



Aid Program Performance Report 2012–13 The Caribbean

Key messages

This is the third aid program performance report (APPR) for the Caribbean program, assessing progress over 18 months (January 2012 to June 2013). The program has made significant progress and this is evident through all performance and quality processes undertaken. Areas for improvement are the focus for 2013–14.

Key messages for 2012–13 include:

- > Australia’s aid program continued to be relevant in the Caribbean development context. Positive relationships were maintained with all key stakeholders (the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), regional agencies and development partners (Canada, European Union and United States), enabling productive discussions on program performance.
- > A mid-term review and separate Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) quality assessments indicate the program has performed well overall and made a difference to partner organisations, including the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs), Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (CARTAC), Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), and some target beneficiaries such as Member State governments, regional and community organisations and individuals.
- > The program continues to demonstrate value for money and early signs of effectiveness, including progress towards agreed outcomes that support Caribbean countries to reduce vulnerability to climate change, natural disasters and economic challenges.
- > Areas for improvement have been identified with clear directions on how to achieve them. These are summarised in the management consequences section of this APPR and the program’s management action plan in response to the mid-term review. A key recommendation was to concentrate more on managing for development results. This requires consolidating by phasing out, completing and closing some programs. The management action plan will be the key management tool directing and monitoring strategic program priorities for 2013–14.
- > The program is shifting from successful establishment of relationships and partnerships to increased emphasis on managing Australian aid for development results. This will require investment consolidation, supported by an updated performance management approach.

Context

The Caribbean region¹ is economically and geographically diverse. Overall, the region continues to make steady progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However development progress in individual partner countries is variable, as reflected in different rates of progress towards the MDGs.

¹ Australia has provided aid to 15 ODA-eligible countries in the Caribbean region. This includes 13 CARICOM members, plus Cuba and the Dominican Republic which are not in CARICOM. The Bahamas has not been ODA-eligible since 2005, and Montserrat is a British Territory. From 2012, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados were not ODA-eligible. CARICOM members are: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Updated data across all MDG indicators is sporadic—2012 data is only available for these MDGs:

- > MDG 3 (gender equality) indicates steady increase in the national parliament seats occupied by women across the region²
- > MDG 4 (child mortality) indicates continuing decline in infant mortality rates in all Caribbean countries³
- > MDG 8 (global partnership for development) indicates significant increases in Internet access and usage across the region (with Haiti an exception).

Data available (before 2012) indicates that with MDG 5 (maternal health), maternal mortality rates dropped from 320 in 1990 to 170 in 2008⁴ and with MDG 6 (HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases) Caribbean countries were the most affected in the Americas region. Although completion of primary education (MDG 2) and secondary education was nearly universal and access to tertiary education improved, Caribbean countries maintained mixed Human Development Index (HDI) ratings on health, education and income. Almost half of them slipped in their HDI ranking since last year's Annual Program Performance Report (APPR)⁵ (see Annex D). Updated data is not available for MDG 1 (poverty and hunger) or MDG 7 (environmental sustainability).

Table 1 indicates MDG country progress by ODA-eligible Caribbean countries eligible for ODA by Australia. Annex E summarises regional progress towards the MDGs, and rankings.

Table 1 MDG country progress snapshot⁶

Official development assistance (ODA)-eligible Caribbean countries	MDG 3: Gender equality National parliament seats occupied by women by %	MDG 4: Child mortality Under 5 mortality rate (deaths per 1000)	MDG 8: Global partnership for development Internet users per 100 Inhabitants
Suriname	12 ↑	31 ↓	32 ↑
Antigua and Barbuda	11 ↑	29 ↓	82 ↑
Saint Lucia	17 ↑	16 ↓	42 ↑
Belize	0 (no change)	17 ↓	14 ↑
St Kitts and Nevis	7 (no change)	8 ↓	76 ↑
St Vincent and the Grenadines	17 ↑	21 ↓	43 ↑
Dominica	13 ↑	12 ↓	51 ↑
Grenada	13 ↑	11 ↓	33 ↑
Guyana	31 ↑	35 ↓	32 ↑
Haiti	4 ↑	70 ↓	8 ↑
Jamaica	13 ↑	24 ↓	31 ↑
Dominican Republic	21 ↑	27 ↓	36 ↑
Cuba	45 ↑	6 ↓	32 ↑

² Source: Women in Parliament; 2011. The Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe CEPALSTAT (database) on the basis of the Interparliament Union.

³ MDG Statistical Program, Statistics Division, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. Data available at www.cepal.org/estadisticas/

⁴ CEPALSTAT, on the basis of the Maternal Mortality Estimation Interagency Group, United Nations.

⁵ Prior to 2012-13 Aid Program Performance Reports were called Annual Program Performance Reports.

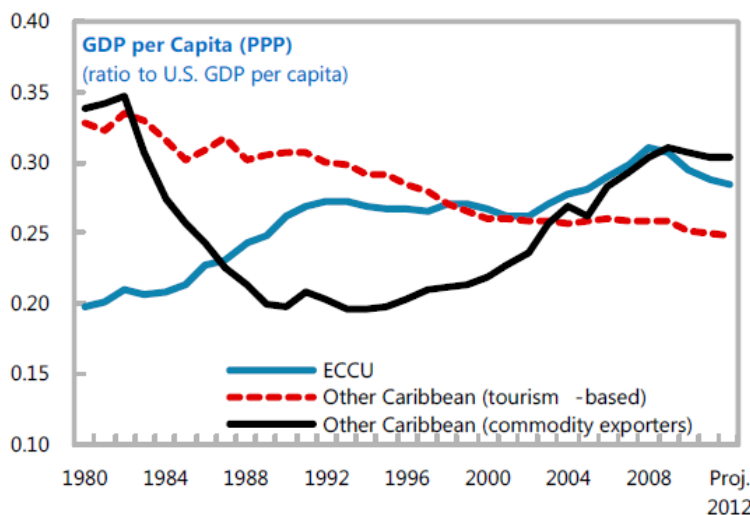
⁶ Millennium Development Goals Indicators, The Official United Nations site for MDG Indicators, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/data.aspx>

The Caribbean is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. Costs associated with the frequent recurrence of natural disasters, particularly hurricanes, are high. This especially impacts on smaller countries vulnerable to sea-level rise, increased storm intensity and changed rainfall patterns. Climate change and disaster management remain priorities for the CARICOM Secretariat, its Member States and communities throughout the region.

The global financial crisis and its aftermath in Europe and the United States reinforce the importance of economic resilience. Challenges from high public debt levels persist (around 70 per cent of regional gross domestic product—GDP). Between 1997 and 2004, the average debt-to-GDP ratio in the region increased from 54 per cent to 84 per cent, and adverse terms of trade continue to constrain growth, resulting in the Caribbean getting poorer over time (Chart 1).⁷ In the case of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU) countries, weak indigenous banks have put the monetary union under considerable stress, and tourism-based economies have consistently declined. This mix in country performances presents additional challenges to delivering the Caribbean program’s economic resilience activities on a large, regional scale.

Chart 1: Caribbean has been getting poor over recent decades.

Caribbean has been getting poorer over recent decades.



Remittances, which accounted for 25 per cent of 2012 GDP in Haiti and 14 per cent in Jamaica, are yet to recover to pre-global financial crisis levels. In 2012, the Caribbean region delivered GDP growth of 3.1 per cent, which is higher than expected for world growth. Prospects are more favourable for commodity exporters (for example, Guyana, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago), which grew by 3.5 per cent on average in 2012.

Productivity and human resource capacity is also a constraint in the Caribbean. With increased labour mobility to the European Union and the United States, especially for qualified people, the region suffers from declining competitiveness and productivity.

Australia is the fifteenth largest donor by volume in the Caribbean, contributing 0.7 per cent of ODA to the region in 2011.⁸ Australia’s assistance is a small, targeted program representing approximately 0.3 per cent of Australian aid.

⁷ International Monetary Fund (2013), *Caribbean small states: challenges of high debt and low growth*. International Monetary Fund, Washington DC, United States.

⁸ Leading donors as a percentage of total ODA in 2011 include the United States (25%), European Union (13%), Inter-American Development Bank (13%) and Canada (11%). Only Australia and Canada increased ODA —Australia up from 0.5 per cent to 0.7 per cent, and Canada up from 10 per cent to 11 per cent.

Australia's Caribbean Regional Program

The program aims to support Caribbean countries to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, natural disasters and economic challenges. Its three strategic objectives are to:

- 1 assist communities, nations and regional partners to address climate change and better prepare for and respond to natural disasters
- 2 enhance ability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to the region's economic challenges
- 3 build linkages and partnerships between the Caribbean, Australia and the Pacific which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address its development priorities.

The program has three main pillars corresponding to these objectives: climate change and disaster risk reduction; economic resilience; and people to people and institutional links. A fourth pillar provides direct assistance on specific or emerging issues through discrete activities including humanitarian assistance.

Australia's principal partner for program implementation is the Secretariat for CARICOM, which is the peak regional body for development cooperation. CARICOM has an increasing coordination role across the region. Australia programs most development assistance through CARICOM-endorsed regional organisations, including CDEMA, 5Cs, the Caribbean Sports and Development Agency (CSDA) and multilateral partners including the CARTAC. This strengthens local frameworks, local action and local skills and knowledge.

Australia complements and co-funds the work of several donors in the region including: United Kingdom—Department for International Development (DFID); Canada (Canadian International Development Agency—CIDA); and the European Union. This improves donor coordination and increases the outcomes that can be achieved from Australia's relatively modest funding.

The department facilitates the engagement of Australian agencies in program activities such as climate change and natural resource management where Australian technical expertise adds value to program outcomes. Agencies include the Australian National University, the Australian Sports Commission, and the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority.

Expenditure

Financial expenditure is reported in two periods over 18 months for this year's APPR. The first period is January 2012 to June 2012 and the second 2012–13. This brings the APPR reporting period in line with the Australian financial year, which ends 30 June.

Expenditure for the Caribbean program across the 18-month period is on track and as programmed. The pattern of expenditure in Tables 2A and 2B reflect the dates of actual expenditure, not relative or changed priorities.

Table 2A Expenditure 01 Jan 2012- 30 Jun 2012

Objective	A\$ million	% of regional program
1. Assist communities, nations and regional partners to address climate change and better prepare for and respond to natural disasters.	3.6	28
2. Enhance ability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to the region's economic challenges.	4.8	37
3. Build linkages and partnerships between the Caribbean, Australia and the Pacific which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address its development priorities.	.04	1

Source: AidWorks 204 Report, April 2013

The fourth pillar relating to direct assistance accounted for 11% or A\$.04m of the regional program expenditure in this reporting period.

Table 2B Estimated expenditure in FY 2012-13

Objective	A\$ million	% of regional program
1. Assist communities, nations and regional partners to address climate change and better prepare for and respond to natural disasters.	1.7	25
2. Enhance ability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to the region's economic challenges.	0.7	10
3. Build linkages and partnerships between the Caribbean, Australia and the Pacific which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address its development priorities.	2.5	37

Source: AidWorks 204 Report, April 2013

The fourth pillar relating to direct assistance accounted for 28% or A\$1.9m of the regional program expenditure in this reporting period.

Progress towards objectives

Sources of performance information

Evidence of progress in this APPR is drawn mainly from two performance management processes—Quality at Implementation (QAI) reports and the mid-term review.⁹ This was supplemented by evidence from other progress reports and formal and informal feedback from partner organisations and beneficiaries (see Annex C for a list of evaluations and pipeline planning).

The Caribbean program developed and refined a performance assessment framework in this reporting period to track progress towards the above three objectives. Program staff are responsible for collecting data, analysing performance and reporting on results using the new framework. However, these arrangements were not ready in time to inform this year's APPR for the Caribbean.

⁹ Progress Evaluation of Australian Program of Support to the Caribbean, 23 May 2013 (MTR).

Results

The mid-term review completed in 2012, confirmed the Caribbean program is making good progress and producing strong results.

Core support for two regional bodies, CARTAC and the 5Cs has been effectively used:

- > CARTAC significantly scaled up its public financial management, financial sector advisory support and capacity building in regional states
- > The 5Cs used Australia's support to strengthen its technical and management capacity. This resulted in international development partners using the centre to manage climate change-related investments, which increased funds under management by \$20 million.

Other program components are progressing well, including:

- > granting Australia Awards (awards and fellowships)
- > support for coral reef management scoped by the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority
- > co-financing for CDEMA, which was reported in the mid-term review as an example of the program's success in aid coordination and harmonisation.

Indicators over the past year suggest that progress in policy discussion has created mutual trust and growing confidence between partners. By engaging the CARICOM Secretariat in quality and performance processes—such as the mid-term review, Senior Officials Meeting (annual high-level consultation between Australian and CARICOM officials) and APPR—Australia has increased focus on judging performance based on evidence and using this to improve implementation.

The mid-term review confirmed that Australia has established quality relationships and initiated effective development partnerships. This is reflected in the review's quote by one regional organisation: 'Australia's collaborative approach to partnership and efforts to reduce transaction costs are a refreshing change.'¹⁰ Australia has also increased its understanding of the policy issues facing CARICOM and CARICOM's priorities through the Senior Officials Meeting. Australia will assist CARICOM's major policy reform process by providing technical assistance.

Areas for improvement

The mid-term review identified areas in which the program can be strengthened, including:

- > Reducing program fragmentation and increasing focus on core investments. The Caribbean program includes 37 initiatives delivered in 15 countries. Smaller activities that are completed or nearing completion will be closed in 2013, allowing more focus on core investments
- > Strengthening monitoring and evaluation. Having established relationships in the region, the department's program staff will concentrate more on monitoring effective and efficient delivery of results for development outcomes. Roles and responsibilities for staff will reflect this management focus. Also, the performance assessment framework will form a foundation for improved performance management
- > Improving the quality and efficiency of management and implementation by some partners. This will be achieved through better coordination of monitoring and evaluation (especially between the department and our whole-of-government partners), and increased

¹⁰ Verbal comments by the CARICOM Secretariat delegation that met with DFAT's mid-term review team in Georgetown, Guyana, October 2012.

advocacy and assessment of social inclusion considerations, such as gender and disability, in partner initiatives

- > Engaging the CARICOM Secretariat as a true partner by, for example, using regular meetings to make joint programming decisions and report on adequacy of progress. This will be addressed in future engagement with CARICOM as identified in the mid-term review.

Table 3 Rating of the program's progress towards the objectives

Objective	Current Rating	Previous Rating
Assist communities, nations and regional partners to address climate change and better prepare for and respond to natural disasters.	Green	Green
Enhance ability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to region's economic challenges.	Green	Green
Build linkages and partnerships between the Caribbean, Australian and the Pacific which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address its development priorities.	Amber	Green

Note:

- Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.
- Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.
- Red. Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

Objective 1—Assist communities, nations and regional partners to address climate change and better prepare for and respond to natural disasters

Expected outcomes

Expected end-of-program outcomes include:

- > integration of disaster risk reduction into regional national policy and plans
- > increased capacity of the 5Cs to attract and manage climate change funds
- > increased capacity of the CDEMA to reduce disaster risks
- > demonstration and communication of good practice climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Investments

Australia's main investments under this objective are with two Caribbean community-endorsed partners:

- > 5Cs, the key CARICOM-endorsed climate change agency coordinating the region's adaptation response to climate change
- > CDEMA, the key CARICOM-endorsed disaster management agency coordinating responses to natural disasters and disaster risk reduction.

Results

Overall, performance of activities under this objective has performed well justifying a continued green rating (the same rating in the 2011 APPR).

The Caribbean program is on track to achieve the climate change and disaster risk reduction objective. Australian Government assistance is contributing to improved effectiveness of communities, nations and regional partners to reduce the impact of climate change and natural disasters. For example:

- > capacity of the 5Cs to attract and manage climate change funds has improved as a direct result of Australian support, resulting in its increased ability to deliver on its regional climate change mandate¹¹
- > disaster risk reduction is being integrated into national policies and strategies in some Member States¹²
- > comprehensive disaster management policy and tools have been designed and rolled out, alongside the development of model legislation adapted in some Member States¹³
- > 11 Member States have been assisted with developing adaptation programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change as expected in 2012–13.

The *Quality at Implementation Report for Caribbean Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*¹⁴ provides evidence of Australia's effective contributions to development in these areas. The report highlights results from the 5Cs investment, as well as the management of the Caribbean Disaster Management – Harmonised Implementation Program. Strong relationships with key stakeholders and implementing partners have also created a positive environment for policy and program discussion.

Australian assistance to 5Cs and CDEMA is improving coordination of the region's adaption response to climate change and developing financial mechanisms to support research and operational needs. Australia, Canada (CIDA) and the United Kingdom (DFID) are cooperating through a pooled funding, management and reporting arrangement.

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre

Australian Government support contributed to the 5Cs (\$5 million) enabling a substantial increase in the capacity of the centre to meet its mandate as a Centre for Excellence for undertaking climate research. The 5Cs has new capacity to attract additional program funds (Chart 2). This has led to influencing regional development plans, and policy and adaptation priorities through recruitment of technical, professional and administrative personnel in the areas of project development and management; environmental economics and social impacts; procurement; financial management; climate change science; and public education.

In the past 18 months, 5Cs increased its staff from 10 to 46. It has been successful in securing additional funding (US\$20 million) for programs to be implemented in Member States under the 5Cs management, and increasing annual project funds under management.

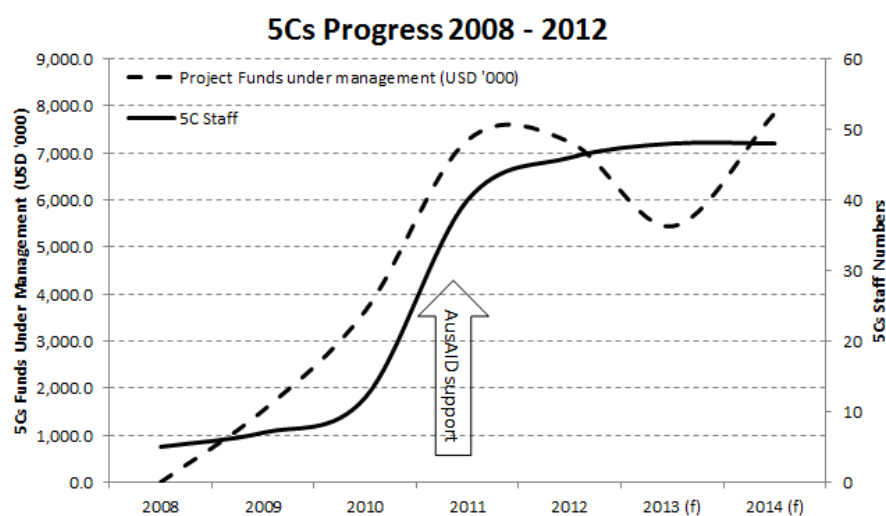
¹¹ Case study—Institutional Capacity Strengthening of the 5Cs, March 2012.

¹² Comprehensive Disaster Management—Harmonised Improvement Program: Phase 1, Year 4, Annual Progress Report, April 2011 to March 2012.

¹³ Ibid.: Phase 1, Year 5 Six Monthly Progress Report, April 2012 to September 2012, October 2012.

¹⁴ *Quality at Implementation Report for Caribbean Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction*, March 2013.

Chart 2: 5Cs' new capacity to attract additional program funds



Sources: 5Cs (2012), progress report and evaluation interviews with 5Cs staff, 22 October 2012.

Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency

Member States have strengthened disaster risk reduction capacity by:

- > integrating disaster risk reduction measures into capital projects
- > introducing annual simulation exercises
- > updating disaster management policies and legislation
- > strengthening search and rescue capabilities
- > completing information and communication technology upgrades
- > improving national response coordination functions
- > starting to standardise training across the region.¹⁵

Model comprehensive disaster management policy and legislation has been developed by CDEMA and recently implemented in three Member States (Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Saint Lucia). CDEMA reports demonstrate that disaster risk reduction is being integrated into agriculture, education and health sectors across the region. Policy tools have been designed, model legislation approved by CDEMA's governing council, and several Member States are institutionalising the new arrangements. There have been further achievements in building regional knowledge and the capacity to effectively manage climate change impacts and disaster risk reduction. This includes in the areas of conducting economic assessments of the impacts of climate change, supporting scholarship studies in climate change and resource management, conducting climate research, and building a regional approach to managing the use of coral reef resources.

Sectoral models of economic impact from climate change, prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and supported by Australia and the United Kingdom, have quantified the likely economic and social impacts of climate change on energy, marine resources, health, agriculture, water and tourism.¹⁶

¹⁵ Report of the 6th Meeting of the Comprehensive Disaster Management Harmonised Implementation Program Management Advisory Committee, 16 November 2012.

¹⁶ United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean mid-term report, 30 April 2012.

Financial support to eight postgraduate scholarships for study with the University of West Indies, at the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies at the university is increasing regional climate change knowledge through formal education and research.¹⁷

A Regional Plan of Action for Reducing Coral Reef Vulnerability to Climate Change and five demonstration projects are being developed, with the support of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority. These will detail key issues, priorities and activities to help Caribbean coral reef managers and policymakers understand and respond to climate change risks. In Belize, fisheries and coastal zone management authorities are exploring biodiversity offsets. In St Lucia, the program is assisting the national government to strategically address risks to marine heritage and community livelihoods. Through new program partnerships, regional discussion is facilitating productive exchange between Australia and the Caribbean and strengthening networks among coral reef managers in CARICOM nations. The partnerships are also improving coordination of donor investments in coral reef conservation. This is leveraging much-needed international funding and contributing to the region-wide effort to build the adaptation capacities of Member States, anchored by the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change.¹⁸

CDEMA's results in this reporting period are on track, and donor partners continue to emphasize the need for increased delivery of results on-the-ground.

Future directions

The mid-term review and QAI report identified that while activities with the 5Cs and CDEMA are performing well overall, there is a need to increase management focus on development results.

DFAT is the Chair of the Management Advisory Committee for CDEMA's Comprehensive Disaster Management – Harmonised Improvement Program in 2013. The department will continue in our role as Chair to strengthen strategic engagement with partners around monitoring progress and results of the donor-harmonised regional comprehensive disaster management program. DFAT also wanted to ensure that lessons learned from pooling management funding and reporting with DFID and CIDA are captured, and that links to regional and international mechanisms are made.

Through quality processes, it was noted that the design of two initiatives could have been improved to increase the potential sustainable development results and reduce the likelihood of project delays. The initiatives (CaribSave risk atlas profiles; and, supporting scholarships and the development of short course modules for study with the University of West Indies at the Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies) will be used as lessons learned to strengthen contracting arrangements in the future. The management action plan developed in response to the mid-term review provides clear directions on improvements to be made.

¹⁷ University of West Indies, Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies – *Australian Aid Programme 2011 Annual Program Report to 31 March 2013*.

¹⁸ Australia - Caribbean Coral Reef Collaboration. Brief overview of project progress as input to the MTR.

Objective 2—enhance ability within the Caribbean to manage and respond to the region's economic challenges

Expected outcomes

Expected end-of-program outcomes include:

- > access to public finance management support for finance and improved trade for Caribbean businesses
- > reduced costs of intra-regional and global trade in the Caribbean region
- > innovative approaches to address youth disengagement, which are communicated to Caribbean countries.

Investments

Australia invests with three partners under this objective—the CARTAC \$6.5 million, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and Youth Upliftment Through Employment (YUTE)—is helping improve public financial management, tax and customs policy and administration and financial sector regulation, lower costs of trade in the Caribbean, and address the growing disengagement of Jamaica's youth.

Results

Overall, performance of activities under this objective has performed well justifying a continued green rating (the same rating in the 2011 APPR).

The Caribbean program has produced strong results under this objective. Australia's support through technical assistance has helped strengthen tax and customs administration, public financial management, and financial sector and capital markets regulation across Member States.¹⁹

Four Member States have been supported through CARTAC to improve financial management by strengthening tax and customs systems, improve budgeting processes and develop more robust regulatory frameworks for banks and other financial institutions. This is a good result given the relative size of Australia's investment.

Australia's delivery approach is effective in building on relationships with and experiences of other donors, especially CIDA, DFID, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group. The QAI report²⁰ noted for this objective that:

- > Australia has been successful in partnering with regional and local institutions
- > partnerships have addressed complex regional needs
- > co-financing regional activities with other donors (as opposed to several bilateral arrangements) is expected to result in more lasting benefits to a wider range of countries
- > assistance has strong coherence and efficient administration with low administrative overheads.

Many development challenges addressed under this objective depend on external economic factors beyond the scope of Australia's influence. These factors include United States' economic performance, regional growth, employment rates and political directions.

¹⁹ CARTAC annual report 2011–12.

²⁰ *Quality at Implementation Report for Economic Resilience – Caribbean*, 11 March 2013.

Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre

Australia provides around 13 per cent of CARTAC Phase IV funding (\$6.5 million). As a result, all Member States have greater access to CARTAC's program of public financial management and 16 have developed public financial management strategies.²¹

Australia's support to CARTAC enabled the centre to:

- > broaden its donor base and maintain three public finance management advisors and one finance sector advisor
- > provide 414 days of technical assistance to 20 countries and train more than 4000 national finance agency officials.

The mid-term review supports DFAT's assessment that CARTAC's work is well regarded in the region. For example, it quotes a Minister for Finance as saying: 'CARTAC has earned its place as a trusted advisor and has our full support.'²² These types of results indicate good progress is being made at the program's mid-point.

International Finance Corporation

IFC activities (\$1.5 million) are reducing the costs of intra-regional and global trade in the Caribbean. Examples include:

- > a recent IFC report claiming the fund was able to increase its operational capacity due to Australia's support²³
- > the QAI report citing evidence that the time required to administer exports from Grenada declined from 14 days in 2009 to nine days in 2012
- > the QAI report citing similar trends emerging in St Lucia
- > Grenada, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis and St Lucia are working to improve port efficiency and customs collections.

The program executed by the IFC helped government agencies in the Caribbean connect more efficiently, making import clearance easier and reducing logistics costs that remain challenging for many businesses in the region.²⁴ For example, in 2012–13 the IFC:

- > provided training to introduce the harmonised system of classification of goods, which allowed institutions to share and process information more easily, thereby improving trade logistics
- > recommended trade logistics reforms, prepared action plans and initiated advisory services in five Member States
- > prepared procedural manuals to increase transparency to import and export goods
- > provided legal advice and reviewed the Customs Act in Grenada and St Kitts Port Authority Act
- > provided technical and financial assistance to mitigate risks of transitioning to the Caribbean Single Market and Economy and reduce barriers to flows of goods, services, capital and labour

²¹ CARTAC Steering Committee meeting, 29 May 2013.

²² Mid-term review, Aide Memoire, p. 2, October 2012.

²³ IFC Progress Report, June 2012.

²⁴ Press release: IFC Helps OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] Bureaus of Standards Improve and Simplify Trade Logistics Procedure, 7 May 2013.

- > assisted six Member States with economic resilience and enabling environments for export enterprises
- > identified key land management challenges and developed generic guidelines and national land policies to improve data exchange.

Youth Upliftment Through Employment

The YUTE program (\$720,000) is showing good results in Jamaica with youth and employment. In the past 18 months:

- > 505 youth (57 per cent women) were engaged in the program
- > 244 mentors (78 per cent women) supported learning
- > 314 youth gained work experience (85 gained permanent employment and 66 gained internships of up to nine months).

These benefits occurred in the context of more than 30 per cent youth unemployment in Jamaica.²⁵

Future directions

In 2012, Australia undertook to better evaluate and understand the impact of activities under this objective and share lessons, results and methods of the work. The department will pursue a sustainable program that helps in a constructive way and demonstrates benefits such as improvements to regional trade and logistics supporting the CARICOM Single Market Economy, improved public financial management in Member States, and an enhanced ability of the Caribbean to engage in the main markets.

The focus on monitoring and managing for development results will sharpen in 2013–14 to improve performance, particularly with the IFC, as we press for more tangible program results.

Australia is working with the IFC to ensure it strengthens links with the CARICOM Secretariat and CARTAC.

Objective 3—build linkages and partnerships between the Caribbean, Australia and the Pacific which add to Caribbean knowledge and capacity to address its development priorities

Expected outcomes

Expected end-of-program outcomes include promoting interaction between people, organisations and institutions in the Caribbean and Australia to support Caribbean knowledge and capacity of climate change, natural disasters, and economic challenges.

To balance regional and national-level development needs, Australia's investments are designed to meet the priorities identified by the CARICOM Secretariat and those of individual countries.

Results

Overall, the performance of activities under this objective are rated amber, representing a decline in ratings from the 2011 APPR. Some activities require closer management to ensure

²⁵ YUTE Progress Report, 25 March 2013.

targets are met and development outcomes achieved. In particular, establishing the volunteer program has been more complex and difficult than expected and progress is behind schedule.

Australia Awards

Australia Awards is on track to meet the commitment of providing 110 scholarships to the Caribbean by June 2014. To date, 89 scholarships and 38 fellowships have been awarded.

The mid-term review found that graduate scholarship recipients who have returned to the Caribbean (30 from eight countries) are showing early signs of professional development through enhanced global perspective, practical experience and increased knowledge in their chosen fields. Scholarship opportunities have been well promoted across CARICOM Member States, which means management of scholarships can now focus on strategic alignment with the program's priorities and establishment of an alumni.

Fellowships have been provided across 13 Caribbean countries in fisheries management, sports administration, HIV and health training, producing meaningful results. One fellowship that took place in Wollongong, New South Wales, for example, enabled officers from the Belize Fisheries Authority to revise a five-year fisheries management plan and lead the development of a national natural resource management framework.

Diplomatic training

Diplomatic training has been given to 51 Caribbean mid-level career diplomats since 2010, and 15 more will receive training in 2013. This activity is being implemented by the Australian National University and the University of West Indies.

In April 2013, the activity was extended at no additional cost for a fourth round of training in August 2013. It has fostered informal diplomatic networks between participants. Supporting this, participants interviewed by the Australian National University stated that their training had developed their appreciation of Australia, its institutions, foreign policy and how it negotiates diplomatic challenges.²⁶

Australian volunteers

Up to 30 Australian volunteers were proposed to be placed in Caribbean countries to increase skills and capacity in priority areas over four years (\$4 million).

This activity has experienced difficulties in delivering results and only 10 volunteers were placed by the end of June 2013. Proposed volunteer placements have not always met country needs, evident by the number of requests to Australia for senior adviser placements instead. Some countries have delayed endorsing placements with non-government organisations until the volunteers have first been placed in government departments.

These factors have had an impact on Australia's ability to meet target numbers. Acknowledging the complexities involved such as security issues, with our implementing partner, Austraining International, Australia recently modified the initiative's approach and Australia will now place up to 30 volunteers in the region by June 2014 (with placements to be completed by June 2015).²⁷

Australian Sports Outreach Program Caribbean

The ASOP Caribbean Program includes activities focusing on teaching life skills and healthy living to promote a healthy, productive and harmonious Caribbean society. ASOP Caribbean

²⁶ This feedback was provided to the Australian National University through the questionnaires completed and submitted by participants after the August 2012 training.

²⁷ This recommendation was provided in the *QAI Report for (Caribbean People-to-People)* finalised in April 2013.

is managed by the Australian Sports Commission and implemented in the region by the Caribbean Sport and Development Agency.

ASOP Caribbean engages youth and those with disability in physical activities. For example, it funds Caribbean Paralympic organisations and trains and mentors physical education teachers and community leaders.

The mid-term review found that:

- > the activity is meeting pre-determined development outputs
- > the Caribbean Sport and Development Agency reported that Australian support reached 8240 participants and 387 activity leaders (58 per cent women and girls)
- > in 2011–12 the combined activities reached more than 821 children with disability (a 37 per cent increase on the previous year) and this is now institutionalised in the primary school curriculum.

The program is not without challenges. For example, it is difficult to judge if outputs are achieving development outcomes. The mid-term review found that the program operated with overhead and support costs in excess of 40 per cent of the program budget. It recommended that ASOP Caribbean should focus on development results and end-of-program outcomes. This would bring ASOP Caribbean in line with the department's new development results-focused approach to development-through-sports work. This activity is in its final year of implementation.

Future directions

In 2013–14 the Caribbean program will begin to consolidate programs through the natural attrition of some extant activities. The diplomatic training program will draw to a close, and ASOP Caribbean activities will be reviewed subject to the agreed management response to the mid-term review recommendations. The sustainability of the links established through these activities will be reviewed after they are completed to determine impact and confirm lessons learned.

Direct assistance

In addition to assistance for objectives 1 to 3, the Caribbean program provides direct assistance in response to emerging issues. This flexible support has enabled Australia to broaden engagement across the region and respond quickly to development issues relevant to small island developing states, and humanitarian needs. Direct assistance is making a difference to the lives of vulnerable people, building capacity and supporting Caribbean governments and other key stakeholders—such as CARICOM and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States—to respond to local needs.

Direct assistance activities funded in the Caribbean in 2012–13 included:

- > rebuilding the St Jude Hospital damaged by fire in St Lucia
- > planning for the rebuilding the Parliament House in Grenada destroyed by Hurricane Ivan
- > continuing support to the earthquake recovery and cholera outbreaks in Haiti by building 150 water tanks, 20 community toilet blocks and hand-washing stations, revitalising agriculture by providing seeds and beans to farmers
- > responding again to Haiti following Hurricane Sandy in October 2012 by: providing additional humanitarian assistance for improved sanitation infrastructure and hygiene promotion; supporting regional development challenges such as land registration; and,

supporting coral reef management (for example, through training for 38 officials from 13 countries in coral reef management).

Australia has become a valued development partner in a relatively short timeframe. Australia is also remembered in the region as one of the few countries that honoured its pledges to Haiti after the earthquake.²⁸

However, as reported by the mid-term review, the Caribbean program is fragmented and requires consolidation. Support to small activities, including through direct assistance, has initiated relationships and met country partner needs. At the same time, this support has created a large number of small activities that are difficult to manage effectively and efficiently. The department will use the natural end of many such activities to reduce the program to a more manageable number, taking into account management resources.

Support for Small Island Developing States

The Caribbean program has a small, crosscutting thematic interest in issues for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and provides support (\$400,000) to UNHabitat for a regional program and conference to be delivered in 2013. The conference will focus on issues faced by SIDS.

The program also supports Pacific SIDS in a joint initiative with Cuba to:

- > provide tailored English language training for Cuban medical brigade personnel before their deployment to the Pacific
- > assist Pacific Islands to prepare and manage the integration of Cuban and Pacific Island doctors trained in Cuba into national health delivery systems.

Australia is supporting SIDS policy and advocacy, focusing on Pacific and Caribbean SIDS partners. SIDS is an emerging priority identified by the CARICOM Secretariat. Expected changes in climate change and disaster risk reduction in the next five years may create an opportunity for SIDS to present a shared position in international and regional forums. Relevant changes include developing the post-2015 development agenda, implementing new climate change financing mechanisms to replace Fast Start, implementing Rio+20, increasing involvement of non-DAC donors in development cooperation, and implementing the post Hyogo Framework for Action. A potential opportunity for better SIDS' collaboration is the international conference to be held in Apia, Samoa, in September 2014.

DFAT will detail our responses to SIDS engagement in the Caribbean program's management action plan, explore ways to ensure that lessons learned are considered in the Australian aid program and ensure that linkages are strengthened to the Pacific where possible.

Program performance and quality

The Caribbean program has made significant improvements to its quality and performance system and undertaken key performance assessments in this reporting period. Achievements include completion of the:

- > 2011 APPR
- > mid-term review (October 2012)
- > QAI reports for the three program objectives (March 2013)
- > program performance assessment framework (drafted 2012, revised May 2013)
- > calculation of results, which will be integrated into quality processes

²⁸ Mid-term review, 23 May 2013.

- > management action plan (June 2013), consolidating key issues and recommendations from other performance assessments.

There is direct alignment between program components, a clearly articulated rationale and goals, and a rigorous performance reporting system. Performance measures specific to gender and disability are building staff awareness and integrating crosscutting priorities into program design and planning with partners.

The performance assessment framework articulates the logic of programming decisions, partnership choices and development objectives. It lays out the incremental steps required to improve program delivery, results monitoring and reporting.

However, implementation has been impeded primarily by staff resourcing constraints and the need to develop staff capability. The performance assessment framework was revised and simplified in May 2013 to improve usability and promote better understanding and uptake by program staff. Building staff monitoring and evaluation capacity started in 2012 and good progress has been made, largely through a monitoring and evaluation specialist and mentor.

A key recommendation of the mid-term review was to focus on management for development results. To achieve this, in 2013–14 the program will:

- > improve the monitoring and evaluation capacity of program staff and partners
- > support program staff in the Caribbean and in Canberra to apply the performance assessment framework to activity monitoring and reporting
- > involve the department's global programs (Australia Awards and Australian volunteers) and thematic and policy groups (climate change, disability, disaster risk reduction, gender and social development) in quality processes for targeted improvement
- > champion a stronger focus on development results in discussions, collaborative assessments and evaluations with partners, using performance management specialists of key partners and collaborative analytical and reporting tools where appropriate
- > use meetings with the CARICOM Secretariat to reinforce the results focus.

Quality at Implementation ratings

The QAI ratings table (Annex B) compares the ratings between 2011 and 2012, identifies trends and the opportunity to address constraints. For ease of reference, climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives are referred to in this section as CC&DRR; economic resilience as ER and people-to-people and institutional links as P2P.

The downward trend in QAI scores across the three initiatives does not necessarily reflect overall program performance. QAI results are influenced by a number of factors. With the Caribbean program, activities within initiatives are performing at different rates, affecting overall scores. Our assessment process has become more rigorous with a results focus.

Relevance

This rating maintained a good quality (5) rating across all three initiatives, with only P2P dropping slightly (5 to 4) indicating it needs more work. This rating reflected the weighted relevance of the activities, not their relevance in the region. Some activities met objectives and some need to be improved.

Effectiveness

This rating maintained an adequate rating with ER (4) and dropped slightly for CC&DRR (5 to 4) and P2P (4 to 3). The CC&DRR drop was due to CDEMA and some smaller activities

experiencing delays. With P2P, the mid-term review found that one activity did not have clear development objectives (Australian Sports Outreach Program) and one was not meeting targets (volunteers). The rating for Australia Awards as a standalone activity could have been higher, as it was assessed as particularly effective. The ER rating indicated good progress, but IFC and YUTE experienced start-up delays.

Efficiency

This rating was maintained across all three initiatives—CC&DRR rated adequate (4), ER high (5) and P2P less than adequate (3). ER's rating indicates that the initiative is focused, with only three complementary activities. CARTAC and IFC are low maintenance partners, who are responsive and have strong administrative systems. P2P's lower rating reflects the resource-intensive nature of activities.

Monitoring and evaluation

This rating was mixed across all three initiatives. CC&DRR maintained an adequate rating (4), ER experienced dropped significantly (5 to 3) and P2P dropped (4 to 3). The ER and P2P fall was due to inadequate use of corporate tools. Indeed, inadequate use of these tools was relevant to all program activities and will be addressed by implementing an improved quality and performance system supported by the performance assessment framework as the foundation. Good partner monitoring and evaluations tools exist although they are new and data is not yet strong in many cases. The QAI report noted that we could draw more heavily on these for our own purposes.

Sustainability

This rating was mixed across all three initiatives. CC&DRR maintained an adequate rating (4), ER dropped (5 to 4) and P2P dropped (4 to 3). The ER fall suggests activities are generally well-designed but sustainability is proving difficult to assess because of long-term challenges, such as economic resilience, where Australian Government contribution is short-term and modest. We are limited on what we can do to change this. The P2P fall was largely due to the ASOP Caribbean Program not being designed to include sustainable development outcomes.

Gender equality

This rating was mixed across all three initiatives. CC&DRR maintained its poor quality rating (2), ER dropped (3 to 2) and P2P dropped (4 to 3). Partner action on integrating gender and disability into programs continues to be deficient. Despite these poor ratings, gender equality awareness in the region is gradually increasing. Partners generally recognise the need for stronger focus but there is no path forward to achieve this. Some activities, such as YUTE and ASOP Caribbean, are developing formats to report qualitative and quantitative data on gender, with some programs explicitly addressing disability and social inclusion. In 2013–14, the Caribbean program will work to improve performance against these indicators. It will do so by selectively targeting core programs for improvement and considering commissioning a gender assessment to better understand gender differentiation in the Caribbean.

Management consequences

The Caribbean program has a clear path forward in 2013–14. The program will:

1 Reduce fragmentation

This will be achieved by:

- a) consolidating investments and increasing management focus on these core objectives:
 - i) building regional capacity to respond to the impacts of climate change and manage natural disaster risk; ii) building economic resilience; and iii) facilitating linkages and cooperation with the Pacific on common development challenges
- b) phasing out, completing and closing programs that fall outside these core objectives once commitments are met and evaluations completed.

2 Manage for development results

As program investments are consolidated, this will be achieved by:

- a) realigning management focus to deepen engagement with core programs and core implementation institutions, in particular the 5Cs, CDEMA and CARTAC
- b) working with partners to realign investment objectives to maximise development outcomes
- c) shifting management focus from relationship and partnership building to a stronger results focus.

3 Continue to improve policy discussion and partnership with the CARICOM Secretariat

This will be achieved by:

- a) holding joint quarterly meetings and the annual Senior Officials Meeting
- b) maintaining and strengthening the existing mechanism for policy discussions, including regular liaison between DFAT's senior officer in the Caribbean and the CARICOM Secretariat.

4 Redefine roles and responsibilities of the new DFAT Canberra and Port of Spain team

Roles and responsibilities are being reviewed and are to be confirmed in June 2013.

Redefining these will be achieved by:

- a) strengthening staff capabilities in line with changed roles and a commitment to staff development
- b) ensuring the departments staff working in the Caribbean focus on developing advanced program management skills (including with monitoring, reporting and negotiating), which are paramount for results delivery.

5 Implement an improved quality assurance and reporting schedule

This will be achieved giving due consideration to:

- a) the size and nature of the program
- b) corporate performance and quality requirements
- c) the performance assessment framework as the foundation for performance measurement and reporting
- d) gender equality and disability inclusion improvement in selected programs, to improve results against these two crosscutting priorities.

Table 4 lists the most significant risks associated with the program and associated management actions. Annex A outlines progress in addressing management consequences from the 2011 APPR.

Table 4 Risks associated with the program and management actions

Most significant risks	Management response—What? Who? How? When?
Diverse and geographically dispersed region resulting in continued fragmentation and less effective program	DFAT will focus the Caribbean program on its three objectives, in line with Australia's expertise and capacity and key issues identified in the region. Programming will remain focused primarily on regional outcomes and avoid small and resource-intensive project activities to manage and dilute overall impact. We will use strong relationships built to ensure ongoing relevance of Australia's aid contribution, and support better coordination with development partners.
The department's knowledge and experience in the region	DFAT will share the results of its work and experience in the region with other regional partners and donors. We will continue to make connections with Australia's domestic agencies where they can add value. Australia will continue to use its experience with the SIDS of the Pacific to inform its Caribbean engagement.
Balancing a regional approach with achieving national and community-level results	Careful choice of partners and design of activities, with appropriate monitoring, will help ensure regional activities can demonstrate tangible results for individual countries and communities. This will be supported by regular discussion with implementing partners, consistent with the performance assessment framework.
Capacity of local regional partners	DFAT's increasing experience in the region enables realistic expectations about what can be achieved and how to support our investments. Our efforts to improve development coordination aim to reduce the resource burden for local partners managing the interface and maximise efficiencies. The Caribbean program aims to eliminate these constraints by contributing to the region's human resource capacity and governance as well as its resilience to climate, disaster-related and economic stresses.

Annex A

Progress in addressing 2011 management consequences

Management consequences identified in 2011 APPR	Rating	Progress made in 2012–13
Finalise the performance assessment framework.	Green	Completed
Undertake mid-term review of the Caribbean program.	Green	Completed
Review the efficiency of the Caribbean Australia Awards program, including promotion and selection process, and resource requirements.	Amber	On track
Identify risks to the program, including obtaining a better understand of partner risks and how risk may impact on achievement of objectives.	Green	Completed
Complete the program's operational architecture, including a regional program strategy, ensuring it is in place by mid-2013.	Green	Completed
Rationalise and consolidate activities, including small direct assistance activities, to develop a plan and set indicative targets for the number of activities to be reduced.	Green	Completed
Refine roles between DFAT's Canberra and Port of Spain offices to work more effectively, including developing staff expertise in monitoring and supervision. Continue to look for innovative and non-face-to face-ways to monitor activity progress remotely such as making better use of the reporting of trusted partners, Australian Government advisers and external expertise.	Amber	On track
Explicitly address gender equality and disability within the program, being selective to ensure impact. Identify ways to do this during the mid-term review and in future programming.	Amber	On track
Regularise and streamline consultations with partners. CARICOM Secretariat and key donors and disseminate information.	Green	Completed
Maintain working relationships between Caribbean and Pacific program areas to exchange information and continue to build stronger links between regions considered as SIDS.	Amber	On track
Include a combined official development assistance discussion in future APPRs with Australian Government agencies.	Green	Completed

Note:

- Green. Progress is as expected for this point in time and it is likely that the objective will be achieved. Standard program management practices are sufficient.
- Amber. Progress is somewhat less than expected for this point in time and restorative action will be necessary if the objective is to be achieved. Close performance monitoring is recommended.
- Red. Progress is significantly less than expected for this point in time and the objective is not likely to be met given available resources and priorities. Recasting the objective may be required.

Annex B

Quality at Implementation ratings

Initiative name	Approved budget and duration	Qal year	Relevance	Effectiveness	Efficiency	Monitoring and evaluation	Sustainability	Gender equality	Risk management
Climate change and disaster risk reduction (CC&DRR)		2012	5	4	4	4	4	2	I
		2011	5	5	4	4	4	2	I
Economic resilience (ER)		2012	5	4	5	3	4	2	I
		2011	5	4	5	5	5	3	I
People-to-people and institutional links (P2P)		2012	4	3	3	3	3	3	I
		2011	5	4	3	4	4	4	I

Definitions of rating scale:

Satisfactory (4, 5 and 6)

■ = 6 = Very high quality

■ = 5 = Good quality

■ = 4 = Adequate quality, needs some work

Less than satisfactory (1, 2 and 3)

■ = 3 = Less than adequate quality; needs significant work

■ = 2 = Poor quality; needs major work to improve

■ = 1 = Very poor quality; needs major overhaul

Risk Management scale:

■ Mature (M). Indicates the initiative manager conducts risk discussions on at least a monthly basis with all stakeholders and updates the risk registry quarterly.

■ Intermediate (I). Indicates the initiative manager conducts ad-hoc risk discussion and updates the risk register occasionally.

■ Basic (B). Indicates there are limited or few risk discussions and the risk register has not been updated in the past 12 months.

Annex C

Evaluation and review pipeline planning

List of evaluations completed²⁹ in the reporting period

Name of Initiative	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation³⁰	Date evaluation report received	Date evaluation report uploaded into AidWorks	Date management response uploaded into AidWorks	Published on website
2011 APPR	N/A	APPR	October 2012	May 2013	N/A	Yes
Mid-term review	N/A	Mid-term review	19 November 2012	May 2013	N/A	No
Regional program strategy	N/A	Strategy	March 2013	May 2013	N/A	Yes

List of evaluations planned in the next 12 months

Name of Initiative	AidWorks number	Type of evaluation	Purpose of evaluation³¹	Expected completion date
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²⁹ 'Completed' means the final version of the report has been received.

³⁰ Mid-term review, completion report, partner-led evaluation, joint evaluation.

³¹ To inform a future phase of program, improve existing program; verify program outcomes.

Annex D

The Human Development Index

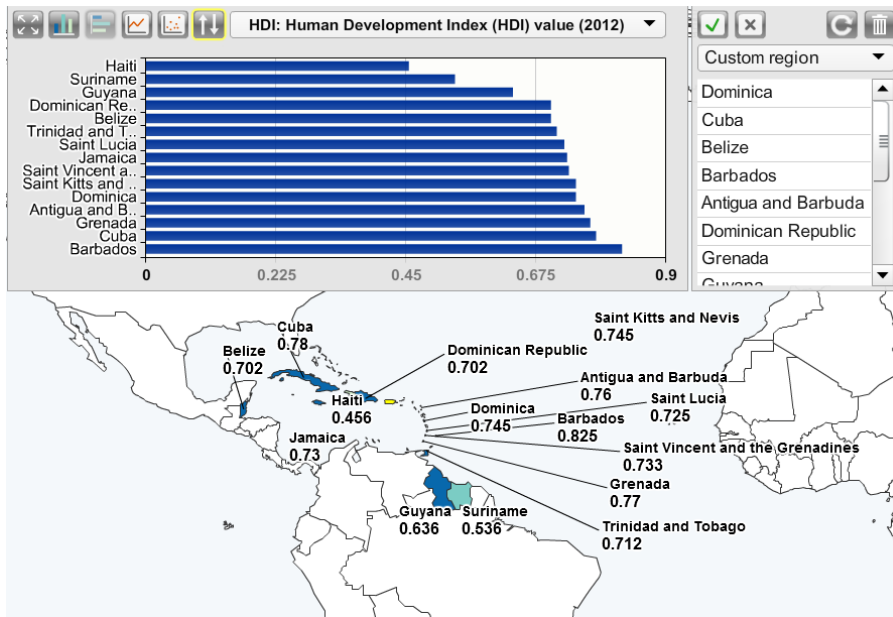
The Human Development Index (HDI) represents a broader definition of wellbeing and provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development—health, education and income. This annex provides a detailed country snapshot of Haiti and provides the 2012 HDI ranks (where data exists) for the 15 countries for which Australia provides development assistance.

Haiti country snapshot. Between 1980 and 2012 Haiti's HDI rose by 1.8 per cent a year from 0.335 to 0.456, which gave Haiti a ranking of 161 out of 187 countries. Although Haiti's ranking in 2012 rose by one (ranked 162 in 2011, other countries are making better progress on the HDI than Haiti, and Haiti remains in the Low Human Development category.

This table presents the 2012 HDI ranks for the 15 countries for which Australia provides development assistance in the Caribbean, as well as a comparison to the ranking of 2011. The rankings are for countries where data exists. The ranking is out of 187 countries.

Table 1 2012 HDI ranking compared to 2011 HDI rankings for 15 Caribbean countries

Country	2012 HDI ranking	Change from 2011 HDI ranking
Haiti	161	1 place up
Suriname	105	Unchanged
Guyana	118	1 place up
Dominican Republic	92	2 places up
Belize	96	Unchanged
Saint Lucia	88	Unchanged
Jamaica	85	2 places down
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	83	2 places down
Saint Kitts and Nevis	72	1 place down
Dominica	72	Unchanged
Antigua and Barbuda	67	1 place down
Grenada	63	1 place down
Cuba	59	Unchanged



Source: International HDIs: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/map/>

Annex E: Caribbean progress towards Millennium Development Goals

Caribbean MDG progress ⁱ	MDG 1 Eliminate extreme poverty and hunger		MDG 2 Achieve universal primary education	MDG 3 Promote gender equality and empower women	MDG 4 Reduce child mortality	MDG 5 Improve maternal health	MDG 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	MDG 7 Ensure environmental sustainability		MDG 8 Develop a global partnership for development
	Extreme poverty	Hunger	Completion of primary education	Women in national parliaments	Child mortality	Maternal mortality	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	Access to safe drinking water	Access to sanitation	Internet users
Antigua and Barbuda	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Off track	On track	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track
Belize	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Off track	On track	Off track	On track	On track	On track	Off track
Cuba	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track	Off track	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track
Dominica	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Off track	Off track	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Mixed	On track
Dominican Republic	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Off track	Off track	Off track	On track	Mixed	On track	On track
Grenada	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Off track	Off track	Off track	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track
Guyana	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	On track	Off track	Off track	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track
Haiti	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Mixed	Off track	Mixed	Mixed	Off track	Off track
Jamaica	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Off track	On track	Off track	On track	On track	On track	On track
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Off track	On track	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	On track	On track
Saint Lucia	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Off track	Off track	Off track	Insufficient information	Mixed	Off track	On track
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track	Off track	Off track	Off track	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	On track
Suriname	Insufficient information	Insufficient information	Off track	Off track	Off track	Off track	On track	On track	On track	On track

ⁱ MDG country progress snapshot provides an overview of the progress achieved at country level since 1990 towards the MDGs for the 15 Caribbean countries for which Australia provides aid in the Caribbean region. The snapshot is intended mainly to provide the international community with easy access to information. It is not meant to replace—in any way—the individual country profiles produced at national level in several of these countries. The snapshot is also meant to reflect the contribution of country-level progress to global and regional trends on progress towards the MDGs. The data used in the snapshot are from the MDG global database (<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Data.aspx>), accessed 15 April 2013, and UNDP 2010, “Achieving the Millennium Development Goals with equality in Latin America and the Caribbean: Progress and Challenges”, p.345, <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/MDG/english/MDG%20Regional%20Reports/LAC-Regional%20MDG%20Report%202010.pdf>, accessed 28 April 2013