years or more older than themselves in the last 12 months
- Decreasing the percentage of injecting drug users active in the last month who report sharing needles, syringes or other injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs.
- Increasing the percentage of enterprises/companies with HIV/AIDS education programmes performed in the last 12 months
- Number of people trained in the past 12 months by professional category
- Number of individuals trained in the past 12 months, disaggregated by topic of training and audience (e.g., nurses, female sex workers, youth peer educators, etc.).

Area B - Treatment, care and support

- Increasing the percentage of households with an adult aged 15-49 who is HIV infected and has been ill for at least three consecutive months during the last 12 months that received external unpaid help in caring for the patient or replacing lost income
- Number of Youth-Drop-in Centres fully operational including peer education programmes
- Increasing the percentage of antenatal clinics offering or referring for VCT
- Increase in the number of public facilities that are staffed by trained counsellors providing specialised HIV counselling and testing
- Number of health care facilities that have the capacity to deliver appropriate palliative care, treatment for opportunistic infections and referral for HIV infected patients according to national guidelines OR At least 90% increase in the number of health facilities with adequate availability of drugs for treating Opportunistic Infections.
- Increase in the number of individuals receiving ARV and OI treatment in the past 12 months
- Increasing the percentage of households caring for orphans receiving free help with care from outside the household within the last 12 months.

- Increasing the percentage of people who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test, and received their results.
- At least 40% of the 15-49 aged population accessing VCT services at the end of 2007.
- Increasing the percentage of post HIV test counselling sessions at voluntary counselling and testing facilities that meet international standards for quality counselling.
- Increasing the percentage of clients served by VCT services that meet minimum conditions necessary to provide quality counselling and HIV testing services
- Increasing the percentage of HIV tests requested by voluntary counselling and testing centers over a one-month period which follow recommended testing algorithms.

Area C - Advocacy and Human Rights

- At least 50% of all public and private sector organizations have implemented workplace policies
- At least a 90% increase in the proportion of health care providers with positive attitudes towards HIV positive persons
- Legislation on HIV/AIDS discrimination in the workplace reviewed and amendments submitted to Parliament as appropriate
- Amount of money allocated in national accounts for spending on HIV prevention and care programmes, per adult aged 15-49.
- At least 50% of the general population having an accepting attitude towards HIV+ persons:
 - Percentage of the general population saying that they would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus.
 - Percentage of the general population who say they would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor whom they knew was HIV+
 - Percentage of the general population who say that a female teacher who is HIV+ but not sick should be allowed to continue teaching in school
 - Percentage of the general population who say that they would not want to keep the HIV+ status of a family member a secret.
 - Percentage of the general population who say that, if a person became infected with HIV, they should be allowed to keep it private.

Area D - Management, coordination and evaluation

- Percentage of key progress indicators that are met and reported to decision makers and stakeholders in the last 12 months
- Percentage of NACC Secretariat duties in which supervision and financial requirements are met in the last 12 months

Area E - Tobago specific interventions

- Number of public facilities that provide diagnosis, counselling and treatment of STIs according to national guidelines
- Increasing the percentage of antenatal clinics offering or referring for VCT
- Increase in the number of public facilities that are staffed by trained counsellors providing specialised HIV counselling and testing
- A 50% increase in the amount of HIV-free babies born to HIV infected mothers
- Decreasing the HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women
- Decreasing the HIV incidence rate to 30% of its 2003 value at the end of 2007
- Increasing the percentage of individuals who have ever voluntarily requested an HIV test, received the test, and received their results.
- Increase in the number of individuals who request counseling on HIV testing at a VCT center.
- At least 40% of the 15-49 aged population accessing VCT services at the end of 2007
- Increasing the percentage of post HIV test counselling sessions at voluntary counselling and testing facilities that meet international standards for quality counselling
- Increasing the percentage of clients served by VCT services that meet minimum conditions necessary to provide quality counselling and HIV testing services

- Increasing the percentage of HIV tests requested by voluntary counselling and testing centers over a one-month period which follow recommended testing algorithms.
- Number of STI case reported from facilities that provide STI services according to national guidelines
- Increase in the number of NGOs and CBOs engaged in the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic that received financial or technical support within the national strategic plan in the last 12 months

ANNEX II. Chronogramme -- Schedule of Preparation and Implementation Phases of EDF Projects and Activities for the Period 2003 - 2006

	Projects	2003		2004		2005		2006	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	Tobago Management Plan	I							
2	Caribbean Business Services Ltd – Phase II	P	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
3	Rural Electrification Programme – Phase II	P	P	I	I	I	I	I	I
4	Poverty Reduction Programme	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	Institutional Strengthening of the office of the NAO	I	I	I	I	I			
Ninth EDF Activities									
5	Tertiary Education Preparatory study	P	P	I	P/I	I	I	I	I
6	Preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS	P	P	P	I	I	I	I	I
	FP for HIV/AIDS to HQ		11/03						
	FP for Tertiary Education to HQ				6/04				

- P - Preparatory Phase
- I - Implementation Phase
- P/I - Preparatory and Implementation activities both occur within a six month period

ANNEX III. Forecast of commitments and disbursements 2004-2005

N°	Title	Total prim.com.	situation 31/12/2003		1° semester 2004		2° semester 2004		Total 2004		1° semester 2005		2° semester 2005		Total 2005		Situation 31/12/2005	
			Total sec.com. (A)	Total paid (B)	sec.com. (C)	payments (D)	sec.com. (E)	payments (F)	sec.com. (C+E) (G)	payments (D+F) (H)	sec.com. (I)	payments (J)	sec.com. (K)	payments (L)	sec.com. (I+K) (M)	payments (J+L) (N)	Total sec.com. (A+G+M)	Total paid (B+H+N)
(6, 7 & 8th EDF)																		
8 TR 8	Poverty Reduction	6.000	1.137	0.482	1.600	0.951	1.500	1.156	3.100	2.107	0.000	1.085	1.500	0.525	1.500	1.610	5.737	4.199
8 TR 5 and 11	Tobago Management Plan	0.252	0.247	0.242	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.247	0.242
8 TR 12	TA to NAO	0.576	0.405	0.196	0.020	0.122	0.158	0.093	0.178	0.215	0.008	0.104	0.008	0.008	0.015	0.111	0.597	0.522
8 TR 14	Support to CBSL II	1.983	1.364	0.356		0.100	0.638	0.367	0.297	0.467	0.000	0.127	0.354	0.250	0.334	0.357	1.995	1.179
8 TR 15	Identification study education for 9th EDF	0.270	0.000	0.000	0.270	0.100	0.000	0.170	0.270	0.270	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.270	0.270
8 TR 16	Identification study health (HIV/AIDS) for 9th EDF	0.100	0.080	0.022	0.000	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.100	0.100
Total 6,7and 8 EDF		9.181	3.233	1.298	1.890	1.331	2.296	1.786	3.845	3.117	0.008	1.316	1.862	0.783	1.849	2.078	8.946	6.512

N°	Title	Total prim.com.	situation 31/12/2003		1° semester 2004		2° semester 2004		Total 2004		1° semester 2005		2° semester 2005		Total 2005		Situation 31/12/2005	
			Total sec.com. (A)	Total paid (B)	sec.com. (C)	payments (D)	sec.com. (E)	payments (F)	sec.com. (C+E) (G)	payments (D+F) (H)	sec.com. (I)	payments (J)	sec.com. (K)	payments (L)	sec.com. (I+K) (M)	payments (J+L) (N)	Total sec.com. (A+G+M)	Total paid (B+H+N)
(9th EDF)																		
9 ACP TR 1	Rural Electrification II	1.850			1.650	0.735		0.745	1.650	1.480	0.030	0.130	0	0.070	0.030	0.200	1.680	1.680
9 ACP TR4?	Support to post-secondary educat.	27.300					FP to HQ(Jly) FP to EDF (Oct)	0	0	0	5.000	0	0	2.000	5.000	2.000	5.000	2.000
9 ACP TR 3?	Support to HIV/AIDS	7.130			FP to HQ (Jan) FP to EDF (April)		1.500	0.500	1.500	0.500	1.500	1.000	0	1.000	1.500	2.000	3.000	2.500
9 ACP TR 2?	TCF	1.000			FP to HQ (Jan) FP to EDF (Mar)		0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.100	0	0.100	0.200	0.200	0.400	0.400
Total 9 EDF		37.280			1.650	0.735	1.700	1.445	3.350	2.180	6.730	1.230	0	3.170	6.730	4.400	10.080	6.580

Total 6,7,8and 9 EDF		46.461	3.233	1.298	3.540	2.066	3.996	3.231	7.195	5.297	6.738	2.546	1.862	3.953	8.579	6.478	19.026	13.092
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ANNEX IV - TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: DONOR MATRIX 2003

Group & Sector	Project Name	Estimated Total Cost Of Project TT\$M	Year Started	Financing	Projected Expend 2003 TT\$M	Projected Gov't Funding Req'm'ts 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 Mn	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 beautification of the Scarborough Waterfront.

Group & Sector	Project Name	Estimated Total Cost Of Project TT\$M	Year Started	Financing	Projected Expend 2003 TT\$M	Projected Gov't Funding Reqm'ts 2003	Projected Loan Drawdowns 2003 TT\$M	Details Of Activity 2003
<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	Continuation of modernisation and rehabilitation of Post Offices; acquisition of vehicles, computers and equipment and provision of technical assistance.
	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	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.
<u>Other Economic Services</u>	Support to Caribbean Business Services Limited	11.40	1998	EU Grant - Euro 1.9 Mn	0.745	0.445	0.30	Commencement of Phase II of the programme of demand-driven technical support to 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
	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.
	Trade Sector Support Programme	44.73	2003	IDB Loan - US\$5.0 mn GORTT - US\$2.1 MN	0.500	0.150	0.350	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.
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE								

Group & Sector	Project Name	Estimated Total 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
<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.
	Secondary Education Modernisation Programme	945.00	1998	IDB Loan - US\$105.0 Mn; GORTT - US\$45.0 Mn	14.20	4.260	9.940	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
<u>Health</u>	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	992.25	2003	IBRD: US\$126.0 Mn; GOTT:US\$31.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	Establishment and operation of a National AIDS Coordinating Committee, and strengthening the institutional capacity and operation of the Project Coordinating Unit.
	Health Sector Reform Programme	1,253.17	1991	IDB Grant -US\$5.19 Mn; IDB Loan - US\$134.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$59.725 Mn	80.95	16.19	64.76	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>	Second Settlements Programme	252.00	2002	IDB Loan -US\$32.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$8.0 Mn	34.626	6.925	27.701	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.
<u>Social and Community Services</u>	Poverty Alleviation Programme	37.8	2001	EU Grant - Euro 6.0 Mn	3.2	0.00	3.20	Establishment of a micro-credit and a micro-project fund and creation of Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) including technical support.
	Community Development Fund Programme	240.00	1995	IDB Loan - US\$28.0 Mn; GORTT- US\$12.0 Mn	14.00	4.20	9.8	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

Group & Sector	Project Name	Estimated Total 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
<u>Human Resource Development</u>	Establishment of the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT)	107.54	2000	CDB Loan - US\$7.54 Mn NESC - US\$5.03 Mn GORTT- US\$4.50 Mn	3.00	0.500	2.50	Completion of outfitting of the Trinidad and Tobago Institute of Technology (TTIT) at Brechin Castle, Couva.
	Development of a Master Plan for COSTAATT	6.30	2003	CDB - US\$1 Mn. GORTT- US\$0.305 Mn.	0.750	0.00	0.75	Commencement of the development of a Master Plan for COSTAATT including preparation of architectural drawings and designs for the St. Joseph campus
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION								
PLANNING\PROJECT PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT								
<u>Planning & 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 9 th 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.
					343.48	84.491	258.947	

Annexe V: Country environmental profile

(TO BE UNDERTAKEN LATER AND SEPARATELY)

ANNEX VI: 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	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 to National Strategic plan for HIV/AIDS		7,130,000	0	0	0	FP to HQ Nov 03
4?	Support to post secondary education		27,300,000	0	0	0	Study delayed to 2004
Projects Total:			37,280,000	1,850,000.00	0	0	
Total NIP			17,000,000				
Balance on previous EDFs			25,895,438				
Total funds available			42,895,438				
Balance available for commitment			41,045,438				

ANNEX VII: 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 to 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	Tobago Management Plan[1]	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	On-going
11	Supplementary work for Tobago Management Plan[2]	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	On-going
14	Support to CBSL II	27.02.02	1,982,000	1,363,500	0	305,128	0	On-going
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
	Projects Total:		9,844,857	4,644,391	943,177	1,841,362	47,100	
	Balance on NIP		4,855,143	10,055,609	13,756,823	12,858,638		
	Total NIP		14,700,000					

Balance to transfer 10,102,709

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

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

ANNEX VIII: NIP of the 7th EDF --Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.02 in EUR)

Project No 7 ACP TR	Project Title	Date of EDF Decision	Allocated	Committed	Disbursed To Jan 1, 03	Disbursed To Dec 31, 03	Balance to decommit	Status
3	Support to SAP I	04.05.93	1,686,521	1,686,521	1,686,521	1,686,521	0	Closed 1/10/96
4	TA to the NAO	01.07.93	167,716	167,716	167,716	167,716	0	Closed 11/5/98
17	Road Rehabilitation (Solomon Hochoy H/way) (1)	20.12.93	10,000,000	9,927,801	4,037,131	4,037,131	5,890,670	Closed 13/5/03
18	Rural electrification	23.02.94	1,982,253	1,982,253	1,982,253	1,982,253	0	Closed 27/6/02
19	Tender evaluation road rehabilitation study	10.03.94	9,860	9,860	9,860	9,860	0	Closed 1/10/96
21	Small Business Development Programme	22.09.94	2,000,000	1,276,416	1,276,416	1,276,416	0	Closed 27/9/00
24	Yactrap	13.10.94	71,009	71,009	71,009	71,009	0	Closed 27/6/02
29	Support to SAP II	04.11.95	1,100,000	1,045,000	1,045,000	1,045,000	0	Closed 26/3/03
33	Training seminar on EDF procedures	22.07.96	12,943	12,943	12,943	12,943	0	Closed 11/5/98
36	L'Anse Fourmi- Charlotteville study and design	17.12.96	27,400	27,400	27,400	27,400	0	Closed 6/3/02
	Projects Total :		17,057,702	16,206,919	10,316,249	10,316,249	5,890,670	
	Balance :on NIP		1,042,298	1,893,081	7,783,751	7,783,751		
	Total NIP :		18,100,000					
balance to transfer						7,783,751		

1) The balance on the 10,000,000 originally allocated for this commitment has since been decommitted to leave only the amount actually paid out after recovery of Euro 4,037,131.

ANNEX IX. NIP of the 6th EDF --Financial Situation and Status Report of Projects funded (as at 31.12.03 in EUR)

Project No. 6 ACP TR	Project Title	Date of EDF Decision	Allocated	Committed	Disbursed	Disbursed	Balance to decommit	Status
					To Jan 1, 03	To Dec. 31, 03		
1	Macro Economic and Sectoral Planning Programme	11.10.88	6,005	6,005	6,005	6,005	0	Closed 2/4/92
2	Macro Economic and Sectoral Planning Programme	11.10.88	497,798	497,798	497,798	497,798	0	Closed 27/6/02
10	Tourism Development Programme	16.04.92	493,668	493,668	420,637	493,668	0	Closed 20/12/02
11	Appraisal Study Road Rehabilitation & Maintenance Project	04.03.93	85,114	85,114	85,114	85,114	0	Closed 1/10/96
12	Support to Structural Adjustment Programme	29.07.93	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	Closed 27/9/96
15	Training for NAO Staff	21.06.93	12,211	12,211	12,211	12,211	0	Closed 24/3/98
16	Road rehabilitation (special loan converted to grant)	20.12.93	6,000,000	0	0	0	0	Closed 19/9/03 decommitted
19	YACTRAP	16.05.95	2,182,495	720,665	720,665	720,665	0	Closed 6/8/03
20	L'Anse Fourmi - Charlotteville Feasibility & Design Study	20.12.96	2,900	2,900	2,900	2,900	0	Closed 6/3/02
21	Rural Electrification Phase II – Feasibility Study.	28.06.01	20,000	19,089	19,089	19,089	0	Closed 28/3/03
22	Small Business Development – Phase II – Feasibility Study	12.07.01	80,000	79,200	31,715	55,147	24,053	To be closed
23	Cocoa Rehabilitation – Farm Systems Survey – Study.	19.07.01	78,500	78,040	78,040	78,040	0	Closed 28/3/03
24	Caribbean Business Services Phase II – Feasibility Study	16.08.01	78,000	20,385	20,385	20,385	0	To be closed
	Projects total :		14,536,691	7,015,075	6,894,559	6,991,022	24,053	
	Balance on NIP :		463,309	7,984,925	8,105,441	8,008,978		
	Total NIP :		15,000,000			total to transfer	8,008,978	

ANNEX X: Regional Programmes Executed from Trinidad and Tobago: Financial Overview Dec 2003

Project No.	Project Title	Financing AGREEMENT/ DAG Signed	Allocated (Mn Euros)	Committed	Disbursed To 31-Dec-03	Status
				31-Dec-03 (Mn Euros)		
7 ACP RPR 385	Caribbean Agriculture & Fisheries Programme	03/23/1995	22.20	20.46	15.30	started effect in 97 on-going. Ends 04/04
7 ACP RPR 759	Caribbean Telecommunications Union Programme	12/01/1999	0.75	0.75	0.64	Closed
8 ACP RCA 020	Strengthening of Medical Laboratories	08/05/2000	7.50	2.36	1.75	started effect Sept 01 on going
8 ACP RCA 001	Caribbean Regional Anti-Money Laundering Programme	09/22/1998	4.00	3.54	3.18	on going. FA extended to 12/04
8 ACP RCA 013	Drug Epidemiological Surveillance Programme	01/10/2000	1.29	1.16	0.88	To be closed
9 ACP RCA 1	Regional Radar project	17/7/03	13.20	0	0	RCA 6 reqd prior to commitments being made
9 ACP RCA 6	SEMA contract to update Radar tenders	15/12/03	0.085	0.060	0	Contract to begin early 2004
	TOTAL		35.74	26.09	16.14	

Annex XI: EIB projects

(REQUESTED EIB INPUT – NOT YET RECEIVED)

Annex XII: Use of budgetary support/counterpart funds

(NOT APPLICABLE)

Annex XIII: Project profiles:
a) National projects

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X Project Coordinator/ Andrew Jacque
 Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. **Title of project:** **Support to the office of the NAO (EDF Unit)**
2. **Project number:** **8 ACP TR 12**
3. **Basic administrative data**

Type of project	Institutional Strengthening
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA (DAG)	28 May 2002
Start date	01 June 2002
Implementation deadline	31 May 2005
Operational duration	36 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	576,200.00
➤ EU	576,200.00
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	
Current financial Situation (31/12/03)	
-Primary Commitment	576,200.00
- Contracts	404,500.00
- RAC (Balance on commitment)	171,700
- Payments	196,419
- Balance on payments	208,081
- RAL	379,781

4. **Project description**

- This project has 1 main purpose:
 1. To strengthen the capacity of the Office of the NAO in the Ministry of Planning and Development in order to efficiently fulfil its aid management and administration role.
- The expected results are:
 1. A properly functioning EDF unit capable of efficiently managing/administering aid cooperation programmes in general and TT-EU cooperation in particular.

These results will be achieved through the following activities:

- **Result 1:** recruitment of a programme coordinator, assistant programme coordinator, programme officer and office manager/secretary
- **Result 2:** Training conducted as necessary for EDF unit staff and staff of the Ministry of planning and others on project management issues

5 **Problems and envisaged solutions**

To date there has been less emphasis than planned on building long term capacity in the office of the NAO with EDF funds although the EDF Unit has provided the NAO with important support. Consequently, there is a risk that the NAO will be deprived of necessary support on completion of the project unless the issue of long-term capacity is robustly addressed.

Proposed solutions.

The role of the EDF Unit should be reviewed in the light of the wider review currently under way on the role of NAO's and the articulation between NAOs and other concerned line ministries. Support to the EDF unit should firstly prioritise proficiency in EDF project administration and secondly build capacity in the Ministry of Planning and in other Ministries, to efficiently administer EDF projects.

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X Project Coordinator/ Andrew Jacque
 Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. **Title of project:** **HIV/AIDS preparatory Study**
2. **Project number:** **8 ACP TR 16**
3. **Basic administrative data**

Type of project	Health
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA (DAG)	
Start date	01 July 2003
Implementation deadline	31 October 2003?
Operational duration	4 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	80,000
➤ EU	80,000
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	
Current financial Situation (31/12/2003)	
-Primary Commitment	80,000
- Contracts	80,000
- Payments	22,488.84
- RAL	57,511.16

4. Project description

- This project has 1 main purpose: to contribute to the reduction and prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS in Trinidad and Tobago.

EU support to the NSP will be in five priority areas:

- A- Prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS:** the aim is to involve communities in identifying ways to prevent sexual transmission of HIV and to reject major misconceptions about it.
- B- Treatment, care and support:** strengthening the existing delivery system through decentralised and integrated service provision for HIV/AIDS.
- C- Advocacy and Human Rights:** to guarantee human rights by tackling all forms of stigma and discrimination, particularly that suffered by the most vulnerable groups
- D- Programme management, Coordination and Evaluation:** to support NACC activities by facilitating NACC legislative initiatives on HIV/AIDS discrimination in the work place and by measures to institutionally strengthen the NACC Secretariat and the HIV/AIDS Substance Abuse Commission in the THA (Tobago House of Assembly).
- E -Implementation of the Tobago response:** the aim is to strengthen the multipurpose Health promotion clinic enabling it to deliver a set of comprehensive services to PLWHA and to the general and at risk population.

Project implementation

The proposed Project will support NSP implementation at **three levels of intervention:**

- **Level 1 (National):** policy; coordination; integration; legislation (review, modification and adaptation); PLWHA inclusion (with training and capacity building for job creation and social and economic support); business sector and labour inclusion (training and occupational health); fostering international best practices and the ILO code of conduct.
- **Level 2 (Decentralized):** VCT, drop-in and treatment centres, wider and managed access to service, outreach and integration with civil society, management of intersectoral

activities addressing the needs of PLWHA and their families, integrated services linked to poverty reduction and education. Medical and nursing staff capacity building with a focus on the development of health management capacity at the main and the peripheral and grass-root sites.

- **Level 3 (Tobago):** a central multi-purpose health promotion clinic will be supported to promote:
 - Clinical diagnosis and treatment
 - Promotion of safe sexual behaviour in the general population and in the vulnerable high risk groups
 - Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
 - Increase knowledge of, and partnerships with, communities and families
 - Rehabilitation: (medical, social and economic) of PLWHA
 - Post exposure treatment and control of STDs
 - Postponement of first sexual activity in young people
 - Mobilization of media, NGOs, CBOs and FBOs

5 Problems and envisaged solutions

None expected. The study and Financing proposal have been completed, the study accepted by the NAO and the draft Financing Proposal was sent to Brussels in early January 2004.

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X

Project Manager/ Gary Tagallie
Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. **Title of project:** **Poverty Reduction Programme (in Trinidad and Tobago)**
2. **Project number:** **8 ACP TR 8**
3. **Basic administrative data**

Type of project	SOCIAL/WELFARE SERVICES
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA	October, 2003
Start date	31-October-2001
Implementation deadline	30-June-2007
Operational duration	33 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	6,000,000
➤ EU	6,000,000
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	
Current financial Situation (31/12/2003)	
-Primary Commitment	6,000,000.00
- Contracts	1,894,847.82
- Payments	710,406.25
- RAL	5,289,593.75

4. Project description

- This project has 1 main purpose:
 2. To support the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in formulating and implementing a National Poverty Reduction Strategy that is more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups of the population. The support to the implementation of the decentralisation of the delivery system for social services as agreed by the Cabinet will be carried out without creating any new implementation agency.
- The expected results are:
 2. Improvement of the delivery of poverty reduction services
 3. Strengthening of the institutional framework for poverty reduction
 4. Strengthening of the information system on poverty and poverty reduction programmes

These results will be achieved through the following activities:

- **Result 1:** Establishment of a microproject fund administered through Regional Social and Human Development Councils (RSHDCs) (EUR2million); establishment of a microcredit fund (EUR750,000) and; setting up a network of information and resource centres

- **Result 2:** Strengthen the **Change Management Unit (CMU)** within the Ministry of Social Services Delivery, Office of the Prime Minister; create and technically support RSHDCs; conduct a regular review of government budget and investment programmes for their “poverty content and orientation”.
- **Result 3:** Improve the availability of and access to information on poverty through assistance in creation of a **databank** on poverty with the Central Statistical Office (CSO); undertake regular national and regional poverty analyses using the above databank and the staff and resources of the CMU; improve the availability and access to information on poverty reduction programmes and partnerships through establishment of a web hub with connections to the RSHDCs.

5 **Problems and envisaged solutions**

The project was extremely slow to start and Government agreement for the RSHDCs was only approved in October 2003. Operational devolution is essential if the project is to succeed; if all decisions and approvals have to go to the central ministry, a central objective of the project will be called into question. The Mid term review (due early 2004) will need to question what is being achieved and how the project can be revised to achieve as many of the original aims as possible.

There are currently problems in the management of the programme due to the departure of the programme manager, over disagreements on the terms of his contract renewal and a more lucrative offer from another project. It is understood that this matter will soon be resolved.

The CMU has been disbanded and some of its functions are currently being covered by the Research Unit. The Research Unit is not considered to be an adequate replacement for the CMU, and it has therefore been agreed that three new staff will be recruited by the PMU – two new programme officers and a secretary.

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X

Project Manager/ Richard Joseph
Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. Title of project: **CARRIBEAN BUSINESS SERVICES LTD (CBSL)**
2. Project number: **8 ACP TR 14**
3. Basic administrative data

Type of project	BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA	11 June, 2003
Start date	1-July-2003
Implementation deadline	31-March-2006
Operational duration	33 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	2,682,500.00
➤ EU	1,982,000.00
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	up to 700,500.00
Current financial Situation (31/12/2003)	
-Primary Commitment	1,982,000.00
- Contracts	1,351,264.43
- Payments	305,128.00
- RAL	1,046,136.43

4. Project description

- This project has 1 main purpose:
 3. To increase the competitiveness and export readiness of small and medium manufacturing and service companies to assist with growth and diversification of the economy away from the present concentration on the oil and gas sector.
- The expected results are:
 1. An increase in knowledge and awareness of selected enterprises of the issues they need to consider and/or address in improving their international competitiveness in the face of trade liberalisation.
 2. These enterprises will have subsequently taken advantage of the subsidised business development technical assistance interventions available through the project and therefore be in a better position to maintain/increase market share for their goods, their incremental earnings and employment and reduce their costs.
 3. The envisaged activities to deliver the above-mentioned results comprise:
 - An Awareness Building Service (ABS) consisting of training events, seminars and symposia on industry specific topics to inform enterprises of the issues they need to consider in addressing the competitiveness dynamic. The service will act as a one-stop shop where companies can receive information about available assistance both EU and non-EU funded.
 - A competitiveness service (CBS) which will provide consultants to selected enterprises on a cost-sharing basis to assist in increasing the competitiveness of their businesses.

5 Problems and envisaged solutions

The project is a follow on from the previous phase (2000-2003) which, whilst it had provided services and support to a number of client enterprises was not seen as having reached optimum level of direct benefits as yet – hence the recommendation for a Phase II which began very recently. Greater awareness of the services offered was recognised as an urgent need for this second phase, hence the inclusion of the ABS.

At present, the project has completed the start up work-programme and a full first work-programme has been agreed and signed.

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X Project Coordinator/ Andrew Jacque
 Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. **Title of project: Rural Electrification (2003)**
2. **Project number:**
3. **Basic administrative data**

Type of project	Infrastructure
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA	With the NAO for GoRTT signature
Start date	01 Feb 2004?
Implementation deadline	31 Jan 2006?
Operational duration	24 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	1,850,000
➤ EU	1,850,000
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	
Current financial Situation (27/11/2003)	
-Primary Commitment	
- Contracts	
- Payments	
- RAL	

4. Project description

Government supported rural electrification programmes came to a halt in the mid-1980s, when fiscal revenues fell sharply as a result of depressed oil prices and reduced oil production. The programme was resumed in the early nineties with funding provided under the 6th EDF (Rural Electrification Phase I). Over the period 1995-2000, 67 projects were identified and implemented using these funds.

The public electricity supply reaches an estimated 94% (311,045) of the 330,000 households in Trinidad and 99% in Tobago. The remaining 6% of the households in Trinidad is made up principally of households in communities to which extension of the distribution system is not a viable economic proposition due to low population densities and/or isolation from the main distribution system. Absence of electricity impedes living conditions and prompts the younger generations to move elsewhere.

- This project has 1 main purpose:
To improve the living conditions of households in the target communities that are currently without an electricity supply.
- The expected results are:
the availability of public electricity supply to approximately 1,052 households in 82 rural communities.

These results will be achieved through the following activities:

- Purchase of materials for erection of overhead electricity lines and works contracts with local electricity contractors for the installation.

- Tenders for works according to the standard Government procedures and for supplies by restricted invitation to tender.
- Logistical and engineering support will be provided by T&TEC. The beneficiaries of the project will contribute through voluntary labour (bush clearing, pole erection and pulling of cables and conductors).

The estimated capital cost of the project is EUR 1,840,000 as follows:

Materials	EUR 1,350,000
Contracted Labour	EUR 250,000
Contracted Supervision	EUR 50,000
Technical Audit	EUR 30,000
<i>Contingencies (@5%)</i>	EUR 100,000
Total paid labour and materials	EUR 1,780,000
Voluntary Community Contribution	EUR 70,000
Total Estimated Cost	EUR 1,840,000

5 Problems and envisaged solutions

Lessons learnt from previous projects/evaluations

Delays were experienced in some Phase I projects due to difficulties of working on some coastal swampy areas and in shipment of materials to Tobago. No projects are planned for coastal areas or for Tobago under this Phase II project.

Technical evaluation of the Phase 1 programme was very positive and highlighted the following issues which are part of the approach to the proposed Phase II (2002):

- Beneficiaries generally make the effort to get connected to the supply as soon as possible after extension.
- Inventory management arrangements, involving the separate storage of materials procured for the project and a control system based on the assignment of job account numbers, proved administratively feasible.
- Community contribution of voluntary labour worked well, the main requirement being proper supervision by the contractor and T&TEC.

Implementation procedures and timetable

The project was originally to have started not later than January 1st, 2003 but following the signing of the FA in December 2003, it is now expected to begin in early 2004. Financing and implementation agreements will be the joint responsibility of the EC Delegation and the NAO. T&TEC will have responsibility for technical specifications and bid documents, procurement of materials, engagement of contractors and external technical support, logistical support and supervision and commissioning of works according to EDF procedures.

10.4 Special conditions

It is expected that Government will continue its support of and commitment to the implementation of programmes for alleviating rural poverty. These include the EC funded Poverty Alleviation Programme, the IDB funded Community Development Fund (CDF) programme, the Squatter Regularization component of the proposed second IDB Settlements Programme and various programmes involving upgrading of infrastructure in rural areas (water supply and road development works in particular).

In the start up phase of this project, implementation procedures, tenders etc. are to be finalised with the use of project TA

PROJECT PROFILE

Unit: AIDCO/C/ X

Project Manager/ Wayne Borden
Delegation Programme Officer: Jonathan Cook

1. **Title of project: NE Tobago Management Plan**
2. **Project number: 8 ACP TR 5 and 11**
3. **Basic administrative data**

Type of project	Environment?
Country	Trinidad and Tobago
Signature of the FA (DAG)	09 April 1999
Start date	09 June 2001
Implementation deadline	23 July 2003
Operational duration	13 months
Convention budget:	
➤ TOTAL	252,000
➤ EU	252,000
➤ Private sector/National counterpart	
Current financial Situation (31/12/2003)	
-Primary Commitment	247,100.00
- Contracts	201,770.48
- Payments	201,770.48
- RAL	50,229.52

4. Project description

- This project has 1 main purpose:
 4. To regulate, through a management plan, an economic development so as to preserve the natural heritage existing in the area of NE Tobago (particularly between L'Anse Fourmi and Charlotteville); to enhance the value of environmental resources and boost local existing activities, to promote the equitable distribution of the benefits of both environmental and human existing resources and to train local authorities and institutions in planning matters and procedures.
- The expected results are:
 5. A management plan which will supply the strategies and policy recommendations to achieve the indicated purpose and will also contain the accompanying measures necessary to make effective and sustainable, its application

These results will be achieved through the following activities:

- **Result 1:** Review of baseline status of the project area
- **Result 2:** Identification of socio-economic needs and opportunities of the area.
- **Result 3:** Proposal of the Management Plan regulating the development of the area

5 Problems and envisaged solutions

Apart from a very slow start and considerable number of delays in conducting the project, the project achieved its objectives of preparing a management plan for development of NE Tobago. The original impetus for this project was that funding for a road from L'Anse Fourmi to Charlotteville was not approved for a range of reasons and as a result, the EU agreed to fund the management plan in some compensation.

The final version of the management plan puts an emphasis on a 'project style' solution based on external TA implementing the plan. Although the delegation felt that some of the alternatives could have been better explored, the basic data and information gathered is sound. The plan has been accepted as the final output of the consultants and should be adopted by parliament in the near future as the basis for development of the area.

All payments have now been made and a request to close all commitments and the project has been made officially (7/1/04).