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1961 EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER

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the European Social Charter

submitted by

THE GOVERNMENT OF CURAÇAO
(Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

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REPORT ON THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER

Article 16 (*The Right of the family to social, legal and economic protection*) on the European Social Charter

Answers to the Non-Conformities on **Article 16** on a) – h)

November 2022
Ministry of Social Development
Labor and Welfare of Curaçao

CURAÇAO
Kingdom of the Netherlands

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INTRODUCTION

This document is divided in two sections. In the Introduction section the alleviation packages to mitigate the effects on the vulnerable families due to the COVID-19 pandemic is shortly elaborated.

The Report Section of this document deals with Answers of the Government to the so called Non-Conformities, under points a) to h), on page 7 and 8 of the Request Form regarding the article 16 of the European Social Charter.

In addition, this Report again, brings clearly forward that human and financial resources continues to form challenges in achieving full adherence to the European norms and standards laid down in the Charter.

PACKAGES OF MEASURES FOR ALLEVIATION DUE TO COVID-19

1. The Covid-19 effects for Curaçao

1.1. Economic consequences for Curaçao

The economy regarding tourism has come to a complete stop. Other economic sectors in conjunction with it, the prudent consumer behavior or simply due to the prescribed lockdowns, are also forced to a complete downtime. This implies that employers do not generate income or sufficient to pay the personnel costs and/or the ongoing fixed costs; leading to a massive dismissal which could develop the already too high unemployment rate in Curaçao to a level of 60% or higher and a series of bankruptcies.

Meantime the social safety net (welfare) is so limited that great part of the population is unable to get by financially, which will lead to a complete social disruption and restlessness.

The Central Bank of Curaçao and Sint Maarten (CBCS) has preliminary identify the macroeconomic outputs in several scenario results. These data will be updated as institutions like the IMF also appear with their impact studies.

CBCS uses a reduction of 2.5% and an inflation of 4% as baseline scenario, mainly due to the intended introduction of the ABB as of April 1st, 2020 (which in the meantime is no longer achievable). For the time being, the government uses the 3-month closure model followed by a gradual recovery. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that exports will recover immediately to the baseline scenario when the borders open again. This is particularly relevant for the overnight tourism: it can be expected that during a certain period after the crisis there will be a certain reluctance in booking long-distance trips.

Considerable indicators from the current used CBCS model (3 months - gradual recovery):

GDP nominal baseline ANG 5,751.2 million

Domestic spending:	-5,2% (private sector -5,2% and the government -0.7%)
Net foreign expenses	-9,7% (export -27,3% & import -17,6%)
Effect on real GDP (annual basis)	-14,9%
Inflation	4,0% (introduction of ABB in particular; has already been deferred)

Expected nominal GDP ANG 5,048.6 million

May the lockdown be extended until **6 months** with a gradual recovery also thereafter, the numbers then become as follows:

GDP nominal baseline ANG 5,751.2 million

Domestic spending:	-6,8% (private sector -5,7% and the government -1.1%)
Net foreign expenses	-12,6% (export -36,7% and import -24,1%)
Effect on real GDP (annual basis)	-19,4%
Inflation	4,0% (introduction of ABB in particular; has already been decreased)

Expected nominal GDP ANG 4,793.6 million

Looking at the unemployment development, perhaps the picture is even more miserable. Prior to COVID-19 unemployment had quickly risen to a percentage of 21% on a labor force of 73,097. As indicated below, it is expected that within a few weeks 7.492 freelancers and 6.916 flex workers (a total of 14.408 people) will become unemployed. Because of this the unemployment rate will very soon reach 41%. To prevent also permanent employees to get fired in the coming weeks, it is important that the suggested compensation scheme (NOW) is introduced. With its introduction hopefully this level can be maintained; without introduction it is expected that unemployment will increase to an estimate of 64%.

Both the government and the COVID-19 Emergency Fund Committee have spoken extensively with numerous (interest) groups within society the past weeks and received a lot of input for further thoughts and decision making. In appendix 2 of this Commission report a list of the main sources consulted is included. It concerns companies, agencies and organizations that have been consulted or have provided written suggestions, analyzes or impact studies. It became clear that conserving many employment opportunities as possible and the related activities

were by far the most important aspect. Due to organizations such as CHATA (tourism), the Chamber of Commerce, the Curaçao Business Association (VBC), trade unions and interest groups from specific sectors, that employment and the saving of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises were indicated without exception, as main points of the quick to implement crisis policy. After a call from the government, the financial sector has almost uniformly declared itself prepared to grant a deferment of payment for several months on existing interest and relief mortgage obligations and other money loans, which can be called a nice first contribution for relief. And logically there must be attention for other social complications that will arise and require solutions also.

It is evident that especially the government is being looked at to come up with appropriate measures and solutions. That is also her job. This does not alter the fact that this Covid-19 crisis will require sacrifices from all sectors within society. The government will have to try to mitigate the effects as much as possible according to ability, but also considering the financial position of the island, even if the Netherlands would support generous within the Kingdom, it is an indisputable fact that the crisis will be felt hard.

Through our import dependency, the logistic supply to our island is of vital interest. Especially nutritional resources, medication and fuel are crucial. Due to the COVID-19 matter the purchasing behavior of the consumer has changed a lot. Hoarding is taking place causing available stocks to sell faster than normal and running out. The government is in dialogue with importers, wholesalers, the supermarkets and pharmacies and tries to prevent this. After all the limited offer of crucial products can lead to emotional and aggressive conditions and social restlessness.

Most companies had to cease all commercial activities, due to the measures that were necessary to protect the health of our community. The stagnation of the economy, the insecurity, job losses, lack of financial resources and scarcity contribute to crime. This is the case for the large group of undocumented persons, who, due to lack of work and shelter because of the crisis can be tempted to engage in criminal activities. For this group also care is required.

A threatening and constant lack of future perspective can lead to panic and an exodus to other countries, especially to the Netherlands, particularly the underprivileged. This exodus is harmful for the local labor market item-Covid-19 and clears the way for more illegal immigrants who are looking for work. On the other hand, there is a chance that the Netherlands will be overwhelmed with residents of the Caribbean part of the Kingdom.

1.2 Financial consequences for Curaçao

The Commission, experts from all parties involved and specialists added in areas, made extensive as possible an analysis of the current situation and perspectives. Based on this an assumption has been made of the extensive consequences that this crisis will have for Curaçao, and measures have been determined on the following (temporary and indicative) classification:

- a) Due to the stagnation of the economy and the strong contraction of employment opportunities the government incomes, and in particular the tax incomes, will sharply fall back in 2020. Calculations show that revenue decline related to Covid-19 can be estimated on **ANG 304.2 million** on liquidity for 3 months of lockdown. Other not COVID-19 related income reducing corrections amounts to ANG 81,3 million so the total need for support on the income side amounts to **ANG 385.5 million**.
- b) It is not a discussion whether government actions must be taken (and finance largely also) to control unemployment and conserve the business as much as possible. The question is only which one. In case of a wave of dismissals in professional organizations and the committee, around 14.000-30.500 employees and a possible bankruptcy of estimated 2.500 – 3.000 within micro, small and medium-sized companies, the consequences will be simply incalculable and the risks too high. Although exact data will only be known during the implementation throughout the next 3 months, the government must consider the introduction of a package of measures of which the costs could amount to about **ANG 291.8 million** the next 3 months, including implementation costs. The costs of the previous announced package Alivio 1 of **ANG 33.9 million** are (excluding new payment arrangements of the tax authorities; PM) **excluded**;
- c) Because the implementation of measures concern income support over which no taxes and social contributions must be paid and part of the employer's share of social security contributions shall be exempt for certain sectors, the Social Insurance Bank ultimately lack premium income pertaining the obligations.
This amount is temporary estimated at **ANG 54.4 million** for 3 months. These extra amounts will be deposited in the form of additional Contributions to maintain the social system for now.

Abovementioned measures in connection with the previous limited and often announced fiscally oriented measures require in the coming 3 months, extra liquidity space and mostly

budget space also of more than **ANG 765.6 million (see appendix 1)** or an average about **ANG 255.2 million per month** compared with the originally established budget of 2020.

Besides there are other aspects that need to be addressed, such as:

- a) Supporting the foreign exchange position of Curaçao with amounts around ANG 60 - 70 million per month. The Commission Financial Supervision (Cft) therefore has advised the RMR to engage the Dutch Central Bank for further advice, which seems to be a good solution, if handled appropriately and leading to fast result. Perhaps Curaçao through the Netherlands can appeal on the funds that the IMF makes available for this purpose to its member states.
- b) Multiple considerable entities such as CUROIL, the Airport and AQUALECTRA have already announced that closure, with the corresponding loss of turnover and eventual losses since customers can no longer pay, will have a particular strong effect on their 2020 outcomes and on the liquidity position of these companies. There are already specific requests from some entities to receive the financing support. Although this situation was expected, yet the Committee suggests the government initially to try in consultation with the banking sector to come up with a solution of possible liquidity problems through supplementary credit facilities, independent if guaranteed by the government. In case this does not succeed (completely), then it is to be expected that in continuation of the crisis, liquidity support is needed in a later stage.
- c) The health ministry has mapped out what the imminent consequences of Covid-19 are for the health sector in the next three months. The purpose of this exercise is to achieve better protection for the groups at risk (elderly, disabled people, care workers, etc.) and increasing care and hospital facilities and capacity for the care and treatment of the Covid-19 patients, with the aim to save human lives. The costs involved are currently being mapped and not included in this report as such.

In further continuation of this report the recommendations implemented by the government are discussed in more details, the indispensable financial support and the way in our opinion this could be given shape, also from an organizational point of view.

Package Alivio 1 – Measure 1: Economic Support Actions

Measure/Action	Package Alivio 1 – Measure 1: Economic Support Actions		
Sector	Business world and citizens	Target group	
Ministries a/o organizations involved	MEO	Priority	High
Period	Medium	Impact	Center
Critical success factors			
1. Execution, 2. Communication.			
Decision points			
1. Measures already announced, 2. Decisions about execution partly still need to be determined			
Risks			
1. Insufficient development of arrangements, 2. Capacity for execution Alivio 1 vs. 2.			

Reason measure background

As part of the developments around the Covid-19 pandemic which on a global level hits the public health, the government is forced to take measures to mitigate the effects of the pandemic as much as possible for both the citizen and the entrepreneurs.

These are the first economic measures as taken under the package Alivio 1 and communicated on March 23rd, 2020.

Outputs and targets

One should consider that there is no other approach for the consequences on our health, our social life and on our economy also. We must attempt urgent actions to survive and at the same time develop policy to maintain monetary stability and in a financially responsible manner reduce the effects on the economy.

Content of measure (detailed)

In this aspect the government of Curaçao has announced a package of economic measures to mitigate the effects of the Corona virus and which is targeting the hardest-hit sectors of our economy such as tourism and the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), but also the citizen. These measures are urgent to mitigate the consequences and negative impact it will have on these sectors. These are the first economic measures:

1. *Ministerial regulation with general action of 19th March 2020 in execution of Article 2 of the 1961 Prices regulation to establish the maximum wholesale margin and the maximum retail margin for products that are crucial for the spread of COVID-19.*
2. Support for local companies by third parties. Appointments and mediation with stakeholders such as banks, insurance companies, real estates, to compensate companies and private parties in these difficult times. Some financial institutions have made access to business loans more flexible and simplified to guarantee the liquidity of medium and small companies and the tourism sector also. Deferral of payments and interest on mortgages and bank debts with a few months for all customers.
Almost all local banks and insurance companies have committed to these relieving measures.
3. Development of a crisis credits and financing program for entrepreneurs. This program has been announced with a limited budget (ANG 2 million) as part of Alivio 1, but will be expanded to ANG 40 million as part of Alivio 2, as elaborated in detail in the template 'SME/freelancer-credits.
4. Virtual Platform: minegoshi.org to support SMEs along with local stakeholders such as Chamber of Commerce, Citi, EU Desk, KORPODEKO, QREDITS, OBNA, BAB, besides Ministry of Economic Development.
5. Support and counseling program of Chamber of Commerce for companies in difficulties.
6. Scheme negotiated with AQUALECTRA which enables consumers and companies to defer or arrange their payment, and those consumers who were previously disconnected of water consumption to reconnect again, because of the importance of water access to combat COVID-19.
7. Continuous consultation with the syndicates about possible complications and solutions in the tourism sector.

8. Online training program 'Klá pa Turismo 2.0' focused on virtual training.
9. Supporting Export while the (world) markets are accessible; and for products that are required in this situation, such as toilet paper, paper towels, soap, Glacial, hand sanitizer, and Aloe Vera supplements.

Package Alivio 1 – Measure 2: Tax support actions

Measure/action	Package Alivio 1 – Measure 2: Tax support actions		
Sector	Finance	Target group	
Ministries a/o Organizations involved	Ministry of Finance Tax authorities (Inspection and Recipient) Inspection of import duties and duties	Priority	High
Period	Medium (6 months)	Impact	High
Critical success factors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The speed by which requests for deferment and payment arrangement should be handled. 2. The introduction of 0% sales tax when selling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Latex and silicone gloves; ○ Hand disinfectants; ○ Disinfection wipes and sprays; ○ Cleaning alcohol (70% or more) ○ Thermometers (at salespoints; cash registers need to be adjusted) 3. Payroll programs must enforce the adjustment in the basic discount. 			
Decision points			
Risks			

Reason measure-background

Liquidity position support for employers short and medium term in response to COVID-19 crisis.

Outputs and targets

Current measures are set on those sectors that have been hit the hardest by the Corona virus. Main target is to grant a compensation to those entrepreneurs with the condition that the personnel remain in service. By exempting import duties and sales tax on certain goods and increasing the basic discount in 2020, a compensation will be granted to society.

Content of the measure (detailed)

Deferral for all outstanding tax and premium debts can be obtained and ongoing payment arrangements may be suspended or adjusted for the months of April up to September 2020, unless the liquidity problems are related to COVID-19. Payment is only postponed, the taxpayer is given a longer period to pay tax debt and premiums. The compliance project is also being postponed during this period. Finally, collection costs, penalty and interest are not being charged.

Remittance of the employer's contribution of premium AOV/AWW is omitted for employers in the hospitality sector, beauty salons, travel industry, car rentals, car wash and transportation 2. This measure includes that the employer no longer must pay the employer's contribution.

Sales tax compensation. Entrepreneurs in the hospitality sector, beauty salons, travel industry, car rentals, car wash and transport, must charge sales tax upon deliveries and services but do not remit the withheld sales tax to the government. This measure includes that the withheld sales tax no longer must be remitted.

Reduction of the import duties rate and sales tax to 0% when importing Latex and silicones gloves, hand sanitizers, disinfectant wipes and sprays, cleaning alcohol (70% or more) and thermometers, during the months of April up to September 2020.

In 2020 the basic discount will increase in the income tax.

Package Alivio 1 - Measure 3: Social support actions

Measure/action	Package Alivio 1 - Measure 3: Social support actions
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Sector	Labor, Family & Youth and Social development sectors	Target group	Curaçao population
Ministries a/o Organizations involved	Ministry of Social Development, Labor and Welfare	Priority	high
Period	3 months with the possibility of extension with 3 months	Impact	high
Critical success factors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close cooperation with the organization in charge of execution within the social midfield. 2. Cohesion with NOW, temporary assistance independent entrepreneurs, the unemployment benefit and the resilience benefit. 3. Upscaling/Intensifying communication capacity and the collaboration between communication teams for social support. 4. Inter ministerial and intersectoral coordination and communication runs efficiently. 5. Financial resources are easily available through efficient processes. 			
Decision points			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accord for financing and effort of social organizations that on occasional basis will execute the appointed support actions on short term. 2. Amendment of the 2020 budget with prioritization to finance several (new) social support actions in case extension is necessary. 			
Risks			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possibility for reprioritization within the budget is limited, putting financing of social support actions at risk. 2. Social organizations cannot be deployed quick enough because of the applicable financial administrative organization and processes. 			

Reason Measure-background

The outbreak of the corona virus and all measures announced by the government have a major social impact. The challenges related and other significant increase of unemployment are huge and the different results can emphasize inequalities. The social restlessness due to fear of getting sick, the psycho-social effects of isolation or quarantine and the closure of schools are some of the aspects that have major social consequences. The effects of this should immediately get special attention.

Outputs and targets

The aim is to continue to offer qualitative and quantitative good social support to the citizen of Curaçao and given the challenges arising from the COVID-19 taken measures, to intensify this support. The actions are divided into directly executable support actions, preliminary requesting support actions and fixed structural support actions aimed at permanent expansion of relief - and services to act quick and adequate in case of crisis moments in the future.

The output is to make the population defensible to bounce back after the impact of COVID-19; **‘Kai, Lanta i Sigui’ (Resiliency)**

Content of measure (detailed)

Immediate executable support actions:

- Once a month, **emergency food and hygiene products packages** are available for 550 families in urgent need based on established criteria. Distribution takes place biweekly. Organization in charge of execution: Sector Family and Youth
- One time providing a **package with hygiene products** to 7.200 assistance recipients related to COVID-19 outbreak. Organization in charge of execution: Sector Social Development (Regional offices - the so-called ‘Kas di Bario’)
- **Visiting single elderly** with the goal to intercept the consequences of social isolation; Organization in charge of execution: Sector Social Development
- **Reconnection of water supply** for the poor and needy citizens Organization in charge of execution: Sector Social Development
- **Communication campaign with tips for recognizing and dealing with stress in crisis situations;** Guide with instruction for recognizing and dealing with families and juveniles. Organization in charge of execution: Sector Family & Youth with other stakeholders;

Planning request support actions, from 2 months after now:

- Introduction of **awareness campaigns, empowerment programming and courses via media** to bridge this period of time; several alternative time commitment, also for domestic violence prevention. Organization in charge of execution: Sector Family & Youth

Structural fixed support actions:

- **Debt mediation on request** to citizens facing complicated debts
Organization in charge of execution: Sector Family & Youth
- Announcement (and expansion) **Helpdesk center for family and youth** for social - emotional problems
Organization in charge of execution: Sector Family & Youth
- Announcement '**Helpdesk' Labor center** concerning several labor aspects for support to employers and employees mainly related to COVID-19 measures
Organization in charge of execution: Labor Sector of the Ministry of SOAW;
- Re) introducing an **on-call service of the Ministry of SOAW for emergencies** after working hours.
Organization in charge of execution: All sectors of the Ministry of SOAW

Appendix 4, Package Alivio 2

Package Alivio 2 – Measure 1: Emergency measure Bridging Employment (NOW)

Measure/action	Package Alivio 2 – Measure 1: Emergency measure Bridging Employment (NOW)		
Sector	Hospitality and all other sectors affected by more than 25% lost sales due to Covid-19	Target group	Employers and employees
Ministries a/o Organizations involved	SVB, Finances, MEO	Priority	High
Period	short and long	Impact	High
Critical success factors			

1. On time announcement, 2. Ratio to unemployment benefit measure (timing and amount), 3. On time availability, 4. Fast processing and payment (before May 25 th), 5. Sufficient funding, 6. On time suspension, 7. SVB Communication settlement right in case of a too high declared stated lost sales, 8. Modification of employment law so that the employer is not obligated to pay salaries above the SVB minimum daily wage during the NOW period.
Decision points
1. Height maximum percentage (in relation to other measures and to working hours reduction paid by the employee), 2. Amount maximum salary, 3. Available in order of priority by Ministry of Fin/MEO approved sector, 4. Determination and sectors prioritization, 5. Availability scheme for government companies (not assumed at present), 6. Passing through exemption of employer's contribution AOV/AWW remittance, and application on all NOW sectors (pro rata), for support.
Risks
1. Late announcement, 2. Capacity organization in charge of execution (SVB), 3. Misuse (in advance lost sales estimated too high), 4. Misuse (actual lost sales stated too low).

Reason measure background

As a result of Covid-19, many companies are facing direct loss of sales, and due to the losses suffered, must lay off employees, and even face bankruptcy. Supporting these companies with a sales decline-related compensation in wage costs is a powerful measure to maintain as much employment as possible, disrupt the economy as minimal as possible, and enable a rapid return to employment opportunities as before the crisis.

The suggested measure is mostly identical as the measure for loss of wages and income (Dutch Caribbean Measures) as recently announced for the BES islands, and also in line with the NOW in the Netherlands. This because this measure is very effective for keeping employment opportunities. However the costs of the proposed NOW for Curaçao are lower than these schemes for the following reasons: i) minimum percentage of lost sales is 25%, versus 20% in the BES and the Netherlands, ii) there is a sector approach where the scheme is selectively opened, iii) maximum percentage is 80%, versus 90% in the Netherlands, iv) there is a maximum wage on which an allowance can be obtained, comparable to the BES, versus no maximum wage in the Netherlands, and v) depending on the expected lost sales the percentage compensation in wage costs is lower ($80\% * 25-100\% = 20-80\%$), versus a fixed percentage in the BES (80%).

Outputs and targets

The NOW enables employers to keep employees and (mostly) continue to pay, even if they are 'technically' unemployed. This occurs in the form of a compensation that is rational simple to determine, proportionate to the loss of sales which the employer is confronting. Outputs are keeping employment and prevention of company bankruptcies.

Content of measure (detailed)

An employer with more than one employee (Managing Director is also an employee) who relates to loss of sales (at least 25%) and due to that is no longer able to keep staff, can contact the SVB to apply for a compensation of wage costs for every employee for a period of three and half month (retroactively until March 15th). This compensation is equal to a percentage of the SVB wage, up to a maximum equal to the maximum ZV/OV daily wage (sickness and injuries insurance).

A scheme which connects to the Health insurance in Curaçao is chosen. Depending on the developments, extension of the period is possible.

The percentage of compensation of the wage costs depends on the percentage of lost sales that the employee expects, as follows:

Compensation = 80% of the percentage lost sales multiply wage costs (based on SVB wage, with a maximum of the SVB maximum daily wage)

Example:

- Expected lost sales 90%; compensation = $80\% * 90\% = 72\%$ of the wage costs;
- Expected lost sales 40%; compensation = $80\% * 40\% = 32\%$ of the wage costs.

If the actual lost sales are lower and as a result of that the compensation has been too high, the difference can be reclaimed from the employer after the compensation period.

Employers who are using this emergency measure are obligated to keep their permanent staff during the period the compensation is valid and continue to pay them fully. So the employer is significantly compensated.

Employers may apply unilateral for short-time employment for employees who earn more than the maximum daily wage ZV/OV (SVB), in such way that the employer does not have to pay these employees more than that maximum daily wage.

The employer can also apply for compensation for employees with a zero-hours contract or a temporary contract, if they remain employed during the period the compensation is valid.

Package Alivio 2 - Measure 2: Temporary (personal) assistance for independent entrepreneurs

Measure/action	Package Alivio 2 – Measure 2: Temporary (personal) assistance for independent entrepreneurs		
Sector	SME's	Target group	Independent entrepreneurs
Ministries a/o Organizations involved	SOAW, MEO, SVB, VVRP, Chamber of Commerce, Tax Office	Priority	High
Period	Short	Impact	High
Critical success factors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timely notification 2. Timely availability 3. Fast processing and payment 4. Sufficient funding 5. Adequate system and applications 6. Adequate database comparison between SVB, SOAW, VVRP, MEO, Chamber of Commerce and Tax Office 7. Sufficient capacity (quantitative and qualitative) organization in charge with execution 8. Coordinated communication campaigns for several measures 			
Decision points			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximum payable amount 2. Agreement on the definition of Independent entrepreneurs 3. Eligibility conditions for temporary assistance. 			
Risks			

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Insufficient funding2. Unfairly favored person3. Insufficient capacity organization in charge of execution (qualitative and quantitative)4. Insufficient communication and explanation can lead to inefficiencies in the execution. |
|---|

Reason measure background

As a result of the Covid-19 virus, the government had to take several measures to prevent the virus from spreading as much as possible. As a result of this many companies are facing direct loss of sales, and due to money losses have to lay-off employees, and even face bankruptcy.

The proposed measure aims at:

- Owners of a sole proprietor without any employee;
- Entities of which the Director-major shareholder is the only employee;
- Bus drivers and Taxi drivers
- Exhibitor

The target group described will be further in this document referred to as independent entrepreneurs. Due to the measures taken by the government, many independent entrepreneurs suffer revenue losses. A temporary assistance is proposed for 3 months. Independent entrepreneurs whose income fall to the minimum wage due the measure taken by the government to prevent the spread of the virus, can appeal for this temporary assistance.

The temporary assistance for living expenses will complete the income up to a maximum amount of 1,335 guilders per month (80% minimum wage). The proposed measure is largely equal to the extra temporary support for established entrepreneurs, freelancers in the Netherlands and the Dutch Caribbean.

Outputs and targets

The purpose of the proposed measure is to provide for independent entrepreneurs when the income decreases below the minimum wage due to the measure taken by the government to restrain the spread of the virus.

Content of measure (detailed)

To obtain the temporary assistance, the independent entrepreneur must submit his application as far as possible in digital form to Mi NEGOSHI and must declare that he expects his income to be less than the set minimum wage in the next 3 months because of the measures taken by the government to restrain spread of the virus. The income is complemented for a maximum period of 3 months. It is a gift. The amount is not a loan and does not have to be refunded. Self-employed who earn more than the minimum wage or receive more wage from a regular employment, will not receive any supplement.

Conditions to become eligible for temporary assistance:

- The independent entrepreneur must declare to the application that he expects his income to be less than the minimum wage over the next 3 months due to the measures taken by the government. If this turns out to be different afterwards, the self-employed must inform this to the Ministry of Economic Development.
- No research will take place on the vitality of the company. Besides, the assets (such as a savings account and home ownership) and the income of the partner have no impact on the assistance. The scheme is so simple and quick to execute.
- The scheme applies to independent entrepreneurs who are registered and live in Curaçao and mainly work.
- The independent entrepreneur should be registered at the Chamber of Commerce before the measures of the government were announced, so before March 17th, 2020 and must have an entrepreneur's crib number. (Registration permit holder for taxi and bus drivers who are not registered at the Chamber of Commerce)
- All independent entrepreneurs must submit their sales tax declaration monthly and ensure that the declarations from January 2020 up to today are submitted.

The scheme is temporary and lasts three months (April, May and June 2020). An application for living expenses can be submitted up to June 30th, 2020. The payment lasts a maximum of three months. Applications for assistance of living expenses can be applied on a retroactive basis up to April 1st, 2020. Retroactive effect is possible for all applications submitted within duration of the scheme (April 1st to June 30th, 2020).

The Ministry of Economic Development communicates clearly towards independent entrepreneurs to only make use of the scheme in case of real need to prevent misuse of public funds and unnecessary pressure on execution. Afterwards the necessary control will take place. In case of identified irregularities (fraud), the Ministry of Economic Development is obligated to reclaim the granted assistance and enforce a penalty.

Package Alivio 2 –

Measure 3: Job loser allowance

Measure/action	Package Alivio 2 – Measure 3: Job loser allowance		
Sector	Labor/Social Development	Target Group	Job losers
Ministries a/o Organization involved	Ministry of Social Development Labor and Welfare, Economic Development	Priority	High
Period	3 months with possibility of a 3 months extension	Impact	High
Critical success factors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According NOW measure and the measure Assistance independent entrepreneurs – measure determined. 2. Financing is obtained. 3. Reach of the target group is achieved. 4. The process of notification, registration screening and benefit are related and efficient by making use of adequate applications, skilled personnel and coordination with NOW and independent entrepreneurs – process. 5. The benefit is available in a timely and efficient manner. 6. Cooperation is obtained from the Population Register and the SVB for access to their databases for verification of the data submitted by the job loser when applying for an unemployment benefit. 7. Coordinated communication campaigns for the different measures especially from NOW and those related to independent entrepreneurs. 			
Decision points			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of the support in relation to the last received income: the proposition is to pay a maximum of ANG 1,000 per person per month. 2. Criteria job losers must comply to. 			
Risks			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity of the Labor sector and the sector Social Development of SOAW. 2. Misuse of legislation. 			

Reason measure background

The measures taken by the government to prevent the spread of COVID – 19, lead to financial problems for companies, causing them as expected to engage in mass dismissals. This, unless the government sets up a bridging measure. The government wants to establish a Curaçao edition of the NOW in the Netherlands/Measures Dutch Caribbean. The goal is to do as much as possible, to prevent people from losing their jobs. Unemployment threatens, especially contractors as well as those hired on a temporary basis. The government wishes to take a temporary measure to enable this group to get through financially during the COVID-19 period and to stay available for work. To prevent this measure from having a suction effect, the benefit will be less than when preserving a job. Besides this measure, a measure for the assistance of independent entrepreneurs will also be published.

Outputs and targets

The unemployment benefit shall give those who lost a job as of March 15th, 2020 an income guarantee with job opportunities.

Outputs are the maintenance of a subsistence level and the prevention of profound poverty.

Content of measure (detailed)

People who lose their job can apply at the Labor sector of the Ministry of SOAW for a benefit of three months. The benefit amounts 60% of the minimum wage, however it cannot be more than the average of the income received over the past 2 months. The payment takes place by the Ministry of SOAW. The benefit period can be extended with three months, in case of need in the event of an ongoing emergency. This benefit is also valid for persons who have lost part of their job. Part of a job means: at least half of the working hours and the wage for those hours. The job losers should be immediately available for paid work. The job loser benefit is only for people who became unemployed. As soon as the situation allows it, the job loser should actively go look for work. In the meantime, the job loser should be willing to volunteer, even if it is from home.

Package Alivio 2 –

Measure 4: Resilience benefit

Measure/action	Package Alivio 2 – Measure 4: Resilience benefit		
Sector	Social Development/ Family & Youth	Target group	The poorest: structural unemployed and welfare recipients
Ministries a/o Organizations involved	Ministry of Social Development, Labor and Welfare	Priority	high
Period	3 months with possibility of 3 months extension	Impact	high
Critical success factors			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In relation to welfare - scheme is clear and established. 2. Financing has been obtained. 3. Reach of the target group has been achieved. 4. The process of application, screening registration and payment is coherent and efficient by making use of adequate applications, skilled personnel and coordination with NOW and independent entrepreneurs - process and the job loser benefit. 5. The vouchers are timely and efficient available. 6. Cooperation from the Population Register and SVB has been acquired for access to their databases verification of the data submitted by the applicant when applying for a resilience benefit. 7. Coordinated communication campaigns for the different measures with NOW in particular and those relating to independent entrepreneurs and the job loser benefit. 8. The target group is willing to learn during the period of the resilience benefit. 			
Decision points			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The benefit is not in cash, but in vouchers for the necessities of life at the value of ANG 450, - (monthly). • Criteria the target group must comply to qualify. 			
Risks			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of the Social Development sector and the Family & Youth sector of SOAW. • Misuse of regulations. 			

Reason measure-background

The measures taken by the government to prevent the spread of COVID – 19, not only lead to financial problems for companies, but poverty among the poorest also threatens to rise to an incomparable level. Primarily this concerns the group struggling with structural unemployment and previously has been without work and with little prospects for a job. The second group are the so-called ‘welfare’ recipients, they depend on an amount of ANG 195, - every two weeks. It is not surprising that every now and then many of them seek for some extra, which is permitted up to an amount of ANG 600, -. They no longer have that option, causing extreme poverty. Despair is literally written on the faces of these people. The aim is to avoid as much as possible, that people through despair harm themselves or others. The government wishes to institute a temporary measure for these marginal groups also, which will enable these groups to survive the period of COVID - 19 financially, but also socially and mentally, by working at home on their own personal development and new perspectives at work. To prevent this measure from having a suction effect, the benefit will be less than with a job and in the form of a voucher for basic necessities, public transport and gas.

Outputs and targets

This resistance benefit ensures food for everyone.

Outputs are preservation of a subsistence minimum and the prevention of extreme poverty.

Content of measure (detailed)

People who were not employed before March 15th, 2020 or are welfare recipients can receive a monthly voucher worth ANG 450, -. This benefit is granted for 3 months. The payment is made by the Ministry of SOAW. The benefit period can be extended with three months, when the need arises in the event of an ongoing emergency.

Those who receive a voucher should be willing to stay home and work on their own personal development through educational programs. They must also be immediately available for paid work, where their health permits. The resilience benefit is only intended for individuals who became unemployed earlier than March 15th or are welfare recipient.

Package Alivio 2 –

Measure 5: Credit facility SME/Freelancer – “Resilient Entrepreneurship Development Program ”(REDEP)

Measure/action	Package Alivio 2 – Measure 5: Credit facility SME/Freelancer - “Resilient Entrepreneurship Development Program ”(REDEP)		
Sector	Several	Target group	SMEs/freelancers
Ministeries a/o Organizations involved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MEO• Chamber of Commerce• KORPODEKO	Priority	high
Period	Short	Impact	high
Critical success factors			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effective communication with SMEs• Quality control execution program• Monitoring the development of SMEs			
Decision points			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Facility height (now ANG 40 million; ANG 2 million existing and ANG 38 million additional)2. Institution in charge of execution3. Conditions for loans			
Risks			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Speed application procedure2. Credit process3. Counsel/training capacity			

Reason measure-background

The SMEs are the ‘backbone’ of the economy and therefore very vulnerable and important in an economic crisis. This also applies the Curaçao economy. The SME sector forms 98% of the companies in Curaçao and is responsible for 60% of employment. Even in the current Covid19 crisis it is crucial that the SMEs are supported. The reason for making a SME/freelancer credit facility available is that companies besides supporting their wage costs also need support for other ongoing costs, and especially for rent.

The Ministry of Finance has ensured tax deferral. Several financial institutions have applied access to flexibility on operating loans and simplified to guarantee liquidity of the companies. Deferment for a few months on mortgage payment and bank debts has also been set in motion for those who request it.

Outputs and targets

Targets:

- Continuity management;
- Preserving employment;
- Preparing entrepreneurs for the item-Covid-19 economy
- Encouraging import - replacement production

Outputs:

Short-term

- Complement cash flow;
- Cover non-wage costs;
- Training entrepreneurs.

Long-term

- Encouraging business innovation (new business processes and models);
- Registration of businesses and/or sectors;
- Generating foreign exchange through export

Content of measure (detailed)

Through the REDEP program a SME company or a freelancer can qualify for the following 3 types of support:

1. Loan;
2. Free counselling;
3. Free training and capacity building.

Package Alivio 2 –

The private sector will be involved as much as possible for this. The entrepreneurs who will be involved for consulting and training, are at home because of the “social distancing”

measures and often have time available.

Ad. 1. SME/freelancer loan

SME's and freelancers who that financing will be guided by the consultant pool and the Mi NEGOSHI Team to qualify for a loan to bridge this period and with long-term refund conditions and at a lower interest rate, to assure that they are able to meet their obligations. The funds made available for this will be managed by KORPODEKO, the government development bank of Curaçao. When the granted loans are refunded, this money will go to the Credit Fund so that others (or the same companies again) can qualify for a loan. For the time being the amount of the credit facility has been made on ANG 20 million (ANG 2 million existing; ANG 38 million additional). Based on the number and amount of the requests this may change.

Ad. 2. Free advice

Currently, qualified consultants are invited to become part of a *Consultants Pool*. Using this Pool, as well as the services of the Mi NEGOSHI team, CITI, SOAB and Chamber of Commerce advice will be given to SMEs and freelancers to survive during these difficult times and afterwards. Consultancy will mainly consist of hands-on advice regarding affairs like marketing, e-commerce, “strategizing” and “business model re-inventing”, tax affairs and administration. The consultants will receive a social rate for their services or provide for free.

Ad. 3. Free training and capacity building

Qualified trainers will be invited to become part of a *Trainers Pool*. These trainers will provide the necessary training for SMEs (virtually in the beginning), based on the specific needs of each company. The trainers will receive a social rate for their services or provide for free. The funds made available for both trainers and consultants will be managed by MEO, eventually supported by the Chamber of Commerce.

PROVISIONS FOR FOOD SUPPLY AS MEASURE FOR ALLEVIATION DUE TO COVID19

Beside the provisions made for the unemployed workers due to the Covid-19 and the employers to maintain the human capital capacity in their companies as much as possible, arrangements were executed by the NOGO's such as the International Red Cross Curacao and the Food Bank Curacao in close cooperation with the government to guarantee the most essential for the needy”

1. Food packages;
2. Warm meals.

A short summary

The total lockdown (shelter in place) announced on the 15th of March 2020 due to the COVID 19 pandemic made free movement on halt for the first 2 upcoming weeks and later on this lock down was extended with 2 extra weeks, until the 15th of April 2020

Without free movement and shelter in place made obligatory a large group of citizens were unable to attend work, companies shut down all economic activities and only vital organizations were allowed to continue their services

The citizens belonging to the most vulnerable groups soon were not able to meet their basic needs, such as food. The Foodbank Curacao(In Dutch language: 'Voedselbank') was flooded with petitions for food assistance. In the past the Foodbank only provided 300 food packages per month to the most impacted by the pandemic, but now within a period of 4 weeks the need amounted to 5000 food packages. The increased demand for food assistance weighted heavily on the government and other NGO's such as the Foodbank.

The government and the previously installed Crisis team found solutions internationally accepted such as a balanced combination of warm meals and food packages on one hand and on the other hand a combination of food vouchers, the so called electronic social card for food and cash in the form of 1000 Antillean guilders per month, the so called 'Fondo di Sosten' and the 'Food cards'

So shortly after the government made the already mentioned form of humanitarian assistance its own, the government joined forces with several NGO (Food bank, The Red Cross of Curacao) in lessening the worse cases of food shortage, for all groups (elder, sick, unemployed and migrants).

The distribution of food packages is now, a year later, still being distributed, because the economy still suffers the devastating impact of the pandemic. However, because food packages, in general, contain canned food (too much salt, sugar and fat), the government stepped out to a more durable solution by offering mainly the social card for food and cash (1000 Antillean guilders per month). The social card for food makes it possible that fresh vegetables, fruit and meat can be bought in the local supermarket of the card owner's choice.

Only in households without a refrigerator or other cooling devices, the provision of handing out food packages remains the solution to this date. These households are offered on regular basis, beside their food packages, a healthy alternative in the form of a warm meal made of local, fresh vegetables and fruits. The warm meals offered by the government take into account the special diet needs of each household member.

Food cards (monthly): for parents with children: NAfl. 450,-- Antillean guilders per month; Single parents: NAfl. 350,-- Antillean guilders per month;

1

1. Food packages

The government bought in food packages, with the logistic help of the Foodbank Curacao (registration point, storage and distribution depot) while stakeholders took care of the distribution. The Foodbank, through private and corporate donations, financed the food packages arrangements. Beside the Foodbank, other organization of volunteers, did also a tremendous job in providing food packages, solely with their own funds. In order to increase efficiency in the distribution of the food packages the government assumed a role of facilitator. Figures till December 2020 regarding distribution of food packages

Amount Foodbank Curacao: Almost 12.000 households received a food package or more on a regular basis, summing up to 18.580 persons in total. A total of 85.000 food packages were handed out;

Figures till December 2020 regarding distribution of food packages

Amount government: In close cooperation with the Foodbank and other NGO's/volunteers distributed 11.545 food packages in total to 5635 households.

2. Warm meals

Another provision to meet the needs of the most vulnerable groups affected by the pandemic, was the provision made possible by whole sale distributors and the hotel and restaurant sector. The private sector joined forces and handed out warm meals to citizens in need. In those dark times these companies shifted their operations from merely commercial and profit driven to philanthropy. In order to increase efficiency in the distribution of warm meals the government, once again, assumed a role of facilitator.

On article 16 of the European Social Charter (1961): States Parties are required to ensure the economic protection of the family appropriate means. The primary means should be family or child benefits provided as part of social security, available either universally or subject to a means-test

REPORT SECTION ANSWERS NON CONFORMITIES:

a) Please provide updated information on measures taken to reduce all forms of domestic violence against women including information on incidence and conviction rate (please see Annex I and III)

ANSWER:

Introduction

The Government of Curaçao recognizing the severity of the problems of domestic violence and child abuse has continued to step up its efforts to tackle/eradicate domestic violence, gender-based violence and child-abuse.

In 2018 the Government, in keeping with, is prioritizing for victims of domestic violence and child-abuse set up by national decrees, an Inter-ministerial Working Group for coordination of the implementation of the National Plan against Violence on governmental level and established a Permanent Committee on (GO and NGO level), charged with the supervision of the implementation of the National Plan against Domestic Violence and child-abuse.

Incidence and conviction rate

So far, however, the Government has no data available on the incidence nor on the conviction rate. With the upcoming ratification of the European Treaty of Istanbul, in 2023, stakeholders are leaving no stone left unturned to remedy this omission.

National Plan against Violence

This Plan is aimed at ensuring that, within the framework of the National Plan against Violence, the population receives sufficient information and receives appropriate protection with regard to violence against children and domestic/relational violence. In doing so, ensuring correct compliance with relevant treaties and legislation partly through increased or improved prevention, identifying and preventing violence, improving aid delivery and adequate aftercare.

Shelters

In 2018/2019 a research for an Inter-Island Shelters was proposed. The ensuing research was started in July 2020 and completed in July 2021. The feasibility research looked at what was needed to be

in place to be able to set up and operate a structured inter island system of shelters for victim of violence. This included legislation, social security, cost of protection of victims. The research also looked at uniform step -by-step plans (protocols) including a risk assessment tool to be able to send victim to another (Dutch) island or the Netherlands. Results were presented during the NO MAS NO MORE International Conference December 2021 in Bonaire.

Instruction (note) ‘Aanwijzing Relatieve Geweld’

This Instruction Note gives guidelines how to deal with Interpersonal (domestic violence) for the police and the justice system was updated in 2020.

As of October 2020, and the police force (Ministry of Justice) opened a new and improved vice center where the vice unit is now housed. This center is in keeping with optimized care and putting rights of the victims of vice crimes front and center. This includes the office for the police doctor here the examination of victims can take place in keeping with the right to privacy of victims.

Treaty of Istanbul

Another area of priority for the Government is the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. To this end the University of Curaçao was given the task to research what is needed for the country to be able to ratify and start implementing the Convention. This report is due in the 2nd quarter of 2023.

Training and cooperation regional and international organizations

During the COVID pandemic, especially the IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA have and are still supporting the Curaçao Government and local NGO's to assist Venezuelan refugees (the largest group of refugees on the island), the victims of child abuse and those needing food and shelter.

UNHCR: In 2021 has given operational support to a local shelter that houses migrants, victims of gender based violence and child abuse.

UNFPA: executed a 60-day project with emergency funding to sustain efforts by the Government to help Venezuelan refugees that are victims of Gender Based Violence. This included working on improving the referral pathways, capacity training for first responders and the sending of PPE's, reproductive health kits (contraceptives and medicine) to participating partners on the island.

The Government of Curaçao is also very grateful for the support and cooperation it is receiving from the international community for the development, capacity training and implementation of its national policies on rights of the child and women's rights.

The Government of Curaçao in cooperation with the UNICEF has secured funds through the EU to develop training and awareness toolkit about child protection as parts of its focus on child protection.

UNICEF has also secured fund from the ‘Postcode Lotterij’ for technical support for the development and the implementation of a Child Protection.

Furthermore, the local Government and NGO’s have been building capacity of organizations and personnel to dealt with victims of abuse and their rights but also training workers on dealing with perpetrators of violence through offenders’ assistance training.

b) Please provide updated information on the availability of adequate affordable housing for families?

ANSWER

Introduction

The waiting list of the social housing foundation, Fundashon Kas Popular (FKP), has grown to more than 9.000 people (house seekers), of whom 900 are classified as urgent. The FKP manages 5.000 houses in Curaçao of which one third are owned by the government.

Apartments as social housing

In 2018-2019, the FKP, in close cooperation with the Government, built the first three storage apartment wise social housing in Nòrt Zapateer. These apartments were built with public funds and on public lease hold lands.

To guarantee the wellbeing and community sense in the neighborhood, prospective tenants to these apartments were given courses in communal living during weeks before the keys were officially handed out. These courses were provided by social workers and psychologists of the Ministry of Social Development Labor and Welfare and support to the tenants, in the form of social mediation, remains available and easy (without costs) accessible.

Due to the unprecedented success, the Government is seriously considering to initiate another similar housing project in the near future.

Rent subsidy (social housing) by the government through FKP

Please also see answer to Question c) on page 35 of this Report.

Not only welfare recipients, but all tenants (residents or undocumented persons), assigned to one of the 5.000 available, social housing stock, managed by the subsidized social housing foundation, Fundashon Kas Popular (FKP), can apply for rent subsidy. Tenants are subjected to a so called means test to determine whether they qualify.

This means test is based primarily on the income of the tenant, the rent is stipulated by the FKP and the surplus is subsidized by the Government.

Latter is based on the Decree on Subsidy 2009, revised in 2016, P.B 2016 no 8. The government budget for this rent subsidy amounts each year to the sum of NAfl 7.000.000,--.¹

Establishment of the Fundashon Kas Popular

On October 25, 1977, the Executive Council of the island territory of Curaçao submitted a request to the Ministry of Development Cooperation to take the necessary measures, so that the National Housing Council could be involved as soon as possible in the establishment of the Foundation. In February 1978 the Ministry of Antillean Affairs responded to the aforementioned request and made fl. 600.00 (Dutch guilders) available. In mid-1978, an expert from the National Housing Council was able to start making preparations for the establishment of the foundation in Curaçao.

According to the decision Island Territory of Curaçao, the official establishment date of the Fundashon Kas Popular is October 2, 1978. The statutes of the foundation were approved on February 5, 1979.

The role and social significance of FKP for the Curaçao community

FKP as a socially enterprising corporation provides care based on public housing, necessity and needs of the Curaçao community and the housing vision of the government, for making the required investments (housing, housing renovation and building renovation) to effectively and efficiently meet a basic social need of the Curaçao community. This concerns suitable, high-quality, sustainable homes for the Curaçao population. To this end, FKP aims to make a positive contribution to the social and economic development and well-being of the Curaçao community in terms of, among other things, combating poverty and crime.

Vision of FKP

Together, our people provide affordable and high-quality housing for all population groups and thus contribute to the quality of life in the neighborhoods on Curaçao. This is also reflected in our attention to the environment, nature, safety and recreation. We are part of society, are present in all neighborhoods and listen to our (potential) customers. We see it as our duty to commit ourselves to this continuously and with full dedication, regardless of possible limitations such as available resources.

Mission FKP

Fundashon Kas Popular, as a contemporary, professional and customer-oriented organization, provides for the housing needs of all residents of Curaçao, and to this end has qualitative and affordable options in rent or purchase homes everywhere on our island.

How FKP stipulates its points system

The points system are based on three aspects, namely social situation, technical condition of the home and medical situation of the home seeker. In order to be able to determine the social circumstances of the home

¹ Knelpuntenanalyse SOAW, drs Elly Hellings, 2022, Indigo Blue consult;

seeker and the technical condition of the home, FKP sends an official to examine the home seeker's situation. Based on the situation, a report is drawn up with the points established. To determine medical points, the home seeker must submit doctor's letters to FKP.

Below is the number of established points system

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| a) If the person who lives with someone and the house is in bad condition | 70 points |
| If the person who lives with someone and the house is in good condition | 63 points |
| b) If the person who lives independently in a rented house that is in bad state | 70 points |
| c) For every month he/she is registered | 1 point |
| d) For each member of the family who attends | 1 point |
| e) If the house is missing 1 bedroom | 3 points |
| If the house is missing 2 bedroom | 8 points |
| If the house is missing 3 bedroom | 15 points |
| If the house is missing 4 bedroom | 24 points |
| If the house is missing 5 bedroom | 35 points |
| f) Medical letter | between 5-70 points |
| g) Bad social situation | between 5-85 points |
| h) If the person is on the street with children and has no place to go | 185 points |
| i) Single and has no place to go | 140 points |

Analysis of the registered house-seeker file

- The number of registered home seekers as of today is about 8400.
- The number of women enrolled is 75% are significantly greater than the number of men enrolled 25%.
- The age group of home seekers between 41 – 50 years is the most common.
- The majority of the total registered home seekers are unmarried.
- There is a great need for three-bedroom homes continued by one and two bedroom houses.
- There is a great need among home seekers over 60 years old.
- The largest group of registered people has a minimum wage as income.
87% have an income less than or equal to the poverty line (CBS 2021)
13% above the poverty threshold (CBS 2021)
- The target group of social assistance tractors and AOV are also highly dependent on subsidized social housing. Offering affordable rental housing among this group is urgently needed.

c) Are family or child benefits provided subject to a means-test? If so, what is the percentage of families covered?

ANSWER:

Family/child benefit

This benefit is so far only reserved for the most vulnerable groups in the society such as the children of welfare recipient. An extra biweekly sum of NAfl 21,--² is added for each minor below the age of 21 years. The legal basis of this provision is laid down in the island Decree on Welfare Assistance A.B 2009 no 135, in the Dutch language called 'Eilandsverordening verlening Bijstand Curaçao 2008'.

Amount welfare recipients:

Welfare recipients amounts to 7.951 after the COVID pandemic, in 2021 representing a budget of NAf 36.102.462,-- in 2021. Of this group 60% is men and 40% is women, aged mainly over the age of 50+.

Article 14 (*welfare standard and allowance*) of the island Decree on Welfare Assistance, AB 2009 no 125 stipulates the following:

The welfare standard amounts for:

- a. Singles NAfl. 162,40 biweekly (PB 2012, no 12);
- b. A single parent NAfl 162,40 biweekly;
- c. A married person NAfl 281,10 biweekly.

Rent (social housing) subsidy by the government through FKP

Please see Answer to question b) on page 34 of this Report

Not only welfare recipients, but all tenants (residents or undocumented) of one of the 50000 available, social housing, managed by the subsidized social housing foundation, Fundashon Kas Popular (FKP), can apply for and receive rent subsidy. This provision is based on the Decree on Subsidy 2009, revised in 2016, P.B 2016 no 8. The government budget for this rent subsidy a sum of NAfl 7.000.000,-- on a yearly basis.³

Allowance on the Elder pension

If the received monthly amount of NAfl 835,-- for a single living elder is inadequate, the elder can request the government an additional monthly allowance of NAfl 135,--. The legal basis with the requirements is laid down in the following decrees: A.B. 1966 no 69 (Decree on Social Care Curaçao, revises in 2008). A.B 2008 no 71 and A. B. 2005 no 115 (Decree on Allowance Elder Pensioner)

Other benefits: water and electricity subsidy

Welfare recipients are subjected to a periodic means-test to justify the continuation of these benefits. Besides, the monthly amount received a subsidy for water and electricity is granted to these vulnerable families, an amount of 1989 welfare recipients representing a budget of NAfl 1.327.364,--.

² NAfl (Antillean guilder): 1.82 US dollar is one Antillean guilder;

³ Knelpuntenanalyse SOAW, drs Elly Hellings, 2022, Indigo Blue consult;

Uniform benefit for children & school transport

And for the families with school going children a compensation of NAfl 100,-- is given for school uniforms, an amount of 1965 children receive this support on a yearly basis, representing a budget of NAfl 201.500,-- in 2021. Furthermore arrangements are made for school transportation, at the beginning of each new school year.

Dietetical provision for the chronic sick

Elder and chronic sick welfare recipients can apply for a provisions to cover specific diet related necessities of NAfl 42,-- biweekly.

Dispensation of the obligatory garbage recollection

Dispensation on garbage recollection is provided to the welfare recipients, to the complete amount of NAfl 35,-- and in 2021 an amount of 1100 welfare recipients applied and received this dispensation.

Funeral expenses

The family of the welfare recipient is entitled, if requested, to a sum of NAfl 2.500 to cover the most minimum funeral expenses of deceased. (Funeral Ordinance 13th September 1918). In 2019 35 and in 2020 32 requests were honored. The government budget amounts in 2019 a sum of NAfl 90.104,-- and in 2020 NAfl 67.728,-- regarding funeral expenses.

Pro deo legal assistance

The welfare recipient is entitled to free legal assistance, if he complies with the requirements laid down in the National Decree on free legal assistance (P.B 1959, no 198). Social advocacy is asked by the government to fill in on the list called, 'Piketlijst', and the client is assigned an lawyer in case of a lawsuit. The attorneys receive an amount of approximately NAfl 1.000,-- per (law)case.

Legal basis: welfare benefits

Clarifying these provisions the following articles, here below, will give a complete picture of package of benefits. The Island Decree containing regulations Welfare Assistance is laid down in the A.B 2009 no 135.

The first thing besides financial support is that engagement into employment is a primary goal. Financial support is considered a **temporary** action and therefore provides in case the citizen is unable to provide for the necessary living expenses and consequently has the function of a safety net.

The following articles are supplied by the Social Development Sector of the Ministry of SOAW to verify to what extent a client's application can be granted:

1. An application for financial support is submitted in writing by the interested party to the agency by completing a form;

2. When the application is filed the applicant submits data prescribed by Island Resolution, containing general rules;
3. If the data is incomplete, the applicant is given the opportunity to submit the missing data within two weeks, and the application is declared admissible after submission of the missing information.

Article 14 (*welfare standard and allowance*):

The welfare standard amounts for:

- d. Singles NAfl. 162,40 biweekly (PB 2012, no. 12);
- e. A single parent NAfl 162,40 biweekly;
- f. A married person NAfl 281,10 biweekly.

Article 19 (*maximum amount general financial support*):

General financial support may be granted if:

- a. client's income is less than the support standard and;
- b. there is no considering assets as referred to in article 23

Article 20 (*resources*):

Resources include all assets and income components available or reasonably available to the single person or family.

COMMENT:

The term resources has been broadly selected. This includes all income and asset components, which are reasonably available to the person concerned. The client/applicant must have the Dutch nationality and must be a resident of Curaçao.

Article 22 (*income*):

1. Under income is included funds taken into account under article 20:
 - a. Income from labor;
 - b. Income from assets;
 - c. Income from rental of real estate or part thereof;
 - d. Income due to social security benefits;
2. All income will be fully deducted.

Article 23 (*capital*):

1. Capital is defined as;
 - a. The value of assets over which the single person, single parent or married person possess at the beginning of the financial support or may reasonably dispose of, reduced by debts present at that time;
 - b. resources to be considered under articles 20 and 21, received during the period in which financial support is claimed, insofar they are not income as referred to in article 22.
2. Assets shall not be taken into account up to an amount of:

- a. NAfl 4387 for a single person;
 - b. NAfl 4387 for a single parent;
 - c. NAfl 8775 for married persons.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph, the following shall not be taken into account as assets:
- a. Possessions according to their nature and value are commonly used or necessary, considering circumstances of person and family;
 - b. Real estate that serves for the owner's occupation.

COMMENT articles 21, 22 and 23:

Considering the listing of the certain resources in Articles 22 and 23, also funds received by a third party on behalf of the interested party, such as child support. In Article 2 particularly is prescribed which resources will not be considered. It refers to funds received by the interested party, the person requesting assistance, for the purpose of living expenses of a third party, that is a person not receiving support.

Article 22 is one of the components of the concept of resources and is part of the test to determine whether the party concerned is eligible for assistance and also determines the amount of support, the amount finally paid. The limit of income is up to the income of the standard.

The asset test has a different character than the income test. There is a part that is counted as a free asset, such as non-cash assets which are necessary for the individual and family. This depends greatly on the social situation and further is this test important in order to determine whether the person is eligible for support. Assets do not affect the amount of support.

Article 38 (*penalty clauses*)

- 1. Those who are in violation of what is stipulated in article 10, provide incorrect information or withholding any data, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining financial support or higher support for himself or the person for whom he performs, shall receive a prison sentence of up to two years or a financial penalty of up to five thousand guilders;
- 2. Last described facts are considered a crime.

Comment on article 38

The elected editor of this article not only extends to injunctions and prohibitions, but also provides the leadership with the authorization given in this draft island regulation.

d) Please provide information about the amounts paid in child/family benefits as well as the median equivalized income for the reference period

ANSWER:

Beside the Family/child benefit for the most vulnerable group, already mentioned on page 36 of this Report, under Answer to question c), of an extra biweekly NAfl 21,-- for each minor below the age of 21 years, coming from a family of welfare recipient, another group of minors are also benefitted.

Children of public servants, till the age of 24 years, and still attending secondary school or even higher education receive a monthly compensation of NAfl 55,--. This data, segregated in gender, is not available at this moment, but will be send to your Committee as soon as possible, but not later than 31st of December 2022.

e)Is there a length of residence requirement imposed on nationals of other States Parties lawfully resident in your country for eligibility to child/family benefits?

ANSWER:

No, child/family benefits as such is being supplied to lawfully resident in Curaçao, but during the pandemic the Government made a arrangements for the following:

Crisis interventions

Crisis interventions by Government in the pandemic for *residents and refugees* 2020-2021

The pandemic has also a major impact on Curaçao as elsewhere.

Before the pandemic different Government and Non -Governmental organizations sprang into action to provide for the impacted persons and families, residents and refugees alike.

The Government with the help of these local and international organizations set about to implement measures for support for the vulnerable groups in 2020, and this in part, with the help of the Dutch Government continued in 2021.

This was done by offering facilities to families and individuals (residents including migrants): debit cards for food (food vouchers), food parcels/packages, hot meals and extra financial support to welfare recipients, the employed persons who lost their income and small) businesses affected by the pandemic.

The Dutch Government has also provided support in the form of financing debit cards for food to *undocumented families* from May 2021 to September 2021, with the help of the Red Cross, the Food Bank and International Organization for Migrants (IOM). The IOM coordinated this part up to October 2021.

As funding by the Dutch Government ended at the end of September 2021. The Government of Curaçao continued financing of this program from October to December 2021⁴

Vaccination Program

Another provision made available to the group of refugees and undocumented migrants is the following: The vaccination campaign is financed with Dutch funds, each citizen, could without any costs receive the required shots of 'Pfizer' or 'Moderna', and thus qualified for the digital QR Code. As of this date of a population of 150.000 inhabitants more than 100.000 got vaccinated.

⁴ Information supplied by J. Martis MBA, Ministry of Social Development Labor and Welfare, sector Family and Youth;

Basic Health Card

As the ILO Convention no 118 on Equality Treatment on Social Security is applicable for Curaçao as of 3rd of July 1946 with recent amendments, all workers, (including migrant workers) are entitled to all arrangement derived from the Basic Health Insurance (PB 2013, no 3), the Sickness Insurance and the Accident Insurance (P.B. 1966, no 14). The Basic Health Insurance includes general practitioners, primary psychological care, medical care, hospital (transportation of patients), specialists care, paramedic care, dental care, pharmaceutical care, auxiliaries, obstetric, maternity and medical care abroad.

f) What measures have been taken to ensure that vulnerable families can meet their energy needs, in order to ensure their right to adequate housing (which includes access to essential services)?

ANSWER:

Access to the most essential services, such as water and electricity, is guaranteed for the welfare recipients and other vulnerable groups:

1. Debt counseling is taking place regarding the most essential services, water and electricity, for the welfare recipients and other vulnerable groups as well. Bills of water and electricity are fully paid by subsidies in order to maintain these groups on the water and electricity infrastructure system. The legal basis for this provision is laid down in the Island Decree on Debt Counseling Costs of Water supply (A.B. 1978 no 19) and as for electricity the legal basis for this provision is laid down in the Island Decree on Debt Counseling Costs of Electricity supply (A.B. 1985 no 22);

Depending on the size of the household concerned, the government provides a compensation of NAfl 2,65 per one cubic meter of water. For electricity the previous mentioned decree stipulates an compensation per household of a maximum of 300 KWh. This amounts to a total of NAfl 55,-- per month per household.

In 2021 an amount of 1989 welfare recipients received the above mentioned compensation for water and electricity (essential services). This provision is estimated to have cost the public funds in 2021 NAfl 1.327.364,-- .

g) If specific, temporary measures have been taken to financially support vulnerable people during the Covid-19 pandemic, will they or are they expected to have been maintained or withdrawn? If they have been withdrawn, what effect is this expected to have on vulnerable families?

ANSWER:

All measures taken to alleviate the most vulnerable people during the Covid-19 pandemic has been withdrawn as for the 1st of December 2021.

These measures taken were directed to the welfare recipients, employers, independent entrepreneurs and are elaborated upon on pages 16-19 of this Report under the paragraph Package Alivio 2-Measure 1 Emergency Bridging

The public initiative:

Due to the withdrawal of the financially supportive measures to vulnerable families during the COVID-pandemic other already existed *public* initiatives are re-enforced to remedied the social, emotional and psychological situation of these families. This support is firstly supplied in a form of awareness raising and comprehension of mental health problems, to increase social inclusion, to focus on arts and talents and to inculcate discipline of the youth. The instruments to this end are, beside the radio and TV programs, the publication of a magazine ‘4You-th Magazine’, created by young people as a space where they can express themselves and is distributed on a monthly basis and free of charge.

The public private partnership initiatives

Beside the above mentioned public programs to educate, stimulate and give incentives to youngster, the following programs have been implemented on the island. These programs bear a *public-private- partnership* character and are innovative for the island. A short review of some of these programs will be provided in a summarized manner:

I. Brigada di Seguridat & Formashon (BSF), instituted by ‘Bos di Hubentut’

Main project: Brigada di Seguridat & Formashon (BSF) contributes to the physical, mental, cognitive and social development of the Youth and enhances the sense of responsibility, discipline, trust and self-esteem of their members.

The 400 members of BSF followed trainings in the field of general education and social skills and in the field of leadership for the BSF members, supervisors, trainers and mentors. Physical trainings, consisting of gymnastics, mountain climbing/rappelling, swimming, running, self-defense and cycling. In addition: Information sessions for parents were organized, mainly to improve communication between parents and their child/children as well as giving additional tips regarding parenting. Individual coaching sessions were held and personal guidance of parents and children was given, if and when indicated as necessary. Sportswear for 500 youngsters was supplied. Guidance and mental trainings by Social Worker & Psychologist were provided, consisting of workshops, lectures and special sessions designed to upgrade the level of general knowledge and social skills of the youngsters. These trainings and programs are designed to provide our youngsters with choices and new opportunities, as well as to empower them. The leaders,

trainers and mentors are already applying the acquired leadership skills in their daily work and in the BSF activities.

II. Scouting Antiano (Antillean)

Main project: helps to educate young people so they will be able to play a constructive role in society, based on the values expressed in the ‘Scout Law and Promise’: ‘Learning by serving, doing and playing’.

The Baden Powell Toastmasters Club has been established on December 22, 2017. Twenty (20) scout members have been appointed as members of the Baden Powell Toastmasters Club, including youngsters and elderly.

Through the ‘Toastmasters’ concept, the Scouts are stimulated and coached to develop effective communication skills, carry more responsibility, be accountable and become leaders for the organization. Scouting Toastmaster meetings are being held bi-monthly in full accordance with the regulations of Toastmaster International.

Scouting Antiano started their ‘Scouting Academy’.

The aim of the Scouting Academy program is:

1. To upgrade the Adults in Scouting developing their 21st century skills and keeping them well informed on the developments of the Youth Program;
2. Train and prepare young adults to ensure responsible generational relief for the continuity of Scouting.

A program is prepared present and future leaders for Scouting and our community. Scouting is faced with the huge challenge to constantly revise its youth program. On the other side the adult scout leaders offering this program to the young scouts must be well informed and competent to deliver the program.

The following results were achieved:

Development and production of support material for the Youth Program

Translation, development and production of the first booklet for the Cub Scouts ‘Pata MoliBulado’;

Development of the leader manual for the Beaver section

Dutch Caribbean Leadership Training

Leadership training to more than 60 young adults in Scouting

Upgrading and refreshing Training Courses for the adults in leaders roles

Basic leaders training courses

Development and realization of a new website including a learning platform

III. Project name: Children’s Rights on Curacao: Youth participation

Purpose: To create awareness in a creative way regarding children’s rights and youth participation.

The project, 'Speel Zing Dans' ('Play, Sing Dance'), is an interactive presentation that gives youngsters the chance to escape reality and to connect, express and entertain through dancing. Not all youngsters have the possibility to go to the theater (due to financial constraints). With this interactive presentation the theater is brought to these young people. Beside the presentation, these youngsters also participated in workshops which deal with themes to stimulate their ability to retain information. The most popular themes presented are children's rights, which constitute an important part of citizenship and orientation to one self as to the world and other valuable theme is how schools must pay sufficient attention on cultural education of youngster in general through:

1. The pupils learn to use images, language, music, games and movement, to express feelings and experiences and to communicate with them;
2. The pupils have learned to reflect on their own work and that of others;
3. The students have acquired some knowledge and appreciation for aspects of cultural heritage.

IV. Project Name: My Buddy is a Dog

Purpose: Support children in socially weak neighborhoods, children who are long-term sick, single and / or lonely elderly people

The project takes place with young people from socially and economically weak neighborhoods and focuses on respectfully dealing with animals. Studies have shown that, in their later lives, such children often show little respect for others and often express themselves in aggressive and /or criminal manner. These children (aged between 8 - 13 years) from the Seri Dòmi district go to the animal shelter once a week. Here they are confronted with a dog in a different ways, they learn to deal with the animal and if there is disrespectful behavior this is gradually replaced by the right conduct/behavior.

These youngsters enjoy this, just like the dogs do. Long-term sick children of the Ronald Mc Donald House Charities Curacao Foundation find a friend in this difficult phase of their life by spending time together with a dog once a week. There are volunteers who help for both of these groups (group of the Seri Dòmi district and the sick children).

V. Project Name: Strengthening our young people (Webinar)

Purpose: To offer young people the opportunity to become acquainted with different themes. Creating awareness and learning to make choices. What can the effects be with your choice.

The project takes place with young people (aged between 12-14 years) from different secondary education schools. Themes that are currently on the program are bullying, sexuality, alcohol use and drug use. Young people are exposed to all these topics on a daily basis. Our young people get the chance to talk about these themes and become aware of what the content of each theme is and how to deal with it. By using webinar, young people can ask their questions without shame and get answers. From here, discussion groups will emerge that teach our young people to express their point of view and become strong citizens who know how to treat and communicate with each other and others in a respectful way.

VI. *Project Name: Children's Youth Telephone*

Purpose: To give young people the opportunity to call if they have a question/problem or need advice.

Main project: Children and young people on Curaçao can call for free if they need advice or if they have questions but also when they are in trouble, for example if they are bullied and/or abused. Children's Youth Telephone belongs to the Child Protection Foundation and most of them work with volunteers who are trained in how to conduct conversations with the youngsters. In the event of abuse, the caller is coached to talk to his parents and that a report has to be made against this certain event. There are cases that are referred to emergency services, psychologists and doctors. The amount of children and young people who use this service is 200 on a yearly basis. There are cases in which the caller calls back to thank him for the help.

VII *Project Name: 'No Mas'.*

Purpose: To teach vulnerable young people to prevent new sexual cross-border behavior (SGG).

At the beginning of June 2021, the multimodal treatment module for sexual unacceptable behavior 'No Mas' was initiated. This model is designed and implemented in Kinderoorden Brakkeput (in English: Fosterhome Brakkeput). This treatment mainly aims at processing traumas for juveniles functioning on a level of mild intellectual disability and targets conducts that can lead to new sexual cross border e behavior (SGG).

The Fosterhome Brakkeput, together with chain partners 'Yuda bo yu' (Private Psychiatric Practice/Office) and 'Skuchami' (Psychological Office subsidized by the

Government, started these projects since 2018 and are intensifying this success formula, after the COVID-19 pandemic as well.

The work method can be described as followed: collecting information about sexual competence, trauma and social-emotional behavior development, ways of processing of traumas through psycho-education and treatment of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorders (PTSD).

The youngsters learn how to deal with sexual urge and the susceptibility to showing SGG. Themes discussed in these group sessions include acknowledging feelings, impulsiveness, limits and self-image. Specific cultural factors, such as fear and shame, have also been taken into account, but also specific forms of expression and type of perpetrators within the Curaçao context.

h) If the previous conclusion was one of non-conformity, please explain whether and how the problem was remedied. If the previous conclusion was deferred or conformity pending receipt of information, please try to reply the questions raised.

ANSWER:

I. Combatting Youth unemployment

The post-COVID-19 pandemic is characterized by a peak in youth unemployment rate of 40% in 2021, so in order to give some positive incentive to accelerate the recuperation of national economy, some projects regarding on-the-job training are being intensified:

- a. 'E Hoben, e relevo' ('Youngsters, a relief');
- b. Social Formation Plan (in close cooperation with the Military and Ministry of Education);
- c. '1000 Hoben na Trabou' (1.000 Youngster at Work')

Both projects counts with numerous young welfare recipients and are implemented on a public-private basis and with the support of the social partners as well. All participants receive a compensation as laid down in the articles 6a and 12 of the Island Decree on Social Assistance (Welfare) in A.B 2009 no 135 and the National Ordinance on Social Assistance (Welfare) in P.B 2012 no 135

All participants receive a compensation of NAfl 20,-- per day for transportation and Nafl 40,-- extra on their welfare allowance if they participate actively on this upgrading courses such as above mentioned⁵.

In the light of accelerating the recuperation of the economy and equipping mainly the youngsters with both hard and soft skills, three projects were given a renewed startup:

- Cleaning projects: 71 participants (welfare recipients);
- Social Formation Training: 78 clients
- -Green Phoenix: recycling work place: 50 participants;

⁵ Knelpuntenanalyse, Ms Elly Helings, Indigo Blue Consultant, September 2022;

The total amount reserved through public funds amount to NAfl 682.900 in 2021.

II. Compensation participants to projects on-the-job-training

Beside the biweekly welfare of 162,40 each participant receives, an extra compensation of NAfl 20,--for transportation per day and an extra NAfl 40,-- per day if they participate actively on this upgrading courses already mentioned, such as ‘ E Hoben, e relevo’, the Social Formation Plan and ‘1000 Youngster at Work’.

III. Application EU-funds

Last but not least, Curaçao is taking its refuge in applying on European Funds to reform its social safety net programs in order to provide a better and more cost-effective social assistance to the poor and vulnerable, given the long-term socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 led recently to applying for European Union assistance such as the Resilience Sustainable Energy and Marine Biodiversity Program (RESEMBID) by submitting a proposal to make individuals, communities and societies more resilient to response to crises and shocks (economic, political, climate & pandemics). The requested amounts to EUR 62.000,-- and the Government looks forward to the needed technical assistance to implement new projects⁶.

⁶ Sector Social Development, Ministry of Social Development Labor and Welfare, Ms Glenda Aniceta, October 2022;

National Plan against child abuse and domestic violence

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS NATIONAL PLAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

	Actions	Status	Timeline
1	The Istanbul Convention and Loverboys (prostitution)	University of Curacao (UoC) is working on these studies. Payment made by Ministry of SOAW	Delivery date October 15 th 2022
2	Local Shelter/Closed Shelter	Ministry of SOAW, JUS, GMN, AJJC, PSI During Covid-19 pandemic a protocol/roadmap was worked on how to deal with victims of domestic violence. Version 1.0, 2.0 (2020) 3.0 (2021)	New arrangements Version 3.0 March 2021
3	Instruction/Designation Domestic Violence shall be revised Moral Unit Campaign. Information rights and duties	Ministry of Justice, Public Ministry AJJC, Ministry of SOAW, GMN and OWCS, JUS and a few NGO's (Non-Governmental Organizations)	Conference of the Moral Police January 2021 – March 2021 – June 2021 closing August 2021 AJJC
4	Project: International Local Shelter 2018 brainstorm 2019- present	Under the guidance of a Quartermaster to come up with a uniform roadmap (protocols) including risk assessment tool to send a victim to another island or the Netherlands. Including the necessary guidance.	Conclusion Project July 1 st 2021 Presentation results December 2021
5	Prevention Integral Sexual Education Ongoing awareness activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. 'Biba Amor' sexual support for youths led by Ministry of GMN b. Fundashon Famia Plania 'Sexual Reproductive Health' Ministry of GMN c. Bos di Hubentut Training courses 'Kibrando gritunan Silensioso', "Mi NO ta keda NO" SOAW/OWCS d. Training "No Mas", sexual transgressive behavior Light intellectual disability young people (Kinderoorden Brakkeput subsidy Ministry of SOAW); In the process of expanding this path for professionals of the 4 ministries (GMN, Jus, OWCS and SOAW). e. Translation/payment "Healthy Family Life Education" by Family and Youth (F&Y) sector of Ministry of SOAW. Implementation should be done by Ministry of OWCS/ GMN f. 'Sende Sende' from Ministry of Justice in cooperation/association with Ministry of SOAW, GMN, OWCS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Considering the protocols in the schools, no new agreements have been made. Pending 2021-2022 b. GMN is working on this c. Considering the protocols in the schools, no new agreements have been made. Pending 2021-2022 d. The process starts after consultation with the directors of the 4 Ministries, the cost picture and who can attend these trainings. e. Ministry of OWCS must provide further details of this path f. Ongoing path. Video productions in progress. Launching in the third quarter start of schoolyear 2021-2022.
6	Local Role model celebrities	See project "Bo No Ta Bo So"	
7	Expertise promotion on methodology of the resilience Gender education	Conference under the supervision of Gloria Wekker for all policy directors and professionals on November 25 th 2018; Gender mainstreaming: A point of attention to include this government-wide in all policy organizations/departments. Organized by SOAW in collaboration with University (UoC)	Gender mainstreaming: policy department of the Ministries should pay attention to this. This should be picked up again also including the other 5 ministries
8	Cooperation between 4 Ministries: SOAW, GMN, OWCS and Jus in an integral way	Ongoing	Besides the regular work. Integral process. Ministry of GMN engaged in supporting Mental Health with the input from the other Ministries. Including sector F&Y of Ministry of SOAW. Ongoing 2021

9	Central (hotline) reporting point violence Reporting code/legal context Roadmap reporting code training courses	a. Central contact point led by Ministry of Jus. Merging Implementing Entity of Justice in process (01-01-2022) b. Legal framework Justice c. Facilitators roadmap Reporting code trained by Ministry of SOAW(July 2019) d. Trainings roadmap Reporting code Professionals led by Ministry of SOAW (preparation phase 2020-2021). e. Protocol Reporting code Pre-school Education (Draft) (Child abuse) (Ministry of OWCS)	a. Target delivery date January 1 st 2022 b. Needs to be determined further c. Train the trainers trained 2019 d. 2021 Preparation of request for technical assistance UNICEF Netherlands 2021-2023 e. OWCS Pre-school protocol 2021-2022
10	Expertise promotion Family coaches system oriented working	10 professional Family coaches/Intensive Pedagogical home support from Ministry of SOAW, AJJC, Skuchami have been trained, December 2019 payment from Ministry of SOAW and the Netherlands	Considering the intense work, even more professionals should receive this training. Planning to add even more Family Coaches 2021
11	Offender assistance prison (Restorative Justice)	Ministry of Jus ongoing 2018 - present	Ministry of Jus is working on it. AJJC will start training social workers in connection with offender assistance June 2021
12	National Ordinance House prohibition	Ongoing led by mrs. M. Moses	
13	Expertise promotion Multiculturalism	Ministry of OWCS revised "Balor di tin Balor" Methodology and should start up in 2021 to reintroduce into the schools	Ministry of OWCS has the revised version "Balor di tin Balor" Methodology on schedule 2021 due to Covid-19 delay Schoolyear 2021-2022
14	Chatbox Sexual assault Domestic Violence	Website led by Child helpline and Child Protection Foundation Curaçao. Preservation with support from Ministry of SOAW to be completed.	Part of preservation website.chat. Partly financed by 'De Appeltjes van Oranje'. Subsidy Child helpline Ministry of SOAW: For this component, it should be discussed what this will be in terms of guaranteeing the work. 2021-2022
15	Project: 'Bo No Ta Bo So' including Local Role model celebrities	Facebook, radio and tv programs should make the population aware that they are not alone in situations of violence, stress etc. Provide information of the institutions offering assistance, divulge all phone numbers and Whatsapp numbers of these institutions. Type of assistance offered etc.	Planning by the end of second quarter 2021/ starting third quarter pick up of this project. New schoolyear 2021-2022