

**CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK**



**SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND**

**PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK'S  
POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY**

March 2008

## ABBREVIATIONS

BMCs	-	Borrowing Member Countries
BNTF	-	Basic Needs Trust Fund
CDB	-	Caribbean Development Bank
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CPAs	-	Country Poverty Assessments
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organisations
CSPs	-	Country Strategy Papers
CTCBP	-	Carib Territory Capacity Building Project
CTCS	-	Caribbean Technological Services Network
CWIQs	-	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys
DFID	-	Department for International Development
GOCR	-	Government of Grenada
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
KBA	-	Kalinago Barana Aute
MDGs	-	Millennium Development Goals
mn	-	million
MSME	-	micro, small and medium-sized enterprises
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPESAP	-	National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan
OCR	-	Ordinary Capital Resources
PPA	-	Participatory Poverty Assessments
PRS	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy
SCCS	-	Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians
SFR	-	Special Fund Resources
SLS	-	Student Loan Scheme
SME	-	small and medium-size enterprises
SPA	-	Social Policy Advisor
SPARC	-	Support for Poverty Reduction and Assessment in the Caribbean
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNECLAC	-	United Nations Commission for Latin America (UNECLAC) and the Caribbean
USD	-	United States Dollars
UWI	-	University of the West Indies
PRES	-	Poverty Reduction Effectiveness Situation
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. From its inception, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) has been assisting its Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) to address poverty. The Bank's commitment to this objective was reaffirmed with the approval of its Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in 2004. This strategy was developed as part of the Bank's responsibility to provide consistent support to its member countries as they continue to confront with significant and diverse challenges which, at times, threaten to reverse development gains. The PRS has assisted the Bank in strategically targeting development interventions to support BMCs to develop frameworks aimed at enhancing the life chances and circumstances of the poor, near-poor and vulnerable across communities. The PRS is cognisant of diverse development challenges facing the region and, in particular, notes the constraints posed by inordinate levels of poverty in the Bank's BMCs.

### **Characteristics and Causes of Poverty**

2. The PRS recognises that poverty is not only related to lack of income and other monetary resources but spans the gamut of non-monetary needs. This condition is also exacerbated by social and economic vulnerability closely correlated with poor access to social services, low educational levels of household heads and, in many cases, the psycho-social condition of anomie, normlessness and powerlessness. Other factors impacting poverty include macro social and economic instability, weak fiscal management, social inequalities, population shifts, susceptibility to natural hazards and the effects of HIV/AIDS, to which the Region is second to sub-Saharan Africa in terms of prevalence rates.

3. The literature is clear on the characteristics of Caribbean poverty and highlights its predominantly rural nature although some BMCs present with challenges associated with the growth in urban poverty with attendant features that include poor employment patterns, high levels of criminal activity, poor housing and sanitation, over-crowding, unemployment, underemployment and intermittent work in the informal sector. Single female-headed households are also represented in the poverty statistics and this is usually correlated to poor education certification. Young males also feature in the statistics and this cohort tends to exhibit higher school drop-out rates, and lower educational attainment than females. Given these characteristics, those in this category are generally predisposed to violence and social deviance, activities that do little to enhance their stake in conformity, improve their life chances and formal participation in society.

4. Caribbean poverty is affected by an interplay and complexity of social and economic issues which shape the social reality and economic circumstances of the poor in society. Of particular significance is the category of persons known as the working poor whose income levels place them below a specified poverty line as they are unable to adequately cover their living expenses, lack disposable income and are therefore unable to derive the benefits of saving. Research suggests that households which are represented in the lowest poverty quintiles generally have inadequate access to social services including health care, may lack motivation to actively participate in the formal labour market and face other challenges that militate against upward social mobility due to consequences of social inertia. It is within this context that the PRS was developed and implemented in an effort to assist the improvement of human development outcomes across BMCs.

### **Implementation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS)**

5. As a principal part of its *modus operandi*, the PRS employs the use of three strategic levers: *Capability Enhancement*, *Vulnerability Reduction* and *Good Governance* in order to strategically target the Bank's support to BMCs in its poverty reduction efforts. Operationalising the PRS entails a multi-faceted approach that includes, among others:

- the use and referencing of toolkits by staff in integrating the Bank's poverty reduction objectives in its interventions; and
- integrating the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) process with the PRS.

6. On the financing side, the Bank's lending programme involves the use of Special Development Fund (SDF) resources and this continues to be congruent with its poverty reduction objectives. By way of example, over the period 2005-07, a total of USD218.8 million (mn) was approved as loans and grants financed exclusively with SDF 6 resources or a blend of SDF and other resources. In response to the need to continually support skills building of the Region's people as well as to develop and strengthen national frameworks to minimise vulnerability and enhance resilience, a significant percentage of funds was allocated to capability enhancement and vulnerability reduction. Although a smaller percentage was allocated to good governance interventions, it is clearly understood that support for this lever is absolutely imperative given the recognition by all stakeholders of the centrality of governance issues and arrangements in the formulation and implementation of poverty reduction policies, programmes and projects.

7. Integral to any successful poverty reduction programme is the collection, analysis and availability of credible and reliable empirical data. Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) contribute substantially in this regard and since 1995 the Bank has been supporting BMCs to conduct this research. The CPAs are providing current empirical data on living conditions, economic conditions and baseline data necessary to inform the formulation of national poverty reduction policies and strategies and CDB's CSPs. This effort is supported by other programmes both at the research and project levels and includes:

- the multi-donor initiative known as Support to Poverty Assessment and Reduction in the Caribbean (SPARC);
- Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Surveys (CWIQs);
- Training in participatory research methodologies;
- Training in demographic analysis;
- Social protection research;
- Training in the area of natural hazard vulnerability reduction;
- Rural and agricultural development; and
- Housing and shelter development.

This range of support to BMCs forms an integral part of the Bank's poverty reduction focus and strategy and has contributed to the achievement of development objectives at national levels across the region.

### **Targeted Poverty Reduction**

8. The mission of the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF) is to reduce vulnerability of persons in poor communities by improving access to public services, facilitating skills development and strengthening organisations aimed at advancing interests in community poverty reduction in the ten participating BMCs.

BNTF uses the participatory approach to engage stakeholders in poverty reduction projects. One hallmark of BNTF is that it links poverty interventions at the community level to national policies and priorities and in so doing, contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through a focus on education, health, gender equality, environmental sustainability and on increasing economic activity and income of households and individuals.

9. Through the Student Loan Scheme (SLS) and the Caribbean Technological Consulting Services Network (CTCS) programme, the Bank continues to operationalise the PRS through support for human resource development in BMCs. In addition, work at the policy level continues with support to BMCs in localising and monitoring development progress along the Caribbean-specific MDGs. At the programmatic level and in collaboration with development partners to host annual civil society dialogues since 2004, priority is given to promoting good governance as one of the Bank's poverty reduction strategic levers.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

10. In order to measure development impact, the framework proposed for monitoring PRS is based on assessment of outputs at the institutional level and outcomes at the country, sector and project levels. At the institutional level the output indicators are based *inter alia* on the number of CPAs conducted or updated with the Bank's support, the number of national PRSs prepared and implemented and assistance to BMCs in developing MDG programmes and incorporation of these into the national planning process. At the country, sector and project levels, monitoring indicators will include *inter alia* the poverty rates, the country's Human Development Index (HDI) performance and progress in incorporating poverty reduction into the national planning process.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.01 The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) approved a Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) in December 2004 to *promote social and economic development that will contribute to the systematic reduction of poverty in its Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs)*<sup>1</sup>. The PRS (extract at Appendix 1) proposes a mix of country-focused interventions and regional support set within a framework for action comprising three strategic levers; *capability enhancement, vulnerability reduction and good governance*. These levers are not discrete categories but rather are overlapping themes that provide a comprehensive framework for the multi-dimensional nature of the Bank's interventions. Collectively, they *provide a lens through which all of the Bank's operations are viewed at all stages of the operational or project cycle, including ordinary capital operations as well as those of SDF*<sup>2</sup>.

1.02 In this context, the PRS pays attention to direct poverty targeted interventions, as well as the broader social development issues such as social deprivation, vulnerability and gender equality. It also proposes an alignment with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to serve as benchmarks for assessing the general performance of BMCs in human and social development.

1.03 A summary of the PRS within the framework of the strategic levers is as follows:

### **Capability Enhancement**

1.04 The PRS, through this lever, focuses directly on the economic and social empowerment of people in general and the poor in particular. It seeks to enhance the capabilities of persons living in poverty in order to assist them in taking advantage of economic opportunities and to empower them to participate fully in the social and political processes that govern their lives. It relates to the human resource development elements of the MDGs, such as achieving universal access to primary education and eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education. To this end, resources of the Bank are being allocated increasingly to programmes that reduce barriers to the access of knowledge and services essential to fuller participation by poor men and women in the economic and social life of BMCs.

### **Vulnerability Reduction**

1.05 Vulnerability reduction is essential not only for preventing the poor from descending deeper into poverty, but for preventing the non-poor, especially those close to the poverty line, from becoming poor. Economic volatility and natural hazards threaten the incomes and assets of the Region's population. Economic insecurity is compounded by frequent natural disasters, which periodically render significant population segments "poor" for varying periods of time. Furthermore, climate change is likely to further exacerbate the magnitude and frequency of climate-related natural disasters. Social protection and safety nets to cope with such events are weak; hence, there is urgent need for BMCs to respond with measures to cope with the risks of natural hazards.

1.06 This lever interfaces with the health and sustainable environmental MDGs of reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds, reducing maternal mortality by three-quarters, reversing the incidence of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases and ensuring environmental sustainability. Although adequate basic health provision has been a major achievement of BMC governments, elevated rates of HIV/AIDS in the Region threaten to undermine this progress as its social costs in morbidity, mortality and impact on the workforce become evident.

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<sup>1/</sup> Caribbean Development Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy, Paper BD 51/04, December 9, 2004 pg 23

<sup>2/</sup> Resolution and Report of Contributors on SDF 6 - October 2005

## **Good Governance**

1.07 Weaknesses in social and economic frameworks, social and economic planning, legal and regulatory systems and public administration together with institutionalised social and economic inequities can restrict peoples' ability to earn livelihoods and lead fulfilling lives. Improving the quality of government at all levels is essential for the creation of economic and social environments in which poor people are empowered to influence public policy that addresses their needs. A framework for good governance and sound social and economic policy is vital for sustained and systematic reduction of poverty. This includes supporting initiatives that facilitate citizen participation in national decision making and the strengthening of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other civil society groups that give voice to the concerns of the poor and vulnerable people. CDB's Governance Strategy commits the Bank's support to interventions that promote efficient, accountable and transparent government and define the approaches, objectives and activities appropriate to the development of a modern state committed to enhancing the well being of all its citizens.

1.08 The PRS operates in conjunction with CDB's Strategic Objectives, Corporate Priorities and Sector Policies to guide interventions in ways that will optimise the Bank's poverty reduction potential and by extension assist BMCs in their quest for broad-based economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development.

1.09 This report presents an overview of poverty in the Caribbean. It catalogues the manner in which the PRS operates within the overall work of the Bank and highlights some of the activities undertaken by CDB with Special Development Fund (SDF) 6 resources in particular, that are set within the framework of the PRS.



## **2. POVERTY ISSUES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

2.01 The levels of economic growth achieved by BMCs in the last four decades have enabled these countries, with the exception of Guyana and Haiti, to achieve significant improvements in many social and economic indicators. Data from the last three censuses indicate a slowdown in the rate of population growth and administrative records reveal that infant mortality and crude death rates are relatively low and life expectancy is on the increase.

2.02 Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs) conducted in the last decade and a half (Table 1) also show improvements in overall living conditions. In the five BMCs that have conducted more than one poverty study during that period, i.e., Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago, the proportion of persons living below the poverty line increased slightly in two of these countries and reduced substantially for each subsequent period in the other three. Indigence or extreme poverty has also been falling with the largest being a 10 percentage point reduction in Guyana between 1993 and 1999. There was also a significant reduction in indigence in St. Lucia from 7.1% in 1995 to 1.6% ten years later and in Trinidad and Tobago from a high of 11.2 % in 1992 to 1.2% in 2005.

2.03 While these trends are encouraging, overall poverty levels continue to be relatively high. With the notable exception of Antigua and Barbuda with a poverty level of 18% in 2006, the Bahamas 9.3% in 2001, Barbados about 14% in 1997, Jamaica 13% and Trinidad and Tobago 17% both in 2005, all the other countries have overall poverty levels well over 20% and indigence or extreme poverty over 5% in all but five BMCs<sup>3</sup> (Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands) (Figure 1). The poverty gap index which indicates the depth of poverty i.e., the disparity between the poor and non-poor is also relatively high. It ranges from 2.5 in St. Kitts and Nevis to 15.3 in Granada with ten of the fourteen countries being over 5.0. This indicator correlates with the country's poverty level. The countries with a high percentage of the population living below the poverty line also have a high poverty gap index. A similar situation exists for poverty severity or the degree of inequality among the poor. This indicator ranges from 0.9 in the case of St. Kitts and Nevis to 9.9 in Grenada. Ten of the thirteen countries with this indicator have a severity of poverty index of 2.0 and above.

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<sup>3/</sup> The Barbados CPA did not report an indigent line.

**TABLE 1: POVERTY INDICATORS FOR SELECTED CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES**

Country		Major Poverty Indicators				
		Year	% below Poverty Line	% below Indigence Line	Poverty Gap <sup>i</sup>	Poverty Severity <sup>ii</sup>
Anguilla <sup>o</sup>	ANG	2002	23.0	2.0	6.9	3.2
Antigua and Barbuda	ANB	2006	18.4	5.0	6.6	3.8
Bahamas <sup>#</sup>	BAH	2001	9.3	5.1	2.8	1.3
Barbados*	BAR	1997	13.9	na	na	na
Belize <sup>+</sup>	BEL	1996	33.0	13.4	8.7	4.3
		2002	33.5	10.8	11.2	6.1
British Virgin Islands <sup>o</sup>	BVI	2002	22.0	<0.5	4.1	1.7
Dominica <sup>o</sup>	DOM	2002	39.0	15.0	10.2	4.8
Grenada	GRN	1999	32.1	12.9	15.3	9.9
Guyana*	GUY	1993	43.0	29.0	na	na
		1999	35.0	19.0	12.4	na
Haiti	HAI	1997	65.0	na	na	na
Jamaica*	JAM	1993	24.4	na	na	na
		1997	19.9	na	na	na
		2002	19.7	na	na	na
		2004	16.9	na	na	na
		2005	12.7	na	na	na
St. Kitts and Nevis	SKK	2000	30.5	11.0	2.5	0.9
St. Kitts <sup>o</sup>		2000	32.0	17.0	2.8	1.0
St. Lucia <sup>o</sup>	SLU	1996	25.1	7.1	8.6	4.4
		2006	28.8	1.6	9.0	4.1
St. Vincent and the Grenadines <sup>o</sup>	SVG	1996	37.5	25.7	12.6	6.9
Trinidad and Tobago*	TNT	1992	21.2	11.2	na	na
		1997	24.0	8.3	na	na
		2005	16.7	1.2	4.63	1.96
Turks and Caicos Islands <sup>o</sup>	TCI	1999	25.9	3.2	5.7	2.6

n.a not available

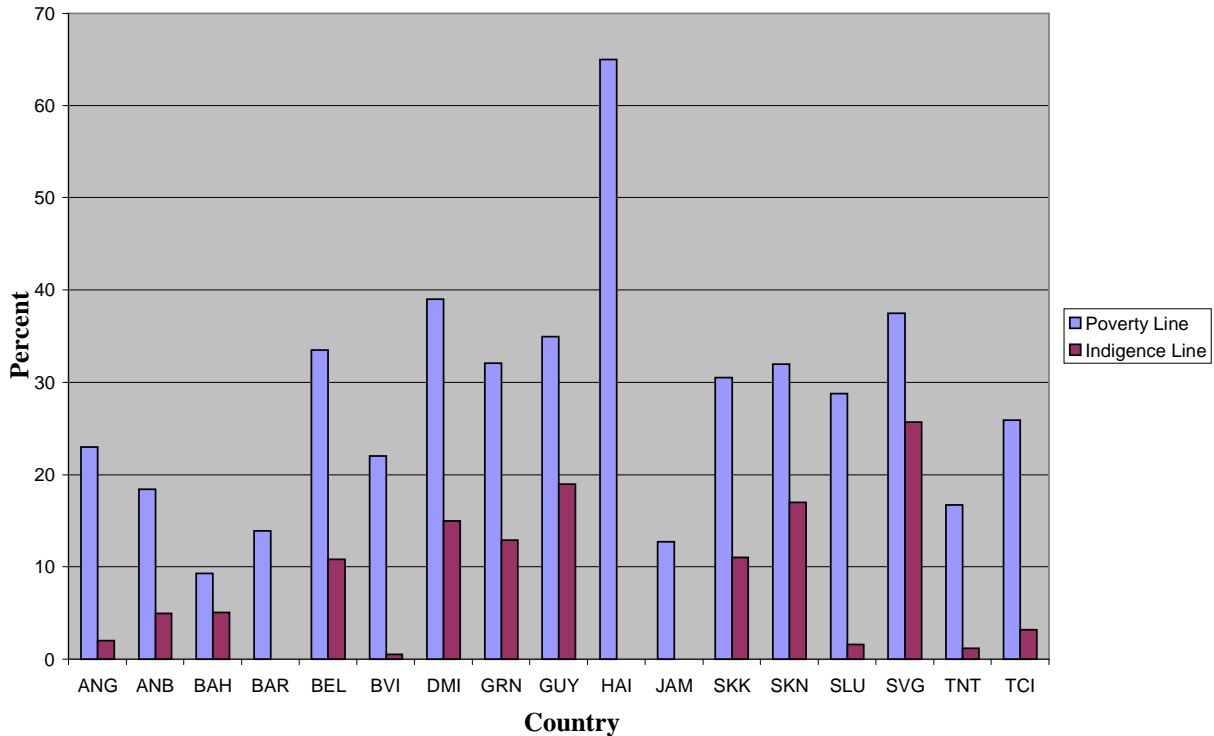
<sup>o</sup> CPAs conducted by CDB; \*Jamaica (annual) SLCs conducted by the Government of Jamaica; Barbados, CPA, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); Guyana Living Conditions Survey (LCS), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Trinidad and Tobago Household Budget Surveys; <sup>+</sup> SLC, Government of Belize (GOB)

<sup>#</sup> Bahamas Survey of Living Conditions, Government of Bahamas.

<sup>i</sup>The poverty Gap Index is based on the aggregate poverty deficit of the poor relative to the poverty line. It indicates the depth of poverty, which is the extent to which the incomes of poor households fall below the poverty line. *The Poverty Gap Index measures the depth of poverty in a country or region, based on the aggregate poverty deficit of the poor relative to the poverty line. Since the Head Count Index is not sensitive to changes in the status of those already below the poverty line, it is inadequate in assessing the impact of specific policies on the poor. On the other hand, the Poverty Gap Index increases with the distance of the poor below the poverty line, and thus gives a good indication of the depth of poverty. A decline in the Poverty Gap Index reflects an improvement in the current situation.* - [http://esl.jrc.it/envind/un\\_meths/UN\\_ME013.htm](http://esl.jrc.it/envind/un_meths/UN_ME013.htm)

<sup>ii</sup> Poverty severity or intensity of poverty is provided by the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke P2, which assesses aggregate poverty. The measure is usually considered as the sum of an amount due to the poverty gap, and an amount due to inequality amongst the poor. It is similar to the poverty gap but gives greater emphasis to the poorest households. The severity of poverty index measures, *the degree of inequality among the poor, in such a way that income transfers from the worse off among the poor to the less poor should raise measured poverty and vice versa.* - <http://www.fao.org/Wairdocs/TAC/X5784E/x5784e0m.htm>

**Figure 1: Poverty Indicators for Selected Caribbean Countries  
(For various years between 1996-2006)**



Source: CPAs for the countries

### Characteristics and Causes

2.04 Although similar to the poor in other parts of the world, the poor in the Caribbean exhibits several features associated with social and economic vulnerability. Among these are low education levels of household heads, limited access to social services and in some instances, a psychology of powerlessness and helplessness and deprivation of indigenous people, the elderly and youth populations. These characteristics are largely the products of the myriad social and economic structural factors such as social and economic instability, weak fiscal management, non-competitiveness of the productive sector, social and income inequalities, population change, vulnerability to natural hazards and economic shocks and the effects of HIV/AIDS, which contribute to the prevalence of poverty and affect the development of the Region.

2.05 The main characteristics of Caribbean poverty are as follows:

- Largely a rural phenomenon - with the rural poor having less access to land, credit facilities, social services, properly maintained infrastructure, and organised agricultural support facilities. In many countries more than half of the population live in disparate, scattered and in some cases rural communities with limited access to social and economic services and opportunities to enhance household income.

A large proportion of the rural population therefore, live below the poverty line. This situation is influenced by both the activities that rural residents engage in for their livelihoods and the conditions under which they are forced to live. Rural poverty is

closely related to the fact that rural people are mainly engaged in primary production (agriculture and fishing) for their livelihoods. In most cases, these activities do not generate sufficient earnings for them to meet their economic and social needs. In addition, rural residents live in poorer quality housing, and have inadequate social and economic infrastructure such as roads and access to basic services such as potable water, electricity, sanitation, transportation, schooling, and health care. These conditions combine to produce living conditions that make life very difficult for rural residents.

- Urban poverty - though less in proportion to the population, is becoming more visible. This situation is partly the result of persons leaving rural communities in search of employment and a better quality of life in the towns and cities. The rapid increase in the population of urban areas that results places a strain on available housing and social services. As a consequence, urban poverty tends to be characterised by poor employment patterns, high levels of criminal activity, low social capital, poorly maintained housing, inadequate health and sanitation service; significant over-crowding and insecure tenure arrangements.
- Low education level - household heads in poor households tend to have lower educational levels than heads of non-poor households and are less likely to be educated beyond primary school. This is manifested in the high unemployment levels among poor households and with a higher proportion of women unemployed than men. In addition, young men in particular, from poor households tend to drop out of school early resulting in about one-third of the youth (15-24 years) population on average having no educational certification. These young people, being often unprepared for the labour market find it difficult to function in that environment and are often excluded from mainstream economic activities. They, therefore, resort to the informal sector or to low wage occupations for a livelihood. As a result, significant proportions of employed persons in some countries are increasingly being numbered among the poor.
- Employment in low-skilled, low-paying jobs such as in agriculture, construction and light manufacturing and persons employed in the informal sector. Both groups make up the *Working Poor*<sup>4</sup>. The CPA reports revealed that even in some of the countries with very low unemployment levels, a significant proportion of persons employed are living below the poverty line. St. Kitts, for example, had an unemployment level of only 4% in 2002, but 31% of the population was living below the poverty line. Similarly, the 2006 CPA for Antigua and Barbuda reported an overall unemployment rate of 4% but indicated that 13% of the persons employed were poor and that 93% of persons from poor households was employed.
- Single female-headed households, which are likely to have higher fertility rates than the remainder of the population often experience intergenerational poverty. Although the CPAs do not establish a significant relationship between poverty and the sex of the household head, other factors suggest that gender inequality is evident. Among these is the fact that youth unemployment rates are higher for females than for males, and women have lower labour participation rates than men and carry a disproportionately high level

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<sup>4</sup>/ “individuals engaged in either paid or self employment who belong to households with an adult equivalent per capita household expenditure (or income) that falls below a specified poverty line”. *Statistical Report on the Working Poor in the Caribbean*, Labour Market and Poverty Studies Unit, Department of Economics, UWI, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, April 2006 pg 2

of responsibility for nurturing and family care both in nuclear families and single parent households.

- Young males who have higher school drop-out rates and low educational attainment than females, usually also have poor social skills and are vulnerable to alcoholism and drug use. This predisposes them to deviance and a tendency to exhibit criminal and/or violent behaviours which in turn influences the types of violence observed in the society and the numbers of young men that make up the population in penal institutions.
- Larger than average family sizes - poor households tend to have fewer wage earners with child, youth and female dependency ratios much higher than non-poor households. As a consequence, children and young people are over-represented among the poor. For example, about 55% of the poor both in Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago was less than 25 years of age in 2005.
- At risk groups include indigenous people, elderly living alone; the disabled; school-aged youth (especially those in female-headed households); and households with large numbers of youthful and elderly dependents. Indigenous people are particularly vulnerable in this regard. Due to a number of factors, indigenous groups in the Caribbean have historically been disadvantaged and as a result they are the groups with the single highest poverty levels in the Region. In the case of Belize, 77 % of Mayans are counted among the poor, 70% among the Caribs or Kalinago people in Dominica and 79% of the Amerindians in Guyana.

### **Some Contributing Factors**

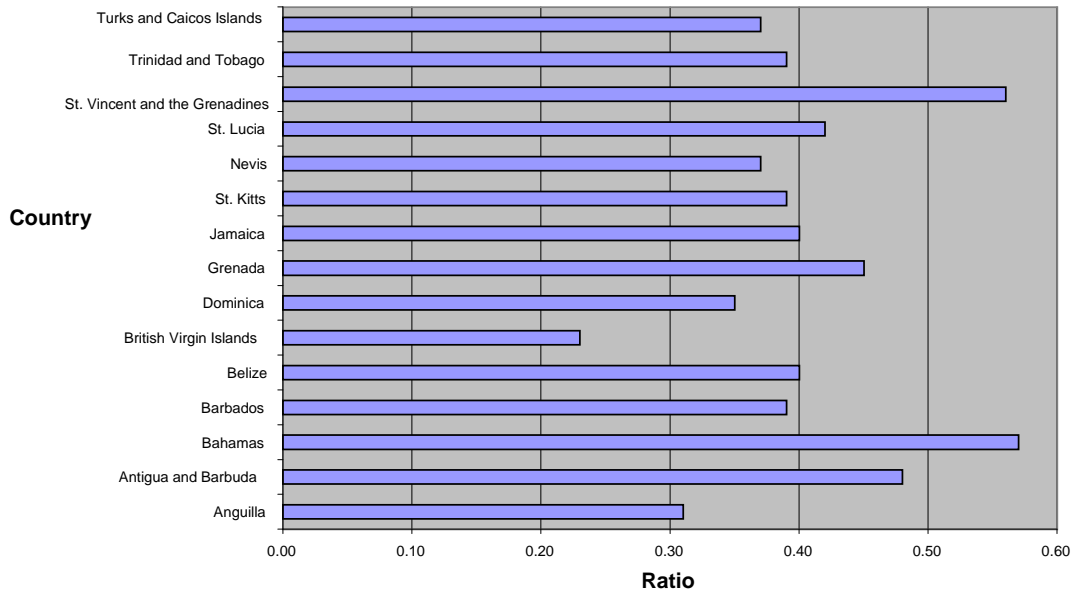
#### Social and Income Inequality

2.06 High income inequality or skewed income distribution is one of the critical factors associated with poverty in the Caribbean. The Gini Coefficients<sup>5</sup> depicted in Figure 2, indicate that over the period of 1995 - 2006, only one country, the British Virgin Islands, reporting a coefficient of less than 0.30 and that seven countries were 0.40 or above.

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<sup>5</sup>/ The Gini Coefficient measures the extent to which actual income distribution in a country differs from a hypothetically uniform distribution. It ranges from 0 for absolute equality, with each individual or household receiving an identical share of income, to 1, which indicates that one person or household receives all the income.

**Figure 2: Gini Coefficient for Selected Caribbean Countries  
(For various years between 1996-2006)**



Source: CPAs for the countries

2.07 While a high Gini Coefficient does not seem to correlate with a high percentage of the population being poor in each case, high income inequality is associated with other kinds of deprivation or social exclusion. Social exclusion is depicted by scarcity of opportunities, impediments in access to basic and quality services, labour markets, credit, adequate infrastructure, the judicial system and participation in national decision making<sup>5/</sup>. When coupled with poor educational attainment and poor social skills, social exclusion contributes to an erosion of social capital resulting in human capital being both unproductive and untapped, and could be a factor in the high levels of criminal and violent behaviour emerging in several parts of the Caribbean.

### Vulnerability

2.08 The vulnerability of the Caribbean to natural hazards and economic shocks is also one of the factors associated with poverty. The effects of hurricanes and other related adverse weather conditions have greatly affected the productive sectors of the economy, *viz.*, agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and have also had a severe impact on communities and community infrastructure. The destruction of communities and the dislocation of families and other social structures, lead to increased anxiety and feelings of hopelessness from which residents can take a long time to recover. The majority of CDB's BMCs are also vulnerable to seismic and volcanic hazards. Events such as hurricanes and tropical storms are a challenge to sustainable development as they have the capacity to destroy social and economic progress. Under these circumstances, even the prosperous can be impoverished and the impact on the already marginal livelihoods of poor people can be tragic.

<sup>5/</sup> *Inequality and Poverty in the Eastern Caribbean, A CDB Perspective*, McDonald Thomas and Eleanor Wint - Paper presented at the ECCB Seventh Annual Development Conference, November 21-22, 2002, Basseterre, St Kitts.

### Trade Liberalisation

2.09 The changing terms of international trade involving the removal of preferential arrangements for exports and the reduction of import tariffs have adversely affected the level of economic returns, once enjoyed by rural farm households and small manufacturers in the Region, and reduced Government revenue derived from import taxes and duties. The combined effects are creating enormous challenges for BMCs in their effort to preserve social and economic gains while simultaneously laying the foundation for sustainable development and economic growth.

### HIV/AIDS

2.10 The relatively high prevalence and incidence levels of HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean place enormous pressures on the economic welfare and social fabric of the Region. In spite of efforts to address the problem, incidence levels are not declining substantially. Caribbean Governments have the enormous challenge of managing the risks and their potential impacts on the main productive sectors and the social structure. It will require the mobilisation of substantial resources as well as policy reform to help improve the life expectancy of infected persons and the overall quality of life of those living with the disease, as well as reduce the rate of new infections.

### **Summary**

2.11 Caribbean poverty is influenced by a number of inter-related social and economic issues such as income distribution, social, economic and natural hazard vulnerability, terms of international trade and the effects of HIV/AIDS. These issues are also manifestations of more deep-seated processes that are shaping the life chances of poor people in the society and are in turn linked to psychosocial factors as well as feelings or demonstrations of low self-esteem and lack of self-confidence in individuals and groups and social inertia all of which pose enormous challenges to the development of the Region.

### **3. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY**

3.01 Work on operationalising the PRS began with the services of a Consultant in the last quarter of 2004, to assist the Bank with preparation of guidelines and procedures to enhance the process of mainstreaming poverty reduction in all aspects of the Bank's operations. It also involved the development of training material for CDB staff in implementing the guidelines and procedures, a monitoring and evaluation system to assess progress in the operationalisation of PRS and a modality for ensuring that CDB maintains a dynamic focus on poverty reduction and sustainable development.

3.02 Toolkits were prepared as a "quick reference guide" for use by staff in integrating the Bank's poverty reduction objectives in its interventions. The toolkits used the strategic levers framework and covered the following types of interventions, i.e., civil works, utilities, rural enterprise, health sector reform, tourism, education and training, shelter development and technical assistance. A separate "issues" guide was prepared for Student Loans as well as *Guidelines and Recommendations to Operationalise CDB's Poverty Reduction Strategy* for application of the toolkits to Bank's project cycle and in country programming activities.

3.03 Some attention was also paid to integrating the Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) preparation process with the PRS. Staff were trained in the use of the toolkits in the preparation, appraisal and supervision of projects financed by the Bank. As a result, the PRS has contributed significantly in assisting all project staff to better understand and apply more participatory and pro-poor analytical approaches to the preparation and appraisal of projects.

3.04 Since 2005, project staff have been using the toolkits as a guide during the preparation and appraisal of projects to ensure that the critical poverty related issues are adequately addressed. However the extent to which reference should be made explicitly to the individual elements of the toolkits in preparation of the appraisal reports is not quite clear. The general position is that the toolkits are intended to guide project design and appraisal and that they were not meant to be used strictly as checklists. So in practice they have been used mainly as reference material by project teams for the preparation of terms of reference for consultants engaged in project design, to assess the adequacy of the project design and to inform the social analysis during project appraisal. The conclusions with respect to the different aspects of the relevant toolkit and alignment of the project to the strategic levers are indicated in several sections of the appraisal report. The strategic levers serve as a guide in assessing the "Poverty Relevance" of the project under the Bank's Project Performance Evaluation System.

#### **Box 1: The PRS and the CSP Process**

The CSP is the starting point of the Bank's project cycle of which project identification is an integral part. Integration of the PRS in the Country Strategy Paper (CSP) process commenced with the St. Lucia CSP of May 2005. In the operationalisation of the PRS, checklists were prepared and the Country Analysis and Policy Unit (CAPU) of the Economics Department is responsible for ensuring that the three strategic levers; *capability enhancement, vulnerability reduction, and governance* are utilised in all CSPs. This also involved a re-organization of the structure of the CSP.

Poverty issues are first highlighted in the preamble to the document. These issues are described and analysed in the Government's strategy and gaps in analysis and implementation of the country's poverty reduction strategy are identified. In collaboration with the respective Government, CDB would seek to address these gaps in the CSP (either through the use of Technical Assistance or through Investment or Policy Based Loans). Once the identification of the critical issues is done through the CSP, the Projects Departments then proceeds to implement some of the plans of the strategy with the assistance of other units of the Banks or with the assistance of development partners. Since 2005, the incorporation of this approach to CSP preparation has improved policy coherence and sharpened the focus of CDB on its mandate.



## **Staffing**

3.05 The Bank is in a much better position now to respond to the critical poverty and social development issues associated with the implementation of the PRS. Since the adoption of the PRS, staff resources have been strengthened in the area of social analysis. A third Social Analyst was engaged in the Projects Department and recently a Social Researcher in the Economics Department. The Bank is arranging to obtain the services of a Social Policy Advisor (SPA) under a Social Development Assistance Project supported by the Department for International Development (DFID). The SPA will be assigned to the Operations Section of the Bank to work in close collaboration with the Projects Department, Corporate Planning Division, Economics Department and the Legal Department on matters related to social policy, poverty reduction, gender equity and social protection.

3.06 Other staff, including an Agricultural and Rural Development Officer and a Human Resource Development (HRD) Officer, was recruited recently. The Bank is also in the process of recruiting a Gender Officer within the Project Services Division as well as a Social Analyst and Gender Specialist for the Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF).

## **Loans and Grants**

3.07 Table 2 - "Loans And Grants Approved By Project Type and Strategic Lever" - attempts to explore the extent to which the Bank's commitments over the periods 2001-04 (SDF 5) and 2005-07 (SDF 6) have been focused on its poverty reduction objectives.

3.08 Over both periods a preponderance of financial resources were committed to enhancing the capabilities of BMC populations through projects that improved the social and economic infrastructure, and those aimed at furthering human resource development. Advancement in these areas is central to the improvement of living standards in CDB's BMCs, the improvement of social and economic circumstances and the reduction of poverty through economic growth.

3.09 The vulnerability of BMCs to natural disasters and their environmental fragility compels the Bank to make significant investments in the area of vulnerability reduction through projects targeted at disaster risk reduction and response. During the period 2001-04 (SDF 5) commitment to these projects amounted to \$61.8 mn, and for the SDF 6 period to date (2005-07) \$38.8 mn has been committed.

**TABLE 2: LOANS AND GRANTS APPROVED BY PROJECT TYPE  
FOR EACH STRATEGIC LEVER**

**Capability Enhancement (\$'000)**

Project Type	2005-2007		2001-2004	
	Total	%	Total	%
Assistance in economic restructuring	6,199	5	9,550	6
Human resource development	47,819	39	36,794	23
Rural development	50	0	3,334	2
MSE development	2,138	2	2,305	1
Provision of social and economic infrastructure	65,316	54	104,240	66
Gender mainstreaming	146	0	987	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121,668</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>157,210</b>	<b>100</b>
Percentage of total funding type	56		53	

**Vulnerability Reduction**

Project Type	2005-2007		2001-2004	
	Total	%	Total	%
Disaster risk reduction and response	38,755	88	61,759	45
Improved delivery of public services	0	0	72,835	53
Improved delivery of health services	0	0	150	0.1
Improved housing	2,000	5	2,379	2
Rural development	3,073	7	143	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43,828</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>137,266</b>	
Percentage of total funding type	20		46	

**Good Governance**

Project Type	2005-2007		2001-2004	
	Total	%	Total	%
Public sector modernisation and reform	3,618	7	1,715	43
Improved capacity for macroeconomic, fiscal and policy management	46,005	86	1,285	32
Promoting increased participation in decision making	0	0	246	6
Improved environmental, social, and private sector development	0	0	318	8
Promotion regional cooperation	2,818	5	468	12
Mainstreaming governance	813	2	-	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,254</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>100</b>
	24		1	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>218,750</b>		<b>298,508</b>	

3.10 Improving the quality of governance to all levels of BMCs' society has increasingly become a significant variable as many of these countries face critical fiscal and debt performance difficulties. These difficulties have severely compromised the ability of these governments to address the problems of indigence, poverty and vulnerability. As a consequence, CDB has sought to assist some countries through technical assistance interventions aimed at improving their capacities for macro-economic, fiscal and policy management. At the same time commitments for policy-based loans and guarantees have driven the amount of resources committed for good governance projects to over \$50 mn during 2005-07.

**TABLE 3: LOANS AND GRANTS FINANCED FROM SDF 5 BY STRATEGIC LEVERS**  
**2005-07**  
**(USD'000)**

Item	Capacity Enhancement		Vulnerability Reduction		Good Governance		Grand Total			
	SDF Only	SDF and other	SDF Only	SDF and other	SDF Only	SDF and other	SDF Only	SDF and Other	Total	Percent
<b>Loans</b>	33,737	65,694	26,399	10,875	21,116	27,000	81,252	103,569	184,821	<b>84</b>
<b>Grants</b>	21,619	618	6,554	0	5,003	135	33,176	753	33,929	<b>16</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,356</b>	<b>66,312</b>	<b>32,953</b>	<b>10,875</b>	<b>26,119</b>	<b>27,135</b>	<b>114,428</b>	<b>104,322</b>	<b>218,750</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>							<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: CDB Project Data

3.11 Tables 3 and 4 highlight the contribution of SDF resources to the Bank's poverty reduction efforts. During both the SDF 5 and SDF 6 periods, these resources have funded more than 50% of the Bank's intervention in areas categorised on the basis of the three poverty reduction strategic levers. It is recognised that these levers are not mutually exclusive as any single project could contribute to more than one strategic lever. Therefore, in categorising the projects consideration was given to that lever on which they were likely to have the greatest impact. The results of this categorisation indicate a more balanced distribution of the Bank's resources among the strategic levers in the post-PRS period as compared to the period prior to the adoption of the PRS. This pattern is most evident in the case of the good governance lever.

**TABLE 4: LOANS AND GRANTS FINANCED FROM SDF 5 BY STRATEGIC LEVERS**  
**2001-04**  
**(USD'000)**

Item	Capacity Enhancement		Vulnerability Reduction		Good Governance		Grand Total			
	SDF5 Only	SDF and other	SDF 5 Only	SDF and other	SDF 5 Only	SDF and other	SDF 5 Only	SDF and Other	Total	Percent
<b>Loans</b>	65,493	83,884	46,329	57,327	48	0	<b>111,870</b>	<b>141,211</b>	<b>253,081</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Grants</b>	7,249	584	33,580	30	3,344	640	<b>44,173</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>45,427</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,742</b>	<b>84,468</b>	<b>79,909</b>	<b>57,357</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>156,043</b>	<b>142,465</b>	<b>298,508</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Percent</b>							<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: CDB Project data

### **Box 2: Reducing the Vulnerability of Indigenous People**

The marginalisation of indigenous peoples has a long history. Not only is their exclusion from public policy making of concern but the need for respect for their human rights. Their knowledge and practice of conserving the natural environments in which they live also merits special attention. In keeping with its Mission to reduce the incidence of poverty in its BMCs, CDB approved loan and grant financing aimed at improving the livelihood of Amerindians in Guyana, the Caribs or Kalinago People in Dominica and the Mayans in Belize.

The Amerindians in Guyana have been beneficiaries for many years from intervention financed under BNTF. These include improvement in water supplies, providing health and educational infrastructure and skills training. One of the recent skills training projects involved an 8-week training of trainers programme in basic maintenance, vocational skills and business management, to women involved in the Rupununi Women Development Groups. Following the training, the participants were engaged as paid trainers to impart the knowledge and skills obtained to other persons in the villages in their areas. This type of training programme which has a strong income generation and capacity building emphasis is one of the strategies being used by the Ministry of Amerindian Affairs to enhance skills among men and women in Amerindians communities and to prepare for employment and other income earning opportunities as they become available in their areas.

The Kalinago people are among the last remaining, and largest group of indigenous people in the Eastern Caribbean. The project, the Carib Territory Capacity Building Project (CTCBP), seeks to support the Kalinago people in planning and managing their development interventions, and to provide basic infrastructure and support systems for income-generation. Income generation activities will build on the traditional strengths of the Kalinago people in the area of craft production, fishing and agriculture. The CTCBP also seeks to enhance the tourism potential of the Carib Territory by increasing the product offering and management of the Kalinago Barana Aute (KBA). The KBA is major source of economic activity in the Carib Territory. It consists of an interpretation centre, craft centre, herb garden and demonstration sites designed to showcase the traditional arts and craft-making skills (basket weaving and canoe building) of the Kalinago people. The project builds on lessons learnt from past interventions in the Carib Territory and is consistent with the objectives of the United Nations' Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples. In particular, it creates opportunities for the effective participation of the Kalinago people in decisions which impact on their lives and respects traditional elements of their lifestyle and culture.

In Belize, the assessment of poverty and needs in the Toledo District was conducted through a community development project of the Toledo Development Foundation supported by the Social Investment Fund. It was found that the incidence of poverty was substantially higher than the rest of the population. Survival within the Mayan community is based on marginal living, subsistence farming and hunting. Through the use of participatory, culturally sensitive approaches, it was found that while protecting the culture and language is of central importance, the health and basic education needs were urgent. CDB Social Investment Fund (SIF) loan resources have assisted with building a new school and health post, through an integrated multi-donor approach to the Dolores community.

## **Poverty Assessment and Training**

### **Country Poverty Assessments (CPAs)**

3.12 CDB has been implementing a programme of support to BMCs in conducting CPAs since mid 1995 in collaboration with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), DFID and UNDP. Within the decade of 1995-2005, approximately two million (mn) United States dollars (USD2 mn) were invested to assist ten of its seventeen BMCs to conduct CPAs. Since approval of the PRS, an increase in the resources devoted to CPAs was brought about by approval of a programme of three million, seven hundred and fifteen thousand United States dollars (USD3,715,000 mn) from SDF 6 by the Board of Directors Meeting of May 2006. This programme provides support to ten BMCs in conducting CPAs and National Poverty Reduction Strategies over the period 2006-08.

3.13 The original schedule for the Programme envisaged the conduct of four CPAs each in 2006 and 2007 and the remaining two in 2008. However, because of general elections and other factors in some of the countries, this schedule had to be revised to the one indicated in Table 6 below. It involves the conduct of two CPAs in 2006 and four each in 2007 and 2008. The first six CPAs are at various stages of completion and tentative dates are set for commencement of the CPA for Barbados and Belize. Discussions are being held with officials of the Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands on arrangements to commence the CPAs in these countries.

**TABLE 6: REVISED SCHEDULE FOR CPAs IN BMCs  
2006-2008**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Country</b>
2006	Cayman Islands
2006	St. Kitts and Nevis
2007	Anguilla
2007	Dominica
2007	Grenada
2007	Montserrat
2008	Barbados
2008	Belize
2008	British Virgin Islands
2008	Turks and Caicos Islands

3.14 The CPAs are providing current empirical data on living conditions in BMCs, reliable economic and social baseline data necessary to inform the formulation of national poverty reduction policies and strategies and CDB's CSPs. Results from CPAs have been used in the design of poverty reduction initiatives such as the BNTF, SIFs, rural enterprise development projects and human settlements projects.

3.15 The data derived from these assessments have assisted BMCs, CDB, international financial institutions and other development partners to better understand the character and extent of poverty in the Region. This data is used to inform CDB's Poverty Reduction Effectiveness Situation (PRES) which assesses the BMCs' overall performance in poverty reduction. CPA results have also contributed to the design of policy based loans and projects in the education, agriculture and rural development sectors, have guided the reform of social policies and strengthened social planning interventions and related programming instruments by other development institutions.

3.16 The participative methodology used in conducting CPAs also creates opportunities for citizens, institutions and agencies to contribute their perspectives on, and solutions to, the experience of poverty in their countries. This information was used by the Bank's Social and Economic Research Unit as part of a qualitative study into poverty in the Caribbean. The study analyses the wealth of qualitative information generated from Participatory Poverty Assessments (PPA)

**Box 3: PRS and the Bank's PRES**

CDB's PRES is a score that captures performance criteria related to macroeconomic management, structural policies including trade policy and the environment, socially-inclusive development and governance. Employing the PRES as a resource allocation framework resides in the fact that empirically, strong policies and institutions underpin favourable poverty outcomes.

The PRES is integrally linked to the PRS through the CPAs and the national PRSs. As one of the parameters influencing the allocation of the Bank's soft resources, the PRES centres on the identification of relative changes in the quality of macroeconomic and social policies as well as related institutions in the Bank's BMCs. As such, countries are therefore encouraged and supported in improving their institutional capacity and strengthening the quality of their macroeconomic and social sector policies.

The PRES therefore allows for a better targeting of SDF resources allocation and by extension, supports CDB's strategic alignment with respect to the reduction of poverty.

of the CPAs. The results were presented at a Regional Conference on “A New Perspective on Poverty in the Caribbean”, convened in 2004, to demonstrate how the extensive qualitative information collected through the PPA can be analysed using specialised software to give voice to the poor, and to ensure that their views and ideas about their situation are adequately brought to the fore. Outputs from the Conference were published in a book entitled *A New Perspective on Poverty in the Caribbean: The Strength of a Participatory Approach*.

3.17 The CPA programme is also designed to build the capacity in BMCs for conducting household surveys and basic social research. To this end, it includes the requirement to impart skills to local counterparts in each component of the consultancy for conducting the CPAs. To facilitate this, the current CPA programme includes the provision of small grants to assist some of the participating countries to acquire essential equipment and software required for processing and analyzing data generated by the CPAs. Three such grants have been issued and these have helped in providing state-of-the-art equipment to and updating statistical software of the statistics offices. This is accompanied by a training programme for staff of the statistics offices and other Government agencies to improve their skills in research related areas in collaboration with development partners under the SPARC coordinated by the UNDP (Barbados) office.

### SPARC

3.18 SPARC was conceived in 2003 as a collaborative effort between the UNDP, CDB and other development partners in the Region to respond to the challenges being faced by BMCs in providing timely data to support their social and economic development. SPARC is a multi-agency programme coordinated by CARICOM and designed to support the building of capacity for data collection and analysis for social policy formulation and poverty reduction in the Region. It supports Caribbean countries to systematically collect, analyse and disseminate social data for poverty assessment as well as to critically inform social policy formulation at the national levels.

3.19 SPARC comprises the following components:

- building national capacity for CPAs;
- monitoring and evaluation for policy and implementation; and
- dissemination of data.

3.20 It operates concurrently as a regional programme and in conjunction with bilateral or parallel projects. The Regional Programme is managed by UNDP and comprises pooled resources contributed by UNDP, other agencies in the United Nations system and other development partners.

3.21 CDB is executing a grant of up to three hundred and fifty thousand United States dollars (USD350,000) provided by IDB to support the training and capacity-building activities of SPARC. The grant is being used to finance consultancy services and the procurement of goods to supplement training provided to countries undertaking CPAs, mainly in the areas indicated below:

- (a) strengthening survey design and implementation;
- (b) promoting use and dissemination of survey data;
- (c) building capacity for poverty measurement and analysis; and

- (d) administration and contingencies.

3.22 Different training activities are scheduled to coincide with the implementation stage of the CPAs. The first such activity was a workshop in *Data Analysis and Interpretation*, held in Antigua and Barbuda in February 2007, to equip members of the National Assessment Team and staff of the Statistics Office and line ministries with skills needed to analyse data from the recently conducted CPA. Similar training, as well as workshops and expert attachments in *Sampling Methodology and Survey Designs* and in *Data Processing and Management*, is scheduled to be conducted during 2008 for the other countries which are currently conducting CPAs.

3.23 As part of the overall social data capability building efforts of SPARC, assistance has also been provided to some countries to undertake other forms of poverty and social research in addition to the CPAs. One such instance was in response to hurricane Ivan, a category 4 hurricane, which struck Grenada in September 2004, seriously damaged housing and disrupted the backbone of the country's economy and the livelihood of every Grenadian. The Government of Grenada (GOGR) was in the process of preparing a PRS when the hurricane struck but because of the widespread disruption and dislocation caused by the Hurricane, work in the PRS had to be suspended and attention was turned instead to obtaining current social and economic baseline data to inform the recovery and reconstructing programmes. After being introduced to the CWIQ at the pilot exercise in St. Lucia in 2005, which was also supported by CDB, GOGR decided to conduct a CWIQ to update the country's socio-economic baseline.

**Box 4: Core Welfare Indicators  
Questionnaire (CWIQ)**

The CWIQ is a household survey that measures changes in key social indicators for different population groups. It is a very effective tool for improving project and sector programme design and the targeting of services towards the poor and most disadvantaged communities. When repeated annually, the CWIQ can be used to monitor implementation effectiveness and the impact of programmes and projects on living conditions.

3.24 CWIQ started in June 2005 with field work undertaken over a six-week period. It assessed the impact of Hurricane Ivan on housing, effectiveness of the post hurricane assistance programme and damage to social services. An assessment was also made of the basic household social and economic indicators in the country and the impact of existing social and poverty reduction programmes. A detailed report was published in January 2006. This report informed several post-hurricane programmes and projects undertaken by the GOGR, CDB and other development partners and was used during preparation of Grenada's 2006 National Budget.

**Participatory Research**

3.25 A series of workshops was held on *Data Collection Protocols and Participatory Research Techniques* in Barbados, St. Kitts and The Bahamas in 2003 as part of the Bank's efforts to enhance capacity for social analysis and social policy formulation in BMCs. It was recommended at these workshops that a training of trainers' workshop should be held to provide opportunities for a larger number of persons to benefit from the training. In keeping with this recommendation, the Bank with support from the United Nations Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC) convened a Training of Trainers' Workshop in Trinidad and Tobago in February 2007.

3.26 The workshop was preceded by the design of a Training of Trainers Manual (the Manual) used as the principal training material for the workshop. The Manual was designed to give trainers the tools and body of knowledge on participatory research techniques which they could use to design and deliver similar training in their respective countries. Twenty one (21) persons from thirteen countries, comprising nominees from the earlier workshops, field staff of BNTF and Rural Enterprise Projects and Community Development Ministries, participated in the Training of Trainers workshop. The workshop

was well received and assessed by the participants to be very beneficial, particularly in light of the on-going CPAs in the BMCs. The Manual has been finalised and is expected to be published later this year. It will be used by the trainers in conducting similar workshops in their respective countries.

#### Strengthening Capacity in Demographic Analysis

3.27 The need to develop the capability and institutional capacity and to establish effective mechanisms at the regional and national levels to monitor the attainment of the MDGs, is a constant priority for development practitioners in the Region. CDB continued its substantive support to address this need by partnering with CARICOM and other development partners, in developing a systematic programme of support to assist in strengthening the Region's analytical capacity and institutional framework to effectively address these issues. The CARICOM Secretariat and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians have been mandated by the CARICOM Council of Ministers (the Council) to implement measures to improve the range and quality of statistics in the Region. In collaboration with regional and international organisations, a three-year Regional Statistical Work Programme was prepared and endorsed by the Council in 2005.

3.28 In this context, a programme to provide training in demographic analysis was revitalised, after a twenty-year lapse, through a CARICOM regional six-week training workshop in Demographic Analysis in 2006. The workshop was a collaborative venture of the CARICOM Secretariat, the University of the West Indies (UWI), and UNECLAC. The facilitators for the workshop were from the institutions and organisations mentioned, with the principal facilitator coming from UWI.

3.29 In keeping with recommendations from the workshop to repeat this type of training, a seven-week residential training programme in Demographic Analysis, to run over a three year period, i.e., one workshop each year from 2007 to 2009, was developed by CARICOM and funded by the CDB from SDF resources to the extent of USD921,000. The programme also comprises an introductory course on 'Principles of Demography' to expose Senior Government Officials to the basic concepts, definitions and methods of demography; and a Monitoring and Evaluation System to monitor the post-training activities and performance of participants trained. The first seven-week course was held from July 2 to August 17, 2007.

#### **National PRSs and Poverty Maps**

3.30 It is also a requirement of the PRS to assist BMCs with the development of National PRSs. In this regard, the Bank provided support to the Governments of Belize, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis with preparation of their respective National PRSs. In Belize, CDB together with IDB provided financial resources to assist the National Human Development Advisory Committee with preparation of the country's National Poverty Elimination Strategy and Action Plan (NPESAP) for 2006-10. The first NPESAP which was done after the 1996 CPA also with support from the Bank was prepared for the period 1998-2003. The NPESAP provided the country for the first time with a framework for harnessing national policies and programmes for poverty reduction. The second strategy and action plan was a more comprehensive exercise with much higher levels of stakeholder participation. It was completed in June 2006.

3.31 Preparation of the National PRS for St. Kitts and Nevis coincided with the events associated with closure of the country's sugar industry. As a result, the Government's attention was given more to responding to the social and economic effects of this situation. Because of this, work on the National PRS was incorporated into the initiatives related to closure of the sugar industry and preparation of an adaptation strategy to address this issue.



3.32 CDB provided resources in 2005 to engage the services of a very experienced consultant to assist with preparation of the Poverty Map in Dominica in conjunction with members of the National Assessment Team. The consultant's report contains poverty maps and living conditions data for each village, parish and enumeration district in the country drawn from the 2001 census and the 2003 Survey of Living Conditions. The report is being used by social planners and development practitioners in the Ministries of Community Development and Finance and Planning to improve the targeting of social protection and to develop social and economic programmes in the country related to poverty reduction.

3.33 Arrangements are currently being made for the preparation of National PRSs in the countries that have recently completed CPAs, i.e., Antigua and Barbuda and St. Lucia.

### **Social Protection**

3.34 CDB initiated a study on *Social Protection and Poverty Reduction in the Caribbean – Examining Policy and Practice* and *The Evolution of Social Welfare Policy in the English-Speaking Caribbean* in conjunction with DFID and the Delegation of the European Commission for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. This research sought to identify the key risk factors faced by the population of Belize, Grenada and St. Lucia and to assess the coverage and effectiveness of existing social protection programmes in the Caribbean. The findings and conclusions of this study were examined at a Regional Conference in October 2004. The output of the conference is currently being published in a comprehensive report on social protection in the Caribbean. The Report is expected to assist governments to develop a regional perspective on social protection provisions and policies that will inform social planning and the design and implementation of effective social policy strategies. A social protection policy paper is currently being prepared by the Bank. The policy paper is being linked closely to the PRS and the three strategic levers.

### **Natural Hazard Vulnerability Reduction**

3.35 The reduction of vulnerability to natural hazards is a key aspect of the Bank's strategy for sustainable economic growth and a significant part of one of the Strategic Levers of the PRS. Between 2002 and 2006, the Bank's Disaster Mitigation Facility for the Caribbean project provided technical assistance to strengthen the regional capacity for disaster mitigation through the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning. Support was given to the formulation of a model national hazard mitigation policy which provided BMCs with the enabling framework to guide disaster risk reduction and its integration into national development planning.

3.36 Further support was given to the Governments of Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and St. Lucia, in collaboration with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency, to develop national capacity to:

- (a) prepare national hazard mitigation policies;
- (b) generate national common digital databases; and
- (c) prepare hazard assessments and hazard maps for selected areas.

3.37 Support was also given for the preparation and publication of:

- (a) Volcanic Hazard Atlas of the Lesser Antilles, which provides a comprehensive assessment of the hazards associated with each live volcano in 11 Caribbean countries, including 7 of CDB's BMCs;
- (b) Sourcebook on the Integration of Natural Hazards into the Environmental Impact Assessment Process; and
- (c) an Introductory Course on Natural Hazard Risk Reduction.

3.38 The use of these risk reduction tools will enhance land use planning considerably in the context of natural hazard risk and contribute to a reduction in the vulnerability of BMC residents especially for persons from poor and low income households.

3.39 In 2007 a permanent disaster risk management function was established within CDB's Projects Department under the Project Services Division. Its focus is to continue mainstreaming disaster risk management at the institutional level, whilst also building community resilience and coping strategies for disaster risk management in the BMCs, taking account of the additional stresses being imposed by climate change.

#### **Agriculture and Rural Development**

3.40 The Bank continues to be an active partner with regional stakeholders and governments in the development of initiatives aimed at strengthening rural communities and reviving the agriculture sector. Highlights of CDB's involvement include working in partnership with CARICOM, Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), IICA and regional governments in hosting an Agriculture Donors Conference in Trinidad in June 2007. During the conference CDB's management highlighted the Bank's continued support to the regional agriculture sector in seeking solutions to the challenges which continue to hamper growth of the sector.

3.41 Of particular interest to CDB is removing the constraints which limit the production of commodities in which the Caribbean has a comparative advantage, particularly fruit and vegetable production. In this regard CDB, in collaboration with regional partners – IICA and FAO – has been developing interventions which will address some of the constraints faced by farmers in the area of 'protected vegetable production', – shade and green house production. The Bank and its partners, having completed a comprehensive review of production related constraints in this area, are currently in the process of developing a package of support targeting all segments of the production chain. As a result, regional farmers can expect to benefit from targeted support which will impact positively on their ability to produce high quality fruits and vegetables year-round, including mechanisms to increase the supply of water for on-farm irrigation.

#### **Housing and Shelter Development**

3.42 The challenge of affordable housing is of much interest to the Bank and forms part of its efforts to address the needs of the poor and vulnerable households in BMCs. To assist BMCs in achieving the best housing solutions, the Bank has been promoting the following approaches:

- (a) Promotion of economic development to provide employment and skills development to raise income levels.

- (b) Recognition that different household income segments require specific housing solutions.
- (c) Promotion of strategies to make affordable land available.
- (d) Application of affordable, safe building standards.
- (e) Stream-lined institutional arrangements and administrative procedures related to planning approval, building codes and compliance and land titling.
- (f) Review of squatter policy and control and enforcement strategies.
- (g) Partnerships with the private sector in devising acceptable housing solutions.
- (h) Special Mortgage Programme.

3.43 CDB has developed generic Terms of Reference to assist the BMCs to design/revise their Housing/Shelter Development Policies which also include shelter solutions for the poor and low income households. CDB staff adopted the approach that apart from policy, regulation and legislation development activities, some of the critical shelter development project activities considered for financing would include: sites and services development; squatter regularization; standards and monitoring; training for inspectors and contractors; emergency and disaster rehabilitation; provision of public spaces; and micro-enterprises development.

### **Targeted Poverty Reduction**

#### **BNTF**

3.44 The BNTF reflects a modality in poverty funding which links poverty interventions at the community level to national policies. It not only targets the poor but influences the application of a pro-poor growth and development model. Its mission is to reduce vulnerability of persons in poor communities by improving their access to public services, facilitating skills development and strengthening organisations aimed at advancing interests in community poverty reduction in the ten participating BMCs. It also contributes towards the achievement of MDGs by addressing several of the MDG goals through a focus on education, health, gender equality and environmental sustainability and on increasing economic activity and income of individuals and households.

3.45 The Programme implements strategies that are expected to ensure sustainability of investments for use by beneficiaries and the development of the communities which are served. Resources are allocated to the poorest communities on the basis of geographic targeting as well as need. BNTF assistance has been optimised in addressing the needs of

#### **Box 5: BNTF Response to Situations of Natural Disaster**

While assistance is provided within targeted sectors, BNTF's responsiveness in situations of natural disaster helped persons in affected communities restore self sufficiency through asset building. To do this consideration is given to the root causes of poverty and to community governance and decision-making on future development activities.

Following hurricane Ivan in Grenada in 2004 where over 30% of the housing stock had been destroyed and there was severe displacement of women, men and children within poor communities, BNTF resources were redirected to address the shorter term needs such as repairing damaged preschools, day care and health infrastructure. The schools and centres are being rebuilt within the policy guidelines for early childhood education and day care. These interventions, which are ongoing, are already contributing to having longer term impacts by addressing the subsistence needs of mothers and caregivers who have had to pursue alternative means of employment and assisting with the development of plans for maintenance. In a follow up intervention caregivers and preschool teachers will be trained and parent development committees established for continued decision-making and knowledge sharing.

the elderly, persons with disabilities, at-risk groups of young women and young men; and capacity building and programme support to NGOs working on issues of equity and disadvantage. The design and scope of projects show more inclusiveness, reflecting the holistic approaches of the Programme and its responsiveness to the needs of those intended to benefit from the interventions. In addition to civil works, project proposals include capacity building components which are important to the sustainability of the benefits of the interventions.

3.46 Initiatives like the “Women in Construction” skills training project in St. Lucia which trains 120 unemployed women in technical skills with a view to integrating them into the construction industry, include training in life skills and gender awareness for participants, staff and contractors. Similarly, water distribution infrastructure projects in Belize are accompanied by a training component to enable members of the “water board”, a locally constituted body, to be effective in water and health management. Given the importance and added value of this component in improving the capacities in communities, this training will continue as an integral component of BNTF’s intervention in the water sector in Belize.

3.47 As a direct result of facilitating their participation, communities are developing the capacity to accurately identify their development priorities and to participate throughout the project cycle. Communities are increasingly recognizing the need for accountability and are responding to the opportunity to be equipped with the skills to monitor and advocate for accountability. This has a direct impact on the sustainability of BNTF interventions. Another outcome of the application of these participatory approaches in beneficiary communities is the growth in social capital. The Jamaica country programme invests vigorously in activities which instil cooperation within the community and among stakeholders in the implementation of projects.

3.48 BNTF is responsive to the increasing vulnerability to natural hazards in the Region. BNTF resources have been used in the demand response for rehabilitation. Projects have bridged the gaps between relief and development. Disaster impact assessments conducted in Guyana, Belize and Grenada while counting the economic losses among the poor have also uncovered underlying structural problems of poverty and exclusion as major contributors to crises. In Grenada, the BNTF has responded specifically to relieve the burden of care that displaced people faced and which intensified for poor women, by rebuilding pre-schools and day care centres after hurricane Ivan. The project has reduced hardships experienced by beneficiaries from limited earnings and other disadvantages associated with social and economic insecurity.

3.49 The growing gap between those who have access to the latest communications technology and those unable to afford computers is an issue of regional concern. The BNTF supported information and communication technology projects to enable disadvantaged communities to gain use of new technologies. A recent interesting proposal from field offices calls for the elaboration of technology applications within the Programme to strengthen the management and existing knowledge sharing practices.

3.50 The Mid Term Evaluation Report (2008) of the programme highlights the challenges of implementing the BNTF using such modalities. Among the challenges is to overcome the tendency to do a disjointed set of projects with little coherence to national programmes. Another is to address the sources of inequality which are fuelled by: weak links of the Programme to national redistribution policies and macroeconomic policies; a general absence of national gender policies and weak country enforcement of environmental policies and standards. Targeting by type of intervention has facilitated the Programme focus on reducing the stark gender differences in human poverty. The introduction of a gender strategy will contribute to further determining how all interventions will address these differences and benefit poor women and men. However, to break the downward spiral of impoverishment and environmental damage

to which poor communities are at greatest risk, the Programme must be buttressed nationally by strong public policy and public actions on these issues.

3.51 Tensions still exist in understanding the need for and committing resources towards self organisation of the poor to enable them to influence community planning and national policy making. The BNTF, through the establishment of organic systems for project monitoring and by instituting tripartite agreements, is incrementally promoting the value of community governance for greater accountability as well as for knowledge, skills and technology. To respond to the increased momentum and the efficiency needs of the BNTF, an increase in resource requirements as well as a strategy for strengthening coalitions and stakeholder partnerships across the programme are under consideration.

#### Student Loan Scheme (SLS)

3.52 CDB initiated a SLS to make funds for HRD available to the Governments of its BMCs in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Belize, and the dependent territories in 1972. Overall, the SLS is deemed as an important tool in CDB's development effectiveness and according to the *Assessment of the CDB Student Loan Scheme (2005)* undertaken by independent Consultants, it has met its objectives of HRD through training and improving access to tertiary education in the Region. SLS also makes provision for access to financial resources for students of poor and disadvantaged households thereby contributing to poverty reduction in participating countries.

3.53 Between 1972 and 2002, despite providing loans with a total value of close to USD87 mn, SLS was less successful in providing loans to the poorer segments of the population. Since then, student loans incorporate a special window to benefit the poor through an enhanced pro-poor focus in CDB's lending operations which has ensured closer alignment with SDF objectives and priorities. For example, in St. Lucia during 2004-08, three million of the USD8,000,000 student loan financing was allocated for poor and vulnerable households; and in Grenada, USD500,000 was made available for this segment of the population. Within CDB's Results-Based Management Cascade, student loans contribute to the Strategic Objective of "Fostering more rapid economic growth of the economies of the BMCs" which links to the Corporate Priority of "Improving the quality of, and ensuring equality of access to vocational training, and secondary and tertiary education."

#### CTCS

3.54 The Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services Network (CTCS) programme which started in 1982 is active in 15 of the Bank's BMCs. CTCS combined activities have direct impact on the operations of a significant number of micro small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). In 2007 a total of 83 activities were executed, reaching over 1,080 direct beneficiaries, 60% of whom were females. With the successful fusion of workshops, training attachments and direct TAs to the small-scale private sector of CDB's BMCs, the programme plays a pivotal role in championing CDB's goal in strengthening the capability of MSMEs and contributes to the wider goal of poverty reduction.

#### **MDGs**

3.55 The MDGs were endorsed as strategic benchmarks for SDF Programming and as a framework for monitoring overall progress under SDF6. However the international targets and indicators were not considered to be fully relevant to the Caribbean and needed to be customised to better reflect the socio-economic conditions of the Region. CDB partnered with UNDP in hosting two MDG Workshops as part of a process of developing Caribbean-specific MDGs. At the end of this process a set of revised indicators and targets were agreed to by participants from across the Region as the basis to track and

compare development progress in the Caribbean to 2015 and beyond (See summary of Caribbean-Specific MDGs at Appendix 4).

3.56 The SDF Contributors endorsed these Caribbean-specific MDG targets and indicators as part of the plan of action to assist BMCs in assessing and monitoring the attainment of the MDGs. Support was given in this regard by the Bank to several follow-up activities such as the 32<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS) held in November 2007 in Suriname. The meeting of statisticians is a long-standing activity of the CARICOM Secretariat Statistics Sub-Programme and seeks to develop a sustainable statistical infrastructure within CARICOM providing accurate, timely and reliable statistical information of a high quality and broad scope. In addition, it facilitates analysis and dissemination of these data; promotes their use in effective and efficient decision-making; and simultaneously fosters an enabling environment for statistical development among member states of CARICOM. This 32<sup>nd</sup> SCCS Meeting had as its main theme: “Enabling the Development of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy through Evidence-based Policy – The Case for Increasing Investment in Statistics”. Attention was given at the meeting to measurement issues associated with the Caribbean-specific MDGs and served to bring to the fore some of the practical considerations involved in generating the relevant data for measuring and monitoring development at the national and regional levels.

3.57 CDB, together with development partners, is supporting BMCs in using the Caribbean-specific MDGs as targets and indicators to assist in measuring progress. An MDG Progress Report (2004), published by UNDP assessed the status of countries in the Region in achieving the MDGs. An assessment of the progress indicated advances with respect to some of the goals: reduction of extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary-level education, gender equality and improved maternal health. On the other hand, greater effort would be needed if the other goals are to be fully achieved by the year 2015.

3.58 The report noted that in relation to MDG 8 (Develop Global Partnership for Development), several aspects of the partnership are achievable, specifically debt sustainability, access to affordable essential drugs and control of crime and terrorism. Official development assistance, market access for exports from the Region, the provision of productive employment for the youth and the distribution of the benefits from information communication technology still require major effort on the part of both North and South if the goals are to be met by 2015.

3.59 Within the OECS, Dominica and St. Kitts and Nevis have undertaken work to reflect the MDG targets and indicators into national development frameworks. Building on this and through the CPAs conducted in BMCs, baseline data are collected on the Caribbean-specific MDGs in an effort to assess progress. In addition, these data are used by CDB staff to assist with the preparation of CSP, policy loans and overall project design and appraisal.

### **Civil Society**

3.60 Priority is given to promoting good governance as one of the Bank’s poverty reduction strategic levers. In this context, dialogues with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and the private sector from 2004 in conjunction with the IDB, highlights the importance of building partnerships between and among all stakeholders, including CSOs and development partners in an effort to address the myriad challenges faced by countries of the Region. It is recognised that in order to deal as responsively and effectively as possible with development challenges, the State would require the participation and input of a wider cross section of stakeholders.

3.61 The CSO Dialogues provide an important forum for collaboration and discussion among partners on the most effective ways to seek opportunities to redress the challenges. CDB also recognises that the development process is enhanced when CSOs effectively work together and draw on each other's strengths. The dialogues involved presentation and plenary discussions on such issues as regional and national security, participatory governance, crime, food security, disaster preparedness, public sector modernization, equity and social inclusion and CSO capacity building. Several recommendations for action by CDB, IDB, CSOs at the national and regional levels have emanated from these fora and suggestions on ways in which CDB and IDB could assist in building their capacity as development partners have resulted in some new development initiatives.

3.62 CDB and IDB commissioned an evaluation of the four dialogues held between 2004 and 2007 to assess the utility of the annual meetings and to determine ways in which it could be improved in meeting the Bank's respective objectives of engaging CSOs in development activities. The evaluation found that the annual meetings were considered to be very beneficial both to officials of the Banks and to the CSOs that participated. It was recommended however that for future Dialogues:

- (a) A more selective approach to participation which is based on "pre-determined themes and on the assessment of the needs and potentials of CSOs to contribute significantly" should be adopted;
- (b) The format should be changed from the presentation of information and discussion to more of an experiential learning, debate, strategic thinking and planning and capacity building mode;
- (c) A MOU should be developed between the Banks and participating CSOs to address expected follow-up actions from the dialogue. This would include commitments by the Banks and CSOs to provide inputs/resources to support the follow-up action;
- (d) The dialogues should be more like annual conferences and expositions with the themes and agendas providing for exposure to innovations and ideas, debates and or panel discussion on pre-selected topics, hands on experiential learning with a focus on capacity building, field trips and study tours to CSOs in the host country which are good examples of programmes related to the topic or theme.

### **Constraints and Risks**

3.63 The Bank's ability to implement the PRS will depend on the availability of concessionary resources, the quality of staff and consultants, and the capability of BMCs to formulate the appropriate policies and strategies and to identify, design and implement programmes and projects for poverty reduction. External factors, such as the global economic situation, the cost of essential imports like fuel, terms of trade for exports, weather conditions and disasters, political unrest and instability and rising crime, will also affect successful implementation of the PRS.

3.64 Timely and appropriate responses by the Bank to both the external and internal situations will be affected by the availability of adequate levels of concessionary financial resources as these funds are integral to the Bank's ability to address the major social and economic development constraints in its BMCs. In addition to appropriately skilled staff, implementation of the PRS will be affected by how well its principles and objectives are known and understood throughout the Bank. Some of this is being provided to existing staff though periodic discussion exercises on development issues. A programme to formally introduce the PRS to new staff and consultants could also help in building the knowledge base required.

3.65 Limited institutional capacity in the BMCs has proven to be the single most restricting element in all aspects of the Bank's operations. With respect to implementation of the PRS, it has contributed to delays in the conduct of CPAs, the formulation and implementation of National PRSs and the preparation and implementation of projects designed specifically to reduce poverty in the BMCs. A large proportion of the Bank's resources is provided for capability enhancement, but because of the limited resource base at the national level, due largely to the small size of most of the BMCs, efforts to address this issue will continue to be a major part of the Bank's operations.

### **Monitoring and Evaluation**

3.66 In keeping with the Bank's results based management system, the framework proposed in the PRS for monitoring, evaluating and reporting the Bank's performance in relation to the PRS is based on assessment of output, outcome and impact indicators.

3.67 At the institutional level the output indicators are based on:

- (a) the number of CPAs conducted or updated with support from the Bank;
- (b) the number of national PRSs prepared and implemented;
- (c) the number and percentage of Bank-funded projects to assist BMCs to reach MDGs, including the reduction of poverty; and
- (d) assistance to BMCs in developing MDG programmes and incorporation of these into the national planning process.

3.68 The monitoring indicators at the country, sector and project levels will include:

- (a) the poverty rates (head count and indigence);
- (b) the Gini Coefficient to show the level of income equality;
- (c) the country's HDI performance and status with regards to the MDGs; and
- (d) progress in incorporating poverty reduction into the national planning process.

3.69 Reporting at the institutional level can continue to be done in the manner proposed in the PRS i.e as part of the Bank's PPMS and in the Annual Report and in other periodic reports. Output and impact monitoring at the country, sector and project levels will however be more challenging. While the CPA will continue to be a major source of data and information on social and economic progress in BMCs, the development and maintenance of appropriate poverty reduction monitoring systems in each country including the use of CWIQs, will be necessary to undertake timely assessments of the effects of the PRS on the development of BMCs.



#### **4. CONCLUSION**

4.01 This report demonstrates the broad scope of the Bank's operations in implementing the PRS. Although its lending programme involving the use of SDF 6 resources was analysed within the framework of the strategic levers, it is clear that the Bank's work in poverty reduction cannot be seen strictly on those terms. In addition to the overlapping nature of the strategic levers themselves, poverty reduction by its very nature, is so comprehensive and broad-based that interventions to achieve its objectives cannot be restricted to a few key areas.

4.02 A concerted effort was made by the Bank to respond to the key aspects of the PRS along the terms of the strategic levers. The engagement of all project staff in the process of operationalising the PRS, the increase in staff resources in disciplines needed for this purpose, the increased support given to BMCs to conduct CPAs and prepare PRSs, along with involvement in developing the Caribbean-specific MDG targets and indicators, social protection, CSO Dialogues and training in demography, all contribute to the objectives explicit in the strategic levers as a whole.

4.03 While most of these activities are now integral to the Bank and may be pursued for some time as part of its overall work programme, it will become necessary for the Bank to continue to adopt new and creative ways to respond to the new and emerging social and economic issues that challenge the development of its BMCs and the Region as a whole. The new demands that will accompany an expanded membership, the perceived threats and opportunities associated with CSME, the constant yet dynamic issues inherent in international trade relations and globalisation, the changing face and frequency of violence and crime and the pressures on Regional Governments to satisfy the changing desires and aspirations of a relatively young but increasingly aging population, are among the challenges to which the Bank must respond.

***EXTRACT FROM CDB'S POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY***

**5. THE STRATEGY**

5.01 In keeping with the Bank's strategic objectives, this PRS will promote social and economic development that will contribute to the systematic reduction of poverty in its BMCs. The Strategy will be a mix of country-focused interventions<sup>13</sup> and regional support<sup>14</sup>. In the context of the challenges facing the Region, PRS has evolved out of operational experience from the 1990s to the present. Most immediately, the Strategic Plan and *A Partnership for Reducing Poverty in the Caribbean: Report of Contributors for SDF 5, Dec. 2001* have helped to direct the present focus.

5.02 Consistent with the Bank's mission of pursuing "[poverty reduction] through social and economic development", interventions will be directed at measures to contribute to stabilisation and growth policies for BMCs and direct pro-poor targeting. These interventions will function in areas to improve community-based operational systems so as to diminish the vulnerabilities of BMC populations; improve the life-cycle chances for those living in poverty; modernise government machinery and regionalise social and economic integration.

5.03 As much of CDB's work is aimed at strengthening the prospects for broad-based, sustainable economic growth, including support for the development of better social and economic policies contingent on public and civil society institutional strengthening, the Strategy will support:

- (a) the blending<sup>15</sup> of OCR and SDF resources at the project level allowing for broadening of the Bank's influence on institutional and/or policy issues, as well as providing leverage for innovative funding of interventions which might otherwise be inappropriate for conventional OCR loans;
- (b) the new method of project performance evaluation which allows for quick identification of projects which score highly on poverty relevance (i.e. PPMS criteria of strategic relevance, poverty relevance, efficacy and institutional development, in particular, all of which include non-economic indicators);
- (c) the use of the new Resource Allocation Strategy, including PRES scoring for indicative country allocations for SDF resources, also reflect the Bank's commitment to poverty reduction in the context of sustainable economic growth. The Strategy proposes approaches and interventions that address the critical issue of endowing poor people with greater economic and social significance; and
- (d) strengthening inter-organisational cooperation and coordination through active participation in regional groups set up for this purpose.

5.04 The Poverty Prism will be used to guide CDB's interventions so as to optimise the poverty reduction potential. The three facets of the Prism: capability enhancement, vulnerability reduction and good governance provide an organising framework for action. The Strategy, however, should also be viewed in conjunction with CDB's Strategic Objectives, Corporate Priorities and Sector Policies.

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<sup>13</sup> Recommendation 24 of SDF Performance Review, CDB 2000

<sup>14</sup> Recommendation 18 of SDF Performance Review, CDB, 2000

<sup>15</sup> Section 1.4, SDF Performance Review, CDB, 2000

### **Capability Enhancement**

5.05 The focus within this facet will be placed directly on the economic and social empowerment of people, in general and the poor, in particular. It seeks to equip persons living in poverty to take advantage of economic opportunities and to empower them to participate meaningfully in the social and political processes that govern their lives. Interventions necessary for the support of economic development and enhancement of livelihoods and incomes as the basis for systematic, sustainable poverty reduction and social well-being will be addressed. In pursuit of this, CDB will give attention to a range of activities. These will include:

- (a) assisting BMCs with improving the quality of data and qualitative information on poverty through the continued support to CPAs. This will involve maintaining reliable poverty and social data by conducting new and updating CPAs and other forms of poverty analysis, in collaboration with development partners. Continued training of BMC personnel in participatory and conventional research methods will help provide some of the essential skills needed for these activities;
- (b) assisting BMCs in developing national PRSs and in monitoring the progress and effectiveness of national poverty reduction measures and the attainment of MDGs. This includes developing the capacity of local, national and regional institutions to meet the needs and challenges of adjusting to globalisation and integrating market-oriented economic policies with PRSs;
- (c) assisting BMCs with initiatives to restructure their economies, allocate resources and provide assistance to BMCs to develop their social and economic infrastructure and create an enabling investment environment so as to generate and sustain balanced economic growth and development. This will encompass interventions that support the restructuring and the diversification of the economies of BMCs that will allow favourable integration into the rapidly liberalising global economy;
- (d) assisting countries to close infrastructure gaps and meet emerging demands; support to social and economic infrastructure development. Infrastructure has traditionally absorbed a significant share of CDB's resources as countries sought to put in place the economic and social infrastructure to spur economic development. Although considerable progress has been recorded, infrastructure gaps remain, especially in rural areas. It is also anticipated that as countries seek to restructure and diversify their economies, new infrastructure needs will arise;
- (e) continuing support to interventions that enable poor people access to quality social services and essential economic infrastructure which is a prime requirement for developing and sustaining human capital;
- (f) continuing support to rural development interventions in collaboration with development partners. Particular attention will be given to those interventions that are highly participative in building economic and social capital in rural communities, support the development of indigenous populations, promote the development of rural enterprises to enhance household income and assist local communities through the provision of essential social and economic infrastructure;
- (g) supporting HRD as a critical enabler of social and economic development. Therefore, improving access to, and quality of, education and training opportunities at all levels,

especially for the poor, disadvantaged and those living in rural areas, will be given priority. This includes attention to early childhood development and the reduction of child abuse and efforts to reduce disparities between the children of the poor and the non-poor in terms of benefits from the outcomes of basic education;

- (h) supporting efforts to improve access to, and the quality of, post-secondary and higher-level affordable education and training to satisfy the needs for professional, technical and managerial personnel, and of those individuals who need and can benefit from it and to achieve CARICOM-specified target of 15% of cohort by year 2015;
- (i) assisting BMCs with developing policies, guidelines and in making provisions to compensate for the peculiar deficiencies and needs of those from poor and disadvantaged households and to safeguard the very vulnerable against exclusion of any kind;
- (j) continuing to provide support and deploy resources for the development of micro and small enterprises and training in small business management and marketing. This includes increasing access to credit for development of small, medium and micro-enterprises by strengthening lending programmes through development finance institutions, credit unions and NGOs. Innovative TA or various aspects of the development of micro and small enterprises provided through the Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services Network will continue to be a significant part of the strategy to build the small and micro business sub-sector in BMCs;
- (k) supporting policy reforms that serve to enhance the competitiveness of existing industries and facilitate the emergence of new activities. For those industries that have proven, or are forecasted to be uncompetitive in the new trading environment, planned orderly withdrawal from these will be necessary to minimise the dislocation effects. A critically important aspect of this is the retraining and upgrading of the workforce to take advantages of opportunities in new growth industries. The retooling and upgrading of the labour force may also be necessary as countries undertake adjustment of the local economy and adapt to the liberalised global environment; and
- (l) providing continued training of CDB staff and BMC personnel in social analysis to ensure that the social dimensions of development interventions are addressed adequately.

### **Vulnerability Reduction**

5.06 Vulnerability reduction is essential not only for preventing the poor from descending deeper into poverty, but for preventing the non-poor, especially those close to the poverty line, from becoming poor. Exposure to economic volatility and environmental hazards, including natural hazards, are important factors threatening the incomes and assets of the Region's population. Market insecurity and terms of trade, because economic liberalisation and the attenuation of preferential tariff regimes currently threaten livelihoods, have resulted in significant declines in living standards in several BMCs. Economic instability is compounded by frequent natural disasters, and the changing terms of trade which render significant population segments "poor" for varying periods of time. The threat of elevated rates of HIV/AIDS in the Region now threatens to undermine social and economic progress as its social costs in morbidity, mortality impact the workforce become evident. Social protection and safety nets to cope with such situations are fragile; hence, there is urgent need for BMCs to respond with measures to cope with these risks. CDB will support efforts that will reduce BMCs exposure to the various shocks, to minimise their effects and to facilitate recovery in the shortest possible time. Particular attention will be given to the following:

- (a) providing support for mainstreaming natural hazard risk management at regional, national and community levels in order to minimise disaster risk and losses. This includes a focus on the promotion of a culture of disaster risk reduction in BMCs, in general and among the poor and vulnerable, in particular, through the incorporation of hazard risk considerations into the design and formulation of all projects, including those in support of the poor. A focus on disaster preparedness, on education and training in risk identification, disaster mitigation and prevention, and the facilitation of proactive national and community participation. The provision of TA for emergency response and disaster rehabilitation to reduce the impacts of disaster events on the poor and vulnerable. Circumstances will dictate the level of financing for disaster relief and rehabilitation. However, financing for disaster preparedness and hazard mitigation and prevention will be increased accordingly;
- (b) enhancing accessibility and efficient delivery of public services. This includes effective health strategies and access to health care, which are vital for the protection of poor peoples' assets and livelihoods. In addition to areas of environmental health, through the Bank's involvement in water and sanitation community health facilities and in health sector reform projects, focus will be broadened to include other interventions aimed at improving the accessibility and quality of health services to the poor and vulnerable particularly through improvements in primary health care (including nutrition and reproductive health);
- (c) formulating health policy with attention to health systems reform/development with the goal of improving efficiency, effectiveness, financing and quality of services delivered. This will include policies utilising both macro-level and household-based interventions that favour pro-poor activities as well as a decentralised allocation of social spending across all regions with focused actions towards vulnerable groups;
- (d) continuing participation in collaboration with development partners in health sector interventions, issues within the framework of Caribbean Cooperation in Health. Priority in this area will be given to improving the accessibility and quality of health care to poor and vulnerable people through improvements in the delivery of primary health care. CDB will support national and regional responses to HIV/AIDS within the framework of the Regional Strategic Plan of Action;
- (e) supporting shelter development and special mortgage interventions directed at low-income households that afford them the opportunity to acquire assets to improve their living conditions. These resources will help in improving the quality of housing and infrastructure for low-income households and make them less vulnerable to the effects of natural hazards. In addition, BMCs will be assisted in developing a more coherent policy and institutional framework for sustainable housing development and regularisation of squatter settlements and contribute to improvement in the living conditions of the urban poor by providing support to the upgrading of housing and infrastructure within the framework of an urban development policy;
- (f) supporting rural development interventions that are highly participative and build social capital in rural communities, assist small farmers and indigenous populations, promote the development of rural enterprises to reduce households' risk to income failure and the provision of essential social and economic infrastructure; and

- (g) supporting direct pro-poor targeting interventions, like rural enterprise projects, BNTF and SIF, that build social capital and promote the social and economic empowerment of deprived communities in a participatory manner.

### **Good Governance**

5.07 Improving the quality of government at all levels is essential for the creation of economic and social environments in which poor people are empowered to influence public policy that addresses their needs. Poor people alone cannot act effectively to counter constraints on their capabilities or reduce their vulnerability and deprivation. Poverty reduction will depend on the extent to which the root causes of social exclusion and inequity can be addressed through continuing commitment by BMC governments' pro-poor policies. A framework for good governance and sound social and economic policy is therefore vital for sustained and systematic reduction of poverty. National consensus needs to be forged on measures to resolve a range of social issues that are critical concerns of poor people. This will include the strengthening of NGOs and other civil society groups that give voice to the concerns of the poor and vulnerable people.

5.08 CDB's Governance Strategy commits it to supporting interventions that promote efficient, accountable and transparent government and defines the approaches, objectives and activities appropriate to the development of a modern state committed to enhancing the well-being of all its citizens. Within the context of this Strategy, governance objectives will promote the following in collaboration with development partners:

- (a) supporting public sector reform, public expenditure management and administration advice and support so as to generate and sustain balanced economic growth and development. This includes assisting with the development of a modern, effective and accountable public sector that promotes equity in sharing the benefits of development activities through pro-poor growth strategies and effective and efficient delivery of public services;
- (b) promoting the significant participation of citizens including the poor and vulnerable in social partnership, national consensus-building, local development planning and resource allocation and the functioning of local public services that benefit the poor;
- (c) supporting the development of an adequate regulatory framework for setting and enforcing sound financial, environmental and social standards;
- (d) meaningful regional cooperation and joint action in the development of frameworks, tools and human resources for legal judicial and public sector reforms;
- (e) assisting in the development of policies and programmes that provide social protection to the poor and vulnerable; and
- (f) mainstreaming of governance in CDB's own operations.

### **RELATIONSHIP WITH MDGs**

5.09 The Bank acknowledges that MDGs (Appendix 4), agreed to by the member countries at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in September 2000, should be used as strategic benchmarks against which CDB views performance in BMCs.

5.10 While the Strategy is consistent with MDGs (see Table 5.1), present performance in Goals 2 through 8 varies among BMCs. The identification and tailoring of measurement and indicators that suit local contexts will therefore be critical in the participatory and timely attainment of these goals. As part of the Strategy, the Bank will collaborate with development partners in the provision of technology and manpower for the identification and measurement of these indicators and the monitoring of their attainment.

**TABLE 5.1: ARTICULATION OF POVERTY PRISM WITH MDGS**

MDGs	Poverty Prism		
	Capacity Enhancement	Vulnerability Reduction	Good Governance
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	
Achieve universal primary education	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	
Promote gender equality and empower women	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>
Reduce child mortality	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	
Improve maternal health	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<i>S</i>	<i>P</i>	
Ensure environmental sustainability		<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>
Develop a global partnership for development	<i>P</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>S</i>

**Key:** *P* = Primary contribution  
*S* = Secondary contribution

**SDF V PROGRAM 2001 - 2004 (Classified by Themes)**

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><i>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT</i></b>				
<b>LOANS:</b>				
<b><u>Antigua and Barbuda</u></b>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b>				
To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	395	395	395
<b><u>BELIZE</u></b>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b>				
To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	198	198	198
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b>				
To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	113	113	113
<b>OECS Waste Management (Add Loan)</b>				
To upgrade or construct sanitary landfills and establish operational and legal framework for managing solid waste.	Oct-01	400	27	1,300



PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b>Student Loan Program - 7th Loan</b> To finance technical, vocational and professional education.</p>	May-02	2,000	981	7,000
<p><b>Upgrading of Eco-tourism Sites (Add Loan)</b> To finance the outfitting of buildings, interpretational displays, initial working capital and technical assistance resulting from a revision in scope of the original project approved in 1994.</p>	Mar-03	1,314	523	3,057
<p><b><u>Grenada</u></b></p>				
<p><b>Rural Enterprise Development</b> To finance the establishment of a Rural Development Fund and activities in community strengthening, agricultural production, marketing, processing and rural financial services.</p>	May-02	2,339	2,089	2,339
<p><b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.</p>	Dec-01	198	198	198
<p><b>Bridge and Road Improvement</b> To restore approximately 20km of principal network of roads linking the eastern and western main roads through the capital.</p>	Dec-01	7,095	1,547	17,095
<p><b>Student Loan Program - 6th Loan</b> To finance technical, vocational and professional education.</p>	Oct-02	500	0	3,500
<p><b><u>Guyana</u></b></p>				
<p><b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.</p>	Dec-01	113	113	113

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><i>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT- GUYANA LOANS Cont'd</i></b>				
<b>Road Improvement and Maintenance Feasibility Study</b> To prepare a feasibility study and any final designs and tender documents for rehabilitation of roads on the West and East Coasts.	Oct-01	592	592	592
<b>Third Road Project</b> To upgrade app. 6km of EBD road from a 2 lane 2 way road to a 4 lane 2 way highway and to rehabilitate app. 5.5 km of another section of the WCD road.	May-03	10,000	4,677	19,102
<b>Skeldon Sugar Modernisation Project</b> To develop a cost-effective production environment by establishing new sugar fields, drainage, irrigation, water storage and transportation infrastructure, and construction of a new sugar factory.	Jul-03	13,978	32	28,200
<b>Secondary Towns Development - TA</b> The finance services of consultants to develop an appropriate and sustainable programme of works to improve infrastructure and basic services provision in Bartica, Charity, Parica and Supernaam.	Jul-03	683	227	683
<b>Reconstruction of Sea Defences (2nd Loan)</b> To acquire 40 ha of land and reconstruct 2 km of sea defences and 2 km of façade drain at Profit-Foulis , West Coast Berbice.	Mar-04	3,558	499	7,350
<u><b>Jamaica</b></u>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	845	845	845

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b>Irrigation Development Project</b> To assist in initiating implementation of the first phase of a national irrigation development plan.</p>	Mar-02	422	88	8,114
<p><b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b> <b>Micro and Small Scale Enterprise Program</b></p>				
<p>To finance micro and small-scale enterprises. Forms part of the seventh consolidated line of credit.</p>	Dec-01	400	366	400
<p><b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.</p>	Dec-01	198	198	198
<p><b>OECS Waste Management (Add Loan)</b> To upgrade or construct sanitary landfills and establish operational and legal framework for managing solid waste.</p>	Oct-01	1,300	800	5,100
<p>-</p>				
<p><b>Student Loan Program</b> To finance technical, vocational and professional education. Part of Consolidated Line of Credit 7th Loan</p>	Dec-01	4,333	2,760	4,333
<p><b>Nevis Power</b> To upgrade the power station and distribution system.</p>	May-01	669	414	6,047
<p><b>Student Loan - 5th Loan</b> To finance the upgrading of skills at the technical, vocational and higher educational levels.</p>	May-03	500	0	4,500

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<i>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT- ST. LUCIA LOANS Cont'd</i>				
<b><u>St. Lucia</u></b>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	395	395	395
<b>Banana Recovery Programme</b> The project consists of a public education programme to ensure that changes in industry requirements are articulated, provide credit to farmers for replanting and establishing on-farm irrigation systems and establishment of a Banana Recovery Unit to provide technical services.	Oct-02	3,200	534	4,500
<b>Water Supply - 5th Loan</b> To develop an appropriate institutional and regulatory framework for the Water and Sewerage sector to ensure delivery of safe, reliable and adequate water and sewerage services.	May-01	2,206	638	4,541
<b>TA for the Improvement of Drainage Systems</b> To provide consultancy services to develop proposals for the improvement of drainage systems.	Jul-02	234	196	234
<b>Student Loan Program</b> To finance technical, vocational and professional education.	Dec-01	4,000	1,401	12,000
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b>				
<b>Emergency Tourism Promotion Programme</b> To finance a tourism advertising campaign aimed at keeping the hotels and other tourist facilities in business following the events of Sep 11.	Dec-01	113	113	113

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b>OECS Waste Management</b> To upgrade or construct sanitary landfills and establish operational and legal framework for managing solid waste.</p>	Oct-01	330	250	1,950
<p><b>Student Loan Program - 6th Loan</b> To finance technical, vocational and professional education.</p>	May-02	1,500	207	3,500
<p><b><u>Trinidad and Tobago</u></b> Development of a Masterplan for the College of Science, Technology and Applied Arts - TA</p>	Dec-02	1,000	0	1,000
<p><b><u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u></b> <b>Revised Solid Waste Management Programme</b> To undertake pre-investment studies for the preparation of a revised solid waste management project and to provide detailed cost estimates and designs.</p>	Jul-04	372	0	372
<b>SUB-TOTAL - LOANS</b>		<b>65,493</b>	<b>21,416</b>	<b>149,377</b>

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<b><u>Anguilla</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	17	17	17
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	24	24	24
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	15	15	15
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	18	18	18
<b><u>Antigua and Barbuda</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	13	13	13
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	6	6	6
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	4	4	4
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	8	8	8
<b><u>Bahamas</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	33	33	33
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	14	14	14
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	49	49	49
<b><u>Barbados</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	17	17	17
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	21	21	21
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	27	27	27
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	20	20	20
<b><u>Belize</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	13	13	13

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	13	13	13
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	28	28	28
Assessment of Assistance and Support needs for Economic Stabilisation and Adjustment Programme	Jul-03	148	74	148
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	7	7	7
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	15	15	15
<b><u>Grenada</u></b>				
Supervision Services for Rural Enterprise Development Project	May-01	69		208
Rural Enterprise Development Project TA	May-01	139		139
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	10	10	10
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	30	30	30
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	77	77	77
Feasibility of Manufacturing and Marketing Value-Added Products from Nutmeg	May-04	150	0	150
Marryshow Community College Development, TA	Dec-04	150	0	150
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	50	50	50
<b><u>Guyana</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	22	22	22
Institutional Support for the Revenue Authority	Oct-02	300	0	300
Tourism Market Survey and Action Plan	Dec-02	104	0	104
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	13	13	13
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	49	49	49
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	38	38	38

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><i>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT- GRANTS</i></b>				
<b><i>Cont'd</i></b>				
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	41	41	41
Study of Potentially Hazardous Substances in Jamaican Soils	Mar-02	150	51	150
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	79	79	79
Supplementary Supervision and Comprehensive Interim Review				
of Irrigation Development Project	Mar-02	120	0	120
Review of Electricity Legislation and Generation of Market Study	Oct-02	240	220	240
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	119	119	119
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	172	172	172
<b><u>Montserrat</u></b>				
Emergency Tourism Promotion Assistance	Dec-01	28	0	28
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	4	4	4
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	10	10	10
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	22	22	22
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>				
Symposium on the Historical Fortifications of the Caribbean	Mar-01	15	15	15
Detailed Investigations of Soil Contamination at Power Station	May-01	8	0	8
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	18	18	18
CDB/FAO Preparation of Agriculture Development Project	May-02	149	0	149
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	62	62	62
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	38	38	38
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	22	22	22



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>St. Lucia</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	17	17	17
Banana Recovery Programme	Oct-02	80	0	80
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	103	103	103
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	48	48	48
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	11	11	11
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-01	67	67	67
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	70	70	70
Establishment of an Agricultural Development Programme	Dec-02	19	0	19
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	47	47	47
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	89	89	89
<b><u>Trinidad and Tobago</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-02	26	26	26
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	16	16	16
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	26	26	26
<b><u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-03	2	2	2
CTCS Projects	Dec-04	14	14	14

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<i><b>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT - GRANTS</b></i>				
<i><b>Cont'd</b></i>				
<b>Regional</b>				
UWI Faculty of Medical Sciences - First Biennial Conference	Mar-01	17	17	17
Seminar on the Delivery of Comprehensive National Information Technology Strategies	May-01	50	0	50
IDB/CDB Task Force on Establishment of a Caricom Reconstruction Facility	Jul-01	284	0	284
Data Processing Workshop for 2000-Round of Population and Housing Censuses	Oct-01	28	28	28
Technical Assistance for the Regional Negotiating Machinery	Oct-01	150	84	150
Caribbean Education Course on Diabetes	Oct-01	10	10	10
PAHO/CDB Collaboration for Health Planning and Programme Development in the Caribbean	Dec-01	15	14	15
Project Preparation Assistance to Borrowing Member Countries	Dec-01	589	0	589
Study of Venture Capital Experiences in the Region	Dec-01	125	0	125
Establishment of a Conference and Workshop Facility	Dec-01	200	0	200
Establishment of Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre	Dec-01	300	163	600
Seminar on Doing Business in Canada	Feb-02	13	0	13
Private sector Summit 2002, "Competitive Private Sector Development: An Imperative for the Future"	Mar-02	75	75	75
Commodity Development, Regional Transformation Programme for Agriculture	Mar-02	250	28	250
High Level Consultation, Learning and Training	Mar-02	25	0	25
Caricom Single Market and Economy - Assessment of Region's Support Needs	May-02	81	47	81

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Meeting on Regional Agriculture	May-02	17	17	17
MA Pampo World Ecotourism Conference	May-02	6	0	6
Integrating Information Technology in the Classroom	Jun-02	24	0	24
Association of Caribbean States Language Pilot for OECS	Jul-02	28	0	128
Publication of Caricom Reader	Jul-02	45	0	45
Agro Economics Conference 24th	Jul-02	17	10	17
Research on Gender Differences in Caribbean Education System	Oct-02	212	75	212
UWI Research Projects	Oct-02	97	73	97
High Technology Business Sector	Oct-02	8	0	8
Association of Caribbean Tertiary Institutions	Nov-02	4	0	4
UWI SALISES Conference on Enabling Human Development	Nov-02	8	0	8
Fourth Annual Sir Arthur Lewis Institute of Social and Economic				
Research Conference	Mar-03	5	0	5
Establishment of a Facility for Funding Training Attachments	Mar-03	50	11	50
Social Network of Latin America and the Caribbean Workshop	Mar-03	36	0	36
OECS Exporters' Mission to Canada	Mar-03	7	0	7
Negotiating Skills Training Workshop	May-03	10	0	10
Rice Industry Development	Jul-03	41	25	86
Workshop on Universal Access to Telecommunication Services	Mar-04	20	0	20
Workshop on Facilitating Safer Trade within a Freer Trading				
Environment - Invasive Species Issues	May-04	22	20	22
Development Fund for Countries, Regions and Sectors Disadvantaged				
by the CSME	May-04	78	0	78
Training Course on Creating Enabling Environment for Small and				
Medium Sized Enterprise Development in the Caribbean	Jul-04	102	68	102

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Training Programme for Food Production Association of Caribbean Tertiary Level Institutions Inc. Regional	Jul-04	100	62	100
Planning Meetings	Jul-04	30	29	30
Regional Conference for Small Business Associations	Oct-04	33	0	33
Financing the Negotiations for Replenishment of SDF(U), 6th Cycle	Oct-04	143	62	143
Support for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals	Oct-04	93	55	93
Evaluation of National Energy Plans of the BMCs	Oct-04	60	0	60
Regional Youth Business Trust's Conference	Jul-03	3	0	3
Train-the-Trainers Workshop, Youth Development Project	Oct-03	95	67	95
<b>SUB-TOTAL GRANTS</b>		<b>7,249</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>7,833</b>
<b>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT</b>		<b>72,742</b>	<b>24,590</b>	<b>157,210</b>

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b>VULNERABILITY LOANS:</b></p> <p><b><u>Belize</u></b></p> <p><b>Immediate Response Loan</b> To finance clearing and cleaning of areas affected by hurricane and the emergency restoration of services.</p> <p><b>Social Investment Fund</b> To provide funding for the Social Investment Fund to continue its financing activities. To finance a detailed impact evaluation of BSIF's operations and a pilot programme to explore the use of a more holistic approach to the development of the poorest communities.</p> <p><b><u>Dominica</u></b></p> <p><b>Shelter Development Project</b> The project consists of the formulation of a shelter policy, the provision of credit to low-income households and training of financial institutions in micro-credit methodologies.</p> <p><b><u>Grenada</u></b></p> <p><b>Disaster Management, Immediate Response</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.</p>	<p>Dec-01</p> <p>Dec-03</p> <p>Dec-01</p> <p>Dec-02</p>	<p>500</p> <p>3,417</p> <p>2,281</p> <p>500</p>	<p>274</p> <p>0</p> <p>189</p> <p>393</p>	<p>500</p> <p>7,073</p> <p>2,281</p> <p>500</p>

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<p><b>Natural Disaster Management, Immediate Response Loan</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.</p>	Oct-04	500	0	500
<p><b>Hurricane Reconstruction Support Loan</b> To assist the government in meeting its financial obligations, in order to sustain an economic recovery programme, subsequent to the widespread devastation wrought by Hurricane Ivan.</p>	Oct-04	8,100	0	8,100
<p><b><u>Jamaica</u></b></p>				
<p><b>Enhancement of Basic Schools</b> To finance an early childhood education program for 3 - 5 year olds thereby enhancing the rate and quality of learning and development of young children.</p>	Dec-01	6,598	134	13,383
<p><b>Emergency Works and Rehabilitation of Flood Damage</b> To rehabilitate and restore the most critical sections of roads which were damaged by heavy rainfall and severe flooding.</p>	May-02	3,000	1,976	25,000
<p><b>Emergency Works and Rehabilitation of Flood Damage (Add)</b> To rehabilitate and restore the most critical sections of roads which were damaged by heavy rainfall and severe flooding.</p>	Oct-02	5,000	0	10,000

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>Disaster Management, Immediate Response</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.	Oct-02	500	0	500
<b>Disaster Management, Immediate Response</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.	Dec-02	500	0	500

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b>VULNERABILITY - LOANS Con't</b></p> <p><b><u>Jamaica</u></b>  <b>Hurricane Reconstruction Support Loan</b>                      To assist the government in meeting its fiscal obligation, in order to sustain an economic recovery programme, subsequent to the damage and destruction wrought by Hurricane Ivan.</p> <p><b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>  <b>Child Development Project</b>                      To enhance Government's capability to improve the status of children at risk by supporting programmes of early detection and remediation of behavioural and learning difficulties.</p> <p><b><u>St. Lucia</u></b>  <b>Natural Disaster Management following Landslide</b>                      To repair damaged infrastructure and install utilities at Carellie.</p> <p><b>Disaster Management, Immediate Response</b>                      To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.</p>	<p>Oct-04</p> <p>Dec-04</p> <p>Mar-01</p> <p>Dec-02</p>	<p>4,600</p> <p>2,642</p> <p>2,550</p> <p>500</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>920</p> <p>324</p>	<p>4,600</p> <p>2,642</p> <p>4,040</p> <p>500</p>



<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>Flood Mitigation</b> To improve drainage in the centre of the capital city of Castries and in the village of Anse la Raye.	Mar-04	236	0	5,453
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b> <b>Disaster Management, Immediate Response</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.	Dec-02	500	480	500
<b>Basic Education II</b> To replace three primary schools and one secondary school, and to provide an Early Childhood Development Unit in two schools.	Dec-04	4,405	0	17,584
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>		<b>46,329</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>103,656</b>
<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<b><u>Bahamas</u></b> Natural Disaster Emergency Relief following Hurricane Jeanne	Dec-04	100	0	100
<b><u>Belize</u></b> Emergency Relief due to Hurricane Iris	Dec-01	20	0	20
Emergence Response Loan, Inspection and Certification	Dec-01	47	47	47
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Programme	Dec-01	3,255	0	3,255
Control and Prevention of HIV/AIDS	Jul-03	150	50	150

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
Shelter Development Consultants to train in Housing Micro-credit Methodologies	Dec-01	98	0	98
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	1,785	0	1,785
<b><u>Grenada</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	1,680	0	1,680
Disaster Management Consultancy Services, Hurricane Lili	Dec-02	20	0	20
Natural Disaster Emergency Relief following Hurricane Ivan	Oct-04	100	50	100
Natural Disaster Mgt., Immediate Response following Hurricane Ivan	Oct-04	20	0	20

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>VULNERABILITY - GRANTS Con't</b>				
<b><u>Guyana</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	6,468	0	6,468
Establishment of a Coastal Zone Project Management System	Oct-01	336	0	336
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b>				
Consultancy Services for Damage Assessment of Severe Floods	May-02	37	37	37
Emergency Relief from Severe Floods	May-02	36	36	36
Immediate Response due to Flooding	Oct-02	20	0	20
Disaster Relief and Damage Assessment of Severe Floods	Oct-02	100	71	100
Disaster Management, Emergency Relief	Dec-02	50	0	50
Disaster Management, Consultancy Services	Dec-02	20	0	20
Natural Disaster Emergency Relief following Hurricane Ivan	Oct-04	100	0	100
<b><u>Montserrat</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	1,050	0	1,050
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	1,092	0	1,092
<b><u>St. Lucia</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	2,751	0	2,751
Disaster Management, Consultancy Services	Dec-02	20	0	20

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	2,184	0	2,184
Disaster Management, Consultancy Services	Dec-02	20	0	20
North Windward Development	Mar-03	143	55	143
<b><u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u></b>				
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	735	0	735
<b><u>Regional</u></b>				
Early Childhood Education, Care and Development	Dec-01	25	15	25
Basic Needs Trust Fund - 5th Program	Dec-01	11,000	0	11,000
Early Childhood Conference 4th	Jul-02	36	30	36
Capacity Building in the Assessment of Socio-economic and				
Environmental Impacts of Disasters	Mar-03	20	0	20
First CDB Vulnerability Assessment Forum and Training Workshop	Mar-03	22	0	52
Early Childhood Development Workshops, Child Focus II	May-03	40	40	40
<b>SUB-TOTAL - GRANTS</b>		<b>33,580</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>33,610</b>
<b>TOTAL - VULNERABILITY</b>		<b>79,909</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>137,266</b>

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<i>GOOD GOVERNANCE</i>				
<b>LOANS:</b>				
<u><b>Grenada</b></u>				
<b>Institutional Support for the Development Bank</b> To facilitate the preparation of a strategic plan.	Oct-02	48	0	48
<b>SUB-TOTAL - LOANS</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<u><b>Belize</b></u>				
Institutional Strengthening of the Toledo Development Corporation	Jul-03	150	0	150
<u><b>Dominica</b></u>				
Public Sector Development Programme	Mar-01	42	42	42
Institutional Support for Princess Margaret Hospital	May-01	93	41	193
Institutional Support for the Ministry of Finance, Industry and Planning	May-03	146	65	146
<u><b>Grenada</b></u>				
Review of the Pay and Grade Structure and Conduct of a Public and				
Private Sector Salary Survey	Jul-03	149	0	149
Development of a National Strategic Plan for Health	Dec-03	59	0	59

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>Guyana</u></b> Governance Conflict Analysis and Resolution	Dec-03	46	40	46
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b> Study of the Informal Sector	Oct-02	148	50	148
<b><u>Montserrat</u></b> Strengthening of Radio Montserrat and Government Information Unit	Dec-04	81	0	81
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b> Preparation of a National Strategic Plan for Health and Development	Jul-04	59	0	59
<b><u>St. Lucia</u></b> Simplification and Computerisation of Customs Procedures and Data	Jul-03	218	0	458
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b> Diagnostic Study for the Establishment of an Integrated Management System	May-01	82	72	82
Institutional Support for the Inland Revenue Department	Oct-01	278	0	278
Introduction of Value Added Tax	Oct-01	145	0	145
Institutional Support for the Ministry of Finance	Oct-02	150	0	150

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>Regional</u></b>				
Study for the Establishment of a Financial Intelligence Unit in the Eastern Caribbean	Mar-01	31	31	31
Conference on Governance in the Contemporary Caribbean	May-01	14	14	14
Institutional Support for the Offices of Research at UWI	Oct-01	138	67	138
Seminar for Building Participatory Governance for Poverty Elimination and Local Government Development	Dec-01	15	8	15
Telecommunication Regulation for Small Island States	Feb-02	7	0	7
Review of Regional Health Institutions	Mar-02	300	0	300
Economic Reconstruction Programme - Preparation Assistance	Jul-02	0	0	0
Development of a Plan for Promoting the Financial Independence and Sustainability of the Caribbean Court of Justice	Jul-02	16	16	16

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 04</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<i><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE - G RANTS Cont'd</b></i>				
Pension Reform in English Speaking Eastern Caribbean Countries	Oct-02	147	124	147
Establishment of a Services Trade Unit in the Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery	Dec-02	300	66	600
Mid-term Evaluation of the Fifth Cycle of SDF	Mar-03	73	0	73
Support for Institutional Development of a Regional Micro-Finance Institution for the Eastern Caribbean and Guyana	Mar-03	140	42	140
Consultancy Services to Undertake a Study on Drug Control Policy for the Caribbean and Policy Relating to Criminal Deportees	Mar-03	35	34	35
Review of Draft Revised Human Resource Development Policy	Dec-03	50	0	50
Association of Caribbean Social Work Educators	Dec-03	10	0	10
IDB - Civil Society Consultation	Mar-04	14	0	14
Regional Workshop on Deposit of Treaty Actions with the UN Secretary General and Registration of Treaties	Jul-04	22	21	22
Development of an Air Transportation Policy for OECS Countries	Jul-04	33	25	33
Performance Review of SDF 5 and Negotiations for SDF 6	Jul-04	107	0	107
Regional Workshop on the Intellectual Property Debate in the Digital Environment	Oct-04	22	20	22
Forward Together Civil Society Conference	May-02	24	24	24
<b>SUB-TOTAL - GRANTS</b>		<b>3,344</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>3,984</b>
<b>TOTAL - GOOD GOVERNANCE</b>		<b>3,392</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>4,032</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>156,043</b>	<b>30,513</b>	<b>298,508</b>





PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<p><b><u>Grenada</u></b></p> <p><b>Second Bridge and Road Improvement</b> To restore approximately 2.1km of main urban roads and the replacement of bridges on the Western Main Road.</p> <p><b>Grenville Market Square Development Project</b> To redevelop Grenville Town as the regional urban centre servicing the northern and eastern coasts of Grenada.</p> <p><b>Schools Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project</b> To rehabilitate and reconstruct one primary school and three secondary schools and expansion of technical/vocational and science laboratories in some of the schools.</p> <p><b><u>Guyana</u></b></p> <p><b>Community Services Enhancement Project</b> To provide social and economic infrastructure and TA in policy reform and institutional strengthening to allow the communities of Bartica, Charity, Parika and Supernaam to improve and sustain themselves.</p> <p><b><u>Jamaica</u></b></p> <p><b>Development Planning Framework (TA Loan)</b> To prepare a comprehensive national development plan to 2030 and to facilitate the development of a planning model which will be used as a quantitative tool for the preparation of the plan.</p>	<p align="center">Dec-05</p> <p align="center">Dec-06</p> <p align="center">May-07</p> <p align="center">Jul-05</p> <p align="center">May-06</p>	<p align="center">5,939</p> <p align="center">7,501</p> <p align="center">2,000</p> <p align="center">10,000</p> <p align="center">1,160</p>	<p align="center">0</p> <p align="center">0</p> <p align="center">0</p> <p align="center">0</p> <p align="center">0</p>	<p align="center">11,939</p> <p align="center">11,031</p> <p align="center">7,476</p> <p align="center">13,580</p> <p align="center">1,160</p>

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>Road Project 5th (Washington Boulevard Improvement)</b>				
To finance the reconstruction and widening of approximately 2.75 km of Washington Boulevard and Dunrobin Avenue.	May-07	237	0	14,777
<b>University of Technology Enhancement Project</b> To provide for the construction of classrooms, lecture theatres, labs, staff training and the development of an institutional framework to allow for the diversification of Utech's income.	May-07	5,000	0	25,868
<b>Student Loan Scheme (Fifth Consolidated Line of Credit)</b> To assist students who are unable to provide the required collateral to pursue courses of study at TCICC.	May-06	500	400	1,500
<b>SUB-TOTAL - LOANS</b>		<b>33,737</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>99,431</b>

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<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<b><u>Anguilla</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	41	41	41
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	57	57	57
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	56	56	56
<b><u>Antigua and Barbuda</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	21	21	21
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	44	44	44
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	1	1	1
<b><u>Bahamas</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	27	27	27
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	22	22	22
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	22	22	22
<b><u>Barbados</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	38	38	38
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	55	55	55
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	37	37	37
<b><u>Belize</u></b>				
Feasibility Study and Detailed Designs for River Valley Water Supply Systems	Oct-07	149		149

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>Cayman Islands</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	12	12	12
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	44	44	44
Social Impact Analysis of the Introduction of Value-Added Tax	Oct-05	31		31
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	54	54	54
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	32	32	32
<b><u>Grenada</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	49	49	49
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	76	76	76
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	56	56	56
<b><u>Guvana</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	35	35	35
Community Services Enhancement Project, Institutional Strengthening	Jul-05	200	0	200
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	76	76	76
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	28	28	28
<b><u>Haiti</u></b>				
Education for All Project	May-07	10,000	0	10,000
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	124	124	124
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	139	139	139

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	93	93	93
<b><u>Montserrat</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	9	9	9
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	7	7	7
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	55	55	55
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	40	40	40
TA for Nevis Water Resource Management Study	Jul-05	42	27	42
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	118	118	118
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	22	22	22
<b><u>St. Lucia</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	12	12	12
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	32	32	32
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	8	8	8

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>St. Vincent and the Grenadines</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	28	28	28
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	12	12	12
<b><u>Trinidad and Tobago</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	7	7	7
CTCS Projects	Dec-06	46	46	46
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	26	26	26
<b><u>Turks and Caicos Islands</u></b>				
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	8	8	8
<b><u>Regional</u></b>				
Training Programme for Organic Fertilizer Production	Mar-05	15	15	44
CDB/IDB - Civil Society Meeting	Mar-05	37	10	37
Support for the Presentation of the 2nd Training Course on Creating an Enabling Environment for Small Enterprise Development	May-05	124	95	124
Research Project, Cost and Financing Tertiary Education	Oct-05	40	24	40
Financing of Tertiary Education Symposium	Oct-05	150	0	150
The Re-Introduction of Project Management Training for the BMCs	Oct-05	3,150	0	3,150
Establishment of Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre				
Continuation of Support	Dec-05	375	0	375
Workshop on the Water and Waste Water Sectors	Dec-05	15	10	15
CTCS Projects	Dec-05	12	12	12
Third CDB/IDB and Civil Society Organisational Dialogue	Mar-06	47	47	47

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Financing Meetings of Regional Experts in the Health Sector	Mar-06	36	7	36
Seventh Annual SALISES Meeting.	May-06	10	10	10
Establishment of a UWI Consultancy Firm	Jul-06	150	104	150
Fifth Microfinance Roundtable	Jul-06	8	6	8
Caribbean Trade and Investment Report 2005	Jul-06	25	23	25
Study Attachments to Selected International Trade Agencies	Jul-06	12	0	12
Participants of BMCs at CHA Industry Conference 2006	Jul-06	32	25	32
Feasibility Study on the Establishment of a Regional Health Insurance Mechanism.	Dec-06	270	0	270
Workshop Entitled "Works Tender and Contract Management"	Dec-06	28	0	28
Caribbean Studies Association 31st Annual Conference	Dec-06	8		8
Caribbean Anthurium Industry Development Workshop	Dec-06	17	13	17
Fourth CDB/IDB and Civil Society Organisational Dialogue	Feb-07	41	30	41
Conference on Development Banking in the Caribbean	Feb-07	92	69	92
Support for the Presentation of a Training Course on Improving Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Financing in the Caribbean	May-07	69	64	69
Participation of BMCs in the Development of a Caribbean Agricultural Monitoring and Evaluation Information System - IICA.	May-07	50	0	50
Support for the Transformation Process - LIAT (1974) Limited	Jul-07	500	0	500
Evaluation of Greenhouse Technology in Crop Production	Jul-07	50	19	50
Literacy and Numeracy in the Caribbean	Oct-07	16	0	16
Operationalisation of the Caricom Development Fund	Oct-07	44	39	44
Workshop Entitled " II Sub-Regional Workshop in the Caribbean"	Oct-07	20	10	20



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Consultancy for Promoting the Use of Sovereign Ratings	Oct-07	149	82	149
Development of Distance Learning Course in Tourism	Oct-07	100		100
Caribbean Microfinance Capacity Building Programme CARIB-CAP	Dec-07	276		276
IDB/CDB Housing Conference 2007	Dec-07	20	17	20
Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians	Dec-07	22	0	22
Training Course on SME Cluster and Network Development	Dec-07	49	3	49
CTCS Projects	Dec-07	155	155	155
Country Poverty Assessments and Poverty Reduction Strategies	May-06	3,126	330	3,715
Conference on Youth, Crime and Violence: Prevention and Intervention in the OECS.	Dec-06	16	10	16
Youth Business Trusts - Strategic Planning Workshop	Dec-07	26	17	26
Development of a Gender Policy	Dec-07	146		146
<b>SUB-TOTAL GRANTS</b>		<b>21,619</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>22,237</b>

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<b>CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT - LOANS AND GRANTS</b>		<b>55,356</b>	<b>3,342</b>	<b>121,668</b>
<b>VULNERABILITY</b>				
<b>LOANS:</b>				
<b><u>Barbados</u></b>				
<b>Natural Disaster Management - Immediate Response Loan</b>				
To finance cleaning of debris, shoring-up of damaged structures, and construction of near-shore protective structures (Worthing Beach)	Dec-06	500	0	500
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
<b>Carib Territory Community Capacity Building Project</b>				
To finance roads, community resource centres, training in house retrofit, institutional strengthening and an Enterprise and Cultural Development facility in the Territory.	Dec-07	2,486	0	2,486
<b><u>Grenada</u></b>				
<b>Natural Disaster Management, Immediate Response Loan</b>				
To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.	Oct-05	500	250	675
<b>Hurricane Reconstruction Support Loan</b>				
To assist the government in meeting its financial obligations, in order to sustain an economic recovery programme - 2nd Loan.	Dec-05	5,413	0	5,413

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<b>Disaster Mitigation and Restoration - Rockfall and Landslip</b> To reduce the risk associated with rockfall and landslip events, and the restoration of damaged roads	Dec-05	2,500	0	5,200
<u><b>Guyana</b></u> <b>NDM Immediate Response, Severe Floods</b> To finance the clearing and cleaning of affected areas and the emergency restoration of essential services.	Mar-05	500	311	500
<u><b>Jamaica</b></u> <b>Natural Disaster Management, Hurricane Dean Rehab. Works</b> To construct sea defences, repair main roads including rehabilitation of pavement, drainage works and river training.	Dec-07	12,500	0	20,500
<u><b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b></u> <b>Special Mortgage Facility (Fifth Consolidated Line of Credit)</b> To provide mortgage loans to individuals whose annual income is less than \$18,000.	May-06	2,000	552	2,000
<b>TOTAL LOANS</b>		<b>26,399</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>37,274</b>

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<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<b><u>Barbados</u></b>				
Natural Disaster Management - Immediate Response	Dec-06	20	20	20
<b><u>Belize</u></b>				
Natural Disaster Management - Emergency Relief	Dec-07	100	50	100
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
Natural Disaster Management - Emergency Relief	Dec-07	100	50	100
Carib Territory Community Capacity Building Project - Institutional Strengthening.	Dec-07	259		259
Carib Territory Community Capacity Building Project - Supervision Services and Mid-term Review.	Dec-07	54		54
<b><u>Grenada</u></b>				
Consultancy Services NDM - Hurricane Emily	Oct-05	20	0	20
<b><u>Guyana</u></b>				
Natural Disaster Emergency Relief - Severe Floods	Mar-05	100	50	100
Consultancy Services - Severe Floods	Mar-05	20	20	20
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b>				
Natural Hazard Impact Assessment Training Programme	Dec-06	7	7	7
Natural Disaster Management - Emergency Relief	Dec-07	100	50	100

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>				
Short-Term Advisor, Transition Management Team - Sugar Industry	Jul-05	70	0	70
Counselling for Employees of Sugar Manufacturing Corporation	Dec-05	30	12	30
<b><u>Regional</u></b>				
Child Focus III: Strengthening Early Childhood Education	Mar-05	150	0	150
Seventh Biennial Conference of Association of C'Bean Social Work Educators	Oct-05	10	0	10
Caribbean Community Early Childhood Policy Forum	May-06	14	0	14
Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility: Contribution to IDA	May-07	5,000		5,000
Consultancy Services for Natural Disaster Risk Management Assess Assessment.	Oct-07	250		250
Strengthening the Disaster Mitigation Efforts of Microfinance Institutions in the Caribbean.	Dec-07	250		250
<b>SUB-TOTAL - GRANTS</b>		<b>6,554</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>6,554</b>
<b>VULNERABILITY - LOANS AND GRANTS</b>		<b>32,953</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>43,828</b>

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<p><b>GOOD GOVERNANCE</b></p> <p><b>LOANS:</b></p> <p><b><u>Belize</u></b></p> <p><b>Policy-based Loan</b> To support policy and institutional reforms while helping the government to improve its debt dynamics by using the proceeds of the loan to replace some of its high-cost debt.</p> <p><b>Modernisation of the Customs and Excise Department</b> To automate customs data systems, procure information technology conduct a post-implementation audit of the new system in 12 months.</p> <p><b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b></p> <p><b>Corporatisation of the Electricity Department - TA</b> To reform the power sector by facilitating the corporatisation of the electricity department and providing scope for liberalisation of the power generation market.</p> <p><b>Policy-based Loan</b> To support policy and institutional reforms while helping the government to improve its debt dynamics by using the proceeds of the loan to replace some of its high-cost debt.</p>	<p>Dec-06</p> <p>May-07</p> <p>Dec-05</p> <p>Dec-06</p>	<p>10,000</p> <p>2,516</p> <p>600</p> <p>8,000</p>	<p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>0</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>2,516</p> <p>600</p> <p>20,000</p>

PROJECT	DATE APPROVED	NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)	AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05	TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)
<b>SUB-TOTAL - LOANS</b>		<b>21,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48,116</b>
<b>GRANTS:</b>				
<b><u>Antigua and Barbuda</u></b>				
Undertaking Strategic Business Planning and Organisational Strengthening for Public Utilities Authority	Oct-07	119	0	119
Institutional Strengthening Programme of the Statistics Division	Dec-07	263	0	263
<b><u>Belize</u></b>				
Institutional Framework for Conducting Macro-Economic Management	Oct-07	101	0	101
Modernisation and Revision of Financial Regulations	Oct-07	101	0	101
<b><u>Dominica</u></b>				
Local Govt Reform, National Policy on Local Government Institutional Strengthening of the Ministry of Finance, Industry and Planning.	Dec-05	148		148
	Oct-07	14	0	49
<b><u>Jamaica</u></b>				
Development Planning Framework	May-06	506	0	606
Institutional Strengthening of National Environmental Planning Agency	Jul-06	60	27	60
<b><u>St. Kitts and Nevis</u></b>				
Corporatisation of the Electricity Department	Dec-05	60	0	60

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>DATE APPROVED</b>	<b>NET APPROVED FROM SDFU (\$'000)</b>	<b>AMOUNT DISBURSED FROM SDFU (\$'000) AS at Dec 05</b>	<b>TOTAL CDB FINANCING (\$'000)</b>
<b>Regional</b>				
Preparation of a Strategy and Plan for CDB's Operations in Haiti	Jul-05	30	16	30
Strategic Planning Workshop for the National Development Foundations in the Eastern Caribbean	Oct-05	13	0	13
Evaluation of the Technical Assistance Programmes of CDB Creating a Sustainable Framework for Monitoring the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean	Oct-05	191	0	191
Launching of Guidelines for Procurement January 2006	Dec-05	60	0	60
Institutional Strengthening, C'bean Community Climate Change Centre	May-06	96	39	96
Preparation of Caribbean Building Standards	May-06	35	0	35
Review of CDB's Unified Special Development Fund - Resource Allocation System.	Oct-06	1,393	0	1,393
Update of CDB's Environmental Policy and Environmental Review Guidelines.	Dec-06	40	35	40
Strengthening Capacity in Demographic Analysis in Caricom Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network Project - Improvement of Student Records Management Systems	Dec-06	148	0	148
Mid-Term review of the Sixth Cycle of the Unified SDF	Feb-07	921	210	921
Support Presentation of a Workshop for Credit Union Regulators	May-07	431	0	431
SDF 4 and 5 Multicycle Evaluation	Jul-07	106	85	106
	Dec-07	25	0	25
	Dec-07	142		142
<b>SUB-TOTAL - GRANTS</b>		<b>5,003</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>5,138</b>
<b>GOOD GOVERNANCE - LOANS AND GRANTS</b>		<b>26,119</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>53,254</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>114,428</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>218,750</b>



**MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
CARIBBEAN-SPECIFIC TARGETS AND INDICATORS**

<b>Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>	
<p><b>Target 1</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who fall below the poverty line</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Proportion of households living below the poverty line</li> <li>2. Poverty gap ratio</li> <li>3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption</li> <li>4. Proportion of employed living in households that are below the poverty line, by sex (of household head)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Target 2</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. Prevalence of under weight children by sex</li> <li>6. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption by sex</li> </ol>
<p><b>Target 3</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons without access to basic services</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Proportion of population with access to electricity by sex of head of households</li> <li>8. Proportion of households using pit latrines by sex of head of household</li> </ol>
<p><b>Target 4</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of persons living in inadequate housing</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Proportion of population in inadequate housing by sex of head of household</li> </ol>
<b>Goal 2. Achieve universal primary education</b>	
<p><b>Target 5</b> Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere (boys and girls alike) will be able to complete a full course of primary and secondary schooling, up to Grade 12</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Net enrolment ratio in primary education by sex</li> <li>11. School attendance among primary school children by sex</li> <li>12. Proportion of pupils starting Grade 1 who reach Grade 5 by sex</li> <li>13. Net enrolment ratio in secondary education by sex</li> <li>14. Proportion of pupils who reach Grade 12 (fifth form) in secondary school by sex</li> <li>15. Proportion of students who matriculate at Grade 12 with passes in at least two subjects English (or official language of country) and Mathematics by sex</li> <li>16. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds by sex</li> <li>17. number of primary and secondary schools addressing gender stereotyping in the</li> </ol>

	<p>curriculum</p> <p>18. Percentage of schools with age appropriate curricula</p> <p>19. Percentage of trained teachers in primary and secondary schools</p> <p>20. Average number of children in class by grade by school</p>
<b>Goal 3. Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
<p><b>Target 6</b></p> <p>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>21. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</p> <p>22. Ratio of literate women to men of 12-24 years</p> <p>23. Proportion of students who take Maths and Science examinations at Grade 12 by sex</p>
<p><b>Target 7</b></p> <p>Eliminate gender disparity in income and occupational opportunities at all levels and in all sectors, no later than 2015</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>24. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</p> <p>25. Average national income of men and women by sector of employment</p> <p>26. Employed persons by occupational status by sex</p> <p>27. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament</p> <p>28. Proportion of women holding office in local government</p>
<p><b>Target 8</b></p> <p>Reduce by 60% by 2015, all forms of gender based violence</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>29. Incidence of reported physical abuse by sex of the abused</p> <p>30. Existence of integrated national action plans to eliminate gender based violence by 2010</p> <p>31. Type of crime by age and sex of offender and age and sex of victim</p> <p>32. Age and sex of persons who report experiencing physical violence in the past year at the hands of an intimate partner</p> <p>33. Percentage of sexual assault cases completed through the court process in a 12-month period of the date of charge</p>
<b>Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality</b>	
<p><b>Target 9</b></p> <p>Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b></p> <p>34. Under-five mortality rate by sex</p> <p>35. Infant mortality rate by sex</p> <p>36. Proportion of children 1-5 years of age who have received complete immunization coverage (BCG, three doses of DPT and oral polio, measles)</p> <p>37. Number of children injured through, violence by sex and age</p> <p>38. Number of children killed through violence, by sex and age of victim and perpetrator</p>

<b>Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<p><b>Target 10</b> Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 39. Maternal mortality ratio per 1,000 population 40. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p>
<p><b>Target 11</b> Universal access to reproductive and sexual health services through the primary healthcare system by 2015</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 41. Proportion of contraceptive demand satisfied 42. Adolescent fertility rate</p>
<p><b>Target 12</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 43. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 years 44. Condom use, rate of contraceptive prevalence     a. Condom use at last high risks sex by sex     b. Percentage of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS by sex     c. Contraceptive prevalence rate 45. Condom use as a proportion of overall contraceptive use y persons, ages 15-24, in consensual unions by union type 46. Ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance to non-orphans (10-14) 47. Proportion of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS by age group</p>
<p><b>Target 13</b> Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 48. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 49. Proportion of population in malaria risks areas using effective malaria preventive and treatment measures 50. Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis 51. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS 52. Existence of programmes that take into account the gender dimensions of power in the transmission and treatment of HIV/AIDS 53. Prevalence of chronic diseases by sex and age 54. Provision of support services for primary caregivers</p>
<b>Goal 7. Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>	

<p><b>Target 14</b> Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 55. Proportion of land area covered by forest 56. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 57. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per GDP (PPP) 58. Carbon dioxide emissions per capita 59. Proportion of population using solid fuels (with access to secure tenure)</p>
<p><b>Target 15</b> Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 60. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source 61. Proportion of urban population with access to an improved sanitation</p>
<p><b>Target 16</b> Have achieved by 2020, significant improvement in the lives of at least 70% of persons living in poor communities</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 62. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure</p>
<p><b>Target 17</b> Construct and Implement a vulnerability index for the Caribbean within the next five years, which is sensitive to economic, social and environmental threats</p>	<p>63. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by human activity 64. Percentage of coral reefs destroyed by natural disasters 65. Incidence of natural disasters 66. Economic losses resulting from natural disasters 67. Social dislocation resulting from natural disasters 68. Existence of a sustainable framework for the collection, processing and analysis of data relevant to the construction of a Vulnerability Index</p>
<p><b>Goal 8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development</b></p>	
<p><b>Target 18</b> Develop further an open, ruled-based predictable, non-discriminating trading and financial systems</p> <p><b>Target 19</b> Address the special needs of the Least Developed Countries, LDCs (includes tariffs and quota free access for LDCs’</p>	<p><b>Indicators</b> 69. Net ODA as a percentage of OECD/DAC donors' gross national product (targets of 0.7% in total and 0.15% for LDCs 70. Proportion of ODA to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 71. Proportion of ODA that is untied 72. Proportion of ODA for environment in Small Island Developing States 73. Proportion of ODA for transportation in land locked countries 74. Proportion of exports (by value and excluding arms) admitted free of duties and quotas 75. Services as a proportion of total exports</p>

<p>exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPCs and cancellation of official bilateral debt; and more generous programmes of debt relief for countries committed to poverty reduction)</p> <p><b>Target 20</b> Address the special needs of landlocked countries and SIDS</p> <p><b>Target 21</b> Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries, through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the longterm</p>	<p>developing countries</p> <p>77. Domestic and export agriculture subsidies in OECD countries</p> <p>78. Sanitary and phytosanitary rules implemented by developed countries which exceed the standards specified by international organisations</p> <p>79. Cost of implementing sanitary/ phytosanitary measures as a percentage of the total value of exports for which these measures are required</p> <p>80. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity</p> <p>81. Proportion of official bilateral HIPC debt cancelled</p> <p>82. Debt service as a percentage of export of goods and services</p> <p>83. Proportion of ODA provided as debt relief</p> <p>84. Unemployment rate by age group and sex</p> <p>85. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential, approved drugs on a sustainable basis</p> <p>86. Telephone lines per 1,000 people</p> <p>87. Personal computers per 1,000 people</p> <p>88. Ratio of personal computers to students in primary and secondary school</p> <p>89. Use of internet by government to provide information to the population</p>
<p><b>Target 22</b> In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth, women and especially vulnerable groups</p>	
<p><b>Target 23</b> In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable internationally approved essential drugs in developing countries</p>	
<p><b>Target 24</b> In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications</p>	