ABSTRACT

Water management in Trinidad and Tobago is centered primarily around the operations of the Water and Sewerage Authority. The main function of the Authority is to provide an adequate potable pipe-borne water supply to the country for both domestic and industrial use.

The Water and Sewerage Authority which was created by Act No: 16 1965, unified the then various water agencies. The mode of water distribution was then forced to improve with the increasing economic growth within the country.

This project attempts to analyze the operations prior to the introduction of the Act, and assess the problems inherited by the Water and Sewerage Authority. At the period of its inception, various surveys were conducted by both foreign and local personnel, investigating the water resources and the existing supplies. Recommendations were made to the Authority outlining potential problems and management alternatives available.

In order to satisfy the growing demand along the northern sector and proposed industrial growth in the central region in Trinidad, the Northern Range Valley Projects and the Caroni Arena and North Oropouche Projects were initiated. In Tobago, Courland Waterworks, Little Englishman's Bay and the King's Bay Water Treatment Plants

were proposed. The birth of these projects was conceived as the solution to the water supply problems facing the Authority. Some of these plants have been in operation for approximately five years. Thereby, a critical interim review of their effectiveness in satisfying the shortcomings to the public is evaluated.

Training programmes conducted by the Authority and the usefulness of these courses to on-the-job performance and job mobility within the Authority are reviewed. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are made regarding the present water management practices in Trinidad and Tobago.