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REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

TO THE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

ON A

PROPOSED LOAN

TO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FOR THE

THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT

May 22, 1979

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit	=	Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TT$)
US$1.00	=	TT$2.40
TT$1.00	=	US$0.42

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 hectare (ha)	=	2.47 acres
1 square meter (m^2)	=	10.76 square feet
1 square kilometer (km^2)	=	0.39 square miles

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	-	Caribbean Common Market
ECIAF	-	Eastern Caribbean Institute of Agriculture and Forestry
EEC	-	European Economic Community
EPIU	-	Education Projects Implementation Unit
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
MOEC	-	Ministry of Education and Culture
NCTDC	-	National Curriculum and Teacher Development Center
OAS	-	Organization of American States

GOVERNMENT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FISCAL YEAR

January - December 31

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT

LOAN AND PROJECT SUMMARY

Borrower: Republic of Trinidad and Tobago

Amount: US$20 million equivalent

Terms: 15 years, including 3 years of grace, at an interest rate of 7.9% per annum.

Project Description: The project is designed to continue Bank's support of the Government's objectives to (i) equalize educational opportunity, (ii) reorient educational curricula to meet the needs of the labor market, and (iii) provide teacher training and expand support systems, including the strengthening of project implementation capacity in the Ministry of Education and Culture (MOEC). The project components include (a) construction, equipping and furnishing of up to 27 primary schools, two new junior secondary schools, extension of six senior and two composite secondary schools, (b) construction, equipping and furnishing of a National Curriculum and Teacher Development Center and a Regional Teacher Development Center, and (c) provision of 10 manyears of specialist services and 9.25 manyears of fellowships for teacher development, teacher training and guidance and counselling and 10 manyears of professional project management services. The project would provide (i) improved learning/teaching environment for 9,320 primary, 2,880 lower-secondary and 2,752 senior secondary students annually, (ii) improve access to and provide relevant work-oriented education at senior secondary levels, (iii) initiate training courses for teachers of agriculture and technical and vocational subjects and for guidance and counselling staff, (iv) contribute to upgrading of teachers, curriculum and research development and the production and distribution of teaching/learning materials. It would establish a permanent capacity in MOEC for planning, management and supervision of physical facilities for educational development. The project faces risks in three areas, mainly: (i) delay in the appointment of a project management team to support and train the local personnel in the project implementation unit, (ii) the capacity of the construction sector which is overburdened, and (iii) the agreement to be reached between denominational authorities and the Government on joint management of the denominational schools handed over to Government.

Estimated Cost:

	US$ '000 Local	US$ '000 Foreign	US$ '000 Total
Primary Schools	7,045.0	4,416.5	11,461.5
Junior Secondary Schools	4,539.3	3,369.1	7,908.4
Senior Secondary Schools	5,685.0	5.799.2	11,484.2
Composite Secondary Schools	991.3	710.4	1,701.7
Teacher Development Centers	1,391.3	1,057.4	2,448.7
Technical Assistance	-	731.9	731.9
Project Management and Administration	6.2	1,277.7	1,283.9
Base Cost	19,658.1	17,362.2	37,020.3
Contingencies			
Physical (10%)	1,965.8	1,736.3	3,702.1
Price (34%)	10,379.5	3,522.5	13,902.0
Total Cost	32,003.4	22,620.9	54,624.3

Financing Plan:

	US$ million
Bank loan	20.0
Government	34.6
Total	54.6

Estimated Disbursements:

	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84
	US$ million				
Annual	1.3	5.2	6.5	5.6	1.4
Cumulative	1.3	6.5	13.0	18.6	20.0

Appraisal Report: Report No. 2430b-TR dated May 21, 1979.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS
ON A PROPOSED LOAN
TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
FOR A THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT

1. I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed loan to Trinidad and Tobago for the equivalent of US$20.0 million to help finance an education project. The loan would have a term of 15 years, including three years of grace, with interest at 7.9 percent per annum.

PART I - THE ECONOMY

2. An economic report entitled "Economic Position and Prospects of Trinidad and Tobago" (2218-TR), was distributed to the Executive Directors on December 19, 1978. Annex I contains the basic country data.

Background

3. The economy of Trinidad and Tobago underwent a radical transformation during the 1960s and 1970s. Once largely dependent on tropical export agriculture, the economy steadily evolved into a modern diversified semi-industrial stage, while the share of agriculture in GDP shrank to only about 3%. The discovery and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas some three decades ago played a vital role in this process. Although Trinidad and Tobago is relatively poor in these natural resources, accounting for only 15% of GDP as recently as the late 1960s, they have exerted a disproportionately large influence at the margin in determining the state of both public finances and the balance of payments, and thereby the fate of the economy. Thus, while a vigorous petroleum sector provided modest surpluses for capital formation in the rest of the economy throughout the 1960s, a decline in petroleum production between 1968 and 1972 led to a serious deterioration in the public sector finances and the balance of payments, forcing the Government to resort to substantial domestic and external borrowing to finance fiscal deficits and bolster declining foreign exchange reserves.

4. The discovery of additional petroleum reserves and the quadrupling of oil prices at the end of 1973 led to a dramatic economic upturn. Between 1973 and 1978, the economy accumulated over US$1.6 billion in foreign exchange reserves. Since about half of the reserves were accumulated by the Government, by means of sound fiscal policy, much of the revenue increase was demonetized and set aside for development purposes. This policy, combined with a more liberal import regime, contributed to the deceleration of inflation from the high 1974 level. Trinidad and Tobago's sudden prosperity, however, concealed

underlying weaknesses in the economy resulting from the heavy dependence of the nonpetroleum sectors on the petroleum surplus and the difficulty of educating and training its labor force rapidly enough to meet its greatly altered development needs.

5. The rapid development of the manufacturing sector was also an important factor in the structural shift of the Trinidad and Tobago economy. Since achieving statehood in 1962, the Government has encouraged industrialization through a variety of measures, including generous fiscal incentives, duty-free access to imported inputs, fully developed industrial estates, concessionary credits, and a policy of extensive quantitative restrictions on competitive imports. The consequent rapid expansion and diversification of manufacturing 1/ in the late 1960s and early 1970s was largely responsible for modest growth of GDP during the period when petroleum production and refining were on the decline. In the last two years, manufacturing has been the most dynamic sector, with real growth of 13% and 11% in 1977 and 1978 respectively.

6. The increasing importance of the petroleum and manufacturing sectors has been accompanied by stagnation in agricultural production, exacerbated by rising production costs, inadequate agricultural services and an inefficient marketing system. High rates of rural to urban migration have led to declines in the rural labor force, giving rise to the paradox of seasonal labor shortages in agriculture, high urban unemployment and under-utilization of land resources. Sugar, once Trinidad and Tobago's most important export and accounting for about half the value added in agriculture, has experienced a steady decline in output in the 1970s. The authorities have attempted to encourage food production for the domestic market by means of input subsidies and price support policies, but with the exceptions of poultry, eggs and pork, have met with little success.

7. Trinidad and Tobago has experienced economic growth rates averaging close to 5% during the last four years. During 1974-75, economic growth largely resulted from rapid expansion in petroleum production, as refining output declined and the nonpetroleum sectors grew only marginally. More recently, the manufacturing, construction and services sectors have also expanded vigorously. In 1978, estimated real growth of slightly over 5% resulted almost entirely from expansion of these sectors, more than compensating for stagnating petroleum production and the continued decline in refining output.

8. Despite this level of economic growth, however, the decline in agricultural employment, the capital-intensive nature of the petroleum sector and rapid growth of the labor force have contributed to persistent high unemployment rates, Trinidad and Tobago's most serious economic and social problem. Unemployment in the 1970s has been estimated at between 13% and 15%, including both "job-seekers" and "other unemployed." The incidence of unemployment is highest in the 15-24 age group. The situation has been exacerbated by inadequate or inappropriate education and training of the labor force, so that high unemployment rates exist side by side with serious shortages of skilled manpower.

9. As a consequence of the rise in petroleum prices and the Government's reform of the tax system, Central Government revenues expanded almost threefold in 1974 and continued to grow at an average nominal rate of about 27% during 1975-78. Petroleum revenues accounted directly for over 80% of the increase.

1/ Excluding refining

Despite accompanying rapid growth in current expenditures, the Central Government was able to generate current budgetary savings averaging about 18% of GDP during 1974-78. These savings were adequate to finance a greatly expanded level of capital expenditures as well as the accumulation of about US$850 million in special funds earmarked for development purposes.

10. The oil price increase turned the balance of payments around in 1974, after several years of increasingly large current account deficits. Large current account surpluses, together with private capital inflows adequate to finance about 25% of gross domestic investment, permitted the accumulation of some US$1.3 billion in reserves between 1974 and 1977. In 1978, however, the current account surplus narrowed considerably, registering only US$17 million. The decrease reflected minimal growth in export value due to a decline of export volume, as petroleum production leveled off and refined exports continued to fall. At the same time, as a consequence of rising prices, import value rose by an estimated 16%. Some US$104 million in net public capital inflows, however, together with net private capital inflows amounting to about US$187 million, permitted the accumulation of an additional US$308 million in foreign exchange reserves in 1978.

Development Policy and Growth Prospects

11. The dramatic increase in petroleum revenues has made it possible for Trinidad and Tobago to undertake high levels of development expenditure without being unduly constrained by the need for financial resources. While this situation is expected to continue over the medium term, Trinidad and Tobago's proven petroleum reserves, estimated at eight years, are limited and the Government cannot rely on the continuation of petroleum revenues at their present level over the longer term. Accordingly, the major thrust of the Government's development policy is the utilization of the country's substantial natural gas deposits in large, export-oriented industrial projects to ensure a substitute for the possible loss of foreign exchange earnings and government revenues stemming from the eventual decline in petroleum production. Projects in preparation or under execution include plants for the manufacture of ammonia, iron and steel, cement, methanol, and liquefied natural gas. At the same time, continued efforts to promote petroleum exploration and development so as to minimize production declines are planned. Efforts are also being made to accelerate development of the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in order to diversify the export base, promote import substitution and generate employment.

12. The removal of the financial constraint to growth has not altered many of the negative characteristics of a "dual economy," in which the higher productivity of the petroleum sector contrasts sharply with the more modest achievements of the rest of the economy. As a result, a number of constraints impede rapid economic development. The absorptive capacity of the economy is limited by acute shortages of trained manpower and inadequate infrastructure. Serious bottlenecks in the construction industry also need to be surmounted. Moreover, the inefficiency and low productivity of manufacturing and agriculture, the shortage of entrepreneurial, managerial and skilled manpower resources, and the scarcity of well-trained management personnel in the public sector will have to be overcome.

13. The possibility of a gradual decline in petroleum production during the next decade will have a significant direct impact on economic growth prospects. Even assuming strong growth of investment and a continued construction boom, output of the nonpetroleum economy is unlikely to expand at more than 7-8% annually in real terms during the early to mid-1980s. If these high rates of growth of the nonpetroleum sector are achieved, and petroleum production reaches a maximum decline of no more than 5.2% per year beginning in 1982, GDP growth will average about 4 1/2% during 1979-83, thereafter rising to between 5% and 6% if the large energy-based projects are implemented according to schedule. The major constraint to achieving even these levels of growth over the next decade will be the capacity of the country's nonpetroleum economy to transform the economic surplus generated by the petroleum sector into productive investment for expanding its own output and employment.

Investment and Financing

14. At present, the Government has prepared no official investment plan extending farther ahead than the budget of 1979. It is estimated, however, that a public sector investment program which provides for continued investment in economic and social infrastructure in accordance with the Government's development priorities and the launching of the large energy-based projects in joint ventures with private firms could cost over TT$ 10 billion during the next five years. Even assuming a fall-off in petroleum revenues during the period, and a consequent deterioration in the level of public sector savings as a percentage of GDP, with careful management the authorities should be able to finance almost 70% of this investment program through public sector savings. Based on projected levels of project-related external inflows, and the Government's intention to utilize the Eurodollar market to maintain its foreign exchange reserves at their present high levels, net external borrowing could finance another 18%. The remainder of the public sector investment program would be financed from other domestic sources, including depreciation reserves of state enterprises and joint ventures and net domestic borrowing.

15. Although the development of energy-based industry will partially compensate for the loss of petroleum revenues, it is not expected to contribute sufficient resources to offset such a decline completely. Assuming the energy-based projects are implemented on schedule, their revenue contribution are estimated to compensate by 1990 for only about half of the projected petroleum revenue decline as a percentage of GDP.

16. The Government is actively concerned about fostering the rapid expansion of private sector investment. In contrast to the situation in the late sixties and early seventies, the 1974 influx of petroleum wealth has enabled the Government to become a net creditor of the banking system and greatly expanded the financial resources available to the private sector. The authorities are aware that the favorable fiscal situation may not continue indefinitely and that adequate growth of credit to the private sector in the future will depend increasingly upon greater mobilization of private savings. Plans are therefore being made to assure the long-term growth of the private sector through mobilization of increased domestic savings and more efficient allocation of such resources to productive investment. To stimulate growth of

the country's capital markets, statutory modifications, which would provide insurance companies greater leeway in the investment of their funds, are under consideration. In addition, the authorities are planning to create a Unit Trust to broaden the base for mobilization of domestic savings by introduction of an instrument which spreads investor risk over a wide range of stocks.

Balance of Payments and Creditworthiness

17. The external sector of Trinidad and Tobago has been of exceptional size and importance for the past several decades. However, the petroleum windfall which dramatically increased the country's import capacity in 1974 has also increased the import dependence of nonpetroleum sectors of the economy without simultaneously increasing exports of these sectors. The challenge facing the authorities is to expand exports of the nonpetroleum economy and thereby reduce its large resources gap rapidly enough to offset the expected decline in the resource surplus generated by the petroleum sector.

18. Because of the expected decline in petroleum exports and the substantial capital goods imports required by the large industrial projects, a small resource gap is likely to develop in 1980 which will not be eliminated until the mid 1980s when all the large projects, some of which are largely export-oriented, are fully on stream. Foreign exchange reserves are projected to increase slightly and then return to their present levels, about US$1.6 billion or the equivalent of about six months of projected imports in 1984. This would still be a substantial amount for a small country like Trinidad and Tobago.

19. As a consequence of the external borrowing undertaken during the period of heavy import-intensive investment in the early to mid-1980s, Trinidad and Tobago's external debt service ratio is projected to increase from about one percent of export earnings at present to not more than 10% in 1986 and to decline somewhat afterwards. Given continued prudent fiscal policy and the timely implementation of the public sector investment program, these levels of debt service are well within the country's financial capacity, and Trinidad and Tobago consequently is considered creditworthy for borrowing its external capital requirements on conventional terms.

PART II - BANK GROUP OPERATION IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

20. To date the Bank has made 12 loans to Trinidad and Tobago, including the first power project loan made in 1961 with the guarantee of the United Kingdom, for a total amount of US$92.3 million, net of cancellations. Infrastructure projects (viz., highways, power and telecommunications) account for US$49.5 million (54 percent) of Bank lending while education and population projects amount to US$21.5 million (23 percent) and agricultural and industrial financing amount to US$21.3 million (23 percent). Gross disbursements as of March 31, 1979, amounted to US$80.4 million, of which US$22.9 million has been repaid. The undisbursed amount of Bank loans amounted to US$11.8 million. The IFC has made a loan of US$1.15 million for a poultry project,

and a loan of US$1.2 million for a glass project was recently approved. Annex II contains a summary statement of Bank loans and IFC investments as of February 28, 1979, and notes on the execution of ongoing projects.

21. In the past, Trinidad and Tobago's development was hampered by severe financial constraints, inadequate infrastructure, weak institutions and lack of skilled manpower. While the financial constraint has been overcome with the accumulation of petroleum revenues Trinidad continues to face the other main problems of many developing countries, especially deficiencies in infrastructure, institutional capabilities, and manpower skills. In these circumstances, the Bank's role in Trinidad and Tobago is mainly to help the Government identify priority programs and projects and promote policies and institutions to enhance the country's capacity to prepare and execute projects.

22. Bank lending in the past has been aimed at improving infrastructure, creating productive employment opportunities in agriculture and industry, and easing the unemployment problem through qualitative improvements in education and training. The Bank loans also provided for substantial assistance in project preparation and technical support for project implementation. In general, Bank projects have contributed to development of infrastructure and renovation of plant and installations; however, the expected strengthening of institutional capabilities has been slower than originally anticipated.

23. Trinidad and Tobago's medium-term development strategy calls for substantial investments in capital-intensive, energy-based industries and related infrastructure. Through its increased participation in the economy, the Government seeks to diversify the country's economic base, provide employment and upgrade social and economic infrastructure, including health and education facilities. In line with the Government's plans, the Bank's assistance to Trinidad and Tobago will at this time be directed towards upgrading of the quality of education and teacher training, improving access to education, expanding enrollments and enhancing the effectiveness of prevocational craft courses, and improving the planning and managerial skills of the Ministry of Education to construct and maintain educational facilities.

PART III - THE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SECTOR

Background

24. Education in Trinidad and Tobago prior to 1968 had been characterized by major inequalities of opportunity within an elitist and academically biased system ill-adapted to the country's development needs. These features are reflected in the educational profile of the labor force which, despite the country's high literacy rate (95%), as recently as 1977 comprised only 7% of workers with secondary level education. They also mirror the contradictions of an unemployment rate of 16% (1977) within a chronic shortage of skilled and semiskilled manpower. In the light of this situation the Government enacted in 1967 the 15-year Education Development Plan (1968-83).

Conceived in an era of financial constraint, the Plan, intended to be implemented in three phases (1968-72, 1973-77, and 1978-83), addressed only the most glaring inequalities and deficiencies. Its salient features were universal access to the junior secondary cycle, limited and selective progression to the senior secondary cycle, and curricula reform at both levels to make them more employment-oriented. The dramatic upturn in the country's economic situation in the post-1973 period induced the Government in 1975 to reappraise its plan. In essence, the revised Plan adopted more comprehensive sector development norms, notably: (i) five years of secondary education for all students; (ii) the redirection of senior secondary education, to make it more responsive to economic development needs, but within the concept of a single, integrated secondary comprehensive school system, rather than by the construction of separate vocational schools as previously planned; (iii) the integration within the national system of the denominational schools, a major component of the education service, but with the abolition of the former cost-sharing formula in favor of government responsibility for all costs; and (iv) a sustained drive to resolve equity issues and to improve the quality of education at all levels. The Government remains committed to the achievement of these goals.

Overview of the Education Sector

25. The Ministry of Education and Culture exercises jurisdiction over almost all education services. The formal education system consists of seven years of primary, five to seven years of secondary, and three to five years of higher education.

26. The first fruits of the Government's vigorous pursuit, over the past decade, of its sector development targets are already apparent. Net enrollment rates have improved significantly and in 1977 stood at 97.5%, 93% and 54%, respectively, of the corresponding primary, junior secondary and senior secondary age groups. Male and female participation rates have always been in balance. Progression rates from primary to junior secondary cycle are very high; and drop-out is negligible, despite the fact that compulsory schooling terminates at 12 years of age. Cost-effective education has been generally achieved through economic class sizes and reasonable student-teacher ratios.

27. Notwithstanding these achievements, a number of major issues must now be urgently addressed if the Government's revised sector development plan is to attain its goals by 1983. In terms of physical resources, a considerable number of primary schools (85 schools with a total enrollment of 35,400 students) many of them serving disadvantaged communities, are dilapidated, overcrowded and unsuitable for the modern curricula recently adopted; these cannot be economically remodelled and require replacement. Furthermore, many new junior secondary places must be provided if the large number of primary school graduates presently retained in inadequate and ill-equipped senior primary classes for lack of accommodation in junior secondary schools are to be afforded parity of educational opportunity with their peer group. Lastly, automatic progression from the junior to the senior secondary cycle will require the provision of courses suitable for a wider student ability

range. This factor, coupled with the Government's aim to meet the crucial need for a skilled labor force, by the inclusion of new, specialized craft courses in senior secondary classes, and a redistribution of enrollments to attract more students into prevocational streams, necessitates the extension of existing senior/composite secondary schools to provide the corresponding physical facilities.

28. In the context of human resources and quality education, a sustained effort is now required (i) to complete the certification of unqualified primary school teachers; (ii) to retrain junior secondary school staff who are for the most part graduates of primary teacher training institutions with limited additional specialized teacher education; (iii) to meet the serious dearth of professionally trained guidance counsellors and teachers of science, mathematics and the technologies; and (iv) to develop a national, institutionalized capacity for curriculum research and development, the continuous upgrading of teachers/administrators in response to the changing needs of society and industry, and for production and mass distribution of teachers' guides, and learning/teaching materials.

29. The expeditious and efficient implementation of the Government's Education Development Plan will necessitate improved planning and managerial skills on the part of the Ministry of Education and Culture, in particular in the areas of physical construction and school maintenance. To date these responsibilities have been vested in the Ministry of Works, effectively denying to the Ministry of Education control over matters of direct concern and interest. To remedy this situation the Government proposes to establish, as a dependency of the Ministry of Education, an Education Projects Implementation Unit (EPIU) whose functions would embrace the management and oversight of all the physical aspects of existing and future educational institutions that fall within the purview of the Ministry of Education.

Government's Strategy for Educational Development

30. The Government's major sector objectives remain those postulated in the 1975 revision of its Education Development Plan, viz (i) the equalization of educational opportunity at least between the ages 5-16 years; (ii) the reorientation of curricula to respond to modern educational trends, the career aspirations of students of a wide range of ability, and the needs of the labor market; and (iii) the complementary training/retraining of teachers, and the expansion of support systems, to meet the changing criteria.

31. In pursuance of these objectives, the Government's basic educational policies focus upon: (a) the improvement of existing, and the development of new planning and management skills within the Ministry of Education, the better to implement the Education Development Plan; (b) a program of construction to rehabilitate both government and government-assisted primary schools; to increase the number of junior secondary places to the point where universal access to this level of education would be achieved, hence abolishing the senior primary classes and the Selective Entrance Examination; and to augment provision and reorient the direction of senior secondary schools, to replace the selective examination at the post-junior secondary cycle by automatic progression, at the same time emphasizing the teaching of vocational skills;

(c) a program of teacher education, to upgrade and/or professionalize as required primary and secondary school teachers; and (d) the development of an institutionalized capacity for curriculum research, development, testing and evaluation, and for the production and mass dissemination of teaching/learning materials.

External Assistance for Education and Training

32. Two previous Bank loans have been made in support of the Government's sector development objectives. The first Bank project of US$9.2 million (Loan No. 564-TR), assisted implementation of Phase I of the Plan, as it related to innovative concepts with regard to new and modernized forms of junior secondary education and the introduction of pretechnician courses in the new style comprehensive schools. The first project included the construction and equipping of 16 junior secondary schools and three new, and extensions to three existing senior comprehensive schools. It further assisted in the modernization and rationalization of primary teacher training by the provision of a new teacher training college. The project was completed in 1976. The relevant Project Performance Audit Report (SecM77-503) noted that the project was generally successful. The school places provided were fully utilized and the planned diversification of curricula took place. A second Bank loan of US$9.3 million (Loan No. 862-TR) supported the second phase of the Plan, which focussed on the further expansion of educational opportunities at junior and senior secondary school levels, implementation of a secondary school teacher training program, reform of technical education and the nonformal training of farmers. It included the construction and equipping of six junior secondary, four composite junior/senior secondary and three comprehensive schools, together with a teacher training college, a technical institute and a farmer training center; related technical assistance was also included. Despite delays in the construction of three secondary schools which have faced contractor and/or site problems, the project should be completed by June 1980.

33. IDB approved a US$9.4 million loan in 1972 for the construction of vocational schools and the expansion of the John S. Donaldson Technical Institute; all but US$1.8 million of the loan was cancelled following on the Government's decision against separate vocational schools. Additional external aid, mainly in the form of technical assistance, is being provided by the IDB for upgrading the Ministry of Education Planning Unit; by the EEC for technical teacher training; by the UK for the San Fernando Technical Institute; by the OAS for education of handicapped adults and establishment of an Institute of Languages; and by the UNDP for occupational classification and coding. The total cost of these technical assistance programs is of the order of US$3 million, and is provided on a nonreimbursable basis.

PART IV - THE PROJECT

34. A report entitled "Trinidad and Tobago - Staff Appraisal Report on a Third Education Project " (No. 2430b-TR dated May 21, 1979) is being distributed separately. The project was identified by a Bank sector mission in

July 1977 and was appraised in November/December 1978. Annex III contains a timetable of key events in processing the project and a description of the special conditions of the proposed loan. Negotiations for the proposed loan took place in Washington, D.C., from May 7 to 11, 1979. The Trinidad and Tobago delegation was led by Mr. Frank Barsotti, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Finance.

Objectives

35. The project would assist the Government in equalizing educational opportunity within the context of an improved and relevant education system at all levels, and more specifically at the primary and secondary levels. Besides increasing the number of secondary school places and providing new and modern facilities at both primary and secondary levels, the project would upgrade the quality of education by improved teacher education, curriculum development, and teaching and learning support systems. In recognition of the need to ensure timely and efficient implementation of the physical facilities of the rapidly expanding education sector, the project would establish an Education Projects Implementation Unit (EPIU) in MOEC.

Project Description

36. The project would consist of:

(a) Construction, equipping and furnishing of (i) up to 27 primary schools, (ii) two junior secondary schools, and (iii) extensions to six senior secondary and two composite secondary schools;

(b) Construction, equipping and furnishing of (i) a National Curriculum and Teacher Development Center (NCTDC), and (ii) a Regional Teacher Development Center; and

(c) Technical Assistance composed of (i) 10 manyears of specialist services and 9.25 manyears of fellowships for teacher development, teacher training and guidance and counselling, and (ii) 10 manyears of professional project management services to assist in establishing and operating EPIU.

37. Primary Schools: In support of the Government's commitment to provide universal education of an appropriate quality for all children from ages 6 to 12, the project would help provide 9,320 student places by replacing up to 27 dilapidated and outmoded denominational primary schools. The primary school curriculum would follow the national norm and include practical courses in basic science and agriculture, handicrafts, health and nutrition education. The design of schools would provide areas for library, health room and meal distribution. 15 schools representative of all regions and the major denominations in the country have been identified for replacement and the other schools to be replaced are yet to be selected. The criteria for selection include equity considerations in respect of (i) location, (ii) assistance to the various denominational authorities, and (iii) socio-economic conditions in the community, so as to

meet the needs of the most disadvantaged groups in society. Special consideration would be given to the inclusion of one or more schools in Tobago (Section 3.14 of Loan Agreement). The day-to-day management of the schools would be conducted by joint management boards representative of the community, religious denominations and the Government. In accommodating the legitimate interests of the denominational authorities, the joint management arrangements would ensure that national norms are followed with respect to the educational curriculum. Negotiations between the interested parties to produce a model agreement for joint management have begun and the final draft of the agreement would be furnished to the Bank by June 30, 1981 (Section 3.05 of Loan Agreement).

38. Secondary Schools: This project component would support the Government's objective of providing all eligible primary school pupils five years of secondary education. A program for substantial expansion of facilities for secondary education has been approved by the Government. The Bank has been assured that access to junior secondary schools for all eligible primary school pupils would be ensured (Section 3.06 of Loan Agreement). The two new junior secondary schools included in the project would add 2,880 student places and the extensions to eight senior and composite secondary would add 1,316 student places. The design of courses at the secondary level would be such as to satisfy the different ability ranges of students and enable them to pursue academic, pretechnician and craft courses within a single integrated secondary school system. Though only 1,316 places would be added in the eight senior and composite secondary schools included in the project, the planned enrollment redistribution would assign a greater proportion of students to technical and craft courses. This redistribution, combined with the joint use of existing and new facilities, would effectively provide craft training for about 2,752 students and pretechnician courses for some 2,816 students in a wide variety of industrial, commercial, home economics and agricultural options. The craft-oriented and pretechnician courses would provide opportunities for formal post-secondary education or employable skills which could constitute the basis for accelerated apprenticeship training in specific crafts or technology-related programs. In order to introduce appropriately designed craft courses in the project schools, the Government has agreed to evaluate, not later than January 1, 1981, the craft courses presently being offered in senior secondary schools and to recommend to the Bank such modifications to these courses as may be necessary (Section 3.12 of Loan Agreement).

39. Curriculum and Teacher Development: The most pressing needs for the qualitative improvement of education in Trinidad and Tobago lie in the areas of teacher education, curriculum development and teaching/learning support systems. The project provides for a National Curriculum and Teacher Development Center (NCTDC) to help meet these needs. The NCTDC would consolidate research and development of curricula at the primary and secondary levels and, in parallel with the coordinating functions at the post-secondary level of National Institute for Higher Education, assist in the rationalization of all educational research and development programs. The teacher development center would conduct or host in-service refresher courses for teachers, supervisors, principals and teacher educators in all

aspects of curriculum, teaching methodology, school organization and administration. In support of the Government's plans to equalize additional opportunities for teachers as between urban and rural zones of the country, the project provides for the setting up of a regional teacher development center at San Fernando. This center would complement the work of the NCTDC in the field of teacher education. The Government has plans to develop a limited number of similar centers in other parts of the country. The NCTDC would take over the existing School Publications Unit. With greater provision of equipment, facilities and staffing, NCTDC would ensure an adequate supply of teaching materials to schools and learning materials to underprivileged students in parallel with progress in curriculum development and teaching methodology.

40. Technical Assistance: Improvement in the quality of teacher education, and specifically of technical/vocational and agricultural education, would be supported by the provision of 10 manyears of specialist services and 9.25 manyears of fellowships. The technical assistance included in the project would also help in the planning and inauguration of the NCTDC and the regional teacher development center, besides helping to develop a Guidance and Counselling Service within MOEC. The selection of specialists and their terms of reference and conditions of service would be decided in consultation with the Bank (Section 3.04 of Loan Agreement). Similarly, the selection of candidates for fellowships would be done in consultation with the Bank and specific proposals for the fellowship program would be sent to the Bank for review not later than December 31, 1979 (Section 3.04 of Loan Agreement).

41. Crucial to the effective implementation of the Government's program for expansion of investments in the education sector is the need to develop in MOEC institutional capability for the management of construction and commissioning of the educational facilities. The Government has established EPIU to perform this function and recruitment of its staff is now being arranged. It has been agred that the form, powers, staffing and responsibilities of EPIU should be satisfactory to the Bank (Section 3.02 of Loan Agreement). In recognition of the inadequacy of expertise available to carry out large investments in the education sector, the project provides for 10 manyears of professional project management services. The project management team would assist EPIU in the implementation of the project and train and coach the EPIU to develop into a self-sufficient and capable institution for managing MOEC's investments in educational facilities.

Project Implementation

42. The project would be implemented by the newly created EPIU which would consist of a Project Manager, and an educator, architect, quantity surveyor, procurement specialist and accountant, all on a full-time basis. During the project implementation phase, EPIU would be coached, trained and supported by an expatriate project management team. The composition of the expatriate team would parallel that of EPIU's professional staff. The qualifications, experience and terms and conditions of employment (including the terms of reference) of the project management team should be satisfactory to the Bank (Section 3.04 of Loan Agreement). The Bank loan would finance the costs of the expatriate project management team. The appointment of the staff of EPIU and the conclusion of an agreement for the employment of the project management team are conditions of loan effectiveness (Section 5.01 of Loan

Agreement). In view of the high priority of the project and the need for institutional capability for project implementation in this sector, the Government has provided for the establishment of a high-level task force composed of representatives of relevant Ministries (namely, Education and Culture, Finance, Planning and Development and Works) to help in the starting up of the project, review its progress during the implementation phase, and enable prompt decisions to be taken during the various stages of project execution. The project would be implemented in four years. An implementation schedule would be prepared by EPIU and reviewed with the Bank periodically. Sites required for the first phase construction program (including the 15 primary schools which have been identified) have been selected. Acquisition of sites for the project items are unlikely to cause delays, inasmuch as these facilities are expected to be built on government-owned lands. Assurances have been obtained that the selection and/or acquisition of sites for the primary and junior secondary schools would be completed within six months of the date of the Loan Agreement (Section 3.13 of the Loan Agreement).

Cost Estimates and Financing Arrangements

43. The total project cost is estimated at US$54.6 million (net of taxes and duties), including physical contingencies of US$3.7 million and price contingencies of US$13.9 million. Physical contingencies average about 10% of base costs. Price contingencies, on average 34% of base costs plus physical contingencies, reflect the pressures on the local construction industry and the relatively high labor costs. Specialist services and fellowships are estimated at US$4,800 per man/month for specialists (including all local costs and overheads) and at US$17,500 per man/year for fellowships. Project management services are calculated at 5% of total civil and site works costs. The proposed Bank loan of US$20.0 million would finance approximately 37% of project costs and cover approximately 88% of the estimated foreign exchange costs. The balance of project costs would be borne by the Government.

44. Recurrent costs related to the project would amount to approximately US$3.7 million annually (at 1980 prices). Total recurrent costs represent about 1.8% of the recurrent expenditures of MOEC for 1980 and these costs would not impose an undue burden on the Government's financial capability.

Procurement

45. Contracts for major civil works would amount to US$25.1 million and for furniture and equipment US$7.0 million. In view of the relatively small size and scattered location of the primary schools included in the project, all civil works contracts for these schools would be awarded after competitive bidding based on local advertising in accordance with local procurement procedures acceptable to the Bank. Furniture and equipment items would be grouped to form sizeable packages to permit bulk procurement; those that cannot be grouped into packages of at least US$50,000 would be procured on the basis of local procedures acceptable to the Bank. The total cost of furniture and equipment procured in this manner would not in the aggregate exceed US$450,000 (equivalent to about 5% of the estimated total cost of furniture and equipment). In the case of procurement under international competitive bidding procedures, domestic furniture and equipment manufacturers would be accorded preferential treatment in bid evaluation limited to 15% of the c.i.f. price of imported goods or applicable duty, whichever is the lower. Regional

preference for other members of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) would be limited to 15% of the c.i.f. price of nonregional goods or the difference in tariffs whichever is the lower.

Disbursements

46. The loan would be disbursed in four-and-a-half years as follows: (a) 31% of total expenditures for civil works (including construction, site works and professional fees); (b) 100% of foreign expenditures for directly imported furniture and equipment; (c) 75% of total expenditure for imported furniture and equipment procured locally; (d) 100% of ex-factory price of furniture and equipment manufactured locally; and (e) 100% of expenditures relating to project management services and technical assistance and fellowships. In principle, all disbursements would be fully documented.

Benefits and Risks

47. In educational terms, the project would assist the government to: (i) redress the balance of inequality of educational opportunity by providing a high quality learning/teaching environment for about 9,320 primary, 2,880 lower secondary and 2,752 senior secondary students; (ii) promote the elimination of curriculum distortions at the primary level by the abolition of the Common Entrance Examination and the senior primary classes; (iii) expand access to, and provide more relevant work-oriented education in the senior secondary schools; (iv) initiate professional training courses for teachers of agriculture, technical/vocational subjects, and for guidance/counselling staff; and (v) institute procedures for the continuous upgrading of teachers, for curriculum research and development, and the production, publication and distribution of teaching/learning materials. In the realm of institution building the project would assist the Government (i) to develop within MOEC a permanent capacity for the planning, management and supervision of the physical requirements of the education sector; and (ii) to establish a national institutionalized capacity for teacher upgrading, curriculum development and teacher/student support systems. Technical assistance included in the project would foster timely and efficient project implementation.

48. The principal risks which might affect project implementation negatively are: (a) the limitations of the overcommitted construction industry in Trinidad and Tobago; (b) difficulties in increasing quickly the supply of science and practical subject teachers and upgrade primary/secondary teachers; and (c) the need to reach early agreement between the Government and denominational authorities for joint management of primary schools included in the project. In order to overcome the constraints of the construction industry, the Government has launched a program to expand local cement production and facilitate increased availability of building materials; besides it has been providing encouragement and support to both domestic and foreign contractors. The establishment of EPIU and the assistance of the project management team included in the project should ensure that the construction program remains on schedule. With regard to the supply of science and practical subject teachers and training programs for teacher upgrading, the necessary physical facilities exist and recruitment of teaching staff and specialists is under way. In-service training courses for primary and secondary teachers in the Valsayn teacher training college, which is being constructed under the second education project, is expected to commence in 1979. No later than six months after the date of the Agreement, the Government would take actions to revise

the curricula for primary and secondary teacher training and appoint staff to conduct in-service teacher training courses for technical/vocational teachers at the John Donaldson Technical Institute (Section 3.07 of Loan Agreement). Additionally, the Government has agreed that within six months of the signing of the Loan Agreement, arrangements would be finalized with the Ministry of Agriculture for the use of ECIAF for the training of teachers of agriculture (Section 3.05 of Loan Agreement). In order to ensure the smooth functioning of project primary schools, discussions between the Government and the denominational authorities for the working out of a model agreement for joint management of the erstwhile denominational schools have reached an advanced stage and the Government has assured the Bank that the final draft of the model agreement would be furnished to the Bank no later than June 30, 1981 (Section 3.05 of Loan Agreement). No undue delay is anticipated in reaching agreement since most sites and all capital and recurrent costs of these schools will be met exclusively by the Government.

Evaluation

49. The Government has agreed (i) in the context of the senior secondary craft courses, to evaluate the results of the craft courses presently being offered in nonproject schools, and to submit to the Bank the conclusions and recommendations deriving from this study prior to January 1, 1981; (ii) to keep the Bank informed of sector advances towards the realization of targeted goals, specifically in respect of guidance and counselling, teacher education, curriculum research and student/teacher support systems, as well as of major sector policy developments (Section 3.12 of Loan Agreement); and (iii) to furnish to the Bank, within six months of the closing of the loan account, a preliminary project completion report (Section 3.11 of Loan Agreement).

PART V - LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

50. The draft Loan Agreement between the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the Bank, and the Report of the Committee provided for in Article III Section 4 (iii) of the Articles of Agreement, are being distributed to the Executive Directors separately. Special conditions of the project are listed in Annex III Section 3. Additional conditions for effectiveness are the appointment of key staff of EPIU and the employment of the project management team.

51. I am satisfied that the proposed loan would comply with the Articles of Agreement of the Bank.

PART VI - RECOMMENDATION

52. I recommend that the Executive Directors approve the proposed loan.

Robert S. McNamara
President

Attachments

May 22, 1979

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET

	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO			REFERENCE GROUPS (ADJUSTED AVERAGES /a - MOST RECENT ESTIMATE)		
LAND AREA (THOUSAND SQ. KM.) TOTAL 5.1 AGRICULTURAL 1.7	1960 /b	1970 /b	MOST RECENT ESTIMATE /b	SAME GEOGRAPHIC REGION /c	SAME INCOME GROUP /d	NEXT HIGHER INCOME GROUP /e
GNP PER CAPITA (US$)	870.0	1450.0	2380.0	1066.7	1796.4	2839.0
ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (KILOGRAMS OF COAL EQUIVALENT)	1775.0	..	..	911.1	1525.0	2376.4
POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS						
TOTAL POPULATION, MID-YEAR (MILLIONS)	0.8	1.0	1.1	.	.	.
URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT OF TOTAL)	21.9	24.1	25.1	57.9	52.2	..
POPULATION DENSITY						
PER SQ. KM.	157.0	196.0	219.0	25.6	27.6	55.8
PER SQ. KM. AGRICULTURAL LAND	552.0	690.0	655.0	77.6	116.4	83.6
POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE (PERCENT)						
0-14 YRS.	42.8	41.2	36.2	42.0	34.8	40.0
15-64 YRS.	53.2	55.1	59.7	52.2	56.0	55.3
65 YRS. AND ABOVE	4.0	3.7	4.1	3.7	5.7	3.8
POPULATION GROWTH RATE (PERCENT)						
TOTAL	2.8	2.1 /f	1.1 /f	2.7	1.6	2.9
URBAN	..	3.0	1.9	4.3	3.4	..
CRUDE BIRTH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	38.0	28.1	24.9	35.8	27.0	31.7
CRUDE DEATH RATE (PER THOUSAND)	10.5	7.6	6.7	9.1	9.9	7.9
GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.6	1.9	1.6
FAMILY PLANNING						
ACCEPTORS, ANNUAL (THOUSANDS)	..	..	..	.	.	.
USERS (PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN)	..	..	..	15.1	19.3	..
FOOD AND NUTRITION						
INDEX OF FOOD PRODUCTION PER CAPITA (1970=100)	94.6	100.0	90.7	102.1	103.8	114.7
PER CAPITA SUPPLY OF						
CALORIES (PERCENT OF REQUIREMENTS)	100.0	97.0	105.0	103.9	110.4	113.4
PROTEINS (GRAMS PER DAY)	62.0	64.0	65.0	60.3	77.7	89.9
OF WHICH ANIMAL AND PULSE	..	34.0 /g	33.3	26.7	22.2	48.0
CHILD (AGES 1-4) MORTALITY RATE	3.2	1.8	2.1	8.7	1.9	..
HEALTH						
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (YEARS)	64.2	66.1	69.5	62.6	63.0	60.2
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (PER THOUSAND)	45.0	34.4	26.9	56.9	38.2	22.1
ACCESS TO SAFE WATER (PERCENT OF POPULATION)						
TOTAL	..	96.0		60.7	67.7	83.0
URBAN	..	100.0		78.0	83.5	100.0
RURAL	..	95.0		34.9	41.5	..
ACCESS TO EXCRETA DISPOSAL (PERCENT OF POPULATION)						
TOTAL	..	81.0	92.0	61.1	70.3	57.8
URBAN	..	51.0	83.0	80.3	90.7	99.3
RURAL	..	96.0	97.0	25.4	38.3	..
POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN	2570.0 /h	2330.0	1970.0	1899.3	1310.8	976.9
POPULATION PER NURSING PERSON	760.0 /h	400.0	360.0	1220.1	849.2	676.1
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED						
TOTAL	190.0 /h	230.0	240.0 /i	422.3	275.4	325.8
URBAN	90.0	60.0	60.0 /i	258.2	129.9	250.0
RURAL	..	..	..	2281.6	965.9	770.0
ADMISSIONS PER HOSPITAL BED	..	..	..	25.6	18.9	18.7
HOUSING						
AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD						
TOTAL	..	4.8	..	5.2	3.9	..
URBAN	..	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL	..	..	..	..	..	..
AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM						
TOTAL	1.8	1.7	..	2.0	0.9	..
URBAN	1.6	1.7	..	2.1	0.8	..
RURAL	1.8	..	..	2.7	1.0	..
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (PERCENT OF DWELLINGS)						
TOTAL	38.0	66.0	77.0	51.2	59.2	..
URBAN	70.8	..	..	77.3	78.0	..
RURAL	30.0	..	..	12.8	12.5	..

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO - SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET

	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO			REFERENCE GROUPS (ADJUSTED AVERAGES - MOST RECENT ESTIMATE) /a		
	1960 /b	1970 /b	MOST RECENT ESTIMATE /b	SAME GEOGRAPHIC REGION /c	SAME INCOME GROUP /d	NEXT HIGHER INCOME GROUP /e
EDUCATION						
ADJUSTED ENROLLMENT RATIOS						
PRIMARY: TOTAL	78.0	83.0	98.0 /j	103.5	97.6	104.1
FEMALE	76.0	83.0	..	102.9	87.4	120.3
SECONDARY: TOTAL	22.0	41.0	79.0 /j	37.2	47.8	44.7
FEMALE	21.0	41.0	..	37.9	42.6	46.0
VOCATIONAL (PERCENT OF SECONDARY)	1.0	6.0	8.7	14.7	22.7	18.7
PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO						
PRIMARY	33.0	34.0	28.0	32.8	25.4	30.6
SECONDARY	28.0	25.0	27.0	17.8	24.9	16.3
ADULT LITERACY RATE (PERCENT)	93.0	..	95.0	74.9	96.3	..
CONSUMPTION						
PASSENGER CARS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	44.0	73.0	94.0	26.9	32.3	53.4
RADIO RECEIVERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	86.0	276.0	..	173.5	201.9	195.5
TV RECEIVERS PER THOUSAND POPULATION	..	56.0	94.0	69.4	97.7	108.4
NEWSPAPER ("DAILY GENERAL INTEREST") CIRCULATION PER THOUSAND POPULATION	84.0	..	..	72.8	70.9	108.0
CINEMA ANNUAL ATTENDANCE PER CAPITA	8.0	8.0	..	4.3	4.4	..
EMPLOYMENT						
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (THOUSANDS)	280.0	370.0	430.0	.	.	.
FEMALE (PERCENT)	27.0	..	..	21.4	17.4	26.9
AGRICULTURE (PERCENT)	20.0	23.0	13.4	37.8	38.4	25.7
INDUSTRY (PERCENT)	34.4	..	..	..	..	..
PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)						
TOTAL	33.3	32.9	35.1	30.8	33.7	40.1
MALE	48.9	46.7	49.0	47.2	50.8	55.8
FEMALE	17.9	19.4	21.2	13.2	12.6	24.7
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
INCOME DISTRIBUTION						
PERCENT OF PRIVATE INCOME RECEIVED BY						
HIGHEST 5 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	19.0	18.0	28.9	20.2	..
HIGHEST 20 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	53.0	49.0	57.7	47.9	..
LOWEST 20 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	..
LOWEST 40 PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	10.0	11.0	10.7	13.7	..
POVERTY TARGET GROUPS						
ESTIMATED ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US$ PER CAPITA)						
URBAN	..	..	..	251.9	..	..
RURAL	..	..	..	200.6	157.9	..
ESTIMATED RELATIVE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US$ PER CAPITA)						
URBAN	..	..	..	403.1	448.8	..
RURAL	..	..	393.0	258.0	313.1	..
ESTIMATED POPULATION BELOW POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (PERCENT)						
URBAN	..	..	..	24.8	23.2	..
RURAL	..	..	90.0	65.2	54.5	..

.. Not available
. Not applicable.

NOTES

/a The adjusted group averages for each indicator are population-weighted geometric means, excluding the extreme values of the indicator and the most populated country in each group. Coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform.

/b Unless otherwise noted, data for 1960 refer to any year between 1959 and 1961; for 1970, between 1969 and 1971; and for Most Recent Estimate, between 1973 and 1977.

/c Latin America & Caribbean; /d Upper Middle Income ($1136-2500 per capita, 1976); /e High Income (over $2500 per capita, 1976); /f Due to emigration, population growth is lower than rate of natural increase; /g Av. 1964-66; /h 1962; /i 1972, /j net enrollment.

DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Note: The adjusted group averages for each indicator are population-weighted geometric means, excluding the extreme values of the indicator and the most populated country in each group. Coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform. Due to lack of data, group averages for Capital Surplus Oil Exporters and indicators of access to water and excreta disposal, housing, income distribution and poverty are simple population-weighted geometric means without the exclusion of extreme values.

LAND AREA (thousand sq. km)
Total - Total surface area comprising land area and inland waters.
Agricultural - Most recent estimate of agricultural area used temporarily or permanently for crops, pastures, market and kitchen gardens or to lie fallow.

GNP PER CAPITA (US$) - GNP per capita estimates at current market prices, calculated by same conversion method as World Bank Atlas (1975-77 basis); 1960, 1970, and 1977 data.

ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA - Annual consumption of commercial energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas and hydro-, nuclear and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS
Total population, mid-year (millions) - As of July 1; if not available, average of two end-year estimates; 1960, 1970, and 1977 data.
Urban population (percent of total) - Ratio of urban to total population; different definitions of urban areas may affect comparability of data among countries.
Population density
Per sq. km. - Mid-year population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total area.
Per sq. km. agriculture land - Computed as above for agricultural land only.
Population age structure (percent) - Children (0-14 years), working-age (15-64 years), and retired (65 years and over) as percentages of mid-year population.
Population growth rate (percent) - total, and urban - Compound annual growth rates of total and urban mid-year populations for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-75.
Crude birth rate (per thousand) - Annual live births per thousand of mid-year population; ten-year arithmetic averages ending in 1960 and 1970 and five-year average ending in 1975 for most recent estimate.
Crude death rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths per thousand of mid-year population; ten-year arithmetic averages ending in 1960 and 1970 and five-year average ending in 1975 for most recent estimate.
Gross reproduction rate - Average number of daughters a woman will bear in her normal reproductive period if she experiences present age-specific fertility rates; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970, and 1975.
Family planning - acceptors, annual (thousands) - Annual number of acceptors of birth-control devices under auspices of national family planning program.
Family planning - users (percent of married women) - Percentage of married women of child-bearing age (15-44 years) who use birth-control devices to all married women in same age group.

FOOD AND NUTRITION
Index of food production per capita (1970=100) - Index number of per capita annual production of all food commodities.
Per capita supply of calories (percent of requirements) - Computed from energy equivalent of net food supplies available in country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in distribution. Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weights, age and sex distributions of population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at household level.
Per capita supply of protein (grams per day) - Protein content of per capita net supply of food per day. Net supply of food is defined as above. Requirements for all countries established by USDA provide for a minimum allowance of 60 grams of total protein per day and 20 grams of animal and pulse protein, of which 10 grams should be animal protein. These standards are lower than those of 75 grams of total protein and 23 grams of animal protein as an average for the world, proposed by FAO in the Third World Food Survey.
Per capita protein supply from animal and pulse - Protein supply of food derived from animals and pulses in grams per day.
Child (ages 1-4) mortality rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths per thousand in age group 1-4 years, to children in this age group.

HEALTH
Life expectancy at birth (years) - Average number of years of life remaining at birth; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970, and 1975.
Infant mortality rate (per thousand) - Annual deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live birhts.
Access to safe water (percent of population) - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells) as percentages of their respective populations. In an urban area a public fountain or standpost located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day in fetching the family's water needs.
Access to excreta disposal (percent of population) - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) served by excreta disposal as percentages of their respective populations. Excreta disposal may include the collection and disposal, with or without treatment, of human excreta and waste-water by water-borne systems or the use of pit privies and similar installations.
Population per physician - Population divided by number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school at university level.
Population per nursing person - Population divided by number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, practical nurses, and assistant nurses.
Population per hospital bed - total, urban, and rural - Population (total, urban, and rural) divided by their respective number of hospital beds available in public and private general and specialized hospital and rehabilitation centers. Hospitals are establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician. Establishments providing principally custodial care are not included. Rural hospitals, however, include health and medical centers not permanently staffed by a physician (but by a medical assistant, nurse, midwife, etc.) which offer in-patient accommodation and provide a limited range of medical facilities.
Admissions per hospital bed - Total number of admissions to or discharges from hospitals divided by the number of beds.

HOUSING
Average size of household (persons per household) - total, urban, and rural - A household consists of a group of individuals who share living quarters and their main meals. A boarder or lodger may or may not be included in the household for statistical purposes. Statistical definitions of household vary.
Average number of persons per room - total, urban, and rural - Average number of persons per room in all, urban, and rural occupied conventional dwellings, respectively. Dwellings exclude non-permanent structures and unoccupied parts.
Access to electricity (percent of dwellings) - total, urban, and rural - Conventional dwellings with electricity in living quarters as percentage of total, urban, and rural dwellings respectively.

EDUCATION
Adjusted enrollment ratios
Primary school - total, and female - Total and female enrollment of all ages at the primary level as percentages of respectively primary school-age populations; normally includes children aged 6-11 years but adjusted for different lengths of primary education; for countries with universal education enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age.
Secondary school - total, and female - Computed as above; secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction; provides general vocational, or teacher training instructions for pupils usually of 12 to 17 years of age; correspondence courses are generally excluded.
Vocational enrollment (percent of secondary) - Vocational institutions include technical, industrial, or other programs which operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.
Pupil-teacher ratio - primary, and secondary - Total students enrolled in primary and secondary levels divided by numbers of teachers in the corresponding levels.
Adult literacy rate (percent) - Literate adults (able to read and write) as a percentage of total adult population aged 15 years and over.

CONSUMPTION
Passenger cars (per thousand population) - Passenger cars comprise motor cars seating less than eight persons; excludes ambulances, hearses and military vehicles.
Radio receivers (per thousand population) - All types of receivers for radio broadcasts to general public per thousand of population; excludes unlicensed receivers in countries and in years when registration of radio sets was in effect; data for recent years may not be comparable since most countries abolished licensing.
TV receivers (per thousand population) - TV receivers for broadcast to general public per thousand population; excludes unlicensed TV receivers in countries and in years when registration of TV sets was in effect.
Newspaper circulation (per thousand population) - Shows the average circulation of "daily general interest newspaper", defined as a periodical publication devoted primarily to recording general news. It is considered to be "daily" if it appears at least four times a week.
Cinema annual attendance per capita per year - Based on the number of tickets sold during the year, including admissions to drive-in cinemas and mobile units.

EMPLOYMENT
Total labor force (thousands) - Economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives, students, etc. Definitions in various countries are not comparable.
Female (percent) - Female labor force as percentage of total labor force.
Agriculture (percent) - Labor force in farming, forestry, hunting and fishing as percentage of total labor force.
Industry (percent) - Labor force in mining, construction, manufacturing and electricity, water and gas as percentage of total labor force.
Participation rate (percent) - total, male, and female - Total, male, and female labor force as percentages of their respective populations. These are ILO's adjusted participation rates reflecting age-sex structure of the population, and long time trend.
Economic dependency ratio - Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to the labor force in age group of 15-64 years.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION
Percentage of private income (both in cash and kind) received by richest 5 percent, richest 20 percent, poorest 20 percent, and poorest 40 percent of households.

POVERTY TARGET GROUPS
Estimated absolute poverty income level (US$ per capita) - urban and rural - Absolute poverty income level is that income level below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements is not affordable.
Estimated relative poverty income level (US$ per capita) - urban and rural - Relative poverty income level is that income level less than one-third per capita personal income of the country.
Estimated population below poverty income level (percent) - urban and rural - Percent of population (urban and rural) who are either "absolute poor" or "relative poor" whichever is greater.

Economic and Social Data Division
Economic Analysis and Projections Department

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:
DOMESTIC ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Population: 1.115 million (mid 1977)
GNP per capita: US$2,380 (1977)

	Actual				Estimated	Projected				
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
National Accounts a/										
GDP	2,344.2	2,405.3	2,591.4	2,695.8	2,837.6	2,961.5	3,101.2	3,246.6	3,410.0	3,548.2
Gains from terms of trade	27.8	-	-	-14.3	-129.2	-130.1	-104.9	-108.9	-92.5	-82.9
Gross domestic income	2,372.0	2,405.3	2,591.4	2,681.5	2,708.4	2,831.4	2,996.3	3,137.7	3,317.5	3,465.3
Imports (including NFS)	784.6	912.3	1,010.6	1,068.3	1,082.3	1,146.5	1,230.5	1,295.6	1,371.3	1,473.1
Exports (import capacity)	1,364.1	1,302.1	1,324.1	1,283.8	1,153.5	1,167.9	1,196.5	1,211.7	1,284.3	1,353.1
Exports (including NFS)	1,336.3	1,302.1	1,324.1	1,298.1	1,282.7	1,296.7	1,301.4	1,320.6	1,376.8	1,436.0
Consumption	1,337.8	1,520.6	1,710.2	1,782.3	1,912.7	2,041.4	2,197.9	2,318.8	2,424.5	2,533.1
Investment	454.7	495.0	567.7	683.7	724.5	768.9	832.4	902.8	980.0	1,053.2
Domestic savings	1,034.2	884.7	881.2	899.2	795.7	790.0	798.4	818.9	893.0	932.2
National savings	675.0	784.6	750.4	859.4	738.1	728.1	748.4	710.1	753.3	780.1

	Share of GDP at 1976 prices				
Sector Output	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Agriculture	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.7
Mining	37.9	40.7	40.2	39.3	37.4
Manufacturing b/	15.5	13.9	14.1	14.6	14.9
Other	43.4	42.1	42.6	43.3	45.0
Prices					
GDP deflator (1976 = 100)	71.9	93.7	100.0	110.1	
Exchange rate (TT$ per US$)	2.0439	2.3721	2.4000	2.4000	

	Share of GDP at market prices (%) (at current prices)			Average annual increase (%) (at constant 1976 prices)	
	1970	1975	1980	1970-75	1975-80
GDP	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.8	5.2
Consumption	80.1	65.3	74.3	2.0	7.6
Investment	21.8	19.9	26.8	5.0	11.0
Exports (incl. NFS)	38.2	49.5	37.9	0.6	-
Imports (incl. NFS)	40.1	34.7	39.0	2.0	6.2
Domestic savings	19.9	34.7	25.7	20.5	-2.1
National savings	12.6	30.7	24.1	27.5	-1.2

	TT$ million		
	Actual 1976	Estimated 1977	Estimated 1978
Public Finance (Central Government)			
Current revenues	2,126.7	2,685.4	3,077.0
Current expenditures	1,232.6	1,531.4	2,150.0
Current surplus/deficit (-)	894.1	1,154.0	927.0
Capital revenue	237.1	266.4	262.7
Capital expenditures	729.9	975.2	1,306.0
Net external financing	-79.7	366.7	250.0
Net domestic financing	-321.6	811.9	-133.7
Banking system	(-464.8)	(-1,160.4)	(-200.0)
Other	(143.2)	(348.5)	(66.3)

Other Indicators	1971-78	1979-83
Real GNP growth rates (%)	3.6	4.3
Real per capita GNP growth rate (%)	2.3	3.3
ICOR	7.9	5.9
Import elasticity	3.4	1.4

a/ 1976 prices and exchange rates (US$).

b/ Includes petroleum refining.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, EXTERNAL CAPITAL AND DEBT
(US$ million)

	Actual					Estimated			Projected		
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Balance of Payments											
Exports of goods and NFS	549.1	1,151.2	1,234.4	1,324.1	1,399.4	1,443	1,586	1,723	1,849	2,078	2,322
Imports of goods and NFS	507.0	662.2	864.9	1,010.6	1,164.5	1,354	1,557	1,772	1,977	2,219	2,528
Resource balance	42.1	489.0	369.5	313.5	234.9	89	29	-49	-128	-141	-206
Factor services (net)	-87.1	-274.6	-78.2	-100.8	-32.0	-40	-50	-36	-128	-185	-218
Current transfers (net)	-9.6	-17.1	-21.2	-30.0	-30.4	-32	-34	-36	-38	-41	-43
Current account surplus/deficit(-)	-54.6	197.4	270.0	182.6	172.5	17	-55	-121	-294	-367	-467
Direct foreign investment	64.6	120.2	202.8	101.4	137.7	187	130	140	160	190	180
Public M&LT loans (net)	29.0	-40.7	-15.8	-141.0	142.5	104	145	124	90	166	176
Gross disbursements	(37.3)	(55.2)	(11.2)	(10.6)	(160.3)	(114)	(159)	(159)	(167)	(271)	(300)
Amortization	(8.8)	(40.6)	(15.1)	(61.7)	(7.5)	(10)	(14)	(35)	(70)	(105)	(124)
Lending (net)	(-)	(-58.8)	(-0.5)	(-89.8)	(-10.3)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other	(-5.8)	(-5.7)	(-14.3)	(-9.8)	(-10.4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Other capital a/	-60.1	8.6	-95.5	16.4	47.6	-	-40	-40	-30	-20	10
Change in reserves (- increase)	21.1	-285.5	-361.5	-159.4	-500.3	-308	-180	-103	67	31	101
Net reserves as months' imports	0.7	4.5	8.1	8.7	11.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	10.1	8.7	7.7
External Debt											
Debt outstanding and disbursed b/	140.6	155.4	150.1	99.1	251.1						
Official	67.6	79.2	84.0	85.6	90.2						
IBRD	(36.0)	(40.2)	(45.0)	(51.6)	(56.3)						
IDB	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.9)						
CDB	(-)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)						
Canada	(7.5)	(7.9)	(9.2)	(10.0)	(11.8)						
USA	(15.0)	(21.3)	(21.1)	(16.8)	(15.0)						
Other	(9.0)	(8.7)	(7.2)	(5.7)	(5.4)						
Private	73.0	76.2	66.1	13.5	160.9						
Debt service payments	16.9	65.6	27.0	71.8	14.9						
Amortization	(8.8)	(40.6)	(15.1)	(61.7)	(7.5)						
Interest	(8.1)	(15.0)	(11.9)	(10.1)	(7.4)						
Debt service/Exports incl. NFS	3.1	4.8	2.2	5.4	1.1						
Debt outstanding & disbursed/GDP	11.3	7.9	6.6	3.8	8.5						
Maturity structure of outstanding debt (%)											
1 to 5 years	..	16.7	16.7	22.4	16.2						
6 to 10 years	..	14.7	12.1	11.9	43.8						
Over 10 years	..	68.6	71.2	65.7	40.0						

a/ Includes errors and omissions.
b/ At end of period.
.. not available

THE STATUS OF BANK GROUP OPERATIONS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

A. STATEMENT OF BANK LOANS

(as of March 31, 1979)

Loan No.	Year	Borrower	Purpose	US$ millions Amount (less cancellations) Bank	Undisbursed
Eight loans fully disbursed (293, 486, 497, 564, 601, 819, 888 and 1056)				62.5	
743	1971	Trinidad & Tobago	Population	3.0	1.2
862	1972	Trinidad & Tobago	Education	9.3	6.6
1015	1974	Trinidad & Tobago Telephone Co. (guaranteed by Trinidad & Tobago)	Telecommunications	10.5	0.1
1235	1976	Trinidad & Tobago	Highway	7.0	3.9
		Total		92.3	11.8
		Of which has been repaid		23.0	
		Total now outstanding		69.3	
		Amount sold	20.6		
		Of which has been repaid	12.9	7.7	
		Total now held by Bank 1/		61.7	
		Total undisbursed			11.8

1/ Prior to exchange rate adjustments.

B. Statement of IFC Investments
(as of March 31, 1979)

Year		Type of Business	Amount in US$ million Loan	Equity	Total
1978	Canning and Company Ltd.	Poultry	1.15	-	1.15
	Total Gross Commitment		1.15	-	1.15
	Less cancellation		-	-	-
	Less sold or repaid		-		-
	Total commitment now held by IFC		1.15	-	1.15
	Undisbursed		1.15		1.15

C. Projects in Execution

Ln. No. 743 Population Project: US$3.0 Million Loan of May 28, 1971
Effective Date: January 31, 1972
Closing Date: December 31, 1979

All project components are essentially completed, with the major exceptions of the Mount Hope Maternity Hospital and the introduction of Family Life Education into the secondary school curriculum. The Port of Spain Nurses Training School will be partly operational with the delivery of dormitory equipment in January 1979, and fully operational with the delivery of remaining equipment by the middle of the year. All 7 Health Centers and the Arima Community Health Training Center are in operation. The Hospital is now expected to be completed around the middle of 1979. Teachers should be prepared to teach Family Life Education materials in Junior Secondary schools at the beginning of the 1979 academic year. The number of new program acceptors has declined in the past years and the Government has invited an external review mission to assess the program and to recommend ways to improve performance.

Ln. No. 862 Second Education Project: US$9.3 Million Loan of October 25, 1972
Effective Date: February 15, 1973
Closing Date: June 30, 1979

Project implementation has suffered a setback due to contractor problems in respect of two project items and a late start, the result of site difficulties, in regard to a third. Completion may now be expected by June 1980, a year behind appraisal estimates, though all but one institution should be completed well in advance of that date. Furniture and equipment procurement is proceeding satisfactorily and all contracts have now been let. The fellowship component of the technical assistance continues to stagnate but new efforts are discernible to resolve the underlying problems of unfilled staff vacancies and placement difficulties. Project cost estimates are substantially unchanged, with cost overruns of about 65%, the result of appraisal underestimates and of inflation, being met by the Borrower.

Ln. No. 1015 Telecommunications Project: US$10.5 Million Loan of June 24, 1974
Effective Date: August 22, 1974
Closing Date: June 30, 1979

Progress of the project was affected by a long delay in the procurement of switching equipment, and since the award of the contract by the Borrower was not in accordance with the Bank's evaluation of bids, an amount of US$7.5 million was cancelled from the loan. The project is now making reasonable progress and completion is expected by the end of 1979 - i.e. 18 months behind schedule. The company's financial position has weakened in the absence of an increase in tariff and the grant of wage increases. The small undisbursed balance of the loan has been almost entirely committed to the purchase of equipment.

Ln. No. 1235 Second Highway Project: US$7 Million Loan of April 12, 1976
Effective Date: June 24, 1976
Closing Date: December 31, 1979

The major civil works in the East-West Corridor continue to be delayed mainly by labor problems and poor performance by the principal subcontractor who was awarded other substantial high priority work by the Government. The works are now expected to be completed in April 1980, about one year later than estimated at appraisal, and the loan closing date of December 31, 1979 will need to be extended. No significant cost overruns have occurred or are expected. The Government has not yet utilized any part of the loan funds earmarked for technical assistance. This matter is being taken up with the Government once again to determine if the training and institution-building components included in the project would be carried out.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT

Supplementary Project Data Sheet

Section I: Timetable of Key Events

(a) The project was prepared between July 1977 and September 1978.

(b) The project was prepared in 2 stages by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with planning and preparation assistance provided by the Bank staff and the UNESCO.

(c) The project was proposed to the Bank in 1977.

(d) The project appraisal mission was in Trinidad in November/December 1978.

(e) Negotiations were completed on May 11, 1979.

(f) Effectiveness is expected by September 1979.

Section II: Special Bank Implementation Actions

The Bank sent a mission in March 1979 to assist the Borrower in formulating proposals relating to EPIU and in drawing up the terms of reference for the proposed Project Management Team.

Section III: Special Conditions

(a) Conditions of effectiveness include the appointment of key staff of EPIU and the conclusion of an agreement for the employment of a project management team acceptable to Bank to provide specialist services to EPIU (para. 50).

(b) Other main assurances are:

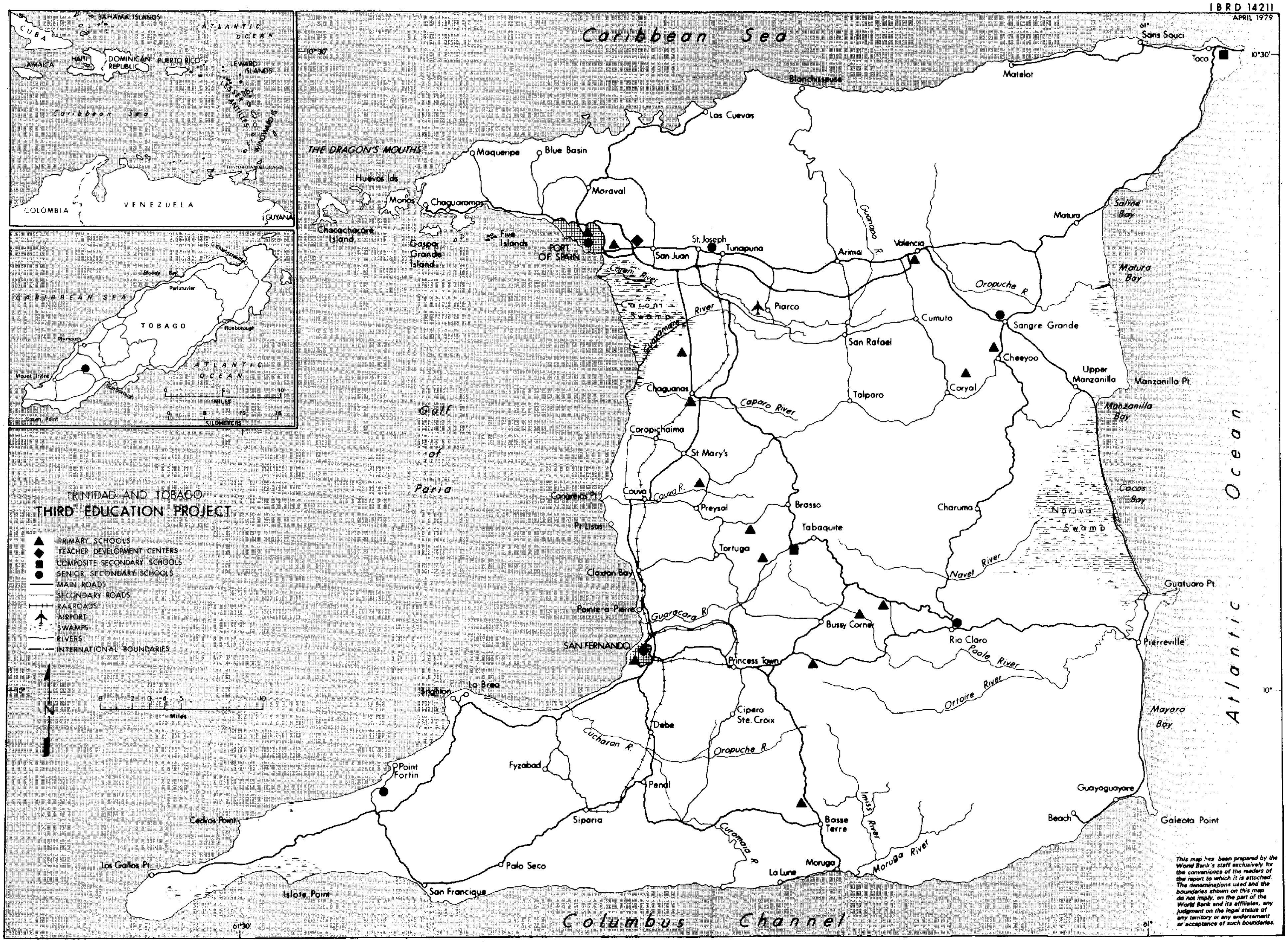
(i) within six months of the signing of the Loan Agreement, sites already identified for 15 primary schools would be acquired and sites acceptable to Bank for up to 12 additional primary schools (including some schools in Tobago) and two junior secondary schools would be selected (para. 42);

(ii) within six months of loan signing, action satisfactory to the Bank would be taken for revision of curricula and organization of in-service training courses for primary and secondary teachers at Valsayn and Corinth teacher training colleges and agreement would be reached with Ministry of Agriculture for training of agricultural teachers at ECIAF (para. 48);

(iii) all necessary action would be taken by the Government to assure access to junior secondary schools for all eligible primary school pupils (para. 38);

(iv) the final draft of the model agreement for joint management of the denominational primary schools would be furnished to the Bank not later than June 30, 1981 (paras. 37 and 48); and

(v) the craft courses offered in senior secondary schools would be evaluated not later than January 1, 1981 and the Bank would be provided the findings and recommendations for any modification to such courses prior to introduction of such courses in project schools (para. 38).


IBRD 14211
APRIL 1979
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THIRD EDUCATION PROJECT
PRIMARY SCHOOLS
TEACHER DEVELOPMENT CENTERS
COMPOSITE SECONDARY SCHOOLS
SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS
MAIN ROADS
SECONDARY ROADS
RAILROADS
AIRPORT
SWAMPS
RIVERS
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
Miles
Caribbean Sea
Atlantic Ocean
Columbus Channel
Gulf of Paria
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Huevos Is.
Monos
Chacachacare Island
Gaspar Grande Island
Five Islands
Chaguaramas
Maqueripe
Blue Basin
Moraval
Las Cuevas
Blanchisseuse
Matelot
Sans Souci
Toco
PORT OF SPAIN
San Juan
St. Joseph
Tunapuna
Arima
Valencia
Matura
Saline Bay
Matura Bay
Caroni River
Caroni Swamp
Guaracara River
Piarco
Cumuto
Sangre Grande
Oropuche R.
Guanapo R.
San Rafael
Cheeyoo
Upper Manzanilla
Manzanilla Pt.
Manzanilla Bay
Chaguanas
Talparo
Coryal
Caparo River
Carapichaima
St. Mary's
Couva
Couva R.
Preysal
Brasso
Charuma
Cocos Bay
Nariva Swamp
Congrejos Pt.
Pt. Lisas
Tortuga
Tabaquite
Claxton Bay
Navet River
Guatuaro Pt.
Pointe-a-Pierre
Guaracara R.
Bussy Corner
Rio Claro
Pierreville
SAN FERNANDO
Princess Town
Poole River
Ortoire River
Mayaro Bay
Brighton
La Brea
Cipero
Ste. Croix
Debe
Cucharon R.
Oropuche R.
Point Fortin
Fyzabad
Penal
Guayaguayare
Beach
Galeota Point
Cedros Point
Siparia
Basse Terre
Curamata R.
Imiss River
Moruga River
Los Gallos Pt.
Palo Seco
La Lune
Moruga
Islote Point
San Francique
10°30'
10°
61°30'
61°
BAHAMA ISLANDS
CUBA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
JAMAICA
HAITI
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
PUERTO RICO
LEEWARD ISLANDS
LESSER ANTILLES
WINDWARD IS.
Caribbean Sea
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
GUYANA
CARIBBEAN SEA
TOBAGO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Charlotteville
Bloody Bay
Parlatuvier
Plymouth
Roxborough
Mount Irvine
Scarborough
Crown Point
MILES
KILOMETERS
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