

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO/CCB - Caribbean Group
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Public Policy and Governance in Trinidad and Tobago
▪ TC Number:	TT-T1117
▪ Team Leader/Members:	HORI, TSUNEKI (CSD/RND) Team Leader; CHAKALALL, YURI (CSD/RND) Alternate Team Leader; COLLINS, MICHAEL I. (CSD/RND); VILA SAINT-ETIENNE, SARA (LEG/SGO); RAMSUMAIR-JOHN, PRIYA ELIZABETH (CCB/CTT); ALLENG, GERARD P. (CSD/CCS); ERICKA MORALES (CSD/RND)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	26 Sep 2022
▪ Beneficiary:	The Government of The Trinidad and Tobago
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$150,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$0.00
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	CSD/RND - Env, Rural Dev & Disaster Risk
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	CCB/CTT - Ctry Off Trinidad & Tobago
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	No
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Institutional capacity and rule of law; Environmental sustainability; Gender equality

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of this TC is to support the strengthening of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) governance in Trinidad and Tobago as an implementation vehicle for public policies that balance natural resource management and sustainable coastal development. To this end, this TC analyzes the current status of its governance, identifies medium- and long-term priorities for its strengthening, and partially supports the development of policy instruments for its improvement.
- 2.2 Trinidad and Tobago has 704 km of coastline, with 70% of the population, 80% of industrial activity, 90% of fishing production, and 90% of tourism facilities located within the coastal zone. The country's National Development Strategy: Vision 2030 also prioritizes increased investment in the coastal zone, including tourism, trade, information and communication technology, and fisheries.
- 2.3 The country is characterized by a rich socioeconomic environment that benefits from the role of its coastal natural resources. Approximately 9,369 hectares of mangroves and 667 km of coral reefs support tourism and fishing and provide recreational opportunities for local communities. The coastal ecosystem also protects the coastline from erosion and flooding and contributes to CO2 absorption.
- 2.4 Challenge: The Institute of Maritime Affairs (IMA) analyzed Trinidad and Tobago's coastline and found that almost all of them have been eroded since the 1980s. Coastal

erosion hinders socioeconomic activities and makes major beach tourist destinations less attractive. In general, the causes of coastal erosion are a combination of degradation of marine natural resources (coral reefs, mangroves, etc.), inadequate coastal infrastructures such as sewage systems, lack of communities and tourists' awareness of trash abandonment, and insufficient equipment to monitor the condition of natural resource environments, among others.

- 2.5 To address this challenge, this TC employs a conceptual approach of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM), defined as "a continuous and dynamic process by which decisions are made for the sustainable use, development, and protection of coastal and marine areas and resources. GOTT has focused on establishing ICZM governance over the past few years. First, a National ICZM Steering Committee was established in 2012, followed by the ICZM Policy Framework Action Plan in 2017, and now an Inter-Ministerial ICZM Committee. However, despite these efforts by GOTT, increased coastal erosion continues to occur. In addition, several challenges in regulating ICZM governance have been identified through previous IDB and GOTT dialogues as causes: (i) lack of reliable long-term scientific data and gaps in monitoring/analysis performance, (ii) vulnerability of critical coastal infrastructure/structures, and (iii) lack of local stakeholder involvement in development planning, among others.
- 2.6 In light of these challenges, this TC will begin by comprehensively and objectively identifying the capacity constraints of the country's ICZM governance framework by using the ICZM Performance Indicators as a methodology. The indicators, developed by the IDB, are a tool for diagnosing and analyzing whether ICZM governance is being properly implemented at the country level from four perspectives: legal and institutional, scientific, investment and development, and financial. It has recently been used in the Bahamas, Belize, and the Dominican Republic.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Diagnosis of ICZM Governance and Recommendations for Strengthening.** The main activities will be to identify the current status and challenges of ICZM governance in Trinidad and Tobago through the implementation of the ICZM Performance Indicators and make medium to long term recommendations for improving its performance
- 3.2 **Component II: Piloting priority activities needed to achieve better ICZM governance.** Based on the priorities identified in the above component, this component will support the development of selected government policy instruments to improve ICZM governance in Trinidad and Tobago.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Diagnosis of ICZM Governance and Recommendations for Strengthening	US\$50,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$50,000.00
Piloting priority activities needed to achieve better ICZM governance	US\$100,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$100,000.00
Total	US\$150,000.00	US\$0.00	US\$150,000.00

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 The executing agency for the TC will be the IDB. The main counterparts to the TC will be The Inter-Ministerial ICZM Committee, the MOWT and, the IMA and the THA. All activities will be performed in coordination with these agencies.
- 5.2 The IDB as the executing agency was formally requested by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (through the Ministry of Planning and Development).

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 The nature of this TC will require the participation of various counterpart organizations. These are primarily The Inter-Ministerial ICZM Committee, the MOWT, the IMA and the THA. These high levels of inter-organizational coordination are essential and required for the success and positive impact of this TC project. In other words, inadequate or ineffective inter-organizational coordination is a potential risk that could render the results of this TC ineffective. This risk needs to be mitigated through regular sector dialogue mechanisms to be established between these counterpart institutions and the IDB.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "undefined".