

Basic Community Access and Drainage (BCADI)

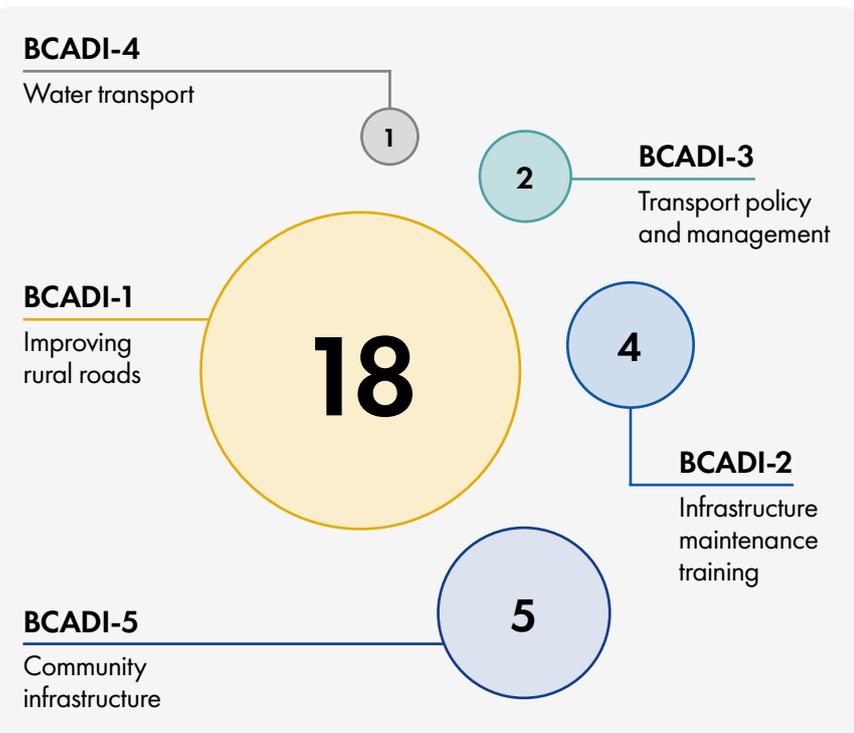
Better Roads, Better Access

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the first in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the BCADI theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by dramatically improving rural mobility, enabling faster, safer access to health, education, markets, and essential services for isolated communities.



Total 20 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Evidence Base

- 20 evaluations and institutional documents
- 10 systematic reviews
- 24 sub-projects analysed

As seen in the diagram, available evidence in CDB's evaluations and institutional documents is primarily associated with the enhancement of rural roads.

BNTF Achievements

- Enhanced rural mobility through upgraded roads, bridges, and drainage systems
- Reduced travel times and improved access to essential services
- Strengthened local resilience in underserved communities
- Promoted community participation in identifying infrastructure needs and fostering ownership

Key Opportunities

- Embed community engagement throughout all project stages to align with local priorities and strengthen ownership, maintenance, and sustainability
- Integrate complementary components (drainage, bridges, rehabilitation)
- Include age-friendly and accessibility indicators
- Develop monitoring systems combining quantitative and qualitative indicators to better track physical improvements and broader social outcomes
- Promote local training for infrastructure maintenance

Education and Human Resource Development (EHRD)

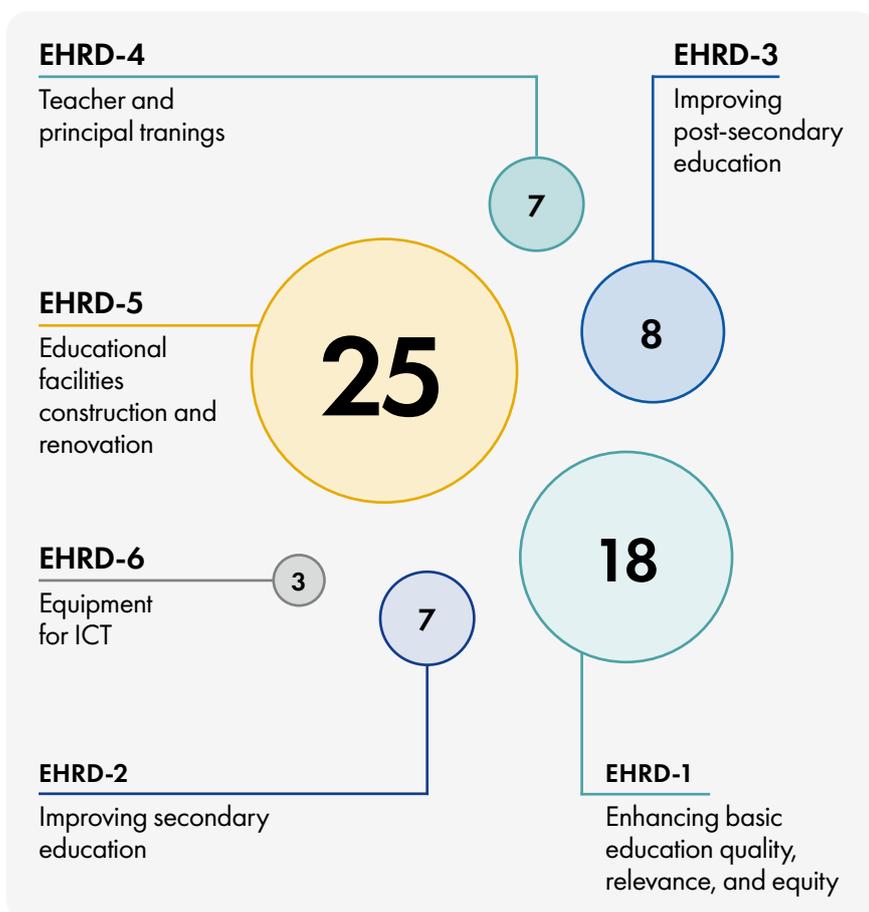
Safe Schools, Skilled Youth

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the second in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the EHRD theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by expanding access to safe, inclusive and higher-quality learning environments that improve long-term employability and human capital development.



Evidence Base

- 29 evaluations and institutional documents
- 96 systematic reviews
- 62 sub-projects analysed¹

Evidence in evaluations and institutional documents is largely linked to the construction and refurbishment of educational facilities (EHRD-5).

BNTF Achievements

- Expanded access to safer, more accessible, gender-inclusive learning environments
- Strengthened education quality through TVET and skills-building for vulnerable youth
- Reduced travel time and improved school attendance
- Constructed and renovated educational facilities

Key Opportunities

- Integrate outcome-level indicators (student retention, progression, learning outcomes) to better show impact
- Make the cause-and-effect pathway clearer to strengthen evidence on how EHRD can improve social mobility
- Include accessibility features and gender-sensitive facilities
- Synchronise construction with academic calendars
- Combine ICT infrastructure with educator training
- Develop specific indicators for music interventions

¹ It is important to note that interventions related to Livelihoods are also included in this sector category; therefore, there is no exact number of BNTF sub-projects dedicated solely to EHRD interventions.

Total 29 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Livelihoods (LIV)

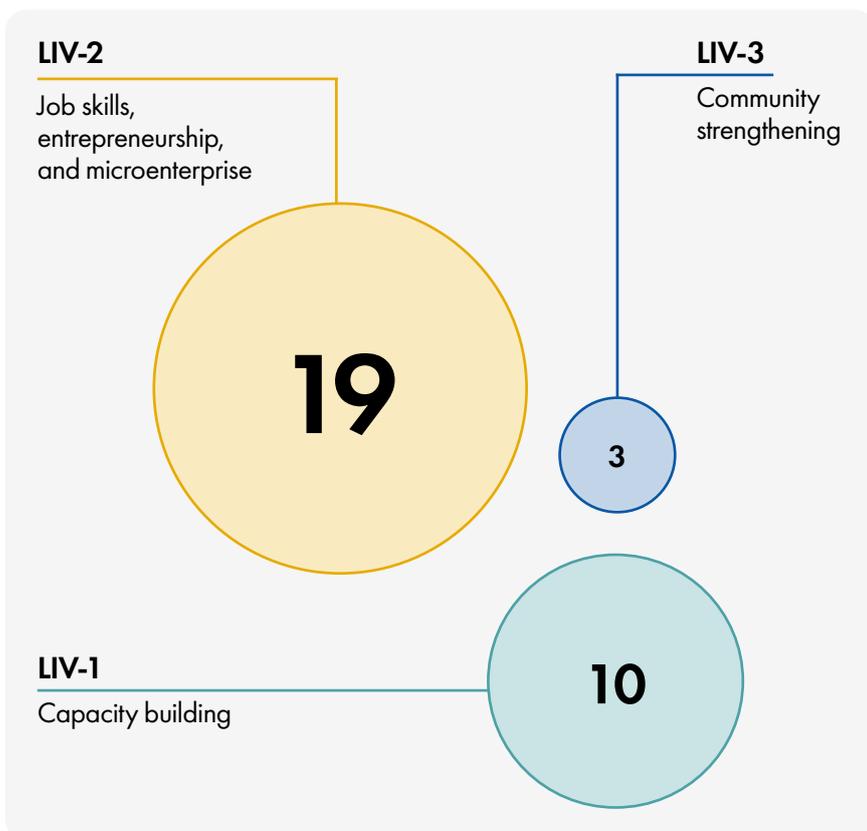
Training to Economic Independence

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the third in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the LIV theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by strengthening local economies—helping vulnerable people build and sustain income through skills training, enterprise support and productive assets.



Evidence Base

- 23 evaluations and institutional documents
- 46 systematic reviews
- Sub-projects included in “Education, HRD and Livelihoods” category

Available evidence from the Bank is predominantly associated with developing job and entrepreneurial skills (LIV-2).

BNTF Achievements

- Strengthened existing enterprises and enabled new livelihoods
- Provided training, microfinance, and asset provision
- Delivered context-specific interventions aligned with local economic shifts
- Increased focus on youth, women, and vulnerable groups

Key Opportunities

- Include livelihood-specific outcomes (employability, enterprise growth, income sustainability) to better inform project cycle
- Do strong baseline and gender analyses early so projects better match different groups' needs and improve targeting and results
- Design multi-component interventions (training + assets + microfinance + market linkages) to enhance project sustainability and scalability
- Embed robust beneficiary tracking mechanisms to support continuous improvement and accountability
- Ensure timely resourcing for rural/remote project sites to mitigate risks and delays

Total 23 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Water and Sanitation Systems Enhancement (WSSE)

Clean Water, Healthier Lives

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the fourth in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the WSSE theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by ensuring reliable access to safe water and sanitation, improving health, reducing time burdens—especially for women—and enabling more productive livelihoods.

Evidence Base

- 20 evaluations and institutional documents
- 10 systematic reviews
- 24 sub-projects analysed

As seen in the diagram, available evidence in CDB's evaluations and institutional documents is primarily associated with the enhancement of rural roads.

BNTF Achievements

- Enhanced rural mobility through upgraded roads, bridges, and drainage systems
- Reduced travel times and improved access to essential services
- Strengthened local resilience in underserved communities
- Promoted community participation in identifying infrastructure needs and fostering ownership

Key Opportunities

- Embed community engagement throughout all project stages to align with local priorities and strengthen ownership, maintenance, and sustainability
- Integrate complementary components (drainage, bridges, rehabilitation)
- Include age-friendly and accessibility indicators
- Develop monitoring systems combining quantitative and qualitative indicators to better track physical improvements and broader social outcomes
- Promote local training for infrastructure maintenance

WSSE-1

Construction, extension, or renovation of water systems

2

WSSE-4

Waste management and disposal

4

WSSE-2

Public bathrooms and community facilities

5

WSSE-3

Hygiene, operation, and maintenance of infrastructure

13

Total 14 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Youth and Citizen Security (YCS)

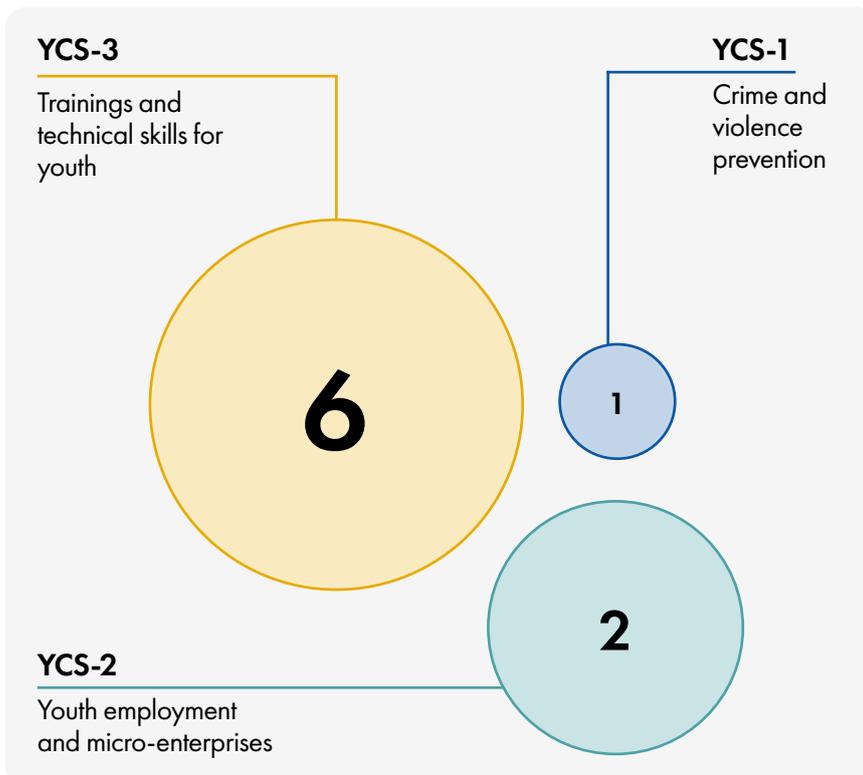
Youth Skills, Safer Communities

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the fifth in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the YCS theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by equipping at-risk youth with life skills, training and safer environments that expand opportunities and reduce vulnerability to crime and exclusion.



Evidence Base

- 4 evaluations and institutional documents
- 39 systematic reviews
- Sub-projects within multiple categories

Available evidence from E&ID is primarily associated with the development of technical skills in the youth population (YCS-3).

BNTF Achievements

- Supported youth development through TVET training and alternative livelihoods
- Addressed crime prevention through life-skills, literacy, and mediation programs
- Implemented targeted urban interventions
- Aligned with CDB's Youth Policy and priorities

Key Opportunities

- Include YCS-specific indicators (youth employability, perceptions of safety, community engagement) to better assess transformational effects
- Conduct comprehensive baseline and tracer studies to improve available evidence
- Design multi-component interventions (training + mentoring + enterprise support) to promote resilience and long-term employability
- Integrate community-based violence prevention models
- Align training with local labor market demand to maximise relevance

Total 4 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Energy Generation and Supply (EGS)

Green Energy, Resilient Future

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

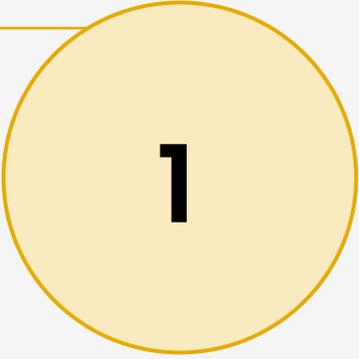
This infographic represents the sixth in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the EGS theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Potential to reduce poverty by supporting renewable energy and resilience practices that lower household energy burdens and enhance community stability and climate resilience.

EGS-1

Enhanced renewable energy use



1

Total 1 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.

Evidence Base

- 1 evaluation with relevant lessons
- 17 systematic reviews
- Skills training in renewable energy within EHRD projects

BNTF Achievements

- Integrated energy-related considerations (resilience, sustainability) into operations
- Supported renewable energy resilience training
- Collaborated with CDB's REEEU for technical assessments
- Embedded energy aspects in various interventions

Key Opportunities

- Develop outcome-level indicators capturing environmental and socio-economic results
- Integrate renewable energy into existing sub-projects (solar water systems, energy-efficient schools) possibly reducing operational costs
- Incorporate renewable energy training in livelihoods and HRD programs
- Build upon infrastructure from previous BNTF cycles
- Create designated EGS sector category

Community Engagement and Needs Assessment (CENA)

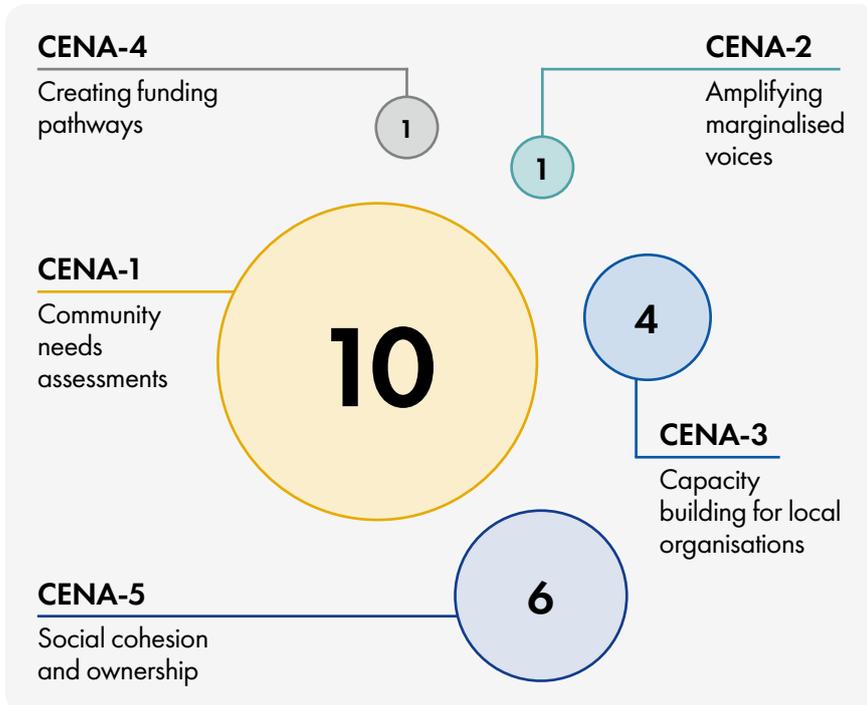
Communities Leading Change

The Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF), the Caribbean Development Bank's poverty reduction programme established in 1979, commissioned a comprehensive synthesis study to consolidate over 45 years of institutional learning and inform future programming. The study reviewed 82 CDB documents and 181 systematic reviews covering interventions across seven thematic areas: Basic Community Access, Education and Human Resource Development, Livelihoods, Water and Sanitation, Youth and Citizen Security, Energy Generation, and Community Engagement.

This infographic represents the seven in a seven-part thematic series presenting key findings under the CENA theme.

Impact on Poverty Reduction

Evidence suggests BNTF projects (and similar interventions) have reduced poverty by empowering communities to identify, own and sustain solutions that directly respond to their most pressing needs.



Evidence Base

- 13 evaluations and institutional documents
- 25 systematic reviews
- Cross-cutting across all interventions

Evidence from Bank's evaluations and documents is mainly linked to community needs assessments (CENA-1).

BNTF Achievements

- Strong community-driven model for subproject identification and prioritisation
- High relevance to community needs with strong local ownership
- Established participatory mechanisms (consultations, monitoring committees, training)
- Fostered community-led monitoring and maintenance

Key Opportunities

- Document participatory mechanisms for transparency and accountability
- Integrate community capacity-building (governance, maintenance, resource mobilisation) to empower local groups and enhance sustainability
- Ensure inclusive engagement throughout project cycle to reduce participation gaps
- Embed sustainability and exit strategies at design stage to improve long-term impacts
- Leverage engagement experiences across thematic areas promoting cross-learning

Total 13 documents aligned.

One document could not be aligned with multiple subareas.