

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

RESOLUTION OF CONTRIBUTORS TO SDF 4
WITH REPORT OF MEETINGS OF CONTRIBUTORS
ON MAY 10 AND OCTOBER 17, 1994
AND FEBRUARY 10, MAY 9, AND OCTOBER 20, 1995
AS SCHEDULE 3

ADOPTED OCTOBER 20, 1995*

*Ad Referendum to Germany

RESOLUTION OF CONTRIBUTORS
TO THE SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
(SDF 4)

WHEREAS:

The Board of Directors of the Caribbean Development Bank (hereafter called 'the Bank') at its One Hundred and Fifty-Fourth Meeting, held on March 10, 1994, has determined that the Bank should carry out negotiations for a replenishment of its Special Development Fund (hereinafter called the Special Development Fund) to finance the Bank's concessionary lending programme for the four-year period commencing January 1, 1996, and, for that purpose, should seek contributions to the Fund; and

The Governments listed in Schedule 1 to this Resolution (herein called the Contributors) have indicated their intentions to make contributions to the Special Development Fund in the respective amounts set out in the said Schedule 1 in accordance with the arrangements set forth in this Resolution and on the basis of the decisions contained in the Report at Schedule 3 to this Resolution.

NOW THEREFORE, the Contributors hereby RESOLVE as follows:

1. Definitions

As used in this Resolution, unless the context otherwise requires, the several terms defined in the Rules for the Special Development Fund (adopted May 1983) have the respective meanings set forth therein, except that the term "Contribution Cycle" means the period of four years commencing January 1, 1996 and ending December 31, 1999, and the following additional terms have the following meanings:

- (i) "cash portion" means that portion of a Contribution which is payable in cash as indicated by the Contributor in its Instrument of Contribution;
- (ii) "currency of obligation" means the applicable currency of obligation indicated in the Second Column of Schedule 1 to this Resolution in which the relevant Contribution is to be made pursuant to paragraphs 3 (a) and 7 (a) of this Resolution;
- (iii) "instalment" means a cash payment which is part of a cash portion or a deposit of a note which is part of a notes portion;
- (iv) "notes" means non-negotiable non-interest bearing notes payable at their par value on demand;
- (v) "notes portion" means that portion of a Contribution which is payable by the deposit of notes as indicated by the Contributor in its Instrument of Contribution;

(b) Payment of First Instalments and Draw Downs

Subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 (a) above and paragraphs 6 (d) and (e) below, each first instalment of a cash portion and a notes portion shall be made within thirty (30) days after the date of the deposit with the Bank of the relevant Contribution Agreement, and drawdowns by the Bank in respect of notes deposited shall be semi-annually based on the Bank's projected disbursement requirements.

(c) Payments of a Qualified Contribution

Payments of instalments of a cash portion or a notes portion of a Qualified Contribution shall be made in accordance with paragraphs 6 (a) and (b) above unless such payments cannot be made because of the legislative practice of the Contributor. In such cases, payments shall be made within thirty (30) days after, and to the extent that, each such instalment has become unqualified.

(d) Payments of a delayed Contribution

If any Contributor shall deposit a Contribution Agreement after the date when the first instalment shall be payable pursuant to paragraph 6 (a) above, payment of any instalment due up to the time of the deposit of the Contribution Agreement pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 6 (a) above shall be made within 30 days after the date of the deposit of such agreement.

(e) Optional Arrangements

A Contributor, at its option, may:

- (i) pay its Contribution in fewer instalments or in larger portions or at earlier dates than those specified in paragraph 6 (a) above, provided that such payment arrangements are no less favourable to the Bank;
- (ii) defer payment of its first instalment until Contribution Agreements for an aggregate amount equivalent to at least fifty percent (50%) of the total sum indicated in Schedule 1 to this Resolution have been deposited with the Bank; and
- (iii) in the second or a subsequent calendar year of the Contribution Cycle, provided it has paid all instalments for the preceding calendar year, defer payments of further instalments so long as there is in arrears an aggregate amount equivalent to at least fifty percent (50%) of the instalments payable by the other Contributors.

7. Currency of Payment

(a) Currency of Obligation

Each Contributor shall make its Contribution in the applicable currency of obligation specified in Schedule 1 to this Resolution or, in the case of an additional Contribution, in the currency of obligation agreed to with the Bank.

(b) Acceptance by the Bank of other Currency

If a Contributor wishes to use a currency other than the currency of obligation for payment of any portion of its Contribution, the Bank, at the option of the Bank, may accept such other currency and the amount of such other currency at the time of such payment shall be determined by the Bank applying, as far as practicable, the principles applicable to the valuation of currencies forming part of the Bank's Ordinary Capital Resources.

8. Meetings of Contributors

If, during the Contribution Cycle, delays in the payment of any instalments cause or threaten to cause a suspension in the Bank's concessionary lending operations, or otherwise prevent substantial attainment of the goals of SDF 4, the Bank shall convene a meeting of the Contributors to review the situation and consider ways of obtaining the necessary instalments and, based on the recommendation of such a meeting, the Bank shall adopt such measures as considered necessary.

9. Use of SDF 4

Contributions made under this Resolution shall be used and administered in accordance with the Rules for the Special Development Fund (adopted May 1983) and the decisions contained in the Report at Schedule 3 to this Resolution.

SCHEDULE 2

INSTRUMENT OF CONTRIBUTION

(Insert)
(Office)
(Address of Signatory)

The Vice-President (Corporate Services)
and Bank Secretary
The Caribbean Development Bank
P.O. Box 408
Willey
St. Michael
BARBADOS W.I

Date:

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am pleased to inform you that (name of country), by means of this letter, agrees to contribute to the Special Development Fund (SDF 4) of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) an amount of United States dollars^{1/} (US\$)^{1/} of which \$^{1/} will be in cash and the remainder in notes,^{2/} pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions contained in the Resolution of the Contributors to the Special Development Fund (SDF 4) adopted at the Meeting of Contributors on October 20, 1995.

^{3/}Payment of the second and subsequent instalments of the Contribution is subject to budgetary appropriations and (name of country) hereby undertakes to seek the necessary appropriations in order to pay such instalments in accordance with paragraph 6 (a) and (b) of the abovementioned Resolution and to notify CDB as soon as each such appropriation is obtained.

In the name and on behalf of (name of country), I declare that all the necessary legal requirements to assume this Instrument of Contribution have been fulfilled.

Yours sincerely,

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^{1/} To be deleted if currency of obligation is other than US dollars. Where there is another currency of obligation, such currency is to be inserted in place of the phrase "United States dollars (US\$)".

^{2/} To be altered as appropriate.

^{3/} Applicable only if the Contribution is qualified.

^{4/} To be signed by the Governor of the member country on the Bank's Board of Governors except in the case of Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and non-member contributing countries, when it should be signed by the proper authority of each such country.

DRAFT REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR SDF 4

(Dollars (\$) throughout refer to United States dollars (US\$) unless otherwise stated)

At the Preparatory Meeting of contributors held in Belize on May 10, 1994 and the formal meetings held in Barbados on October 17, 1994 and February 10, 1995, in Jamaica on May 9, 1995 and in Barbados on October 20, 1995, Contributors reviewed and noted Management's Report on the performances of the previous Special Development Fund (SDF) cycles generally, and SDF 3, in particular (see Annex 1 to Schedule 3), and agreed to the modalities to guide the administration of the resources made available for SDF 4.

2. They also agreed that Management should commission an independent evaluation of the performance and impact of the SDF Unified (SDF (U)) since its inception. This evaluation, which should be completed to allow Contributors to review it by the time of the First Annual Meeting of SDF 4 in May 1996, should also include the design of an evaluation framework to monitor and assess the performance and impact of the SDF against stated objectives, and the frequency of intra-cycle reviews.

PROPOSED MODALITIES FOR SDF 4

I. Justification for SDF 4

3. The continuation of the SDF is required to give eligible borrowing member countries (BMCs) the necessary breathing space to allow them to cushion the effects of and/or to create an internal capacity to address, on a sustained basis, many of the structural and contemporary problems besetting them, at this time. Annex 2 to this schedule presents selected statistics on the economic situation and recent economic performance of CDB's BMCs. The major structural and contemporary problems include:

Structural Problems

- very high per capita costs of providing administrative services and basic social and economic infrastructure as a result of the relatively small population sizes in these countries;
- traditionally high incremental capital-output ratios arising from small size, a very passive private sector and inappropriate economic policies and attitudes;
- low domestic savings levels and weak current external accounts which result in too heavy a dependence on foreign savings;
- extreme vulnerability of whole economies to what would be localised natural and man-made disasters in larger countries because of small geographic size; and
- extreme openness of these economies and their consequential heavy dependence on external sources for goods, services, capital and skills.

Contemporary Problems

- erosion, and threat of virtual elimination, of significant trade preferences for major commodities which dominate employment opportunities;
- strangling external and domestic debt burden and servicing levels for some of the larger BMCs;
- considerable reduction in aid flows to the Region;
- failure of the region to attract enough private investment as a result of increasing global competition for such investment; and
- weak fiscal situations at a time when increased attention needs to be paid to addressing costly environmental and other sustainable development concerns such as poverty reduction to protect the most vulnerable groups during the difficult periods of adjustment. Adjustment periods have been very protracted, in many cases, in line with the new findings of institutions like the World Bank which had earlier thought structural adjustment would have been less protracted.

II. Role of SDF 4

4. SDF resources will continue to be used to advance the Bank's aims and objectives. The resources will be channelled to high priority development activities with very high socio-economic returns but with financial returns that are either low, difficult to capture, or have long gestations; and to the poorest countries which are creditworthy for limited amounts of the Bank's OCR. More specifically, financing will be concentrated on the following programmes and projects:

- poverty reduction (PR);
- human resource development (HRD);
- environment and sanitation (E&S) - environmental mitigation and natural resource management activities aimed at supporting the sustainable use of the natural environment, e.g sewerage and waste management systems, protection of the natural resources and landscape; and natural and man-made disaster mitigation and management;
- institutional strengthening (IS), particularly in the public sector but also including support for enhancement of productive capacity; and
- essential socio-economic non-financially self-liquidating physical infrastructure (ESNPI).

It was agreed that at least 40% of the resources available to the SDF 4 cycle should be focussed on activities that are directed towards poverty reduction. In addition, it was mandated that adequate attention be given to gender issues in SDF project design and implementation.

III. Financial Assistance Programme

5. The financing programme for SDF (U) during the four-year period 1996-9 is projected at about \$160 mn or about the same level as the \$167 mn currently projected for SDF 3. This financing is expected to complement the Bank's other financing and represents about 33% of total proposed financing for the period as is shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF FINANCING BY FUND: 1996-99

Fund	Amount \$ mn	Distribution %
SDF (U)	160.0	32.5
Other Concessionary	20.0	4.0
OCR	312.0	63.5
Total	492.0	100.0

6. BMCs will receive the financing in the form of loans (\$130 mn) and non-reimbursable resources (\$30 mn). The summarised distribution is as follows:

	(\$ mn)
<u>Loans</u>	<u>130.0</u>
Allocated	118.0
(Countries)	(118.0)
Unallocated	12.0
(Countries for disaster rehabilitation)	(10.0)
(Countries for IS)	(2.0)
<u>Grants</u>	<u>30.0</u>
Allocated	27.0
(Countries for Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF))	(15.0)
(Countries for IS)	(6.0)
(Regional agencies for IS)	(3.0)
(Caribbean Technological Consultancy Services (CTCS))	(1.0)
(Training)	(1.0)
(Economic Policy Research Unit)	(1.0)
Unallocated	3.0
(Countries for BNTF)	(3.0)

The full breakdown is detailed at Annex 3 to Schedule 3.

7. Annual loan approvals from SDF (U) are projected to decline during the cycle. This reflects the hope that BMCs will have the capacity to meet an increasing proportion of their financial needs from their own resources. As a result, SDF resources are expected to finance about 35% of total CDB financing in 1996; but this should decline to 22% by 1999, as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2: BANK PROJECTED LENDING PROGRAMME BY FUND, 1996-99
\$ mn

Fund	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
SDF (U)	36.0	34.0	31.0	29.0	130.0
Other Concessionary	3.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	20.0
OCR	64.0	72.0	83.0	93.0	312.0
Total	103.0	110.0	120.0	129.0	462.0
SDF as % of Total	35.0	30.9	25.8	22.5	28.1

8. The SDF 4 programme for 1996-99 is expected to be utilised and financed as shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3: SOURCES AND USES OF SDF (U) , 1995-99
\$ mn

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total (1996- 1999)
<u>Uses</u>						
Lending Programme	17.0	36.0	34.0	31.0	29.0	130.0
BNTF	-	15.0	-	3.0	-	18.0
Non-reimbursable TA	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	12.0
Total	20.0	54.0	37.0	37.0	32.0	160.0
<u>Sources</u>						
Balance at beginning of period	28.6	16.0	79.7	50.6	22.3	16.0
New Pledges and Unallocated Pledges	-	110.1	-	-	-	110.1
Recycled Repayments	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.0	24.7
Net Income	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	9.2
Total	36.0	133.7	87.6	59.3	32.0	160.0

IV. Activity Programme

9. The five broad areas of focus under SDF 4 will be PR; HRD; E&S; IS; and ESNPI. Programmes and projects to be financed are expected to be either stand-alone or components of projects in the social and economic sectors which promote these areas of activity. The specific areas of focus are expected to be:

- PR
 - rural and urban community development programmes aimed at fostering greater community self-reliance for economic self-sufficiency;
 - small-scale enterprise credit and associated TA programmes, including such interventions as industrial nurseries;
 - continuation of the BNTF programme which aims at employment generation and improvement in the quality of life of the poor through the expansion and rehabilitation of facilities such as schools, clinics, community pathways, and water supply and sanitation facilities;
 - skills training programmes for youth and the unemployed;
 - shelter upgrading for low income households.
 - programmes to address gender issues which militate against broader participation of both sexes in economic activity;
- HRD
 - improvements to the physical infrastructure for basic education (primary and secondary);
 - increasing the provision of instructional material and equipment;
 - increasing access to post-secondary education;
 - improving the quality and relevance of basic education in BMCs;
 - improvements to existing institutional and management arrangements to strengthen the efficiency and capabilities of organisations and schools to enhance the cost-effectiveness of the education sector;
 - promoting the analysis of HRD policies and the generation of policy options and programmes to address priority needs, and a more rational and efficient approach to the provision and utilisation of educational facilities; and
 - student loans.
- E&S
 - coastal zone and watershed management including reforestation;

- hazard management and mitigation (e.g. flood, hurricane and landslide mitigation works);
 - assistance with the updating of national environmental action programmes or specific resource plans;
 - management of solid and liquid wastes;
 - river retraining and the cleaning and clearing of waterways, particularly in heavily built-up areas;
 - development of rural and urban water supply storage systems (identification of sources, distribution and metering);
 - environmental impact assessment costs of capital projects;
- IS
- support for public sector reforms aimed at strengthening the capacity of public sector institutions to analyse, reformulate and manage policies/programmes;
 - continuing support for the CTCS network but with greater emphasis on cost recovery from beneficiaries and with the view of out-sourcing the management of the programme as soon as possible;
 - institutional strengthening of public sector agencies to improve their cost-efficiency and to help them to become self-financing (wherever possible);
 - continuing support for a broader range of targeted training in projects macro-economic management either through the Training Unit; or out-sourced through the University of the West Indies;
 - assisting in the development of efficient capital markets as a means of mobilising and making more effective use of domestic savings;
 - supporting focussed and cost-effective applied empirical research at the macro-economic and sector levels.
- ESNPI
- rehabilitation of main, feeder and access roads with strong emphasis on preventative maintenance and cost-effective project selection;
 - limited support for air and sea transport infrastructure with assistance being linked to implementation of cost recovery strategies for programme self-financing; and
 - rural power and electricity systems.

10. The list of areas of intervention is, at this stage, only indicative and not exhaustive. The project pipeline, which is currently available for 1995, will be expanded to cover the period to 1999. This pipeline will be developed from studies currently being undertaken by CDB, World Bank and

national governments in the areas of poverty assessment; national environmental action programmes; infrastructure usage and needs of the region; educational reform strategies and programmes; and other sectoral work and studies. As far as is possible, programmes and projects for consideration will be conceived within country assistance strategies and will be consistent with an acceptable macroeconomic framework.

11. Resources from SDF 4 will not be used to make structural or sector adjustment loans, but will be available for supporting eligible projects in any such programmes, and, through TA, for institutional capability enhancement and programme development and management.

12. In order to assist in the monitoring of resources allocation in relation to the sectoral and activity goals set for this cycle, Management will institute a system to identify and value the project and programme financing components that satisfy the various goals.

13. Table 4 gives an indicative and tentative allocation of both loan and non-reimbursable financing by sector and activity for the cycle.

**TABLE 4: INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF LENDING PROGRAMME BY SECTOR
AND BY THEME, 1996-99**
\$ mn

Sector	Financing Source				SDF Classified by Theme				
	Total	OCR	OSFR	SDF (U)	Poverty Reduction	HRD	Institutional Strengthening	Environment and Sanitation	Other Non-financially Self-liquidating Infrastructure
Agriculture	20.0	14.4	0.6	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.0
Industry	15.0	12.2	0.3	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0
Tourism	30.0	27.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
DFCs	75.0	60.4	1.6	13.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	0.0
Transportation	100.0	86.5	1.5	12.0	2.9	0.0	2.2	1.9	5.0
Power/Energy	35.0	30.5	0.5	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Infrastructure	60.0	22.3	4.2	33.5	10.1	0.0	17.6	5.8	0.0
Water	40.0	17.5	2.5	20.0	6.0	0.0	5.0	4.0	5.0
Education & Health	60.0	27.4	3.6	29.0	10.0	13.0	0.0	6.0	0.0
Multi-Sector	57.0	13.1	4.9	39.0	30.0	1.5	0.0	7.5	0.0
Total Financing	492.0	312.0	20.0	160.0	72.0	17.5	29.0	29.5	12.0
of which: Grants	(30.0)			(30.0)	(18.0)	(1.0)	0.0	(11.0)	0.0

14. The non-reimbursable resources are expected to be allocated in a ratio of 3:2 between PR and IS. A detailed breakdown of indicative allocations by country and sector is shown at Annex 3 to this Schedule.

V. Country Groupings, Terms and Allocations

15. The criteria for determining country eligibility to the SDF include a number of qualitative and quantitative socio-economic variables such as per capita income, economic diversification, quality of physical infrastructure, level of external debt and debt servicing, and fiscal performance. The evaluation of country situation against these criteria did not reveal any major changes to warrant any regrouping. As a result, the country groupings which applied during SDF 3 will continue to apply for SDF 4 as shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5: PROPOSED COUNTRY GROUPING UNDER SDF 4

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Bahamas	Anguilla	Belize	Guyana
Barbados	Antigua and Barbuda	Dominica	
Cayman Islands	British Virgin Islands	Grenada	
Trinidad and Tobago		Jamaica	
		Montserrat	
		St. Kitts and Nevis	
		St. Lucia	
		St. Vincent and the Grenadines	
		Turks and Caicos Islands	

16. The terms for lending approved by Contributors and the allocation of loanable resources for capital projects during the 1996-9 cycle are projected as follows in Table 6.

TABLE 6: ALLOCATION OF OVERALL AND SDF FINANCING BY COUNTRY GROUPINGS AND ON-LENDING TERMS FOR SDF 4

Group	Overall Financing (\$ mn)	SDF Financing (\$ mn)	SDF Financing Terms ^v				SDF Financing on Per Capita Basis (\$)	SDF Average Allocation Per BMC (\$ mn)
			Interest Rate (%)	Maximum Grace Period (years)	Maximum Maturity including Grace (years)	Maximum Grant Element (%)		
1	110.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	30.8	2.19	1.00
2	35.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	25.0	46.6	87.62	2.67
3	250.0	104.0 (14.0)	2.5	10.0	30.0	66.3	34.34	11.56
4	27.0	19.0 (7.0)	2.0	10.0	30.0	70.7	24.73	19.0
Regional	12.0	7.0 (3.0)	2.5	7.0	25.0	61.3		
Private Sector	40.0	-	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a		
Unallocated	18.0	18.0 (6.0)	(term as for applicable group)					
Total	492.0	160.0 (30.0)						

^v SDF Financing terms are only for loan portion. Grant portions indicated in brackets.

17. Table 7 is an indicative allocation of SDF 4 resources by country grouping and major activity focus.

TABLE 7: INDICATIVE ALLOCATION OF SDF 4 RESOURCES BY COUNTRY GROUP AND THEME FOCUS
(\$ mn)

Group	PR	HRD	IS	E&S	ESNPI	Total	%
1	2.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	4.0	2.5
2	4.0	-	1.0	3.0	-	8.5	5.0
3	50.0 (10.0)	17.5	13.0 (4.0)	22.5	1.0	104.0 (14.0)	65.0
4	9.0 (5.0)	-	6.0 (2.0)	3.0	1.0	19.0 (7.0)	11.9
Regional	4.0	-	3.0 (3.0)	-	-	7.0 (3.0)	4.4
Unallocated	3.0 (3.0)	-	5.0 (3.0)	-	10.0	18.0 (6.0)	11.3
Total	72.0 (18.0)	17.5	29.0 (12.0)	29.5	12.0	160.0 (30.0)	100.0
%	45.0	10.9	18.1	18.4	7.5	100.0	100.0

() indicates direct grants portion of financing.

VI. Blending

18. The SDF will be blended with other resources to finance aspects and components of programmes and projects which are eligible for such financing and subject to the availability of this resource in the country's allocation. It will never be used as a device to help reduce the cost of funds for projects or programmes which are not eligible for such financing.

19. The proportion of project cost to be financed from the SDF shall not exceed 80% from Group 1 and 2 countries and 90% for Group 3 and 4 countries. The proportion of overall CDB financing provided in any blended operation shall be determined on the basis of the weighted proportion of hard and soft funds and the maximum proportions of financing applicable to each source.

VII. SDF 3 Balance

20. For purposes of consistency in lending terms, contributors agreed that the financing terms and limitations for loans from that portion of the SDF 3 forming part of the financing programme for 1996-9 be the same as those for the SDF 4.

VIII. Projected Financial Performance

21. Tables 8 to 11 provide the actual balance sheets, income statements, funds flow and available commitment authority for 1993-1994 and the projected statements for the years 1995-1999.

TABLE 8: SELECTED ACTUAL AND PROJECTED BALANCE SHEET ITEMS, 1994-99
(\$ mn)

	Actual 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<u>Assets</u>						
Liquidity	33.7	24.5	25.5	25.3	24.3	23.7
Cash contributions in advance	(8.9)	(6.8)	(4.4)	(1.6)	-	-
Net Liquidity	24.8	17.7	21.1	23.7	24.3	23.7
Loans (net)	197.2	208.8	221.2	238.1	258.0	282.5
Other	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.0
Receivable from members	117.6	149.8	158.8	164.0	166.2	168.5
<u>Liabilities</u>						
Contributed resources (including undisbursed liabilities for TA and BNTF)	330.0	362.9	382.8	402.2	421.3	440.2
Accumulated Net Income	20.0	22.0	24.0	26.1	28.5	31.2

TABLE 9: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED INCOME STATEMENTS, 1993-99
(\$ mn)

Item	Actual 1993	Actual 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<u>Revenue</u>							
Investment Income	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Loans Income	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.2
Total	6.1	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.8	8.2
<u>Expenses</u>							
Administrative	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5
Total	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.5
Provisions	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Income	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7

TABLE 10: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED FUNDS FLOW STATEMENTS, 1993-99
(\$ mn)

Item	Actual 1993	Actual 1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
<u>Sources</u>							
Net Income	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7
Loan Repayment	5.2	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.0
Liquidity decrease/(increase)	7.4	(15.2)	8.9	(0.5)	0.6	0.6	5.2
Note Encashment	12.7	26.7	8.2	19.4	23.2	26.1	26.1
Total	25.9	21.1	24.5	26.5	31.7	35.4	41.0
<u>Uses</u>							
Loan Disbursements	18.5	13.9	17.0	18.0	22.7	26.2	31.5
Grant and Other Disbursements	7.4	7.1	7.5	8.5	9.0	9.2	9.5
Total	25.9	21.0	24.5	26.5	31.7	35.4	41.0

TABLE 11: ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COMMITMENT AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS, 1994-99
(\$ mn)

Item	Actual 1994	Actual 1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Usable Commitment Resources at beginning of Year	39.0	28.6	16.0	(19.9)	(53.5)	(83.3)
Plus Net Income During Year	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.7
Plus Repayments During Year	7.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	6.3	7.0
Less: Approvals for Capital Projects	(20.0)	(17.0)	(36.0)	(34.0)	(31.0)	(29.0)
Less: Estimated Grants: TA	//	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)	(3.0)
BNTF	//	//	(4.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)	(4.5)
Committable Resources Available/(Gap)			(19.9)	(53.5)	(83.3)	(110.1)

// Allocations already set aside

IX. Liquidity of the Fund

22. Contributors agreed that the Fund's liquidity should be maintained at a minimum level, approximately equal to expected disbursements, over the six-monthly periods, January to June and July to December. This is to ensure that funds are always available to meet disbursements while requests for drawdowns are being processed by Contributors.

X. Projected Drawdown of Contributions to SDF

23. The estimated cash drawdown/encashment of notes for the years 1995-1999 is shown in Table 12 below.

24. Drawdowns will supplement net income and principal repayments as sources of financing for disbursements.

XI. Administrative Expenses

25. The SDF will bear its equitable share of CDB's administrative expenses. Basically, it will be charged with the direct administrative costs of running the Social Sector Division, the programmes and projects of which are almost fully financed from the SDF and also the TA travel costs of the Economics and Programming Department. In addition, it will bear its apportioned share of CDB's other (largely overheads) administrative expenses as determined by the CDB formula for the allocation of administrative expenses which cannot be directly charged to specific funds.

TABLE 12: PROJECTED DRAWDOWN OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO SDF 1995-99
(\$ mn)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Disbursements (including TA and BNTF)	24.5	26.5	31.7	35.4	41.0
Financed by:					
Liquidity (used up)/increased	(8.9)	0.5	(0.6)	(0.6)	(5.2)
Net Income and Repayments	(7.4)	(7.6)	(7.9)	(8.7)	(9.7)
Note Encashments	(8.2)	(19.4)	(23.2)	(26.1)	(26.1)
Projected Liquidity at year-end	24.5	25.5	25.3	24.3	19.4
Of which:					
Contributions paid in advance	(6.8)	(4.4)	(1.6)	-	-
Net Projected Liquidity	17.7	21.1	23.7	24.3	23.7
Required Liquidity	17.7	21.1	23.6	27.3	26.0

26. CDB Management will continue to keep under review the methodology for the allocation of administrative costs.

XII. Procurement

27. Contributors agreed that, during SDF 4, procurement shall be in accordance with section 4.6.1 of the Rules for the SDF:

"In general, procurement of goods and services for projects financed from the resources shall be open to member countries of CDB and substantial Contributors. In special cases, however, procurement from other sources may be permitted by CDB's Board of Directors";

and section 4.6.3:

"Substantial Contributors shall be those whose contributions are accepted as substantial at the relevant Negotiation Meeting and at the Annual Meeting of Contributors having regard to the amounts of such contributions".

28. Contributors agreed that non-member Contributors whose contributions were accepted as substantial would be eligible for procurement in respect of projects approved during the particular cycle, including those financed from the SDF 3 cycle, in which such contributions were made.

XIII. Substantial Contributors

29. Contributors agreed that substantial Contributors during SDF 4, in accordance with Section 4.6.3 of the Rules for the SDF, shall be:

- (a) the Kingdom of The Netherlands; and
- (b) such other Contributors to SDF 4 who shall be deemed by the Annual Meeting of Contributors to satisfy internationally acceptable equitable burden sharing standards.

XIV. Method of Valuing Contributions

30. Contributors agreed that valuation of pledges made in currencies other than United States (US) dollars would generally follow the practice adopted by other international financial institutions, i.e. valuation would be based on the average of the daily rates existing during the six months ending September, 1995.

XV. Burden sharing and Pledges

31. Contributors agreed that the non-regional members and the Kingdom of the Netherlands would take the leading position in the burden-sharing arrangement. However, the regional members would be expected to make pledges in convertible currency and those Contributors which were in arrears on contributions would take steps to clear them.

XVI. Dissemination of Information to, and Participation of Non-Members of CDB in CDB Work

32. CDB's Management will continue to ensure that Contributors are kept informed of all important developments in the operations of CDB and of all areas where SDF resources are being utilised. This will cover providing such Contributors with appraisal documentation for projects requiring SDF resources and Board Papers relating to financial policies.

33. Additionally, Section 2.1.3 of the Rules for the SDF will guide the participation of non-members in the work of CDB: "Contributors who are not members of CDB shall be invited to be present with the right to speak at meetings of CDB's Board of Directors where projects, policies and other matters related to the SDF are being considered".

MANAGEMENT REPORT ON REVIEW OF SDF PERFORMANCE

The SDF, which was unified in May, 1983 with replenishments at four-year intervals commencing January 1, 1984, has, during its ten to eleven years of unified existence, focussed its financing on:

- a) high priority socio-economic projects with low financial returns in CDB's most disadvantaged BMCs; and
- b) programmes and projects in countries which are not creditworthy for CDB's OCR.

For the third cycle, which commenced in 1992, Contributors mandated that the SDF should be concentrated on the financing of social projects in the areas of PR, HRD and environmental mitigation in the most disadvantaged of BMCs.

2. The assessment of CDB's success in fulfilling this mandate can be gleaned from Tables 1 and 2 below. (A matrix showing SDF financing, in detail, by country and by sector is given as Appendix to this Management Report on Review of SDF Performance.) Table 1 outlines the distribution of SDF financing by country grouping and the proportion of CDB financing to these groups which was in the form of SDF, while Table 2 outlines the distribution of SDF financing by sector and the proportion of CDB financing to these sectors which was in the form of SDF.

TABLE 1: SDF FINANCING BY COUNTRY GROUPING, 1984-1994

Group	Amount \$ mn	Distribution %	SDF/Total Country Group Financing %	SDF Per Capita Lending \$
1	13.6	3.5	6.2	8.0
2	23.8	6.2	35.2	262.0*
3	245.7	64.1	34.4	79.0*
4	71.9	18.7	63.7	96.0
Regional	28.6	7.5	33.7	5.0
Total	383.6	100.0	31.9	67.0

*The relatively high per capita level for Group 2 in relation to Group 3 is due to the small size of the countries in Group 2, and also to the inclusion of Jamaica in Group 3. This inclusion serves to depress the average per capita level for Group 3 countries. If Jamaica is excluded from Group 3 the average SDF per capita lending for the other countries would be \$281 mn.

TABLE 2: SDF FINANCING BY SECTOR, 1984-1994

Sector	Amount (\$ mn)	Distribution (%)	SDF/Total Sector Financing (%)
Agriculture	40.4	10.5	45.0
Industry	34.4	9.0	20.0
Tourism	1.4	0.4	5.0
Development Finance Corporations	73.5	19.2	27.4
Transportation	137.5	35.8	48.0
Power and Energy	22.6	5.9	39.0
E&S	0.7	0.2	95.0
Other Environment	18.0	4.7	90.0
Water	16.2	4.2	30.0
HRD	11.0	2.9	37.0
IS	5.5	1.4	95.0
PR	22.4	5.8	50.0
Total	383.6	100.0	31.9

3. Since the unification of the SDF, CDB approved 90.3% of the SDF to the countries in Groups 3 and 4 and to regional projects which largely benefit the member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). These resources represented 38% of CDB total financing to these countries as compared with 13% for the more developed economies in Groups 1 and 2. Thus, the objective of channelling the resources to the most disadvantaged economies was attained. Similarly, to the extent that 58% of the resources were channelled to the largely non-financially self-liquidating physical and institutional infrastructure in the socio-economic sectors in an SDF/total financing ratio of 28%, then the objective of focussing on high priority projects with low financial rates of return was also satisfied.

4. No formal and comprehensive assessment of the impact of the SDF on the development of CDB's BMCs has ever been made; but from the numerous evaluations which have been made of CDB's overall performance and of its various programmes and projects, a fair assessment of the impact of the SDF can be derived. Some of the major achievements of the various programmes are described below.

5. **Electric Power:** The SDF has provided \$32.7 mn out of a total of \$53.4 mn which CDB has channelled to 10 of its 17 BMCs, all but one being in Group 3 and 4 countries. That financing has helped these utilities to become financially viable. The majority have become strong enough to borrow from commercial sources and, in an increasing number of cases, attract direct private investment.

6. **Student Loan Scheme:** Instituted in 1973 to benefit those BMCs which did not have access to the resources of the IDB for this programme, it has, in its 21 years, received \$23.5 mn from the CDB of which \$21.8 mn was from the SDF. Twelve countries have benefitted. The programme has, as its objective, the development of middle and upper level management, professional and technical skills, largely through the use of regional institutions, for deployment in the BMCs. It has helped considerably in reducing governments' financial burden to provide for tertiary education while helping to ensure that an adequate pool of relevant skills is available for national needs. Most of the programmes have a high retention rate of skills and low default rates of loan repayments.

7. **Agricultural Feeder Roads:** The Agricultural Feeder Roads programme has been designed to improve the transportation network for the agricultural sector. CDB financing for this programme has amounted to \$39.8 mn, of which \$24.9 mn was sourced from the SDF. With loans to all the agricultural economies in Group 3 (except Jamaica), the programme has helped governments in their diversification efforts while taking advantage of the preferential markets for some of their traditional exports, mainly bananas. In addition the programme has helped to reduce the rural-urban drift and aided considerably in alleviating rural poverty.

8. **Housing Lines of Credit:** Over \$45.5 mn in financing, of which \$16.4 mn was from the SDF, has been channelled to BMCs through lines of credit for low and lower-middle income housing. This programme has helped considerably in improving the stock of affordable housing and, hence, has helped, significantly, in reducing poverty largely through self-help efforts. Also, importantly, the programme has a very good repayment record, a performance which has now led other financial institutions to provide financing for similar or related programmes. Additionally CDB had designed the programme to foster the better use of savings mobilised through the various Social Security Schemes by requiring counterpart financing from these sources. This aspect has also worked quite well.

9. **Agricultural and Industrial/Productive Sector Lines of Credit:** CDB's support to the private sector through financial intermediaries (FIs) for the financing of agriculture, tourism and manufacturing projects has amounted to over \$189 mn of which \$56.5 mn has been from the SDF. These programmes were designed to stimulate the productive sectors, help the development of small and medium-scale enterprises, and also assist in the broadening of the capital markets in these economies. The success has been limited and much work still needs to be undertaken to improve the management, autonomy, technical skills and capitalisation of these institutions.

10. **Economic Recovery Loans:** CDB has participated in the financing of two economic recovery loans totalling \$47.0 mn, from the SDF. The loan to Guyana assisted that country to alleviate its strangling external debt difficulties and lay the basis for an economic programme that is generating spectacular growth rates, albeit on a low base after many years of decline. However, Guyana's attainment of sustainable growth is still very dependent on a rational resolution of the heavy debt overhang and the associated high debt servicing levels which are reducing the government's capacity to provide effective administration and essential physical infrastructure.

11. **Socio-Economic Infrastructure:** CDB's financing for transport and communication, water supply and sea defences exceeds \$136 mn, of which \$61.6 mn was sourced from the SDF. Transportation projects were largely in sea and air ports and in road transportation. All the sea and airports financed are now net contributors to public sector savings and the borrowing entities are creditworthy for borrowing on commercial terms. These ports have contributed significantly to the development of the foreign exchange earning sectors, particularly export agriculture and tourism.

Much work still needs to be done on improving the management and finances of the various water utilities, particularly if they are to assume responsibility for liquid waste management projects which is a very important environmental concern.

12. **Factory Shells Programme:** The SDF has contributed \$34.2 mn to the \$62.4 mn which CDB has approved for the financing of factory shells in its BMCs. The programme, which was quite active in the 1980s, was designed to assist in generating employment opportunities in countries which had high and socially threatening unemployment levels. The focus was largely on Group 3 countries. While the programme did help in establishing both domestic and foreign-owned manufacturing enterprises in enclave manufacturing which contributed significantly to employment generation, it had its weaknesses, not least of which has been the high level of delinquency in servicing rental and lease obligations. Weak management, limited targeting of labour-intensive enterprises, and neglect of timely and adequate maintenance have also contributed to the less than optimal impact of the programme on these economies. CDB's involvement in the financing of the programme has been drastically scaled down in the last five years.

13. **Basic Needs Trust Fund:** Over \$52 mn in grants have been made available to Group 3 and 4 countries (excluding Jamaica) to assist in financing, for example, essential poverty alleviation, community self-help infrastructure projects in such areas as footpaths, rural schools and clinics, community centres, rural liquid waste disposal facilities, and rural water. The SDF has contributed \$16.7 mn to this programme. The success of this programme has been such that the beneficiaries are now making significant counterpart contributions so as to ensure its continuance following the withdrawal of major support from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - its original sponsor.

14. **Training:** CDB sponsored and executed training programmes in project cycle activities and in national economic management which were established with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the European Economic Community, Latin American Institute for Social and Economic Planning, and other donors, are now undertaken, almost exclusively, by CDB. Because of the frequent transfers and promotions of persons who have been trained under the programmes, CDB's training efforts have not yet been able to establish in many countries a sustained capability for national project preparation and Public Sector Investment Programme formulation and monitoring. Nonetheless, the training provided has made skills available to middle and senior management in the public sector to allow them to better assess project proposals, to help in economic policy formulation and to be more sensitive and receptive to desirable policy prescriptions. The SDF supports this training with annual contributions of about \$0.8 mn.

15. **Caribbean Technology Consultancy Services (CTCS):** The CTCS programme which, at inception, was supported by the USAID and later by the International Development Research Centre, provides consultancy support to small and medium-sized business enterprises to help resolve technological, financial, management and marketing problems. The source of expertise is from the Caribbean and the objective is to help develop and make available a cadre of consultancy expertise to fledgling enterprises. At present, the programme is being financed from the SDF in an annual amount of approximately \$0.5 mn and some cost recovery from beneficiaries. The programme has been very successful and the demand for the service has grown steadily.

16. The overall operational performance of the SDF is summarised in Table 3 in terms of various activities in relation to original contributions agreed.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF SDF ACTIVITY: 1984-1994

Activity	Amount \$ mn	% of Original Contribution
Contributions agreed	376.0	100.0
Total Approvals	401.1	106.7
Loans	(356.1)	(88.8)
Grants	(45.0)	(11.2)
Disbursements	241.3	64.2
Repayments	33.7	9.0
Cumulative Net Income	20.0	5.3
Cash Amount Drawn down	221.3	58.9
Liquidity	33.7	8.9

17. The performance of SDF 3 in relation to the specific mandates agreed to by Contributors is summarised in Tables 4 and 5. Those mandates require that the SDF focus a great deal more on the poorest countries and on the social sectors with indicative absolute targets specified. Up to the end of 1993 these targets, in proportional terms, were largely being met.

**TABLE 4: SDF 3 PERFORMANCE AGAINST
COUNTRY GROUP TARGETS**
(%)

Group	Targets	Actual to 1994
1	3.3	3.5
2	7.8	6.5
3	58.9	66.0
4	21.9	18.9
Regional	9.2	5.1
Unallocated	8.9	
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Amount (\$ mn)	167.0	107.5

TABLE 5: SDF 3 PERFORMANCE AGAINST SECTORAL TARGETS
(%)

Sector	Expected Approvals	Actual Approvals to December 1994
Economic Infrastructure	21.0	26.8
Social Infrastructure	41.2	38.6
Lines of Credit	21.0	12.0
Technical Assistance	11.0	22.6
Unallocated	6.0	-
Total	100.0	100.0
Total Amount (\$ mn)	167.0	107.5

18. It should be noted that because of currency fluctuations, reduced net income and delays in the finalisation of some pledges, the expected amount of \$167.0 mn is not likely to be available. Instead, an amount of \$148 mn is now more likely.

SDF FINANCING BY SECTOR (1970 - October, 1994)
(US\$mm)

	AGRI- CULTURE	INDUSTRY	TOURISM	DFC'S PORTATION	POWER & ENERGY	ENVIRONMENT & SANITATION	WATER	HRD	INST. STRENG- THENING	OTHER ENVIRON- MENT	POVERTY	TOTAL	PER CAPITA SDF FINAN- CING (\$)	% OF TOTAL
Group 1														
Bahamas	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	1.5	-	0.2	-	-	-	2.0	0
Barbados	0.2	2.4	-	0.2	0.7	-	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	4.0	15
Cayman Islands	-	0.3	-	0.4	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	4.6	170
Trinidad and Tobago	0.3	0.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	3.0	2
Sub-Total	0.5	3.2	-	2.7	3.3	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	-	-	13.6	0
Group 2														
Anguilla	-	-	-	3.0	0.6	-	0.3	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	0.6	2.3	-	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	7.1	710
British Virgin Islands	0.1	-	-	5.7	0.8	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	4.1	64
Sub-Total	0.9	2.3	-	9.4	6.3	3.7	0.3	-	0.6	-	0.3	0.3	23.0	262
Group 3														
Belize	3.2	2.6	-	7.7	4.9	3.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	1.9	1.9	24.3	122
Dominica	5.2	5.0	-	10.5	1.6	5.3	2.8	0.4	-	0.3	4.9	4.9	36.0	500
Grenada	10.4	2.1	-	9.5	10.3	-	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	1.9	1.9	35.5	374
Montserrat	-	0.3	-	3.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.4	0.4	9.6	875
Jamaica	-	4.5	-	4.5	0.6	-	3.0	-	0.7	16.8	-	-	43.1	18
St. Kitts and Nevis	3.1	2.3	1.1	10.5	1.8	-	-	1.0	0.1	-	1.4	1.4	28.1	609
St. Lucia	3.0	4.0	-	6.1	7.3	-	6.2	1.0	-	0.1	1.9	1.9	29.6	219
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	7.1	6.5	-	3.9	14.8	-	0.1	0.8	0.1	-	1.9	1.9	35.2	323
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.5	0.5	4.3	331
Sub-Total	32.0	27.3	1.1	57.7	18.9	0.0	13.3	3.5	2.1	17.3	14.8	245.7	79	64.1
Group 4														
Guyana	6.1	0.1	-	1.0	57.4	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	71.9	96
Regional	0.9	1.5	0.3	2.7	12.8	-	0.1	7.5	2.2	0.3	0.3	26.6	5	7.5
Grand Total														
	40.4	36.4	1.4	73.5	22.6	0.7	16.2	11.0	5.5	18.0	22.4	383.6	67	100.0
X of Total	10.5	9.0	0.4	19.2	35.8	5.9	4.2	2.9	1.4	4.7	5.8	100.0		

Selected Economic Indicators on CDBs Borrowing Member Countries
SDF Classification^{1/}

Country	GDP Per Capite at Current Prices 1992 (3)	Real Rate of Growth in GDP 1992 (1)	Gross Domestic Savings as % of GDP 1990-1992	Gross Domestic Investment as % of GDP 1990-1992	Gross Foreign Investment as % of GDP 1990-1992	Central Government Recurrent Expenditure as % of GDP 1992	Central Government Recurrent Account Surplus as % of GDP 1992	Ratio of Debt Service Payments to Exports of Goods and Services 1992 (1)	Ratio of Debt Service Payments to Central Gov't. Current Expenditure 1992 (1)
Group I (Total/Average)	6,089.6	...	...	...	...	23.8	0.4	...	31.0
Bahamas	11,570.0	...	10.7	21.2	...	16.5	0.5	...	15.4
Barbados	6,116.7	(5.2)	18.5	14.9	8.6	29.7	2.0	4.5	22.5
Cayman Islands	29,384.5	4.0	...	...	...	18.1	(0.6)	12.4	5.2
Trinidad and Tobago	4,383.1	0.2	29.6	17.6	16.4	27.0	0.0	...	88.2
Group II (Total/Average)	7,544.5	...	27.6	37.1	...	23.0	0.6	9.3	36.0
Anguilla	6,833.8	7.5	43.0	58.2	32.8	17.8	1.6	1.0	3.4
Antigua and Barbuda	6,769.2	1.7	31.8	34.6	35.3	20.8	(0.4)	12.6	58.0
British Virgin Islands	10,882.4	2.5	12.5	35.5	...	30.1	2.6	2.2	7.2
Group III (Total/Average)	1,611.8	...	23.9	29.5	...	22.3	5.6	...	...
Belize	2,347.5	7.4	26.1	30.9	...	19.0	6.2	...	...
Dominica	2,636.1	2.6	12.6	34.9	42.2	29.0	1.3	4.6	14.7
Grenada	2,244.0	0.6	16.0	40.0	37.8	29.4	(2.0)	6.0	10.5
Jamaica	1,291.3	1.4	26.7	27.9	...	22.0	7.0	6.5	8.9
Montserrat	5,975.9	4.2	10.5	53.4	23.1	23.3	(0.3)	27.1	92.0
St. Kitts and Nevis	3,990.0	3.0	23.4	45.8	41.8	22.8	(0.1)	1.8	2.8
St. Lucia	3,414.4	6.5	13.6	25.0	60.4	18.8	6.8	2.3	6.5
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2,078.5	4.7	15.3	28.2	34.2	24.2	3.0	3.5	8.2
Turks and Caicos Islands	6,252.4	4.5	21.0	40.0	...	36.0	(3.4)	...	...
Group IV (Total/Average)	500.1	7.8	30.9	38.5	...	38.6	(2.6)	...	34.8
Guyana	500.1	7.8	30.9	38.5	...	38.6	(2.6)	...	34.8
All Countries (Total/Average)	2,954.6	...	...	...	...	23.6	1.9	...	...

1/ Country Classification is based on eligibility of resources under SDF3 and creditworthiness.

INDICATIVE FINANCING PROGRAMME BY COUNTRY AND
SDF FINANCING CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRY AND BY THEME, 1996-99

\$ mn

Country Group	Financing Source				Allocation SDF(U) Financing									
	Total	OCR	OSFR	SDF(U)	Loans					Grants				
					PR	HRD	IS	E&S	ESNPI	Total	PR	IS	Total	
Group 1														
Bahamas	20.0	18.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Barbados	27.0	25.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Cayman Islands	8.5	8.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Trinidad and Tobago	54.5	52.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Group 1	110.0	103.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Group 2														
Anguilla	8.5	6.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Antigua and Barbuda	13.0	7.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
British Virgin Islands	13.5	11.5	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Group 2	35.0	25.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Group 3														
Belize	29.4	16.4	1.0	12.0	6.0	1.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	10.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	
Dominica	24.9	10.8	1.1	13.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	
Grenada	26.9	12.8	1.1	13.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	3.5	0.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	
Jamaica	67.3	43.9	3.4	20.0	18.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	
Montserrat	14.5	6.5	1.0	7.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	3.0	1.0	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	
St. Kitts and Nevis	20.6	10.5	1.1	9.0	1.4	3.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	7.4	1.2	0.4	1.6	
St. Lucia	29.9	15.8	1.1	13.0	2.0	3.0	1.5	4.5	0.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	26.9	12.8	1.1	13.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	11.0	1.6	0.4	2.0	
Turks and Caicos Islands	9.6	5.0	0.6	4.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	
Total Group 3	250.0	134.5	11.5	104.0	40.0	17.5	9.0	22.5	1.0	90.0	10.0	4.0	14.0	
Group 4														
Guyana	27.0	4.5	3.5	19.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	
Total Group 4	27.0	4.5	3.5	19.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	12.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	
Total All Groups	422.0	267.0	20.0	135.0	50.0	17.5	15.0	29.5	2.0	114.0	15.0	6.0	21.0	
Regional	12.0	5.0	0.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	
Private Sector	40.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Unallocated	18.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	10.0	12.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	
Grand Total	492.0	312.0	20.0	160.0	54.0	17.5	17.0	29.5	12.0	130.0	18.0	12.0	30.0	

PR - Poverty reduction
 IS - Institutional strengthening
 E&S - Environment and Sanitation
 ESNPI - Other Socio-economic non-self liquidating physical infrastructure

PLEDGES to SDF 1, 2 & 3

	SDF 1	SDF 2	SDF 3
	US\$'000	US\$'000	US\$'000
Regional Members			
Trinidad and Tobago	2,500	2,500	3,850
Jamaica	1,400	1,400	3,850
Guyana	1,400	1,400	2,160
Bahamas	1,400	1,400	2,160
Barbados	1,400	1,400	2,160
Antigua and Barbuda	250	250	250
Belize	250	250	650
Dominica	250	250	650
Grenada	250	250	650
St. Kitts and Nevis	250	250	650
St. Lucia	250	250	650
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	250	263	650
Cayman Islands	100	100	150
Anguilla	100	100	250
Turks and Caicos Islands	100	100	250
British Virgin Islands	100	100	250
Montserrat	100	100	250
Sub-Total	10,350	10,363	19,480
Colombia	5,000	3,333	5,000
Mexico	- *	- *	5,000
Venezuela	5,000	3,333	5,000
Sub-Total	10,000	6,667	15,000
Non-Regional Members			
Canada	23,685	15,000	20,000
United Kingdom	31,423	15,000	20,000
France	21,000	10,000	14,000
Italy	21,000	10,000	14,000
Germany	-	26,000	14,000
Sub-Total	97,108	76,000	82,000
Non-Member			
Netherlands	5,000	5,000	7,000
TOTAL	122,458	98,029	123,480

* Parallel pledges of the equivalent of US\$5.0m, and US\$3.3m were made to the other SDF at the conclusion of negotiations of SDF 1 and 2 respectively.