

ANNEX II

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the adoption of multiannual indicative programmes for Caribbean Overseas Countries and Territories (Bonaire and Curaçao) for the period 2021-2027

1) The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in Curaçao

Curaçao is an island with a population of 160 337, about 55 km northwest of Venezuela and 68 km east of Aruba, outside the hurricane belt. The GDP per capita is approximately EUR 21 000. The oil refining sector and the tourism sectors are major economic pillars. Curaçao has become a popular tourism location for the Americas as well the Netherlands and Germany. The Netherlands is the main source of tourist arrivals to the country and an important trade partner. In 2019, the Curaçao Tourist Board registered 463 685 stayover visitors. Tourism declined by 62.3% in 2020 to 174 876 stayover visitors due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Modest recovery of tourism inflows was achieved in 2021 with 265 000 stayover visitors.

Curaçao is one of the three constituent countries of the Netherlands in the Caribbean, along with Aruba and Sint Maarten. It is a parliamentary democracy with control over internal affairs, including aviation, customs, communications and immigration; the Kingdom of Netherlands is responsible for external affairs, such as citizenship, defence and foreign policy. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands is the Head of State and is represented by a governor. The Staten (Parliament) has 21 members, elected every four years under a system of proportional representation. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Staten. The legal system consists of courts of first instance on the island, appealing to a High Court of Justice operated jointly between Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten and Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba. For civil and criminal matters, the Dutch Supreme Court in the Netherlands is the highest legal authority.

Relations with the European Union are defined by the [Council Decision \(EU\) 2021/1764](#) of 5 October 2021 on the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Union including relations between the European Union on the one hand, and Greenland and the Kingdom of Denmark on the other (Decision on the Overseas Association including Greenland, DOAG). The DOAG sets a certain number of areas of cooperation. Most of them can be encapsulated under the definition of resilience, with numerous ramifications.

EU cooperation with Curaçao is further framed by Part IV of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 198 of TFEU emphasises that the association shall ‘promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and establish close economic relations between them and the Union as a whole’.

1.1. Basis for programming

The chosen area of water and sanitation is closely linked to the priority areas of cooperation for sustainable development as detailed in the DOAG.

The Government of Curaçao has identified improvement of resilience through water management and sanitation (effective wastewater management) as a key agenda priority in the [“the National Development Plan Curaçao 2015-2030”](#) and the UNOPS report [“Evidence-Based Infrastructure Curaçao”](#).

Such cooperation would also reinforce important earlier joint achievements of the partnership between the EU and Curaçao. Namely, the EU has previously contributed, through the 10th and 11th European Development Fund (EDF) territorial programmes to the development of sewage infrastructures in some of the most socially deprived neighbourhoods of Curaçao.

1.2. Priority area of the EU's cooperation with Curaçao

The improvement of resilience through water management and sanitation (effective wastewater management) for a productive Green Deal transition was jointly identified by Curaçao and the European Commission as the priority area of the EU territorial programme 2021-2027. This has also the potential to significantly bolster the shared ambitions of all levels: Curaçao, Caribbean Netherlands, Netherlands and the EU.

The government plans to create an integrated water resource management plan, to better manage all water resources, including wastewater, rainwater, water demand side and supporting regulation and legislation. Population growth and increased economic activity (primarily in the tourism industry) have led to increased impact from wastewater and the production of solid waste.

Curaçao is a Caribbean island with a wealth of natural resources, providing many ecological, cultural and economic services to the local population as well as regionally and globally. As most OCTs, Curaçao is heavily dependent on tourism. In fact, today, its share of the island's economy is nearly 40% of the total economy, impacting every economic sector on the island. In addition, the tourism sector has become a substantial source of employment on the island. Nearly 46% of jobs are created and sustained directly or indirectly by the tourism sector. Healthy marine and coastal ecosystems provide multiple benefits to Curaçao's economy, including directly supporting the marine tourism and fisheries sectors, as well as generating other values that are less directly monetised (such as the important role of coastal and marine ecosystems to reduce shoreline erosion for the construction sector).

There are over 30 points along the South Coast where untreated sewerage is disposed of at marine outfalls. One outfall can discharge up to 1000 m³ of untreated sewage per day. Most of these points are located in Willemstad, where the population density is at its highest.

According to the 2015 marine scientific assessment by the Waitt Institute, in the early 1980's reef building corals made up 34% of Curaçao's reefs. In 2010 that number had already dropped to 23.2%. The death of the coral reefs are directly linked to the discharge of untreated sewerage in coastal waters which has overtime encouraged eutrophication (nutrient pollution) which has caused an explosion of phytoplankton in the water column, known as an algal bloom. Vigorous growth of algae and seaweeds on the seabed that out-compete and overgrow corals, thus also diminishing biodiversity.

Some steps have already been undertaken to address the impacts of untreated sewage and spillages into the sea and to improve environmental protection in Curaçao, including three wastewater related regulations: Nuisance Ordinance, Wastewater Ordinance (still at a draft stage) and an 'Integrated approach to sustainable water resource management' (still at a draft stage). This policy plan focuses on the right deployment and combination of natural and technical interventions for a good balance between collection, disposal, treatment, conservation and reuse of waste and storm water.

Meeting demand for wastewater treatment will require substantial capacity of the administration and capital investment. Significant progress can be initiated by upgrading Curaçao's existing decentralised wastewater treatment (DWWTPs) according to existing government plans. Medium term planning requires more new plants with scalable capacity. Institutional elements for improved

instruments and greater capacities for more sustainable wastewater services and increased environmental protection need also to be developed.

The existing wastewater management situation in Curaçao:

There are four centralised sewerage treatment plants and a public sewerage network. The current state of these four CWWTPs is as follows: Klein Hofje, Klein Kwartier, and Abattoir face important problems such as some operational elements being non-functional and treated water exceeding regulatory salinity levels. Upgrading of these existing plants is necessary to increase the volume of wastewater to be treated as well as the quality of treated water to higher standards. There will also be the need to rebuild a CWWTP at Tera Cora, which is expected to be financed under the 1st EDF territorial programme.

Need for sanitation - sewerage and treatment:

Based on the UNOPS report “*Evidence-Based Infrastructure Curaçao*”, around 16% of the wastewater produced in Curaçao is treated, while the remaining 84% goes untreated and is discharged into terrestrial and marine environments. The currently functional sewerage treatment plants exceed their designed capacity limits. Only 33% of the island's properties (residential and commercial) are connected to the sewerage system. It was also estimated that the disposal of over 32 million m³ of untreated wastewater can be avoided solely through demand management measures. This is nearly equal to the total amount of wastewater produced over three years at the current rates of production.

Need for Circular Economy applications in water resources management:

Curaçao receives about 570 mm/year of precipitation and produces 45% of its drinking water through desalination; it is considered severely water scarce, because freshwater withdrawals exceed supply, as per definition. Therefore, water resources conservation and management is a key priority in Curaçao, as demonstrated by the existing system in place to reuse irrigation-grade wastewater effluent.

1.3. Justification and context, including linkages with the DOAG, EU policies and SDGs

The choice of sanitation is in line with sustainable development identified by the DOAG. Part II of the DOAG sets out the areas of cooperation for sustainable development, with Chapter 1 emphasising on environmental issues, climate change, oceans and disaster risk reduction (in particular, Article 15, promotion of sustainable use of resources and resource efficiency, and encouragement towards the decoupling of economic growth from environmental degradation; Article 16 Sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services; Article 18 Integrated coastal zone management; Article 19 Oceans). Finally, Part IV of the DOAG sets out the instruments for the sustainable development of the OCTs, with Articles 74 and 75 in particular foreseeing the provision of adequate financial resources and appropriate technical assistance aimed at strengthening the OCT's capacities to formulate and implement strategic and regulatory frameworks such as in the fields of sustainable waste and water management (Articles 20 and 21). The MIP will also aim to contribute to the DOAG's objectives on climate and biodiversity to the best extent possible.

Strong partnerships for water and oceans, for zero-pollution, for circular economy, for biodiversity, and for environmental-friendly food systems are foreseen under the [Green Deal](#) as well as the protection and promotion of decent work, human rights, including labour rights under the associated Just Transition. The main objective of our cooperation with Curaçao on water and sanitation will be to address sustainable wastewater collection and treatment for the protection of the marine and terrestrial environment, safeguarding public health and enabling reuse of wastewater resources in suitable agricultural use. In addition, this priority area is consistent with the [EU Action plan for Protecting our environment](#), since it will boost global competitiveness,

fostering sustainable economic growth and generating new jobs. It is also closely aligned to the new [EU 2030 Biodiversity Strategy](#) aimed at protecting nature and reversing the degradation of ecosystems.

By applying the rights-based approach and referring to the [EU Gender policy \(GAP III\)](#), the programme will aim to mainstream gender in all activities, and by the consideration of the principle of inclusiveness as key element in sustainable economic growth and decision-making. Particular attention will be given to the needs of women, for example by ensuring equal participation in training, capacity building activities, supervision, and execution and by redesigning the school curricula related to the modules of wastewater treatment. *Curaçao's National Development Plan 2015-2030* highlights gender equality and women empowerment as a supportive or a cross-cutting priority for the implementation of its policies. The rights-based approach will also support the central importance of labour rights in the associated activities and the environmentally and socially sustainable economic growth they support.

In line with the Youth Action Plan in EU's external action, the programme will also promote the participation of young people by mainstreaming their perspectives and needs and involving them throughout the EU policy and programme cycles.

With regards to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the selected area for cooperation corresponds to SDG 3: Health and well-being, SDG 5: Gender equity, SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production, SDG 13: Climate Action¹, SDG 14: Life below water, and SDG 15: Life on land.

1.4. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The Government of Curaçao recognises the need for an integrated approach to water resources management in particular and resilience in general. It is therefore unlikely that in case the current government would change, this could result in a change of the priority area of the territorial allocation 2021-2027.

The political situation is expected to be broadly stable over the 2022-26 period. After winning the general election on 19 March 2021, the *Movimentu Futuro Kòrsou* (MFK) and the *Partido Nashonal di Pueblo* (PNP) formed a new coalition government, led by the Prime Minister, Gilmar Pisas, sworn in on 14 June 2021. The coalition government holds 13 out of the 21 seats in the *Staten* (parliament), compared with 12 seats held by the previous coalition. As a result, the current government may experience fewer risks to governability than the previous administration, which had a more difficult time advancing its policy agenda.

Although cross party differences relating to the Dutch government's influence over Curaçao's internal affairs and economic policy, especially regarding fiscal support during the pandemic, can be expected to persist, the government's stronger legislative position will allow to advance its policy agenda. In this respect, discussions are ongoing on the establishment of a '*Caribisch Orgaan voor Hervorming en Ontwikkeling*' (COHO), a Caribbean reform and development entity. The aim of COHO is to promote the implementation of administrative reforms in Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten, the realisation of sustainable public finances and the strengthening of the resilience of the economy, including its constitutional embedding. The reforms are laid down in a '*Landspakket*' and detailed in implementation agenda and concrete action plans.

¹ [Dutch OCTs, including Curaçao, did not sign up to the Paris Agreement](#). However, its objectives and roles are also very relevant in the broader framework of international action on climate change.

2) EU support per priority area

2.1. Priority area

Improving water management and increasing access to sustainable sanitation for all is a means for green and resilient growth, improving environmental quality and promoting water and food security – all vital considerations for the sustainable development of Curaçao. A key aspect to implementing Green Deal and Just Transition related policies is to ensure full participation of all segments of society (such as civil society, community-neighbourhood organisations, conservation groups and private-tourism sector) that have an interest in integrated water resource management for sustainable social and economic development.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the priority area

Two specific objectives (SOs) for the priority area are indicatively described as follows:

SO1. Improved wastewater management (including the use of circular economy)

It is foreseen to expand the application of the circular economy in water resources management, as a mechanism to address the interrelated aims of greater environmental and health protection (via increased sanitation coverage and greater wastewater treatment capacities) and increased water and food security (via greater application of circular economy practices for reuse of wastewater resources).

Three types of infrastructure systems will enable the collection, treatment and reuse of wastewater, and so reinforce circular economy principles in Curaçao's water resources management. First, in order to increase access to sanitation, infrastructure works will be implemented for sewerage networks, either to extend the existing network or establish new connections in yet unserved areas or separate some combined sewer systems from the rainwater ones. Second, complementary infrastructure works will be realised to expand wastewater treatment plant capacity by extending the existing centralised WWTPs. Third, further infrastructure works will be implemented to distribute irrigation-grade treated wastewater to small and commercial scale farmers, via the existing irrigation network, emanating from the existing WWTPs.

SO2. Curaçao develops an integrated water governance for sustainable conservation of vital ecosystems and its biodiversity

Promoting mechanisms for more sustainable water resources management and supporting even greater marine and terrestrial conservation will be sought.

Three types of institutional elements for improved instruments and greater capacities will continue the Curaçao and Caribbean's transition to more sustainable wastewater services and increased environmental protection.

First, a Wastewater Tariff Plan will be introduced for the application of the 'polluter pays' principle to begin customer payments for sanitation services from the network and fines/sanctions will be revised (this will improve the cost recovery by the utility). Public meetings and an information campaign will be conducted to engage stakeholders and inform them on this principle. Second, the existing Curaçao Wastewater Ordinance will be adopted and implemented; this element includes a year-long training programme on enforcement of the Ordinance for the respective units of the Public Works and island government. Third and lastly, chemical wastewater treatment is introduced to further develop the water quality monitoring programme in an integrated way.

2.1.2 Expected results per specific objective

The expected results are as follows:

For SO1: Improved wastewater management (including the use of circular economy)

- A. Increased levels of wastewater collected within the 200 m (or 500 m) shoreline protection zones
- B. Increased capacity of wastewater treatment plant(s) to attain higher standards
- C. Improved valuation of wastewater as a resource – with expanded application of circular economy practices in the water cycle for increased water and food security

For SO2: Curaçao develops an integrated water governance for sustainable conservation of vital ecosystems and its biodiversity

- A. An integrated water demand reduction strategy is implemented to decrease current wastewater production
- B. An updated and where necessary new legislative framework for wastewater management is in place
- C. Water quality is improved and evaluated (to assess viability for coral rehabilitation)

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

The indicators to achieve the specific objectives are defined as following (baseline and targets are listed in Annex I):

For SO1:

- A1. Access to Sanitation, new capacity, population equivalent
- A2. Access to Sanitation, new capacity, new customer connections (if possible sex disaggregated by household head)
- A3. Reduction of eutrophication (phosphorus' concentration) of the coral reefs
- B1. Wastewater treatment plant(s) capacity, expanded or new, m³/d
- C1. Number of stakeholders receiving irrigation-grade treated wastewater, (disaggregated by commercial status and if possible sex)
- C2. Amount of irrigation-grade treated wastewater sold for agricultural use, m³/d

For SO2:

- A1. Wastewater tariff (and phasing plan) is developed, submitted and approved
- A2. Extent to which fines and sanctions ensure sustainability and maintenance of the infrastructures
- A3. Number of public meetings and dissemination campaigns
- B1. Extent to which the Wastewater Ordinance and other related plans and legislations are implemented and recommendations approved to align with best management practices
- B2. Extent to which the training programme for the Wastewater Ordinance enforcement is completed for Public Work units
- C1. Extent to which chemicals treatment (disinfection) is introduced - to further develop the water quality monitoring programme

2.1.4. Risks per priority area

Risks	Level	Mitigating measures
1. Optimism bias in original estimates can cause the territorial allocation 2021-2027 to be inadequate to either partially cover selected aspects of the project or the full scope of the programme.	Medium	<p>There must be commitment to a multiannual national budget line or alternative sources of funding to supplement the territorial contribution as at this stage the total budget to complete this project is unknown.</p> <p>Time must be spent on in creating the most robust and credible budgets; in risk analysis around these budgets and in getting the procurement strategy right.</p>
2. Political willingness to implement and Customer willingness to pay/affordability regarding envisioned wastewater tariff	Medium	Public information campaigns and public meetings to describe the benefits of wastewater interventions and payment systems
3. Political instability due to change in government creates challenges in follow-through of activities and commitments.	Low	It is necessary to ensure that the entire approach is mainstreamed into policy, legal instruments with a strong awareness-raising approach. Moreover, the sustainability of the project must not dependent on specific persons remaining in their government role, but rather that knowledge and capacity transfer are institutionalised. In this regard, budgets should be allocated for a monitoring/evaluation and information tool and for engaging technical persons to prevent institutional memory loss and build a more resilient institution to complete this project.
4. The programme steering team may have challenges in project formulation and execution and in receiving inadequate feedback.	Low	<p>Steering team has been set-up since the 10th EDF programme, which has strong experience.</p> <p>Clear guidance and capacity building and a willingness to work with a third-party specialists, if needed.</p> <p>Various actions can be pursued to encourage stakeholders to provide the required monitoring information in a regular and timely manner.</p>
5. Benefits remain concentrated in small circles and do not reach wider population, in particular as regards distribution of irrigation-grade treated wastewater effluent and connections to sewerage networks.	Medium	Contribution to the wider population benefit to be assessed for each action.
6. Vulnerable groups, including regular and irregular migrants, are deprived of access to government facilities.	Medium	All actions to take into consideration the existence of such groups and, whenever appropriate, integrate their needs.

3) Complementarity with EU/MS initiatives in the proposed priority area

3.1. Integrated European initiatives

There is currently no Team Europe Initiative to which Curaçao is part since the scope for engagement of additional donors is very limited. However, it will be necessary to further reflect on how these initiatives can be adapted to the situation of Curaçao, notably regarding cooperation with the Dutch government, if opportunities arise.

In addition, Curacao is not an ACP² country (no Economic Partnership Agreements in place) nor a member of the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM), therefore there is no formalised regional/OCT trade cooperation through these avenues. The trade regime with the EU is defined by the DOAG and Curaçao' associated status as an OCT.

With the outbreak of COVID-19, an emergency help package from the Netherlands came quasi immediately, focused on urgent health services and more humanitarian oriented assistance. Moreover, Curaçao is receiving a fiscal stimulus package, under the format of zero-interest loans split in eligible tranches and, conditioned by structural reforms, managed by the COHO. Meeting these disbursement conditions entailed the introduction of a number of reforms (e.g. to reduce excessive spending at the Social Insurance Bank, to reduce losses at the Curaçao Medical Centre, to introduce tax policy reforms etc.). Subsequent Dutch continual financing in 2022 will be conditional on the implementation of these reforms. Curacao's ability to undertake recovery measures in 2022 will depend on the level of Dutch financing that it manages to secure.

Curaçao will be eligible for the [European programme for environment and climate \(LIFE\) 2021-2027](#). The objective of the programme is to contribute to the transition to a clean, circular, energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate resilient economy, in particular through the transition to clean energy, in order to protect and to improve the quality of the environment as well as halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity.

Synergies will also be sought with the current [11th EDF Caribbean OCTs Resilience, Sustainable Energy and Marine Biodiversity Programme \(RESEMBID\)](#), the thematic programme "Green Overseas", as well as the future regional programme for the seven Caribbean OCTs. The latter, by aiming to improve and strengthen the sustainable management of Caribbean OCTs' natural capital, will complement very well this action.

The relevant services of the Commission shall discuss the implementing modalities and specific interventions, pursuant to draft Regulations DOAG (articles 74(c) and 84(4)) and European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) (article 55), which will be reflected as appropriate in the relevant Annual Action Plans/measures and within the "Caribbean Area INTERREG programme".

3.2. Support measures

Additional support measures may be mobilised through the OCT Technical Cooperation Facility. Support measures will also ensure effective visibility and strategic communication of the EU-OCT partnership.

3.3. Support to investments

The ability of the government to fully (beyond the EU territorial allocation) fund this ambitious programme of wastewater management can be a major challenge in the next five years due to

² Countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.

depleted revenue streams from the tourism sector (as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic) and its public debt.

According to the IMF, the primary fiscal deficit widened from 0.4% of GDP in 2019 to 14.9% of GDP in 2020, causing the national debt stock to reach 89.1% of GDP in 2020 due to liquidity support received from the Dutch government. Curaçao's debt ratio significantly exceeds the debt burden benchmark for emerging market economies of 40% of GDP and is particularly sensitive to adverse shocks to growth. The national debt was 90% of GDP in 2021 (up from 55% of GDP in 2019). Furthermore, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects that the level of GDP in 2022 will still remain below the pre-2020 level. Meanwhile, inflation surged to 3.7 % in 2021, primarily because of the introduction of the general consumption tax. With the tourism sector revival contingent on the evolution of the pandemic, Curaçao will remain dependent on other means of financing its budget. In particular, Dutch liquidity support will serve as an important component of funding in 2022.

It should be noted that there is a balanced current budget rule, with borrowing restricted to within-year cash management needs. Deviations are allowed by the Dutch fiscal supervisory board (*Colleges financieel toezicht*, Cft) only in case of a disaster relief, also subject to the approval of Cft. Additionally, there are borrowing caps for capital expenditure, limiting annual interest payments to 5% of the average total revenue of the preceding three years, with loans for investments to be approved by the Cft only if budget implementation is in line with the applicable fiscal rule.

Under the new DOAG, Curaçao is eligible for the InvestEU programme on a competitive basis, which aims to kick-start the European economy through the provision of crucial support, notably financial guarantees, to the Union's medium- and long-term policy priorities, such as the Green Deal and greater resilience. At least 30% of the InvestEU Fund must contribute to the fight against climate change. InvestEU can be combined with grants or financial instruments (or both), funded by the centrally managed EU budget or by the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Innovation Fund.

4) Financial overview

The indicative distribution of this territorial allocation for the 2021-2027 period is as follows:

Enhancement of resilience through improved water management and sanitation (effective wastewater management)	EUR 17.6 million	94.6%
Support measures ³	EUR 1 million	5.4%
Total	EUR 18.6 million	100%

A specific indicative amount or percentage may be identified with regard to the pooling of resources with the ERDF under ETC/INTERREG programmes or other EU funds and EU MS funds.

³ As appropriate and if needed, it would be further discussed and could, for instance, be used for a Twinning programme, the EU instrument for institutional cooperation between Public Administrations of EU Member States and of beneficiary or partners.

Appendix: Indicative intervention framework

Priority area: Improved water management and sanitation for a productive Green Deal transition		
Specific objective 1: Improved wastewater management (including the use of circular economy)		
Expected results	Indicators	Baselines, targets and sources of verification
A. Increased levels of wastewater collected within the 200m (or 500m) shoreline protection zones	A1. Access to Sanitation, new capacity, population equivalent (pe)	<p><u>Baseline 2022</u>: 70.000 pe (annual average) connected to WWTP service area</p> <p><u>Target</u>: 40.000 added new pe connected to the centralised or decentralised systems (for total 110,000 pe, annual average, connected to a WWTP service area)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Process Description and Current Design of the WWTP's, Preliminary design information of WWTP Tera Cora and WWTP Klein Hofje.</p> <p>(Note: Indicator compatibility with Global Europe Results Framework 2.38 "Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support" and SDG 6.2.1.</p> <p>A1 and A2 measure the same aspect, 'access' but according to different metrics)</p>
	A2. Access to Sanitation, new capacity, new customer connections (if possible sex and age disaggregated by household head)	<p><u>Baseline 2011</u>: 99.1% of households does have access to sanitation. Names of UWWT to be defined at a later stage</p> <p><u>Target</u>: 100 % of connections</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Census 2011, if possible updated census or survey; Central Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>(Note: House connections and piped sewerage networks may be realised by separate, but complementary projects/ investors – and should be monitored in tandem)</p>
	A3. Reduction of eutrophication (phosphorus' concentration) of the coral reefs.	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: 0%</p> <p><u>Target</u>: 20% reduction of phosphorus in µg/l p.a. (to be confirmed in the formulation phase)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: CBS data and other partner organisations, sectoral and general government statistics, monthly water quality reports; reports of the Curaçao Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature, Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Spatial Planning.</p>
B. Increased capacity of wastewater treatment plant(s) to attain higher quality standards	B1. Wastewater treatment plant(s) capacity ⁴ , expanded or new, m ³ /d	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: existing 4 WWTPs at 4417 m³/d plant capacity</p> <p><u>Target, option 1</u>: Expand and upgrade the existing 4 WWTPs to treat an additional 2800 m³/d for total of 7217 m³/d</p> <p>And/or <u>Target, option 2</u>: Realise new pipeline of 800 m³/d to meet needs of yet unconnected neighbourhoods and settlements, located at Punda and vicinity</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Progress Reports; Influent flow meters registrations</p>
C. Improved valuation of wastewater as a resource - with expanded application of circular economy practices in the water cycle for increased water and food security	C1. Number of stakeholders receiving irrigation-grade treated wastewater (disaggregated by commercial status and if possible by sex)	<p><u>Baseline 2021</u>: 24 (8 agricultural and 16 hotel customers for 'irrigation water')</p> <p><u>Target</u>: 32 (3 additional agricultural customers and 5 hotels via the piped irrigation network)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification</u>: Effluent Distribution Records</p> <p>(Note: C1 and C2 measure the same aspect, 'use of irrigation-grade treated wastewater' but according to different metrics.</p> <p>Indicator compatibility with Global Europe Results Framework 2.1 "Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land").</p>
	C2. Amount of irrigation-grade treated	<u>Baseline 2021</u> : 2.800 m ³ /d (total for hotels and agricultural sector)

⁴ It is currently foreseen by Curaçao government to build a new plant at Tera Cora and to fund it through the 11th EDF programme.

	wastewater sold for agricultural use, m ³ /d	<p><u>Target:</u> 4.800 m³/d total (increase of 2000 m³/d sold to the agricultural sector: commercial and subsistence farmers via the piped irrigation network)</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Effluent Distribution Records</p>
Specific objective 2: Curaçao develops an integrated water governance for sustainable conservation of vital ecosystems and its biodiversity		
Expected results	Indicators	Baselines, targets and sources of verification
A. An integrated water demand reduction strategy is implemented to decrease current wastewater production	A1. Wastewater Tariff Plan for application of the 'polluter pays' principle is introduced	<p><u>Baseline 2021:</u> No plan adopted</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Strategy Tariff Plan approved by government</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Government Progress Reports</p>
	A2. Extent to which fines and sanctions ensure sustainability and maintenance of the infrastructures	<p><u>Baseline:</u> tbc - assessment of the effectiveness of the current sanctions system during the first year of implementation</p> <p><u>Targets:</u> tbc - to enhance effectiveness of the sanctions system, to be defined during the first year of implementation</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Sectoral and general government statistics, reports of the Curaçao Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature; Ministry of General Affairs, Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Justice; Socio-economic Council or the Parliament</p>
	A3. Number of public meetings and dissemination campaigns	<p><u>Baseline 2021:</u> 0</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Public meetings and dissemination campaigns (X – to be defined at a later stage) prepared and conducted under guidance of Public Works to enable behaviour changes and the sustainable use of water</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Policy Plan for Integral Water Management</p>
B. An updated and where necessary new legislative framework for wastewater management is in place	B1. Extent to which the Wastewater Ordinance and other related plans and legislations are implemented and recommendations approved to align with best management practices	<p><u>Baseline 2021:</u> Draft Water Ordinance, draft Nuisance Ordinance, draft Policy Plan for Integral Water Management. With assistance from the Dutch government, these legislation and policy documents were developed in alignment to the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) to improve the ecological status by 2027 through reduced eutrophication</p> <p><u>Target:</u> These legislations above are adopted and implemented + proposed recommendations on integrated water management approved and implemented to ensure alignment with best management practices</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> draft and final Policy Plan for Integral Water Management, Water and Nuisance Ordinances</p>
	B2. Extent to which training programme for the Wastewater Ordinance enforcement is completed for Public Work units	<p><u>Baseline 2021:</u> No training programme available</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Training programme developed with and approved by the Ministry of Traffic, Transport and Spatial Planning, Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature; – is implemented in 12 monthly sessions across one year for all enforcement unit staff and management</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Progress reports, Certification of enforcement unit, staff and management</p>
C. Water quality is improved and evaluated	C1. Extent to which chemical wastewater treatment (disinfection) is introduced - to further develop the water quality monitoring programme	<p><u>Baseline 2021:</u> No chemical wastewater treatment available</p> <p><u>Target:</u> Proper disinfection process step introduced</p> <p><u>Sources of verification:</u> Progress reports, Water Analyses Reports</p>