



Trinidad and Tobago EITI Annual Activity Report 2013

Under the New EITI Standard (Requirement 7.2.), the TTEITI Multi-Stakeholder Group Steering Committee is tasked with producing an Annual Activity Report. The purpose of the report is to communicate efforts undertaken during the year to meet and/or maintain compliance with EITI Requirements, including progress in achieving the objectives set out in the Workplan and to document the impact of the EITI.

INTRODUCTION

The EITI is a global initiative with the aim of fostering transparency and accountability by companies and governments involved in the extractive industries (i.e. oil, gas and mining) by disclosing to citizens the total payments made by companies to government, independently reconciled with government's declared receipts.

The Trinidad and Tobago EITI (TTEITI) Multi-Stakeholder Group Steering Committee (MSGSC) is charged by the Cabinet of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) with implementing the EITI. The MSGSC is a multi-stakeholder committee of 19 government, extractive industries companies and civil society representatives, including Chairman Mr. Victor A. Hart a national transparency advocate. Cabinet has mandated the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) to provide the MSGSC with financial and administrative support. The MSGSC's administrative office, the TTEITI Secretariat, was headed by Mr. Mark Regis in 2013.

1.0 GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF YEAR'S PERFORMANCE

The MSGSC recorded significant achievements in 2013.

Trinidad and Tobago's (T&T) first EITI Report (in respect of Fiscal 2011) was published on 30 September, 2013 (<http://www.tteiti.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/11/TTEITI-report-2011.pdf>) after overcoming several major implementation obstacles. The main obstacle was the restrictions placed on the process by the confidentiality requirements of the Income Tax Act that forbade the release to the EITI Administrator of tax payments information from the participating extractive companies.

The contract for Validation services was awarded to International Petroleum Associates Norway (IPAN) to evaluate T&T's EITI implementation processes as the final step towards T&T's achievement of Compliant Country status. The decision on T&T's status will be made by the Board of the EITI at its meeting on July 1-2, 2014.

The MSGSC conducted numerous capacity-building training and information-sharing workshops throughout the length and breadth of T&T to prepare the three stakeholder groups to better understand and play their respective roles in the EITI implementation. The MSGSC also launched a mass media public sensitization campaign using both the traditional media (radio, television and press) and social media (Facebook, twitter and TTEITI App).

The MSGSC signed with the University of the West Indies (UWI) a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to collaborate in capacity building programmes for EITI stakeholders.

The MSGSC led a 6-person delegation to the 6th EITI Global Conference in Sydney, Australia, 23-24 May 2013, and witnessed the launch of the new EITI Standard. The Chair addressed the Closing Plenary.

The MSGSC led a 5-person delegation to the second Latin America and Caribbean Regional EITI Conference and Workshop in Bogota, Columbia. Participation included a 1-day Civil Society Workshop, 2-day Conference and 2-day Training Workshop on the new EITI Standard.

2.0 PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGETS AND ACTIVITIES IN WORKPLAN

The TTEITI MSGSC Workplan (Third Revision) (<http://www.tteiti.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2013/09/TTEITI-Workplan-August-2012.pdf>) detailed its planned activities from its formation on 8 December 2010 to the given Validation date of 28 August 2013. On an application by the MSGSC, the EITI Board extended T&T's Validation deadline to 28 February 2014. The main milestone in the Workplan was achieved by the publication of the First EITI Report and its wide dissemination among the general public, the energy and non-energy sectors and civil society. Other milestones achieved included the completion of a Baseline Perception Survey of Extractive Industries and the drafting of EITI Legislation for possible enactment in 2014.

During 2013, the MSGSC continued to identify and secure sustainable sources of finance for EITI implementation. It also obtained extractive companies' agreement to participate in the EITI reconciliation exercise and all stakeholders signed a MOU on EITI implementation on June 7, 2013, the main purpose of which was to give the required consent for the disclosure of their confidential information.

Outstanding items in the Workplan at the end of 2013 include the Validation of T&T's EITI implementation and the publication and dissemination of the Validation Report.

3.0 PERFORMANCE AGAINST EITI REQUIREMENTS

T&T met the five (5) sign-up requirements of the EITI Rules 2011 and was admitted to membership as an EITI Candidate Country on March 1, 2011. EITI Candidate Country status is intended to lead, in a timely fashion, to EITI Compliant Country status after the twenty (20) EITI Requirements have been met. T&T will undergo in 2014 an independent rigorous evaluation of its EITI implementation, in a process known as Validation, to verify that the remaining fifteen (15) requirements had been met.

It should be noted that, by the time that this 2013 Annual Activity Report was being finalized, T&T had undergone its Validation Test and the Final Validation Report completed. The Report, which contains an independent assessment of the T&T's EITI performance against the EITI Requirements, is posted on the TTEITI's Website: <http://www.tteiti.org.tt/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/06/TTEITI-Validation-Report.pdf>.

4.0 MSGSC'S RESPONSE TO EITI REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

In EITI Report 2011, Section 8, the Administrator noted areas where improvements could be made to the conduct and scope of future reconciliation exercises, the level of oversight by the MSGSC over the EITI process and the extent of the coverage of the EITI in T&T.

In 2013, the MSGSC's Technical Sub-Committee reviewed the Administrator's recommendations and made proposals for corrective action that were adopted by the MSGSC (see Appendix I).

5.0 STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES IDENTIFIED IN THE EITI PROCESS

From the launch of T&T's implementation programme on 4 April 2011, the MSGSC has demonstrated that its main strength lay in its willingness to 'think outside of the box' and be innovative in its approach to EITI implementation. It has been proactive in developing EITI implementation innovations even before the publication of the *new EITI Standard Requirement 1, Paragraph 1.4 (a), which states: 'Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation ... etc.'* This can be seen in the descriptions of innovations in Appendix II. In summary, the innovations included the following:

- Adoption of a vision to be the EITI Champion for the Caribbean Region and to seek ways and means to spread the EITI message to other countries in the hope of recruiting new members to the EITI movement;
- Development of effective strategies for capacity building among stakeholders;
- Finding ways to overcome the serious obstacles to EITI implementation encountered;
- Production and dissemination of the First EITI Report despite the obstacles;
- Establishment of a Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) to promote the EITI among young people.

T&T's First EITI Report was published on September 30, 2013. That Report, completed under the EITI's 2011 Rules, exceeded the requirements of those Rules and contained many of the features now required under the 2013 New EITI Standard (e.g. contextual information and disaggregated reporting). In addition, innovations were introduced for the dissemination of the Report, e.g. the development of a special Mobile Application, the conversion of the reconciliation information to Open Data Format and the development of a special searchable database of company payments, thus making T&T's First EITI Report one of the most accessible reports published by any country to date.

The MSGSC accepted an invitation from the EITI International Secretariat and is currently participating in a Pilot Project to determine the most effective ways to implement the new EITI Standard's Beneficial Ownership recommendation.

The weaknesses of EITI implementation in T&T centered on legal, technical and administrative challenges that threatened to derail the process. The main challenge, as mentioned before, was the restrictions placed on the process by the confidentiality requirements of the Income Tax Act that forbade the release to the EITI Administrator of tax payments information from the participating extractive companies. Finding a solution to the problem delayed implementation by at least 18 months.

Other delays were caused by the fact that most of the TTEITI Secretariat's initiatives had to be facilitated by government agencies outside the control of the MSGSC and that delayed the accessing of funds and the contracting of services etc.

Another major weakness identified at the outset of the EITI implementation in T&T was the unpreparedness of the mining sector to participate meaningfully in the reconciliation exercise. This was so because the companies engaged in mining were numerous, small and unregulated entities that did not keep financial records audited to international standards. The MSGSC recognized the need for major capacity building efforts in the mining sector before the main companies would be ready to participate. There was an additional concern that the operations in the mining sectors were doing serious harm to the environment and needed to be regulated. The Civil Society members of the MSGSC pressed for their early inclusion in the EITI process. In response, the MSGSC made early overtures to the governments of Australia, Canada and the UK, through their local High Commissioners, to consider assisting in the preparation and delivery of capacity building workshops for the mining sector. Discussions are continuing and the first workshop is likely to be delivered in early 2015. Thus it is that T&T's first two EITI Reports are limited to the oil and gas sectors.

In 2013, in recognition of the vulnerability of the EITI to changes in political persuasion and will, the MSGSC successfully completed the drafting of an EITI Bill that will be considered by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs and Cabinet for taking to Parliament for debate and enactment before the end of 2014. The EITI Act will ensure the long-term sustainability of EITI implementation in T&T even after changes in governments. The proclamation of the Act will require the appointment by the

President of the Republic of a new MSGSC and that will provide the opportunity to revisit its membership thus allowing selections to be made by the stakeholder groups themselves.

6.0 TOTAL COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

The overall budget for the implementation of the EITI over the period from the GORTT's reaffirmation of its commitment to the EITI (September 2010) to achieving Compliant Country status in 2014 was projected as TT\$10 Million (US\$ 1.6 Million). Primary Funding for this project comes from a mix of budget-support grants and technical assistance from the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the European Union and direct funding from the GORTT.

In 2013, funding for TTEITI activities was sourced from the World Bank US\$325,000 grant from its EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund as well as from a US\$100,000 grant to support Civil Society participation in the Initiative. Projects in 2013 also drew on the US\$180,000 in technical assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank under its Regional programme RGX - 1129 for strengthening governance in the extractive industries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

In 2013, the MSGSC received a commitment of €750,000 in grant funding from the EU in support of the capacity-building of the regulatory authorities with respect to the management of the mining sector and the rehabilitation of abandoned mines.

The total expenditure for 2013 for all TTEITI activities, including the publication of the first TTEITI Report and its wide dissemination, was **TT\$1,951,935.15**.

7.0 DISCUSSION OF REPORT CONTENT BEYOND THE MSGSC

Throughout 2013, the MSGSC engaged in activities to increase citizens' awareness of the EITI process generally and of the contents of the first TTEITI Report after its publication on September 30. From the many sessions, extensive feedback was received from participants that informed the production of the Annual Activity Report. The sessions included seventeen (17) outreach events throughout the two islands. A few events targeted members of the energy and non- energy sectors but the main focus was on raising the awareness of civil society groups, the general public and youth groups.

In 2013, the MSGSC promoted information sharing among youth groups by conducting four (4) Youth Champions sessions and two (2) Youth Advisory Forums. Those sessions were done in collaboration with the TTEITI's Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) that is comprised of volunteers from various youth

organisations. The YAC met on a monthly basis to strategize the most effective ways of reaching out to the young people and to plan youth related activities.

In November 2013, the TTEITI hosted a Youth Opinion Event that featured presentations from Kristina Svensson, World Bank Senior Operations Officer, Carlos Monge, Latin America Regional Coordinator for the Revenue Watch Institute and Flavio Figallo, Senior Lecturer at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru. Among the recommendations made by the participants were the inclusion of the mining sector in future EITI Reports and reporting on the environmental impacts of the extractive industries. Many of the participants were also concerned about the government's expenditure of revenue earned from extractive companies. (See Appendix III for an informal summary of the Youth Opinion Event recorded by a YAC member.)

Civil Society was another major target group and five (5) Civil Society Workshops were conducted in Tobago, San Fernando, Arima, Port of Spain and Barrackpore. A total of 316 persons from 173 civil society organisations attended the sessions. When asked about the role of civil society as an advocate, twenty-two percent (22%) indicated a greater desire to operate as owners of the country's natural resources and to make more demands on authorities. A comprehensive Final Report on Civil Society Engagement was done by the Civil Society Consultant, Mr. Sterling Belgrove, capturing the opinions of the participants of the workshops conducted in 2013 (See Appendix IV).

After the First TTEITI Report was published on September 30, the MSGSC conducted Roadshows in six (6) communities: St. Augustine, Port of Spain, Mayaro, Central Trinidad, San Fernando and Tobago, to explain the Report and engage members of the public and non-energy sector in discussions on the usefulness of the Report's data and ways in which the Report can be improved. Participants were impressed by the layout of the Report and found the information easy to understand. Similar recommendations to those made in the Youth Opinion Event were obtained at the Roadshows, in that persons wanted an inclusion of environmental impacts made by the extractive industries as well as data on the mining sector. Other persons were concerned with the period that was being reported on and wanted to know why there was a gap between when the report was published and the reporting year.

Throughout 2013, the MSGSC used innovation to disseminate the information from the first TTEITI Report and to raise the overall awareness of the citizens of T&T on the TTEITI. Many of the concerns and recommendations made have not gone unnoticed by the MSGSC and the Third TTEITI Report will include information on the Mining Sector and a capacity-building workshop for the Mining Sector in 2014 is planned in collaboration with the Canadian High Commission.

The MSGSC appreciated the need to have reflected in the Annual Activity Report the views of civil society and the companies involved in the EITI (including, but not only those serving on the MSGSC) and feel confident that that this need has been met in this Report. Such collaboration will be achieved to an even greater extent in the 2014 Annual Activity Report.

8.0 MSGSC MEMBERSHIP DETAILS

Since the establishment of the MSGSC in December 2010, it has held monthly meetings to advance its EITI implementation plans. (See Appendix V for details of MSGSC membership and meetings attendance record).

9.0 APPROVAL

The 2013 Annual Activity Report was approved by TTEITI MSGSC Members on 30 June 2014.

Confirmed by Victor A Hart,
Chair, TTEITI MSG Steering Committee,
30 June 2014.

APPENDIX I
MSGSC'S RESPONSE TO ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

MSGSC'S RESPONSE TO ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

	ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS	TSC COMMENTS	TSC RECOMMENDATIONS
1	8.1.1 Production Information	Insufficient attention was paid to production information by Companies and the MEEA. Hence the information was not reconciled.	Companies and MEEA will be asked for production information for the 2012 TTEITI Report but the 2013 Report will provide a link to the production data bulletin on the MEEA website.
2	8.1.2 Non Reporting Companies	This was as a result of an inaccurate companies' register. Investigations found that 6 of the 10 companies should not have been included in the Report scope.	The SC will request that the MEEA update the Company/License/Contract register on a fiscal year basis to coincide with the EITI reporting requirements.
3	8.1.3.1 Selection of financial flows	All financial flows identified under this recommendation namely withholding tax on loan interest, insurance premium tax, fees for assignment of PSCs, PSC holding fee and payments into environmental escrow account were reviewed and assessed to determine whether or not they were material in the Trinidad and Tobago context for inclusion in future reports.	Insurance premium tax, Fees for assignment of PSCs and PSCs holding fees are to be included as fees to be reported on from the fiscal 2012 report under the category 'Other Fees'. A column will be added to the existing templates where both companies and government will disclose payments into an environmental escrow account. It was determined that withholding tax on loan interest should continue to be excluded since the interest involves a payment on a loan to a third party.
4	8.1.3.2 Selection of Companies.	Given that the materiality thresholds were achieved in the first Report for two main payment streams (PPT & SPT), it was determined that the BIR be asked to provide payment data for all companies not included.	The SC is to request the BIR to provide payment data for all companies not included in the first Report, to determine which companies should be included to enhance the accuracy of the report.
5	8.1.4.1 Audit of Company Accounts	An audit of the accounts of branches of multilateral companies is conducted as part of the audit of the parent firm. Having the accounts of local units is an additional expense that companies would have to undertake to comply with the EITI.	Companies will be asked to phase in the audit of their local subsidiary accounts as part of their annual accounts reporting with effect from the fiscal 2013 Report.
6	8.1.4.2 Audit of Government Revenue Accounts	The matter is to be discussed with the respective government agencies.	The SC is to ask the Auditor General to ensure the annual audit of revenue accounts of the MEEA and the MoFE.

	ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS	TSC COMMENTS	TSC RECOMMENDATIONS
7	8.1.5 PSC Tax Settlements	This is a complex issue not easily explained to persons outside the sector. Additionally, it was felt that reporting on intra – government payments would not add more context to the primary EITI reconciliation process.	PSC Tax settlement reporting would not be reported in future EITI reports.
8	8.1.6 Improvement of government systems of reporting	This is to be further discussed with MEEA.	The TTEITI is to collaborate with the MEEA and the EU to strengthening the MEEA's revenue collection units through the introduction of electronic system of revenue collection
9	8.1.7 Nomenclature	This is to be further discussed with MEEA and MoFE.	The proper legal entity names are to be used in the preparation of payment receipts.
10	8.1.8 Inclusion of the mining sector	The TSC agreed with the recommendation that a clear timeline be set.	The Secretariat is to include a clear timeline in the updated WorkPlan.
11	8.1.9 Inclusion of Offshore companies	The anomaly of an offshore company reporting is not expected to re-occur with proper training of the persons filling in reporting templates.	Payments by offshore companies are not to be included in subsequent reporting.
12	8.1.10 Reporting of In Kind flows	This is due to a poor understanding of the reporting requirements.	The SC is to enhance training on this aspect during the reporting template workshop.
13	8.1.11 Improvement In the categorisation of payments	This is due to a poor understanding of the reporting requirements.	The SC is to enhance training on this aspect during the reporting template workshop.
14	8.1.12 PSC Payments Made Directly To Third Parties	Companies state that direct payments to third parties are a contractual requirement. MEEA has indicated a desire for all payments to be made to the MEEA.	This matter is to be discussed with MEEA to determine a procedure which is acceptable to both parties.
15	8.1.13 Interest and Penalty Payments To BIR	It was determined that the BIR rolls up interest and penalty payments into company tax liabilities and issues tax receipts accordingly. Such liabilities cannot be easily separated out for reporting processes.	The matter is to be discussed with the BIR. No corrective action can be recommended at this time.
16	8.1.14 Social Payments	It was accepted that the payment threshold of TT\$1million was too high. It was also learned that companies were desirous of reporting all their payments.	The payment threshold is to be removed to allow companies to report all social payments in aggregate form. The SC is to agree on a definition of social payments.
17	8.1.15 Petroleum Pricing Committee	This is not within the control of the SC and is to be discussed further with the GoRTT (MoFE).	The SC will ask the MoFE to advise on meetings of the PPC.

	ADMINISTRATOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS	TSC COMMENTS	TSC RECOMMENDATIONS
18	8.1.16 NGC – Gas Sales	There is no formal contract with terms for the sale and payment of gas to the Electricity Commission.	The SC will ask NGC to advise on this matter.
19	8.1.17 Licensed Companies	The list of licence holders should be regularly maintained by the respective government agencies.	The SC is to discuss further with the MEEA's Legal Department, with a view to have the list updated on a fiscal year basis.

APPENDIX II
TTEITI IMPLEMENTATION INNOVATIONS



TTEITI IMPLEMENTATION INNOVATIONS

Introduction

The EITI Rules, 2011 Edition, including the Validation Guide, lists 20 requirements that must be met by countries implementing the EITI in order to become EITI Compliant. The TTEITI Multi-stakeholder Steering Committee and Secretariat have taken several innovative actions in Trinidad and Tobago's (T&T) implementation programme over and above the requirements of the EITI Rules (2011 edition) and the 2013 EITI Standard.

T&T, though small in size, has created and left a large footprint in the history of the development of the oil and gas industries in the Americas. It is the only Caribbean State that is not a net energy importer and, moreover, it is a major exporter of Oil and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) worldwide.

In 1857, T&T drilled its first oil well, two years before America and fifty years before Venezuela. In 1966, T&T began the development of its Point Lisas Industrial Estate for monetizing its Natural Gas resources, now recognized as a world-class facility that has become a model for other countries, especially in Africa. In the 16th century, Sir Walter Raleigh discovered Trinidad's Pitch Lake, the largest natural deposit of Asphalt in the world. Thus it is that for centuries, oil, gas and mining have been a part of T&T's extractives history. In 2000, T&T established a national Heritage and Stabilization Fund from its energy sector income based on the Norway model, the first in the Americas.

T&T was always innovative in the development of its extractive sectors and outward looking in its relationship with its hemispheric neighbours. Until recently, T&T was the largest supplier of natural gas to the USA. Currently, T&T is strengthening its energy ties with its closest neighbour, Venezuela, and with Colombia and Peru. Negotiations with Venezuela include the joint exploration of oil and gas reserves in the offshore border area between the two countries. Further afield, in Africa, T&T is advising Ghana, Nigeria, Uganda and Tanzania on the development of their Natural Gas sectors. In the Caribbean Region, from Guyana and Suriname in South America, to Jamaica, The Bahamas and Belize in Central America, T&T is the largest supplier of petrochemical products. An undersea pipeline project is underway to facilitate easier delivery.

TTEITI implementation vision

The TTEITI Steering Committee and Secretariat brought T&T's traditional pioneering spirit to its implementation of the EITI. From the beginning, it was felt that the benefits of the EITI should be shared with neighbouring countries in the Caribbean and Central America. With that conviction, TTEITI assumed the role of EITI Champion for the Region. It was felt that, if successful, not only would the targeted countries benefit from membership of the EITI but that the EITI Americas Region would be strengthened and be better able to hold its own among the EITI Regions of the world that are currently dominated by the African and Asian

Regions. That was the vision and adopted mission that informed many of the actions taken by TTEITI in its implementation plans and projects.

TTEITI vision in action

TTEITI began acting on its vision and mission from the outset with the aim of advancing its strategic objective of promoting EITI adoption/implementation in neighbouring countries.

In September 2011, when TTEITI held its first Capacity-building Workshop to educate Steering Committee members, other stakeholders and the local media on the EITI implementation process, the development of regional ties was initiated by inviting to the workshop selected public and private sector participants from Suriname and Guatemala and facilitators from The World Bank Washington DC Office, Guyana, Peru and Guatemala. The World Bank Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) sponsored the workshop.

In June 2012, in order to further develop regional networks, TTEITI sent a 4-person delegation to the first Latin America and the Caribbean Regional EITI Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean hosted by the Government of Peru in Lima, Peru. The theme of the conference was: *'Open Government and Transparency in Extractive Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean'*. TTEITI took the opportunity to share with participants the implementation challenges it faced and solutions found and to listen and learn from their experiences.

In November 2012, TTEITI held its first EITI Caribbean Outreach Workshop entitled: *'Natural Resource Management in the Caribbean – an introduction to the EITI'* to engage natural resources management stakeholders from government and civil society of neighbouring countries to share experiences and learn from experts about the EITI. Participants came to T&T from the Bahamas, Jamaica, the Dominican Republic, Suriname and Guyana. The World Bank MDTF, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) and Germany's Development Agency GIZ sponsored and facilitated the workshop.

In August 2013, TTEITI was represented by the Steering Committee's Chair at the first Latin America and Caribbean Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights, hosted by the United Nations and the Government of Colombia, in Medellin, Colombia. The Chair addressed the Forum as part of a Multi-stakeholder Panel Presentation: *'The UN Guiding Principles and Standards in Extractive Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean'*.

In November 2013, in order to strengthen its growing regional ties, TTEITI sent a 5-person delegation to the second Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional EITI Conference and workshop hosted by the Government of Colombia, in Bogota, Colombia. Events attended included a 1-day Civil Society Workshop, a 2-day conference and a 2-day training workshop on the new EITI Standard. The Secretariat Head addressed the conference Plenary.

In November 2013, TTEITI Steering Committee and University of the West Indies (UWI), St. Augustine Campus in Trinidad, signed a Memorandum of Understanding to collaborate in capacity building programmes for EITI stakeholders.

In November 2013, TTEITI's invited to T&T Mrs. Kristina Svennson, World Bank Senior Operations Officer, Mr. Carlos Monge, Latin America Regional Coordinator for the Revenue Watch Institute (RWI) and Mr. Flavio Figallo, Senior Lecturer at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PCUP) for discussions with TTEITI and UWI about hosting capacity

building workshops for Civil Society Organisations. PCUP was selected because it had developed competency in delivering such courseware in Peru, Colombia, Guatemala and Equatorial Guinea. The outcome of those discussions was agreement to develop a Pilot Workshop entitled “*Understanding Extractive Industries in Latin America and the Caribbean*” aimed at building the capacity of T&T’s Civil Society and other English-speaking Caribbean actors in the understanding of the extractive industries. The course, held over six days, three in February and three in March 2014, was jointly delivered by University Lecturers from PCUP and UWI and from TTEITI personnel for Civil Society actors and Government Officials from T&T, Guyana, Suriname and Jamaica.

The main objectives of this training initiative were three-fold:

- 1) The development of an ongoing programme of capacity building for Caribbean Civil Society actors in understanding the operations of the extractive industries.
- 2) The creation of a Caribbean Region Extractive Industries Knowledge Hub, based in T&T, modeled along the lines of the Revenue Watch Institute’s Latin American Extractive Industries Knowledge Hub built around the PCUP in Peru.
- 3) The development of a Caribbean coalition of informed Civil Society Actors with the potential to form the first Caribbean Region Publish What You Pay coalition.

Delivery of the Pilot Project was successfully completed on 22 March 2014 and discussions with the World Bank and the main partners will begin soon on its sustainability and expansion to other regions of the Caribbean.

6th EITI Global Conference

T&T sent a 6-person delegation to the 6th EITI Global Conference in Sydney, Australia, in May 2013. The Chair delivered the following Statement to the Stakeholder Forum in the Closing Plenary about T&T’s approach to EITI implementation and some innovative ideas developed:

TTEITI Statement

‘T&T is committed to the development of the EITI process, the expansion of its membership and to the enhancement of governance in the extractive industries sectors. We take this opportunity to commend the EITI Board on the adoption of the new EITI Standard that will give true meaning to the theme of this conference and move this global initiative Beyond Transparency to true accountability as the EITI celebrates its 10th year of existence.

As the EITI enters its second decade, the TTEITI has taken particular note of the objective of the new EITI Standard Requirement 1, Paragraph 1.4 (a), which states: ‘Multi-stakeholder groups are encouraged to explore innovative approaches to extending EITI implementation ... etc.’

T&T supports the call for implementing countries to take innovative steps and, on its own initiative, already has taken active steps to do so at a national level. In doing so, TTEITI recognized that, whereas some innovation could be implemented at national level, others have to be implemented at the international level through actions by the EITI Secretariat and EITI Board of Directors. Accordingly, the following innovative ideas are presented to the Stakeholder Forum for the consideration of member countries (national innovations) and for the consideration of the EITI Secretariat and Board (international innovations):

National innovations

1. Involve the nation's youth

Aim: The aim of the innovation to involve the nation's youth is to sensitize them to the fact that the EITI is about protecting their patrimony and to recruit them to take the EITI message to their peers.

Action: The TTEITI recruited youths to join a specially formed TTEITI Youth Advisory Committee which targets youths from secondary and tertiary level institutions and representatives of Civil Society Youth Organizations interested in issues of transparency, accountability, participatory democracy etc. From among the recruits, Youth Champions are identified and trained to take leadership roles in the EITI implementation process. Among other things, they are being trained to promote the first EITI Report when published.

TTEITI has learnt that Liberia also has a youth programme and are in discussions about arranging educational exchange-visits of youth members between the two countries.

2. Involve neighbouring countries

Aim: The aim of the innovation to involve neighbouring countries is to spread the EITI message to T&T's resource-rich neighbours so as to demonstrate the initiative's benefits, encourage new membership and build a strong EITI Americas Region.

Action: The TTEITI Steering Committee assumed the role of Caribbean EITI Champion and targeted and encouraged countries already linked with T&T in the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) and by the Caribbean Sea to participate in EITI capacity building workshops in T&T. The countries identified were Guyana, Suriname, Jamaica, The Bahamas and Dominican Republic. The first two countries were invited to a workshop facilitated by the World Bank in T&T in September 2011 with special invitees from Peru and Guatemala. All five countries were subsequently invited to a similar workshop in November 2012 facilitated by the World Bank, IADB and GIZ. An outcome of this initiative is a recent expression of renewed interest by Guyana and interest by the Dominican Republic to join the EITI.

International innovations

1. Peer Mentorship

Aim: The aim of the Peer Mentorship innovation is to assist new Candidate Country members in implementing the EITI by linking each new member with a Compliant Country member as its Peer Mentor to guide it through the implementation process. The Compliant Country member, which should preferably be from the same region or share strong language, business, cultural or political ties, will be encouraged by way of incentives to commit to this guiding role through the development of an appropriate points scoring system to be applied to its annual self-assessments and subsequent validation reviews. The Candidate Country will know that, as of right, it can ask the Compliant Country for help as and when needed. The Compliant Country will know that it has an obligation the help. This initiative will help avoid new countries 're-inventing the wheel' and reduce many implementation delays.

Action: The TTEITI first mooted this idea at the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional EITI Conference in Lima, Peru, in June 26-28 2012. The idea was considered at the EITI 20th Board Meeting and submitted to its Outreach Committee for consideration. Action is

required by the EITI International Secretariat to determine whether the idea has merit and, if so, make a recommendation to the EITI Board for its adoption.

2. Implementation of a business simulation model

Aim: The aim of the implementation of a business simulation model innovation is to assist new Candidate Country members in implementing the new EITI Standard by engaging them in a business simulation exercise of the implementation process so as to gain familiarity with the requirements and to anticipate possible problems and find solutions.

Action: Action is required by the EITI Secretariat to support the simulation's development, a proposed Caribbean region pilot to determine its long-term feasibility. The World Bank has expressed initial interest in supporting the pilot.

Business simulation programmes are common in corporate settings as an experiential learning tool and the principles can be adapted for the EITI implementation to make the process more efficient.

3. Publish more Guidance Notes on solutions to common problems

Aim: The aim of this innovation is to assist Candidate Country members in implementing the EITI by providing additional printed Guidance Notes on solutions to common problems encountered by other countries in EITI implementation. For example, given the special constraints of confidentiality, as it relates to Income Tax Laws, and the difficulties faced by many countries to overcome this legislative obstacle, consideration should be given to the development of a special Guidance Note for Tax Authorities in implementing countries.

Action: The EITI International Secretariat has commenced the work to develop more Guidance Notes for implementing countries.

4. Special consideration for small countries with limited institutional capacity

Aim: The aim of this innovation is to recognize and respond to the special and different needs of small member-countries and the challenges they face when implementing the EITI because of their limited institutional capacity. Note that thirteen of the 39 member countries of the EITI have populations of 6 million or less.

Action: Action is required from the EITI Secretariat to address this problem and to find solutions. TTEITI recommends that the Secretariat seeks support, via its new Memorandum of Agreement, from the Commonwealth Secretariat (which has special experience in this area of study) and considers the idea and, if found worthwhile, to recommend to the Board that special consideration be given to small countries in the application of the new Standard to the Board for adoption.

Innovation ideas update at February 2014

Involve the nation's youth

In September 2012, the TTEITI Youth Advisory Committee (YAC) was launched with the aim of popularizing the EITI among Youths and to recruit EITI Youth Champions to spread the EITI message among their peers. The TTEITI YAC aims at capacity building among youths to enhance their understanding and appreciation of the practice of transparency and accountability in the exploitation of the country's extractive resources and to have them take responsibility for protecting their inheritance. T&T and Liberia are currently the only two EITI implementing countries with organized youth engagement initiatives/programmes.

In August 2013, the TTEITI YAC hosted Ms. Angel Yalartai of Liberia during a 2-week visit to T&T on the first leg of an intended exchange programme between TTEITI and LEITI youth, to learn about T&T's Energy Sector and to share experiences with her peers. TTEITI proposes to send a T&T Youth to Liberia in an exchange visit during 2014.

Involve neighbouring countries

TTEITI's outreach initiative to its neighbours is continuing with the hosting in T&T of delegates from Jamaica, Guyana and Suriname who joined local participants in February for a 3-days training session and who will return for the second 3-days session in March 2014 as part of the pilot training workshop for Civil Society actors on *Understanding Extractive Industries in the Caribbean and Latin America*. The training is being delivered at UWI by expert lecturers from Peru's PCUP and T&T's UWI.

Implementation of a business simulation model

The TTEITI Steering Committee has received, through the UK High Commissioner, a commitment from the British Foreign Ministry to cover 50% of the estimated €40,000 development cost of the simulation model in its 2014 budget year. In addition, discussions are continuing with The High Commission of Canada and The Embassy of the USA in T&T with respect to additional funding support for the development of the simulation model. When implemented, this innovation will change how the EITI is implemented worldwide.

Publish more Guidance Notes

Several new Guidance Notes have been published by the EITI Secretariat, including one on taxpayer confidentiality, that will assist countries in overcoming that hurdle in their EITI implementation.

Technology innovations

T&T's population has a mobile phone penetration rate of 100%. In an initiative aimed at broadening the audience for the dissemination of the first EITI Report, the TTEITI Steering Committee commissioned the services of an Information and Communications expert to undertake two initiatives aimed at making the TTEITI Report open and fully accessible via computer and mobile devices. The first innovative initiative sought to go beyond the 2013 EITI Standard's requirement to make EITI reports machine-readable by converting the report content into Open Data Format and creating a mobile application that makes the report viewable and searchable via mobile telephone and tablet devices. The development of the TTEITI Report's mobile application was completed in October 2013. More information on the mobile application can be seen at website: <http://www.tteiti.org.tt/message-from-the-chair/message-from-the-chair-january-2014/>.

In December 2013, TTEITI hosted an Open Data Workshop for Open Data enthusiasts, software developers and journalists interested in technology and transparency on the potential of Open Data Technology as a tool for promoting the EITI Report and similar documents.

In January 2014, two technology related improvements were made to TTEITI's mobile application and website with the aim of making the EITI Report more accessible. The second version of the TTEITI Report's mobile application was released for Android, IOS and Blackberry mobile devices. The App upgrade integrates a searchable database of company payments and Government receipts developed by participants in the December 2013 Open Data Workshop. A similar searchable database has been added to the TTEITI website. This new online tool also allows for querying, filtering and sorting of data based on the TTEITI

Report. The new Reports Online Query Facility is available at website: <http://www.tteiti.org.tt/report-data-reconciliations/>.

Visual presentation of EITI Reports

TTEITI published its first EITI Report on 30 September 2013 and the innovative use of infographics in the visual presentation of the Report's findings was a feature that received wide acclaim not the least being from the EITI Secretariat.

Jonas Moberg, Head EITI Secretariat, displayed the TTEITI Report and described it as a model to be followed when he addressed participants at the second Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional EITI Conference and workshop in Bogota, Colombia, in November 2013. In a circular e-mail to all EITI National Coordinators on 23 December 2013, he wrote:

“Trinidad and Tobago published its first EITI Report in September. National Coordinators are encouraged to read the report not least for its visual innovations”.

Contextual data in EITI Report

Section 3 of the TTEITI Report (Website: www.tteiti.org.tt/eiti-reports) contains contextual information on T&T's extractive industries not required by the EITI Rules (2011 Edition). Such information will be a requirement under the 2013 EITI Standard, therefore, T&T has taken an early step in compliance.

EITI Legislation

TTEITI Steering Committee took an early decision to entrench the EITI in T&T's legal system and, with financial assistance from the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), contracted a Legal Consultant to prepare a T&T Draft EITI Bill for taking to the country's Parliament for enactment during 2014.

Conclusion

TTEITI Steering Committee and Secretariat are of the view that, if the foregoing recommended innovative ideas were adopted by the EITI International Board and Secretariat and introduced worldwide, the benefits likely to accrue to the EITI movement would be:

- (a) More uniformity in EITI implementation in the different regions;
- (b) Greater certainty, fewer missteps and shorter time for EITI implementation; and
- (c) Reduced time and effort by the EITI Secretariat in guiding implementing countries with a resultant saving in cost to the Secretariat.

T&T is committed to the EITI and the development of its principles, criteria and practices. It is also committed to being the Caribbean Region EITI Champion and to expanding EITI membership among its neighbouring countries and so help to develop a strong Americas Region. T&T looks forward to joining the growing ranks of Compliant Countries of this global good governance initiative.

(End)

APPENDIX III
TTEITI YOUTH OPINION EVENT
NOTES

NOTES ON TTEITI YOUTH OPINION EVENT
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO'S FIRST TTEITI REPORT
BG BOX, THE OVAL, PORT-OF-SPAIN (16.11.13)

Opening Remarks (Mr Mark Regis, Head, of TTEITI Secretariat)

- Opening Remarks were delivered by Mr Mark Regis, Head, TTEITI Secretariat.

The New TTEITI Standard (Mrs Kristina Svensson, World Bank)

- Information will be more precise; government will disclose all information.
- Contextual information will provide production numbers to make a connection.
- Publication of licenses as well as takes associated.
- Transfers to local government, eg. In Peru
- How the revenue is used- An area in which the EITI needs to evolve
- How do companies payment compare to what they originally say they were going to pay.

Engaging Youth In Peru (Carlos Monge)

- Heritage and Stabilization Fund- Do we know the nature and operation of these funds?
- The Heritage and Stabilization fund is supposed to be utilized in the event that Oil and Gas Resources are depleted.
- Only Chile has a fund that is similar to that of the Heritage Fund.
- Funds used for Infrastructure must be invested wisely to ensure infrastructure lasts over an extended period of time.
- Venezuela has proven gas reserves for 100 years.
- What other resources do we have that we can invest in now to ensure that we have a sustainable future?
- What kind of human resources do we need to ensure a prosperous future in the absence of oil and gas?
- Where is the environment in the EITI? The EITI will eventually have to show transparency with respect to the extractive industries impact on the environment.
- Do private companies report on their CSR investments, and if so, is it readily available for the public of Trinidad and Tobago.

Ice Breaker Session (Omar Mohammed, Cropper Foundation)

- Questions asked included:
What do you want to gain from the TTEITI?
If you were to be an animal, what animal would you be?

First TTEITI Report, Gisela Granado (TTEITI Secretariat)

Gisela Granado made her presentation on the TTEITI report. Her delivery included, but was not limited to:

- Stakeholders involved in the TTEITI.
- Review of fiscal year 2011.
- Independent Auditors/ TTEITI Administrator.
- Emphasis on the upstream sector.
- Report can be divided into three parts: Financial and Contextual Information as well as Recommendations.
- Explained the difference between the initial declaration of finances and the reconciliation.
- Collecting Agencies.
- Reporting Companies.
- Share of Revenue.
- Transfers and Subsidies.
- 10 companies did not declare their finances.
- Board of Inland Revenue accounts focused more on what they were spending as oppose to what they were receiving.

Question & Answer, Omar Mohammed (Cropper Foundation)

Some points brought up during the session included:

- *Frances Ann*: Inquired about the presidential waiver, however Mr Mark Regis explained that the government in turn took a legal position in allowing the release of the accounting information.
- *Omar*: Mentioned the transparency of payments to have a more economic focus as oppose to its current core focus on public relations.

Group Discussion TTEITI Report, (Alex Girvan, Cropper Foundation)

- The question was asked what figures are best to understand and if the attendees present had any ideas as to how we can market such figures. It was also asked what questions you want answered in the TTEITI report.
- It was said that the environment should be included in the next report, highlighting its impact on the environment such as oil spills, as well as the areas in which oil and gas are extracted.
- It was said that the waste materials that impact the environment should also be included.
- The accountability of the report itself should be further highlighted and emphasised to give the assurance that it is indeed accurate.
- The Mining Industry should be included
- Level of detail that the administrator went through in order to reconcile the figures. This should be a methodology report as oppose to a technical report. A simple info-graphic was suggested.
- The question was asked what was most shocking in the TTEITI report.
- It was a general consensus that it was shocking that the industry was not as corrupt as the attendees thought it might have been.
- The report was able to capture 95% of total revenue.
- Companies in the extractive industry that do not report on the TTEITI, should be offered the option of explaining to the public in the report itself, why they were unable to declare the payments they made to the government.
- Why is expenditure exceeding revenue? This question should be marketed to civil society.
- The report should better illustrate how our revenue is being spent and how it is diversifying our economy.
- What other transfers and subsidies do we not know about? It should be placed in the report!
- More details with respect to the operation and procedures of the Heritage and Stabilization Fund. It was also noted that the Heritage and Stabilization funds contradicts itself with respect to its usage. It was noted that it should two separate funds, rather than one.
- Quarries need to be emphasised
- Youth Champions should choose one issue to champion from this report in the coming year.
- An info-graphic showing the geographical layout of where oil and gas revenues were spent.
- Info-graphics that depict the equal distribution of oil and gas revenues
- Corporate Social Responsibility payments should be highlighted.

- Recommendations that attendees want to see resolved included: the mining sector and its absence from the report, social payments, the government and the government system.
- It was also suggested that legislation should be changed so that oil & gas companies are required to be audited and accounted for, even if the majority of companies adhere to these procedures.

APPENDIX IV
TTEITI CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT REPORT

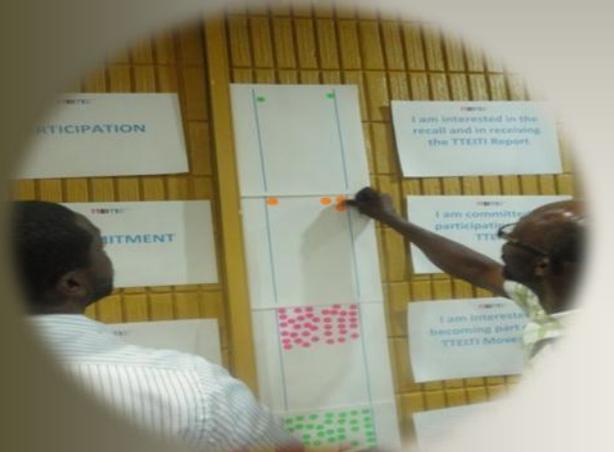


FINAL REPORT

Civil Society Engagement

Trinidad and Tobago

Submitted by:
Sterling Belgrove
World Bank Civil Society Outreach
Consultant





Final Report on Civil Society Engagement (Workshops 1-6)

Submitted by:

Sterling Belgrove

World Bank Civil Society Outreach Consultant

07th November 2013.



EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund

TTEITI Civil Society Outreach – Final Report
CSO Consultant: Sterling Belgrove

1 | Page

Philosophical Basis for Civil Society Engagement

Social Contract

The concept of a social contract is much more advanced than a legal contract. A social contract includes a willingness to pay taxes and fulfil other public obligations; it may include the willingness to participate in public affairs, maintain cleanliness of one's property, act responsibly, or be a good citizen (including corporate citizenship).

In instances where a society's general philosophy, such as “every creed and race find an equal place”, conflicts with one's private opinion, the social contract of equality is expected to take precedence, particularly in public affairs. Countries that lack viable development are often associated with an environment in which contracts are not enforceable by any mechanism, and most certainly are not self-regulating.

People are more likely to adhere to social contracts when they have a greater understanding of the reasons for those contracts, and are more knowledgeable about the sanctions that may be expected in the event of noncompliance. The most common mechanism for achieving compliance is through the state, particularly through the state's authority to sanction.

The interactions revealed that there is a general illiteracy of the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and compounded by a general ignorance of the understanding of the people as the shareholders of the natural resources of the country.

The long term sustainability of the engaged communities and the national economy has been entrusted to the government. Rousseau (1867) defined government as a corporate entity acting on behalf of the sovereignty of the people.

The state is perceived as holding a double obligation to address the satisfiers of human need of its citizens and also holds a corporate social responsibility to use the resources realised from the leveraging of the people's assets for the benefit of the citizens.

The states corporate social responsibility includes the provision of public goods and services for the well-being of the nation as a whole.

Frederick *et al*, (1998:36) argue that Corporate Social Responsibility balances power with responsibility, responds to public needs and expectations and can contribute to correcting societal imbalances implicit in most economies.

This reckoning and proposition clearly identifies the primary role of the state, and therefore suggest that the state as an actor operates in all dimensions of society.

Beesley and Evans (1978) quoted in Smith (1990:54) note 'there is recognition of the growth of corporate power and the consequent perception of relative shift from government to companies as the source of social improvement and the means to promote specific items of social welfare.' On this basis it may therefore be concluded that societal responsibilities should be shared between government and business (social enterprise), and in this way power balanced and a healthy pluralistic state developed.

Participation in the TTEITI process can provide an environment that is suitable for NGOs and CBOs in Trinidad and Tobago to engage a paradigm shift into becoming social enterprises and facilitate wider citizen participation in the democratic process and governance of the nation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Since 2011 the World Bank and the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MTDF) have provided technical and financial support to garner civil society participation in countries committed to implementing the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative.

The Trinidad & Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative – Civil Society Outreach was subtitled “*Achieving Sustainable Dialogue: What You and I can Do for Future Generations*”.

A series of six (6) consultative workshops with NGOs and CBOs was held in Trinidad and Tobago over the period April to September 2013, with a view to enhance public awareness, engage NGOs and CBOs in the TTEITI process and establish a collaborative focus group in the TTEITI Process.

The Civil Society Outreach aimed to engage civil society stakeholders in a series of conversations on the TTEITI. The Workshops also sought to prepare participants to receive the TTEITI Report and to glean levels of interest, commitment and participation going forward.

The following pages present the findings of the Civil Society Engagement and a synthesis of participants’ feedback arising from the civil society outreach hosted at Mayaro, Tobago, San Fernando, Port of Spain, Arima and Barrackpore, as identified on the following page.



1.1 Coordination Activities

Among the Consultation Activities, the Consultant was charged as lead in the design of strategies and implementation of activities in line with the objectives as stated below:

- i. Deepen Civil Society Organisations (CSO) participation in EITI implementation;
- ii. Broaden the scope and diversity of CSOs engaged in the EITI; and
- iii. Support intensive use of the information generated by EITI.

The ultimate goal of the CSO engagement was to strengthen the role of civil society in the EITI process; to achieve a strong, well-informed, knowledgeable and independent civil society as an essential participant in the EITI process and a key determinant of its sustainability.

The specific activities of the Consultant in the achievement of the Objectives included:

- Coordinating with the TTEITI Secretariat to determine dates, locations and content of Capacity Building Workshops with Civil Society;
- Carry out/coordinate the selection and booking of venues and vendors for the Capacity Building Workshops in the locations suggested in the Action Plan, in accordance with the procurement rules of the World Bank and with the endorsement of the TTEITI Steering Committee;
- Support in translating/making the working of the EITI and the extractive industries in T&T understandable to the level of each Civil Society Organization engaged in the capacity building programmes, in consultation with extractive industries experts of the TTEITI Steering Committee;

1.2 Support to the Overall EITI Implementation Process

The Consultant's role in relation to support of the overall EITI Implementation Process included the following actions:

- Make recommendations at the end of the process, and after the dissemination of the first EITI report, for next steps to promote the TTEITI at the country level;
- Be available to work with all stakeholders, in particular the coordination of Capacity Building Workshops and the continuous engagement of Civil Society; and
- Advance awareness-raising and advocacy strategies for the TTEITI with interest groups by answering requests for information and building coalitions.

1.2.1 Preliminary Activities

In August 2012, wider civil society was introduced to the TTEITI process. However, the August workshop participation represented a very nominal section of Trinidad and Tobago Civil Society. Based on the review of the outcomes at said workshop, it became an imperative to undertake six (6) regional consultative workshops with a view to engage a more representative sampling of the sector in Trinidad and Tobago.

1.3 Project Execution

The execution of the Consultancy relied on a collaborative approach between the Ministry of Energy and Energy Resources, the TTEITI Secretariat, Civil Society participants, the Communications Consultant, the Civil Society Outreach Consultant and other stakeholders.

1.4 Methodology

The series of the 6 CSO engagement workshops adopted the consultative approach to engage civil society organisations with the view to present the TTEITI, to determine current knowledge/awareness of the TTEITI, assess interest, determine knowledge gaps and record foreseeable challenges and solutions, and understand the resource deficit and requirements for participation, and to establish a database to facilitate the development of a community around the TTEITI.

As part of the presentation, the workshops facilitated an understanding of the extractive industries sector in Trinidad and Tobago, the associated legislation and regulatory framework, the product cycles, a brief scan of a CSR programme philosophy (pipeline and fence line communities) an introduction to national fiscal regime

To measure the effectiveness of the engagements, Pre- and Post-Test questionnaires were administered as a baseline to measure the effectiveness of the program and lessons learned. The cumulative analysis on the Pre and Post Test is presented in **Annex 1**.

Evaluation Forms were also administered and participants were canvassed on how the information from the workshop would be implemented in their future activities. A summary of responses is contained in **Section 3.0**.

The pedagogy of the Civil Society Engagements was complemented by group-led discussions, with discussion groups based on participant affiliation (youth, gender, faith-based, community-based, education, environment). All groups were tasked with discussing and presenting responses to the following questions:

- What role are you or your organisation willing to play in the advancement of the TTEITI?
- Are there any challenges that will prevent your or your organisation from advancing the cause of the TTEITI?
- If support is required, what forms of support will be required?

A summary from the discussion groups is contained in **Section 6.0**.

1.5 Mobilization

Mobilisation was led by the CSO Consultant and included the medium of direct telephone calls, Public Address, direct email as well as advertisement via the local cable network in the case of Mayaro.

1.6 Attendance

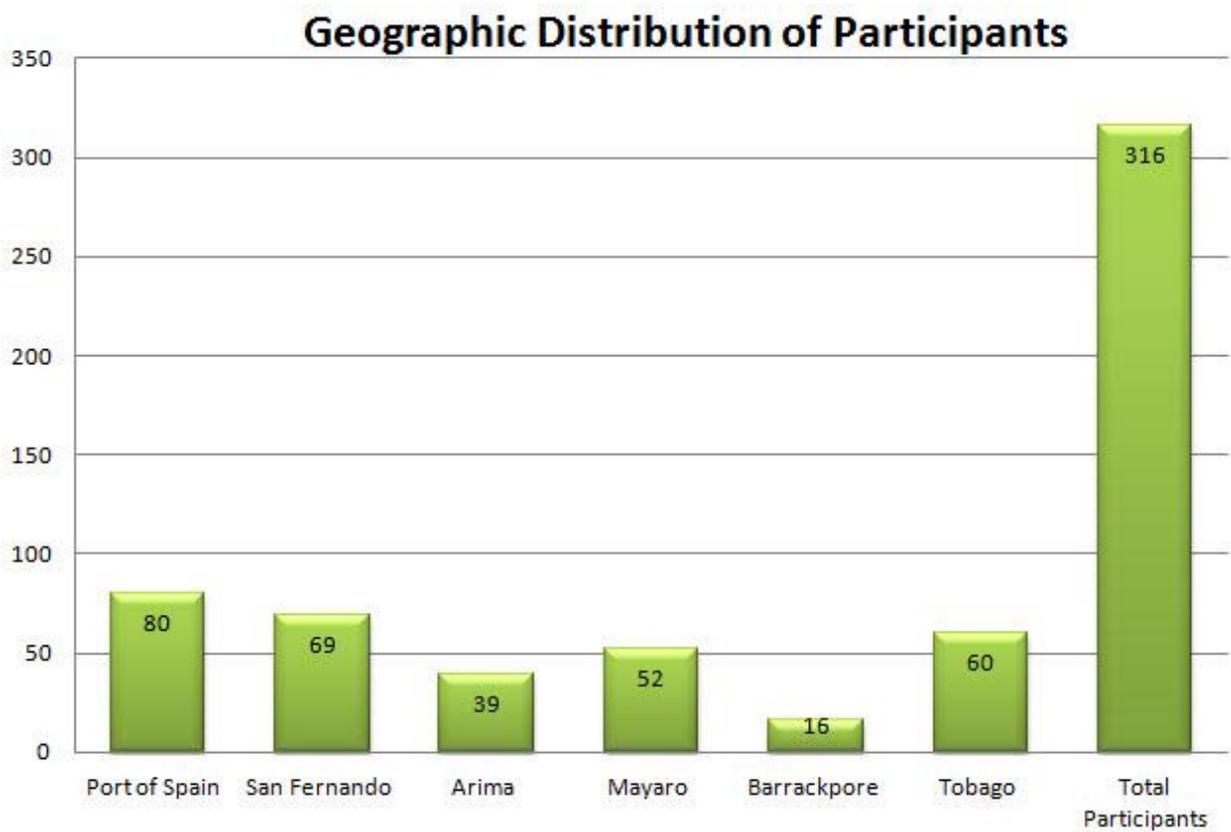
Three Hundred and Sixteen (316) persons representing One Hundred and Seventy-Three (173) Organisations participated in the Civil Society Outreach.

The participant attendance over the six (6) regions is shown in the Table below:

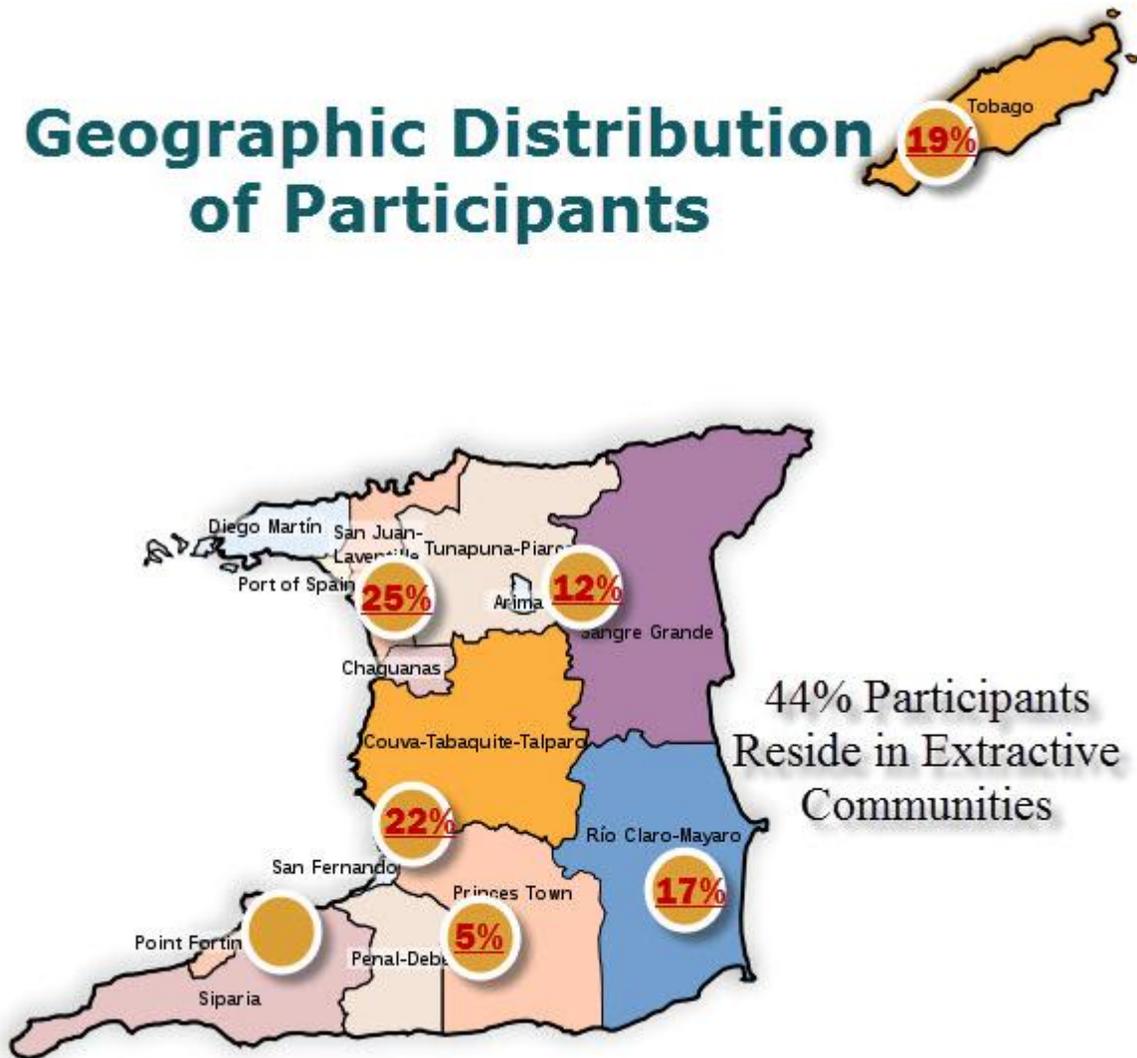
Region	No. of Organisations in Attendance	No. of Persons in Attendance	Date of Engagement
Mayaro	28	52	Tuesday 16 th April, 2013
Tobago	32	60	Thursday 25 th April, 2013
San Fernando	37	69	Wednesday 26 th June, 2013
Port of Spain	42	80	Wednesday 21 st August, 2013
Arima	29	39	Wednesday 11 th September, 2013
Barrackpore	5	16	Wednesday 18 th September, 2013
Total	173	316	

1.7 Geographic Distribution

The geographic distribution of the participation over the six (6) regions is presented in the graph below:

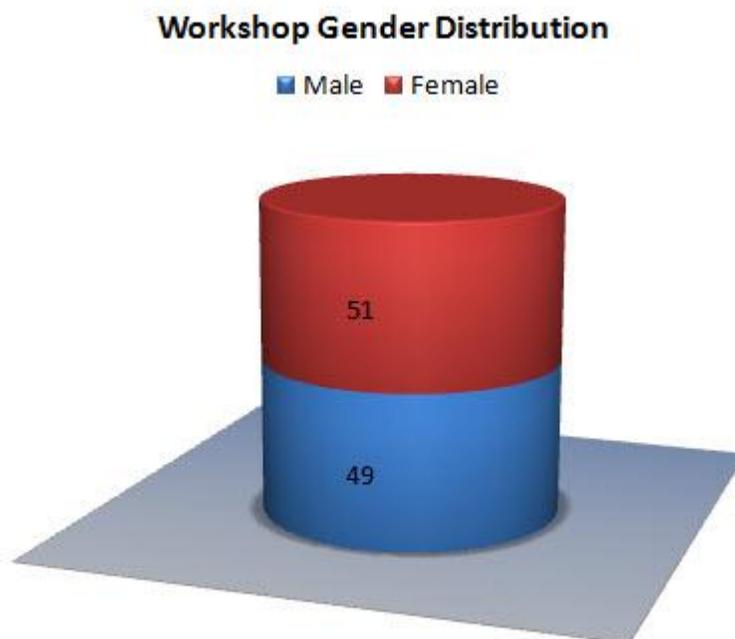


Geographic Distribution of Participants



1.8 Gender Distribution

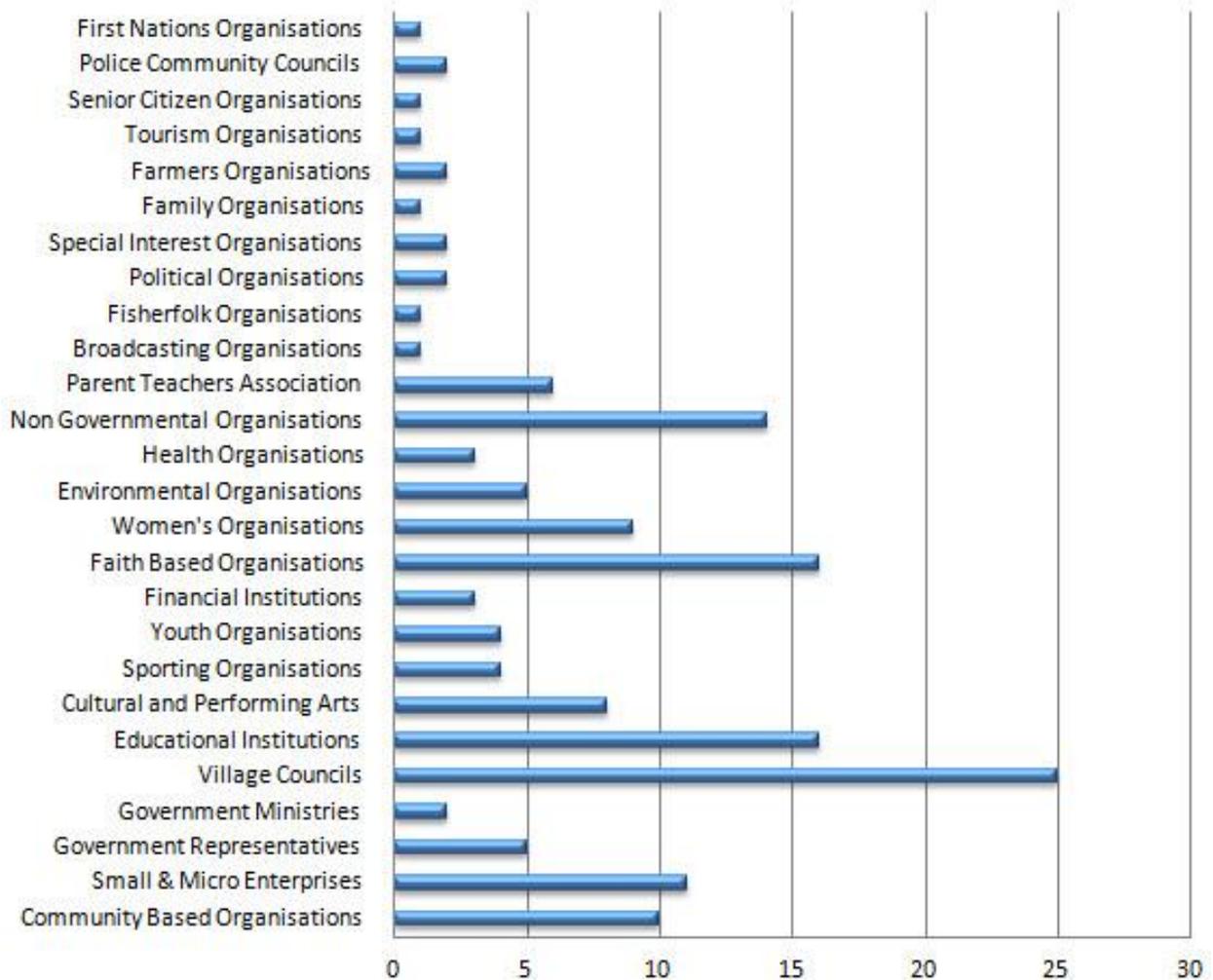
The gender distribution of the Three-Hundred and Sixteen (316) Participants is shown below:



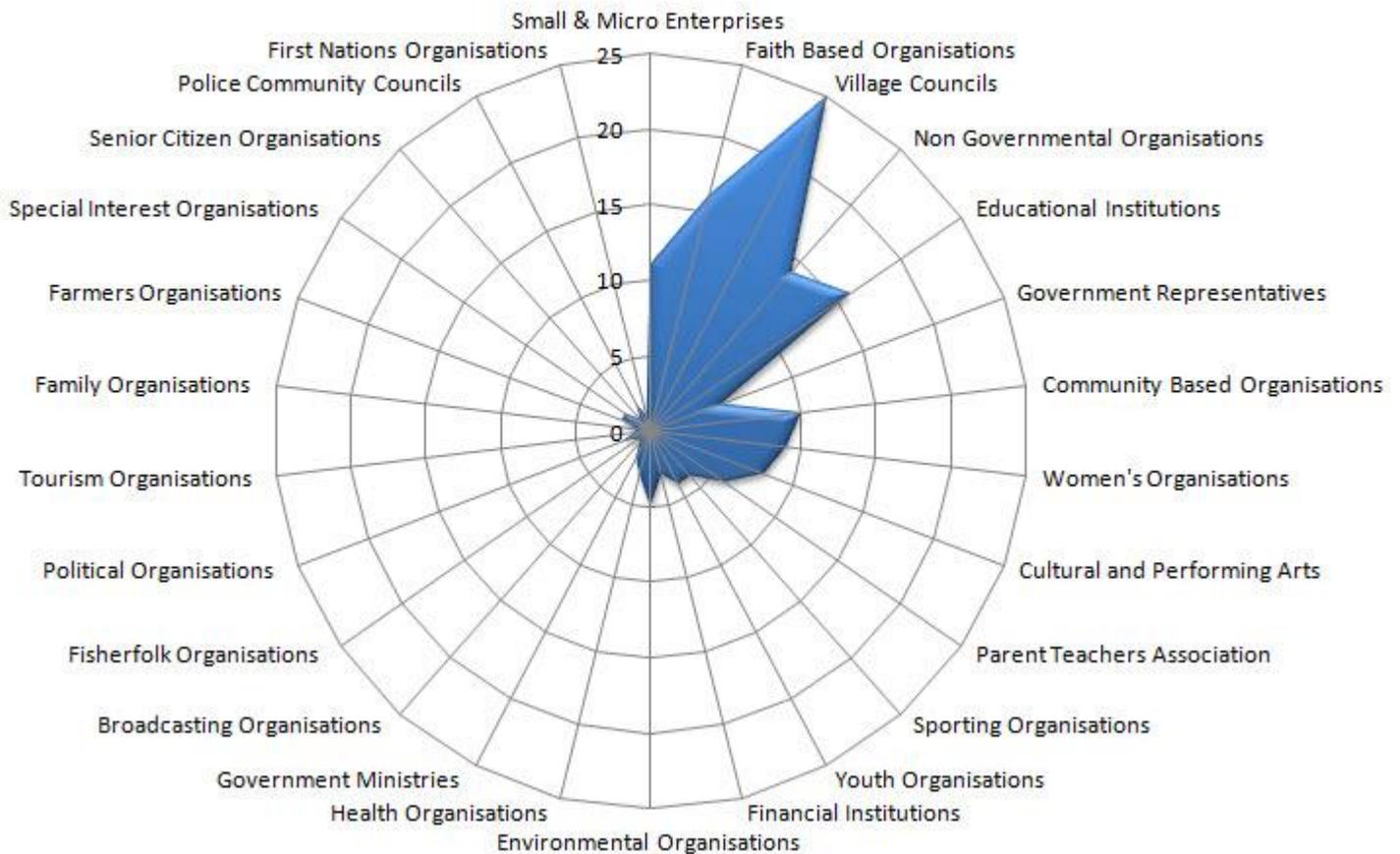
1.9 Civil Society Organisation Classification

The Workshops targeted CBOs and NGOs covering the spectrum of youth, fisherfolk, faith based organisations, sport organisations, village councils, police youth clubs, women’s organisation, farmers organisation, environmental organisations and educational institutions as shown on the following pages.

Civil Society Participant Profile



Civil Society Participant Profile

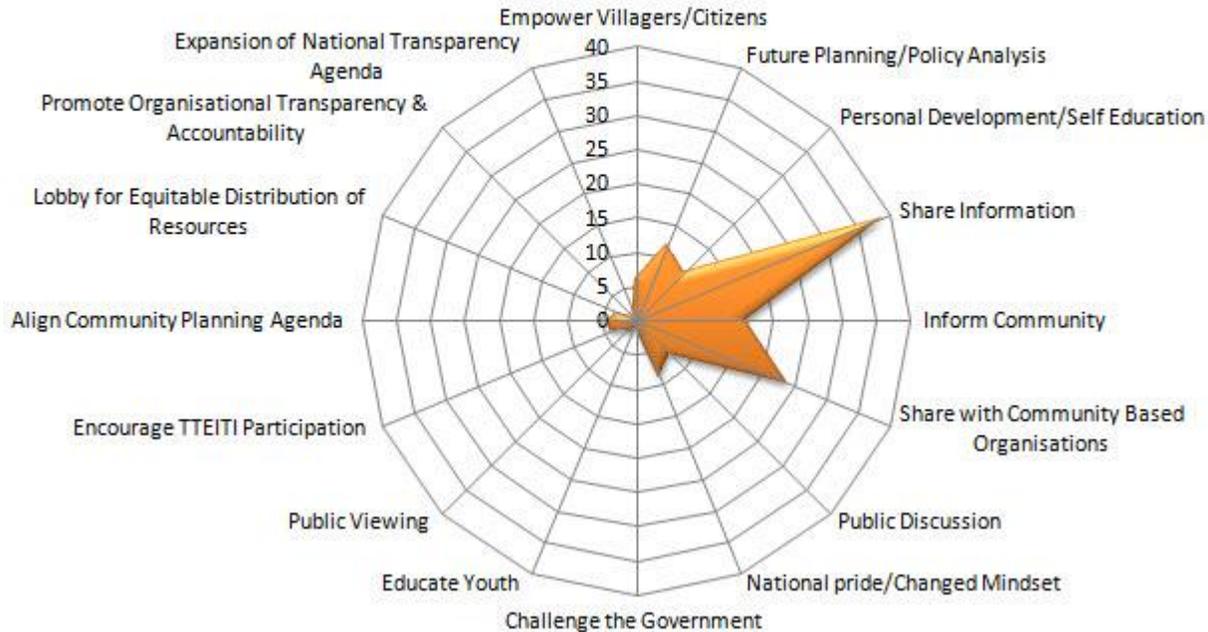


Given the diversity of stakeholders and their objectives within civil society of Trinidad and Tobago specific and targeted strategies will be required to address the cultural, language and values peculiarity of each interest group by classification, based on our national and cultural language (colloquial) and symbols.

2.0 PARTICIPANT RESPONSE ON USE OF TTEITI REPORT

Responses were solicited at all locations on whether participants would be interested in receiving a copy of the TTEITI Report and how they would use the Report. The graph below illustrates the range of responses.

Response on Use of TTEITI Report



The chart reveals that 56% of participants were interested in using the TTEITI report to share the information within their circle of influence.

While this vector revealed that most persons wanted to share the information, the medium of community based organisations was the primary vehicle identified for dissemination, as indicated by 17% of respondents.

According to available data, there are over three thousand (3000) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) in Trinidad and Tobago. The sampling of participation from the six (6) regions of the TTEITI Civil Society Engagement

represents approximately one per centum (1%) of the total number of NGOs and CBOs in Trinidad and Tobago.

This identification by participants highlights the potential of utilizing the mechanism of CBOs as a channel of information dissemination for the TTEITI.

To ensure effective dissemination, it is the assumption that a structured process of training and development with a mentorship component will be required.

2.1 A Public Health Approach to Information Dissemination



The Public Health Approach is a methodology developed within the field of health and spread across the social spectrum as an effective approach to treating with other societal issues, and has been extensively utilized in violence prevention interventions.

The responses of participants showed congruence with the Public Health Approach since 7% of participants desired to utilize the information for self-edification, as identified in Graph 1 above. 27% of participants identified sharing the information with families, as reflected by level 2 of the model shown above. Distribution of the information through the medium of community based organisations aligns to the third layer of the framework, as represented by

33% of respondents. At the societal level, facilitating public discussions and national advocacy including challenging the government was identified by 11% of respondents as an outcome of the TTEITI Engagement process.

2.2 Scale of Empowerment Framework

Analysis of participants' feedback revealed a continuum of desires ranging from personal knowledge (7%), sharing with others (60%) to advocacy for the purpose of influencing policy (11%), which is graphically represented in the framework below.

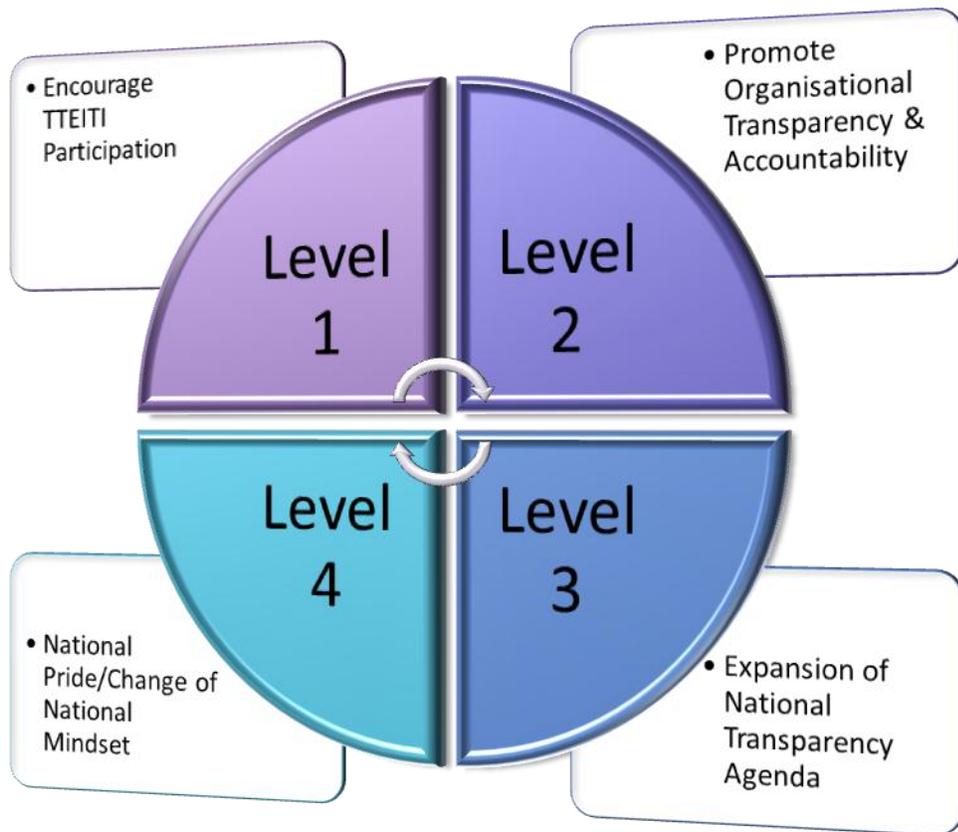
It is recognized that each level influences the other and proposes a higher level of impact along the empowerment continuum.

Most respondents from the six (6) regions were located in the Level 2 segment on the Scale of Empowerment Framework, signaling a normal distribution trending to the right.



2.3 Scale of Utility

An analysis of the utility value of the TTEITI Report based on articulated responses revealed a scale ranging from participation in TTEITI to a changed mindset reflected by national pride acknowledging ownership/patrimony. The spectrum of responses is reflected in the diagram shown below.

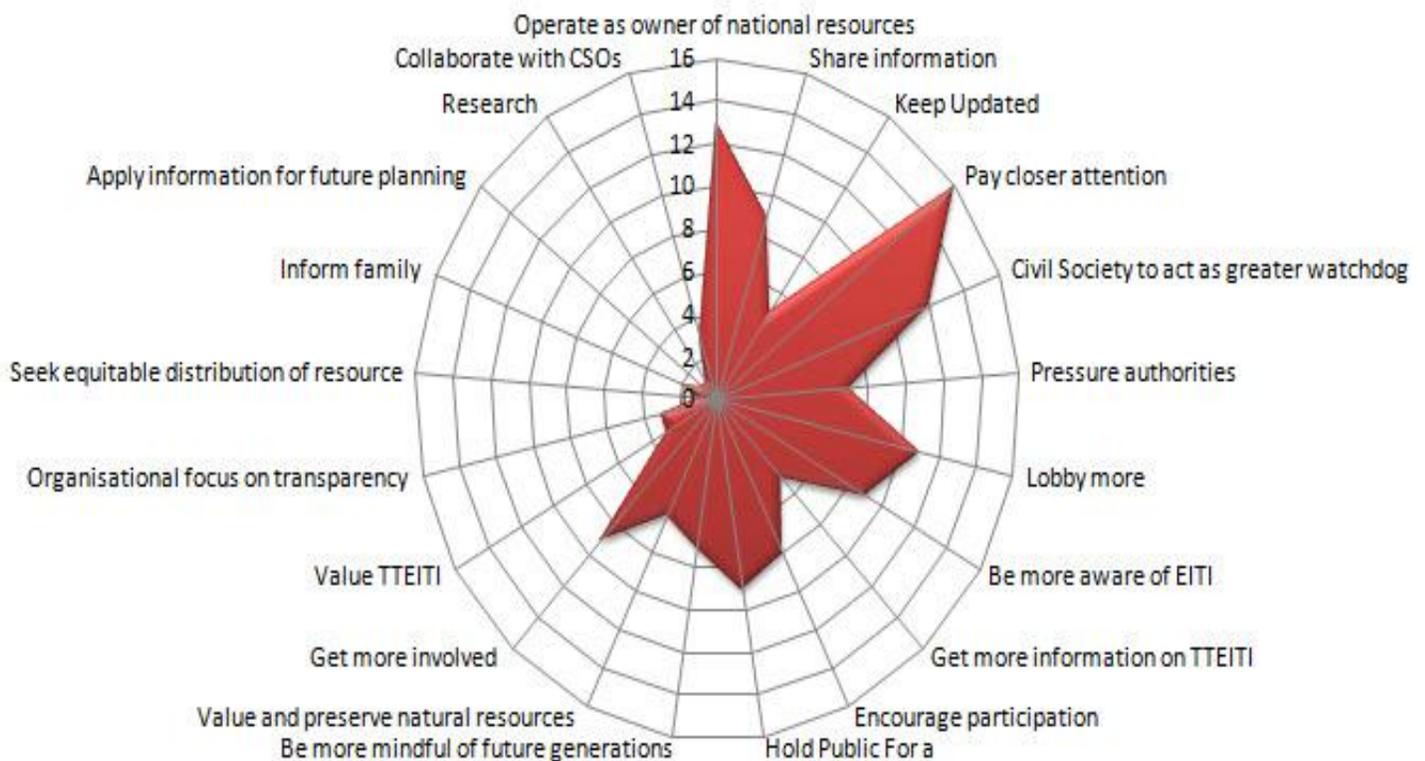


3.0 PARTICIPANT FEEDBACK ON IMPACT OF EXPOSURE

Participants from the six (6) regions were probed on what they would do arising from what they learnt during the Civil Society Engagement.

The responses were codified and are presented in the Chart shown below:

Impact on Future Actions



The analysis revealed that since many participants were not previously aware of the TTEITI initiative, 18% of participants indicated that the exposure motivated their resolve to pay closer attention to the issue of the Extractive Industries and the utilization of the country's resources and be more aware of EITI.

10% of respondents felt that the information they received should be more widely shared with others. Specifically identified were sharing with family and collaborating with other Civil Society Organisations.

The role of civil society as advocate was recognized by many, with 22% of participants indicating a greater desire to operate as owners of the national natural resources, advocate more and pressure authorities.

10% of participants indicated that the exposure prompted considerations on national sustainability, which they had not previously considered in their sphere of operations.

The role of civil society in preserving the national patrimony was the underlying recognition in the feedback of participants on the changes they anticipated based on their exposure to the information on the TTEITI.

4.0 VALUE OF INFORMATION

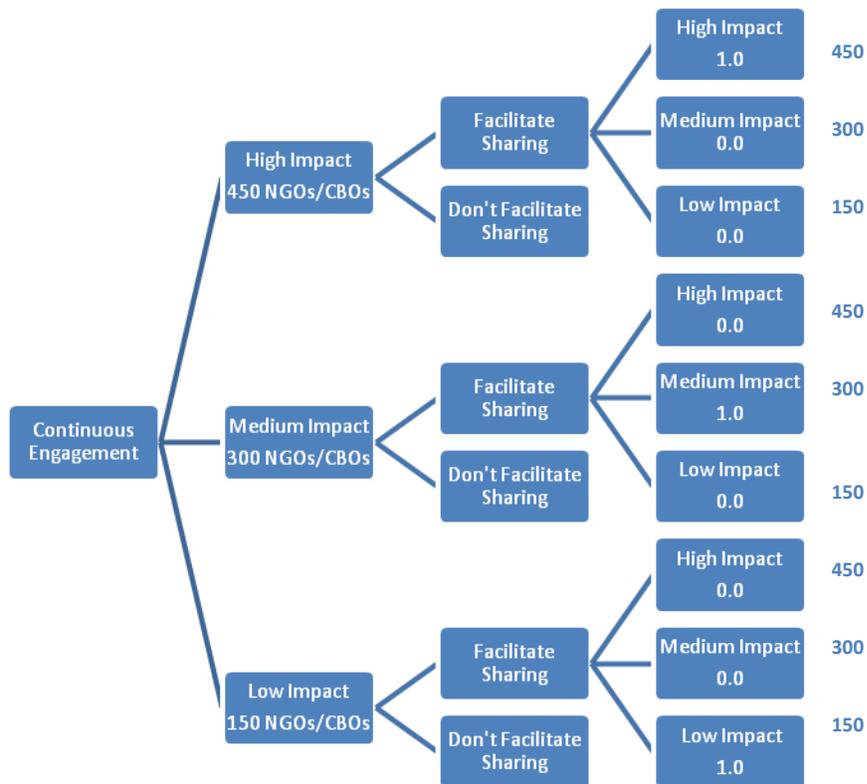
Value-of-information (VOI) methods determine the worth of acquiring extra information to help the decision-maker. From a decision analysis perspective, acquiring extra information is only useful if it has a significant probability of changing the decision-maker's currently preferred strategy.

In the case of the TTEITI the ultimate goal is achieving broad based participation and buy-in from Civil Society in the TTEITI process, where the first step will be access to TTEITI Report and the level of organisation and discussion triggered by the report will act as a barometer.

It is therefore crucial in order to sustain the expressed levels of interest in the TTEITI that Civil Society be mobilized to focus attention on the TTEITI Report and the actionable next steps.

5.0 VALUE OF INFORMATION IN DECISION TREE ANALYSIS

An analysis of the TTEITI Civil Society Engagement utilizing the Value of Information in Decision Tree Framework is conceptually presented below. A simple interpretation of the analysis indicates that to achieve the highest impact a facilitative role will be required in order to realize continuous engagement.



Based on the representation above, the assumption of Low Impact is interpreted as the number of NGOs being exposed to the TTEITI through their participation in the current Civil Society Engagement. Medium impact is determined by every NGO meaningfully engaging at least one (1) other NGO, using 150 as the base unit, so that at least three hundred (300) NGOs actively engage in the TTEITI. High Impact is determined based on the assumption that each exposed NGO exposes at least two (2) other NGOs to the information or a total of four hundred and fifty (450) NGOs become aware of the TTEITI and agree to participate.

Engagement of NGO networks such as the Parent Teachers Association and the Village Council Movement which are national in scope can greatly maximize exposure to the TTEITI and achieve high impact relative to the Value of Information.

What I was exposed to today, I have not been exposed to in 50 years!....



6.0 CHALLENGES & SOLUTIONS

In order to support the intensive use of TTEITI information, participants were asked to identify challenges relative to NGO participation in the TTEITI process. At the same time, solutions to those challenges were also identified and are summarized in the table below, by category.

Category	Civil Society Participation	Role in advancement of TTEITI	Anticipated Challenges	Support Required
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Representation as key role ● Make own operations more transparent ● Assistance in policy development ● Development of Code of Ethics ● Focus on CSR for extractive industries ● Facilitation of forum for presentation of Report and findings from a Gender perspective ● Develop a constituency of values 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assuring gender equity in participation of TTEITI ● Creating structured community fora ● Gender sensitivity in policy formulation ● Advocacy ● Utilization of gender focused groups for dissemination and sensitization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Building networks within the NGO community ● Development of mandatory CSR Framework ● Communication to diverse audiences ● Data collection ● Focus on family and young males ● Availability of champions/role models for transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Action! ● Capacity building to improve data collection and dissemination ● Mentoring and coaching ● Peer Training ● Cultural shift in thinking in terms of patrimony

Category	Civil Society Participation	Role in advancement of TTEITI	Anticipated Challenges	Support Required
Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil responsibility for development of nation and youth empowerment Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for value for money from companies and government Youth Arm of TTEITI to be part of Steering Committee for sustainability Promotion of transparency practices in education Awareness, Sensitization through workshops & seminars, Social Media and creative arts. Build on Youth Arm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing lessons from countries that have shared ‘bad practices’ Creation of leaders that young people can emulate Financial Institutional Human capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unity among 39 nations already part of TTEITI that can help to foster change and greater commitment for youth for sustainability Financial Partnership with Ministry of Education for introduction to school system
Educational Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation through Schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating Teachers, Students, PTA Facilitating involvement of local communities Sensitization through small groups eg. PTAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy-in by Ministry of Education for inclusion on school curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training materials Technical expertise School Principals buy-in

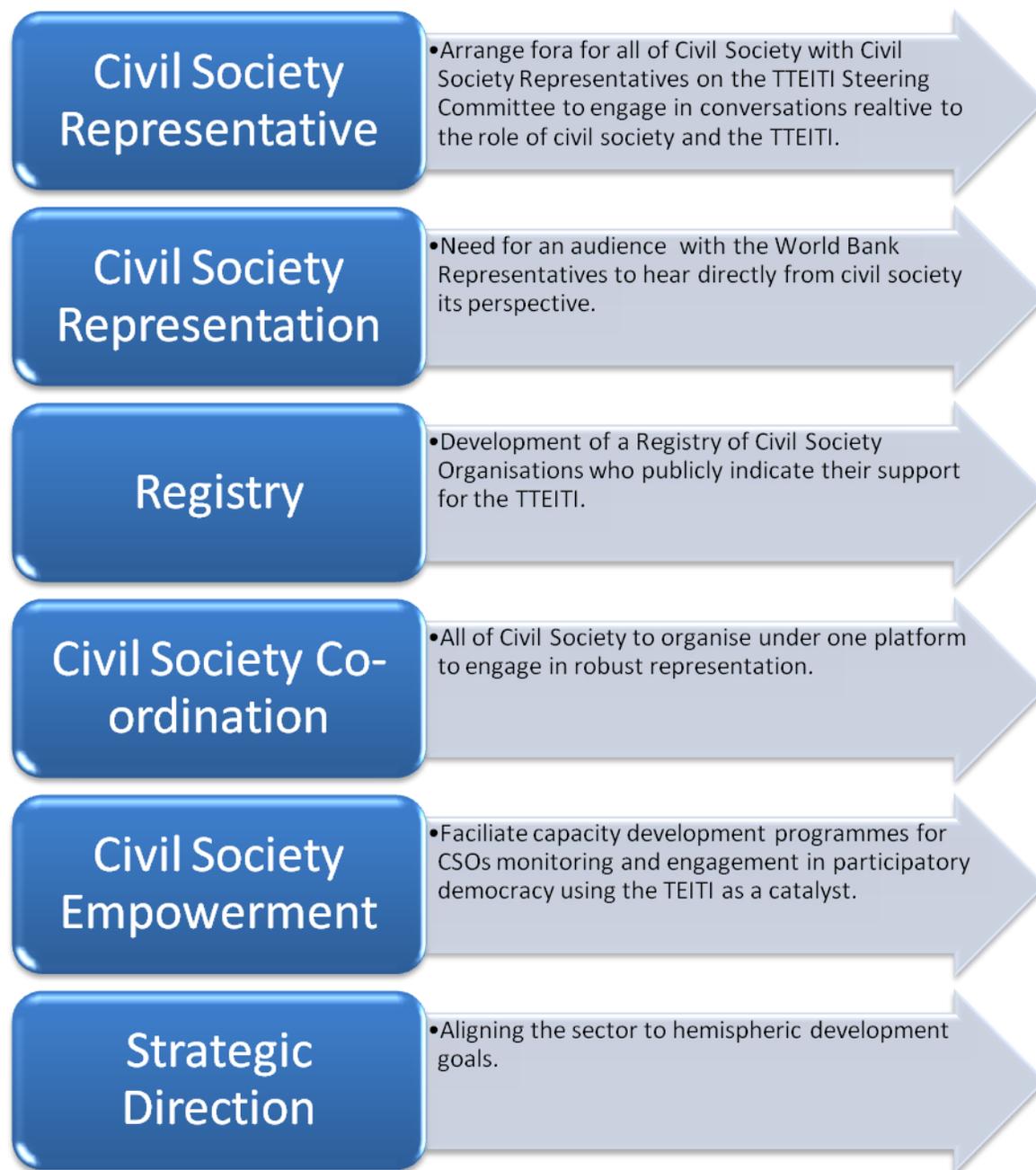
Category	Civil Society Participation	Role in advancement of TTEITI	Anticipated Challenges	Support Required
CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying community needs Mobilising resources for targeted activities Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy and sensitization Proactivity for development Form Lobby Groups Develop virtual community Education Representation of TTEITI relative to local issues of the respective communities Information dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership of community groups Lack of networking Generation gap Limited resources Competing interests Financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance Data for dissemination Training for personnel sharing the information Resource mobilisation Financial Support Formation of Umbrella Civil Society Organisation Formation of Youth Units within each community
FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To blend the physical with the spiritual Advocating awareness within the respective FBO and becoming a part of TTEITI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gain a seat on the Steering Committee To invite TTEITI for sensitization to membership Advocating and be an active contributor to the body TTEITI through medium of various youth groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of Doctrines Receptiveness by leadership and membership Pride Understanding important role of senior Faith Based leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finances, land, transportation, human resource mobilisation, knowledge of marketing (to restore balance) Facilitation of lectures and presentations to embrace the vision of TTEITI and championing the cause

	Civil Society Participation	Role in advancement of TTEITI	Anticipated Challenges	Support Required
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Investment and Environment Reinvestment of extra revenue generated in environmental projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of coalitions Build continued relations Advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group dynamics, compatibility, managing change, age difference, domestic policies to ensure continuity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finances Training and Development Mentorship Lessons learnt from other countries to inform T&T's considerations
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reinforce the role of the environment and environmental policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network of environmental organisations for partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding Lack of human capacity Lack of financial resources Greater information sharing and advocacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Support Governmental support through respective Ministries, including Members of Parliament and Councillors

The responses reflect readiness and willingness, but an inability by Civil Society Organisations to effectively participate in the continued TTEITI process. The general consensus centered around availability and mobilization of resources required to adopt the TTEITI process into the operational plan of participating organisations.

7.0 IDENTIFICATION OF NEXT STEPS

Arising out of the Regional Civil Society Engagements the following Action Points were specifically articulated by participants:



8.0 CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNT

1. The one (1) day duration of the workshop per region constrained the degree of information disseminated which affected the ability to address the full spectrum of relevant topics.

2. When it was recognized that information relative to the Extractive Industries was new to many participants the information was tailored to be easily absorbed.

9.0 WAY FORWARD

Augmenting Civil Society Participation in the TTEITI warrants consideration of the challenges and bottlenecks to effective and meaningful participation in TTEITI, and identification of supporting activities to address these challenges, strengthen capacity, and improve participation in the TTEITI.

The intention of the support strategy is to engage a wide cross section of civil society and enhance their capacity to participate in the EITI. Critical to the process is the identification of barriers to their participation and identifying the nature and type of support required for CSOs evolving participation in EITI. Key considerations are outlined in the sections below:

Legal Framework

For Civil Society Organisations to take on board the TTEITI as a focal area, in many instances will require amendments to their articles of incorporation and in other cases adoption of a resolution to include the TTEITI amongst their established objectives which will empower the organisations to legitimately engage and pursue the focal area of the TTEITI in accordance with the Companies Act (95).

Financial

While Civil Society Organisation express a readiness and willingness to participate in the EITI process, the availability and mobilization of resources required to adopt the TTEITI process into the programming of participating organisations presents a challenge for CSOs.

Human Resource

Continuous liaison with organisations which indicated an interest in participating in the TTEITI process would require each organisation identifying and mandating an officer to be the focal point for continuous engagement.

The spectrum of organisations within the sector includes those which have full time paid staff and those which will require paid personnel.

Added Value

To address the knowledge gaps will require the TTEITI to be considered as an added value and a driver of the knowledge economy for participating organisations.

Exclusion

Traditionally participation by the general public in the affairs of the country was exercised through the voting franchise, however, it was recognized that post the voting process the elected official operated in a manner which excluded the people from the decision making process. The administration of the people's asset was treated as confidential and government business and therefore the people were not entitled to information relating to the administration and management of their assets. Such a scenario leads to a form of political exclusion.

Political exclusion normally refers to those people who through occupying a marginal position in society are effectively excluded from participation in collective decision making. There is both a social and legal contract existing between the people's representatives and the people.

10.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

For TTEITI to truly become a social movement in the national context of Trinidad and Tobago continuous interactions must be facilitated and the movement must become autonomous in its operations.

The following recommendations are made:

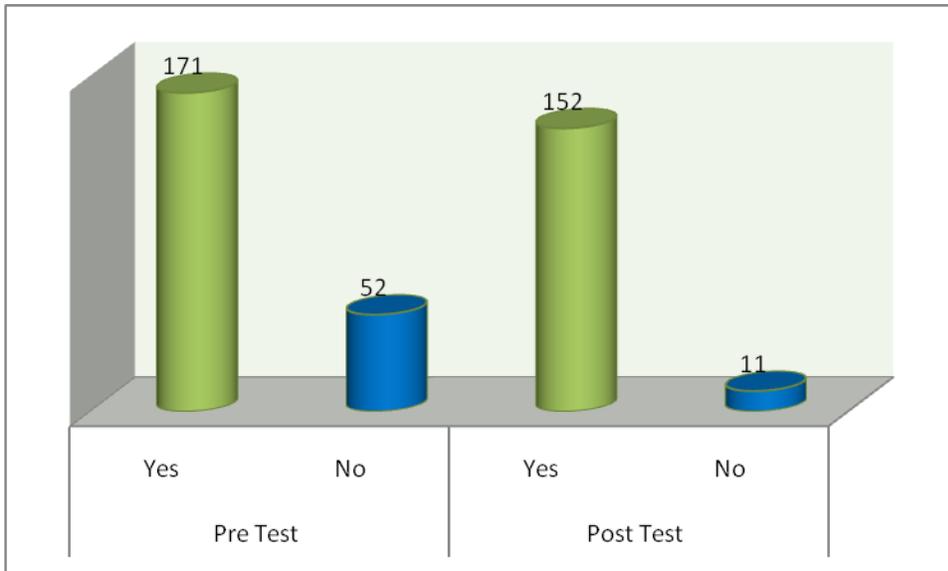
1. Development of a Civil Society Direct Support Action Plan subject to additional consultations with civil society & TTEITI communication sub-committee.
2. It is recommended that the TTEITI Civil Society initiative embrace Corporate Social Investing and propel it to the next level by implementing a change management process, and expanding into a dynamic brand orientated TTEITI strategy.
3. Facilitation of alliances with other organizations signing on to the TTEITI process and the facilitation of a singular representative platform.
4. Facilitation of “core training” around the extractive industries industry (legal/fiscal regimes, environmental impact assessments etc.)
5. More intensive public awareness-raising which will include designing strategies for core civil society groupings as identified in Section 1.9 of this Report and to provide guidance in the formulation of messaging strategies for public outreach.

GRAPHS SHOWING COMPARATIVE CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF THE PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST ADMINISTERED TO PARTICIPANTS FOR SIX (6) CSO WORKSHOPS

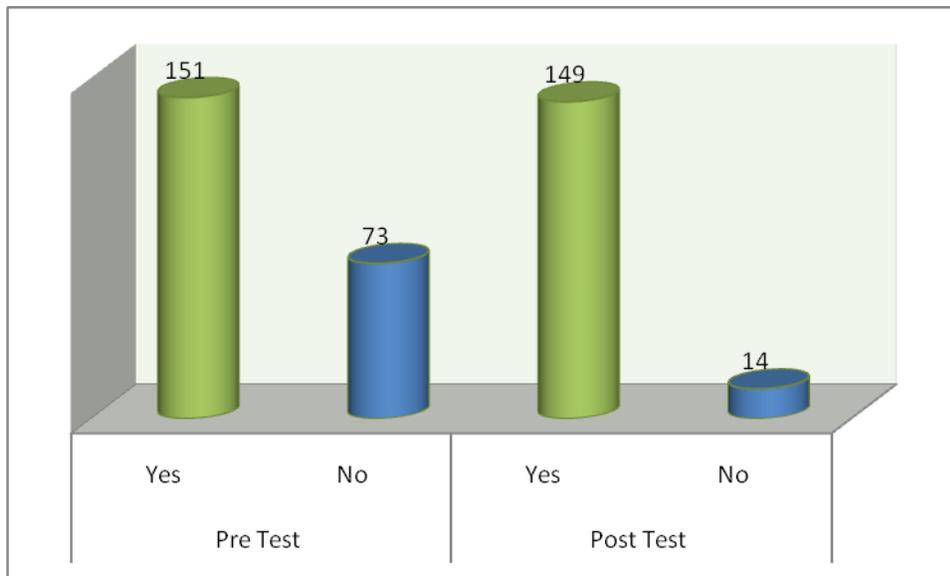
Note:

1. The variance in numbers in the Tables below between the Pre and Post Test was impacted by participants having to leave early in some instances due to family obligations; therefore the numbers of persons participating in the post test were lower.

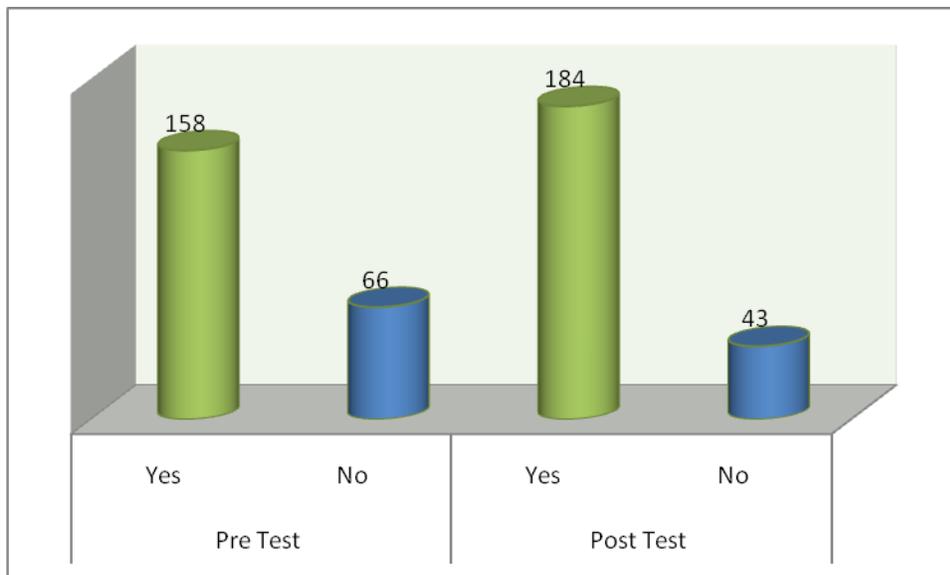
Question 1: I know where most of Trinidad and Tobago’s Revenue comes from.



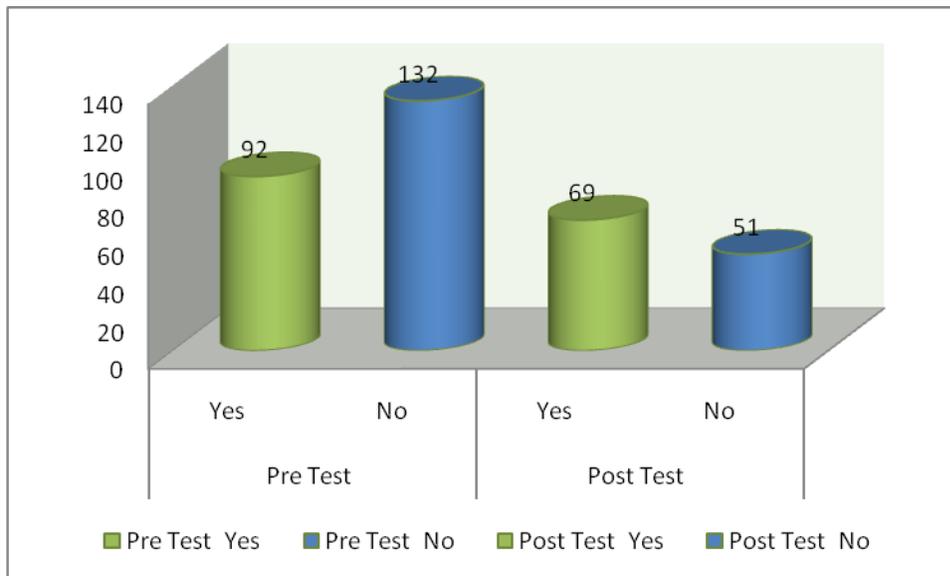
Question 2A: Mining forms part of the Extractive Industries



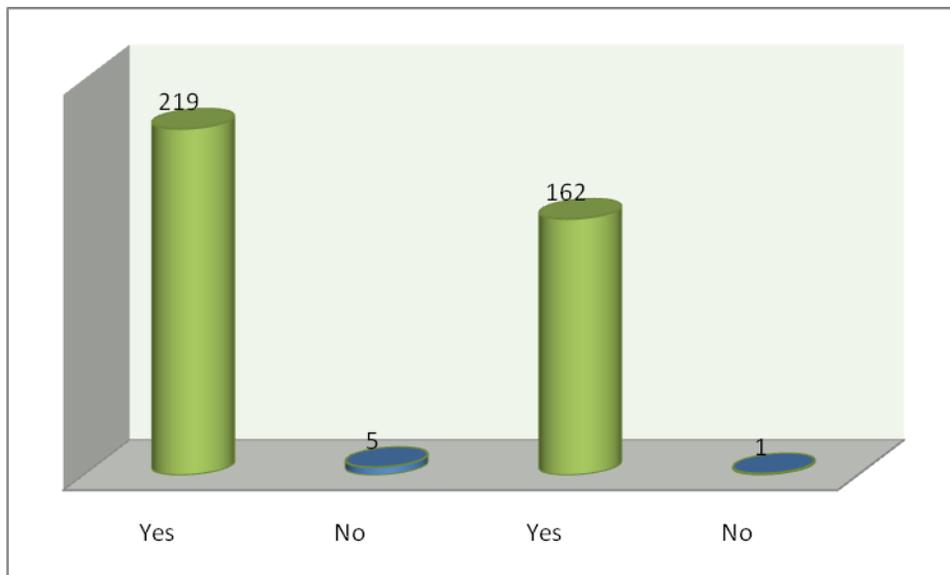
Question 2B: Quarrying forms part of the Extractive Industries



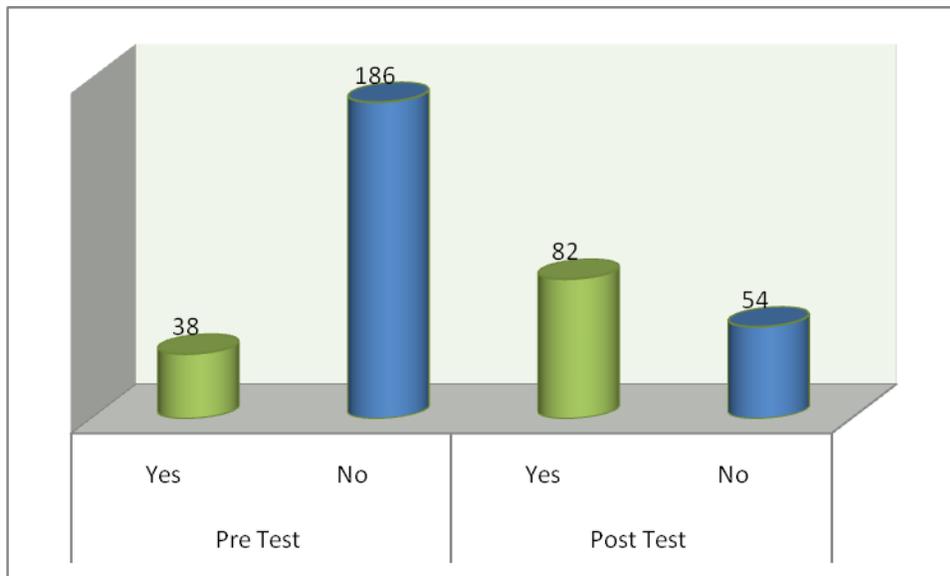
Question 2C: Dredging forms part of the Extractive Industries



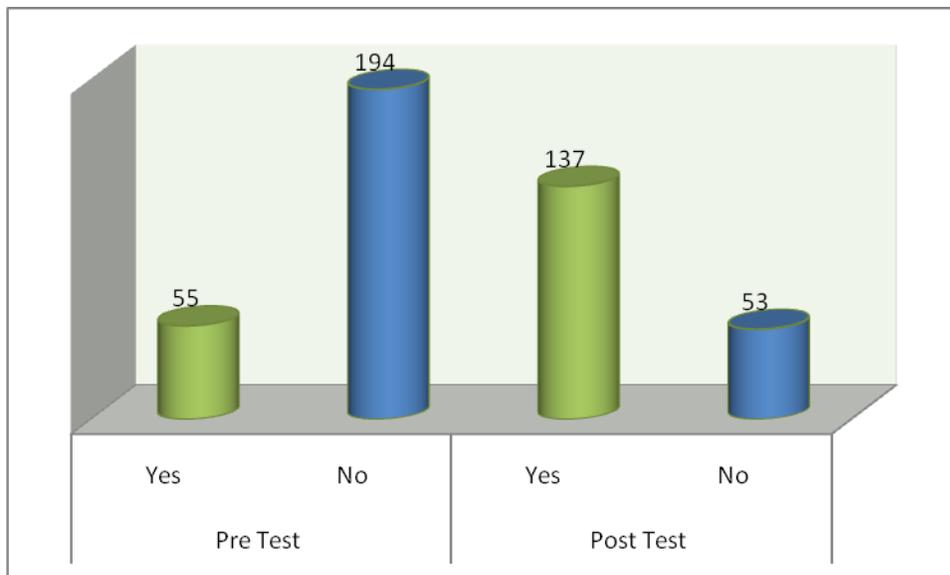
Question 2D: Oil & Gas forms part of the Extractive Industries



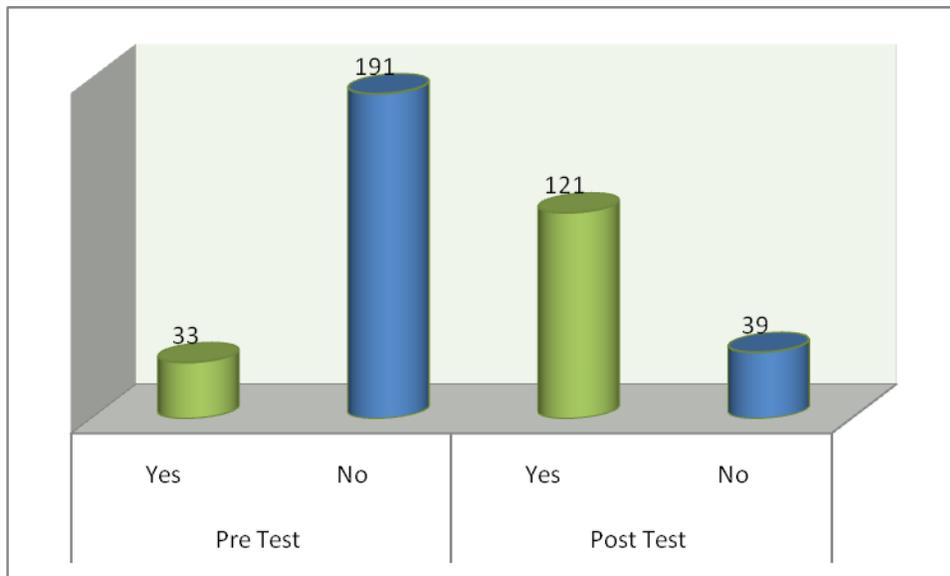
Question 3: I am aware of Agenda 21 and what is its focus



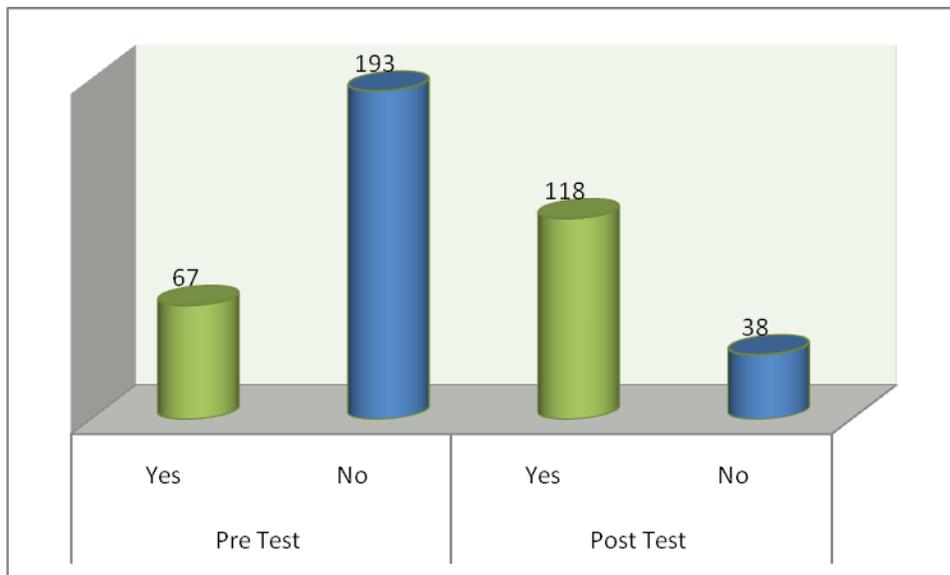
Question 4: I am aware of the 12 EITI Principles



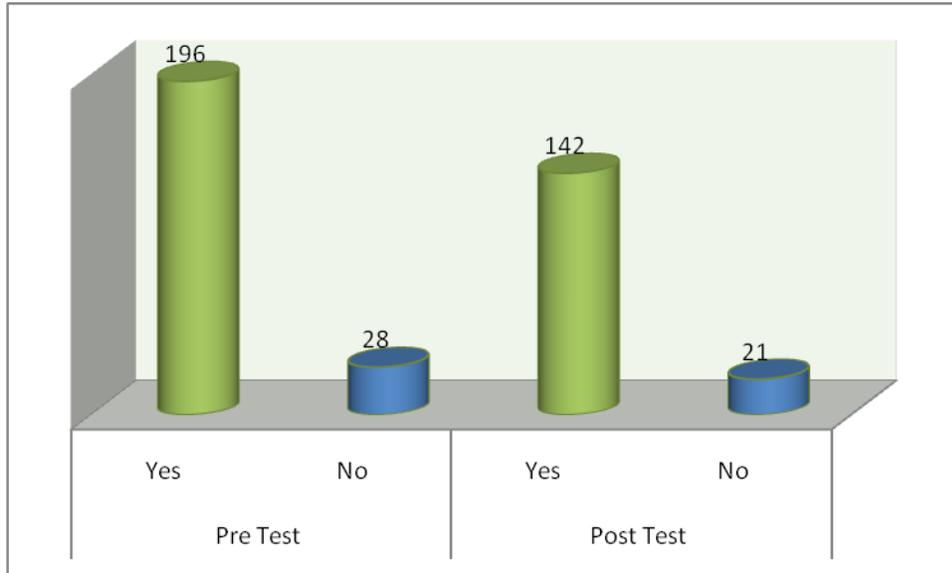
Question 5: I am aware of the 6 EITI Criteria



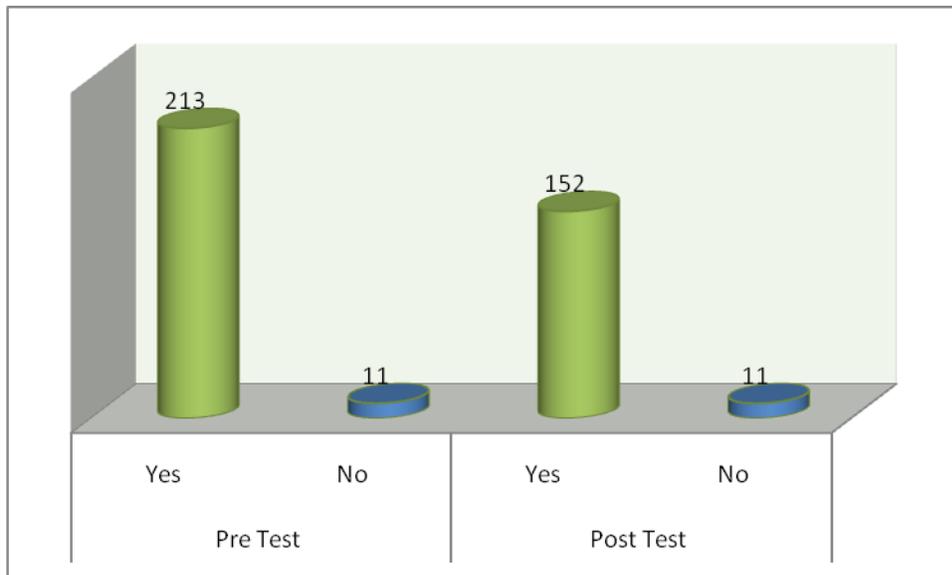
Question 6: I am aware of the 6 Stages of the EITI Process



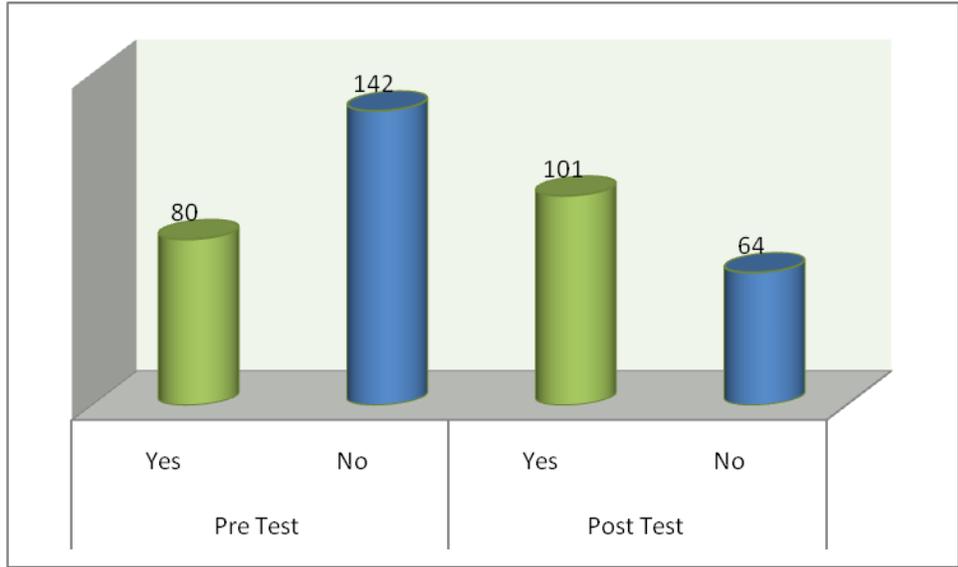
Question 7: Civil Society has an integral part to play in the Trinidad and Tobago Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (TTEITI)



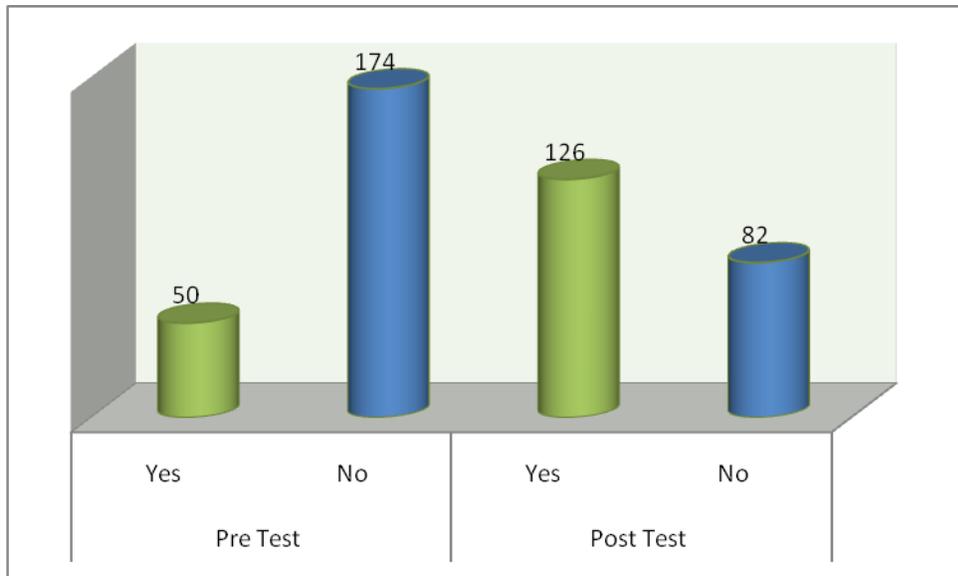
Question 8: I agree that there is need for greater transparency and accountability in the extractive sector



Question 9: I can identify at least two benefits of EITI



Question 10: I am aware of the deadline for Trinidad and Tobago to achieve compliant country status in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative



ANNEX 2 LISTING OF PARTICIPANTS

Mayaro

	Name	Name of Organistion	Contact #	E-Mail
1	Dane Phillip	Black Deer Foundation	312-6535	hilwyn@wyntl.com
2	Alisa Poonwassie	Black Deer Foundation	709-0578	alisapoonwassie@yahoo.com.com
3	Arvolon Wilson Smith (President)	Black Deer Foundation	396-8517	-
4	Siomone Wilson	Black Deer Foundation	343-1887	-
5	Canda Noel	Black Deer Foundation		-
6	Leah Ganpat	Black Deer Foundation	307-7079	
7	Manager	Campbell Service Station	620-6960	mayarokiel@yahoo.com
8	Hilwyn Hernandez	Community Member	682-0379	ramond.cozier@gmail.com
9	Wendell Mitchell	Community Member	630-2759	-
10	Neptune Francois	Community Member	353-8644	angelp33@live.com
11	Lewis Jack	Community Member	630-2759	-
12	Margaret Ann Lee Fook	Community Member	353-8644	-
13	David Rambaran	Community Member	683-8369/ 630-1933	
14	Raymond Cozier	Councillor	484-9365/ 682-0379	campbell1962@live.com
15	Hermaline Baptiste	Guayaguayare Village Council	337-1917	baby.girlkareen17@yahoo.com
16	Reynold Hunt	Kathy's Cool Spot Enterprises- Manager	680-1956	
17	Reynold Hunt	Kathy's Mini Mart	343-0960	keannlewis@yahoo.com
18	Lisa Bachan	La Savanne Village Council	376-4735	
19	Sherwin Gonzales	La Savanne Village Council	359-0642/ 321-3859	hyndmantcl@yahoo.com

20	Nakeisha Browne	Little Stars Pre School	323-1542	nakeisha_browne@hptmail.com
21	Rhona Phillip Glodon	M.C.D	222-4138	
22	Reynold Hunt	Mafeking ECCE	341-7956	-
23	Paula Evelyn	Mafeking ECCE	630-3174/ 353-8644	herms585@hotmail.com
24	Paula Evelyn	Mafeking Village Council		stoutedwin1991gmail.com
25	Clifford Campbell	Manager - Campbell Service Station	630-4343/ 497-4382	campbell1962@live.com
26	Bernadette Jervis	Maryaro/Guayaguayare Empowerment Org and Concerned Citizen	336-4515	bunny.jarvis@gmail.com
27	Rhona Phillip-Glodon	Mayaro Civic Centre	352-1957	rphillipglodon@yahoo.com
28	Karren Villafana	Mayaro Folk Performers	317-7298/ 337-1917	felishamohammed@gmail.com
29	Raeheema Granger	Mayaro Folk Performers	630-5825/ 341-7956	reynphell54@hotmail.com
30	Abeo Williams	Mayaro Folk Performers -Secretary	746-2906/ 343-0960	
31	Andy Paul	Mayaro Government Primary	396-9898	acpaul2@hotmail.com
32	Allison Philbert-Acosta	Mayaro Netball Association	399-6267	
33	Susan V. Edwards	Mayaro Netball Association	719-2128	
34	Edwin Marcano	Mayaro Scout Troupe	462-0200/ 377-5493	3calmapassvillage@gamil.com
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36	Akil Briggs	Mayaro/Rio Claro Reginal Corporation	314-9365	briggenterprice@gmail.com
37	Felisha Mohamed	Mayaro/Rio Claro Regional Corporation		
38	Felisha Mohamed	Mayaro/Rio Claro Regional Corporation	317-7298	felishamohammed@gmail.com
39	Esther Noel	Microenterprice Loan Facility Programme-Director	462-0200/ 361-5253	errolnoel@yahoo.com
40	Taisha Roopa	MP Office Mayaro	790-7107	taisha_@hotmail.com

41	Bishop Pete Wilson	Mt. Zion T.S.B Church	767-6364	-
42	Burt Wiseman	Principal - Guayaguayare RC School	630-2802/ 794-3649	
43	Reynold Phillip	Principal-St. Thomas RC School		hotstuf9@gmail.com
44	Mr. Reynold Phillip	Principle- Mayaro Government School	358-4765	
45	Elitha Bessor	Radix Women Group	383-1555	arvnolle6@hotmail.com
46	Elitha Bessor	Radix Women Group		elithabessor@hotmail.com
47	Gemma Morris	S.E.F.A	630-6570	
48	Jerron Phillip	S.E.F.A	308-3265	jtrix.pllip@hotmail.com
49	Esther Noel	Steering Committee	299-7010	
50	Theophilus Mitchell	Steering Committee	630-3387/ 364-1089	
51	Abbess Elizebeth	Triune Shouters Baptist Inc.	328-0428	
52	Elizabeth Fonrose		303-9670	

Tobago

No.	Name of Organization	Contact Name	Telephone	Email
1	Belle Garden Village Council	Bryan Bain - Member	660-5813/395-1402	twilbeache@hotmail.com
2	Calder Hall Village Council	Duport Ewing	774-4177/635-0101	
3	Calder Hall Village Council	Andrea Payne	378-1379	
4	Buccoo Reef Trust	Deborah Baird Wallace-Secretary		
5	Buccoo Reef Trust	Mr. Gerald MacFarlane - Director -680-2211	635-2000/635-0119	g.macfarlane@buccooreeftrust.org
6	Bethel Village Council	Jane Cook		-
7	Bethel Village Council	Cloyd Williams	758-0321	cloydwilliams@live.com
8	Betsey's Hope Village Council	Patrena Nimblett		-
9	Betsey's Hope Village Council	Heather Melville	348-1874/772-4630	hewetempres@hotmail.com
10	Black Rock Village Council	Stanford Callender	684-2752	
11	Black Rock Village Council	Omadara Mills	635-1843/782-9309	
12	Carnbee/Mt. Pleasant Sports Club	Parkinson Alfred - Former President	660-8870/798-2658/389-6548	jpfalfred@hotmail.com

13	Environment Tobago/Belle Garden Community Group	Bertrand Bhikawry	660-7462/4 - 620-2080	bertrand@bhikawry.net
14	Glen Road Village Council	Ernest Alexander	635-4011	
15	Lambeau Village Council	Norville Moore	639-5521/348-8364	
16	Lambeau Village Council	Esther Boatswain	639-5521/751-1388	
17	Mason Hall Government Secondary	Renson Wright - Former PTA V.President	721-6387/393-6146	renson.wright@gmail.com
18	National Committee Womans Arm of Tobago Culture	Margaret Phillip	799-0046	
19	Tobago Island of the Church of God	Fibel James	467-6378	
20	Mason Hall Government Secondary	Mrs. Taylor - Present President	495-3694/308-0040	
21	T&T Red Cross (Tobago)	Mr. Ronald Henry - Director	639-2701/718-4397	
22	T&T Red Cross (Tobago)	Khadija Dyer	740-2246/295-2295	khadijadyer@live.com
23	Movement for Development and Democracy	Kenneth Lewis	741-2160	kaal.lewis@gmail.com
24	Tobago Youth Council	Wayne James	738-7809	wanynekj@hotmail.com
25	Tobago Institute of Literacy	Nadine Granville-Caesar	660-7553/7747	toblit@tstt.net.tt
26	Charlotteville Village Council	Dexter Hackett	776-5326/313-	

			4667	
27	Tobago Region Parent Teacher Association	Beverly George	484-5559/346-2704	
28	Tobago Region Parent Teacher Association	Maudlyn Forde-Grant	738-6862	maliafordegrant@hotmail.com
29	UWI	Ethan Archie	721-6579/495-5225	ethanaaron1@hotmail.com
30	The Empowerment Foundation of Tobago	Aloma Woods	495-5224	alomawoods@gmail.com
31	The Empowerment Foundation of Tobago	Karem Wills-Moe	305-0035	karenwillsmoe@gmail.com
32	Louis D'or Village Council	Marva Boyce	331-6443/660-4752	
33	Louis D'or Village Council	Agatha Keith	304-6815	keithagetha@yahoo.com
34	Louis D'or Village Council	Winston Beausoleil	304-6815	-
35	Fiscal Policy Reach Out	Ian Lambie	639-0286	ilambie.97@gmail.com
36	Gloden Lane Community Council	Visha Balfour	751-8785	
37	Association Village Councils	Vernon Heath	724-2133	-
38	Mason Hall, Moriah Providence Consistency Office	Kristie-Anu King	464-7828	
39	Spring Garden Tobago Channels	Christian Phillip	759-2580	chrisstudio11@yahoo.com

40	Tobago Region P.T.A	Eon Robley	735-4171	tulu_01@hotmail.com
41	Public Health	Aneika Benolt	755- 5759/362- 3998	aneika.benlt@gmail.com
42	Public Health	Ronnie Stanley	293-4395	
43	Public Health	Bridgette Smith	378-4395	brigee_5mith@yahoo.com
44	DIPU	Baid Payroll	639-4763	
45	Tobago Region Parent Teacher Association	Dale Rollocks	786-8725	dalerollocks@hotmail.com
46	Association of Village and Community Councils	Margaret Wright	682-2370	mwright@tstt.net.tt
47	Scarborough Upper lions Club	Eudora Williams	474-7501	eudannetta4@yahoo.com
48	Store Bay Branch Bon Accord Tobago	Venos Orr	660-4163	
49	Community Members	Winston Chadband	307-1774	
50	Community Members	Halis Roberts	330-4266	Bon Accord Tobago
51	Community Members	Evelyn Geogre Orr	660-6948	Pembroke
52	Community Members	Walton George	758-1558	fbu.tha@gmail.com
52	Community Members	Byron Noble	299-5509	
54	Community Members	Christina York	631-1144	
55	Community Members	Reanold Dumas	639-4o77	

56	Community Members	Kester Gift	292-3172	
57	Bethesda Government School (Principal)		639-2365	
58	Manager	Cecil Caryth	639-2365	
59	Plymouth Anglican (Principal)	Cynthia Grant	639-4269	

San Fernando

	Name of Organisation	Name of Participant	Contact #	E-Mail
1	Believer's Training Centre	Wilma Moore Luces	362-8818	d_luces77@yahoo.com
2	Believer's Training Centre	Cherryl Joseph	383-8160	
3	Rural Women For Development	Deanne Francois	746-1841	francois_deanne@yahoo.com
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5	Rural Women For Development	Petra Cooper	463-2069	petra_cooper33@yahoo.com
6	KV Lifeline Foundation	Kurt Valentine	753-6782	ksvgraphics@gmail.com
7	KV Lifeline Foundation	Melisa Valentine	768-9761	burtonmalissa@gmail.com
8	KV Lifeline Foundation	Dion Richards	682-7873	pureenergytt@gmail.com
9	KV Lifeline Foundation	Alicia Grant	317-0259	Agblessed2@gmail.com
10	Raja Yoga Centre	Hemalata Sanghi	653-9642	hemlatasanghi@yahoo.com
11	Raja Yoga Centre	Marcellin Rambarose	337-6364 657-7035	
12	Raja Yoga Centre	Kamla Mohan	647-9554	
13	Raja Yoga Centre	Keisha Sankar	756-8796	keishasankar@hotmail.com
14	Raja Yoga Centre	Patricia Sammy	291-4698	World_transformer@yahoo.com
15	Raja Yoga Centre	Matthew Farrow	777-9704	mattpharoah@hotmail.com
16	San Fernando West Secondary School PTA	Joy Theresa Jones	726-5246	joyjoy88@hotmail.com joytheresajones@gmail.com
17	Amethyst Family Foundation	Kessel Jordan Byer	319-1862	byahpie@live.com
18	La Brea Fisher Folk	Suzette La Borde	799-3745	sllaborde@hotmail.com

	Association			
	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
19	Diatonic Pan Institute	Leshelle St. Clair	339-8048	diatonicpan@gmail.com
20	Diatonic Pan Institute	Kim Smith	386-9366	diatonicpan@gmail.com
21	San Fernando CSN	Wahid Subrattie	735-1254	wahidsubrattie@yahoo.com
22	ZION	Carol Pitt		deshani2000@yahoo.com
23		Kassi Nicholas	785-0580	knicholas08@gmail.com
24	Inland Revenue Division	Cherryann Dookkie		cherryanndookhie@ymail.com
25	Inland Revenue Division	Richard Alexander		richardalexander30@hotmail.com
26	Inland Revenue Division	Whitney Williams		whitneystephaniewilliams@gmail.com
27	National Parent Teachers Association	Clarence Mendoza	674-5512	mendozageniel1@gmail.com
28	Embacadere Sea Guardians	Joan La Foucade	653-5396	lafou26@yahoo.com
29	Embacadere Football Association	Leon Greaves	383-1827	
30	Vessigny Open Bible Church	Pastor Tyrone Modeste	370-3474	
31	Vessigny Open Bible Church	Pauline Greenidge	762-2569	natalliesusan@hotmail.com
32	Ministry of Works Russell Street San Fernando	Noreen Rivers		
33	Discovery Business Development	Jason Kisson	779-3755	jasonkisson7@gmail.com
34	Triune Shouter Baptist Inc.	Bishop Godfrey Victor	771-7685	godfreyvictor@rocketmail.com
35	Ethiopian Orthodox San Fernando	Rev. Clyde Nelson	657-1331 773-7724	gabre.yesus@yahoo.com
36	Ethiopian Orthodox San Fernando	Haile Eyesus Christopher	770-0488	
37	Ethiopian Orthodox San Fernando	Haile Mikael Wolde Amlak	766-4044	dmessenger21@hotmail.com

	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
38	St. Patrick Sports Foundation	Patrick Bernard	383-9335	
39	People's National Movement	Joan Yuille-Williams	740-0900 657-8868	joanbyw@gmail.com
40	People National Movement	Christopher Chinapoo	346-9665	cchinapoo@gmail.com
41	People National Movement	Ainsley Hinds	375-0585	
42	People National Movement Youth S.W. League	Anderson Williams	779-0148	andersonwilliams2n@gmail.com
43	People National Movement Youth S.W League	Terneisha Walker	398-4345	terneishawalker@yahoo.com
44	People National Movement San Fernando East	St. Clair William	709-7070	cashicoltd@yahoo.com
45	CW Vocal Institute	Claire Wade	785-5353	clairewade610@yahoo.com
46	Wendy & Wells Company	Wendy Fature	765-8494	wendy.baboolal@yahoo.com
47	WRC	Pat Brathwaite	354-1617	
48	Ministry of Works	Noreen Rivers	328-4411	
49	Ministry of Works	Lorna Superville		
50	The Rose Foundation	Cassili Mc Clashie	322-8955	Cassili_mc@hotmail.com
51	The Rose Foundation	Craig Ferguson	628-2557	
52	The Rose Foundation	Camlin Mc Clashie	799-1733	
53	Neal & Massy Automotive Ltd.	Randy Bailey	741-5181	randybailey61@yahoo.com
54	SFCCU Credit Union	Jacqueline Henry	776-4623	jacqui_awe@hotmail.com
55	New Jerusalem	Janicia Powell	333-4762	pjanicia@yahoo.com
56	Heart of a Sister Foundation	Suzanna Wallace	493-1429 315-2029	resiliententerprises@yahoo.com
57	P.U.D.C	Darren Garcia	729-2783	darrengarcia2009@yahoo.com
58	P.UD.C	Aaron Coward	751-7830	

	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
59	Skiffle Bunch Steel Orchestra	Junia Regrello	787-1413	regrellojunia@hotmail.com
60	Skiffle Bunch Steel Orchestra	Nicholas Regrello	657-8803	nicjunia@live.com
61	Skiffle Bunch Steel Orchestra	Anella Seecharan	337-3432	anellaseecharan@yahoo.com
62	Skiffle Bunch Steel Orchestra	Adriel Grenade	766-2714	grenadeadriel@gmail.com
63	Skiffle Bunch Steel Orchestra	Dallyssa Graham	684-0045	dallyssagraham@yahoo.com
64	Ministry of Energy	Usef Aziz	346-6146	uaziz@energy.gov.tt
65	Open Bible High	Lashada Williams	316-5067	lashadawilliams@yahoo.com
66	Kurtcon Enterprise	Conrad Wilson	363-4270	
67	Kurtcon Enterprise	Fraud Wilson	309-0334	

Port of Spain

NO.	Name of Organisation	Name of Participant	Contact #	E-Mail
1	212 Advertisement	Marlene Roberts	689-1160	mroberts@212cdvertisingtt.com
2	ASJA Ladies Association	Affieza Ogeer	727-1520 671-8250	
3	ASJA Ladies Association	Bridgma Mohamed		
4	Bon Air West Community Council	Gwendoline Russell	723-7089	gwenddolinecrussell@gmail.com
5	Bon Air West Community Council	Judy Felix-Reid	642-7564/ 763-0813	jfelix_reid@hotmail.com
6	Chest and Heart Association of Trinidad and Tobago CHATT	Elizabeth-Ann Mofford-Benjamin		chestandheart@gmail.com
7	Chest and Heart Association of Trinidad and Tobago CHATT	Dr. Anthony Chang-Kit	680-5816	ayclur@totmail.com
8	Choice Solutions	Lyle Johnson	472-2521	
9	Choice Solutions	Curtis Sankar	729-9192	
10	CMR and Company Ltd	Marvin Ritwnarin	658-5727	marvin@cott.comp@hotmail.com
11	Community United Relief Establishment	Donna Baptiste	717-6582	
12	Comprehensive English Centre	Donna Lezama	732-7642/646-6856	compenglishp@ghotmail.com
13	Comprehensive English Centre	Moises Lopez		moisesimiliopez@gmail.com
14	Council of Presidents of The Environment (COPE)	Pat Mc Gaw	753-5177	copett@gmail.com
15	Down Syndrome Family Network	Glen Niles	746-1618	dsfamilynetwork@gmail.com
16	Family Federation for World peace	Eugene Clement	633-7073	trinieltures@hotmail.com
17	First Touch Football Association	Derreck Huggins	473-4496	

18	First Touch Football Organisation	J. Crosby-Oladele		juliec7z@hotmail.com
19	Gerard Zoe & Associates	Gerard Charles	745-1387	matelotzoe@yahoo.com
NO.	Name of Organisation	Name of Participant	Contact #	E-Mail
20	Goodwill Industries	Barbara T. Olumide-Alleyne	625-8867	
21	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Herbert Seetahal	797-7827	
22	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Charlene Kistow	643-4689	sharlensesitahal@yahoo.com
23	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Rammarine Temal	752-1846	
24	Husbands Club T&T	Ronald Gibbins	366-1005	mracaes@yahoo.com
25	Husbands Club T&T	Cecil Parris	306-8636	
26	La Mango Village Council	Tony Puckerin	686-7396	tonypuck@gmail.com
27	Levitical Council of Spiritual Baptist	Joycelyn John-McMillan	336-2433	abike@gmail.com
28	Levitical Council of Spiritual Baptist	Angela Yearwood	624-2880/682-2441	yearwood_a@hotmail.com
29	Levitical Council of Spiritual Baptist	Racheal	381-1263	yearwood_@hotmail.com
30	Lopinot Tourism Action Committee	Farouk Khan	763-2256	
31	Lopinot Village Council President	Donna Mora	680-5423	donnamora@gmail.com
32	Lopinot Village Council	Paul Jason	795-7005	Paul.josePh1977@yahoo.com
33	Maracus Valley Action Committee	Elizabeth Chin	663-1053	elizichin@gmail.com
34	Mon Repos Development Foundation	Brian Lewis	304-1051	brianlewis88@gmail.com
35	MP Laventille West	Tamika Hamilton	370-6882/627-2087	hamiltontemika@yahoo.com
36	MP Laventille West	Chinaka Phipps	353-4277	hamiltontemika@yahoo.com
37	National Parent Teachers Association	Zena Ramatali	763-1292	
38	Organisation For Initiating Success	Cassandra John	744-4270	smoochie213@yahoo.com
39	Photographer	Kerwyn Chambers	790-5601	ikreate@gmail.com

40	REACT	Cyril Cooper	380-1943	
41	REACT	Myroon Lopez	714-2582	
NO.	Name of Organisation	Name of Participant	Contact #	E-Mail
42	SAMS	Ingrid Mohammad	748-5771	ri_mohammed@yahoo.com
43	SAMS	Jason Haynes	753-0862	haynesjeason7@gmail.com
44	SAMS Student	Michele Bukett	773-2507	burkett.michele@gmail.com
45	SAMS Student	Kendy Jameson	460-2997	kendy_jameson@gmail.com
46	Santa Rosa Heights Community	Lenor Williams	783-7746	benedictoldboy@yahoo.com
47	Scrap Hill Studio	Monique Clement	707-0315	monique_clement@rocketmail.com
48	Sea Lots Open Bible	Rev. Junior Bedeau	729-7747	
49	Sea Lots Open Bible	Carmarla Charles	701-9198	
50	Sea Lots Open Bible	Jenny Bedeau	469-2242	
51	Sea Lots Open Bible	Nessa Mitchell	786-6788	
52	Sea Lots Open Bible	Veronica Mason	492-5310	mase_trini@hotmail.com
53	Sea Lots Open Bible	Raymond O'Keil		
54	St. Barb's Community Women in Action	Jewel Moe-Marshall	302-9237	jewel.marshall22@yahoo.com
55	St. Barb's Community Women in Action	Nadine Dickson	381-6321	ndickson2@gmail.com
56	St. Barb's Community Workers	Karimah Mc Cray	763-5770	karimahmccaray@yahoo.com
57	St. Barb's Community Workers	Andrea Paul		andreapaul1@hotmail.com
58	St. Barb's LEGACY	Kamilah Mc Cray	353-6669	kamilles@yahoo.com
59	St. Barb's LEGACY	Mertisha Barker	347-3239	tisha80@hotmail.com
60	Trinidad & Tobago Music Association/Human Development Foundation	Dr. Dorrel Philip	627-6972	dorrell.philip@gmail.com humandevopmenttdn@gmail.com
61	Trinidad and Tobago Music Association	Michelle Fannel-Windsor	678-4899	michelleu2110@hotmail.com
62	Trinidad and Tobago Music Association	Christine-Anne De Peaze	764-7799	christeanned

63	Trinidad Express	Camille Bethel	290-5240	camille.bethel@trinidadexpress.com
64	Trinidad Express	Anisto Alves	623-1711	
NO.	Name of Organisation	Name of Participant	Contact #	E-Mail
65	Trinidad Triune Shouter Baptist Incorporation	Rev. Jermin Jordon	725-0961	jermaine_charles01@yahoo.com
66	Women In Development	June Gomez	718-5643	
67	Women In Development	Nzinga Richardson	786-6980	nzinghas79@gmail.com
68	Womens' Organisation Traditional Afrikan	Akinda Rudda	357-1664	yorubawoman1@yahoo.com
69	Women in Development Organisation	C. Jacob	724-8646	justone78@yahoo.com
70	YMCA	J. Emmaual	353-7967	josiemmaual@yahoo.com
71		Vanira M Richards		
72		Roger St. Hilaire	752-6723	saints.hill@yahoo.com
73		Judy Diary	326-6723	jevan45@gmail.com
74		Joel Le Gendre	684-1589	jvledgendre@yahoo.com
75		Kristed Herbert	471-3070	kristed.herbert@gmail.com
76		Michelle Mc Lean	642-0322	godsservantheavenlyhost@gmail.yah
77		Makesi Algernon	487-6292	oneboy@hotmail.com
78		Joshua Hamlet	317-7227	
79		Michelle Mc Queen	486-2812	
80		Lesley Carrington	336-7787	lesley.carrington@live.com

Arima

No.	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
1.	Achamiville Community/Village Council	Rakesh Bhupal	466-2709	rbhukal10@gmail.com
2.	Agape Training Centre	Joan La Crox	735-6386	agrape-eagle@yahoo.com
3.	Arima Lions Club	Emma Derrick	766-4890	emma1984derrick@yahoo.com
4.	Arima New Government PTA	Nicole Khan	366-2727	
5.	Arima New Government PTA	Nardia Diaz	461-2845	nadine_diaz1@yahoo.com
6.	Arima New Government PTA	Nicole Dm Sampson	761-4843/ 337-4726	nicolesampson@tstt.net.tt
7.	Arima New Government PTA	Micheal Joseph	760-6439	michealgjoseph@hotmail.com
8.	Arouca Community/Village Council	Tiekisha Peters	345-0913	jamelreid@hotmail.com
9.	Citizen for a Greener Caribbean	Jeniffer Taylor		
10.	Citizen for a Greener Caribbean	Sheldon A. Mitchell	373-8259/ 479-2121	
11.	Bon Air West Community Council	Gweneth Harewood	290-5478	gwen.sandra@hotmail.com
12.	Bon Air West Community Council	Julius James	323-8323	Juliusjames2009@hotmail.com
13.	Bon Air West Community Council	Sybil Best	335-2831	
13.	Caura Community/Village	Keisha Hinds	359-3097	
14.	Caura Community/Village	Paricia James	301-4931/ 750-9806	yalondeyouksee@yahoo.com
15.	Caura Community/Village	Vonerica Quash Sylester	721-9408	donnasy13@yahoo.com
16.	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Richard Ayong	643-1257/ 461-9347	lavitayayonglive.com
17.	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Hudson James	373-8801	

18.	Haddaway Land Farmers Association	Khan Mannah	381-5482	
19.	La Fillette Community/Village	Nigel Lewis	316-1599	
No.	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
20.	La Fillette Community/Village	Vincent Garcia	293-1932	
21.	Maloney Senior Activity Centre	Leanna Joseph	297-0459	leanna_22@hotmail.com
22.	Maloney Senior Activity Centre	Carol Solomon	682-5135	csolomon6357@yahoo.com
23.	Maloney Women's Group	Lynn Honore	642-6884	
24.	Ministry of Energy	Dhalia Richardson	640-9302	drichardson@energy.gov.tt
25.		Meyricka Maynes	380-2282/ 368-6495	haynesmeyriek@yahoo.com
26.	Mountain Of Gold	Jude Passes	683-8867	jdpasssee@tstt.co.tt
27.	National Parent Teachers Association	Pearlyn Mohammed	748-6869	
28.	National Parent Teachers Association	Jemma James	342-0053	
29.	National Parent Teachers Association	Camille Ramcharan	704-9395	
30.	Talparo Community/Village	Vincent Kelly	307-1226	
31.	Talparo Community/Village	Hollis Sequea	398-1577	
32.	Talparo Community/Village	Paul Oilver	643-7819	
33.	Talparo Community/Village	Angela Telesford	6437651	
34.	Upper El Dorado Community Village	Monica Ferguson	681-7448	

Barrackpore

No.	Name of Organisation	Name	Telephone Contact	Email Address
1.	Barrackpore Police Community Council	K. Basdeo	310-0600	
2.		Hansaraj Singh	292-5259	
3.		Aiknath Singh		
4.		Dhanessar Brijabssie	727-7780	
5.		Deonadine Kissoon	654-2418	
6.		Deopersad Jailal	745-8120	
7.		Merlyn Magen	737-4721	
8.		Patrica Hamilton	339-9331	
9.		Laura Roopchard	318-9109	
10.	Barrackpore Police Service	K Bartholomew	391-4834	
11.		Carie Ramgalan	722-5114	
12.		Lelicea Cacea	324-3874	lelicea_cacea@yahoo.com
13.	Sand Hill Community Group	Chandra Nanan	337-5479	
14.		Dhanraj Jangeesingh	680-6975	
15.	Warao Council	Rabino Shar	296-8691	rabinashar@gmail.com
15.		Indira Singh	6541127	

APPENDIX V
TTEITI MSGSC MEMBERS 2013

TTEITI MSGSC MEMBERS- 2013 SUBSTANTIVE MEMBERS

	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE AS AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
1	Board Of Inland Revenue	Nayak Ramdahin	Commissioner		
2	Ministry Of Energy And Energy Affairs	Enid Donawa	Senior Energy Analyst		
3	Ministry Of Finance And The Economy	Melissa Ramkumarsingh	Policy Analyst		
4	National Gas Company Of T&T	Rebecca Ramdhanie	Manager		
5	National Quarries Company Limited	Nigel Mahabir	CEO		
6	Petroleum Company Of T&T	Aneitha Bruneau	Manager		
	PRIVATE COMPANY	REPRESENTATIVE AS AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
7	BG T&T	Angelique Parisot-Potter	Lawyer	Uche Ogbue	Attorney-at-Law
8	BHP Billiton	Carla Noel- Mendez	Manager		
9	BpTT	Ryan Chaitram	Market & Business Developer	Deborah Ragoonath-Rajkumar	Tax Manager
10	EOG Resources	Jerome Lopez	Manager		
	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE AS AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
11	Energy Chamber of T&T	Thackwray Driver	Chief Executive Officer		
12	Fishermen And Friends Of The Sea	Gary Aboud	Secretary		
13	Oilfield Workers' Trade Union	Ozzi Warwick	Chief Education & Research Officer		
14	T&T Chamber Of Industry & Commerce	Elson James	Vice President, Citibank T&T	Melanie Richards	Chair, CSR Committee
15	T&T Transparency Institute	John Downer	Member	Debbie Mohammed	Member
16	The Cropper Foundation	Keisha Garcia	President	Mark Thomas	CEO
17	The National Youth Council Of T&T	Ian Haywood	Chairman		
18	The Network Of NGOs For The Advancement Of Women	Ramona Chuckaree	Founding Member	Arlene Ross	Member

TTEITI MSGSC MEMBERS- 2013 ALTERNATE MEMBERS

	GOVERNMENT AGENCY	REPRESENTATIVE AS AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
1	Board Of Inland Revenue	Mary Allison Raphael	Commissioner		
2	Ministry Of Energy And Energy Affairs	Dhalia Richardson	Planning Officer I		
3	Ministry Of Finance And The Economy	Arlene Collis	Investment Policy Analyst	Neil Heath	Research Officer II
4	National Gas Company Of T&T	Claire Gomez-Miller	Internal Audit		
5	National Quarries Company Limited	Wilma Owen	Company Secretary		
6	Petroleum Company Of T&T	Mitra Attai	Head Methods and Procedures		
	PRIVATE COMPANY	REPRESENTATIVE AS AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
7	BG T&T	Candice Clarke-Salloum	Head Public Affairs		
8	BHP Billiton	Kristy Quintal	Communications Advisor		
9	BpTT	Natalie Aimes	Senior Manager		
10	EOG Resources	Lisa Steele-Pujadas	Public Relations Coordinator		
	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION	REPRESENTATIVE AT JAN 1 2013	POSITION	CHANGE AS AT DEC 31 2013	POSITION
11	Energy Chamber of T&T	Joel Pemberton	CEO, Ten Degrees North Ltd	Behzah Hassanali	Business Analyst, Petrotrin
12	Fishermen And Friends Of The Sea	Terrence Beddoe	President		
13	Oilfield Workers' Trade Union	Ernesto Kesar	Trinmar Branch President		
14	T&T Transparency Institute	Prabha Siewrattan	Member		
15	The Cropper Foundation	Omar Mohammed	Programme Officer		
16	The National Youth Council Of T&T	Usha Ramlakhan	Junior Accountant		
17	The Network Of NGOs For The Advancement Of Women		Founding Member		Member
18	T&T Chamber Of Industry & Commerce	Ronald Ramkissoon	Republic Bank Economist	Marc Cheng Wing	PHI Group

APPENDIX VI
TTEITI MSGSC MEMBERS ATTENDANCE AT SC MEETINGS 2013

TTEITI MSGSC MEMBERS ATTENDANCE AT SC MEETINGS 2013

Meeting No.	Date	Civil Society Organisations								Government Organisations						Extractive Industries			
		FFOS	CF	OWTU	Network of NGOs	TTTI	NYC	TTCI C	TTEC	BIR	NGC	Petrotrin	MEEA	MOFE	NQCL	EOG	bpTT	BHP	BGTT
26	17/01/13		x	x	x		x				x		x	x	x	x		x	
27	28/02/13		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		x			x
28	7/03/13		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
29	21/03/13		x		x						x	x	x	x		x		x	
30	18/04/13		x	x	x	x					x		x	x		x	x	x	x
31	16/05/14		x	x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x	x	
32	20/06/13			x	x	x					x	x	x	x		x			
33	25/07/13	x	x		x	x		x		x		x	x	x		x	x		x
34	5/09/13	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	
35	20/09/13		x			x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	
36	17/10/13	x	x	x		x		x		x			x	x		x			x
37	14/11/13	x		x	x	x		x			x		x				x		x
38	19/12/13			x	x	x		x				x	x	x		x	x		