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6 June-1 July 1988, Geneva
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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO*

<table>
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<th>Programme period</th>
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* The fourth cycle IPF allocation of $2.2 million is not included at this stage in the resources available for programming since it will be used only as a last resort. Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include: (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; and (d) distribution of new country programme by sector.

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I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. For more than a decade, the predominant factor affecting the performance of the economy of Trinidad and Tobago has been the movement of international crude oil prices. The sharp upswing in crude prices during 1973-1974 and 1979-1980 enabled the country to derive economic benefits in the form of accumulated foreign exchange earnings and increased government revenues. Principally, these resources were used to foster economic growth and to cushion the effects of world recession. Having an equally profound impact on the domestic economy was the steep down-swing in crude oil prices since 1982 and the subsequent virtual collapse of the crude oil market in 1986. This occurrence has generated negative growth rates and increasing unemployment, and has therefore necessitated major economic adjustments.

2. In 1987, the economy of Trinidad and Tobago contracted for the fifth consecutive year. From a level of $3,111.1 million in 1983, real gross domestic product (GDP) fell continuously, at an average annual rate of 4.8 per cent to $2,681.9 million in 1986, and amounted to some $2,619.8 million in 1987. The primary factor accounting for this decline was the fall in real output in both the petroleum and non-petroleum sectors. In 1987, real output in the petroleum sector fell by some 7 per cent. This resulted from a fall in domestic crude production as a result of the natural decline from existing wells, a fall in work-over and maintenance activities as well as the absence of any new significant sources of crude petroleum. In terms of the non-oil sector, real output declined by some 2 per cent in 1987. This drop largely reflected a decline of some 15 per cent in the distribution and services sector, 21 per cent in construction and quarrying and 16 per cent in the finance, insurance and real estate sector. On the other hand, both the agriculture and manufacturing sectors recorded increases of 4.3 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, in real output.

3. With the exception of the petroleum sector, the relative contributions of the various sectors to total real GDP in 1987 do not show any significant change from past trends. The share of the petroleum sector, which increased over the 1983-1986 period, fell by some 6 per cent to approximately 12 per cent in 1987, mainly as a result of the significant fall-off in production levels. The contributions of the agriculture, manufacturing and electricity and water sectors continue to show an upward trend, reaching 3.4 per cent, 20.4 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively, in 1987. Correspondingly, the contributions of the construction, distribution and finance sectors continued to slide downwards by some 6 per cent, 8 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

4. Since 1982, the total assets of the deposit-taking institutions have declined. In 1986, a 10 per cent decline was recorded, resulting in total assets amounting to $4,748.5 million. This drop resulted from a decrease in the assets of both the banking and non-banking sectors of 8 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. During the period January to September 1987, total assets increased by less than 1 per cent. However, this slight movement must be viewed against a backdrop of a decline of some 8 per cent for the corresponding period of 1986. The...
decrease in the banking sector assets during 1986 was mainly influenced by the movement in the Central Bank assets and its external securities in particular. The fall in the Central Bank assets is attributed to the substantial decline in petroleum earnings and the consequent draw-down of external balances to meet current payments.

5. Since 1982, the rate of unemployment has increased. In 1982, the unemployment rate stood at 10 per cent. By the end of 1986, this had grown to 17.8 per cent. Available data for 1987 indicate the unemployment rate to be approximately 20 per cent. This deterioration was a direct consequence of the contraction in domestic economic activity, which began in 1983. The fall in petroleum prices, particularly in 1986, combined with the decline in crude production seriously eroded government revenues. Thus, the Government was no longer in the position to provide a strong stimulus to growth in the domestic economy, either directly through its investment programme or indirectly through the influence of the domestic budget deficit. The adverse developments in the petroleum sector also led to a sharp fall in foreign exchange earnings, thus making it difficult to sustain past levels of economic activity, given the high import content of domestic expenditures.

6. The terms of trade, which have been declining since 1981, showed a slight improvement in 1987; the significant deterioration during 1986 and 1987 largely reflected the devaluation of the Trinidad and Tobago dollar and the collapse of oil prices and the decline of domestic crude production. The surplus balance of total visible trade fell from $418.9 million in 1985 to $49 million in 1986 and reflected a fall of 5 per cent in the value of total exports, coupled with a 32 per cent increase in the value of total imports.

B. National development strategies

7. During the period 1988-1991, a major priority will be the diversification of the economy. This does not imply the neglect of the energy sector but the elimination of the dependence of the entire economy on a single resource, petroleum. Thus, it is imperative that the non-petroleum sectors, especially agriculture, manufacturing and tourism be developed so as to widen the economic base.

8. In agriculture, a major effort will be made in the medium term to reduce the reliance on imported food with greater exploitation of the country's agricultural potential, including fishery. Economic diversification being a major priority, in the long term emphasis will be laid on the creation of a strong structure based on the expansion of export earnings, while in the short term, priority will be given to increasing linkages among manufacturing industries as well as between manufacturing and agriculture. In the medium term, in addition to exploiting the natural gas potential, emphasis will be placed on developing downstream industries for export, utilizing the output of existing petro-chemical industries, including ammonia, urea and methanol.
9. In support of this effort, special attention will be paid to increasing indigenous technological capability, including the adoption of imported technology to local needs and circumstances. In addition to the development of an efficient economic and social infrastructure, a special effort will also be made to alleviate the problems of social deprivation by effecting improvements in health, nutrition, water supply and housing. Efforts will also be made to promote skills training for the lowest socio-economic strata of the society to enable them to become micro-entrepreneurs.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

10. The country programme exercise focuses on specific priority needs to be financed from the resources of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

11. Given the thrust of the national development strategies identified earlier, technical co-operation is required to assist the Government in identifying and developing new productive resources, both in agriculture and industry, in keeping with the broad objective of economic diversification. In the agricultural sector, there is an urgent need to carry out a survey of fishery resources in order to determine their potential for economic exploitation. Similarly, the development of improved land use and farm management is an essential element in increasing domestic agricultural output, which constitutes an important emphasis in the government development strategy.

12. In the industrial sector, Trinidad and Tobago has achieved a fairly sophisticated level of production in energy-based industries and other light manufacturing. There is a growing need, however, for the improvement of the existing, indigenous technological infrastructure necessary to sustain such a development. Similarly, continued technical assistance will also be required to assist the Government to build upon the existing activities carried out by the Metal Industries Company in order to provide the basis for the development of a capital-goods industry. In keeping with the export development thrust of the manufacturing sector, the strengthening of an export development capacity constitutes an important element of the strategy designed to stimulate production geared to extra-regional markets.

13. The overall improvement of the technical capacity of a number of institutions, both in terms of the development of suitable organizational systems and the training of manpower, is required in order to achieve increased economic efficiency in the overall management of the development process. Specific assistance is thus needed in such areas as hydrographic surveying, taxation, legal drafting, science and technology, town and country planning, and port management and development.

14. Technical assistance is also being sought in the development and evaluation of cost-effective low-income settlement schemes, as well as in the area of water quality control and sewage disposal.
15. Finally, technical assistance is required to continue to assist the Government in developing suitable environmental standards, which have become particularly important with the development of energy-based industries and the expansion of the manufacturing sector.

16. The overall technical co-operation requirements identified above amount to approximately $8.5 million and will be financed from the cost-sharing resources of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. However, additional technical co-operation assistance is also to be provided by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in such areas as small business development. In addition, the Organization of American States (OAS) is expected to assist in integrated regional development, higher educational research, science and technology, and on-site museum restoration. Finally, technical assistance to be provided by the European Economic Community (EEC) will focus on the development or restoration of quarry sites, rice cultivation and training in the health sector.

II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of current country programme

17. The third country programme for Trinidad and Tobago covered the period 1982-1987. The resources available during this period consisted of the indicative planning figure (IPF) of $2,490,000 and a total government contribution of $11,333,323, provided under general programme cost-sharing, making a total IPF/cost-sharing of $13,823,323. Estimated expenditure amounted to $12,337,000 up to the end of 1986, reflecting a programme implementation rate for the period of 85 per cent. It is estimated that there will be a carry-over into 1988 under general cost-sharing of $2,132,000. The strengths and weaknesses of programme implementation during this period and in particular the factors contributing to delayed implementation are outlined in the ensuing analysis.

18. The broad national development objectives were: (a) diversification of the structure of production; (b) reduction of the dependence on external forces in decision-making with regard to investment production, employment, management and marketing; and (c) reduction of the unemployment level.

19. However, within this overall framework, the third country programme addressed three specific objectives: (a) assisting the Government in meeting its first overall national objective, i.e. diversification of the production structure; (b) strengthening the technical and physical infrastructure; and (c) environmental preservation.

20. When the programme was designed, the major thrust of assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was in the field of transport and communications, which accounted for 31 per cent of total resources; the development of natural resources accounted for 16 per cent; agriculture, forestry and fisheries for 15 per cent; industry for 17 per cent; general development issues, policy and planning for 10 per cent; and the remaining sectors accounted for the other 11 per cent. However, actual implementation varied somewhat from the above sectoral distribution.

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21. In quantitative terms, the implementation of the third country programme can be judged as successful, with an overall implementation rate of IPF/cost-sharing of 85 per cent. On a cost-benefit basis, the Government attaches great value to the technical backstopping of agencies and to the benefits derived from the monitoring and review procedures instituted by UNDP.

22. Implementation was not without its problems. Thirteen new projects were scheduled to become operational during this period, but only seven commenced operations. Some of the ongoing and new projects designed to meet the government objectives were well conceived in terms of their relevance but poorly designed. Projects such as Hydrographic Surveying and Upper Watershed Management were over ambitious in terms of their expected outputs and unrealistic in terms of timing. For example, under the best conditions, it would take more than 15 months for a Hydrographic Surveying Unit as originally designed to become fully operational. An assessment of the third country programme by objectives is given below.

**Diversification of the production structure**

23. During the third country programme, five projects were operational in support of this objective: Pasture and Forage (TRI/79/010); Farm Management Planning (TRI/82/002); Artisanal Shark Fishery (TRI/82/003); Training in Sawmilling Industry (TRI/82/004); and Assistance to Metal Industries Company (TRI/78/005). Three of the five projects have been successful, in particular assistance given through the Metal Industries Company project to training in tool and die manufacture. Project TRI/78/005 has provided a core of highly-skilled, trained manpower for the manufacturing and petroleum-based industries. The success of this project has motivated the Government to extend and expand its activities into specific areas of product development during the fourth programming cycle. Additionally, in a related activity, consideration is being given to the development of a capital goods industry through UNDP/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) assistance.

24. Similarly, the Artisanal Shark Fishery project (TRI/82/003) has been relatively successful in helping to identify an important resource, transferring the special fishing skills required and developing new techniques in processing and marketing. This has helped to focus government attention on the need for greater knowledge and control of its large marine resources. Additional assistance will be sought during the current programming cycle.

25. Activities in Farm Management Planning (TRI/82/003) have become increasingly valuable. This project sought to develop planning techniques and production targets for farmers in specific areas. However, because of difficulties experienced in conducting the necessary surveys, as well as technical problems occurring with the computer, the project had to be extended. Pasture and Forage (TRI/79/010), which was completed in March 1984, provided advisory and training services in establishing pasture and forage facilities.
Strengthening technical and physical infrastructure

26. This country programme objective received the largest UNDP support during the third cycle. Twenty-one projects were operational. Activities on 11 projects were completed by the end of the third cycle and 10 ongoing projects will be carried forward to the fourth country programme. The large number of projects being carried forward is indicative of the long-term nature of institution-building and human resources development, the goals to which most project activities within this second objective are directed.

27. Due to administrative delays, a number of new project proposals could not be initiated, for example, the Development of the Caroni Swamp Water Resources and Remote Sensing Technology. However, with the support of the UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector programme, as well as with some financing from the IPF/General Cost-sharing programme, an assessment of the energy sector was undertaken. The report is expected to have an important bearing on the government energy strategy for the future.

28. UNDP assistance was requested to strengthen certain areas in administration; specifically, in the Law Commission, under the Law Reform project (TRI/82/006), a comprehensive exercise was undertaken to codify and classify all laws. A national was trained to carry on this exercise, and the project was successfully completed in July 1984. Because of the shortage of trained nationals, three legal draftsmen working through operational assistance (OPAS) under project TRI/83/002 have assisted the Law Commission in the drafting of laws.

29. Under the National Accounts project (TRI/83/001), two advisers assisted in the preparation of national accounts and balance-of-payments statistics. The project provided a report on national accounts for the period 1963-1985, with implications for economic and financial planning and management, especially in the areas of foreign trade and balance of payments. Technical services and staff training were also provided to the Central Statistical Office.

30. Project TRI/82/005 provided the assistance of a Tax Lawyer (OPAS), who has been attached to the Income Tax Division of the Ministry of Finance and the Economy for a three-year period since October 1985; the Division hopes to strengthen thereby its legal department, thereby allowing for a better revenue collection system. The Government has adopted a policy of keeping deficits on recurrent accounts to a minimum. Furthermore, it has been recognized that there is room for a better tax-assessment programme both through a more careful scrutiny of returns submitted as well as establishing a more effective tax-collection network. The project is now proceeding satisfactorily. Further assistance will be required in the form of advisory services in auditing practices and in the investigation of suppression of income and fraud.

31. A Hydrographic Surveying Division was established within the Lands and Surveys Department of the Ministry of Food Production, Marine Exploitation, Forestry and the Environment. Under project TRI/79/008, national personnel were trained in the techniques of hydrographic surveying, preparation of maps and other nautical charts, and in the provision of other services such as navigational
position-fixing. These activities included, inter alia, the safety of shipping, establishing maritime boundaries and demarcations of lease areas for offshore mineral and petroleum exploration.

32. Recommendations emanating from an initial consultancy in census cartography, carried out under TRI/79/016, could not be implemented as fundamental organizational changes were introduced in the Central Statistical Office, the counterpart agency. The follow-up activity earmarked for 1987 did not take place because of the absence of the counterpart staff.

33. In order to consolidate activities initiated by project TRI/73/005 to strengthen the Department of Telecommunication Engineering, a follow-up project, TRI/84/004, was approved. It equipped national staff to assume responsibility for the Basic Telecommunication Training Programme, established a course design unit, and provided training and consultative services in other technical areas such as switching, transmission and fiber-optics. The project was completed in 1987.

34. An OPAS expert under project TRI/84/007 assisted in providing direction to the public health laboratory of the Ministry of Health and in improving its diagnostic capabilities in bacteriology, parasitology and virology.

35. In view of the substantial cost-sharing contribution provided under the country programme, the Government agreed to provide a four-year programme support project, TRI/81/008, involving the sum of $335,375, to finance a number of extra budgetary positions in the UNDP office in order to assist in the management of projects financed from cost-sharing. This project commenced in June 1983.

36. Finally, in the health sector, a School of Dental Nursing has been established under project TRI/74/004 with UNDP/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) assistance. A follow-up project lasting one year, designed to assist in the training of dental nursing instructors/supervisors, was completed in 1987.

Environmental preservation

37. The Government has given increasing attention to environmental problems. During the third country programme, three projects were operational in support of this objective: Upper Watershed Management (TRI/79/009); Wildlife Resources Development (TRI/79/011); Environmental Standards (TRI/79/013).

38. Based on the recommendations of a multi-disciplinary mission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to Trinidad and Tobago in January 1980, an Upper Watershed Management Planning project commenced activities in December 1982 for an initial duration of 30 months. A one-year extension was approved in November 1984 to cope with a much larger area than originally anticipated. Land capability maps have been prepared, based on slope and soil depths; two technical training courses in watershed management have been held; and visual materials for extension activities have been prepared. Activities have contributed to the establishment of a number of hillside farms based on improved land-use practices. The present phase of the project ended in February 1986. A second phase, for 42 months, is under way, concentrating mainly on agro-forestry...
development and including activities in Tobago similar to those undertaken under Phase I. The project has been demonstrating better land-use and soil conservation techniques on hilly slopes with the hope that other areas will use similar techniques for improved upper watershed management. The problem of agricultural development in mountainous terrain and the need to determine alternative cropping patterns which will provide farmers with similar returns while conserving the soil will be the main activities of Phase II.

39. The Evaluation and Development of Wildlife Resources (TRI/79/011), which commenced in July 1982 for a duration of two years, was reviewed and supported by the FAO multi-disciplinary mission. Assistance has been provided by a wildlife management expert, and by short-term consultancies in birds, mammals, wildlife policy and resource management conservation and research. While the major activities have been completed, a two-year postgraduate fellowship will extend into 1988.

40. Project TRI/79/013 provided effective short-term consultancies to the Institute of Marine Affairs for the purpose of marine and coastal protection.

41. The third country programme was successful in assisting the Government to meet the three main objectives established for the programme. However, long delays were experienced both in the recruitment process and in obtaining timely approvals of necessary clearances, which at times resulted in lost opportunities and less efficient and effective implementation. To deal with this problem, the UNDP Trinidad office and the co-operating government agency, the Technical Co-operation Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister, have together continued the system of monthly review meetings, which provides the opportunity to check and resolve outstanding difficulties and wherever possible helps to expedite decisions.

42. In the case of one project, Assistance to Water and Sewerage Authority (TRI/84/003), a Project Review Committee, comprising representatives of UNDP, the Technical Co-operation Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister and representatives of the executing agency meet monthly to discuss and resolve outstanding problems. This mechanism will be used for other similarly complex problems.

43. In response to the problems caused by poor project design, both UNDP and the Government are collaborating even more closely with United Nations agencies, especially those represented in Port of Spain, in planning projects in a more realistic time frame and by establishing meaningful project goals.

B. New programme proposal

44. The new country programme should be viewed in the context of the long-term goal of the Government for economic transformation. The national development strategies outlined in paragraphs 7–9 provide a basis for short- and medium-term action within this framework. The 1988–1991 country programme is specifically designed to assist the Government to meet the following objectives.
Expansion and diversification of the production structure

Ongoing projects

Land Use (TRI/85/006)

45. Under this project assistance will be given to strengthen the Agricultural Extension and Information Division of the Ministry of Food Production, Marine Exploitation, Forestry and the Environment in its efforts to provide a variety of agricultural support services to farmers. An amount of $266,500 is allocated in the new programme cycle.

Product Development and Production Demonstration for Metal Working and Plastic Mould Industries (TRI/85/007)

46. This project will assist in increasing machine-shop and product-development activity and in the training of skilled personnel for the manufacturing industry. It will also provide assistance in plastic product development and contract moulding to industry. An amount of $2,136,856 is allocated under the new country programme.

New projects

47. Assistance will be provided to two institutions which are directly or indirectly supportive of the government efforts to diversify the production structure in Trinidad and Tobago. These institutions are the Ministry of Food Production, Marine Exploitation, Forestry and the Environment and the Export Development Corporation. In the case of the former institution, a project to assess the renewable resources of Trinidad and Tobago as a basis for their proper conservation, management and development is proposed. The sum of $500,000 is allocated under the new programme.

48. A project is planned to strengthen the Export Development Corporation in its efforts to increase exports in the context of the overall strategy geared to the expansion and diversification of the production structure. The duration of the project is estimated at 15 months and will cost $56,400.

Reduction of reliance on external sources for technological requirements

Ongoing projects

49. Under project TRI/86/004, the capacity of the National Training Board is to be strengthened through assistance in curriculum development and the preparation of training materials for vocational education. The project proposal, costed at $109,200, is expected to be implemented over one year.

New projects

50. Assistance will be sought for the mobilization stage of the Capital Goods project. It is anticipated that a programme for strengthening and/or developing institutions required in the area of specialized engineering training and services...
will develop. Specific product and market analyses and prefeasibility studies on products for export will be done. This is budgeted at $500,000.

51. A second phase of the Hydrographic Surveying Project is planned for this cycle, with a budget of $500,000. Under this project, it is proposed to develop the capability of the Unit to do surveys up to the boundaries of the Continental Shelf and Exclusive Economic Zone.

Maintenance of social and economic infrastructure

Ongoing projects

52. An OPAS tax lawyer has been provided under project TRI/82/005 to improve the tax administration system. An extension of this project is planned, for which the sum of $264,000 has been allocated in the new cycle.

53. Under project TRI/87/004, a seminar in financial analysis and the development of a Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting for training is budgeted for approximately $31,000.

54. Assistance in updating and consolidating the laws of Trinidad and Tobago to conform with the independent status of the country is provided under project TRI/83/002. Three more experts are being sought under the Office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel to provide legal drafting services and to design on-the-job training for junior legal staff. The sum of $409,730 will be allocated in the new country programme cycle to continue these activities.

55. Under project TRI/86/003, assistance is being provided to strengthen the Port Authority by providing training to managerial, supervisory and skilled personnel in modern techniques of port administration, cargo-handling, repair and preventive maintenance. The sum of $776,000 will be provided for its continuation into the new cycle.

56. Activities under the Strengthening of the National Meteorological Service (TRI/84/002) include training of personnel in climatology and data processing, establishing a climatological network, and creating a computerized system for the processing, storage and publication of climatological and agrometeorological data. The sum of $196,897 has been provided to facilitate the completion of the project.

57. Three key objectives are expected to be attained under project TRI/84/003, which provides assistance to the Water and Sewerage Authority of the Ministry of Public Utilities. Creation of a computerized information system for management planning and control, improved operation and maintenance of the water supply and sewerage system, and upgrading of the training unit of the Authority are goals of the project. The sum of $242,300 has been earmarked.

58. To stimulate popular understanding of the role of science and technology in development, project TRI/84/006 will develop innovative approaches for the reinforcement of scientific education in order to encourage students to pursue advanced studies in the sciences. The sum of $138,000 is allocated in the new programming cycle to permit completion of its activities.

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59. Assistance will be provided under project TRI/86/002, with a budget of $304,000, to the Ministry of Education in the collection, storage and preparation of a variety of archives, such as historic documents, official public records and academic research.

60. Two projects, TRI/86/006 and TRI/87/005, were initiated during 1987 for the Town and Country Planning Division of the Ministry of Planning and Mobilization. These will assist in revising the laws relating to physical planning, will review the administrative structure of the Division and develop and implement a computer-based planning system. Additionally, assistance will be provided to the Town and Country Planning Division to develop control and planning manuals. The projects are budgeted at $200,000.

New projects

61. New projects contributing to the maintenance of the social and economic infrastructure will be located in the Institute of Marine Affairs and the Board of Inland Revenue. In the latter case, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the investigative and audit capabilities of that Department. The project is budgeted at $264,000.

Meeting basic needs of lower-income groups

New projects

62. A project on low-income housing delivery systems with a budget of $69,200 will provide a capacity within the National Housing Authority to monitor and evaluate programmes of shelter delivery and enhance the cost-effectiveness of low-income housing schemes.

Linkages

63. With regard to the regional programme, Trinidad and Tobago has participated actively in the following projects. Under Institutional Support for the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) secretariat (RLA/79/010), an expert was based in Trinidad and Tobago until September 1985 in order to prepare a revised Rules of Origin System designed to deepen the integration process among the member states of CARICOM. Trinidad and Tobago has also been actively participating in the project Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (RLA/79/050) and sent technicians to the Institute in Barbados for training in operational hydrology and meteorology. Education and Training of Allied Health Personnel in the Commonwealth Caribbean (RLA/79/054) has also provided many opportunities for upgrading training programmes in such fields as health statistics, health service management, and environmental health. The Government has benefited from Regional Education Programme for Animal Health Assistants (RLA/80/006). Several students received diplomas in animal health and veterinary public health based on the completion of a two-year training course. Students were sent to the World Maritime University in Sweden through the project World Maritime University (RLA/82/009). Trinidad and Tobago is the host country of Establishment of a Caribbean Co-operative Agricultural Research Network (RLA/84/001). In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America and
the Caribbean (ECLAC), a number of workshops on agricultural research were held
in the Caribbean region.

64. Although the Government has not officially endorsed the project document of
Modernization and Strengthening of Industrial Property System (RLA/82/018) an
expert from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) visited Trinidad
for one month and actively worked with ECLAC in order to set up a Patents
Information and Documentation Unit of the Caribbean Documentation Centre.

65. Turning to the interregional programme, Trinidad and Tobago is actively
participating in the Promotion of Action-Oriented TCDC Activities (INT/83/904).
Under this project, a number of activities have been scheduled between Trinidad and
Tobago and other developing countries, such as training in medical technology in
Barbados, an agriculture familiarization workshop with Argentina, a worker's
education seminar with other Caribbean countries, and the development of inland
fisheries with Brazil. Additionally, a Technical Co-operation among Developing
Countries (TCDC) familiarization exchange seminar was held, in which Brazil,
Netherlands Antilles, Aruba and Suriname were involved. The Government also
received advisory services on export quality control through Export Quality
Improvement and Assurance (INT/83/X62).

66. Services of interregional advisers from the Department of Technical
Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat (DTCD) in the fields
of road maintenance, human settlements and water-resource legislation and
administration have been provided. Advisory services on administrative reform and
development are also being requested by the Government under the Caribbean Centre
for Development Administration (CARICAD) (RLA/84/004).

67. With respect to links with projects funded by the regular programme resources
of United Nations agencies, the largest contribution is made by PAHO, with
approximately six projects annually, involving seminars, fellowships, short-term
consultants and a limited amount of equipment and supplies in areas such as
environmental sanitation, development of health services, programme planning and
Aedes egypti mosquito eradication. The International Labour Organisation (ILO)
funded fellowships to enable Trinidad and Tobago to participate in courses and
seminars on training methodology for training of trade union instructors,
employment planning, labour management relations in the petroleum industry,
non-discriminatory employment practices and public sector personnel management.

68. As for other agency programmes, UNIDO provided a mission to Trinidad and
Tobago under the project entitled Pesticide Development in Latin America
(UN/RLA/83/280). An investment promotion meeting for the Caribbean was also held
with UNIDO assistance in Barbados, at which Trinidad and Tobago participated.
During the meeting, discussions were held on projects previously submitted by local
sponsors seeking foreign partners. As a follow-up to that meeting, a two-day
workshop was held on negotiating contracts and international agreement on joint
ventures. The International Maritime Organization (IMO) also sent several missions
on oil pollution control, maritime legislation and maritime safety training. As of
October 1985, an IMO Adviser has been stationed in Trinidad and Tobago to cover
maritime safety activities in the Caribbean region (CAR/NOR/IMO/02).
69. Regarding the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) programme, the Government participated in one national and two regional projects: Adolescent Pregnancy Survey (TRI/84/P01); Demographic Analysis in the English-speaking Caribbean (TRI/84/P02); and Training in Demographic Analysis in the English-speaking Caribbean (RLA/84/P02). The Adolescent Pregnancy Survey project has recently completed two surveys, one in Trinidad and the other in Tobago.

70. Bilateral technical co-operation in Trinidad and Tobago involves a limited number of countries. However, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany have respectively supplied equipment to projects concerned with population activities and physiotherapy in hospitals.

71. The Government intends to explore the possibilities for increased utilization of the operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

72. Current government resources do not permit allocation for an unprogrammed reserve.
Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. UNDP-administered sources

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<td>Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special programme resources</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government cost-sharing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carryover from third cycle</td>
<td>2 132 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost-sharing during fourth cycle</td>
<td>5 980 276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on cost-sharing</td>
<td>689 732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third-party cost-sharing</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP special trust funds</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds</td>
<td>8 802 008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. Other sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations firmly committed as a result of the country programme exercise</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, other sources</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING                         | 8 802 008 |

II. USE OF RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ongoing projects</td>
<td>6 440 760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New project proposals</td>
<td>2 361 248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programmed reserve</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal, programmed resources</td>
<td>8 802 008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprogrammed reserve</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES                                                     | 8 802 008 |

a/ The IPF of $US 2.2 million is not included in the programme at this stage since it will be used only as a last resort.