Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago is a high-income country and a Small Island Development State with (SIDS) a GNI of 15,340 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 1.4 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Trinidad and Tobago reported on 87 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Trinidad and Tobago is medium (66%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Trinidad and Tobago, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (67% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Trinidad and Tobago did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

**Strengthening public financial management systems**

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Trinidad and Tobago did not assess progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

**Development partners’ use of country systems**

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Trinidad and Tobago, use of country PFM systems was reported to be 50% in 2018.

The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny was reported at 100% in 2018.

**Overall use of country systems**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Trend 2018 vs 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget execution</td>
<td>100% vs 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial reporting</td>
<td>40% vs 28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditing</td>
<td>0% vs 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement systems</td>
<td>0% vs 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment**

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Trinidad and Tobago has some elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, approaching the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 100% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability is medium, with 67% of co-operation available in forward looking expenditure plans for the next three years.

**Predictability of development co-operation**

- Disbursements as scheduled: 91% à 100%
- Medium-term predictability: 67% à 73%

**Systems to track development co-operation information in Trinidad and Tobago**

- AIMS: Aid Information Management System
- DMS: Debt Management System
- FMIS: Financial Management Information Systems
- Other: Excel-based systems or similar

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Trinidad and Tobago has two components in place.

**Component 1** Comprehensive policy framework for development co-operation

**Component 2** Country-level targets for government and development partners

**Component 3** Regular joint assessment of progress

**Component 4** Assessments are inclusive and involve non-state actors

**Component 5** Timely, publicly available results of assessments