

**DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
NOT FOR PUBLIC USE**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME

(TT-L1003)

LOAN PROPOSAL

This document was prepared by the project team consisting of: Jorge Lamas, Project Team Leader; Erik Alda (ICS); José Cuesta (SPH); Ian Ho-A-Shu, (SPH); Diego Buchara, (LEG); Joan Hoffman (Consultant); María Isabel Gutiérrez (Consultant); and Valeria Wedolowski (ICS).

CONTENT

I.	DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS MONITORING.....	2
A.	Background.....	2
B.	Objective, Components and Cost	5
C.	Results Framework with Key Indicators	9
D.	Economic and Social Viability	10
II.	FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND MAIN RISKS	10
A.	Financing Instruments	10
B.	Environmental and Social Safeguard Risks and Mitigation Measures.....	11
C.	Fiduciary Risk.....	12
D.	Other issues and risks	12
III.	IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	13
A.	Implementation Arrangement.....	13
B.	Procurement.....	14
C.	Monitoring and Evaluation.....	15
D.	Significant Post Approval Activities	15

ABBREVIATIONS

CAC	Community Action Council
CAO	Community Action Officers
CPP	Community Peace Promoters
CSP	Citizen Security Programme
GORTT	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MNS	Ministry of National Security
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PROPEF	Project Preparation and Execution Facility
PS	Police Service
T&T	Trinidad and Tobago
TTPS	Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

Annexes and Electronic References

PRINTED ANNEXES

Annex I - Results Framework

Annex II – Procurement Plan Table

MANDATORY ELECTRONIC LINKS

Annex III - Safeguard and Screening Form

<http://ops/idbdocs/docsMain/getdoc.asp?docnumber=1264667>

Annex IV - Annual Operating Plan

<http://ops/idbdocs/docsMain/getdoc.asp?docnumber=1264504>

Annex V - Monitoring & Evaluation Arrangements

<http://ops/idbdocs/docsMain/getdoc.asp?docnumber=1264668>

DISCRETIONARY ELECTRONIC LINKS

Annex VI - Community Assessment

<http://ops/idbdocs/docsMain/getdoc.asp?docnumber=1264656>

Annex VII – Procurement Plan (Extended)

<http://ops/idbdocs/docsMain/getdoc.asp?docnumber=1335753>

PROJECT SUMMARY
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
(TT-L1003)

Financial Terms and Conditions ¹			
Borrower: The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago		Amortization Period:	20 years
		Grace Period:	6 years
Executing Agency: Ministry of National Security		Disbursement Period:	6 years
		Interest Rate:	Adjustable
Source	Amount	CREDIT FEE:	0.25 %
IDB (OC)	US\$24.5 millions	Inspection and Supervision	0 %*
Local	US\$10.5 millions	Currency:	US\$ Single Currency Facility
Total	US\$35.0 millions		
Project at a Glance			
<p>Project Objective/Description: The <u>general objective</u> of this operation is to contribute to the reduction in crime and violence in 22 high crime pilot communities through the financing of preventive interventions addressing the most proximal and modifiable risk factors.</p> <p>The Programme has 3 components: (i) Community action, which will finance: technical assistance to assist in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of preventive interventions—including strategies for engaging the community—to address priority crime and violence prevention issues identified through local assessments; as well as the strengthening of community centers to carry these activities; (ii) Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) which will finance: the rehabilitation of police stations, IT training and computer equipment, victim services training for the Victim Support Unit; and the provision of psycho-social skills and support services to Police officers to reduce work related stress and improve police-citizen interactions and relations; (iii) Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security which will finance: technical assistance to develop an integrated crime and violence information system (Crime Observatory); applied training in statistical analysis and problem identification; and periodic national victimization and attitudes surveys.</p>			
Special contractual clauses: None			
Exceptions to Bank policies: None			
Project consistent with Country Strategy: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
Project qualifies for: SEQ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PTI <input type="checkbox"/> Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Geographic <input type="checkbox"/> Headcount <input type="checkbox"/>			

¹ The interest rate, credit fee, and inspection and supervision fee mentioned in this document are established pursuant to document FN-568-3 Rev. and may be changed by the Board of Executive Directors, taking into account the available background information, as well as the respective Finance Department recommendations. In no case will the credit fee exceed 0.75%, or the inspection and supervision fee exceed 1% of the loan amount (*) With regard to the inspection and supervision fee, in no case will the charge exceed, in a given six-month period, the amount that would result from applying 1% to the loan amount divided by the number of six-month periods included in the original disbursement period.

I. DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS MONITORING

A. Background

- 1.1 Recognizing its responsibility to provide a safe and secure environment to every citizen, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) has requested Bank's assistance to design and implement a pilot crime and violence prevention programme to address the most proximal and modifiable risk factors—firearms, juvenile delinquency and anti-social behavior, child maltreatment and domestic violence—associated with varied forms of violence and crime in 22 communities.¹ Programme activities complement GORTT national crime and violence reduction priorities of Vision 2020² which seeks to reduce the involvement of young people in crime, instill a culture of law among all citizens, and restore public trust in the protective services. Vision 2020 also calls for a holistic approach focusing on root cause eradication and greater participation of community members and the private sector in national reduction efforts. In addition, it is estimated that intended reduction in the incidence of homicides in Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) that would be attributed to this program would increase annual economic growth rates by 1.3 percentage points.³ The averted costs of crime in T&T would amount to US\$ 96 million in net present value, of which 5% represent direct costs related to health, legal and police expenses and 95% to indirect costs from avoided lost earnings, productivity losses and intangible costs such as bereavement.
- 1.2 **Problems addressed: Rising crime.** Following close to a decade of decline, T&T rate of crime has risen steadily since 2000. The homicide rate has more than tripled, from 9.2 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2000 to 29.2 per 100,000 in 2007 and is the highest in the Caribbean with the exception of Jamaica. In approximately 40% of these homicides, investigators were unable to ascertain the precipitating circumstances. Robberies have increased since 1998, rising from 210 to 312 per 100,000 by 2007. Firearm fatalities have also increased.⁴ In 2001, firearms were involved in less than one-third of all homicides; by 2007 this percentage had risen to 77%. Approximately 60% of these victims were males 15-34 years of age.
- 1.3 **Crime and violence in partner communities.** Assessments were undertaken in 8 communities during project preparation to identify priority issues:⁵ (i) firearm

¹ These communities were chosen based on severity and variance of crime and violence, population, socio-economic conditions, community assets and opportunity for collaboration, including other government agencies.

² Vision 2020 is a comprehensive plan for Trinidad and Tobago to achieve development status by the year 2020.

³ Calculated from the annual growth rate elasticity of homicide rates of -0.0021 reported by UNODC & World Bank 2007

⁴ A 2001 CARICOM Task Force on Crime & Security identified the following threats: illegal drugs and firearms, corruption, crime against persons and property, criminal deportees, lawlessness, poverty and inequity.

⁵ 5 assessments were carried out in Trinidad and 3 in Tobago and reveal similar issues to those of other partner communities. When provided with appropriate methods, communities are capable of identifying priority risk factors and selecting sound prevention interventions. Getting communities involved can increase the relevance, acceptability and ownership of interventions. The three elements of this approach are: (i) a community assessment allowing the identification of assets, gaps, problems and needs; (ii) a process of strengthening community capacity including the provision of expertise and resources necessary to address current gaps; and (iii) catalyzing community interest and energy for effective community mobilization, involving public education and provision of external support.

- violence; (ii) youth delinquency and anti-social conduct; (iii) child maltreatment; and (iv) domestic violence (including sexual violence). An additional priority, visitor victimization, was identified for Tobago. Crimes against visitors increased from 58 in 2001 to 132 in November 2007; over 50% of these were robberies and larcenies, the rest were other forms of interpersonal violence. Pilot communities experienced a 400% increase in homicides from 2003-2006, greater than the national average, underscoring the concentration and disproportionate impact of crime and violence on specific areas and subgroups; most incidents occurred on the streets, public spaces and in identified neighborhood “hot spots”.
- 1.4 Pervasive fear severely affects quality of life in the community. The Victimization and Attitude Survey⁶ revealed 4 out of 10 persons feel unsafe at night. Fear contributes to diminishment of participation in community and civic life, especially among female residents; leads to fewer interactions with neighbors and to decreased belief in police efficacy and in the rule of law, leading to underreporting. Residents participating in the assessments expressed unwillingness to approach police due to a lack of certainty as to whether police officers receiving complaints are affiliated with local criminal networks.
 - 1.5 The assessments revealed the complexity of developing preventive actions in the partner communities. Violence is experienced in multiple forms, and includes violence against children and youth (child abuse and neglect, harsh parental discipline, sexual violence, witnessing or being a victim of intimate partner and dating violence); youth violence; armed robbery; and structural violence such as various forms of discrimination. It is experienced in a variety of settings (in the home, schools, streets, institutions) and has a disproportionate impact on the young.
 - 1.6 Local contributing factors were also identified. These include cultural norms that support violence; lack of parenting, social and other life-skills; exposure to domestic and community violence; low academic achievement and school performance; easy access to drugs and drug consumption; lack of recreational, job skills and other positive development opportunities; neighborhood isolation and marginalization; violence in the media; lack of neighborhood cohesion; and ineffective policing and prevention strategies. The assessments reveal varying perceptions of services effectiveness and delivery; institutions, such as schools, and social welfare are seen as ill-equipped to deal effectively with violence, due in part to lack of trained personnel prepared to work effectively in high-risk and high-needs communities. Lack of urban planning and infrastructure services also results in foregone situational violence prevention opportunities. The interplay and cumulative impact of these various forms of violence and their contributing factors effectively disenfranchises residents from full and active participation in

⁶ This survey was carried out in all 22 communities as part of project preparation and captures: (a) prevalence of aggressive and other violence-related behaviors, (b) personal attitudes toward aggression, (c) self-efficacy for alternatives to violence, (d) perception of social institutions and the government, (e) violence victimization in the family and in the community, and by type of crime; (f) community experiences with policing; and (g) household socioeconomic information.

local and national civic life, spurs community disintegration on the one hand and accelerates the need for social reconstruction and development on the other.

- 1.7 Varied ministry portfolios have the untapped potential to contribute to the emerging citizen security strategy. The Ministry of Community Development, Culture & Gender Affairs promotes community safety through the establishment of crime prevention programmes. The Ministry of Education provides mediation training, peer counseling and conflict resolution as well a larger School Safety Officers Initiative. The Ministry of Social Development offers training in parenting, violence prevention for caregivers of children from birth to 3 years of age, and conflict resolution for families. However, these efforts remain largely under-accessed in the partner communities. The Programme will establish mechanisms for coordination to facilitate information sharing and partnerships to reduce duplication and/or underutilization of services; provide more intensive and targeted efforts, and more efficiently capitalize on the comparative advantage and assets that key stakeholders (eg. governmental, civil society, informal associations, community residents, religious institutions and range of sectors such as health, education, culture, sports) can bring to preventive efforts.
- 1.8 **Dissatisfaction with police service.** Perceived lack of effective response has contributed to widespread dissatisfaction with TTPS performance, exacerbating feelings of insecurity and undermining trust in government. Almost half of Victimization and Attitudes survey respondents believe that the police are not doing a good job; close to two-thirds of all respondents cited excessive use of force as a major problem. The highest incidence of victimization (45%) reported relates to mistreatment of a family member by the police. Further, among assault victims who reported incidents to the TTPS, 70% were unsatisfied with the way the police dealt with the report. These victims felt that the police did not do enough (34%); seemed uninterested (24%) or did not treat the victims correctly or politely (14%). The Model Police Survey⁷ results concluded that dissatisfaction in a recent encounter with police has a strong negative relationship with belief that the police try to help citizens, and that opportunities to engage citizens in addressing neighborhood prevention issues are often ignored.
- 1.9 The GORTT has started a TTPS “Policing for People” programme to transform policing services towards a prevention orientation.⁸ Fully funded by the Ministry of National Security (MNS) budgetary resources, this effort seeks to increase public confidence in the police and reduce crime and insecurity by improving: (i) police facilities (5 model police stations have already been established, 4 of these are in the partner communities); (ii) police management and supervision; and (iii) police-public interactions. Psycho social skills counseling for officers will be supported by the programme to reduce stress related effects and enhance interactions with the public.

⁷ Model Police Station Baseline Survey (2007).

⁸ The implementation of this programme is under the leadership of the MNS through the Police Transformation Secretariat chaired by TTPS Deputy Police Commissioner.

- 1.10 **Limited capacity to implement and evaluate violence prevention and peaceful coexistence policies.** Presently, weaknesses in data collection do not permit policy formulation based on reliable crime and violence data. Further integration and standardization of information systems from health and hospitals, forensic medicine, TTPS, and the prosecution offices is needed. Moreover, the MNS Research Department has limited capacity in policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The lack of a fully resourced policy department, combined with the absence of a formal program evaluation programme limits the ability of the Ministry to assess prevention effectiveness. Substantial efforts will be needed to prepare MNS to lead and coordinate efforts to reorient national security strategies; work effectively with other ministries, civil society and local communities, and develop innovative and experimental areas in which new relationships, management and consultative approaches are required.
- 1.11 **Programme Justification.** The programme provides a mechanism to pilot a new broad and integrated security paradigm, articulated in Vision 2020. Policies and actions will be selected based on evidence and an inter-sectoral approach that encompasses: (i) crime prevention through social development; (ii) situational prevention; and (iii) community empowerment and resident engagement. Loan resources will support actions at the government, police and community level to prevent violence and crime, promote social cohesion and resident participation.
- 1.12 The prevention of violence hinges on the ability to help reshape community life, and requires that government institutions, civil society groups, community members and local retail establishments work together. Therefore, Programme resources will build capacity to develop and carry out joint prevention initiatives.
- 1.13 MNS ability to formulate, monitor and evaluate policy and intervention impact will be strengthened through the development of an integrated information system. Training will be provided to build capacity in data analysis, and in policy formulation and implementation to address key risk factors. Baseline and follow up victimization and attitude surveys will provide needed information to complement local assessments, in order to develop tailored interventions.
- 1.14 The Programme will be a pilot phase in 22 communities in T&T. Evaluations will determine how effective these pilot interventions are in reducing crime and violence; and provide lessons in efforts to scale up at a national level.

B. Objective, Components and Cost

- 1.15 **Objectives.** The general objective of this operation is to contribute to the reduction in crime and violence in 22 high crime pilot communities through the financing of preventive interventions addressing the most proximal and modifiable risk factors. The specific objectives of this operation are: (i) the reduction in the levels of homicides, robberies and woundings in partner communities; (ii) an increase in the perception of safety in the partner communities; (iii) a reduction of injuries related to firearms, child maltreatment,

domestic violence and youth violence; and (iv) an increase in the collective efficacy to prevent violence in the partner communities.

1.16 **Programme Components.** The Programme will be implemented over a 6-year period and includes 3 components: (i) Community Action; (ii) Support for the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (rehabilitation of police stations and technical assistance); and (iii) Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security. Each component is described below.

1.17 **Component I. Community Action (US\$18.1 million).** This component will finance technical assistance and equipment in the following areas:

- a. **Mobilization of communities.** Experts will be contracted to assist in the design and implementation of strategies for engaging the community, conducting assessments, assisting in the development of interventions and their monitoring and evaluation systems. Community Action Officers (CAO) contracted by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and overseen by the Community Action Specialist at the PIU will liaise and serve as the local focal point for the assessment and brokering opportunities for collaboration, private sector involvement and service provision in their respective communities. The CAOs will be trained to help each community to articulate and prepare proposals for a rapid impact project geared toward the situational prevention of violence-such as area lightning, facilitating community engagement and cohesion.
- b. **Community Violence Prevention Services** will finance a menu of specified crime and violence prevention, and capacity-building activities to address priority issues. Experts will be contracted to develop evidence-based interventions to address: (i) youth violence, delinquency and anti-social behavior, child abuse and neglect, and domestic violence (eg. parenting, dating violence prevention, conflict resolution in settings such as schools and community); (ii) situational crime prevention (eg. the creation of safe community spaces, community gardens and playground equipment); and (iii) local policy and service provision improvements (involving varied sectors, such as health, education, human services and police) to implement state of the art youth and community work precepts (such as youth friendly spaces);⁹ and (iv) media and other public education campaigns. Social norms and public education campaigns will be carried out through trained community videographers, who will develop local content. Strategies funded will target individual, family, relationship, community and societal level contexts, will largely focus on primary and secondary prevention, and will address firearm injury prevention issues.

⁹ Youth friendly spaces are safe, nurturing enabling environments which support pro-social development of young people. This requires the development of a core a set of skills and competencies of workers to be able to outreach, engage and develop leadership potential for working with at-risk youth.

This subcomponent will also include rapid-impact projects (less than US\$15,000 per community)¹⁰ designed to demonstrate quick and effective programme's responses to community concerns and promote community participation. Projects must incorporate beneficiary participation at all stages of project identification, design, implementation and operation. The CAO assigned to each project is responsible for ensuring adequate community participation.

Local capacity building will be supported through training of local residents to become Community Peace Promoters (CPP)¹¹ who will provide local human resources to help implement interventions with government and NGO partners. Training topics include: core competencies in violence and crime prevention issues identified in the community assessment; community organizing; basic crisis intervention; resident engagement; advocacy; communications, fundraising and evaluation. The training will provide guides on how to access existing resources; education about their rights and responsibilities under the law; parenting and life skills, anger management, among other activities. The Curriculum and tools developed will be heavily illustrated, accessible, understandable, pertinent, and culturally sensitive. Overall guidance on how to build local capacity for violence prevention activity will be provided by specialists. An evaluator will be contracted to develop an overall evaluation framework for the CPP initiatives.

- c. **Strengthening community based multi-service centers** to house community activities within existing, underused or unused facilities and to serve as coordination sites for community and other participants (such as the Community Action Council-CAC, CPPs). Residents, hired on a stipend basis, will staff centers. Loan resources will finance computer equipment and a prevention library.

1.18 **Component II. Support for the TTPS (US\$5.7 million).** This component will finance activities to increase public confidence and enhance police-public interaction, complementing transformation efforts underway.

- (i) Rehabilitation of 9 police stations,¹² to improve service to citizens by providing: reception area, rape crisis room, interview and identification rooms in order to protect identities and take reports (especially in domestic abuse cases);

¹⁰ Projects may not be sub-divided into smaller sub-projects in an attempt to circumvent this ceiling. Furthermore, the ceiling applies to the total cost of the project, independent of the source or sources of financing. CSP will not provide mid-stream financing to complete works projects unless the portion that has already been completed is the result of self-help project financing entirely by the community

¹¹ Promoters are proposed as a mechanism to increase community involvement in citizen security promotion efforts and in violence prevention initiatives led by government and civil society, increasing access to services in the underserved populations of the pilot communities.

¹² The rehabilitation of the police stations will not finance holding cells. The proposed rehabilitation works are consistent with the Bank's Guidelines for the Design of Violence Reduction Projects (IADB – Technical Paper Series, SDS). The 22 communities participating in the programme belong to 13 police districts. Of these 13 police districts, 4 have already a model police station and trained staff, therefore, the component will cover the rehabilitation of 9.

back office rooms (other reporting needs); and living quarters; **(ii)** Computer equipment and basic IT training to process reports from community members in the rehabilitated stations; **(iii)** Establishment of Victim's Support Unit which will include specialized training in counseling support, crisis negotiation and grief counseling; and **(iv)** Counseling support for officers to provide psycho-social services to reduce work related stress and improve police-public relations.

- 1.19 **Component III. Institutional Strengthening of the MNS (US\$4.6 million).** This component will finance: **(i)** Computer equipment, software and technical assistance to develop a Crime Observatory, including geo-reference mapping. Technical assistance will entail applied training in statistical analysis and problem identification. Also, this sub-component will include the implementation of a surveillance system of external causes of injuries and deaths;¹³ **(ii)** Technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the MNS in the following areas: (a) development of evidence based policies; (b) formulation of comprehensive national violence and crime reduction plans; (c) conducting surveys; **(iii)** developing evidence based education and media campaigns; and **(iv)** National Victimization and Violence Surveys. This subcomponent will finance six additional national surveys (US\$720,000) to inform future policies and provide data against which programme effects can be measured (in addition to Crime Observatory data).
- 1.20 **Programme management (US\$3.4 million), audit and supervision (US\$1.4 million).** PIU expenses include personnel costs as detailed in paragraphs 3.1 and 3.2, equipment (including IT hardware and software, 2 vehicles for field operations) and other administrative expenses. Programme costs component include: Project Preparation and Execution Facility (PROPEF) repayment (US\$750,000), auditing and the monitoring and supervision system.
- 1.21 **Cost.** A summary breakdown of the programme costs by component and source of funds is presented in the table below:

¹³ This system will routinely collect a minimum set of information about the circumstances of events. A minimum data set will be established. A reportable case was defined as person who died from or was treated for an unintentional or violence-related injury. Unintentional injury cases included burns, car accidents, falls, and pedestrian injuries, among others. Violence-related cases included assaults, mutual fights, acts of self-defense against the aggressor, injuries inflicted by law-enforcement or military personnel, attacks intended for another victim.

Table I-1 – Table of Cost (in US\$ thousands)

CATEGORIES	IDB-OC	Local	TOTAL	% TOTAL
1. Administration	2850	1150	3425	9.8%
1.2.1 Project Implementation Unit	2650	1150	3225	9.2%
1.2.2 Technical training	200	0	200	0.6%
2. Direct Costs	19693	8779	28472	81.3%
2.1 Community Action	13163	4954	18117	51.8%
2.1.1 Mobil. of comm. and build coh	2553	407	2960	8.5%
2.1.2 Violence prevention services	9555	4095	13650	39.0%
2.1.3 Multi-purpose facilities	1055	452	1507	4.3%
2.2 TTPS Model Police Stations	3455	2280	5735	16.4%
2.2.1 Physical Infrastructure	858	367	1225	3.5%
2.2.2 Basic IT Training	250	75	325	0.9%
2.2.3 Victim's Support Unit	1532	1428	2960	8.5%
2.2.4 Counselling Services	815	410	1225	3.5%
2.3.Capacity Building MNS	3075	1545	4620	13.2%
2.3.1 Crime Observ.Tech Assist, Soft	1025	375	1400	4.0%
2.3.2 Policies, Interv & Media Camp	1690	810	2500	7.1%
2.3.3 National Vict and attit.surveys	360	360	720	2.1%
3. Concurrent Costs	1350	0	1350	3.9%
3.1 PROPEF	750	0	750	2.1%
3.2 Auditing and Supervision	600	0	600	1.7%
SUB TOTAL	23318	9929	33247	95.0%
4. UNALLOCATED	1182	571	1753	5.0%
4.1 Contingencies	1182	571	1753	5.0%
TOTAL	24500	10500	35000	100.0%

C. Results Framework with Key Indicators

1.22 The following key indicators have been selected for the Programme:

Key Indicators	Time of Measurement	Reason for Selecting Indicator
Reduction in the rates of homicides, robberies and firearm related woundings in partner communities	1 year after ending Programme implementation to show that initiatives put in place have yielded the intended results.	Homicides, robberies and firearm related woundings are among the most routinely and reliably collected and systematically defined crime data, and are forms of serious crime and violence that severely impact the quality of life.
Increase in the perception of safety in the partner communities		Provides an index of confidence in the police and in preventive activities.
Reduction of injuries related to child maltreatment, domestic violence and youth violence		Violence related injuries related to child maltreatment, domestic violence and youth violence are systematically defined, can be captured in a hospital surveillance system and capture injuries not reported to the police.
Increase in the collective efficacy to prevent violence in the partner communities		Provides an index of social capital and neighborhood efficacy.

- 1.23 Key result indicators have been measured at the beginning of the operation to establish a baseline, and will be measured periodically to register their evolution in time. These indicators have been selected due to ease, availability and reliability of data, and because they are well-established, tested measures for these types of programmes. Selected interventions to be carried out in the partner communities will undergo further evaluation, yielding additional information on the impact of preventive activities undertaken. It should be noted the impact of preventive activities can take time and requires sustained implementation.

D. Economic and Social Viability

- 1.24 The estimated net present value of the benefits of the project amount to US\$59 million while its costs to US\$24.8 million (2007 US\$ discounted at 12%). As a result, the *net* benefit of the project is US\$ 34.5 million. This implies an internal rate of return of 183% and a ratio of benefits over costs of 2.39: each dollar invested in this preventive program will save 2.39 dollars to T&T. The benefits considered consist of those resources saved as a result in a decline in rates of murders, robberies (of vehicles) and injuries following the implementation of the program. Declining rates mean significant reductions in the earnings lost due to murders, lower personal costs due to family bereavement of murdered individuals, lower health care treatment costs, and lower police, judicial and prison related cost.

II. FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND MAIN RISKS

A. Financing Instruments

- 2.1 For the management of the project's financial resources, the MNS will open a separate bank account for managing the Bank's loan funds. The PIU will maintain adequate financial and accounting records of the project funds and internal control systems to allow for verification of transactions, identification of the sources and uses of project funds, provide documentation to verify transactions and to facilitate timely preparation of financial statements and reports.
- 2.2 Project financial and accounting records will be arranged so that: (i) the amounts received from the various sources can be easily identified; (ii) project expenses are reported in accordance with the chart of accounts approved by the Bank, with distinction made between the Bank loan and funds from other sources; and (iii) the necessary details are included to identify goods acquired and services contracted, as well as their use. In light of this, the PIU will implement the use of an integrated accounting system to assist in this aspect.
- 2.3 The PIU will be responsible for: (i) preparing annual operating plans, which will be reviewed and approved by the Bank; (ii) ensuring the achievement of outcomes through the monitoring of indicators; (iii) preparing and submitting disbursement requests to the Bank and the corresponding justification of expenses; (iv) preparing and submitting to the Bank the annual financial statements regarding project's expenses, and the semi-annual Revolving Fund Status

Reports; and (v) maintaining an adequate disbursements support documentation filing system.

- 2.4 Programme's resources are expected to be disbursed as follows:

Table II-1 - Disbursement Schedule (US\$000)

Source	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Total	%
IDB	5034	5123	4619	3612	3281	2831	24500	70.0
Local	1251	1705	1334	1378	2338	2494	10500	30.0
Total	6285	6828	5953	4990	5619	5325	35000	100.0
% Year	18.0%	19.5%	17.0%	14.3%	16.1%	15.2%	100.0%	

- 2.5 **Audits.** The PIU will be responsible for contracting an external auditor and shall present annual audited financial statements of the program within 120 days of the end of each fiscal year, and a final financial statement to be submitted within 120 days after the date of the last disbursement. Audit costs will be financed through the loan.

B. Environmental and Social Safeguard Risks and Mitigation Measures

- 2.6 The environmental and social safeguard classification is "C". The programme design incorporates safeguards that increase the likelihood of positive social impacts by strengthening the capacity of government institutions and civil society to address both the direct effects of violence on vulnerable populations and the correlative effect on long-term health and prosperity. Children exposed to violence are more likely than their peers to engage in violence when they are older; and intra-family violence is linked to reduce workplace productivity and reduced incomes over the long term. By addressing both the direct and cumulative effects of violence, the programme will contribute to improving the social context for vulnerable populations and protecting future generations. The programme also supports the wide participation of civil society in the identification of factors that contribute to crime and violence, and in the development and implementation of preventive solutions, enhancing the likelihood of ownership and sustainability.
- 2.7 This program will have negligible environmental impacts. Civil works activities financed by the programme would be related to the rehabilitation of facilities of the TTPS and rehabilitating community centers, as well as the replacement of some equipment with more modern and efficient ones. The rehabilitation works will comply with the requirements established by the Environmental Management Act. As a result, all procurement documents will include the necessary clauses requiring the compliance with the national legislation regarding environmental protection and mitigation of negative impacts related to the rehabilitation of buildings, including sewerage treatment and handicap access, among others. To assure a positive environmental impact, the design of the rehabilitated facilities will consider cost-effective actions directed to improve safety, energy conservation and waste management.

C. Fiduciary Risk

- 2.8 The proposed programme has a low fiduciary risk. The PIU has demonstrated satisfactory performance in implementing the PROPEF loan (1680/OC-TT) used to finance all of the preparation activities. As part of project preparation, an analysis of the financial systems and processes confirmed that these are in accordance with sound international accounting practices and with Bank procedures. The PIU has efficient, permanent, well trained personnel, committed and familiar with all Bank procurement, audit and fiduciary procedures. However, as part of the institutional analysis of the PIU undertaken during project preparation, the need to expand its procurement and record keeping capacity by hiring additional staff in those areas to mitigate the risk of possible delays in procurement and other procedural matters was identified. Once this is done, the PIU will be perfectly capable of managing the new operation, and to duly submit all technical and financial reports normally required.
- 2.9 The prompt and opportune availability of counterpart resources are not expected to be a risk for this operation. The MNS has an annual budget of approximately US\$630 million, of which 33% is for capital expenditures, 50% for current expenditures, and 17% for transfers subsidies and minor equipment purchases. The expected annual needs for counterpart resources will represent on average 0.3% of the MNS' total annual budget.

D. Other issues and risks

- 2.10 The Programme presents the following risks in implementation which can be mitigated with the measures described in the following table:

Risk	Mitigation Measures
Risks associated with coordination among government entities and civil society	<p>The implementation of inter agency and cross-disciplinary interventions required for effective prevention remains a challenge in the current public service structure. This has led to a plethora of partial interventions and duplication of services across ministries without meeting the full needs of target communities. Uneven data and the lack of mechanisms to develop and inform prospective planning results in foregone prevention opportunities.</p> <p>Ongoing communication, progress reporting and strategic planning meetings will be held with permanent secretaries to monitor progress towards and plan future inter-sectoral collaborations. As a result, a six (6) year coordination and integration plan with measurable objectives will be developed through the Police Service (PS) of MNS and Ministry of Planning, Housing and Environment jointly with PS from relevant ministries. This plan will provide a blueprint to attain sustainability and integration goals.</p>
Risks associated with development, implementation and integration by Government of community-driven priority initiatives	<p>The involvement of community residents in violence prevention programme development, implementation and evaluation is not a well-established practice although it is intrinsic to success at the community level.</p> <p>This risk will be partially mitigated by the component design which is in accordance with best practices in resident/community/government collaborations in violence prevention and focuses on the building of</p>

Risk	Mitigation Measures
	community level and governmental institutional capacity to better serve high risk subgroups and communities. Monitoring and evaluation procedures will be utilized to measure the community service utilization, coordination of service delivery to partner communities and community involvement in the development of policies.
Risks associated with selecting evidence-based interventions addressing the specific target community needs	Evidence based selection model is not commonly utilized to inform intervention and service delivery. A common mistake is to undertake interventions based on unfounded commonly held beliefs, or customary practices. Criteria for Citizen Security Programme (CSP) selection includes but is not limited to interventions that are: evidenced based, culturally appropriate and responsiveness to identified community needs.

III. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

A. Implementation Arrangement

- 3.1 The borrower of this operation will be the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Programme will be executed by the MNS, which will delegate responsibility for operational and financial administration to a PIU already created as part of project preparation and attached to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for this purpose (it should be noted that there are PROPEF resources available for the PIU functioning until the program is declared eligible for disbursements). The unit is comprised of a Coordinator (reporting to the Permanent Secretary of the MNS); an information technology specialist responsible for providing technical support regarding the implementation of the Crime Observatory; a community action coordinator responsible for overall community action activities; a financial specialist (and an assistant) responsible for the financial administration; a procurement specialist (and an assistant) responsible for the acquisition of all goods and services; and an administrative assistant to provide support to the PIU. An evaluation specialist will be hired to be in charge of maintaining the monitoring and evaluation system of the project. A records management assistant will also be added for the proper maintenance of records and other project documentation. If needed the PIU will hire additional administrative assistance.
- 3.2 Building on lessons learned from other Bank funded projects in T&T, a sub-project implementation unit has been established in Tobago with the responsibilities to implement and report on programme activities for Tobago. This sub-unit will contribute in the preparation of the Annual Operating Plan, participate in the selection of the Community Action Officers for Tobago, assist in conducting the community assessments, participate in the implementation of the Crime Observatory for Tobago and monitor the rehabilitation of model police stations in the area. However, all disbursements and financial reporting will be centralized in the PIU. It should be noted at project end, the PIU staff (including the Tobago sub-unit) are to be absorbed by the MNS as members of the Research Department or equivalent unit.

- 3.3 A Project Steering Committee has been operationalized in order to facilitate inter and intra sectoral collaboration, shared leadership and a new management and information sharing structure that works across the confines of institutions, service delivery areas, and partner communities. It comprises representatives from the following Ministries: National Security (Chair), Education, Health, Sport and Youth Affairs, Community Development and Gender Affairs, Social Development and Planning and Development. It also includes a representative from the Tobago House of Assembly and from civil society. The Committee's tasks include the following: contribute to the formulation of the strategies and policies to decrease and prevent crime and violence based on the analysis provided by the crime observatory coordinator; monitor the implementation of recommended policies, strategies and campaigns; monitor progress against the agreed-upon targets and benchmarks (based on technical information supplied by the Project Implementation Unit); resolve special issues arising there from; and assess the continued viability and feasibility of the programme in the context of any changes in the wider social and economic environment of the country.

B. Procurement

- 3.4 Procurements for the proposed project will be carried out in accordance with the Policies for the Procurement of Works and Goods Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (GN-2349-7); and the Policies for the Selection and Contracting of Consultants Financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (GN-2350-7) and with the provisions established in the loan contract and the agreed procurement plan.
- 3.5 **Works procurement:** Smaller construction works (above US\$250,000 and up to US\$3 million) are expected to be contracted using the national competitive bidding procedure. There are no works expected to exceed US\$3 million, thus international competitive bidding (ICB) is not expected. Procurements subject to national competitive bidding (NCB) will be undertaken using national bidding documents agreed upon with the Bank. For works equal to or lesser than US\$250,000, the price comparison procedure will be used.
- 3.6 **Goods procurement:** Project goods requiring ICB will be procured using the standard bidding documents (SBDs) issued by the Bank. Procurement subject to NCB will be undertaken using national bidding documents agreed upon with the Bank. ICB will be used for the procurement of goods and related services in amounts greater than or equal to the equivalent of US\$250,000. For goods and services costing less than US\$250,000 but more than US\$50,000, NCB will be used. For goods and associated general services contracts costing less than US\$50,000, the shopping method will be used.
- 3.7 **Procurement of consulting services:** The consulting firms to be hired for the project will be selected using the standard request for proposals (RFP) issued by the Bank, or an RFP satisfactory to the Bank in cases where the standard RFP is not applicable. Individual consultants will be selected bearing in mind the

provisions established in chapter V of the policy in document GN-2350-7. Consulting services costing US\$200,000 equivalent or more will be advertised internationally. Short lists composed exclusively of national consultants may be used for contracts under US\$200,000. Contracts with individual consultants with an estimated total cost of US\$50,000.00 equivalent and up to US\$200,000 equivalent may be selected using the national individual consultant qualification method. Contracts with individual consultants with an estimated total cost of more than US\$250,000 should be selected using the international individual consultant qualification method.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation

- 3.8 In order to improve and strengthen social services delivery, the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) developed a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) model for social programmes in T&T. Building on this existing experience and to facilitate sustainable programmatic synergies, the PIU in collaboration with the MOSD developed the M&E model for the CSP, which includes program indicators, review methodology and analysis of field data.
- 3.9 The PIU's M&E specialists will be in charge of monitoring the performance and progress of programme implementation, with stewardship from the MOSD. Programme monitoring will be based on the implementation of Annual Operating Plans and the Results Framework and Matrix of Indicators. On November 30th of each year, the PIU will prepare an operating plan for the following year. The first operating plan has been prepared and agreed with the Bank. Within the first 18 months of program execution, training is to be carried out for the CAOs, NGOs, Community Action Councils and other Government providers in the use and application of the M&E model (see Annex V for a more detailed description of the monitoring and evaluation arrangements).

D. Significant Post Approval Activities

- 3.10 A final design revision of the community action projects is in progress as part of project preparation. Although sufficient information has been provided to dimension the program, technical criteria to mitigate project risks related to selecting evidence based interventions are under development (see paragraph 2.10). Criteria for intervention design, selection, and implementation will be also prepared along with a plan for oversight and evaluation to be able to measure their impact to ensure the quality of the interventions selected. This will be finished by March 2008.
- 3.11 By September 2008, assessments will be carried out in the remaining 14 communities, utilizing the tool and methodology piloted in the first 8 partner communities (described in paragraph 1.3) to complete the design of Component 1. These will help determine how the priority issue interventions (youth firearm, juvenile delinquency, child maltreatment and domestic violence, as in the case of the first 8 partner communities) are to be adapted to best suit local needs.

TT-L1003 - Citizen Security Programme

Annex I - Results Framework

Project Objective	Contribute to the reduction in crime and violence by supporting a pilot stage addressing the most proximal risk factors—firearms, unsafe neighbors, violent personal behaviors—targeted to 22 high crime communities.
--------------------------	---

Outcome Indicators	Base Level 2007	Target Level 2014	Comments
Rates of homicides, robberies and woundings in partner communities	Homicides: 29.2 per 100,000 Robberies: 373 per 100,000 Woundings: 49.6 per 100,000	Homicides: 22 per 100,000 Robberies: 280 per 100,000 Woundings: 38 per 100,000	Determined based on Crime and Injury Surveillance Information System
Perception of safety in the partner communities	60%	85%	Determined based on the Victimization and Attitudes Survey
Percentage of persons in partner communities with social skills to control their anger and avoid a fight	70%	84%	Determined based on the Victimization and Attitudes Survey and Community Assessments
Percentage of individuals suffering injuries related to child maltreatment, domestic violence and youth violence	Child maltreatment: 50% Domestic Violence: 25% Youth Violence: 44.7%	Child maltreatment: 40% Domestic Violence: 20% Youth Violence: 36.7%	Determined based on the Victimization and Attitudes Survey and Community Assessments

Component	Base	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Target	Comments
Component 1									
<u>Outputs</u>									
Implementation of community peace promoter programme (CPP) as community empowerment, capacity, and community change agent	0 residents trained in community & VP programmes	23	60	60	60	60	60	323	Monthly PIU reports
Violence prevention projects to address child maltreatment, youth violence, domestic violence and firearms implemented	0 residents trained in community & VP programmes	200	2940	5980	7220	9360	11560	49800	Monthly PIU reports
Situational control- rapid-impact projects implemented	0	16	34	50	50	50	50	250	Monthly PIU reports
Multi-purpose resource centers rehabilitated and/or secured	0	10	6	6	1	-	-	23	Monthly PIU reports
School based violence prevention programs	0	4	10	22	5	5	5	51	Monthly PIU reports
<u>Intermediate Outcomes</u>									
Residents trained/ engaged in community VP projects	0	-	10	15	20	20	23	88	Monthly PIU reports
Partnerships formal engagement of government and civil society	0	-	10	15	20	20	23	88	Monthly PIU reports

<u>Outcomes</u> Increase in the perception of safety in the partner communities Percentage of persons in partner communities with social skills to control their anger and avoid a fight Percentage of individuals suffering injuries related to child maltreatment, domestic violence and youth violence	60% 30% Child maltreatment: 50% Domestic Violence: 25% Youth Violence: 44.7%	- -	63% 32% Child maltreatment: 49% Domestic Violence: 25% Youth Violence: 44%	69% 33% Child maltreatment: 48% Domestic Violence: 24% Youth Violence: 43%	75% 35% Child maltreatment: 46% Domestic Violence: 23% Youth Violence: 41%	80% 37% Child maltreatment: 44% Domestic Violence: 22% Youth Violence: 39%	83% 39% Child maltreatment: 41% Domestic Violence: 21% Youth Violence: 37%	85% 40% Child maltreatment: 40% Domestic Violence: 20% Youth Violence: 36.7%	Determined based on the annual Victimization and Attitudes Survey Determined based on the annual Victimization and Attitudes Survey Determined based on the annual Victimization and Attitudes Survey
Component 2									
<u>Outputs</u> Model Police Stations rehabilitated Trained staff in basic computer skills Trained staff in specialized victim support services Trained staff in stress reduction and coping skills for police officers	0 0 0 0	3 25% 50% 30%	6 50% 100% 60%	- 100% - 100%	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	9 100% 100% 100%	Monthly PIU reports Monthly PIU reports Monthly PIU reports Monthly PIU reports

<u>Intermediate Outcomes</u>									
Establishment of Victim's Support units	0	-	5	10	-	-	-	10	Monthly PIU reports
Development of referral network	0	-	50%	100%	-	-	-	100%	Monthly PIU reports
<u>Outcomes</u>									
Increase in the perception of safety in the partner communities	60%	-	63%	69%	75%	80%	83%	85%	Determined based on the annual Victimization and Attitudes Survey
Number of reported cases to the TTPS	8477	-	8222	7976	7657	7350	7130	7058	Monthly Reports of PIU
Component 3									
<u>Outputs</u>									
Integrated crime and violence information system implemented (Crime Observatory) and surveillance system	0	2 police districts	4 police districts	6 police districts	8 police districts	10 police districts	-	10 police districts	Monthly PIU reports
Crime and violence prevention policies implemented.	0	2	3	4	4	5	5	23	Monthly PIU reports
MNS staff trained in data analysis	0	50% of staff	75%	100%	-	-	-	100%	Monthly PIU reports
<u>Intermediate Outcomes</u>									
Trained MNS staff formulating policy using collected data	0	-	50%	75%	100%	-	-	100%	Monthly PIU reports

<u>Outcomes</u>									
Rates of homicides, robberies and woundings in partner communities	Homicides 29.2 per 100,000 Robberies 373 per 100,000 Woundings: 49.6 per 100,000	-	Homicides: 28 per 100,000 Robberies: 365 per 100,000 Woundings 48 per 100,000	Homicides: 27 per 100,000 Robberies: 350 per 100,000 Woundings 46per 100,000	Homicides: 26per 100,000 Robberies: 335 per 100,000 Woundings 44per 100,000	Homicides : 24 per 100,000 Robberies: 320per 100,000 Woundings 41per 100,000	Homicides: 23 per 100,000 Robberies: 300 per 100,000 Wounding s: 39per 100,000	Homicides: 22per 100,000 Robberies: 280 per 100,000 Woundings: 38 per 100,000	Monthly PIU reports based on Crime and Injury Surveillance Information System

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
ANNEX II – PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description of the contract and estimated cost of procurement	Procurement method ¹	Review (prior or post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
				IDB %	Local/other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
A	Consulting Services									
1	Follow-up victimization/perception survey \$65,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	No	Aug/08	Nov/08	Pending	
2	Hire trainer for strategic training in MNS. \$20,000	3CV 's	Prior	70	30	No	Mar/08	Apr/08	Pending	
	Hire individual facilitators for capacity building exercises with 22 target groups. \$80,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Dec/08	Pending	
3	Design a communications strategy and implementation plan for CSP \$35,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Mar/08	Pending	
4	Development of promotional material for all media \$160,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Apr/08	Pending	

¹ **ICB:** International competitive bidding; **LIB:** limited international bidding; **NCB:** national competitive bidding; **PC:** price comparison; **DC:** direct contracting; **FA:** force account; **PSA:** Procurement through specialized agencies; **PAs:** Procurement agents; **IA:** Inspection agents; **PLFI:** Procurement in loans to financial intermediaries; **BOO/BOT/BOOT:** Build, own, operate/build, operate, transfer/build, own, operate, transfer; **PBP:** Performance-based procurement; **PLGB:** Procurement under loans guaranteed by the Bank; **PCP:** Community participation procurement; **QCBS:** Quality- and cost-based selection **QBS:** Quality-based selection **FBS:** Selection under a fixed budget; **LCS:** Least-cost selection; **CQS:** Selection based on the consultants' qualifications; **SSS:** Single-source selection; **3CV's:** Selection of Individual Consultant based on 3CV's

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
ANNEX II – PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description of the contract and estimated cost of procurement	Procurement method ¹	Review (prior or post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
				IDB %	Local/other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
5	Design and implement a parenting support programme \$120,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	Yes	Second Quarter	Second Quarter	Pending	
6	Design and implement life/social skills programme \$150,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	Yes	Second Quarter	Second Quarter	Pending	
7	Design and implement a Mentoring programme \$115,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	Yes	Third Quarter	Third Quarter	Pending	
8	Design and implement a Mediation training programme \$150,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	Yes	Feb/08	Dec/08	Pending	
9	Design and implement Community base awareness programmes \$160,000	PCP	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Dec/08	Pending	
10	Facilitate “Defining masculinity” programme \$90,000	CQS	Prior	70	30	No	Mar/08	Jun/08	Pending	
11	Hire individual facilitator for Violence prevention training \$5,000	CCV	Prior	70	30	No	No	May/08	Pending	
12	Facilitate after school violence prevention programme \$400,000	QCBS	Prior	70	30	Yes	Mar/08	Dec/08	Pending	

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
ANNEX II – PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description of the contract and estimated cost of procurement	Procurement method ¹	Review (prior or post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
				IDB %	Local/other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
13	Hire 2 full-time M&E experts \$60,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	No	Feb/08	Dec/08	Pending	
14	Auditing Services \$28,000		Prior	70	30	No	No	Dec/08	Awarded	
15	Hire individual consultant to oversee Crime Observatory \$110,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	No	Feb/08	Dec/08	Pending	
16	Hire 3 trainers for basic computer literacy course \$75,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	No	Feb/08	Dec/08	Pending	
17	Hiring experts for Victim Support Unit \$160,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	Yes	Apr/08	Dec/08	Pending	
B	Civil Works									
18	Children's playground in Embacadere \$13,500	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Mar/08	Pending	
19	Physical enhancement of 13 public spaces \$195,000	PC	Prior	70	30	Yes	Jan/08	Jun/09	Pending	
20	Construct (6) youth friendly spaces \$750,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	Yes	Jan/08	Jun/09	Pending	
21	Beautification project in Never Dirty, Morvant \$11,000	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Mar/08	Pending	
22	Pinto Road children's park rehabilitation project \$13,000	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Apr/08	Pending	

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
ANNEX II – PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description of the contract and estimated cost of procurement	Procurement method ¹	Review (prior or post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
				IDB %	Local/other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
23	Enterprise, play park \$18,750	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Mar/08	Pending	
24	Patna/River Estate computer training facility \$11,000	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Jan/08	Mar/08	Pending	
25	Small civil remodeling works for (9) victim support unit (VSU) \$200,000	PC	Prior	70	30	Yes	Apr/08	Jun/09	Pending	
26	Remodeling works for charge room \$400,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	Yes	Apr/08	Jun/09	Pending	
C	Goods & Services									
27	Procure playground apparatus for four (4) communities \$40,000	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Mar/08	Apr/08	Pending	
28	PPIU Office; furnishing & equipment \$100,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	No	May/08	Oct/08	Pending	
29	Procure GIS software \$25,000	Shopping	Prior	70	30	No	Apr/08	Apr/08	Pending	
30	Purchase of DBMS for Crime Observatory \$230,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	Yes	Apr/08	Jun/08	Pending	
31	Procure and install IT and office equipment for PIU \$185,000	NCB	Prior	70	30	Yes	Jun/08	Aug/08	Pending	

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO – CITIZEN SECURITY PROGRAMME
ANNEX II – PROCUREMENT PLAN

Ref. No.	Description of the contract and estimated cost of procurement	Procurement method ¹	Review (prior or post)	Source of financing and percentage		Prequalification (Yes/No)	Estimated dates		Status (pending, in process, awarded, cancelled)	Comments
				IDB %	Local/other %		Publication of specific procurement notice	Completion of contract		
32	Update of CSP website, phase 2. \$5,000	3CV's	Prior	70	30	No	Feb/08	Mar/08	Pending	
TOTAL	\$4,180,250									

DOCUMENT OF THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

PROPOSED RESOLUTION DE-___/08

Trinidad and Tobago. Loan ___/OC-TT to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Citizen Security Programme

The Board of Executive Directors

RESOLVES:

That the President of the Bank, or such representative as he shall designate, is authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Bank, to enter into such contract or contracts as may be necessary with the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, as Borrower, for the purpose of granting it a financing to cooperate in the execution of a citizen security programme. Such financing will be for an amount of up to US\$24,500,000 from the Single Currency Facility of the Ordinary Capital resources of the Bank, and will be subject to the Financial Terms and Conditions and the Special Contractual Conditions of the Project Summary of the Loan Proposal.

LEG/SGO/TT-1278585-08
TT-L1003