

TC Document

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
▪ 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; Alleng, Gerard P. (CSD/CCS); Collins, Michael I. (CSD/RND); Ericka Morales (CSD/RND); Ramsumair-John, Priya Elizabeth (CCB/CTT); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO) Alleng, Gerard P. (CSD/CCS); Collins, Michael I. (CSD/RND); Ericka Morales (CSD/RND); Ramsumair-John, Priya Elizabeth (CCB/CTT); Vila Saint-Etienne, Sara (LEG/SGO)
▪ Taxonomy:	Client Support
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	26 Sep 2022.
▪ Beneficiary:	The Government of The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in particular the National ICZM Committee
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	OC SDP Window 2 - Sustainability(W2A)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$150,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	January 15, 2023
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; 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):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	Yes
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2023:	Institutional capacity and rule of law; Environmental sustainability

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 The objective of this technical cooperation (TC) is to conduct an analysis of the current condition of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) governance in Trinidad and Tobago as a means of implementing public policies that are risk-informed and which balance natural resource management and sustainable coastal development, with the intent of providing short-, mid- to long-term strategic recommendations for its strengthening. The TC will also support the development of priority policy instruments for ICZM improvement. The definition of ICZM used in this project is "a continuous and dynamic decision-making process for the

sustainable use, development, and protection of coastal zones and oceans" based on Burke et al. (2020)¹.

- 2.2 **Background:** Trinidad and Tobago has more than 700 km of coastline for a land area of 5,128 km², and 70% of the population, 80% of industrial activity, 50% of the national transportation network, 90% of fishery production, and 90% of tourism facilities are located within the coastal zone^{2 3}. The country's coastline is home to the island's most biologically diverse ecosystems, including coral reefs, seagrass beds, rocky shores, beaches, mudflats, mangrove forests, and coastal forests. These natural resources protect coastal areas from erosion, storms, and flooding, maintain water quality, and even reduce CO² emissions⁴. Trinidad and Tobago's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) covers an area of 77,502 km², with a land to sea ratio of 1:15. Spatially, and proportionately, this shows how important the country's marine and coastal areas are. For these reasons, 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 With this background, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) has focused on establishing ICZM governance over the past decade. A National ICZM Steering Committee was first established in 2012 to develop an ICZM Policy Framework, Strategies and Action Plan. In 2018, Cabinet appointed an ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee chaired by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and composed of representatives from the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA), the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industry, the Tobago House of Assembly (THA), Fisheries Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Coastal Protection Unit of the Ministry of Works and Transport and the Office of Disaster and Preparedness Management (ODPM).
- 2.4 This ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee revised the ICZM Policy Framework⁵ based on comments received from stakeholders through an ongoing public consultation process conducted during 2018-2019 and submitted for Cabinet Approval. The purpose of this revised Policy Framework is to promote an approach to ICZM that aims to maintain and, where appropriate, enhance the resilience and functional integrity of coastal resource ecosystems while enabling sustainable economic development through rational, science-based, and comprehensive decision-making and planning. In addition to the preparation of the ICZM Policy Framework, the scope of the Committee's mandate included: (1) Overseeing the

¹ Burke, Laretta;Larsen, Gaia;Lau, Winnie;Kushner, Ben;Hori, Tsuneki. 2020. Climate-Resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management Performance Indicators. IDB Technical Note. Available at the following link : <https://publications.iadb.org/en/climate-resilient-integrated-coastal-zone-management-performance-indicators>

² Central Statistical Office. 2007. First Compendium of Environmental Statistics of Trinidad and Tobago.

³ Trinidad and Tobago ICZM Policy Framework (Draft. See below: <http://www.iczm.gov.tt/policy/draft-policy-document/>) defines the coastal zone as "a geographic area encompassing both the maritime and onshore portions of the coast, including offshore islands, salt ponds, and wetlands bordering the sea" and includes all marine areas extending to the limits of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), including the coastline and coastal land areas (inland areas above the high water mark that affect the quality or composition of coastal waters, or are affected in any way by their proximity to coastal waters).

⁴ Narayan, S. et al. 2016. The effectiveness, costs and coastal protection benefits of natural and nature-based defenses. PLoS ONE 11, e0154735. Available at: <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0154735>

⁵ See: <http://www.iczm.gov.tt/policy/draft-policy-document/>

implementation of the ICZM Policy Framework in order to reduce negative impacts on the coastal and marine environment; (2) Developing an action plan, assigning each action item to the most relevant agency and coordinating with other ministries/departments/agencies for jointly executing activities as needed; and (3) Preparation of an annual status report on the implementation of the Action Plan. Additionally, the Committee is also expected to coordinate the preparation of biannual marine environmental status reports.

- 2.5 **Challenges.** Despite these efforts by the GORTT, the country faces challenges in the management and sustainable use of its coastal and marine space and resources. In 2016, the Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) published the first State of the Marine Environment (SOME) Report⁶. This report highlighted the importance of sustainable, science-based development for the state of coastal and marine ecosystems, habitats, and species in the country.
- 2.6 Furthermore, the IMA 2016 analysis confirmed that the country has experienced accelerated erosion and recession of the coastline at various locations from the 1980s. Coastal erosion disrupts socioeconomic activities and degrades critical infrastructure and facilities at major beach tourism destinations (such as Pigeon Point in Tobago). In general, the causes of coastal erosion are complex and include the degradation of marine ecosystems near the coast (e.g., coral reefs), improper construction and degradation of wastewater and sewage treatment systems, inadequate installation of coastal infrastructure, problems of awareness among residents and tourists such as indiscriminate disposal of garbage, and inadequate equipment and systems for monitoring the state of the coastal environment and its ecosystems. In addition, the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee reported⁷ that the country's coastal areas are becoming more vulnerable than before to the effects of climate change and recent additional problems with invasive alien species (IAS) and Sargassum.
- 2.7 Another challenge is the vulnerability of coastal areas to climate events (or natural hazards): according to a study conducted by the IDB in 2013⁸, the potential for direct losses from floods and storms (with a return period of once in 100 years) in the future was US\$1.1 billion, with average annual losses (AAL) estimated at US\$55.7 million.
- 2.8 In response to these various challenges, and to facilitate participatory processes for the sustainable management and development of coastal and marine spaces, resources, and activities, the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee, according to the aforementioned draft revised ICZM Policy Framework, has particularly emphasized the importance of strengthening governance capacity for discussion, coordination, joint decision-making and harmonized execution between government agencies and other stakeholders, including communities. The draft revised ICZM Policy Framework, therefore, identifies the promotion of cooperative, coordinated, and integrated governance mechanisms for coastal zone planning and management as a primary strategic objective.
- 2.9 **Approach:** In order to support the GORTT in addressing these challenges, this TC will first conduct a diagnostic of the current ICZM governance framework and

⁶ Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA). 2016. State of the Marine Environment Report for Trinidad and Tobago. See: <https://planning.gov.tt/content/state-marine-environment-report-2016>

⁷ See: <http://www.iczm.gov.tt/policy/draft-policy-document/>

⁸ IDB. 2013. Country Disaster Risk Evaluation of Trinidad and Tobago. This product was funded from TC project TT-T1017. The final technical deliverables have also been submitted to the ODPM.

activities in the country using the ICZM Performance Indicators developed by the IDB and make public policy recommendations to further strengthen the framework. The TC will then support the development of priority public policy instruments to address the country's ICZM governance challenges identified through the Indicators Study. The ICZM Performance Indicators are a study tool to diagnose and analyze whether ICZM public policy at the national level is being implemented properly from four perspectives: legal, scientific, investment and development, and financing, and whether governance is in place to support this⁹. Case studies using this study tool have been already carried out in Belize and are being carried out in Barbados, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic. Through the process and results of this study, it has also been qualitatively affirmed that the study contributes to strengthening the ICZM public policy national champion with optimizing multi-agency participatory decision-making.

- 2.10 **IDB Sector Knowledge.** The IDB has provided several ICZM-related support TCs to the GORTT in the past. First, the project: Piloting the integration of coastal zone management and climate change adaptation in Tobago¹⁰ was implemented between 2013 and 2015. The objective of this TC was to develop an ICZM program that incorporates climate change adaptation and disaster risk management using an ecosystem-based approach. Based on the program design obtained through this TC, the project: Feasibility Studies for a Risk-Resilient Coastal Zone Management Program¹¹ was implemented around 2015 to develop a concrete ICZM feasibility study for a climate-Resilient ICZM investment project. Via other regional TCs (e.g., Knowledge and Innovation: Disaster and Climate-Resilient Coastal Zone Management¹² and Innovation in Climate-resilient Integrated Coastal Zone Management¹³, additional study models and case studies have been developed. The ICZM performance indicators used in this TC are a product of the aforementioned regional TC)¹⁴.
- 2.11 **Alignment to the Country Strategy:** This TC includes a systematized diagnosis of the need to strengthen the public implementation framework for sustainable coastal development that considers coastal climate risk. The diagnostic will be a valuable resource for promoting future socio-economic activities in Trinidad and Tobago. The information obtained here, therefore, should be shared with a wide range of actors (both public and private sectors) using digital technology. In this sense, this TC is consistent with objective 1.1 of the country strategy (GN-3071), "Improving the business environment to enable digital transformation".
- 2.12 **Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2020-2023.** This TC addresses the strengthening of ICZM public policy and governance in Trinidad and Tobago. In this regard, TC is consistent with the IDB's Institutional Strategy's priority relating to "Institutional Capacity and Rule of Law". As noted previously, many of the coastal challenges in the country are caused and/or are compounded

⁹ For more information on these indicators, refer to two documents already published: <https://publications.iadb.org/en/climate-resilient-integrated-coastal-zone-management-performance-indicators-application-belize> and <https://publications.iadb.org/en/climate-resilient-integrated-coastal-zone-management-performance-indicators>

¹⁰ TT-T1034. See: <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/TT-T1034>

¹¹ TT-T1038. See: <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/TT-T1038>

¹² RG-T2675. See: <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T2675>

¹³ RG-T3081. See: <https://www.iadb.org/en/project/RG-T3081>

¹⁴ RG-T2675.

by climate change and climate disasters. Therefore, this project is also consistent with the Strategy's priority relating to "Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability". The project contribute to the Indicator 2.20 (Beneficiaries of enhanced disaster and climate change resilience) in Level 2 of the IDB Group Contributions to Development Results (GN-2727-12), as it aims to realize policies that will enhance resilience to climate hazard events in coastal areas.

- 2.13 **Alignment with the OC SDP Window 2, Sustainability (W2A).** This TC will support the realization of sustainable socio-economic activities that are resilient to climate and environmental challenges in Trinidad and Tobago through more effective implementation of ICZM public policies and enhanced governance. In this sense, this TC aligns with two of the six priority areas of the OC SDP Window 2 (The Ordinary Capital Strategic Development Program, GN-2819-14): climate change and environmental sustainability, and sustainable and resilient infrastructure.

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 This TC consists of the following two components to address the challenges identified in Paragraphs 2.5 - 2.8, and approaches to solving the issues stated in Paragraph 2.9:
- 3.2 **Component 1: Diagnosis of ICZM Governance and Recommendations for Strengthening. (US\$50,000).** The aim of this component is to identify current progress, good practices, and potential improvements in governance in the implementation of ICZM public policies in the country, and providing short, medium, and long-term recommendations for strengthening to the GORTT through the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee. The ICZM performance indicators will be used as a study tool to realize this activity, thus the final deliverable of this component will be an ICZM indicator analysis study report. Recommendations to effectively improve and promote ICZM public policies in the country, as validated (or consensus-derived) by the GORTT will be identified and presented.
- 3.3 **Component 2: Pilot Implementation of Priority Actions (US\$100,000).** The aim of this component is to provide support to the GORTT in developing public policy instruments (e.g., draft law, regulations, action plans, or investment and fiscal strategies) for more effective implementation of ICZM public policy in the country, based on the recommendations made in Component 1. The public policy instruments here will provide appropriate and adaptive solutions for Trinidad and Tobago, with reference to international best practices. The identification of priority public policy instruments for development will be determined through discussions with the GORTT following the results of the first component. Given budgetary constraints, it is likely that only one or at most two public policy instruments could be supported by this TC.

IV. Budget

- 4.1 The total amount of funding required is one hundred and fifty thousand US dollars (US\$150,000) though Non-Reimbursable OC SDP Window 2- Sustainability (W2A). No counterpart funding is envisaged. Note that this US\$150,000 is the amount confirmed and agreed upon with GORTT during the formulate stage of this TC.

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	Description	IDB Funding	Total Funding
Diagnosis of ICZM Governance and Recommendations for Strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct the ICZM Performance Indicators Study (US\$40,000) - Peer reviewer of the study report, including facilitation of a sector dialogue with the GORTT based on the study results (US\$10,000) 	US\$50,000.00	US\$50,000.00
Piloting priority activities needed to achieve better ICZM governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The activities targeted here will be determined through discussions with the GORTT based on the recommendations made in Component 1. Expected deliverables (public policy instruments for more effective implementation of ICZM public policy) are tentatively anticipated to be draft laws, regulations, action plans, or investment and financial strategies. The individual consultant will conduct the activities. The cost is tentative US\$50,000 x 2 activities. 	US\$100,000.00	US\$100,000.00
Total		US\$150,000.00	US\$150,000.00

V. Executing agency and execution structure

- 5.1 The diagnostic study methodology at the core of this TC (used in Component 1) is the ICZM Performance Indicators, developed and owned by the IDB (see paragraph 2.9). The IDB should be ultimately responsible for conducting studies using this study methodology in order to keep its high quality and to directly draw lessons for further refinement as appropriate. These circumstances are consistent with Annex II, paragraph 2.2 i. of the procedures for the processing of technical cooperation operations (OP-619-4). Furthermore, at the request of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (through the Ministry of Planning and Development), the Executing Agency for the TC will be IDB through CSD/RND). This rationale for Bank execution is consistent with the justification provided in Appendix 10, d. of the Operational Guidelines for TC Instruments (GN- 2629-1). The main counterpart will be the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee, which will coordinate among them and other agencies, as necessary. The primary focal point at the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee, necessary to facilitate the project, is planned to be agreed upon with the GORTT before the TC activities begin. The Sector Specialist of the IDB Project Team, the IDB Country Office, and GORTT (mainly ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee representatives/members) will review the project progress every two or three. All knowledge products derived from this Technical Cooperation will be the Bank's intellectual property.
- 5.2 All activities to be executed under this TC have been included in the Procurement Plan (see Annex IV) and will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a) AM-650 for individual consultants, (b) GN-2765-4 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of an intellectual nature and; (c) GN-2303- 28 for logistics and other related services. There are no preconditions for the first disbursement.

VI. Project Risk and Issues

- 6.1 A high level of inter-ministerial coordination among the entities of the ICZM Inter-Ministerial Committee membership is essential and required for this TC project to have a successful, positive impact. More specifically, insufficient, and/or ineffective inter-organizational coordination could be a potential risk that could cause delays in its implementation. This risk needs to be mitigated through a periodic sector dialogue (once every three months) mechanism to be established between the IDB and the Committee members.

VII. Exceptions to Bank policy

- 7.1 None.

VIII. Environmental and Social Strategy

- 8.1 This TC will not finance feasibility or pre-feasibility studies of investment projects or associated environmental and social studies, for which it does not have applicable requirements of the Bank's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (MPAS).

Required Annexes:

[Request from the Client - TT-T1117](#)

[Results Matrix - TT-T1117](#)

[Terms of Reference - TT-T1117](#)

[Procurement Plan - TT-T1117](#)