



# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

## **JOINT ANNUAL REPORT** January - September 2009

**Prepared jointly by the  
Delegation of the European Commission  
and the  
National Authorising Officer**

**2009**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1.1.	POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, POVERTY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS	1
1.2.	DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	1
1.3.	AID EFFECTIVENESS	2
2	THE COUNTRY PERFORMANCE	3
2.1	UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE	3
2.2	UPDATE ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE	4
2.3	UPDATE ON THE POVERTY AND SOCIAL SITUATION	7
2.4	UPDATE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION	10
3.	OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION	12
3.1	REPORTING ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF EDF RESOURCES	12
3.2	REPORTING ON SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT	13
3.3	PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN HE FOCAL AND NON FOCAL AREAS	14
3.3.1	<b>FOCAL SECTOR (9TH EDF)</b>	14
3.3.2	<b>FOCAL SECTOR (10TH EDF)</b>	15
3.3.3	NON FOCAL SECTOR (9TH EDF)	15
3.3.4	NON FOCAL SECTOR (10TH EDF)	16
3.3.5	EARLIER EDFS	16
3.4	OTHER COOPERATION	17
3.4.1	ACCOMPANYING MEASURES FOR SUGAR PROTOCOL COUNTRIES	17
3.4.2	REGIONAL COOPERATION	18
3.4.3	EU BUDGET LINES	18
3.4.4	European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)	18
3.4.5	European Investment Bank (EIB) (see annex 5 C for projects)	19
3.5	POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PCD)	19

3.6 DIALOGUE IN COUNTRY WITH THE NSAS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND NATIONAL PARLIAMENT 21

3.7 AID EFFECTIVENESS 22

ANNEXES

## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

### **1.1. POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, POVERTY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS**

- Trinidad and Tobago is a stable parliamentary democracy headed by a titular President who is elected by the Parliament. Although it is a unitary state, the smaller island of Tobago has a measure of autonomy under the ‘Tobago House of Assembly Act’. Last General Elections took place in November 2007 and the People's National Movement (PNM) won parliamentary majority and placed new persons in the Cabinet of Ministers.
- Talks on Constitutional reform continued with the Prime Minister presenting a “Working Document on Constitutional Reform for Public Consultation” which was the result of a Round Table discussion among a group of experts. The proposal was tabled in Parliament in January 2009 before becoming available for national public consultation.
- The poor comprise approximately 16.7 percent of the country's population, with about half of these individuals unable to afford the cost of a minimum food basket. The subgroups among the poor include the unemployed, those with low levels of education and female headed households.
- The October 2008 IMF article IV consultation mission suggests that while not immune, Trinidad and Tobago is quite well positioned to weather the global economic turmoil.
- The continuous increase in crime and violence has detrimental effects on the economy and society as a whole. With 544 persons murdered in 2008, Trinidad and Tobago has a homicide rate of 42 per 100,000 inhabitants. Gang-related murders account for an estimated 70 percent of these killings.
- Unemployment is expected to rise as high as 9 percent (currently at a comfortable 4.5 percent). This may further aggravate the crime situation.

### **1.2. DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION**

- The processes associated with the change of the NAO in August 2008 and the lack of capacity in some Ministries during 2008 restricted timely progress in a number of programmes and initiatives. The new NAO is committed to putting emphasis on EC programmes. EC funding for the NAO's support staff came to an end in October 2008. The signature of the Financing Agreement (FA) for the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF TCF, has been signed in Headquarters
- Policy dialogue between the GORTT and the EC on the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries (AMSP) progressed slowly as the GORTT's decision to divert from sugar production was made independently from the EC decision to assist and support changes in the sugar protocol countries. The GORTT has realized that steps had to be taken to increase domestic food production when food price inflation reached 30 percent during 2008.
- A new schedule for the Sector Budget Support Programme (SBSP) on Tertiary Education under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF was suspended together with the payment dossier for the 1<sup>st</sup> variable tranche and the 2<sup>nd</sup> fixed tranche. Policy discussion is scheduled with the Minister of the Ministry of Science Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) regarding the review of the process and timeframe for finalisation of the sector policy. Work is also ongoing for an addendum to extend the operational period and to update the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and

Public Finance Management (PFM) chapters. AIDCO in Brussels is to confirm whether this addendum can be approved, before the sector policy is finalised.

- The HIV/AIDS programme (under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF) suffered from a very slow start. Some intense tendering took place towards the end of 2008, but some of these tenders failed due to the absence of valid offers and the lack of sufficient time for re-tendering. The Delegation anticipates some €2.6 million will remain to be de-committed under the HIV/AIDS programme subsequent to the end of the operational period of the last Programme Estimate on 14 April 2009.
- The cooperation section of the Delegation has been short of two staff members. This, combined with capacity constraints on the government side, has led to slower than anticipated progress with the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programming. Subsequent to the filling of all open positions the design of both 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes is envisaged to be completed during 2009.
- Considerable emphasis was put in 2008 on informing and educating the relevant national stakeholders about the requirements and procedures under the sector budget support mechanism. The Delegation carried out several information sessions both for Ministerial staff and NSAs during the year. Training on budget support was scheduled for the first half of 2009, but with the HQ training facility dysfunctional and 10<sup>th</sup> EDF unsigned, the Delegation was hindered by the absence of a funding instrument to contract a trainer.

### **1.3. AID EFFECTIVENESS**

- There is an important shift from project support to Sector Budget Support in the bilateral cooperation between the EC and Trinidad and Tobago.
- The lengthy review of the Financing Agreements by the Office of the Attorney General (AG), before signature by the Government, remains a long standing and thorny problem. However, the AG and the Chargé d'Affaires have reached an agreement for a "fast track mechanism" with assistance from the Delegation to allow for the speeding up of the vetting process of FA. The signature of the AMSP FA 2007 within 5 months is a promising sign.
- The EU is the only significant grant donor in Trinidad and Tobago. However there is contact between the EC Delegation and other international development agencies notably the UNDP and the IADB on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and on capacity building issues. These issues are, to some extent, related to the programme oriented actions of the other international funding agencies, (for example, support on statistics, public procurement and trade facilitation). In 2008, contacts were also reinforced through dialogue on the preparation of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes as UNDP and the IADB have activities related to the areas of 'good governance' and 'economic transition'. Both agencies are also involved in matters directly relating to the '7 Key Assessment Areas' for sector budget support programmes, such as, performance based management and strengthening the capacity of the key institutions in the country.

## 2 THE COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

### 2.1 UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION AND POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Trinidad and Tobago continues to observe the well established democratic governance principles. General Elections were held in November 2007 and the People's National Movement (PNM) was re-elected to government in a peaceful manner with a convincing 26 to 15 majority in the Lower House. Professor George Maxwell Richards was reappointed for a second five-year term as President in 2008. The government remains committed to addressing the concerns of the population as regards transparency and accountability. This is evidenced, for example, by the establishment of a Commission of Enquiry to examine procurement procedures in government enterprises associated with the construction industry.

The government has embarked upon a comprehensive programme of local government reform. This has led to the postponement of the Local Government elections now scheduled to take place in 2010. The ruling PNM won the election of the Tobago House of Assembly on 19 January 2009 with 8 out of the 12 seats, three less than in the 2005 elections. Mr. Orville London was sworn in as Tobago's Chief Secretary for a third consecutive term on 23 January 2009.

The issue of constitutional reform is being pursued. A round table comprising academics, technocrats and ministers of government have drafted a working document entitled, "Working Document on Constitutional Reform for Public Consultation" which is the subject of public discussions. The working document proposes, among other things, that the leader of the party winning most seats in a general election would become the Executive President as a combined Head of State/Head of Government, who in turn would appoint top constitutional officers. The revised constitution also proposes to establish a Ministry of Justice.

Trinidad and Tobago has a tradition of strong fiscal discipline. The government revenues have benefited from buoyant oil and gas prices until mid 2008. In the face of the falling energy prices, the national budget 2008/2009 had to be revised in November 2008 and again in January 2009. Significant adjustments were made on revised assumptions in relation to the decreased price of oil. Government revenues were expected to be TT\$7.3 billion less than anticipated in the 2008/2009 budget and public expenditure was to be reduced by more than TT\$ 5.3 billion (€665 M.). This reduction came mainly from postponing some sizeable infrastructure projects. The government has made a commitment not to reduce spending in social safety networks. The 2009/2010 budget totals TT\$ 44 million, a decrease of 5 percent from the previous year's final expenditure. The IMF article IV consultations were of the view that the introduced cuts strike a reasonable balance between containing the fiscal deterioration and limiting a pro-cyclical withdrawal, leaving room for automatic stabilizers to operate.

After years of attempts to launch political dialogue in accordance with the Article 8 of the Cotonou Agreement, the first meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the representatives of the EU Missions present in Trinidad and Tobago took place on 24 March 2009. This successful meeting was hosted by the German Embassy acting on behalf of the Czech Presidency resulted in a follow-up meeting on 29 May 2009. A press release was issued after the meeting, which was published by the local newspapers. In these meetings, the Heads of the six EU Missions have been able to discuss an extensive agenda with the Honourable Minister and several of her most senior advisors and staff members. In addition to non-contentious items like regional integration and cooperation in the Caribbean, more difficult issues were discussed, such as, human rights issues and the death penalty, which still exists in Trinidad and Tobago even though there has been a *de facto* 10 year moratorium on executions.

Although there is some regular migration to the United Kingdom, overall it is not considered as a pertinent issue in the relations between Trinidad and Tobago and Europe. The 'brain

drain' of highly skilled workers, especially in health and education, has decreased over the past 5 years, due to the relatively good opportunities in the local market.

To accelerate the process of regional integration, Trinidad and Tobago has initiated discussions on economic integration by 2011 and political integration by 2013 with the countries comprising the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), namely St Vincent and the Grenadines, Grenada and St. Lucia. This proposal has provoked mixed reactions in some of the other the Caribbean countries. The task force appointed for strategy implementation lists 6 main areas of cooperation:

- New bases for growth in the Eastern Caribbean, increasing capacity for employment and regional trade.
- Establishment of Oceans Ministry for utilization of the maritime resources.
- Creation of a single air space and aviation market for the OECS and Trinidad and Tobago
- Broadening and sharing of common standards for training.
- Multilateral negotiations on air transport and civil aviation; marine transport and sustainable development; regional security; and climate change
- Single economy among the union countries.

In support to the Fourth Pillar of the Caribbean Community (security), Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister has been appointed as the CARICOM Minister with responsibility for Crime and Security. The country also hosts the regional agency with responsibility for crime and security (CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security- IMPACS).

## **2.2 UPDATE ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE**

Real GDP growth in Trinidad and Tobago averaged 9 percent a year during 2002-07. Per capita income doubled, and both the public debt ratios were halved. This economic performance was mainly driven by a booming energy sector, contributing approximately 45 percent to GDP, 60 percent of government's revenue and 90 percent of merchandise exports in 2008.

Faced with a prospective decline in energy resources, the government has embarked on an ambitious development and diversification strategy. The 'National Strategic Plan: Vision 2020' aims at attaining developed-country status by the year 2020 and on decreasing reliance on energy revenues to support a diversified non-energy economy through incentives and public investment in infrastructure.

Fiscal policy has been expansionary. While the overall central government balance has fluctuated considerably with volatile energy prices, the non-energy deficit has remained at around 15 percent of GDP (28 percent of non-energy GDP) in recent years. This contributed to robust growth and record low unemployment, but also, together with sharply rising food prices associated with rising inflation.

The fiscal expansion also complicated monetary policy, especially in the context of a *de facto* peg to the U.S. dollar. The large inflows and spending of energy revenues fueled money growth and excess liquidity in the banking system. The Central Bank responded with a successive tightening of policies, using its entire arsenal of instruments.

In the face of a deteriorating external environment, economic growth slowed to 3.5 percent in 2008 and is projected to further decrease to 2 percent in 2009. This, together with falling international food prices, has helped dampen domestic price pressures, with inflation projected to decline to 7.5 percent in 2009, down from 11 percent in 2008. At the same time, the current account surplus is projected to shrink to 12 percent of GDP in response to falling energy export earnings, while the central government balance would register a deficit of 1 percent of GDP under current energy price projections, despite expenditure cuts.

Aligned with the global economic downturn, activity in the Trinidad and Tobago's energy sector has declined sharply, with several firms forced to advance scheduled maintenance to contain layoffs. Similarly, local sales of construction materials, employment in construction and mortgage loans have decreased. Retail sales, including automobile and consumer durables are sharply down and several large firms (Mittal Steel, Digicel, Hilton Hotel) have announced layoffs. While reliable data are not available, the decline in regional and local demand is projected to adversely affect manufacturing output and exports. The Central Bank predict a rise in unemployment from 4.5 percent - 5 percent in 2008 up to 7 percent for end 2009.

The global financial crisis has also affected the region's largest privately owned conglomerate, the CLICO/CIB Group, with a portfolio of communications, financial services, real estate and methanol. Faced with the group's imminent bankruptcy, the government of Trinidad and Tobago took over its operations. CLICO's asset base of over TT\$38 billion is spread across 28 countries regionally and internationally. This has caused an unexpected burden on the treasury and has proven to be a major setback for the financial sector in the region.

However, Trinidad and Tobago seems better placed than many other countries to weather this adverse external environment, reflecting the high level of international reserves and the fundamentally sound banking system. The 2008 IMF Article IV Report consultations welcomed the decision to trim fiscal spending for 2008/09 in response to lower energy revenue and concurred that the recent cycle of monetary policy tightening had been appropriate to stem inflationary pressures. The report considered that the Central Bank has the scope to gradually loosen monetary policy, once concerns over second-round inflationary effects have abated. The IMF assessed that the real effective exchange rate of the Trinidad and Tobago dollar is broadly in line with current fundamentals.

Trinidad and Tobago has an open investment climate. Since 1992, almost all investment barriers have been eliminated. Total foreign direct investment inflows over the four years 2004-2007 amounted to approximately US\$3.8 billion, increasing to 1.035 billion in 2007. However, in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report, although recording some improvement between the two last reports, the country has recorded a drop from rank 65 in 2000 to 86th this year. Reforming the business environment in accordance to the Vision 2020 objectives is supported under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF € 16.34 million programme on 'Economic Transition'.

For the period April 2007 to March 2008, Trinidad and Tobago's trade surplus with the rest of CARICOM contracted by 37.4 percent to TT\$8.9 million due to a reduction in petroleum exports. This was a result of the Petrocaribe Agreement, which a number of Caribbean countries have concluded with Venezuela. CARICOM countries remain Trinidad and Tobago's first trade partner, followed by the US and the EU. The region has opened negotiations for a FTA with Canada in 2009.

The Caribbean countries, with the exception of Haiti, signed the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the European Union in October 2008. The Policy and Strategy Directorate within the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), is responsible for programmes relevant to EPA implementation in Trinidad and Tobago in close cooperation with CARICOM. It has prepared a comprehensive implementation plan laying out the obligations for ministries and agencies. Some changes are purely administrative and the MTI indicates that these should be achieved in a very timely manner. Other obligations require new legislation, for example, the phasing out of customs and excise duties which are scheduled to be achieved in a timeframe of seven years (by 31 December 2015). The implementation plan was formally adopted in 2008. The business community was consulted during the preparation of the plan and seems to be satisfied with its outreach and first implementation results. Moreover, the MTI has developed a public awareness programme together with the Chambers of Commerce and the business organizations and has started implementation. Within the

remit of the MTI this Directorate will also provide oversight to the implementation of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF Economic Diversification programme.

As regards the tariff commitments which came into application on 1 January 2009 (Appendix 1 to Annex III of the EPA), the European economic operators of the five EU Member States that have diplomatic missions in Port of Spain (France, Germany, Netherlands, the UK and Spain) do not seem to have experienced any difficulties while exporting.

Development partner funds (both loans and grants) represent only a small fraction (about 0.6 percent) of the overall national budget expenditure. The EC is the only grant donor with an active bilateral portfolio of some € 102.7 million. The Inter American Development Bank (IDB) has the largest development partner portfolio with some US\$ 507 million. The IDB has several projects (ranging between US\$ 70,000 to 400,000) in the area of corporate social responsibility, SME financial and business literacy, as well as, improving health, safety and environmental standards among SMEs. The UNDP supports the SMEs with a US\$ 0.3 million micro credit programme.

Table: Key Macro-Economic Indicators

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
1	Population ( <i>millions</i> )	1.282	1.290	1.294	1.297	1.303	1.308
2	Population growth ( <i>percentage</i> )	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
3	GDP per capita ( <i>USD</i> )	8.809	9.859	11.724	14.044	16.094	15.905 *
4	Growth of GDP ( <i>percentage</i> )	24.0	11.9	18.9	19.5	8.8	5.5
5	Gross public sector debt ( <i>percent of GDP</i> )	49.9	44.1	35.7	30.1	28.3	28
6	Gross external public sector debt ( <i>percent of GDP</i> )	14.5	11.9	8.6	6.7	6.4	7.1
7	Trade balance with CARICOM ( <i>in billions TTD</i> )	6	5	12.4	14.9	10.6	18
8	Trade balance ( <i>in millions USD</i> )	1.2	1.5	3.9	5.2	5.7	5.6
9	Government revenue/GDP percent	26.4	24.2	26.2	33.6	30.7	27.2
	of which the main sources of income is the Energy sector	8.1	8.8	13.8	18.1	14.8	16
10	Government expenditures/GDP percent	23.5	25.9	28.7	32.3	29.7	28.7
	of which main areas are: Admin Expenditure	6.4	6	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.3
	Goods and Services	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.5
11	Budget surplus (deficit) ( <i>in millions USD.</i> )	123.7	33.7	385.2	242.7	201.4	28
12	Inflation ( <i>period average in percent</i> )	3.8	3.7	6.9	8.3	7.9	9.8
13	Index of food prices ( <i>weights 180</i> )	13.8	12.8	23	23.2	17.4	15.6
14	Exchange rate ( <i>TTD/USD</i> )	6.26	6.27	6.27	6.28	6.30	6.2

\* Sources: UNDP Human Development Index (2007/2008), Ministry of Housing, Planning and the Environment, Ministry of Finance, the World Bank and the IMF

### 2.3 UPDATE ON THE POVERTY AND SOCIAL SITUATION

In terms of its Human Development Index (HDI) and several MDGs, Trinidad and Tobago is well placed. Primary education is universal, gender equality and women's empowerment are growing, and institutional mechanisms are being put in place to achieve environmental sustainability. According to the 2005 Survey of Living Conditions, poverty has fallen from the 1997/1998 levels of 24 percent to approximately 16.7 percent, with about half of these individuals unable to afford the cost of the minimum food basket. The subgroups among the poor include the unemployed, those with low levels of education and female headed households. About 38 percent of the poorest households are headed by women compared to a national average of 33 percent. Poor households are also more likely to be larger, have more children, and comprised of a non-nuclear family structure. In respect of the ethnic distribution, Afro-Trinbagonians represent the majority of the poorer population.

Over the past two decades, the number of displaced persons, unemployed youth, and street children has increased. Moreover, the country remains challenged in its ability to compete effectively in the knowledge economy of the Twenty-first Century.

In urban areas, the economic pressure on the poor coupled with high youth unemployment has contributed to growing problems of crime and drug use. Trinidad and Tobago reported 544 homicides in 2008 with gang-related murders accounting for an estimated 70 percent of these killings. This is 155 more than in 2007 and represents 42.2 murders per 100,000 inhabitants; one of the highest rates in the region and in the world. At mid October 2009, the number of homicides for the year has climbed past 400.

The 'National Strategic Plan: Vision 2020' pronounces the government's commitment of becoming a developed nation by 2020. The document details the major sectoral plans under 5 pillars: Developing Innovative People; Nurturing a Caring Society; Enabling Competitive Business; Investing in Sound Infrastructure and the Environment; and Promoting Effective Government. There are number of supplementary documents to support these sector strategies. The Vision 2020 documents list the activities for meeting the sector objectives, assign the ministries in charge, propose indicators to measure the progress and include the expenditure plans for the major projects.

The "Transformation in Progress 2007 Report" outlines the spending to date. However, it is recognised that there is a need for a better strategic oversight over the planned and actual spending, which is tied to the ongoing reform of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities and results-based management under the IDB assisted Public Sector Reform Programme. This programme also includes the reform of the Central Statistical Office to improve the availability of the data for decision making.

The NSP is clear, coherent and comprehensive. It has achieved a reasonable degree of public ownership through involvement of wide ranging elements of the Trinidad and Tobago's society, and drawing on the deliberations of 28 sub-committees. These inclusive processes ensured that the Plan is compliant with the development objectives and cross cutting issues of good governance, human rights, gender equality and the environment.

'Vision 2020' acknowledges that the oil and natural gas sectors, having provided considerable foreign exchange over the short and medium term, are subject to longer-term volatility and offer relatively few jobs. Beyond CARICOM, the country's non-oil sector is of doubtful viability and its petro-chemical sectors cannot create the employment needed to absorb the work force. To this end, the skills and knowledge of the country's work force must be upgraded dramatically to create a foundation for better economic competitiveness. At the same time, social protection structures must be further developed to protect the most vulnerable citizens against the risks of economic and social change.

In view of the prospects for rising unemployment 2009-2010 (from 4.6 percent in 2008) and peaking inflation in 2008 (11.75 percent) with food prices rising year-on-year by almost 30 percent, the government made a commitment to not reduce spending on social safety nets, even though the 2008/2009 national budget had to be revised due to falling oil prices. The provision of adequate health care services continues to pose a major challenge.

The Vision 2020 planning process began with an examination of the MDGs, which were set as the minimum targets to measure progress towards the country's own national goals. Preparation of the first MDG baseline report was completed in 2005, but the results are pending publication. The main challenges in preparing these reports relate to the quality and timeliness of data, as well as, modernization of the data management information systems. At present, the Government with support from the UN system is leading an inter-Ministerial process, to prepare an updated Report, which is expected to be finalised and launched late 2009.

The EC has been involved in programmes associated with the decentralization of the structures for social services delivery, reform of the tertiary education sector and in support of the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS. The IADB has supported health sector reform and the primary and secondary education modernisation. The UNDP has assisted by institutional strengthening of the ministries of Health and Education. UNDP and IADB are also involved with the reform of the statistical systems, while the EC has supported the collection of baseline data in tertiary education and the sugar sector.

<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>ECONOMIC</b>										
Growth rate of GDP per person employed (percentage)	-1.2	5.1	-0.8	4.6	12.5	0.1	5.1	9.1		⊖
Slum population as percentage of urban (percentage)	34.7	32	-	-	-	-	-	24.7		⊖
Purchasing power parities (PPP), national currency per 1993 international dollar (WB)	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	⊖
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes	34.2	40.3	41.2	41.7	42.8	42	42.4	43.1		⊖
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (both sexes)	91.1	92.5	92.7	89.8	91.2	92	89.4			⊖
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	-	-	-	-	-	99.5	-	-	99.5	⊖
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Population undernourished (percentage)	13.1	-	-	11	-	10				⊖
Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	34	34	-	-	-	-	37	38		⊖
Children 1 year old immunized against measles (percentage)	93	90	91	87	88	95	93	89		⊖
People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.5	⊖
Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	15.7	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4		⊖
<b>GENDER</b>										
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	36.3 <sup>12</sup>	40 <sup>10,12</sup>	39.8 <sup>10,12</sup>	40.6 <sup>10,12</sup>	41.1 <sup>10,12</sup>	41.7 <sup>10,12</sup>	42.6 <sup>10,12</sup>			⊖
Seats held by women in national parliament (percentage)	16.7	11.1	-	16.7	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	⊖
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>										
Proportion of land area covered by forest	45.8	44.4	-	-	-	-	44.1			⊖
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita	16.9	21.3	21.8	23.5	24.6	24.6	-			⊖

Sources: World Bank (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>). ⊖ = insufficient information as regards to the progress made thus far (UN MDG Monitor 2009)

## 2.4 UPDATE ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION

Resource exploitation has been characterised by the search for short term economic gains with little attention being paid to environmental sustainability. Land uses in unplanned settlements, quarrying, excessive logging and undesirable agricultural practices have resulted in various environmental problems. These include overexploitation of resources, insufficient watershed management, inadequate waste and wastewater systems, deforestation of hillsides, coastal erosion, loss of wetlands and biodiversity, and degradation of marine ecosystems (reef bleaching and deterioration in particular). The construction of two desalination plants has been proposed to mitigate the problem of freshwater availability rather than on fixing existing inefficiencies in the water distribution system where leakage is estimated to range from 40 percent to 45 percent.

Trinidad and Tobago is amongst the top five global greenhouse gas emitters with 24.9 tCO<sub>2</sub> per capita. Emissions currently amount to 33 millions tCO<sub>2</sub> per year and are mainly due to power generation, industrial processes and transport. Carbon emissions and negative environmental effects are expected to increase once the Government's industrial plan is implemented. The plan proposes the construction of an aluminium smelter complex, an iron and steel plant, and the country's largest power station with a 720 MW capacity.

The formulation of a climate policy has been recently announced but concrete steps for its definition have yet to be undertaken. Individual mitigation and adaptation projects are undertaken outside a general and consistent policy framework. Proposals for targeting public energy use, carbon capture and storage (CCS), and the participation in the global carbon market through a dedicated Act on cap-and-trade schemes are currently being looked into by the Government.

Over the past twenty years, investments in protection, conservation and enhancement of the environment has often been limited and uncoordinated. In order to address the country's environmental problems, the GORTT established the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) in 2000 through the Environmental Management Act. This Act currently represents the cornerstone of Trinidad and Tobago's environmental policy.

In addition, the Environmental Commission was established in the same year as a superior court. The Commission provides citizens with a forum for addressing their environmental concerns either where *locus standi* is specifically provided under legislation, or as an interested party to proceedings in accordance with the Environmental Commission Rules of Practice and Procedure, 2001.

The country's environmental legislation started to expand from 2000 with the adoption of a series of Acts in the fields of environmental clearance for business, protected areas and species, water and noise pollution. Further development of the scope of the environmental legislation is expected in the fields of waste management, air pollution and tourism (at the draft stage). These pieces of legislation fall into the general National Environmental Policy framework first adopted in 1998. It identifies the key areas for intervention for the Government's relevant entities and the EMA. However, the implementation of the environmental legislation is lagging behind, thus undermining the credibility and the efforts of the two agencies. Staff and resource problems, as well as, a lack of clarity on specific legal provisions about the role of the agencies contribute to making the enforcement and monitoring of the environmental legislation difficult.

The oil and gas industry represents the main source of revenues for the country due to Trinidad and Tobago's large off-shore stocks. The Government applied for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in 2005 in an attempt to improve governance



through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. However, the application was not successful as the EITI Board did not consider that the country met the basic four indicators for membership (January 2008). The situation is currently pending.

A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was conducted in 2009 under the sector budget support programme entitled, 'Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries' (AMSP), largely based on the National Strategic Plan for Sugar. The main recommendations of this SEA provide, amongst others, for an integrated water management plan, climate change adaptation strategy and a socio-economic assessment focusing on labor availability.

### 3. OVERVIEW OF PAST AND ONGOING COOPERATION

#### 3.1 REPORTING ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF EDF RESOURCES

Implementation under previous EDFs was generally slow due to the presence of too many diversified projects, administrative bottlenecks linked to EDF procedures and human resource and institutional constraints in the Trinidad and Tobago administration. As a result, an EDF Unit was created within the office of the NAO to support the function of the NAO. The salaries for this European Development Fund Unit have been covered under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF (the Technical Cooperation Facility-TCF), which had an operational end date of 31 October 2008. The Government has been bridging the gap for time being, while the TCF under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF is being processed. The FA for the TCF has been signed by AIDCO in April 2009. This may have implications for performance in 2009. The NAO was changed during 2008 and there was a disruption in the regular schedule of meetings between the NAO's office and the Delegation of the EC. The meetings resumed towards the end of 2008.

Individual commitments for 2008 were on target but there was an over performance as regards to the reduction of RAC and RAL, due to an addendum, which was done to an individual commitment under an 8<sup>th</sup> EDF programme. Payments show underperformance due to a € 9 million payment under 9<sup>th</sup> EDF sector budget support programme, which was scheduled for the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of 2008. This payment file was processed and sent to HQ for approval in November 2008, but the payment has been suspended due to enquiries regarding the status of the sector policy document.

Important progress was made in all 9<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes and the support under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries (AMSP) as follows:

- The HIV/AIDS project continued to suffer from operational delays but towards the end of the year some 10 tenders were being prepared to be funded under the last programme estimate, which came to operational end in April 2009. Some of these tenders failed mainly because they did not contain technically compliant offers and the Delegation expects some € 2.6 will remain to be de-committed at the end of the programme.
- The analysis of the first year variable tranche under the Tertiary Education programme suggested that indicators were 100 percent met. This has been contested by Brussels on the basis of the uncertainties regarding the sector strategy.
- The Financing Agreement for the €300,000 Disaster preparedness programme was signed in Port of Spain in August 2008. The ToR to cover this intervention has been drafted. The request to launch the tender is now being processed.
- The Financing Agreement for the 2007 allocation under the AMSP was signed in August 2008 and the payment file for the first fixed tranche sent to BXL for disbursement. The Financing Agreement 2008 was transmitted to NAO signature in March 2009.

The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes were delayed due to the less than satisfactory work by the consultants initially hired to draft the feasibility studies and the financing proposals, the time constraints at the relevant line ministries, as well as, the vacancy of the post of one Programme Coordinator in the Delegation since September 2008. The new Programme Coordinator was recruited in the Delegation in December 2008. The PIF

of the focal area on 'Support to Economic Transition, was approved by the QSG in February 2009 subject to certain clarification for the AF. The non focal area PIF is due to be completed in 2009. The FA for the TCF under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF has been signed.

### 10<sup>th</sup> EDF planning

	Indicative allocation 10 <sup>th</sup> EDF (M €)	Global Commitments planned in 2008 (M €) (SBS share)	Global Commitments realised in 2008	Realised/Planned (percent) (realised/planned SBS)	Disbursements realised in 2008 (M €)
Focal Area	16.34	-	-	-	-
Non focal Area	8	-	-	-	-
TCF	1	1	1	100 percent	-
Total A – envelope	25.34	1	1	100 percent	
Total B – Envelope	0.4				
Total 10 <sup>th</sup> EDF NIP	25.74	1	1	100 percent	-

The lengthy review of the Financing Agreements by the Office of the Attorney General (AG), before signature by the Government, remains a long standing and thorny problem. However, in 2008, the AG and the Chargé d'Affaires reached an agreement for a "fast track mechanism" with assistance from the Delegation to allow for the speeding up of the vetting process.

### 3.2 REPORTING ON SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT

Trinidad and Tobago has four SPSP programmes in different phases of programme cycle:

- € 27.3 million (9<sup>th</sup> EDF) –Support to the Non-University Tertiary Education Sector programme
- € 41.643 million support under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries
- € 16.34 million (10<sup>th</sup> EDF) Support to Economic Transition Programme
- € 8 million (10<sup>th</sup> EDF) Good and Effective Governance Programme.

Experience with the country's first budget support programme is encouraging. The 2008 review of the 9th EDF Tertiary Education programme found that all indicators for the release of the 1st variable tranche were met, although the payment for the 2<sup>nd</sup> fixed tranche and the 1<sup>st</sup> variable tranche was suspended due to the issue of interpretation of the sector policy and the MTEF. The 2007 allocation under AMSP was signed in August 2008 and the request for disbursement of the first fixed tranche under the AMSP was sent to HQ for approval in November 2008. The policy discussions on these and other issues have been scheduled between the Minister and the DelITT. At the operational level, progress continues on meeting the indicators analysis of the sector strategies in connection with processing the 2008 payment files for both programmes. In November 2008 the analysis concludes that the Government continues to be committed in implementing the respective sector strategies.

The European Commission is the only development partner involved in budget support in Trinidad and Tobago and, as such, there are no joint donor operations.

However, other development partners are invited as observes on the Monitoring Committees, where there are programmes in the same thematic areas of cooperation.

#### Sector Programme Implementation

	Amount of FA (M €)	Disbursements (M €) 2008 (planned)		Realised/Planned (%) (realised/planned)	Comments
		Fixed	Variable		
9 <sup>th</sup> EDF Tertiary Education programme	27.3	4.5 (4.5)	4.5 (4.5)	100%	Suspended pending clarifications for sector budget and MTEF
2007 allocation under AMSP	6	2.2 (2.2)	(3.26)	100%	Sent for approval in Nov 08. Disbursement in Aug. 2009
Total ongoing SBS	23.3	6.7	4.5	100%	

### 3.3 PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN HE FOCAL AND NON FOCAL AREAS

#### 3.3.1 Focal Sector (9th EDF)

The €27.3 million focal sector programme entitled, **Support to the Non University Tertiary Education Reform** Programme accounts for 80 percent of 9<sup>th</sup> EDF resources. The programme is the first Sector Policy Support Programme (SPSP) in Trinidad and Tobago. With respect to meeting the indicators identified, the results thus far are encouraging. According to the 2008 report by the consultant, all indicators were met for the first variable tranche and the full disbursement of funds. HQ has since requested a timetable to indicate deadlines when indicators were actually achieved.

The approval process for the Financing Agreement took longer than anticipated and the lengthy GORTT vetting procedures contributed to another 11 month delay in the start of the programme. The FA was signed by AIDCO on 10/04/2006. The Government signed it on 06/03/2007. As a result of the delay in signing the FA there is now a shortened operational period of the programme. It must be emphasised that although the implementing ministry did continue to successfully execute the sector strategy even in the absence of the financing agreement, an approved revised sector policy document and MTEF is required before the disbursements can be processed. A rider is underway to extend the implementation timetable and to request a waiver of the MTEF. A review of the sector together with a mid term review of the EC support programme is scheduled for 2009. In addition, a consultant was also contracted to provide institutional strengthening support to the line Ministry in the areas of review and drafting of Tertiary Education legislation

Achievements under the programme include:

- Establishment of the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT). This body is responsible for the registration, recognition, quality enhancement, conferment of titles, assessment and accreditation of post-secondary and

tertiary institutions and/or programmes, inter alia, as a means of quality assurance in the sector. The ACTT has mandated that all providers of post-secondary and tertiary/ higher education be registered in accordance with Act No. 16 of 2004 by July 2009 in order to legally operate in Trinidad and Tobago;

- The National Training Agency (NTA) has instituted a Prior Learning and Assessment Recognition (PLAR) Programme which recognizes and assesses an individual's skills and knowledge which may have been acquired through informal/ uncertified means;
- The NTA has also developed a system for Assessment towards Caribbean Vocational Qualifications (CVQs);
- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) has established the Pre-University Programme (PUP) which is geared to addressing the deficiencies of the CXC and other graduates in the short term, and to assist in the development of a much larger pool of adequately prepared inputs for the non-university tertiary education sector (that is, preparation for programmes at the sub-baccalaureate levels) and ultimately university level;
- COSTAATT sought to build capacity to widen access to tertiary education for academically under-prepared students, mature students in need of improving and redefining their skills, financially-disadvantaged students, and students who are geographically remote from established centres/ sites for tertiary education delivery through its College Prep Programme;
- The Committee established to review the sector strategy has proposed a number of recommendations affecting areas such as legislation; qualifications, standards, and strategic partnerships.

Trinidad and Tobago participated in the Erasmus Mundus Programme with one student selected for the Erasmus Mundus Action II scholarship in 2007/2008, 2 students selected for a scholarship in 2007/2008 under the ACP Window of Action II and 3 students selected for an Erasmus Mundus Action II scholarship for 2008/2009.

### 3.3.2 Focal Sector (10th EDF)

The €16.34 million focal sector programme entitled, **Support to Economic Transition** –accounts for 64 percent of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF resources. The programme is very relevant and consistent with the country's needs and priorities. It is based upon the "Vision 2020" development strategy of Trinidad and Tobago. The PIF was drafted in cooperation with the relevant government ministries and approved by the QSG in February 2009. The Action Fiche was submitted to AIDCO for approval end of March 2009 and is under further refinement.

### 3.3.3 Non Focal Sector (9th EDF)

The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF support to the non-focal sector '**Health**' takes the form of a €7.130.000 programme to support the National Strategic Plan for combating HIV/AIDS. This accounts for the remaining 20 percent of available resources under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF.

The HIV/AIDS programme had a very slow start, only gaining some momentum during 2008. The programme has been hampered by a variety of problems relating to the allocation of office accommodations, communication and staff relationships between the implementing agency, the National HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee, (NACC) and the Programme Management Unit. Furthermore, the NACC was without effective leadership for the entire year of 2008, and filling these posts only

started early 2009. At the same time the PMU staff turnover has been high. After the n+3 deadline at the end of 2007 €850,000 was de-committed from the global commitment. Other balances were transferred to the last programme estimate, for which the operational period expired in April 2009. Due to number of failed tenders and lack of time to re-re-tender, it is anticipated that an additional €2.6 million will be de-committed at the end of the programme.

The €1.000.000 '**Technical Cooperation Facility**' (TCF) financed under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF includes measures financed according to normal EDF procedures and focussed on improving the delivery of the National Strategic Plan through technical assistance including support to the EDF Unit, studies, training and conferences. Also, the TCF financed the feasibility studies for the two 10<sup>th</sup> EDF SBSP programmes.

The FA for the €300.000 '**Disaster Preparedness**' project under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF was signed in Port of Spain in August 2008, a year after the signature in BXL. The terms of reference for technical assistance to the ODPM were completed in early 2009. It includes the development of both 'Shelter Management' and 'Hazard and Mitigation' policies and plans. Tenders are to be launched shortly to recruit consultants for these areas.

### 3.3.4 Non focal Sector (10th EDF)

The Financing Agreement for the 10th EDF €1 million **Technical Cooperation Facility** has been signed by AIDCO in April 2009. The non focal area €8 million SBSP programme for **Good and Effective Governance** covering the areas of environment, security, judiciary and results based management has also proved relevant and timely. Indeed, current circumstances of high levels of crime in the country have, among others, revealed several capacity-related weaknesses in the sectors involved. However, the programme is a little delayed from original schedule due to capacity constraints in the national administration, as well as, human resources constraints with the Delegation staff. The Programme Identification Fiche is to be submitted in 2009.

### 3.3.5 Earlier EDFs

The implementation of the 8<sup>th</sup> **EDF Poverty Reduction Programme** (€6.000.000) came to an end 30 June 2008. The FA expired 31 December 2008. Despite a very slow start, the programme succeeded in creating structures for the decentralised social services delivery in Trinidad and Tobago. Through the programme, more than 600 micro projects were approved for funding, at a total value of approximately €2 million. The Programme also contributed to improving information on the poverty situation in the country by facilitating:

- The 2005 Survey of Living Conditions
- An audit of social programmes in the country.

Data from the Survey on Living Conditions are regularly referenced by Governmental bodies, NSA and the media.

The Final Report is positive, but recognizes that the FA objectives were over ambitious and thus not everything was possible under the programme. Some €1.5 million is expected to be de-committed at the end of the programme. An exit strategy

to continue the use of structures and instruments established under the programme and thus ensure sustainability was approved by the Government in December 2008.

### **3.4 OTHER COOPERATION**

#### **3.4.1 Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries**

The €6 million 2007 AAP was signed in Port of Spain in August 2008. A payment request was submitted for the 1st fixed tranche of € 2.2 million in November 2008.

Although the National Adaptation Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago was only adopted by Cabinet on 3 April 2008, the GORTT had already implemented important measures to restructure the formerly state owned sugar Company, Caroni (1975) Ltd. in the context of its divestment policy. Significant part of the cost relating to the sugar sector reform has been spent during the course of the restructuring process since 2003:

1. Exit of the Government from cultivation of sugarcane in August 2003, termination benefits for daily and monthly paid employees of Caroni (1975) Ltd.
2. Establishment of the Sugar Manufacturing Company Ltd. (SMCL) to provide for a transitional period for private cane farmers
3. Training for former employees of Caroni
4. Development of 17 agricultural estates, 30 residential estates and 10 industrial estates on the lands formerly under cane cultivation
5. Establishment of a pension plan for former Caroni employees
6. Plan for sale of assets of the sugar factory and rum distillery
7. Agreement of a financial compensation for private farmers.

The developments in the Sugar sector resulted in a request by the Government to revise in the FA 2007 as follow:

- To reduce the number of strategic objectives. Indeed, one objective was deleted from the Annual Action Plan since it was not meant to be EC funded.
- To reflect the change from Ministry of Agriculture to the National Strategic Management Group under the Office of the Prime Minister as the implementing agency.

The rider to cover these two amendments was submitted to AIDCO in March 2009 and approved in September.

The final report of the Strategic Environmental Assessment was received in 2009. Moreover, the Delegation is investigating how it could support the Central Statistical Office in its ongoing Household Budgetary Survey and in particular to analyse the data collected on the former sugar dependent areas. The recruitment of two Framework Contracts (FWC) consultants is envisaged for the beginning of the second semester 2009.

The Financing Agreement for the 2008 AAP (€ 9.974 million) was signed by AIDCO and has been signed by the NAO. The indicative amounts for 2009 and 2010 are €10.702 million and €14.967 respectively.

### **3.4.2 Regional Cooperation**

The following regional programmes were managed and monitored from Trinidad and Tobago in 2008:

Under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF **Regional Radar Early Warning Network System (€13.2 million)**; 3 out of the 4 radars were completed by November 2008. The fourth Radar in Guyana is expected to be completed in May 2009 (due to complications on the works contract). The implementing agency was unable to execute the contract for the training components under the programme, within the timeframe. Funding for this training was sourced from the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The operational phase of this programme ends in June 2009.

The grant agreement to cover the implementation of the **Capacity Building and Institutional Support for the Caribbean Court of Justice (€ 1.315 million)** was signed in September 2008. The implementation of the public awareness strategy of the CCJ, strengthening of ICT and the development of the library has begun.

The First Programme Estimate for the **Support to the Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)** project was approved in July 2008. Recruitment to strengthen IMPACS project management capacity was finalised. The agency is also involved in contracting technical assistance in a number of areas to support member states. Policy dialogue has also begun with the Director of IMPACS and DelTT, on the institutional and strategic framework critical for the operation of IMPACS and the sustainability of the programme.

Trinidad and Tobago has not drafted a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) and Vision 2020 development strategy hardly mentions statistics concerning national security and public safety. However, at regional level, the EC supports CARICOM Secretariat with the Caribbean Integration Support programme to improve and harmonised production of statistical data at national and regional levels.

### **3.4.3 EU Budget Lines**

A €0.45 million grant for **Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)** under the **Tropical Forestry Budget line** aims to improve forest management and livelihoods of the rural poor in the insular Caribbean. The programme is active on 8 islands in the region. These are Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, St Kitts and Trinidad and Tobago. Action Learning groups have been created to increase the knowledge and capacity on programmes which help to improve forest management and best practices in the use of forest, excluding timber production.

### **3.4.4 European Commission Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)**

The Caribbean Regional Representation Office (CRRO) of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) started € 0.7 million 15 month project in December 2007 for “Improving the preparedness of Caribbean communities to respond to disasters.” The project is funded by the European Union’s Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) through its specific programme, DIPECHO (Disaster Preparedness ECHO).

At the Trinidad and Tobago national level, the project is working to strengthen the coordination between the various stakeholders: the Trinidad Red Cross, Office of the Disaster Preparedness and Management (ODPM), members of local government, and various ministries involved and the local NGOs.

#### **3.4.5 European Investment Bank (EIB) (see annex 5 C for projects)**

By the end of 2007 the EIB portfolio in terms of direct operations amounted to €114 million with a current outstanding balance of €30 million. Active operations include support for the energy and industrial sectors as well as the financial sector.

The EIB has established credit facilities of €60 million with two financial institutions incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago to provide financing for productive investments throughout the Caribbean, including Suriname and Guyana. The financing targets small and medium sized enterprises in the industrial, agro-industrial, transport and service sectors by means of both loan and quasi- equity participations. The EIB has also supported the microfinance sector through a regional Caribbean facility based in Trinidad.

During 2008, the EIB has approved two new regional facilities for SME financing with a promoter based in Trinidad and Tobago, one of which is a private equity fund to support SMEs with risk capital. These facilities are expected to be signed in 2009. EIB is currently also looking at establishing credit facilities with larger banks to support renewable energy projects.

Outside the financial sector, EIB is currently evaluating projects (at an early stage) in energy related infrastructure.

By the end of 2008, EIB cumulative lending in Trinidad and Tobago totalled EUR 205 million of which EUR 153 million under the Bank's own resources. This aid included support for the oil and gas, petrochemicals and electricity sectors as well as the financial sector through institutions such as DFL and CLICO. The latter is based in the Country but also operates in the Region targeting with EIB funding micro and small enterprises via loans and equity. In the oil and petrochemicals areas, the Bank supported, in the early nineties, the upgrading and modernisation of the Point-à-Pierre refinery with a EUR 38 million loan, while in 1996, it financed the expansion of the gas pipeline network of the National Gas Company with a EUR 45 million credit. The total outstanding in the Country stands at EUR 27 million.

### **3.5 POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PCD)**

The EC support in Trinidad and Tobago is based on the National Strategic Plan: Vision 2020, the country's guiding document for becoming a developed country by the year 2020. The EC interventions under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF will fall under the Vision 2020 development pillars for 'Innovative People'; 'Enabling Competitive Business Environment'; 'Sound Infrastructure and Environment'; and Effective Government.

Trade policy is the prime area of EU-Trinidad and Tobago relations, with Trinidad and Tobago being the region's major trading partner with the EU. Trinidad and Tobago being an energy-based economy, the subject is often discussed between the Delegation and the Government at different levels. A move away from over-reliance on energy sector is deemed essential for the long-term growth of Trinidad and Tobago, hence the 10th EDF focal area programme on economic transition. The main

area of discussion in 2008 regarding trade relationships with the EU involved the finalisation and signature of the EPA. Trinidad and Tobago's position was positive, with Government and all business actors considering that the EPA should enhance enabling conditions to economic transition.

Good and effective governance is recognised in the Caribbean region and in Trinidad and Tobago as a crucial prerequisite for sustainable development and is also one of the EU's guiding principles. The 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programme will address areas of strengthening of the police force, the criminal justice system and the judiciary as well as improvements in the protection of the environment. These areas may be complemented and strengthened through other EU policies in the region, such as, the aim to strengthen the limited institutional and technical capacity of Caribbean countries to deal with organised crime and drugs in an effective and comprehensive manner, through the development of internal strategies, as well as, capacity building. Cooperation with other actors such as the UNDP, IADB, the UK High Commission and civil society in areas such as security and support to the police service should also complement the good governance programme.

Sector policies affecting the environment and specifically climate change have occasionally been discussed between the Government and the Delegation. To this end, the French Presidency, together with the EC Delegation in Port of Spain organised a symposium open to the general public in December 2008 with documentaries and high level lecturers, including the Nobel Prize winner Dr. John Agard, a Professor at the University of West Indies and Ms. Sandra Paul, the Chairman of the Environmental Commission.

The economic boom in the oil, gas and construction sectors has, among other reasons, led to a partial de-emphasis on agricultural policy development. Agriculture now makes up only a small percentage of Trinidad and Tobago's GDP. The change in the EU's sugar policy has had some effect and Trinidad and Tobago is eligible for EU accompanying measures for sugar protocol countries. Any negative impact has been mitigated to a large extent by the fact that independently from the end of the Sugar Protocol, Trinidad and Tobago decided to divest its state owned sugar business in 2003. The global increase in food prices and the weak US dollar in the first semester of 2008 had also a broad impact on Trinidad and Tobago. The increase in food prices was the main contributor to the high inflation which stood at 15.4 percent in October 2008. The Government has established a National Agricultural Advisory Commission meant to provide advice to the Ministry on how to meet its objective to increase local crop production by 20 percent by 2012.

Although no specific policies supporting research and innovation and the 'information society' have been undertaken between the EU and Trinidad and Tobago in 2007, these areas are covered by the 9th EDF focal area and will also be covered under the 10th EDF focal area. Trinidad and Tobago has identified the establishment of a research and development facility as part of the Vision 2020 operational plan and has pledged to institutionalise a national innovation system. Furthermore, the 9th EDF focal area of education includes indicators for increased investment in science and technology and the enhancement of the sector's capacity. The universities have also submitted applications to take advantage of schemes like Edulink. All of Trinidad and Tobago's goals in this area complement EC policies and stronger synergies are being designed under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes to maximise the impact of the policies outlined above. Trinidad and Tobago benefited from the 6th Research Framework Programme (2002-2006) (in the areas of fish ecosystems and avian

influenza) and may also benefit from the 7th Research Framework Programme (2007-2013) which is open to all ACP countries. The 7th RFP covers areas including 'knowledge and technology' which may complement the proposed focal area.

As for the other major EU policy areas of transport, energy, migration, the social dimension of globalisation, and fisheries, none of these have, as yet, played any notable role in EU-Trinidad and Tobago relations. However, Trinidad and Tobago, which produces more than 4 billion cubic feet of gas per day and 126,000 barrels of crude oil per day, is a major player in the region and a significant partner of the EU in energy. This position of Trinidad and Tobago can also have a significant stabilisation impact on the region provided that its relevant policies are adequately streamlined and accompanied by its major international and CARICOM trade partners. The EU MS are the most significant providers of direct FDI in the gas and oil sectors.

According to the internal distribution of tasks among CARICOM Member States, Trinidad and Tobago has the lead for regional security. In addition, the CARICOM Agency for Crime and Security is located in Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago is very keen on regional integration. In 2008, Trinidad and Tobago led the process to form an economic union with some of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean to form an economic union with the OECS by 2011 and possibly, a political union by 2013.

### **3.6 DIALOGUE IN COUNTRY WITH THE NSAs, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND NATIONAL PARLIAMENT**

The Chargé d'Affaires maintains good and regular dialogue and exchange of views on aspects of sector policies of Trinidad and Tobago and EU with several Ministers, as well as, with Members of the Parliament and the Senate. NSAs, local authorities and members of the national parliament were consulted in the preparation and finalisation of Trinidad and Tobago's 10th EDF Country Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme, which was signed in Port of Spain on 4 December 2008. The involvement of NSAs in programming was more substantial than previously, in part because NSAs in Trinidad and Tobago are becoming better organised but also because their contact with the Delegation and the NAO is improved (in part through the 15 NGO networks set up by the Poverty Reduction Programme and also through improved links with business and other professional clusters).

Intensive discussions were continued between the key government stakeholders, private sector, universities and civil society during the 2008 under the planning process of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes. Several consultation workshops were held with non state actors. In addition, the key non state actors attend the regular planning meetings with the government and the EC.

Relations with the national authorities centred on meetings with the NAO and key line ministries (notably, the Ministries of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education; Social Development, Housing, Planning and the Environment; Finance; Agriculture; Trade and Industry; Labour and Small and Micro Enterprise Development; National Security; The Office of the Attorney General; and the Office of the Prime Minister). These discussions centered on existing programmes, the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF and sugar sector programming issues.

The Trinidad and Tobago Delegation also works closely with key national agencies (for example, the NACC, the ODPM, the Environmental Management Agency, the Environmental Commission, and ETeck ). Other meetings and discussions with key NSA contacts included coordination sessions with the NSA groups behind the Caribbean Centre for Human Rights, consultations with key governance groups, coordination meetings with the aforementioned 15 NGO networks set up by the Poverty Reduction Programme, and contacts via the NACC (HIV/AIDS) structure. Contacts were also intensified with Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the University of West Indies and the University of Trinidad and Tobago.

### 3.7 AID EFFECTIVENESS

There is an important shift from project support to Sector budget support in the bilateral cooperation between the EC and the Trinidad and Tobago. Strengthening the institutional framework of the implementing ministries under the SBS programmes is a significant component of all sector budget support interventions. Under the framework of Backbone strategy, dialogue has centered on the training needs within the ministries and on ensuring the quality of work of the short term consultancies.

Dialogue with the NAO is productive and results oriented. Trinidad and Tobago being a middle income country and a leading CARICOM Member State, the government has increasingly started viewing itself as a major actor in regional integration rather than as a recipient of development assistance. However, and despite its strong growth rate, development gaps persist and development cooperation in the form of policy based instruments such as sector budget support can still have an important contribution to the country's development agenda. The lengthy review of the Financing Agreements by the Attorney General (AG), before signature by the Government, remains a long standing and thorny problem. However, in 2008, the AG and the Chargé d'Affaires have reached an agreement for a "fast track mechanism" with assistance from the Delegation to allow for the speeding up of the vetting process.

The EU is the only grant donor in Trinidad and Tobago. However, there is contact between the EC Delegation and other development agents notably the UNDP and the IADB on capacity building issues. These discussions are to some extent guided by the more specific programme oriented actions of the other international funding agencies, for example, support on statistics, public procurement and trade facilitation. In 2008, contacts were also reinforced through dialogue on the preparation of the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes as UNDP and the IADB have activities related to the areas of good governance and economic transition. Both agencies are also involved in matters directly relating to the 7 Key Assessment Areas for sector budget support programmes, such as, performance management and strengthening the capacity of the key institutions in the country.

However, it should be noted that Trinidad and Tobago has not signed the Paris Declaration and the five principles<sup>1</sup> are not adhered to in any systematic manner.

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<sup>1</sup> Paris Declaration 5 principles are;

1. Ownership: Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies, and strategies and co-ordinate development actions
2. Alignment: Donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures
3. Harmonisation: Donors' actions are more harmonised, transparent and collectively effective

Donor coordination is mainly donor led and there has not been much progress towards harmonisation. Donor coordination and harmonization efforts should continue in 2009 as the dialogue between stakeholders is intensified while setting up the mechanisms for the 10th EDF support.

China launched its first Policy Paper on Latin America and the Caribbean in November 2008. The policy covers variety of cooperation in the fields of politics, economics, cultural and social fields, peace, security and judicial affairs. However, in practice, and for the time being, Chinese policy in Trinidad and Tobago would seem to remain more business than development oriented. Compared with other International Donors, in terms of alignment with the national development strategy and procedures of the GORTT, the European Commission with its Sector Budget Support - based policy has made a significant advance in development cooperation.

The EC works closely with the 5 MS missions in Trinidad and Tobago: France, Germany, Netherlands, the UK and Spain. There are regular meetings of HOMs and deputy HOMs. There were several coordination and other specific cooperation oriented meetings. Several information meetings on programming and sector support as a funding modality along with dialogue concerning 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programmes and the relevant sector policies of Trinidad and Tobago were also organized by the Delegation.

**TRINIDAD & TOBAGO**  
**JOINT ANNUAL REPORT**

**List of Annexes**

<b>Annex 1 (A)</b>	<b>Key macro-economic performance indicators</b>
<b>Annex 1 (B)</b>	<b>Key MDG indicators</b>
<b>Annex 2</b>	<b>Governance</b>
<b>Annex 3</b>	<b>The Annual report on budget support</b>
<b>Annex 4 (A)</b>	<b>Donor Matrices</b>
<b>Annex 4 (B)</b>	<b>EAMR Aid Effectiveness Questionnaire (EAMR)</b>
<b>Annex 5 (A)</b>	<b>Financial Situation for 9<sup>th</sup> EDF and earlier EDFs as at 31.12.08</b>
<b>Annex 5(B)</b>	<b>Annual consolidated volume of commitments, contracts and disbursement over the years 2006-2008</b>
<b>Annex 5(C)</b>	<b>Regional projects with an impact on the country at the closure of 2008</b>
<b>Annex 5 (D)</b>	<b>List of Budget line projects</b>
<b>Annex 5(E)</b>	<b>EIB projects at the closure of the financial year 2007</b>
<b>Annex 5 (F)</b>	<b>CSP / AMSP chronogramme for commitments</b>
<b>Annex 5 (G)</b>	<b>CSP / AMSP chronogramme for disbursements</b>

**Annex 1 (A) Table of macroeconomic indicators**

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
1	Population (millions)	1.282	1.290	1.294	1.297	1.303	1.308
2	Population growth ( percent)	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
3	GDP per capita (US \$)	8.809	9.859	11.724	14.044	16.094	15.905 *
4	Growth of GDP ( percent)	24.0	11.9	18.9	19.5	8.8	5.5
5	Gross public sector debt ( percent of GDP)	49.9	44.1	35.7	30.1	28.3	28
6	Gross external public sector debt ( percent of GDP)	14.5	11.9	8.6	6.7	6.4	7.1
7	Trade with CARICOM (in TT\$ billions)	6.5	5.6	13.1	14.9	10.6	8.9
8	Trade balance (in millions USD)	1.2	1.5	3.9	5.2	5.7	5.6
9	Government revenue/GDP percent	26.4	24.2	26.2	33.6	30.7	27.2
	of which the main sources of income is the Energy sector	8.1	8.8	13.8	18.1	14.8	16
10	Government expenditures/GDP percent	23.5	25.9	28.7	32.3	29.7	28.7
	of which main areas are:						
	Admin Expenditure	6.4	6	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.3
	Goods and Services	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	4.5
11	Budget surplus (deficit) (US\$ mill.)	123.7	33.7	385.2	242.7	201.4	28
12	Inflation (period average in percent)	3.8	3.7	6.9	8.3	7.9	9.8
13	Index of food prices (weights 180)	13.8	12.8	23	23.2	17.4	15.6
14	Exchange rate (TT/US\$)	6.26	6.27	6.27	6.28	6.30	6.2

\* Sources: UNDP Human Development Index (2007/2008), Ministry of Housing, Planning and the Environment, Ministry of Finance, the World Bank and the IMF

<b>Annex 1 (B) Relevant Indicator to the Millennium Development Goals</b>										
<b>INDICATOR</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2015</b>
<b>ECONOMIC</b>										
Growth rate of GDP per person employed (percentage)	-1.2	5.1	-0.8	4.6	12.5	0.1	5.1	9.1		⊖
Slum population as percentage of urban (percentage)	34.7	32	-	-	-	-	-	24.7		⊖
Purchasing power parities (PPP), national currency per 1993 international dollar (WB)	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	⊖
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes	34.2	40.3	41.2	41.7	42.8	42	42.4	43.1		⊖
<b>EDUCATION</b>										
Net enrolment ratio in primary education (both sexes)	91.1	92.5	92.7	89.8	91.2	92	89.4			⊖
Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	-	-	-	-	-	99.5	-	-	99.5	⊖
<b>HEALTH</b>										
Population undernourished (percentage)	13.1	-	-	11	-	10				⊖
Children under five mortality rate per 1,000 live births	34	34	-	-	-	-	37	38		⊖
Children 1 year old immunized against measles (percentage)	93	90	91	87	88	95	93	89		⊖
People living with HIV, 15-49 years old, percentage	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	1.5	⊖
Tuberculosis incidence rate per year per 100,000 population	15.7	9.7	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.4		⊖
<b>GENDER</b>										
Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	36.3 <sup>12</sup>	40 <sup>10,12</sup>	39.8 <sup>10,12</sup>	40.6 <sup>10,12</sup>	41.1 <sup>10,12</sup>	41.7 <sup>10,12</sup>	42.6 <sup>10,12</sup>			⊖
Seats held by women in national parliament (percentage)	16.7	11.1	-	16.7	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	⊖
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b>										
Proportion of land area covered by forest	45.8	44.4	-	-	-	-	44.1			⊖
Carbon dioxide emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> ), metric tons of CO <sub>2</sub> per capita	16.9	21.3	21.8	23.5	24.6	24.6	-			⊖

Sources: World Bank (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>). ⊖ = insufficient information as regards to the progress made thus far (UN MDG Monitor 2009)

## Annex 2 Governance: List of Government Commitments

	GOVERNANCE AREA	PROSPECTIVE COMMITMENTS
1	<p><b>Political Democratic Governance</b></p> <p><u>Human rights :</u></p> <p>The government generally respected the human rights of its citizens;</p> <p>Conditions in the prison system's eight facilities have recently been upgraded but there is still room for improvement. The law for criminal penalties corruption in public office is generally implemented by the government effectively.</p> <p>A number of domestic and international human rights groups generally operate without government restrictions, investigating human rights and publishing their findings. Government officials generally are cooperative and responsive to their views.</p> <p>There were problems in some areas: reports on police killings during apprehension, inmate injuries in protests over poor prison conditions and other grievances, domestic violence against women, inadequate services for vulnerable children and unsafe working conditions and the death sentence continued to be imposed, but there were no executions.</p> <p>Following government announcements, 2008 saw firmer disciplinary measures and court proceedings in cases of police excesses, as well as, judicial compensation for victims and persons innocently arrested.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago 1989 contribution in the development of the International Criminal Court (ICC), following the 44<sup>th</sup> Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) meeting, resulted to the ratification of the Rome Statue by 9 CARICOM member states.</li> <li>• Death Penalty is foreseen under the Offences Against the Person Act, (1925) where in section 4 of the Act, the death penalty is the mandatory punishment for the crime of murder. Death sentences continued to be imposed, but there were no executions.</li> <li>• Efforts deployed through 2008 would seem to have resulted in the improvement of police methods and handling of suspected criminals.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Electoral process:</u></p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago is a parliamentary democracy in</p>	<p>In 2006 the number of parliament seats was increased from 36 to 41.</p>

	<p>which there have been generally free and fair elections since independence from the United Kingdom in 1962. Parliament elects a titular president, who does have some appointive power for a five-year term.</p>	
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2	<p><b>Political Governance – Rule of Law</b></p>	
	<p><u>Judicial and law enforcement system:</u></p> <p>The judicial system follows the model of the UK. The Supreme Court of Judicature consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. All criminal cases are first sent to a magistrate's court. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judiciary effectiveness remains to be strengthened. In the period 2006-2007 about 20 percent of the criminal cases have been dropped. Over the last 7 years the numbers of arrests of criminals accused for murder were 700 of which 565 of these have been prosecuted and only 5 have been convicted.</li> <li>• In the period of 2006-2007, the judiciary was allocated the sum of \$TT 316,388,819 to facilitate both the recurrent (operational) and capital (developmental) expenditure. This allocation represents 0.78 percent of the total sum provided to all Ministries and Departments and an 8.4 percent increase over the allocation provided for fiscal year 2005-2006.</li> <li>• The Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) – 2008 allocated in 2008, the sum of TT\$ 268.0 million for the upgrading of police, fire stations and defence forces;</li> <li>• Overcrowding of prisons and the introduction of an improved prison regime remains a major issue for the prison authorities. Sentencing guidelines have included community services and other measures, in an attempt to decrease the prison population. Act 10 of 2000 amended the Police Complaints Authority Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Authority by enabling it to deal with complaints made against members of the Social Reserve Police and Municipal Police.</li> <li>• The Government is considering recommendations from the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program, which suggested changes in the structure, recruiting and retention of the Special Anti-Crime Unit of Trinidad and Tobago (SAUTT) officers.</li> <li>• Among others, the draft Constitution envisages that the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) becomes the final Court of Appeals. This would replace the Privy Court of the UK.</li> </ul>

3	<p><b>Control of Corruption</b></p>	
	<p>The Corruption Perception Index was steadily improved from 4.9 to 3.2 between 2002 and 2006. However, in 2007</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need to review the effectiveness of the 'Integrity Commission'.. Moreover, reports from the Integrity Commission have not in the past been followed up.</li> </ul>

	<p>the trend was halted and in 2008 results begun to rise again to 3.6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recently the GORTT has stepped up efforts to ensure alleged mal-practices come up for review by the Integrity Commission.</li> <li>• There is a need for a new legislation for the financial sector that would tighten up on money-laundering. According to the Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) assessment (2007) of the anti-money laundering, Money laundering offences are not effectively investigated, prosecuted or convicted as to there have been no conviction in the past 6 years.</li> <li>• The debate on public procurement procedures aiming to simplify the system and provide for greater transparency continues. Legislation is expected to be brought shortly before the Parliament.</li> <li>• The new willingness of Trinidad and Tobago authorities to extradite suspects has increased the risks for economic criminals.</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago will continue to host the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF).</li> </ul>
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4	<b>Government Effectiveness</b>	
	<p><u>Institutional capacity:</u> The public sector reform agenda is outstanding.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The commitment to introduce human resource reforms into the public service is demonstrated by the Public Service Transformation Agenda which is to receive IDB support. The Agenda represents a roadmap for improving capacity and improved public services in selected agencies. These will include an e-government portal and a chain of multi-service delivery centres.</li> <li>• The IDB and the UNDP is providing technical assistance to support the strengthening of programme management capacity within the Ministry of Public Administration.</li> <li>• After ‘green’ and ‘white paper’ consultations, new legislation for local government reform will be introduced and presented before the Parliament in the course of 2009.</li> </ul>
	<p><u>Public finance management:</u> This Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) assessment was initiated and sponsored by the European Commission. It has been undertaken with the formal agreement and active support of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. The assessment adopts the widely accepted methodology of the Public Financial Management Performance Measurement Framework (PFM-PMF). The approach is based upon a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Output based budgeting is being progressively (but slowly) introduced.</li> <li>• The Heritage and Stabilization Fund (HSF) was established with passing of the HSF Act No. 6 in March 2007. The purpose of the Fund is to save and invest from production business. The Fund is now at a total of US\$ 8 billion.</li> <li>• The ‘Vision 2020’ Plan will be the basis of Trinidad and Tobago’s economic and social planning and will introduce some aspects of a medium term economic framework to PFM.</li> <li>• The 2008 Public Financial Management was deemed satisfactory in the EC-funded study which was completed in October 2008. The systems governing the</li> </ul>

	careful consideration of the demonstrated observable public financial management (PFM) systems, procedures and practices in Trinidad and Tobago.	annual budgetary cycle, budgetary control, accounting, recording and reporting generally work well and provide trustworthy and credible data. Although the accounting systems are largely manual and old fashioned, audit arrangements are satisfactory in financial and compliance terms and there are plans to introduce performance auditing.
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<b>5</b>	<b>Economic Governance</b>	
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<p><u>Private sector/market friendly policies:</u></p> <p>The private sector, in particular, the manufacturing sector today is the most critical and dynamic sector in Trinidad and Tobago's economy. Trinidad and Tobago needs to further develop the enabling manufacturing environments that will encourage business persons to invest in "non oil manufacturing." The attention and support given to manufacturing by government 30 years ago needs to be renewed and reinforced with utmost urgency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of the Business Development Council in promoting a better business environment will be enhanced.</li> <li>• New legislation on the governance of the financial sector is expected to be introduced.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) has set up task forces to develop seven key 'non energy' sectors.</li> <li>• Trade policy is under preparation by MTI in cooperation with the Commonwealth Secretariat.</li> <li>• Industrial policy is under preparation and aims to chart the way for the industrial development of Trinidad and Tobago in keeping with the recommendations of Investment Policy, Competition Policy, Services Policy and Trade Policy.</li> <li>• Competition policy was drafted in lines with the CARICOM requirements for CSME and the recently initialled EPA. This policy laid the grounds for the Fair Trading Commission to be established.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Trade and Industry is undergoing an institutional re-organisation and strengthening. Under the new organisational structure, the Policy and Strategy Directorate will support the other Directorates of the Ministry with relevant research and assistance in policy making and performance monitoring.</li> </ul>
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<p><u>Management of natural resources:</u></p> <p>Investments over the past 20 years in the protection, conservation and enhancement of the environment of Trinidad and Tobago were somewhat limited and uncoordinated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Environmental Management Authority (EMA) in 1995 and the Environmental Commission in 2000 were important initiatives. However, the legislation is lagging behind, which underlines the credibility and efforts of the two agencies. Also, EMA is not adequately resourced to enforce and monitor some of the legislation.</li> <li>• The GORTT has launched in 2005 the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) in an attempt to improved governance through the verification and full publication of company payments and government revenues from oil, gas and mining. To this date T&amp; T has not met the basic four indicators in order to become a candidate country to the EITI.</li> </ul>
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<b>6</b>	<b>Internal and External Security</b>	
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	<u>Internal stability / conflict</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some underlying racial tensions related mainly to politics and access to state resources but there are no conflicts.</li> <li>• Gangs and drugs trafficking are undermining the public confidence in the institutions.</li> </ul>
	<u>External threats and global security</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sustainability of Petrocaribe oil alliance (launched in 2005) to provide Venezuela oil and assistance to several CARICOM members on conditions of preferential payment remains to be tested in view of the falling oil prices. This may influence regional initiatives taken by Trinidad and Tobago to join the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is committed to cooperating with its EU and US allies in the fight against illegal drug and small arms trafficking.</li> <li>• The expansion and re-equipping of Trinidad and Tobago armed forces enhances the country's regional disaster response capacity.</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is a key contributor to regional security and anti-terrorism planning (in both the OAS and CARICOM contexts).</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is a signatory to most key Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) conventions and enforces their provisions where relevant (i.e. the Chemical Weapons Convention - CWC).</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago hosts CARICOM's Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS).</li> </ul>

<b>7</b>	<b>Social Governance</b>	
	<p>There is dichotomy between wealth and development. The delivery of basic social services is lagging behind. Decentralisation of local authorities is needed and relevant reform is planned.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is already a signatory to key ILO conventions and recently passed a new Occupational Health and Security Act.</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is committed to its HIV/AIDS strategic plan, adopted 2 years ago. The current HIV/AIDS strategic plan is extended from the end of 2008 in order to allow finalising the new strategy. Legislative review on issues relating to HIV/AIDS was conducted in 2008. However matters such as rights of the sexual minorities are unlikely to be solved in short or medium term.</li> <li>• The Government has recently established the Children's Authority, in light of the passing of the Children Bill 2008. The mandate of the authority is to act as an advocate for the rights of all children.</li> </ul>

<b>8</b>	<b>International &amp; Regional Context</b>	
	<p><u>Regional integration</u> Trinidad and Tobago is the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago has increased its role to deeper regional integration. An MOU between Trinidad and</li> </ul>

	largest CARICOM economy and is also the main driving force behind regional market integration. In January 2006, the Caribbean Single Market (CSM) came into effect. The Caribbean Court of Justice is presently hosted by Trinidad and Tobago.	<p>Tobago and some of the countries of the Eastern Caribbean to form an economic union with OECS by 2011 and possibly, a political union by 2013, has been signed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago promotes greater economic integration with Central and South America; it hosts the Association of Caribbean States (ACS) and has lobbied hard to host the Free Trade Areas for the Americas (FTAA) secretariat.</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is one of the three (Barbados and Jamaica being the other two) countries that have agreed on leading the implementation process of the <i>Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME)</i> by completing all required provisions; movement of labour so far has been limited to a small group of employment categories.</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago is the host of several regional organisations and institutions.</li> </ul>
	<u>Migration</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago hosts the regional office of the IOM and has undertaken to speak for the region on key migration issues (including the sensitive issue of deportation).</li> </ul>

9	<b>Quality of Partnership</b>	
	<u>Political dialogue</u>	The EC Delegation and the EU member States are currently working on establishing the basic conditions for political dialogue to take place
	<u>Programming dialogue</u>	Programming dialogue is regular and sector policy based on Vision 2020, the National Strategic Plan for Trinidad and Tobago
	<p><u>Non state actors:</u></p> <p>NSAs include influential and well organised organisations representing the private sector such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturer Associations (TTMA) as well as NGOs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NSAs contribution towards the development agenda is widely recognised. There is, however, a need for streamlining of the framework within which they operate, especially with the government sectors and donor community.</li> <li>• NSAs have in general being embraced by the government with respect to their engagement in the planning and implementation processes. Specifically, they have been instrumental in the Vision 2020 medium term planning process and are also involved in implementation of most of the social service programmes. They also play a key role in policy dialogue through their function as advocates.</li> <li>• Member states and other donor communities have also engaged their participation in the development and implementation of programmes. Specifically, the EC Delegation in conjunction with the NAO has been engaging this group in consultation, the most recent of which were on the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF programming</li> </ul>

## **Annex 3      Annual reports on budget support**

### **Budget Support Structure:**

Tertiary Education is the first Sector Budget Support to be implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. The Delegation considers that Trinidad and Tobago due to its democratic institutions, systems of checks and balances, overall quality of PFM, as well as, to the existence of comprehensive national development agenda (Vision 2020), is among the countries that qualify for SBSP.

As one of the main goals of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is to achieve developed country status by 2020, tertiary education must undergo strategic reform. A Green Paper was produced by the Ministry entitled “National Policy on the Development of Tertiary Education, Training and Distance and Lifelong Learning in Trinidad and Tobago”. The paper states that one of the key contributors to ‘sustainable development’ is indeed education. Tertiary education in Trinidad and Tobago has expanded very significantly in recent years, with a marked increase in the age participation ratio, and with an ongoing programme of continuous quality assurance and quality improvement now being implemented by Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT), and with the progressive development of the National Training Agency.

Sector Policy Support Programme is provided under the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF to non-university tertiary Education (€27.3 million). The Financing Agreement for a 4-year SBSP was signed by the European Commission in April 2006. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) signed the agreement in March 2007 and the first fixed tranche payment of €4.5 million was transferred to them in June 2007. The review of the PFM system in Trinidad and Tobago, by a consultant was conducted during the period October to November 2008. The Delegation is fully satisfied that based on the assessment as well as its own policy dialogue, Trinidad and Tobago continues to demonstrate its eligibility which respect to budget support and has met all the conditions necessary for accessing the full amount of the variable tranche.

### **Commitments and indicators**

The review of the indicators of the Tertiary Education Programme for the first year was very positive (suspended by Brussels for clarifications on the sector budget) with all ten indicators assessed to have been met. Achievements included an increase in public recurrent expenditure on the tertiary education sector; setting up of an Accreditation council for TE institutes, completion of a baseline study and exceeding by a wide margin (24,569 students) the target (18,850) of enrolments in non-university tertiary education institutions.

### **Monitoring 2008**

Collecting the required data for Sector Support Programmes continues to be slow. However, the completion of the baseline study by Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) has been a big step forward. There is still the crucial issue of timing for future payments under the programme. Although, a new tighter schedule has recently been agreed upon, so that all payments can be both timely (i.e. giving sufficient time for indicators to be achieved) and effective, there are still concerns on delaying the payments. Annual Consultant’s Assessment on Progress against the performance indicators 2008 Report, recommended that all indicators were satisfactorily met and recommended that 100 percent of the variable tranche be approved. Quarterly stakeholder steering committee meetings are being held.

### **Effective disbursements ratio**

The 1<sup>st</sup> Fixed tranche €4.5 m received in June 2007 and request for 2<sup>nd</sup> fixed (€4.5) and 100 percent of 1<sup>st</sup> variable (€4.5) – in process.

ANNEX 4 (A) DONOR MATRIX

Project	Description	Timeline	Amount (USD)
<b>IADB</b>			
Phase I PRODEV	Organises trainings to encourage results-based management and budgeting	Ends in 2008	5 million
E-government and Knowledge	E-Government solutions for the delivery of goods and services and sourcing expertise and manage knowledge for improved service delivery	Signed in March 2007	35 million
Public Sector reform Programme	Supports the public service transformation agenda	Approved in September 2008	6 million
SME financial and business literacy programme	Provides small and micro entrepreneurs with the appropriate and necessary information, training and tools, which will allow for the financial sustainability, growth and development of their business operations.	Approved in August 2008	118,375
Public Sector reform Programme	Supports the public service transformation agenda	Approved in September 2008	6 million
Health and Safety Standard at the Energy Sector		Approved in 2005 for 4 years	0.425 million
Secured Transaction		Approved in 2000 for 8 years	0.65
Private sector programme			
<b>UNDP</b>			
Programme to improve national statistical systems	Improvement of a National Statistical System for a robust institutional arrangement for data collection, analysis, management and retrieval which is user-friendly and technologically well resourced.	Ongoing	3 million
Capacity building in Project management	Facilitates the improvement project management and the resulting delivery of services by municipalities to communities thereby enhancing the quality of life of the citizenry. Includes rollout of Prince2 project management methodology in the Ministry and capacity development.	Started in 2008	1.7 million
Assistance to Restructure Ministry of Planning, Housing and Environment	The three entities combining to form the new Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment be transformed into an integrated Ministry with a clearly articulated Mission and the adequately developed systems and procedures.		1 million
Formulation of a Climate Change Strategy for Reduction of CO2 Emissions	Development of climate change strategy to enable Trinidad and Tobago to achieve a significant and measurable reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions over the next four years		1 million
Capacity Development for Disaster Risk Reduction	Significant improvement in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response is in Trinidad and Tobago over the next four years.		3 million
Support to Institutional Strengthening of Municipal Solid Waste Management in Trinidad and Tobago	The objective of this project is to provide support to the MOLG in addressing three key action areas for enhancing waste management at the national level. These are 1) Institutional Strengthening; 2) Policy Development; and 3) Support to Social Marketing Strategy through Advocacy at the Community Level.		1,3 million

Capacity and Programme Development for Small and Medium Enterprises in Trinidad and Tobago	To build human capacity and develop the small and micro enterprise programme for greater sectoral and economic impact		0.9 million
Advocating Volunteering for Human Development in Trinidad and Tobago	UNDP and UNV aim to adopt a more integrated and programmatic approach to the use of UNV volunteers with an umbrella national programme of Volunteering for Development. The programme will improve the performance of the various UNV-involving projects, placing emphasis on capacity-building by the UNVs and empowering them to function as valuable human development agents in the country		0.6 million
Capacity Development in Project Management	To facilitate the improvement project management and the resulting delivery of services by municipalities to communities thereby enhancing the quality of life of the citizenry. Includes rollout of Prince2 project management methodology in the Ministry and capacity development.		1.7 million
Training and Education Centre for Public Sector Employees	Establishment of a centre for capacity development with proper resources to develop learning materials to Encourage continuous learning, improvement and innovation in Public Institutions		1.5 million
MDG Reporting for Trinidad and Tobago	Development of a scorecard MDG report for the Summit of the Americas, development of full MDG report one year later incl. costing of all MDGs and further capacity development within the Min. Planning, Housing and the Environment to develop MDG and Vision 2020 reports	Ongoing	1.3 million
Capacity Development Ministry Foreign Affairs	To tailor a capacity development strategy/ programme for Foreign Service professionals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago and implement a capacity development programme		1 million
Capacity Development: Ministry Planning, Housing and the Environment	To enable the Ministry of Planning, Housing, and the Environment to become a high performance public entity which is able to effectively and efficiently provide leadership in the implementation of the development plan for Trinidad and Tobago.		1.1 million
Operationalization of the Green Fund	To build local capacity to perform in and provide support to the implementation of the Green Fund facility in Trinidad and Tobago		1 million

**ANNEX 4 (B): EAMR AID EFFECTIVENESS QUESTIONNAIRE.**

<b>1. EU Target No 1</b>		
Channel 50 percent of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through <b>budget support</b> or SWAP arrangements		
<b>2. Introduction</b>		
The aim is to collect information that allows us to measure this target. The information that is needed is both the total amount of ODA provided, as well as the extent to which country systems are used in providing this ODA. For these purposes the country systems are defined as covering four main areas: (i) national budget execution procedures; (ii) national financial reporting procedures; (iii) national auditing procedures; and (iv) national procurement systems. By treating each of these four areas as having a 25 percent weight and dividing by the total amount of ODA provided the information required can be calculated (hence the division by four – see part 4 below). In all cases the necessary information can be collected using the same definitions as those in the OECD/DAC "Definitions and Guidance" (see attached page which includes an extract of definitions relevant to this indicator)		
<b>3. Questions and definitions</b>		
Question	Definition – OECD Ref	Response EUR
How much ODA did you <b>disburse</b> at <u>country level</u> for the government sector in FY 2008 (EUR)?	Qd2	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2008 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	Qd5	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2008 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	Qd6	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2008 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	Qd7	0
How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2008 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	Qd9	0
<b>4. Definition of Indicator</b>		
$[(Qd5 + Qd6 + Qd7 + Qd9) \div 4] \div [Qd2]$ (please calculate and enter as response percent)		0 percent
<b>5. Additional information</b>		
Are there any significant initiatives in your country to promote the use of country systems? If so provide a list and a short description. If not, highlight the constraints to use of country systems (use additional space as needed)		
n.a.		

## Definitions from "Definitions and Guidance" OECD/DAC

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc

ODA	<p>Official Development Assistance (ODA) includes all transactions as defined in OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 32 (see appendix), including official transactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Are administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective; and</li> <li>▪ are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%.</li> </ul>
Disbursements	<p>A disbursement is the placement of resources at the disposal of a recipient country or agency (see OECD-DAC Statistical Directives para. 15-18). Resources provided in kind should only be included when the value of the resources have been monetised in an agreement or in a document communicated to government. In order to avoid double counting in cases where one donor disburses ODA funds on behalf of another, it is the donor who makes the final disbursement to the government who should report on these funds.</p>
Government sector	<p>Administrations (ministries, departments, agencies or municipalities) authorised to receive revenue or undertake expenditures on behalf of central government.</p>
Disbursements for the government sector	<p>This category includes the disbursement of ODA in the context of an agreement with the government sector (see definition above), including works, goods or services delegated or subcontracted by government to other entities (e.g. NGOs, private companies).</p>
Use of national budget execution procedures (Q <sup>5</sup> )	<p>Donors use national budget execution procedures when the funds they provide are managed according to the national budgeting procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. This means that programmes supported by donors are subject to normal country budgetary execution procedures namely procedures for authorisation, approval and payment.</p>
Use of national financial reporting procedures (Q <sup>6</sup> )	<p>Legislative frameworks normally provide for specific types of financial reports to be produced as well as for the periodicity of such reporting. The use of national financial reporting means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for financial reporting. In particular they do <u>NOT</u> require:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The production of additional financial reports.</li> <li>▪ Periodicities for reporting that are different from government's normal reporting cycle.</li> <li>▪ Formats for reporting that do not use government's existing chart of accounts.</li> </ul>
Use of national auditing procedures (Q <sup>7</sup> )	<p>Donors rely on the audit opinions, issued by the country's supreme audit institution, on the government's normal financial reports/statements as defined above. The use of national auditing procedures means that donors do not make additional requirements on governments for auditing.</p>
Use of national procurement procedures	<p>Donors use national procurement procedures when the funds they provide for the implementation of projects and programmes are managed according to the national procurement procedures as they were established in the general legislation and implemented by government. The use of national procurement procedures means that donors do not make additional, or special, requirements on governments for the procurement of works, goods and services. (Where weaknesses in national procurement systems have been identified, donors may work with partner countries in order to improve the efficiency, economy, and transparency of their implementation).</p>

### 1. EU Target No 4

Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50 percent.

### 2. Introduction

The aim is to collect data on the number of uncoordinated EC Missions to your country. The information needed is (a) the total number of EC Missions to your country and (b) how many of these were coordinated.

The Paris Declaration **objectives** underlying the related indicator of progress for coordinated missions are: "In planning their missions to the field<sup>2</sup> it is important that donors: Conduct **fewer missions, coordinate timing of missions** with partner authorities and, where necessary, with other donors, *conduct more joint missions, avoid conducting missions during "mission free periods"*<sup>3</sup>.

Coordinated mission is a mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly, or by one donor on behalf of another. In practice, the following 3 questions help to clarify what is meant by a mission:

1. Does the mission involve international travel to a beneficiary country? **This concerns only missions from HQ, not missions undertaken within the country by the Delegation.**
2. Does the mission involve a request to meet with government officials, including local government?
3. Is this mission undertaken by 2 or more donors jointly? Or is it done by an HQ service also on behalf of another donor?

The Definitions and Guidance of the OECD ([www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc](http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/29/36306366.doc)) requires that missions undertaken by consultants contracted by AIDCO (or other DG's), if they meet the 3 above questions, must also be included.

### 3. Questions and definitions

OECD ref: Q <sup>d</sup> 15	How many <b>HQ missions</b> to the field were undertaken in FY 2008? <sup>4</sup>	2
Q <sup>d</sup> 16	How many of these were coordinated?	0
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:		
Missions by:	Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission		
AIDCO		1
DEV		1
RELEX		
TRADE		
ECHO		
FISH		
OTHER DGs		
Consultants contracted by the Commission		4
<b>Total</b>		

### 4. Definition of Indicator

Q <sup>d</sup> 16 / Q <sup>d</sup> 15	2007	2008
Please calculate and enter in the column for 2008 and also include the figure for this indicator for 2007 ;	0	2

<sup>2</sup> 'Field' refers to the country in general including missions to the capital only.

<sup>3</sup> The target set for 2010 for indicator 10 a) is to have 40 percent if donor missions to the field as joint.

<sup>4</sup> This question applies to the missions from the HQ

**5. Additional Information**

Delegations are invited to list the dates for main HQ missions already planned for March 2009 to August 2009, indicating whether they are, or not, to be coordinated with other donors;

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Coordinated (Yes/No)
Instrument of Stability	Jan 2009		NO
DEV _____	May 2009		NO

HQ DG	Date planned	Purpose/Sector	Donor(s) involved
0	0	0	0

Delegations are asked to briefly inform if there are significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints. Missions requested by the Delegation relate to the budget support operations. No other donors are involved in the budget support operations in Trinidad and Tobago

Finally, Delegations are asked to assess the likelihood of meeting, by 2010, the twin targets for missions, i.e. the OECD target of 40 percent and the EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions.

- OECD target of 40 percent likely to be met: n.a
- EU target of halving the number of un-coordinated missions: Yes

Delegations are asked to briefly indicate what additional steps HQ should be prepared to consider to help in achieving those targets at the level of the beneficiary country concerned:

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**ANNEX 5 (A): FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR 9<sup>TH</sup> EDF GRANTS AND PREVIOUS EDFs (31.12.08)**

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0		TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementation	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC
		DAC sector code	N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>43,786,764</b>	<b>40,146,468</b>	<b>3,640,297</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>36,551,450</b>	<b>10,644,788</b>	<b>25,906,662</b>
2000	8ACP TR8	16010	0	POVERTY REDUCTION	20081231	6,000,000	5,023,106	976,894
2000	8ACP TR8		15	PROGRAMME MANAGER - GARY TAGALLIE	20081219	82,000	75,325	6,675
2000	8ACP TR8		16	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE #5 FOR PERIOD 1 MAY 2007 - 30 JUNE 2008	20081231	2,180,000	1,640,745	539,255
2000	8ACP TR8		17	COMMISSION FWC#2008/156780 WITH HTSPE	20081126	58,910	17,673	41,237
2000	8ACP TR8		18	FWC #2008/2 - AUDIT OF PE#5	20081231	34,296	6,859	27,437
2003	8ACP TR14	32130	0	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN BUSINESS SERVICE LTD (CBSL) PHASE II	20070331	1,982,000	1,447,134	534,866
2003	8ACP TR14		2	GRANT AGREEMENT FOR SUPPORT TO THE CBSL PHASE - 6.632.500 TT	20070331	822,800	778,493	44,307
2003	8ACP TR14		4	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE FOR PERIOD JAN - DEC 2005	20060331	174,000	170,052	3,948
2003	8ACP TR14		6	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE #3 FOR PERIOD JULY 06 - MARCH 07	20070331	175,000	154,511	20,489
2004	9ACP TR2	15110	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	20101031	924,764	757,673	167,092
2004	9ACP TR2		14	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE NO. 3 (01/08/2007 - 31/10/2008)	20081031	155,000	88,676	66,324
2004	9ACP TR2		15	AUDIT OF TCF PE#3 - MOORE STEPHENS	20090630	17,007	0	17,007
2004	9ACP TR3	13040	0	SUPPORT TO NATIONAL HIV/AIDS STRATEGIC PLAN	20111231	6,280,000	6,057,544	222,456
2004	9ACP TR3		1	PE #1 FOR PERIOD 1 MARCH 06 - 28 FEB 07	20070831	301,000	297,552	3,448
2004	9ACP TR3		2	PROGRAMME MANAGER - MARK SADOWSKI		150,000	105,773	44,227
2004	9ACP TR3		3	PROGRAMME ACCOUNTANT - SHELLY DANIEL- JOSEPH		94,000	69,015	24,985

2004	9ACP TR3		5	PE #2 (15 OCT 2007 - 14 APRIL 2009)	20091014	3,610,000	943,107	2,666,893
2004	9ACP TR3		6	AUDIT CONTRACT WITH MOORE STEPHENS	20080430	51,365	25,683	25,683
2004	9ACP TR3		7	SUPPLY OF HIV DRUGS LOTS 12 & 15 - AGOSTINI PHARMACEUTICALS	20081231	395,598	377,871	17,727
2004	9ACP TR3		8	CONTRACT FOR LOTS 5 & 17 - SUPPLY OF HIV DRUGS	20081231	345,285	345,285	0
2004	9ACP TR3		9	LOT 10 - SUPPLY OF HIV DRUGS - SMITH ROBERTSON COMPANY LTD	20081230	899,025	882,075	16,950
2004	9ACP TR3		10	LOT 1 - SUPPLY OF HIV DRUGS - BRYDEN PI LIMITED	20081230	118,349	118,284	64
2004	9ACP TR3		11	AUDIT FRAMEWORK CONTRACT #2007/146431 WITH MOORE STEPHENS	20080613	48,807	24,404	24,404
2006	9ACP TR4	11110	0	SUPPORT TO THE NON UNIVERSITARY TERTIARY EDUCACATION SECTOR	20120331	27,300,000	26,861,011	438,989
2006	9ACP TR4		1	FIXED TRANCHES 2006 - 2008 & VARIABLE TRANCHES 2007 - 2009	20100331	26,800,000	4,500,000	22,300,000
2006	9ACP TR4		3	BFC#2008162308 FOR Trinidad and Tobago PFM STUDY 2008	20090131	39,008	23,405	15,603
2007	9ACP TR5		0	DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUPPORT FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	20121231	300,000	0	300,000
2008	10ACP TR1	15110	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY		1,000,000	0	1,000,000

## Annex 5(B)

## Annual consolidated volume of EDF commitments, contracts and disbursement over the years 2006-2008

<i>Actual (realised)</i>	2006	2007	2008	TOTAL
GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	27.300.000	300.000	1.000.000	<b>28.600.000</b>
INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	4.114.358	34.406.788	951.931	<b>39.473.077</b>
PAYMENTS	1.977.000	9.007.650	3.340.925	<b>14.325.575</b>

## Annex 5(C)

## Financial Absorption Capacities

1	RAC (as of 1/1/2009)	3.640.297
	3 year contracts	39.473.077
	RAC / 3 year contracts	<b>0,09</b>
2	RAC (as of 1/1/2009)	3.640.297
	2008 contracts	951.931
	RAC / 2008 contracts	<b>3,8</b>
3	RAL (as of 1/1/2009)	29.546.959
	3 years disbursements	14.325.575
	RAL / 3 years disbursements	<b>2,0</b>
4	RAL (as of 1/1/2009)	29.546.959
	2008 disbursements *	3.340.925
	RAL 2008 / disbursements	<b>8,8</b>

\* Request that were made in the second half of 2008 for Tertiary Education Budget Support Programme (€M 9 fix and variable tranches) are expected to be released in the first half of 2009.

**ANNEX 5 (D): FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR REGIONAL PROJECTS (31.12.08)**

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0		TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementation	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	DEL RESP.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>10,532,079</b>	<b>9,891,530</b>	<b>640,550</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>						<b>6,958,835</b>	<b>6,524,166</b>	<b>434,669</b>
1995	9ACP RPR231	0		( EX 07 P385 ) INTEGRATED CARIBBEAN REG. AGRICULTURE & FISHE	20040430	2,105,200	1,492,770	612,430
1995	9ACP RPR231	1	ACP BEL	( EX 07 P385 C008 ) FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT (1.310.9	20011231	1,200,000	1,198,711	1,289
1995	9ACP RPR231	2	ACP JM	( EX 07 P385 C040 ) CARICOM FISHERIES UNIT BELIZE - WP 3	20040430	292,770	292,769	1
2000	8ACP RCA20	0		STRENGTHENING OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES IN CARRIBEAN	20070331	7,048,926	7,048,926	0
2000	8ACP RCA20	13		PROGRAMME ESTIMATE #3 - 1 JAN - 30 SEPT 2005	20060228	1,773,065	1,706,100	66,965
2000	8ACP RCA20	17		PE #4 - 1 MARCH 2006 - 31 MARCH 2007	20070331	2,478,000	2,349,064	128,936
2000	8ACP RCA20	18		PKF - AUDIT OF PE#S 3 & 4	20070331	18,000	0	18,000
2004	9PTO REG3	0		STRENGTH. OF MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICES IN THE CARRIBEAN	20090630	1,377,954	1,349,834	28,120
2004	9PTO REG3	2		PE#2 FOR PERIOD 1 JULY 2006 - 30 SEPT 2007	20071231	1,183,000	973,970	209,030
2004	9PTO REG3	3		PANNELL, KERR, FORSTER (AUDIT OF PE 1 & 2)	20071231	14,000	3,553	10,447

**ANNEX 5(E): LIST OF BUDGET LINE PROJECTS**

PAYS : <i>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</i>		PREVISIONS SUR CONTRATS EN COURS ( CRIS-BO-WEBI)	Nouv. CONTRATS sur PROJETS EN COURS (y compris appels à propositions locaux)				Nouv. CONTRATS sur PROJETS A DECIDER EN 2009					
Lignes budgétaires	Intitulé	PAIEMENTS		CONTRATS		PAIEMENTS		CONTRATS		PAIEMENTS		
		2009 Sem. 1	2009 Sem. 2	2009 Sem. 1	2009 Sem. 2	2009 Sem. 1	2009 Sem. 2	2009 Sem. 1	2009 Sem. 2	2009 Sem. 1	2009 Sem. 2	
19.0201	DCI-MIGR	Migration										
19.0401	EIDHR	Démocratie et Droits de l'Homme										
19.0402	PP-AP	Aide judiciaire d'urgence										
19.0403	EIDHR	Observations Electorales										
19.0404	EIDHR	Prévention de conflits										
19.0405	DDH	DDH - Completion										
19.060102	MAP	MAP - Completion										
19.060103	IFS	Aide technique										
19.060202	MAP	Réduction des armes										
19.0603	DRG ou IFS	Lutte contre criminalité, trafics, terrorisme										
21.0201	FOOD ou DCI-FOOD	Sécurité Alimentaire										
21.0202	FOOD	Aide Alimentaire - Completion										
21.0301	NSAED- NSAPVD	Acteurs non-étatique de Développement										
21.0302	DCI-NSA	Autorités locales et Dév.										
21.0401	ENV ou DCI- ENV	Environnement	163.526									
21.0405	PP-AP	GEEREF										
21.0406	PP-AP	Gestion des Eaux dans PVD										
21.050101	DCI-SANTE	Santé										
21.050102	DCI-EDUC	Enseignement										
21.050103	DCI-HUM	Dév. humain et social										
21.050104	DCI-GENRE	GENRE										
21.050105	DCI-XXX	Contrôle dépenses santé/éduc										

21.050106	DCI-XXX	Transfert techn.produits pharma											
21.050107	DCI-XXX	Recherche et dev. Maladies											
21.0502	DCI-XXX	Global Fund - Lutte SIDA,TBC,Malaria											
21.0503	SANTE - GENRE - EDUCATION	Dév. humain et social-Compl											
21.0317	AFS	SOUTH AFRICA											
21.0602	AFS	SOUTH AFRICA											
21.0603	SUCRE	SUCRE	2.316.398	3.300.000			9.974.000						
21.0605	BAN	BANANES											
21.0318	BAN	BANANES											
19.060101	FRM - IFS	Stability - Rapid Reaction Mechanism											
21.010420 + 21.0702	GREENLAND	Cooperation with Greenland											
21.060400	REH	Réhabilitat°/Réfugiés											
21.080100	EVA	Evaluation											
21.080200	INFO	Information and coordination (DG DEV)											
TOTAL PAYS													

**ANNEX 5(F): FINANCIAL SITUATION FOR EIB PROJECTS UP TO 31.12.2008**

Region / Country	Project Name	Status	Convention	Amount signed (m)		Date of Signature	Amount outstanding (m)		Beginning Repayment
				OR	RC		OR	RC	
<b>Caribbean</b>									
	<b>Total</b>				<b>3,650,000.00</b>			<b>243,750.00</b>	
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	TTDFC V A	Disbursed	Lome - 3		390,529.66	20/12/1989		215,028.15	
		Disbursed	Lome - 3		2,500,000.00	20/12/1989		1,017,839.91	25/09/2010
	TRINTOC MTBE	Disbursed	Lome - 4	8,500,000.00		07/04/1994	652,644.88		05/10/1997
	DFL VI	Disbursed	Lome - 4		4,000,000.00	02/09/1994		476,323.66	20/08/2009
	DFL VI SHARE PARTICIPATION	Disbursed	Lome - 4		74,843.12	02/09/1994		58,057.60	
	NATIONAL GAS COMPANY	Disbursed	Lome - 4	45,000,000.00		11/12/1996	4,172,482.41		10/06/2000
	DFL VII	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis	8,000,000.00		21/09/1998	2,975,434.45		31/12/2002
		Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis		2,000,000.00	21/09/1998		2,000,000.00	30/06/2013
	CARIBBEAN MICRO-FINANCE FEASIBILITY ST	Disbursed	Lome - 4		250,000.00	28/07/1999		250,000.00	05/07/2014
	DFL VIII	Signed	Lome - 4		6,000,000.00	17/06/2002		3,275,244.18	
	CLICO GLOBAL LOAN	Signed	Accord De Cotonou		20,000,000.00	03/11/2005		9,400,806.99	15/05/2011
	DEVELOPMENT FINANCE LIMITED IX	Signed	Accord De Cotonou		7,000,000.00	20/12/2005		5,627,817.75	15/07/2009
	CLICO GLOBAL LOAN	Signed	Accord De Cotonou		10,000,000.00	21/12/2007		0	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>61,500,000.00</b>	<b>52,215,372.78</b>		<b>7,800,561.74</b>	<b>22,321,118.24</b>	

**ANNEX 5(G): PROGRAMME CHRONOGRAMME FOR EDF INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS 2009-2013 (in Euros, millions)**

Ongoing Projects	FA Amount	Year of global commitment	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>9<sup>th</sup> EDF</b>							
<b>9 ACP TR 3 – Support to National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan</b>	7,13	2004	0.1				
<b>9 ACP TR 4 – Sector Budget Support to Non-University Education</b>	27,3	2006	0.16				
<b>9 ACPTR 5 – Disaster Management Support for Trinidad and Tobago</b>	0,3	2007	0.3				
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF</b>							
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF TCF</b>	1	2008	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF Economic Diversification</b>	16.34	2009*	15.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF Governance</b>	8	2010*		7.8	0.1	0.1	
<b>AMSP</b>							
<b>2007 Allocation</b>	6	2007					
<b>2008 Allocation</b>	9.974	2008					
<b>2009 Allocation</b>	10.702	2009					
<b>2010 Allocation</b>	14.967	2010					
<b>Total</b>							

\* Indicative

**ANNEX 5(H): PROGRAMME CHRONOGRAMME FOR EDF DISBURSEMENT 2009-2013 (in Euros, millions)**

Ongoing Projects	FA Amount	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>9<sup>th</sup> EDF</b>						
<b>9 ACP TR 3 – Support to National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan</b>	7,13	0.5				
<b>9 ACP TR 4 – Sector Budget Support to Non-University Education</b>	27,3	13.5	4.5	4.4		
<b>9 ACPTR 5 – Disaster Management Support for Trinidad and Tobago</b>	0,3		0.15	0.15		
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF</b>						
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF TCF</b>	1					
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF Economic Diversification</b>	16.34		7.1	3.2	5.2	3.2
<b>10<sup>th</sup> EDF Governance</b>	8			2	2	1.6
<b>AMSP</b>						
<b>2007 Allocation</b>	6					
<b>2008 Allocation</b>	9.974					
<b>2009 Allocation</b>	10.702					
<b>2010 Allocation</b>	14.967					
<b>Total</b>						

\* Indicative