

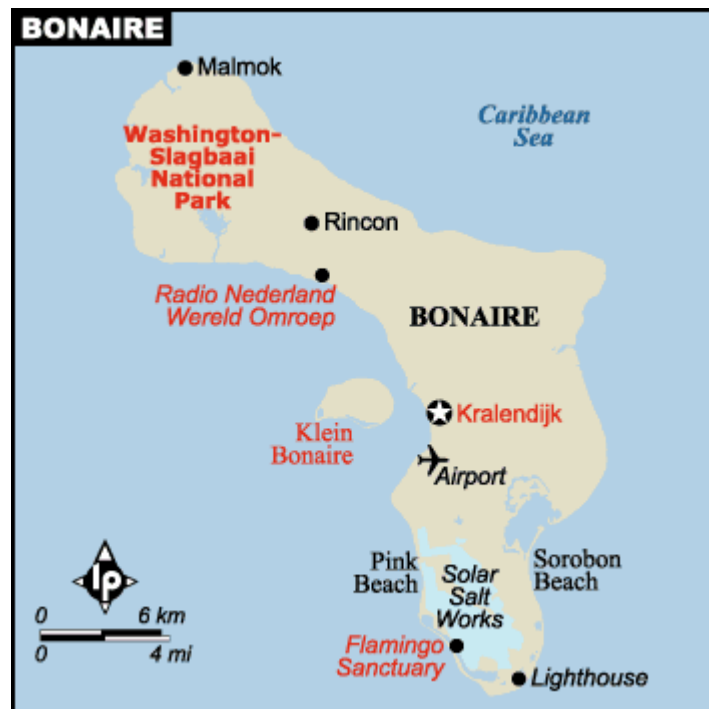


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PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT BONAIRE

THE TERRITORIAL ALLOCATION OF THE 11th EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND



The European Commission and the Government of Bonaire hereby agree as follows:

the European Commission, represented by,
and the Government of Bonaire, represented by,
....., hereinafter referred to as 'the parties', held discussions with a view
to determining the general approach to cooperation between Bonaire and the European Union.

During these discussions, this Programming Document for the Overseas Countries and Territories was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Association of the Overseas Countries and Territories with the European Union, as provided for in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, in particular Article 198, as well as the Council Decision 2013/755/EU of 25 November 2013 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union.

Signatures

For the European Commission,

For the Government of Bonaire,

.....

.....

Date:

Date:

Place:

Place:

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term or Acronym	Meaning or Definition
BBV BES	Besluit begroting en verantwoording Openbare Lichamen BES/ Decision budget and accountability special municipalities BES
BES	Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Sint Maarten
CBS	Bureau of Netherlands Statistics
CfT	Board for Financial Supervision
CN	Caribbean Netherlands
DO	Direct Outputs
DRO	Directorate of Spatial Planning and Development
DRO	Directorate of Environment and Development
DSZ	Directorate for Community and Care
EDC	Early Childhood Development
EDF	European Development Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IC/AO	Internal Control/Administration Organisation
IKV	Integrated child services
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
MTFF	Medium-Term Fiscal Framework
NEET	Not in education, employment and training
OAD	Overseas Association Decision
OCTs	Overseas Countries and Territories
OLB	Openbaar Lichaam Bonaire (Local Government for the Island)
OO	Overall Objective

PE	Physical Education
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFM	Public Financial Management
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
R&O	Ruimte en Ontwikkeling/Spatial Planning and Development
ROA-CN	Council for Education and Labour for the BES islands
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGB	Scholen Gemeenschap Bonaire
SO	Specific objective
SOAB	Stichting Overheids Accountants Bureau
TA	Technical Assistance
TAO	Territorial Authorizing Officer
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
WOP	Wijkontwikkelingsprogramma/Neighbourhood Development Programme
YPBSP	Youth Policy Budget Support Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bonaire is a Dutch Overseas Territory associated with the European Union in accordance with Part IV of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Bonaire is a Caribbean island with a population of approximately 19.200, located 80 km off the cost of Venezuela. As a municipality of the Netherlands, Bonaire is governed by an Executive Council. The current Government came to office in May 2016. The main objective of its macro-economic policy is to create conditions conducive to sustainable growth and development of the economy.

Cognizant of the need for economic diversification, Bonaire's Local Government (OLB) is pursuing additional avenues of economic growth, apart from tourism. The economic situation in general and particularly in terms of growth prospects for the youth is limited. One of the main challenges for youth in Bonaire is the lack of sufficient extra-curricular activities in some of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, having significant implications in terms of health and supervised care for young children and teenagers.

This budget support Programme intends to support the youth sector in Bonaire, in line with the Bonaire Master Plan for Strategic Development 2010-2025, with the objectives identified in the Youth Policy, and in accordance with the EU policy framework in the youth sector as well as the Overseas Association Decision, notably its Chapter 4 (Articles 32, 34). The Specific Objective is to enhance the participation of the youth of Bonaire in supervised pre- and after-school activities/care of higher quality, as well as in targeted life-skills and work-readiness trainings.

In order to respond to this objective, indicative activities include:

- 1) Giving access to an increased number of youth to physical education, recreational/cultural after-school activities, sports and trainings in four additional school facilities, fully equipped in line with the standards set out in the "Child Regulation" applicable in Bonaire.
- 2) Upgrading/renewing after-school care and educational programmes/trainings through developing and implementing improved methodologies. The quality of the services provided will be improved through trainings of the staff of education facilities and tailored to the needs of the youth of Bonaire (physical education/cultural activities, work readiness trainings etc.).
- 3) Developing a 'youth focus' unit, with qualified professional staff within the Department of Social Work of the Directorate of Community and Care.

The implementation modality chosen is budget support through a Sector Reform Performance Contract. The total EDF contribution is EUR 3.95 million, of which the amount allocated to the budget support component is EUR 3.6 million. The programme also includes complementary support for technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the local government for coordinated service delivery in the youth sector, with an allocation of EUR 300,000. An additional EUR 50,000 is envisaged for evaluation, communication and visibility.

The indicative operational implementation period is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

PART A: EU RESPONSE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

This EU Response Strategy has been prepared according to the template specified in Annex III of 'Programming Instructions of the 11th European Development Fund for OCTs. It draws on the Summary Sheet, which is the agreement reached between the Government of Bonaire and the European Commission.

1. OBJECTIVES OF THE EU'S FINANCIAL COOPERATION WITH THE OCT

In accordance with Article 198 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, the purpose of the association between the European Union and the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) shall be '*to promote the economic and social development of the countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Union as a whole*'. These objectives have been confirmed and further developed in successive Council Decisions on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union. The Decision currently in force is the Council Decision of 25 November 2013¹ ('Overseas Association Decision' - OAD), which came into force on 1 January 2014.

The association between the OCTs and the European Union constitutes a reciprocal partnership to support the OCTs' sustainable development, as well as to promote the values and standards of the Union more widely in the world (Part I of the OAD). Whilst Part II of the OAD defines the areas for cooperation for the OCTs' sustainable development in the framework of the Association, Part IV includes detailed provisions on the financial cooperation between the EU and the OCTs in the context of the 11th European Development Fund (EDF).

Overall objective of EDF support

Under the framework of the OAD and in accordance with the agreed indicative OCT territorial allocations within the 11th EDF, Bonaire requested an indicative territorial envelope of EUR 3.95 million to be allocated to the cluster "youth, education, training, health, employment and social policy" and more particularly to the sector of concentration "youth", to create opportunities for Bonaire's youth to improve their prospects for a better quality of life and access to better jobs, and to enhance their participation in Bonaire's economy and social life.

According to the OAD, the European Union should support the policies and strategies of OCTs in areas of mutual interest on the basis of the specific needs in the OCT and in accordance with an existing policy agenda in the OCT. Recital 15 states that "*The European Union and the OCTs recognise the importance of education and vocational training as a lever for the OCTs' sustainable development. Recital 16 specifies: "Further economic and social development of the OCTs should be mutually supportive and aim at strengthening competitiveness of the OCTs' economy, as well as attaining social welfare and inclusion, in particular for vulnerable groups"*.

¹ Council Decision 2013/755/EU, Official Journal of the European Union, L 344 of 19.12.2013

2. POLICY AGENDA OF THE OCT

Bonaire Government's macro-economic policy strives to create conditions conducive to sustainable growth and development of the economy. Aligned to the "**Master Plan for Strategic Development Bonaire 2012-2025**", the local Government had formulated the Programme for Integral Neighbourhood Development 2014-2018, which focused on improving the social, economic and infrastructural conditions of Bonaire's three most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, using a "bottom up" approach, which prioritized the development of youth.

Bonaire Government has been considering youth issues over the years, through education, social safety net programs, job training, family services, sports and culture, addressing the needs of specific groups of at-risk youth. In November 2015, the Government (Governing Council or BC) approved the "**Youth Policy Bonaire 2015-2020**", which builds on earlier policy documents and subsector policies (on childcare, attention to drugs addicts etc.).

The overall objective of the Youth Policy is to improve the living conditions and perspectives for Bonaire's youth, and to integrate youth in Bonaire's cultural network and socioeconomic development.

As a special municipality of the Netherlands, Bonaire is governed by an Executive Council, comprising elected members of the Island Executive. In October 2010, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Island Government of Bonaire agreed on a segregation of responsibilities and tasks. With respect to education, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is responsible for its content and for providing funding towards the operational expenses of primary and secondary schools, while the Island Government provides funding towards the physical maintenance of all primary and secondary school infrastructures, including access roads and gym facilities.

The Dutch Law on Primary Education (WPO BES), the Law on Secondary Education (WVO BES), the Law Education and Vocational Education (WEB BES and SKJ BES) as well as the Law on Compulsory Education (BES) came into force in October 2010 in different phases. In the Education Agenda of March 2011 it was agreed that the basic quality level of education would be achieved in 2016. So far three (out of seven) primary schools on Bonaire have achieved this level, according to a review by the Dutch Inspectorate of Education. However, basic facilities are still lacking, especially for pupils with specific needs. There is also a language problem on Bonaire (mastery of the Dutch language). Learning results in primary schools still lag behind in comparison with European Netherlands, although schools on Bonaire are catching up slowly.

It has also been noted, by the Dutch Inspectorate of Education that learning results in primary and secondary schools are seriously affected by factors that are beyond the direct influence of the educational system as such, including: family situations, lack and/or low quality of pre-school education, lack and/or low quality of after-school care, and lack of safe recreational opportunities for the youth.²

² Inspectie OCW, "Onderwijsverbetering in Caribisch Nederland", March 2014

Therefore the Bonaire Government wishes to invest in these areas, which are important for the general development of the youth (ages 0-27). Based on the division of responsibilities as officially agreed between the Dutch Government and Bonaire, Bonaire wishes to make use of the 11th EDF support *inter alia* to upgrade the professional skills for day-care and after-school care as well as to contribute to the rehabilitation of access roads and of educational infrastructures in general.

In its 2012-2025 Master Plan, the Government of Bonaire has defined four (4) areas that should be in place in order to attain sustainable economic development of Bonaire:

1. **Social cohesion in combination with an acceptable provision of services** (poverty reduction, linking education to labour market, improvement of local regional development - integral neighbourhood development);
2. **Income and employment opportunities** through development and growth of tourism transport (hub) and agricultural production sectors;
3. **Ecological sustainability:** sustainable use and conservation of nature;
4. **Good governance and sufficient management capacity** (strengthening of local government and capacity development for implementing and monitoring the Master Plan).

Clear objectives and targets for each of these four key areas have been formulated. For each area project plans have been or will be developed and prioritized, on the basis of a multi-criteria analysis which shows the contribution to each objective. In this way the integral character of project plans contributing to more than one objective is elaborated. The integral Master Plan must guarantee a results oriented approach and operationalization, in which the Dutch Government and the Government of Bonaire cooperate.

One of the project plans already implemented in alignment with the 2012-2025 Master Plan was the Programme for Integral Neighbourhood Development 2014-2018 (WOP), which focused on improving the social, economic and infrastructural conditions of Bonaire in three most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. In the WOP the local Government adopted a strategy of integral development of the population in general and of the three specific neighbourhoods, focusing on a "bottom up" approach and prioritizing the development of the youth. This choice was justified by the fact that poverty and unfavourable socio-economic conditions adversely affect young people and that they represent an outright obstacle to their development. The Government addressed youth issues through education, social safety net programs, job training, family services, sports and culture. These programmes played an important role in focusing the needs of specific groups of at-risk youth, unskilled and uneducated teenage mothers, young unskilled and uneducated fathers and other special needs groups. The various thematic areas addressed through the WOP were:

1. socio-economic development (income and employment)
2. social community development/physical facilities (neighbourhood facilities, child care etc.)
3. infrastructure (roads)
4. arrears/gaps in social housing (housing problem)
5. professionalization of governance and management/capacity of implementing directorates and offices.

Building on this, Bonaire will address the following areas in its 2015-2020 Youth Policy:

1. **Family and upbringing:** Parents will receive support in the education of their children, if needed; childcare will be expanded and professionalised; there is a plan of improvement of children's rights, a safe house, a youth council etc. Safety and prevention, participation, and integrated approach are important elements of this plan.
2. **Health:** promotion and prevention; the Healthy School; sexual health and safety.
3. **Education and labour:** a good connection between education and the labour market is a policy priority. Labour market-oriented development of vocational training and entrepreneurial skills is an important element of a successful education and labour policy. Given the high level of unemployment among youth (18.3 % in 2015) and in agreement with the main recommendations of a study on Bonaire's labour market performed by ECORYS, a Dutch consultancy firm, this will entail training and skills development and making self-employment a viable alternative for disadvantaged youth through entrepreneurship, economic self-determination, development of business skills, and training youth towards self-sufficiency in employment creation. In addition, this will entail job programmes, social opportunities and learn-work trajectories, job mediation, micro financing etc., as well as professionalization of educational staff.
4. **Culture, Community Sports and Leisure:** as a basis for health and a means of providing young people with avenues for collective leisure, exploration, talent development, and service to community, the Community School (Brede School) concept calls for facilities for sports and leisure, multi-functional facilities, supply of activities and recreational facilities, childcare and after-school care, etc. Progress is already being made in the construction of Community Schools and some sport facilities, and the assignment of sport coaches in three neighbourhoods.

Evidently, many elements belong to more than one policy area. For example, the Community School is closely connected to (vocational) education and to preparation for the labour market. This interconnectivity underlines the importance of an integral approach adhered to by the Bonaire Government.

3. EU'S RESPONSE STRATEGY: CHOICE OF SECTOR OF CONCENTRATION

Currently, a large proportion of Bonaire's young population can be classified as seriously poor, due to multi-faceted family situations arising in many single-parent families, including un- and underemployment, inadequate and insufficient housing, other social issues and poverty. According to figures and analysis, 50 % of the children (< 11 years) on Bonaire currently live in poverty.

Figures of the Dutch Bureau of Statistics show that in October 2016, 1.778 children were in primary education, 1.124 children in secondary education and 625 students in secondary vocational education. There is a large number of youngsters (>16 years) who have not completed secondary school with a diploma, do not have a sustainable income or job, and are trying to survive day by day by doing incidental jobs. For this group, Bonaire's Government has developed intensive 'job-programs', which include vocational training, social training and traineeships in the labour market.

Aside from unemployment, there are other specific negative societal conditions among youth, which engender more poverty and unemployment for present and future generations. While young people involved in crimes and drugs remain a minority in Bonaire, the resources which have to be used to ensure that they are properly taken care of and the loss of their creative potential and energies make this group a source of national concern. In Bonaire, boys tend to fall behind and leave school more often than girls, while the rates of unemployment are higher for females than males. At-risk youth is deemed to feel powerless and excluded from mainstream society, as social integration of youth involves entry into the workforce and inclusion in political, social and cultural life, as well as a smooth transition from dependence on the family to independence.

Bonaire Government recognizes that development issues such as poverty, education, employment and social inequalities have the most significant impacts on the youth section of the population. Stunted youth development has implications for the economy, society at large, public expenditure, and future generations, given that it leads to the following:

1. The inability of youth to contribute to the modern economy will impede economic growth and exacerbate income inequality and poverty;
2. A low-skilled workforce will not attract foreign investment;
3. A society with high youth crime rates will discourage further development of the island's largest industry, tourism;
4. Crime, an unemployable labour-force, high rates of single female parenting, and violence will divert resources away from public investments in other areas;
5. Young people who enter the challenges of adulthood unprepared are more likely to pass on to their children their negative behaviours, thus perpetuating the cycle.

The Government is convinced that young people can play an important role in national development if they are provided with the right tools, the training and empowerment to employ those tools and a supportive environment in which to use them. The main challenge for the Government is to create better social and economic conditions for youth. Young people can and should lead the way in terms of economic growth and poverty reduction. However, that same energy and vitality, if left unharnessed or if marginalized, can have a dramatic negative effect on social and economic stability. Investments in Bonaire's youth have potentially high pay-offs at the individual, family and societal levels. Young people who contribute positively to society create positive externalities and improve the economic, cultural and societal environment for all. The Government is therefore committed to continuing to play its catalytic role in ensuring that youths are exposed to a full spectrum of opportunities for advancement.

Consequently, the Government proposes to choose "youth" as the sector of concentration for the 11th EDF programme in Bonaire, with the aim of improving the conditions for participation of young people in Bonaire in the areas of culture, education, employment and social affairs. This represents the latest effort of the Government to improve the socio-economic conditions of the young population and builds on the Support to the Netherlands Antilles Youth Development Program (SNAYDP) which was executed under the 8th EDF and implemented a range of projects in Bonaire, including an integrated youth policy plan, an after-school program at the Jong Bonaire Youth Centre and an apprenticeship program, among others.

The institutional capacity of the Bonaire Government continues to be limited. This situation was recognized by the former Governing Council (Bestuurscollege BC), which has, since May been working to strengthen the Office of the Island Secretary and Directorates regarding the road map and results oriented implementation of the socioeconomic policy visions and strategies of Bonaire, to ensure that vacancies are filled and bottlenecks properly addressed. The Bonaire Government readdressed the financing discussion with the Netherlands in order to strengthen the public function and management quality of the OLB, by way of training and hiring a temporary external workforce focused on knowledge transfer and management and “*twinning*” (pairing/collaboration of two analogous departments in the Netherlands and Bonaire in this case).

The general criterion following the resolution of the Netherlands Antilles on 10 October 2010, when Bonaire became a special municipality of the Netherlands, and during the transition phase, was that the maintenance and the financial feasibility of the Government's tasks must be guaranteed. Criteria regarding the Government apparatus include: human power, financial means, material means, expertise, durability, judicial security and mutually consistent legislation.

As for the judicial aspect, an evaluation of the constitutional structure of the three OCTs in the Caribbean Netherlands (Bonaire, Saba and St Eustatius), was performed in 2015 (Spies Commission Report, October 2015) but did not lead to an adjustment of judicial and legislative measures. The WOP included a proposal for a transversal trajectory of professionalization and capacity building in all Government departments and at all levels, departing from a problem-and-needs analysis (demand-driven) instead of automatically supplying existing services. Based on the WOP, a training programme was designed for policy development, management, tendering and implementation of projects etc., with the goal of developing knowledge, attitude and practices, and ensuring that focus and management become more results oriented.

Professionalization of the Bonaire Government and management apparatus was planned from within the Bonaire community, but external support and expertise from the Netherlands and other sources were necessary. In this regard, it was recommended that efforts be expended to build on earlier efforts and projects, like the capacity building EU project *Urban Infrastructure for Socially Deprived Areas* implemented in the Netherlands Antilles in 2011-2012. The WOP planned for the professionalization trajectory to be finalized within five years (2014-2019). While a part of the total costs of USD 1.5 million were submitted to the Dutch Government for financing, a portion of the necessary investment could be funded in the framework of the 11th EDF programme.

The Dutch Government has established a small project office in Bonaire in order to administer, tender, manage, monitor etc. all Netherlands-funded projects on the island. This initiative could be an asset for the capacity building of the Bonaire Government apparatus, but so far the Dutch Government is managing the project bureau while the capacity building of the Bonaire Government administration is being done in separate ‘*twinning*’ initiatives (see above). In practice, approved project proposals from the multi-annual Master Plan are being progressively funded by the Dutch government.

In conclusion, support to Bonaire youth as the future of Bonaire and a central element of its development, combined with the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the island and the professionalization and capacity building in all departments and at all levels, should allow for the desired sustainable development of Bonaire.

PART B: THE TERRITORIAL PROGRAMME

MULTIANNUAL³ PROGRAMME

This document constitutes the multiannual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation (EU) No 2018/1046 and action programme/measure in the sense of Articles 2 and 3 of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.⁴

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	Bonaire Youth Policy Budget Support Programme CRIS number FED/2019/039-147, financed under the European Development Fund	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Bonaire, Dutch Caribbean The action shall be carried out at the following location: Bonaire	
3. Programming document	Financial cooperation with Bonaire in the context of the 11th European Development Fund for the period 2014-2020 Part A of Single Programming Document	
4. SDGs	SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 11	
5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area	Human Development and Safety Net/ Youth	DEV. Assistance: YES
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 3.95 million Total EDF contribution: EUR 3.95 million, of which EUR 3.6 million for Budget support, EUR 300,000 for complementary support (technical assistance), and EUR 50,000 for evaluation, visibility and communication.	
7. Aid modality/ies and implementation modality/ies	Budget Support Direct management through: - Budget Support: Sector Reform Performance Contract - Procurement	
8 a) DAC code(s)	11330, 16061, 100 %	
b) Main Delivery Channel	<i>10000 – Public sector institutions</i>	

³ Within the maximum contribution of the European Union, the Authorising Officer responsible may adjust the allocation to the respective budgetary years subject to the availability of the commitment appropriations.

⁴ Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action; OJ L 77, 15.3.2014, p. 95

9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new born and children's health	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Not applicable			

SUMMARY

Since 2015, Bonaire has been implementing a reform of the youth sector with the aim of providing all children and young people a chance to grow and develop in a safe and healthy way and build a better future. The strategy focuses on the provision of services, addressing backlogs, closing gaps and improving their quality. The 2015 youth policy is composed of four pillars: family and education; health; labour and culture; community and leisure. The policy frames the existing multi-sector youth related initiatives under a single strategy and puts the foundations for renewed coordination at policy level.

The *Overall Objective* of this budget support programme is that Bonairean youth are healthier, more employable and enjoy improved living standards.

The *Specific Objective* (SO) pursued with the 11th EDF budget support programme is that the youth in Bonaire enhance their participation in supervised pre- and after-school activities/care of higher quality, as well as in targeted life-skills and work-readiness trainings.

Through the support of this budget support programme to the youth sector, more financing will become available for youth programmes. The institutional capacity of the Government to implement and monitor the youth policy will be strengthened through a technical assistance component, which will support the creation of a youth focus unit, to enhance service coordination in this sector.

This Budget Support programme is expected to contribute to increased access of the youth to physical education, recreational/cultural after-school activities, and sports and trainings in additional school facilities. Furthermore, the number of after-school educational programmes shall increase

and their methodologies will be improved. Specific work-readiness and life-skills programmes are expected to increase the access of the youth of Bonaire to the local and regional labour markets.

Ultimately, it is expected that this will indirectly reduce crime rates among the youth and will contribute to healthier youngsters, more dynamic and better prepared to participate in the social and economic life of Bonaire.

The implementation modality chosen to support the reform of the youth sector is budget support through a Sector Reform Performance Contract. Along with the budget support component, the programme includes complementary support for technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the local government for coordinated service delivery in the youth sector.

1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Since 10 October 2010, Bonaire has developed into a special municipality of the Government of the Netherlands and forms, together with the much smaller Sint Eustatius and Saba, the BES islands, also known as the Caribbean Netherlands (CN). On the other hand, due to a common shared past, language and culture, Bonaire maintains close relations with its neighbour Curaçao, even though the latter is a separate country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Bonaire has two levels of government: the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and a Local Government for the Island (OLB). The executive power rests within the Governing or Executive Council, headed by a Lieutenant Governor. The main democratically elected body is the Island Council. Some government initiatives (policies, programmes) are handled in the context of the BES – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba (such as the “Best for Kids” programme).

According to the latest Statistics Netherlands report, "Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2017", 19.200 people live on Bonaire and in 2016 the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bonaire rose to USD 434 million, of which direct tourist spending was estimated at about USD 160 million. When the costs of the tourism sector are taken into account, the value added of direct foreign tourist spending amounted to about USD 60 million (16.4 % of Bonaire's GDP). The government, real estate and financial services sectors are the most important economic sectors on Bonaire. The active population of Bonaire (aged 15-74) is nearly 14.500, of which 68.9 % is employed. Bonaire's employment participation rates are higher for men than for women, with over 70 % of men working, compared with around 65 % of women. Nearly 90 % of the employed labour force on Bonaire work full-time. The unemployment rate was 6.7 % in 2016, and especially high among young people.

The economic situation in general and particularly in terms of growth prospects for the youth is limited. Cognizant of the need for economic diversification, Bonaire's local government is currently pursuing additional avenues of economic growth, apart from tourism. The main objective of the Government's current macro-economic policy is the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable growth and development of the economy.

The main areas for economic and social development are defined by Bonaire's “**Master Plan for Strategic Development Bonaire 2012-2025**” and can be summarized as follows:

1. *Self-subsistence agriculture*: to maximize Bonaire's opportunities of commercial scale farming and processing of tropical fruits and vegetables, which are in high demand (the island

is heavily dependent on food imports, making the economy susceptible to fluctuations in global food prices).

2. *Economic expansion by using Bonaire's geographical position* to make it an attractive maritime transport hub between the continents and the main air transport connection to cities in South America and the Caribbean.

3. *Positioning and promoting Bonaire as a centre of business excellence* in educational, trade and financial services in the Caribbean region and as an ideal destination for Foreign Direct Investment. Investment facilitation is being streamlined with a view to providing expeditious decision-making and providing assistance to investors and developers.

These strategies are expected to have a positive impact on the local labour market, particularly for the youth, and will reduce the emigration of young talented human resources (brain-drain). The Master Plan formed an important part of the overall policy development process, which resulted in the Youth Policy.

Within this context, the main challenge for Bonaire's Government is to create better social and economic conditions for the youth. Currently, the social situation of a larger part of Bonaire's young population can be classified as seriously substandard, due to multi-faceted family related situations arising from many single-parent families, unemployment, underemployment, inadequate and insufficient housing, and poverty.

1.1 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The European Commission adopted, in May 2018, a renewed EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027. The Commission Communication 'Engaging, Connecting and Empowering young people: a new EU Youth Strategy' proposes to focus on the following areas of action: engage – connect – empower, and develops a cross-sector approach addressing the needs of young people in other EU policy areas.

As an OCT, Bonaire is eligible for the 11th EDF for the 2014-2020 period. The programmable resources which the European Union made available to Bonaire for the territorial indicative programme for the 2014-2020 period according to the Council Decision of 25 November 2013 on the Association of the OCTs with the European Union (2013/755/EU) is **EUR 3.95 million**.

The current programme is formulated in line with the EU policy framework in the youth sector as well as the Overseas Association Decision, notably its Chapter 4:

- a) Article 32, "Youth" paragraph 2: *"the association aims at strengthening the ties between young people living in the OCTs and the Union, among others by promoting learning mobility of OCTs' youth and by fostering mutual understanding between young people."*
- b) Art. 34, "Employability":

"1. The Union and the OCTs shall maintain dialogue in the area of employment and social policy in order to contribute to the economic and social development of the OCTs and the promotion of decent work in the OCTs and regions where they are located. Such a dialogue shall also aim at supporting the efforts of the OCTs' authorities to develop policies and legislation in this area.

"2. The dialogue shall mainly consist of exchange of information and best practices relating to policies and legislation in the area of employment and social policy that are of mutual interest to the Union and the OCTs. In this regard, areas such as skills development, social

protection, social dialogue, equal opportunities, non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities, health and safety at work and other labour standards shall be taken into consideration.”

This Action will also contribute to the Gender Action Plan II, in particular its priority C: “*Economic, social and cultural rights – economic and social empowerment*”. Specifically, the Action may contribute to ensuring equal access for girls to all levels of training and education, free of discrimination, as well as the access to decent work for women of all ages.

1.2 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country

The EU Response Strategy endorsed by European Commission identified “youth” as the sector of concentration for the 11th EDF programme in Bonaire. Among the challenges receiving increased attention in Bonaire is the development of youth skills in line with market demand, due to the difficulties faced by many young people in finding employment.

The “*Bonaire Master Plan for Strategic Development 2012-2025*” outlines the development strategy of the territory. Aligned to it, the local government (the Directorate of Community and Care) has formulated a Neighbourhood/Community Development Plan 2014-2018 (Wijkontwikkelingsplan WOP 2014-2018), which is implemented through the Programme for Integral Neighbourhood Development (Programma Integrale Wijkontwikkeling). This programme focuses on improving the social, economic and infrastructural conditions of Bonaire’s three most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, namely Rincón, Nortí Saliña and Antriol. It uses a “bottom up” approach and it prioritizes the development of youth. The implementation of the Neighbourhood Development Programme is partially co-funded by the Dutch government.

The “*Youth Policy*” (*Integraal Jeugdbeleidsplan Bonaire 2015-2020*) was adopted in 2015 and is relevant for the overall objectives of Bonaire’s development strategy and EU objectives. This policy encompasses several policy initiatives from different sectors relevant for the development of the youth (i.e. poverty reduction, health, culture, employment opportunities). The Youth Policy is composed of four pillars: family and education; health; labour and culture, community and leisure. It contributes to sustainable and inclusive growth, as it focuses on the employability of young people by way of improving technical and vocational training. Poverty and unfavourable social conditions are key obstacles for youth development, on which gender also has a bearing. The Youth Policy has the objective of investing in the area of pre-school education, family and childcare, after-school activities, facilities for sports and recreation, and vocational learning and job programmes for young people in order to prepare their integration into society and into the labour market.

The comprehensive report *Child on Bonaire; Children’s Rights in the Caribbean Netherlands*, commissioned by UNICEF (2013), has informed the Youth Policy. It highlighted the need for improved pre- and after-school care and a focus on physical activity and sports, considering the very limited existing offer of recreational activities for youth. Among the objectives of the Youth Policy, supported through this programme, are:

- a) Promoting the economic growth of youth to overcome income inequality and poverty;
- b) Reducing youth crime rates and improving youth employability in a more dynamic labour market;
- c) Reducing the number of single (predominantly female) parents;
- d) Increasing youth’s skills to attract foreign investment and create job opportunities;

- e) Improving the social integration of youth and promoting positive behaviours, including of young parents.

A complementary policy document relevant to the youth sector is the *Implementation Plan: Improvement of Quality of Child Care on Bonaire 2018-2022*, implemented through the “Best for Kids” programme. This plan addresses childcare as a key aspect of the youth sector, along with children’s rights, (parents’) participation in the labour market as related to poverty reduction, youth issues, and educational and developmental delays. Investment in the youngest segment of youth is meant to, amongst others, prevent problems of starting education from a disadvantaged position, as well as poverty and criminality. The focus is particularly on vulnerable children from disadvantaged homes. After-school childcare and education are seen as a continuum, and are a government responsibility. Quality norms applicable to childcare centres are stipulated in the Regulation for Child Care/*Verordening Kinderopvang*). Several projects and programmes with policy implications for the youth are on-going in the field of childcare, sports, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and youth employability. The Youth Policy is the framework policy regrouping these initiatives, under the coordination of the Directorate of Community and Care.

The Bonaire Government prepares annual budgets, earmarked per function/sub-function and department/directorate, mainly based on the annual subsidy (so called “Vrije Uitkering”), provided by the Dutch Government and from own resources (such as local taxes, fees, etc.).

The financing of the Youth Policy comes from different budget sources, both from the local government and from the Kingdom Government. Youth activities are supported by the Bonaire Public Entity through a general budget for operations and policy implementation (including youth issues) and by the Dutch Rijksdienst Caribisch Nederland (Kingdom Service for the Caribbean Netherlands), while different Dutch government ministries provide additional targeted subsidies, for ‘soft’ and ‘hard’ interventions. The Directorate for Community and Care (DSZ) has its own budget, under which budget lines for youth and education are clearly earmarked. The implementation and progress monitoring of the youth policy is the responsibility of the DSZ.

Regarding the monitoring and evaluation system of the youth policy, there is a performance assessment framework organised according to the four pillars and describing the objectives, expected results, identified indicators, and source of financing for the youth policy.

The policy is coherent with the overall development policy of Bonaire Government, aiming at fulfilling its vision of ‘*Growth with preservation of nature and culture*’ and working for socio-economic development of the island. Most importantly, the Youth Policy aligns with the development efforts of the Netherlands for its OCTs, as it prioritises the improvement of children’s rights. Social development is a major issue of importance to both the Local Government of Bonaire (OLB) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

1.3 Stakeholder analysis

1.3.1. Public Stakeholders

The main responsibility for **youth policy reform** rests **within the Directorate of Community and Care (DZS)**, which oversees social affairs and education. Since 2015, with the enactment of the Programme for Integral Neighbourhood Development 2014-2018 and its alignment with the Bonaire Master Plan for Strategic Development 2012-2025, the **Department of Finance** (under the Directorate of Business and Support Services), and the **Directorate of Economic Planning and**

Development have also been required to take a lead role in the steering and monitoring of youth policy reform, as a pivotal and integral task in institutional reforms within the Government of Bonaire, and in coordination with other departments. However, these core institutions have limited administrative capacity, due to the high turnover of key personnel and skill gaps, often affecting strategic management. The key mission of the Department of Finance is to provide leadership in planning and developing social and economic development programmes. It supports the preparation of a Medium-term Fiscal Framework (MTFF), the use of a joint Budget Call Circular and guidelines, and a Budget Strategy Paper as the main underpinnings of the Medium-term Budget Framework (MTBF). Finally, the Directorate of **Spatial Planning and Development (DRO)** is responsible for coordinating and monitoring medium-term development programs and activities of various departments of the local government. The **Department of Policy and Projects** under the DRO plays an important role in giving agreement on any proposals from donors and providing authorisations, which play a key role in the implementation of programmes.

Stakeholders in this budget support programme are the Executive Council (OLB) and departments, most importantly the **DSZ and the Directorate of Spatial Planning and Development (Ruimte en Ontwikkeling, R&O)**. Furthermore, the Directorates of Management and Control (Toezicht en Handhaving) and of Implementation and Support (Bedrijfsvoering en Ondersteuning) will play an important role, as will Indebon, a public foundation under DSZ providing planning, management and services in sport.

The Council for Education and Labour for the BES islands (ROA-CN) is an advisory body to the Dutch Ministry of Education, Culture and Sciences. It seeks to create a bridge between vocational education and the labour market. ROA-CN has integrated knowledge of local businesses and is up-to-date with current developments in vocational education. Under the Dutch Law on Secondary Education (VO-BES), practical training must be executed in a recognized training company. ROA-CN provides accreditation for training companies in Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius, **in close cooperation with the secondary school and the business community**. ROA-CN also provides job trainer certification and workshops.

Service providers to the youth are public schools, in particular those with the newly established integrated child services (IKV) and the public post-primary **school providing TVET**.

1.3.2. Civil Society/NGOs

There is a range of non-state actors or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) providing youth services in the areas of Early Childhood Development (EDC), after-school programmes, sports, and skills programmes. They benefit from general subsidies. They contribute to the implementation of the sector policy and often operate in the form of foundations under an overseeing board.

1.3.3. Private Sector

The business community is of particular relevance for the employability of the youth, as employers are on the demand side of the labour market, and provide workforce development on the supply side as well as general and specific labour market information. Accredited private sector companies play a role in youth employability by offering trainings/workshops and certification to job trainers as well as training opportunities to the youth.

1.3.4. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries will be young persons (0-27 years) and the population of Bonaire in general, through expected improvements in resource allocation, improved quality of pre-and after-school care and recreational services for the youth, as well as improved chances to find and keep work. Young

women, including teenage (single) mothers, children from disadvantaged family backgrounds, and young people facing difficult access to the labour market are receiving special focus.

Different policies, programmes and documents define the ages of youth differently. It is noted that an early cut-off point (i.e. 24 years) would exclude NEET youth (not in education, employment and training) who are re-entering for example sports or job programmes in their twenties.

Particularly disadvantaged beneficiaries are sometimes involved in NGO and government regulated and subsidized programmes, such as social opportunity pathways for youth (Sociale Kanstrajecten Jongeren).

1.4. Problem analysis/priority areas for support

Bonaire is confronted with the challenge of addressing children's and youth issues in all aspects of their lives. The Bonaire Master Plan for Strategic Development 2010-2025 includes an analysis of these issues.

A major qualitative study of children's rights, including issues of economic development, poverty, health, etc., commissioned by the Dutch Government from UNICEF in 2013, showed that the youth on Bonaire did not enjoy the same conditions and opportunities when compared to the youth in other Dutch municipalities. According to the study, the lower level of development of the island affected the majority of Bonairean youth in all aspects of their lives, such as: illiteracy, obesity or other health issues, including the number of children without breakfast, and the lack of recreational facilities on the island, among others.

Poverty is a reality for roughly 60 % of the population⁵. In the 15-25 age group, the average annual wage is USD 12,000 and the Gini-coefficient of the island has an upward trend. It is estimated that one in five children is born to a teenage mother, often single. Girls who become mothers at a very young age are unable to adequately raise their children, primarily due to the lack of financial means. This leads to the perpetuation of poor parenting practices.

The average education level of the population is low, with children lagging behind in their basic education⁶, which consequently has an impact on further education opportunities and results.⁷ The Netherlands' Inspectorate of Education⁸ has indicated that learning results in primary and secondary schools are seriously affected by factors that are beyond the direct influence of the schools, such as family situation, lack and/or poor quality of pre-school education, lack and/or poor quality of after-school care, and lack of safe recreational opportunities for the youth. The Inspectorate has stressed the importance and urgent need to address these factors.

As youth approach adulthood, the concerns described above result in a mismatch in the labour market. Bonaireans generally have low qualifications levels (e.g. no higher than basic vocational training at levels 1 and 2) while industry, including tourism, generally requires levels 3-4 of vocational training and higher education for managerial levels. Compared to the European Netherlands the education provided in formal vocational training does not result in the same yield. Closing the skills gap is one of the priority areas that this budget support programme will support, by

⁵ Source: Trends in the Caribbean Netherlands 2017, CBS The Netherlands

⁶ Source: Kwaliteitsonderzoek bij Scholengemeenschap Bonaire Afdeling MBO, 15 May 2018

⁷ Masterplan Strategische Ontwikkeling 2010-2025, Dushi pa semper, Eilandgebied Bonaire

⁸ Source: Inspectie OCW, "Onderwijsverbetering in Caribisch Nederland"

ensuring access of the youth, in particular those from disadvantaged neighbourhoods, to specific trainings and career-orientation sessions. In this regard, the data collected by ROA-CN regarding the labour market shall be used to determine the needs of the youth and tailor the programmes to them.

Due to low wages, most adults on Bonaire have more than one job. This results in parents being absent from home for long hours and children being left on their own or with a grandparent. Lack of parental oversight and of meaningful and supervised after-school activities have an impact on children's general development and safety. Childcare for children of pre-school age (0-4 years) is too expensive for many parents. Single mothers stay at home and are unable to work, thus perpetuating the poverty circle. The quality of childcare varies: supervision is often lacking, while qualified personnel is in short supply and safety of the children is at risk. It should be noted, however, that there are major interventions for improvements in this field, i.e. the 'Best for Kids' programme, a joint initiative of the Dutch Government, the Caribbean Netherlands and the OLB.

In general, after-school programmes are not affordable for the poorest segments of the population. The quantity of after-school programmes and facilities does not match the needs and experts have concluded that the quality of existing after-school programmes is insufficient. There appears to be no professional pedagogical approach and many programmes are run by unqualified volunteers.

A consultation process on education⁹ involving the Dutch Government and all Bonaire education stakeholders was held after the establishment of the new political dispensation of the BES islands in 2010. The consultative forum identified as a major issue the poor **infrastructure and quality** of schools on Bonaire, not comparable to the European Dutch standards, which required major investments to bring it to an acceptable level. A comprehensive policy plan to improve education was developed, including financing of the plan.¹⁰ Important achievements have been made in the academic aspects of the curricula of all schools. However, during the implementation of the school building programme the integrated physical education (PE)/school/community sports facilities were removed from the implementation plan, due to financial constraints on the part of the Netherlands. This was considered a serious setback for Bonaire, as it made the achievement of youth-related objectives in the area of recreation/sports, education, and health much more difficult to achieve.

PE forms part of the curriculum of all compulsory education in the Netherlands. The conditions to provide PE are not available in all schools in Bonaire, so a large proportion of youth in disadvantaged communities does not benefit from the full curriculum, to the detriment of their already fragile condition. Their health, learning ability, social behaviour and self/discipline are negatively affected. In addition, the Netherlands' compulsory swimming education in schools is out of reach for youth living surrounded by the sea (Youth Policy pillars 1, 2 and 4).

Further serious socio-economic problems were identified in the three poorest and most populous communities of Bonaire: Rincón, Nortí Saliña and Antriol, with a strong focus on youth (0-27) as the primary target group (Neighbourhood Development Programme WOP¹¹). Five areas of intervention were identified in the analysis of these communities where poverty and youth problems were concentrated: a) income and employment; b) community services and childcare; c) infrastructure; d) housing; and e) professionalization of service providers and civil service/public administration.

⁹ Onderwijsagenda voor Caribisch Nederland, Beleidsnota 15-04-2011, Ministerie OCW

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Wijkontwikkelingsprogramma (WOP 2013)

Both the Bonaire and Dutch Governments underwrite the concerns as regards the above-mentioned focus areas: education, vocational training, quantity and quality of early childhood development and after-school care, sports and recreation. This budget support programme will address the issues affecting the youth, as reflected in the Youth Policy, by providing support to the Bonaire Government to tackle in particular the following priorities:

- Improving physical education in around half of the (large) schools in disadvantaged communities, which lack or have insufficient facilities;
- Increasing the number of and improving sports and recreational facilities for youth during after-school and recreational time;
- Improving the quality of pre- and after-school care institutions and services (educational and recreational activity plans and materials, safety and food preparation materials and facilities);
- Broader and more relevant training of youth which need to enter the labour market;
- Further evidence-based development of prevention measures of obesity and drug and alcohol abuse in the youth sector.

In addition to the challenges mentioned above, the weaknesses in the OLB's implementation capacity of the public administration are a recurring theme, with the size and adequate skills in the directorates and departments in charge of Youth Policy constituting a major challenge. In many cases operational positions are vacant, while some positions are filled by relatively inexperienced personnel. The regular operational tasks of these directorates and departments, meanwhile, demand the full attention of the limited number of staff.

Therefore, the management, monitoring and implementation of the Youth Policy would require complementary support to strengthen the administrative capacity of the entity in charge of its coordination in order to achieve the objectives of the policy and thus those of the 11th EDF Budget Support Programme in Bonaire.

1.5. Other areas of assessment

1.5.1. Fundamental values

An assessment of fundamental values in Bonaire is not applicable, as Bonaire is a special municipality of the Netherlands.

1.5.2. Macro-economic policy

Bonaire has maintained macro-economic stability over the past five years. Overall, GDP growth has been remarkably resilient against external shocks such as the international financial crisis, fuel and food price hikes and natural disasters. The island is estimated to have reached a real GDP growth of 2.2 % in 2016 – above the 1.4 % average of the Caribbean Netherlands, according to the Bureau of Netherlands Statistics (CBS). This resulted in a nominal GDP rise of 4.6 %, to USD 434 million.

In accordance with the current legislation, the budget has to be in balance and is not allowed to run a deficit (Art. 15.2)¹². The law also prohibits Bonaire from borrowing. Bonaire is only allowed to request interest-free loans from ministries in the Netherlands. Repayments of these loans are deducted from the annual 'free allowance' (vrije uitkering). As a special municipality, Bonaire does not have its own central bank and, as such, no monetary policy. Bonaire is not a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and has hence never been subject to Article IV consultations (the

¹² Wet FinBES law

last Article IV consultation of the Netherlands Antilles dates to 2008). The Netherlands is a member of the IMF, without any credit arrangement, policy support programme or monitored programme. The last Article IV Executive Board Consultation concluded on 28 February 2018. The Mission Concluding Statement does not refer to the Caribbean Netherlands.¹³

At present, the Statistics Netherlands (CBS), in collaboration with the Board for Financial Supervision (CfT), provides technical support to the OLB and it is expected that the newly-established Economic Affairs Unit within the Department for Spatial Planning and Development will build the necessary capacities to interpret the CBS data and perform a medium-term macro-economic risk analysis and outlook.

The overall macro-economic performance and outlook are positive, led by robust economic growth, contained and relatively low inflation, no debt and reasonably adequate foreign reserves. The Dutch Government assessment from June 2017 maintains the macro-economic outlook as broadly positive, based on a number of assumptions, mainly strengthened local tax revenue and the implementation of the envisaged structural reforms, especially in the financial sector. Furthermore, the report highlights the importance of well-chosen public investment to facilitate growth and the participation of the private sector, as well as the need for supporting the local tax administration reform to provide for the additional fiscal space required. Most recent data, however, indicate that inflation soared during the first half of 2018, due to rising crude oil prices and electricity tariffs.

1.5.3. Public Financial Management (PFM)

A comprehensive PFM performance review by means of a PEFA assessment has not been conducted for Bonaire as it is not applicable for OCTs. In its absence, an independent accountant carries out an assessment of PFM related issues affecting the materiality of the annual accounts and, based on this, the external auditor identifies weaknesses and submits recommendations for improvement. A PFM reform programme (known in the OLB as the *financial management improvement plan*) is a product developed in direct response to weaknesses identified in annual financial statements. The most recent assessment on PFM (Independent Auditor's Report 2016) identified the following main weaknesses:

- lack of adequate internal control;
- lack of Administration Organization/Internal Control Manuals;
- lack of insight into local revenues and taxes;
- lack of administration of pensioners;
- vulnerability of the Department of Finance.

Due to the constitutional change in 2010, a joint Court of Auditors is currently being established for the three public entities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

The Government of Bonaire fully appreciates the importance of Public Financial Management and recognizes the weaknesses identified by the independent auditor (Stichting Overheids Accountants Bureau, SOAB). In order to structurally improve and strengthen financial management, in 2016 the Government has drafted a multi-annual Plan of Action, which calls for eliminating all PFM weaknesses by 2019/2020. Effective implementation of this plan is expected to improve PFM performance, which would eventually help to improve the efficiency of public expenditure management and service delivery. The plan was drafted in close consultation with the CfT and the independent auditor (SOAB) and identifies the necessary actions to be taken and their deadlines, and

¹³ www.imf.org/countries

specifies which department and/or official are responsible for the implementation. The plan is endorsed by the Commissioner of Finance and the Executive Council and is adopted by the Island Council.

The Bonaire Government (OLB) is obliged to report to the CfT on the progress of the Plan of Action on a quarterly basis. The status of the plan is reviewed and adjusted if necessary on a rolling basis. The PFM dialogue between the OLB, the CfT and the auditor is based on the reporting and monitoring system in place since the inception of the financial supervision in 2008. The OLB, the CfT and the auditor have developed a pragmatic and realistic approach to comply with the strict requirements given the already limited and overburdened capacity of the various departments.

The PFM Improvement Plan is sufficiently relevant and credible. It includes actions aimed towards strengthening domestic revenue mobilization, including those supporting the improvement in the collection and recording of local taxes and sports and other fees and charges. Positive steps have been taken in the implementation of the PFM action plan over the past two years, but key actions remain outstanding, such as reforms in the procurement and accounting systems and processes, considered relevant to the implementation of the proposed Action. Furthermore, in November 2018, the public entity of Bonaire signed an administrative agreement with the Dutch central government until 2022 strengthening local capacities in PFM.

1.5.4. Transparency and oversight of the budget

The rules and regulations for the budget entry point are clearly defined in the law (Wet FinBES). The entire process and procedure from the first draft to the final approval by the Minister of Interior and Kingdom Affairs of the Netherlands are outlined in the law. The budget has to be submitted no later than 15 November prior to the relevant budget year to the Minister for approval. The Minister informs the Island Council of his decision within two weeks. The enacted budget is then published on the Government website. The draft budget must also be made publicly available for at least two weeks prior to the budget debate in the Island Council. Requirements regarding the comprehensiveness of information included in budget documentation are clearly outlined in the “*Decision on budget and accountability in special municipalities BES*” (Besluit begroting en verantwoording Openbare Lichamen BES, BBV BES). Based on the criteria in the Wet FinBES and the BBV BES, the CfT assesses the budget.

The Executive's Budget Proposal for 2018 was placed before the Island Council before the start of the next budget year and published through appropriate means around the same date. The level of disclosure of budget information is generally high and budgets and budget execution reports are made public.

The public has the right of access to key fiscal information. All matters regarding the budget, budget amendments and annual account are made accessible to the general public. The enacted budget, approved budget amendments and the audited annual accounts are posted on the Government website. All advice from the CfT is also posted on the website. Evidence gathered shows that Bonaire has nevertheless made limited progress in the submission of budget execution reports and others, not providing citizens with clear information in this regard, i.e. the citizen's budget, planned against implemented initiatives.

2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following table shows the risks assessment of Bonaire as OCT:

<i>Risks</i>	<i>Risk level (H/M/L)</i>	<i>Mitigating measures</i>
Vulnerability and exogenous shocks	Moderate	Buffer capital for unforeseen circumstances and risks is mandatorily included in the multi-annual budget.
Comprehensiveness of the Budget	Moderate	The Government has placed most OLB companies and entities under one umbrella organization: the Bonaire Holding Company. This company assists OLB companies in preparing their annual accounts.
Controls in revenue collection and budget extension	Moderate	Implementation of Internal Control (IC) and Administration Organisation (AO) from the Plan of Action is one of PFM's main weaknesses. IC/AO needs to be in place for all OLB departments.
Procurement	Moderate	In the absence of a BES Procurement Policy, a Procurement Policy for Bonaire still needs to be finalised, approved and adopted by the Island Council. In the interim, the Procurement Law from Curaçao should be adopted, approved and implemented.
Appropriate milestones and targets are identified to enable monitoring of the 11th EDF budget support	Moderate	Detailed programme design to assess the robustness of the implementation of the Youth Policy and sector progress will be established in close coordination with the Directorate of Community and Care.

The following are assumptions for the implementation of the 11th EDF budget support programme in Bonaire:

Assumptions:
a) There are no major exogenous shocks. Strict long-term Financial Supervision (CfT) continues
b) There is political as well as economic stability (price levels, world economy)
c) Full implementation of the Youth Policy will be covered by the Island and National budgets
d) Department of Community and Care and Department of Spatial Planning and Development work together and share the responsibility in implementing key reforms
e) Young people are actively involved in youth policy and community development

f) There is positive synergy and chain cooperation between the different stakeholders
g) Sufficient staff and expertise will be contracted to implement the 11 th EDF programme
h) There is governance and policy stability and sufficient support and commitment from the political and governmental leaders on Bonaire and on the national level
i) The intervention is results-oriented, guaranteeing its effectiveness
j) No major natural disasters such as hurricanes are likely to occur.

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Lessons learnt

Previous EDF programmes on Bonaire were mainly based on project support. The projects experienced challenges with regard to the implementation, management and monitoring of the activities and the 10th EDF project was eventually transformed into a budget support programme. General lessons learnt from publicly managed projects point to the following limitations:

- Lack of capacity in programme management and monitoring
- In the construction field: shortages of building materials, limited suitable and reliable contractors on the island; lack of management capacity; need to rely on independent civil engineering companies. Reforms of the procurement rules and practices remain on top of the PFM improvement agenda.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action builds upon previous and current interventions by the EU and the Dutch Government, which have helped to improve youth's access to sports and technical education opportunities in Bonaire. The proposed Action is aligned with the need to link up the activities of the EU support programme to the various relevant interventions of the Netherlands in this sector. These include seeking cooperation in improving the economic and social development statistics and PFM performance, particularly those pertaining to CBS and CfT, with the objective of strengthening the policy analysis and planning, financial management, monitoring capacities and improving the efficiency of youth and social assistance services in Bonaire. A first attempt to calculate the overall cost of the Youth Policy was done at its inception and was further developed in the performance monitoring framework of the Policy, which identifies possible sources of funding for the different activities contributing to specific objectives. Further support will be needed to monitor the progress in the implementation and reporting on the Youth Policy.

Furthermore, the proposed Action is coherent with the 10th EDF Regional Programme for Caribbean OCTs to stimulate the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Bonaire. It also seeks to link up to the sum of EUR 40 million sum allocated under the 11th EDF Caribbean Regional Programme, in particular with regard to improving resilience in Bonaire and in the region.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The *Overall Objective* (OO) of the 11th EDF budget support Sector Reform Performance Contract is that Bonairean youth become healthier and more employable and enjoy improved living standards.

The *Specific Objective* (SO) pursued with the 11th EDF budget support programme is that the youth in Bonaire enhance their participation in supervised pre- and after-school activities/care of higher quality, as well as in targeted life-skills and work-readiness trainings.

Indicative *induced outputs* (IO) of this budget support programme include:

- An increased number of young persons with access to physical education, recreational/cultural after-school activities, and sports and trainings in additional school facilities, in line with the standards set in the “Child Regulation” applicable in Bonaire;
- Upgraded or new after-school educational programmes with improved methodologies are developed and implemented;
- A youth focus unit with qualified professional staff is developed and functional within the Department of Social Work of the Directorate of Community and Care.

The expected *direct outputs* (DO) of the youth policy are:

- More funding is available to implement youth programmes;
- Administrative capacity is strengthened for inter-service coordination, monitoring and reporting on reforms in the youth sector.

Among the *indicative activities* that will be undertaken are:

1: An increased number of youth has access to physical education, recreational/cultural after-school activities, sports and trainings in four additional school facilities, fully equipped in line with the standards set in the “Child Regulation” applicable in Bonaire.

- Three physical education facilities will be built at the following schools (in the most disadvantaged communities): Rayo di Solo, Papa Cornes and the Liseo Boneriano. These will be equipped to enable structured and supervised after-school activities, along with physical education as per the prescribed curriculum.
- Renovation of the open-space facility at the Scholen Gemeenschap Bonaire;
- Renovation of community centre and sports facilities (i.e. skate court);
- A bicycle path will be set up towards two of the main school facilities on the island, enabling a safe and healthy and independent transport of children from home to school.

2: Upgraded or new after-school educational programmes, with improved methodologies are developed and implemented.

- Development of a comprehensive plan for structured and accompanied after-school activities, harmonizing the care services and trainings offered throughout the neighbourhoods;
- Supervised recreational sport and cultural activities are offered with free access for the youth throughout after-school hours;

- Trainings/educational programmes/workshops are offered with free access for the youth on: drugs and alcohol prevention, sexual health, obesity prevention and adult education;
- Staff of the after-school care centres is upgraded to vocational education levels 3 and 4;
- Work-readiness gaps are identified through consultations with employers and training providers;
- All secondary/TVET schools and education implementing agencies in Bonaire gradually implement life skills and work readiness programmes adapted to the needs of the youth.

3: A youth focus unit, with qualified professional staff is developed and functional within the Department of Social Work of the Directorate of Community and Care.

- Medium-term technical assistance will be contracted to support the Directorate of Community and Care in developing the necessary administrative capacity to coordinate the implementation of the Youth Policy;
- Staff of the Department of Social Work will participate in trainings and other capacity development interventions in key specific areas of the implementation and monitoring of the Youth Policy;
- The Directorate of Community and Care will gradually assign a focus group for the youth sector, including experts from the four pillars of the policy (family; health; education and labour; and culture, community and leisure).

4.2 Intervention logic

This budget support programme intends to support the youth sector in Bonaire, in line with the objectives identified in the Youth Policy and aligned more broadly with the development goals of Bonaire.

The youth sector encompasses several sub-sectors and the Youth Policy is a framework strategy coordinating different interventions related to family, education, health, employment and leisure of the youth. Due to Bonaire's specificity as a public entity (special municipality of the Netherlands), the local government shares responsibility for the financing and the implementation of most of the tasks with the central government.

One of the main challenges for the youth in Bonaire is the lack of sufficient extra-curricular activities, trainings, sports and leisure in some of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods, having significant implications in terms of health and supervised care for young children and teenagers. The lack of employment opportunities for the youth (in particular those with lower skills) is a major setback. In some areas, children, teenagers and unemployed young adults spend long hours at home or in the street, which can contribute to increasing crime rates, locking the youth in a vicious circle.

This budget support programme would support the local government of Bonaire in multiplying the offer of after-school activities and trainings with improved methodologies. This will be achieved by increasing the number and quality of the physical education facilities in four of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods. These spaces would be fully equipped to respond to the different needs of the youth of all ages and will be attached to the schools in order to allow both curriculum-related activities and after-school programmes to take place.

In addition, the activities foreseen under this budget support programme target the development of new after-school care and educational programmes/trainings tailored to the needs of the youth of

Bonaire (physical education/cultural activities, work readiness trainings etc.). The quality of the services provided will be improved through trainings of the staff of the education facilities.

Finally, along with the budget support component, the programme includes a complementary support component, to provide technical assistance to the main entity in charge of the implementation of the youth policy. The Directorate for Community and Care will see its administrative capacity strengthened which will enable it to develop a youth focus unit.

4.3 Mainstreaming

Human rights, in particular children's rights and gender, are integrated in the design of this programme. The Youth Policy was directly informed by the results of the 2013 UNICEF study on children's rights in Bonaire. The proposed activities take into account the rights of the youth of all ages, as well as gender aspects relevant to the youth.

The after-school activities will include programmes adapted to the specific challenges with which girls are confronted, while work-readiness programmes will tackle the employment gap between young men and young women. A participatory approach will be favoured in order to adapt both the facilities and the methodologies to the different needs of boys and girls.

Additionally, the Commission encourages Bonaire to inform its youth of and possibly pursue synergies with the European Solidarity Corps, an EU programme for which the OCTs are eligible, and whose aim is to create opportunities for young people to volunteer or work in projects in their own country or abroad that benefit their communities.

4.4 Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

This intervention is relevant for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of:

- **SDG 1: end poverty in all its forms everywhere; eradicate extreme poverty and halve the number of people living in poverty by 2030.** A poverty survey done in the Caribbean Netherlands indicated that approximately half of the wages in Bonaire are below the minimum level. This Action would target, among others, the employability of the youth, including those dependent on social security.
- **SDG 3: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; every person, child or adult gets the resources they need to live a long and healthy life.** Youth in Bonaire is exposed to a number of specific health risks related to sexual health, obesity and diabetes, and alcohol and drug abuse.¹⁴ This Action will address these issues by expanding access to compulsory physical education and by offering access to more, more varied, and higher quality extra-curricular programmes in sports and physical activity as recreational activities.
- **SDG 4: ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all** and **SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.** This Action will contribute to improving lifelong learning opportunities and enhancing motivation to take

¹⁴ Karin Kloosterboer, Child on Bonaire, Children's Rights in the Caribbean Netherlands, UNICEF The Netherlands, May 2013

part in education-for-skills, thus leading to increased employment rates. The improvement of pre-and after-school programmes also will enhance the motivation and inclusivity of education.

- **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; improve opportunities for everyone by dismantling barriers to women's participation in economic, social and political life.** This Action will address the issues of young women affected by domestic violence and teenage pregnancy, by improving their chances for independence through work and by improving childcare, thus creating opportunities for participating in the economic life of Bonaire.
- **SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries: empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status.** This Action will improve the quality of pre-and after school care, increasing access to health-improving physical activity and facilitating access to work.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this Action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner territory (Government of Bonaire).

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this Action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement. Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

5.3.1 *Rationale for the amounts allocated to budget support*

The amount allocated for the youth sector budget support component is EUR 3,600,000, and for complementary support (Technical Assistance) is EUR 300,000. This amount will be released in two fixed tranches in year one and year three of the programme.

<i>Implementation period</i>	<i>Year1</i>	<i>Year 2</i>	<i>Year 3</i>	<i>Year 4</i>	<i>Total</i>
Fixed Tranche (in EUR)	2,160,000		1,440,000		3,600,000
Overall Total					3,600,000

5.3.2 Criteria for disbursement of budget support

a) The general conditions for disbursement of the two fixed tranches are as follows:

- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of the Youth Policy and continued credibility and relevance thereof;
- Maintaining a credible and relevant stability-oriented macro-economic policy or progress made towards restoring key balances;
- Satisfactory progress in the implementation of reforms to improve public financial management, including domestic revenue mobilisation, and continued relevance and credibility of the reform programme;
- Satisfactory progress with regard to the public availability of accessible, timely, comprehensive and sound budgetary information.

In case of a significant deterioration of fundamental values, budget support disbursements may be suspended, reduced or cancelled, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.3.3 Budget support details

This non-targeted budget support will be disbursed in two fixed tranches.

Budget support is provided as direct untargeted budget support to the Treasury of Bonaire. The crediting of the euro transfers disbursed into USD will be undertaken at the appropriate exchange rates in line with the relevant provisions of the financing agreement.

5.4 Implementation modalities for complementary support to budget support

The Commission will ensure that the appropriate EU rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the Action with EU restrictive measures¹⁵.

5.4.1 Procurement (direct management)

Procurement of services for technical assistance to the Directorate of Community and Care will contribute to achieving the direct output 4.

Subject	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Technical Assistance/ Capacity building	Services	1	Q3 2019

¹⁵ www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 89(2)(f)(ii) and 89(3) of Council Decision 2013/755/EU on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realization of this Action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

Subject	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Budget support- cf section 5.3	3,600,000
Procurement (direct management) cf section 5.4.3	300,000
Complementary support (Technical Assistance)	300,000
Evaluation, (cf. section 5.9)	30,000
Communication and visibility (cf. section 5.11)	20,000
Total	3,950,000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The overall responsibility of implementation, coordination and oversight of the 11th EDF Youth Policy Budget Support Programme remains with the Territorial Authorising Officer (TAO) of Bonaire. He/she will coordinate the monitoring of general eligibility conditions and the data collection and reporting. In this respect, the TAO, in collaboration with the Directorate of Community and Care (DSZ), will be responsible for organising the Annual Review for the youth sector, which will be the basis of the requests for disbursement. The TAO must ensure appropriate coordination with the Department of Finance, the relevant directorates within the OLB and other stakeholders, as described in section 1.4.

The DSZ is responsible for the overall implementation of the Youth Policy. The activities necessary to achieve the objectives of this Budget Support Programme are under the responsibility of the DSZ and the Directorate for Spatial Planning and Development (Ruimte en Ontwikkeling, R&O). Actions related to the general conditions for budget support eligibility are a shared responsibility with the Directorate of Finance. Sectoral responsibilities related to education are shared with the central Dutch Government.

A Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for the duration of this programme and be chaired by the Commissioner for Community and Care. The members of the PSC will include the DSZ and the Directorate of Spatial Planning as well as the EU Delegation to Guyana. The PSC may further include the Heads of Department of Education and Wellbeing (Afdeling Educatie en Welzijn), Social Affairs and Labour (Afdeling Maatschappelijke Ondersteuning en Arbeid) and/or Public Health (Afdeling Publieke Gezondheidszorg), the TAO and Deputy TAO, the Budget

Director (Department of Finance, DoF), and the Chief Engineer/Head of Policy and Projects of the Directorate of Environment and Development (DRO).

The PSC shall oversee and validate the overall direction of the Youth Policy Budget Support Programme (YPBSP). The Committee shall supervise and steer the monitoring of the implementation and progress of the programme, and make recommendations where necessary. It will work on the basis of annual progress reports produced by the TAO and DSZ. It shall meet at least once every six months (calendar basis) in Bonaire.

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. In particular, the Department for Community and Care, responsible for the overall implementation of the Youth Policy, will report on the progress achieved on the different objectives. Noting the limited capacity within the implementing Directorates DSZ, DRO and DoF regarding the development of indicators and a monitoring framework, Technical Assistance may be used to strengthen their monitoring and reporting capacities in a sustainable manner.

All reports will respect the hierarchy order within the Bonaire Government. The Commissioner for Social Affairs, under whose responsibility the DSZ lies, may give a pre-acceptance of the reports and submit them to the TAO. The TAO will submit the sesame to the EU.

The implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and elaborate regular progress reports and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the Action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference a list of result indicators (for budget support).

SDG indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators, such as for instance per the Programming Document, should be taken into account.

The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and used and of the budget details for the Action. The final report (narrative and financial), will cover the entire period of the implementation of this Action.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for performing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the Action, a final evaluation may be carried out for this Action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account to which extent budget support is relevant, efficient and effective in contributing to achieving sustainable impacts.

The implementing partner has the obligation to regularly monitor the implementation of the Action, as per the Monitoring Framework, in order to be able to provide the data to measure performance.

The evaluation of this Action may be performed individually or through a joint strategic evaluation of budget support operations carried out with the partner country, other budget support providers and relevant stakeholders.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least three (3) months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and *inter alia* provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this Action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication regarding and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This Action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

It is foreseen that a contract for communication and visibility may be contracted under a framework contract.

APPENDIX – INTERVENTION LOGIC TABLE FOR BUDGET SUPPORT

The table below depicts the intervention logic of the budget support contract as described in the Action Document, including its complementary support component. The table will support the monitoring and evaluation of the Action. It is not meant to inform the assessment of eligibility criteria or of disbursement conditions. The table lists expected results and corresponding indicators (max. 15). At formulation stage, the indicators may not yet be fully defined. In such a case, only an outline will be provided, as per the Action Document. The table may evolve over the implementation of the budget support contract. The inputs, the expected direct and induced outputs, and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the list of result indicators are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the Action without an amendment to the financing decision. The table with the indicative list of result indicators will evolve during the lifetime of the Action: new columns will be added for intermediary targets (milestones) when relevant and for the purposes of reporting on the achievement of results as measured by indicators. Note also that the indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain	Indicators (max. 15)	Baselines (year)	Targets by the end of the budget support contract (year)	Sources of data
Expected impact of the policy (Overall objective)	<i>Bonairean youth are healthier, more employable and enjoy improved living standards</i>	1. Number of incidents/ crimes involving youth, disaggregated by sex 2. Employment rate among the youth, disaggregated by sex	TBD	25 % reduction 30 % improvement	Caribbean Netherlands Statistics (CNS) Reports
Expected outcomes of the policy (Specific objective(s))	<i>Enhanced participation of youth in supervised pre- and after-school activities/care of higher quality, as well as targeted life-skills and work-readiness trainings</i>	1. Number of youth participating in supervised extra-curricular and leisure activities, disaggregated by sex	1.1.1 Reduced numbers engaging in extra-curricular and leisure activities in disadvantaged areas	1.1.1 Higher numbers engaging in extra-curricular and leisure activities in at least four disadvantaged neighbourhoods	1.1.1 OLB Annual Reporting

		2. Percentage increase in number of young adults having received at least one job-market orientation training, disaggregated by sex	TBD	2.1.1. At least 30 % increase in the number of young people having benefitted from work-readiness programmes	2.1.1 DSZ report
Induced outputs	1) Increased number of youth with access to physical education, recreational/cultural after-school activities, sports and trainings in additional school facilities, in line with the standards set in the “Child Regulation” applicable in Bonaire	1.1 Number of disadvantaged communities where facilities for physical education/after-school activities are available and properly equipped	1.1.1 Four disadvantaged areas lack adequate facilities for after-school care/activities	1.1.1 Facilities in 4 target areas are built/renovated and equipped for multi-purpose activities (sports/culture/diverse trainings)	1.1.1. OLB/DSZ Report
	2) Upgraded or new after-school educational programmes with improved methodologies are developed and implemented	2.1. Number of new educational programmes (including trainings) implemented in dedicated facilities	TBD	2.1.1. At least 1 new programme/training in each of these areas: youth health (including sexual health), adult education, culture, sports.	2.1.1 DSZ Annual Review Report(s)
	3) A youth focus unit with qualified professional staff is developed and functional within the	2.2. Number of after-school care staff upgraded to training levels 3 and 4	TBD	2.2.1 All after-school care staff receives necessary trainings to upgrade at least one level up from their current level.	2.2.1 DSZ report
		3.1. Status of youth focus unit within the Department of Social Work	3.1.1 Fragmented approach of social services dedicated to the youth	3.1.1 Experts from the 4 pillars of the Youth Policy within the Department of Social Work appointed to the youth focus unit for social affairs	3.1.1 DSZ Organigram

	Department of Social Work of the Directorate of Community and Care	3.2. Awareness among young people about the existence of a youth unit coordinating all social services	3.2.1. Young people are not aware of a single-entry point for social services	3.2.1 Number of young people having requested services from the youth focus unit	3.2.1. DSZ Reporting on requests received and handled by the youth focus unit
Direct outputs	<p>1) More funding is available to implement the youth programme</p> <p>2) Administrative capacity is strengthened for inter-service coordination, monitoring and reporting on reforms in the youth sector</p>	<p>1.1. Level of funding made available for implementation of the Youth Policy in the next 4 years</p> <p>2.1. Capacity for coordination, monitoring and reporting within the DSZ</p>	<p>1.1.1. Funding not available for the completion of necessary facilities in 4 neighbourhoods</p> <p>2.1.1. Limited capacity for coordination, monitoring and reporting within the DSZ and fragmented approach in service delivery</p>	<p>1.1.1. Funding available for delivery of minimum standards services for the youth in all neighbourhoods</p> <p>2.1.1. DSZ staff has the necessary capacity for regular inter-service coordination, monitoring and at least annual reporting on the implementation of the Youth Policy based on the Performance Assessment Framework of the Government.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Bonaire Budget Report of the Department of Finance</p> <p>2.1.1. DSZ Annual Report and minutes of coordination meetings/ monitoring reports</p>