

ADVANCES OF THE PROJECT OF CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RECONCILIATION AND NATIONAL UNITY

Third Section: Restitution of Rights and Well-being of Families

Private Secretariat for National Policies (SPPN)
Presidency of the Republic
Republic of Nicaragua

IX. THE RESTITUTION OF THE RIGHT TO BASIC SERVICES AS PUBLIC GOODS FOR WELL-BEING AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The restitution of the right to drinking water, sewerage and sanitation

Between 2007 and 2018, the following were incorporated:

- 222,446 Households serving Drinking Water and
- 168,264 Households connected to Sewerage,
- An Investment of 620.92 Million Dollars.

Financing:

- CABI, AECID, LAIF-EU, BEI, BID, EXIMBANK KOREA, KFW, LUXEMBOURG, JICA, GIZ, BM, COSUDE, GRUN.

Drinking Water Coverage:

we went from
65% in 2006

to 91.8% in
2018

projecting to
reach 95% in
2023

Sanitary Sewer Coverage:

we went from
33% in 2006

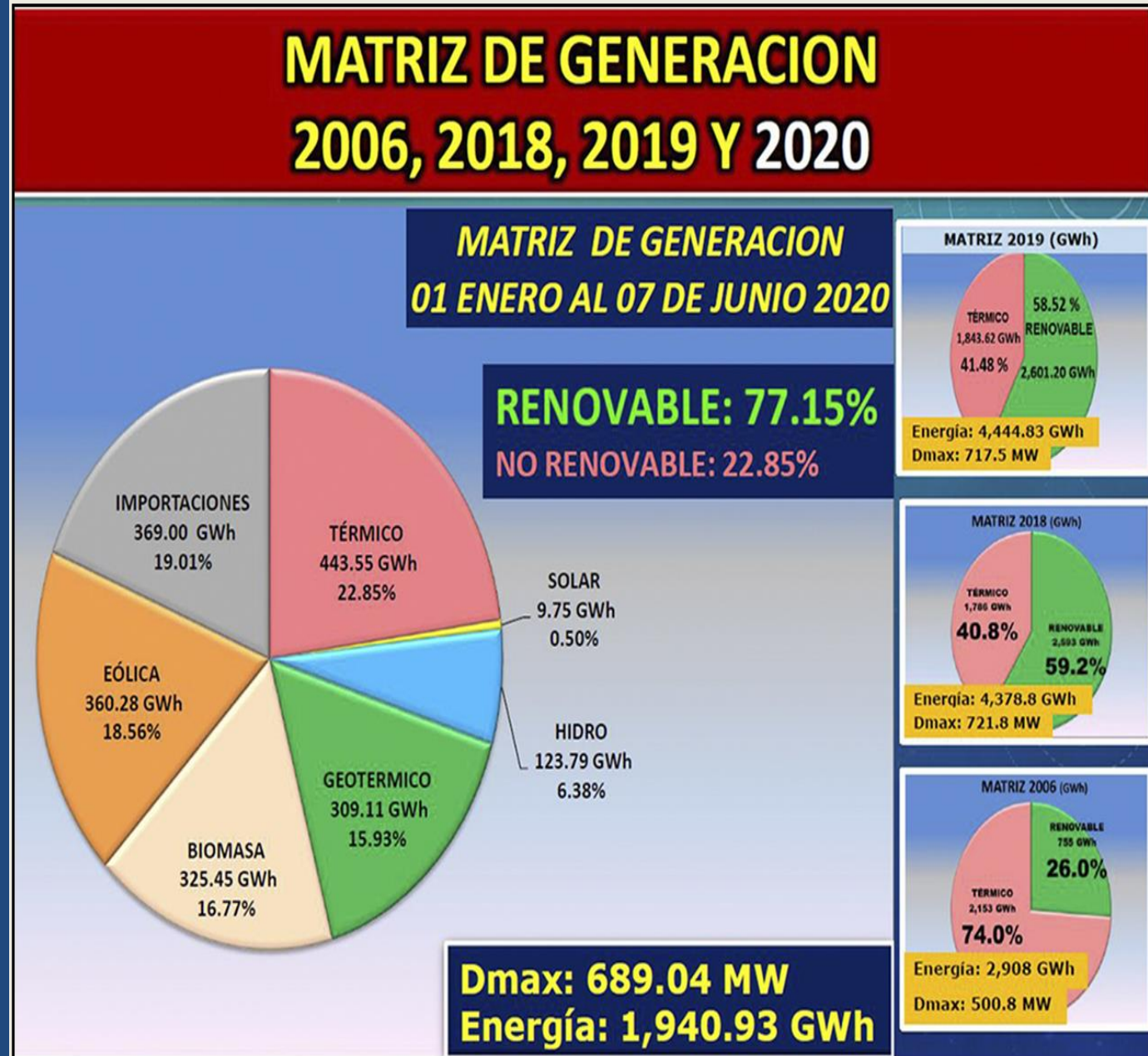
to 51% in
2019

projecting to
reach 70% in
2023

Change in the energy matrix

In 2006, only 26% of the energy generated in Nicaragua was from renewable sources.

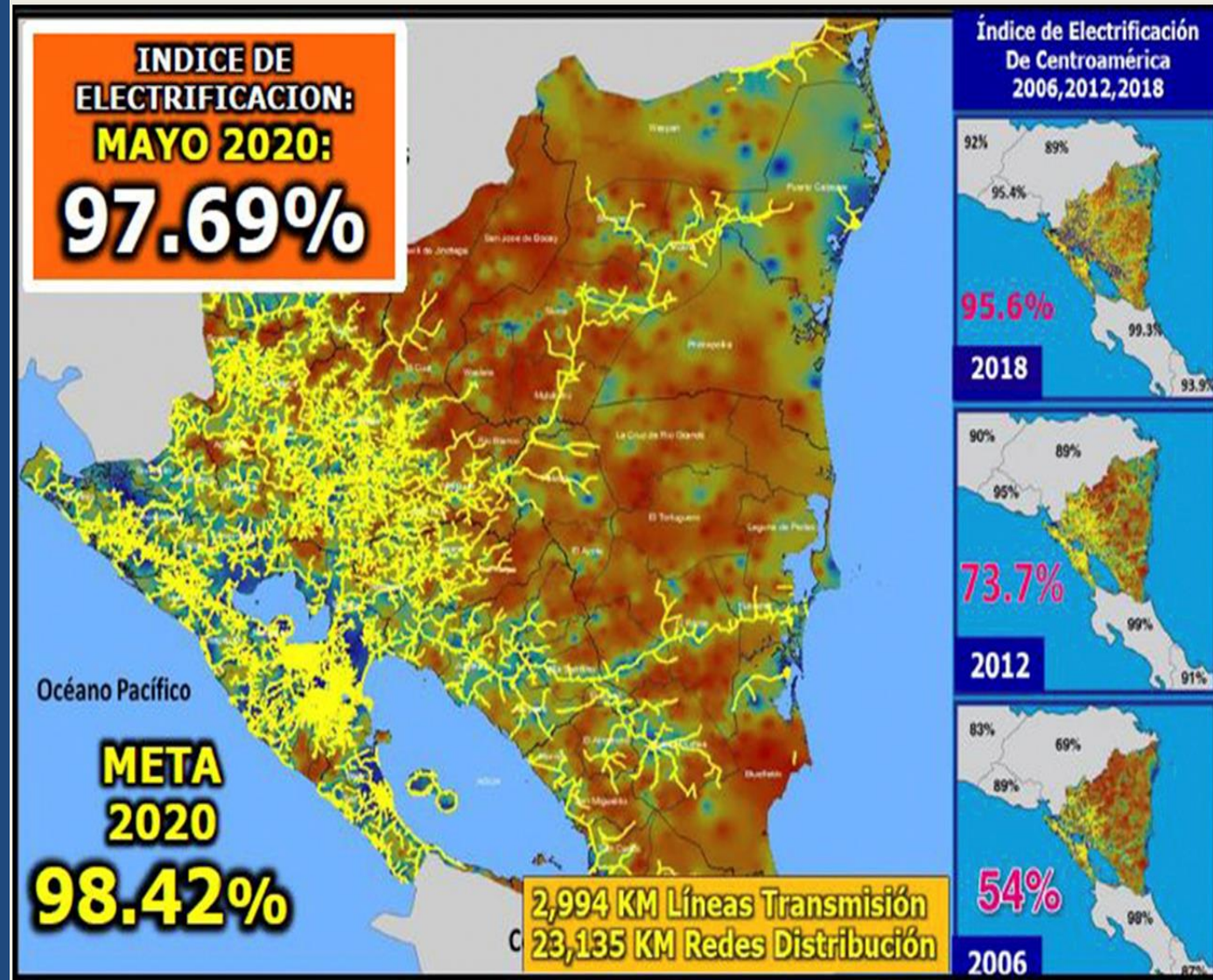
In 2020, more than 77% of the energy consumed in the country is generated from renewable sources.



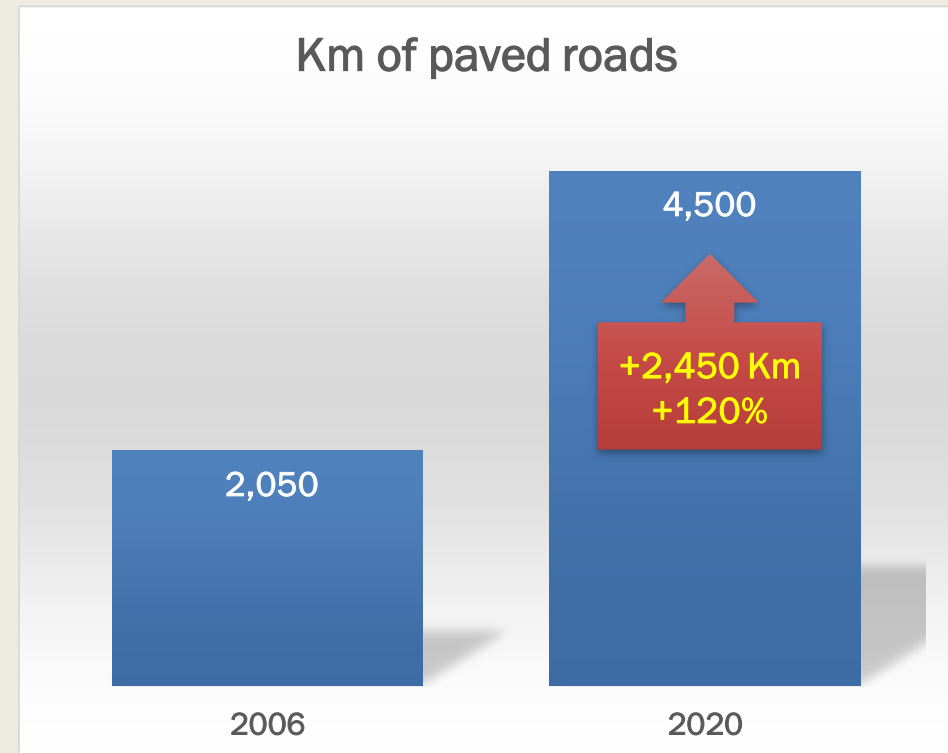
Greater access to electricity

In 2006, 54% of Nicaraguan families had electricity in their homes.

In 2020, more than 97% of families have electricity in their homes and the goal is to exceed 98% this year.



The restitution of the right to safe and efficient transportation routes



Investments in infrastructure

The best roads in Central America and one of the 5 best countries in Latin America, according to the World Economic Forum

Naciones Unidas – Bluefields Highway



Diriamba – Jinotepe – Nandaime Highway



Diriamba – Jinotepe – Nandaime Highway



Malacatoya Bridge



Jairo Cajina

Other related investments

Streets for the People



10,000
neighborhood
blocks
improved
throughout the
country

Managua Urban
Transportation Renovation



485 KAVZ
buses from the
Russian
Federation

Managua Urban
Transportation Renovation



350 DINA
buses from
Mexico

Restitution of the right to recreational and sports infrastructure

Luis Alfonso Velásquez Park



Alexis Argüello Sports Center



"Michelle Richardson" Swimming Pool Complex



Roberto Clemente Children's Stadium



Denis Martínez National Stadium



X. THE RESTITUTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE IN TERMS OF MITIGATION, ADAPTATION, LOSSES AND DAMAGE

Protection and Defense of Mother Earth

- An integral part of the GRUN Policies since 2007.
- In 2010, Nicaragua became the first country to sign the “**Universal Declaration of the Common Good of the Earth and Humanity**”.



The “Chancellor of Peace and Dignity”, Father Miguel D’Escoto, and the Brazilian theologian Leonardo Boff were the drafters and main promoters of the “**Universal Declaration of the Common Good of the Earth and Humanity**”.

Nicaragua advocates for the recognition of Losses and Damages



Creation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Losses and Damages, with the active participation of Nicaragua, overcoming the resistance of the United States.



There was a great effort by several States, with Nicaraguan leadership, who actively sought contributions and formulas to solve the impasses, all blocked by the United States.

COP 21 - Paris, 2015



- Developed countries proposed 2°C as a target and developing countries 1°C as a target.
- Nicaragua and Bolivia negotiated 1.5°C instead of 1°C, that was accepted by the COP and the Paris Agreement proposes to stop the rise in temperature by less than 2°C and preferably by 1.5°C.

COP 21 - Paris, 2015



- In October 2017, Nicaragua signed our country's accession to the Paris Agreement, because there was already consensus among the vast majority of countries that the **2015 commitments were insufficient** and more ambition was expected, a position that remains in force and was even the main issue of the COP25 in Madrid, and which the UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres called "**The COP of Ambition**".

National Policy on Climate Change

Approved by Presidential Decree in
February 2019

BEGINNING



Focused on Economic Development



Complementarity with Disaster Risk Management



Innovation and efficient use of Resources



Ecosystem approach



Participation and Gender Approach



Feasibility of the measures



Climate finance

National Policy on Climate Change

Approved by Presidential Decree in February 2019

GUIDELINES



Agricultural development resistant to the impacts of climate variability



Low-carbon energy development strategy with the capacity to adapt to climate change



Development of human settlements adapted to climate change and low in GHG emissions



Infrastructures adapted to climate change and with low carbon emissions



Use and conservation of eco-systemic services



Conservation, restoration and rational use of forests and promotion of forest plantations



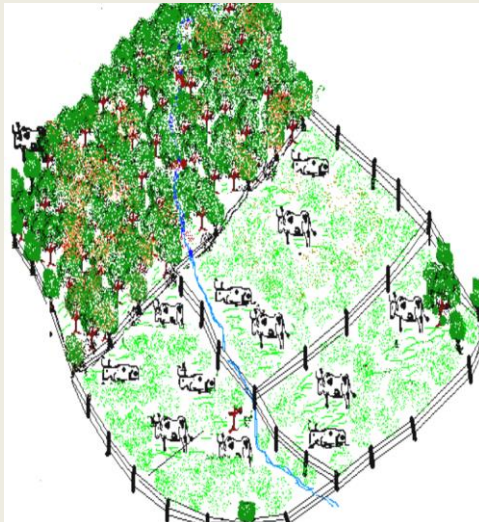
Promote knowledge, research, financing and information on adaptation and mitigation to climate change

Environment, climate change and emission reduction

1. Preparation Phase: US \$ 8.8M

- US \$ 3.8 million
- US \$ 5.0 million (June 2016)

2012-2017

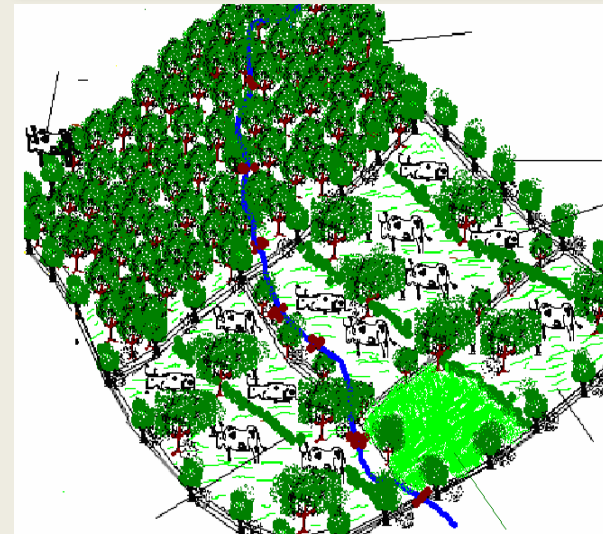


PRIVATE AND
PUBLIC
INVESTMENT

2. Payments for results:

- US \$ 55 million
- 11 million tons of CO₂ in 5 years on the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua.

2018-2022



- *“The Government and the People of Nicaragua hope that from the Paris Conference, COP21, a commitment towards Climate Justice will emerge, as well as an indispensable Compensation Policy, converted into direct and unconditional cooperation.*
- *“Issuers and those responsible for depredation, degradation and imbalances must recognize our losses and contribute to recovery, to the extent of their responsibilities, to restore the Right to Health and Life of Mother Earth and the Peoples of the world.”*



From the Message of the President of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the 70th Period of Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, September 2015.

Nicaragua in the Green Climate Fund

Nicaragua:

- Supported the creation of the **Green Climate Fund** (GCF) at COP16 in Cancun,
- Served on the **Transition Committee** that organized it,
- Represented the G77 + China in the final negotiation on GCF at COP17 in Durban. The United States represented the developed countries.

Nicaragua actively participates in:

- The **GCF Board of Directors**
- The **GCF Fund Replenishment Support Group**
- Served as **Co-Chair** of the GCF in 2018
- Currently serves as an **Advisor** to the Board of Directors

XI. THE ROLE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES: MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

Facilitation of procedures

Single Window for the Facilitation of Municipal Procedures and Permits

- *Have facilitated 508 municipal procedures,*
- *Allowed private investments for an amount of C\$ 16,436,396,306 million,*
- *Generated 109,459 permanent and temporary jobs since its opening in 2017.*



Local Governments promote the development of the Local Economy



112
Fairgrounds in
111
Municipalities



Improvements
in 125
Municipal
Markets



Municipal
Trade Schools
have attended
383,659
protagonists



C\$
10,930,000 in
loans have
been delivered
to 599 leading
artisans

Actions of Local Governments in alliance with MEFCCA and INTUR

Roads and streets for the People



35,274 streets
(cobblestone,
rework, hydraulic
concrete) have
been built and
improved



40,748
Kilometers of
rural and
productive roads
have been built
and improved



1,630 vehicular
and pedestrian
bridges have
been built and
improved



324,893 linear
meters of
channels and
drainage works
have been built
and improved

Social and Economic Infrastructure of Municipalities



144 municipal markets have been built and improved



772 municipal parks have been built and improved



1,989 sports infrastructures built and improved (courts, stadiums, sports fields, gyms)



1,292 Municipal and community cemeteries have been built and improved



59 municipal museums have been built and improved



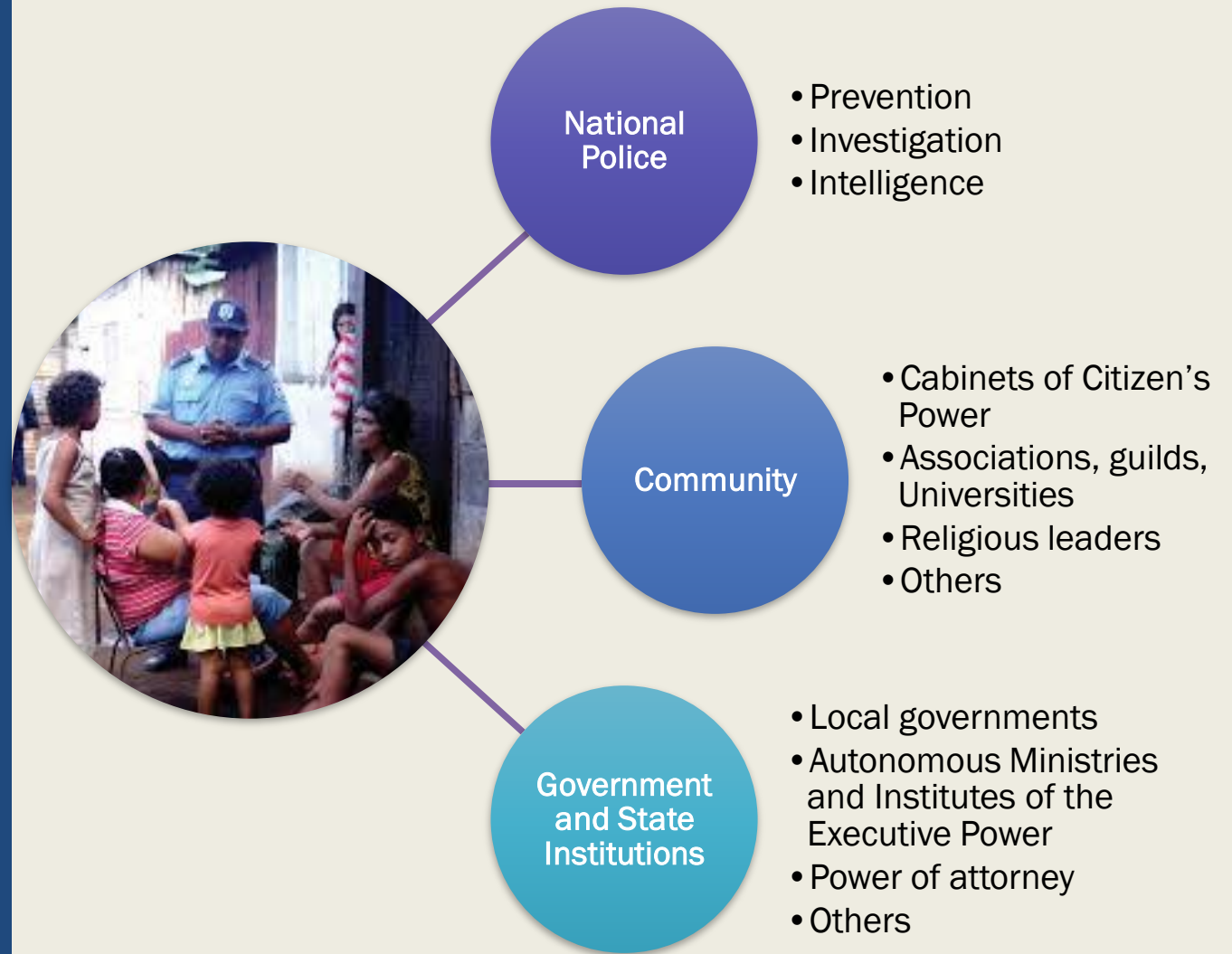
59 culture houses have been built and improved

XII.RESTITUTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN A SAFE AND PEACEFUL NICARAGUA

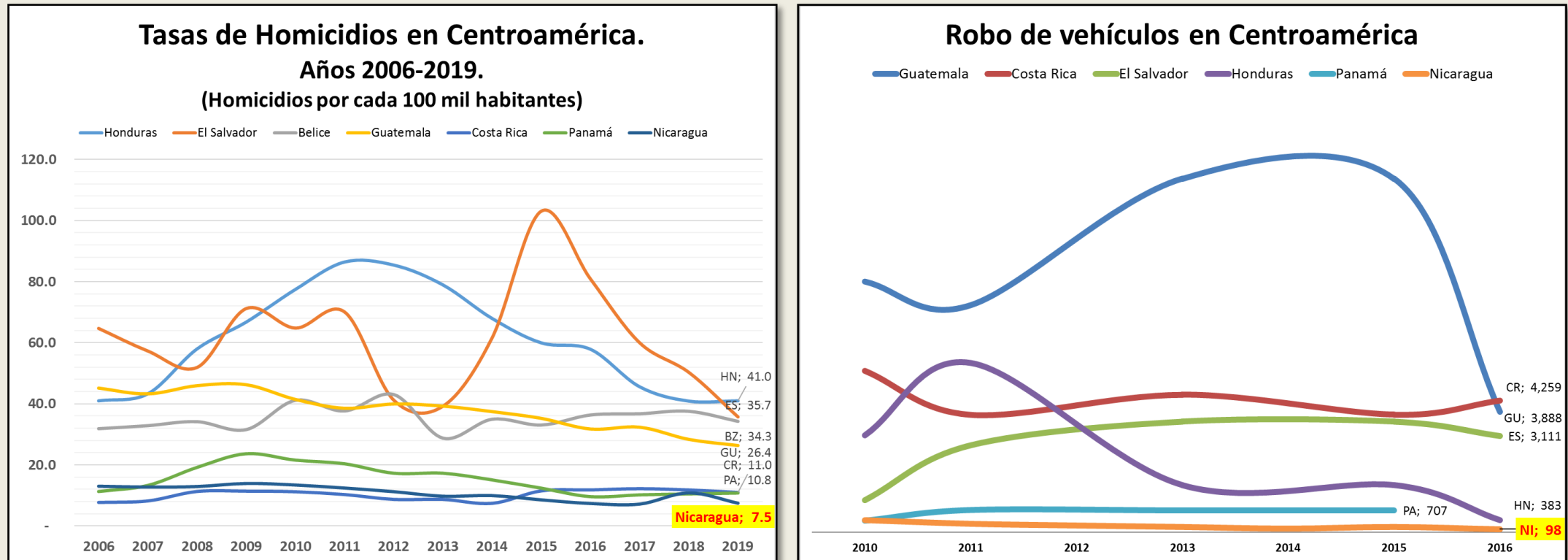
The Preventive, Proactive and Community Model of the National Police of Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan National Police (PNN) is a leading institution recognized in the region and elsewhere in the world for being a model police with a “preventive, proactive and community” approach.

UNDP. 2013. Regional Human Development Report 2013-2014. Citizen's security with a human face: diagnosis and proposals for Latin America.

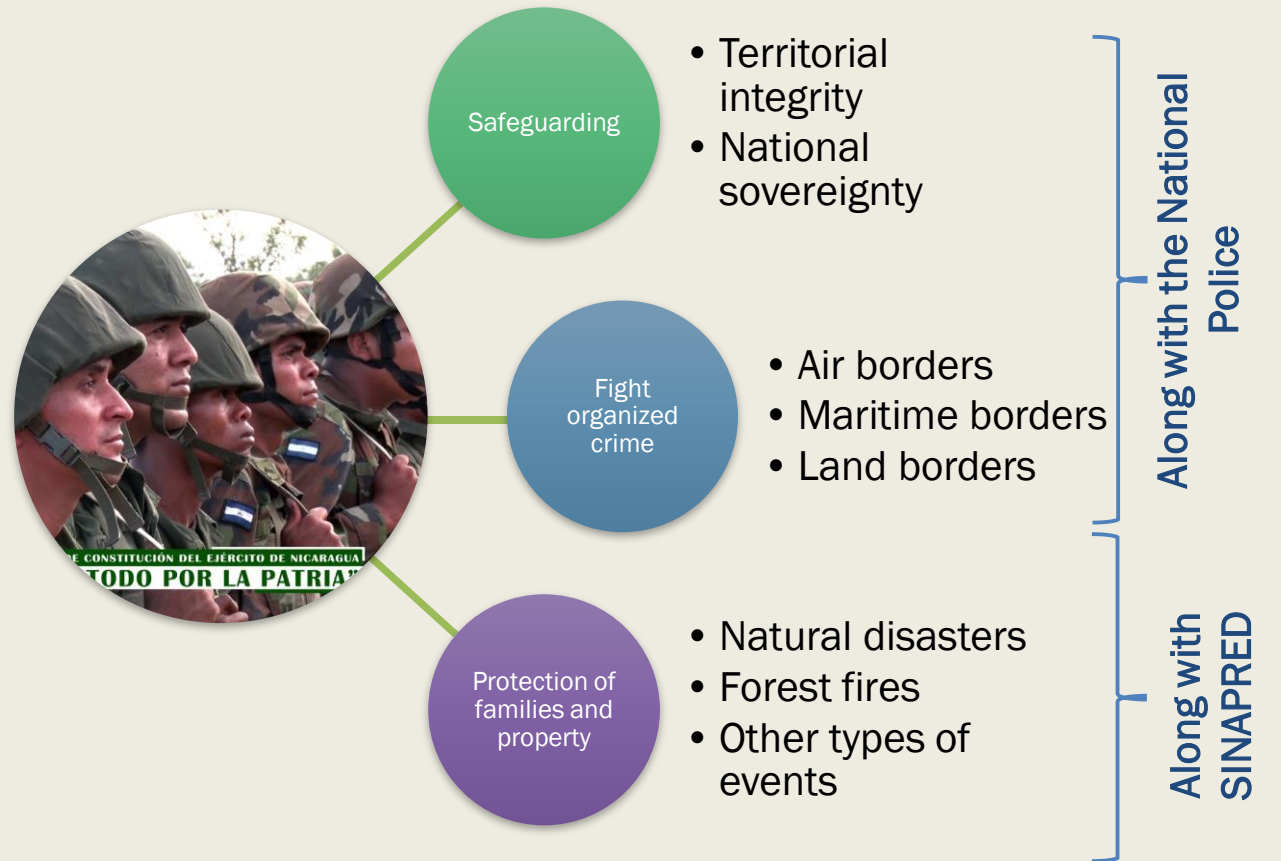


Nicaragua: the safest country in the Central American Region



Source: Commission of Chiefs of Police of Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean and Colombia

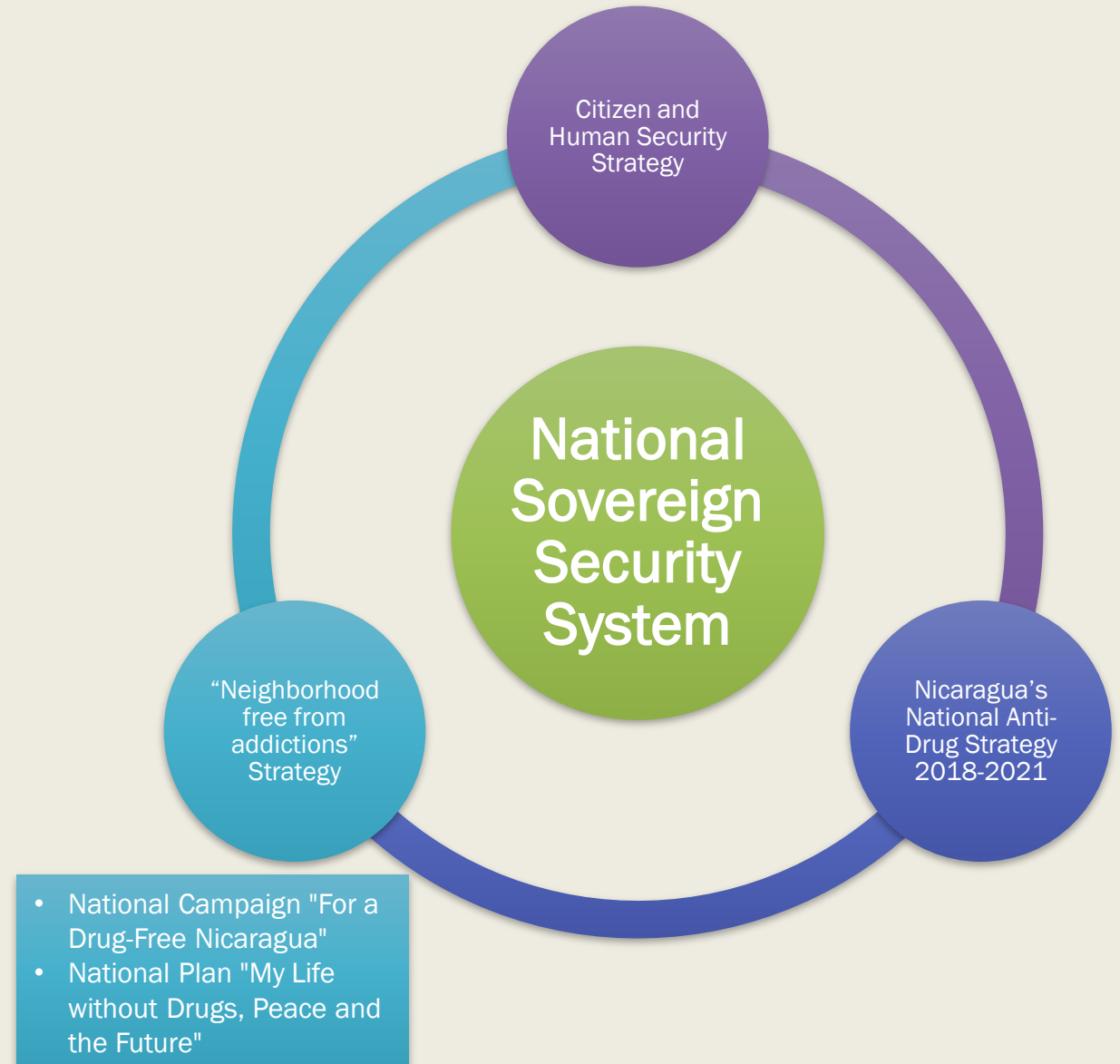
Nicaraguan Army



The Retaining Wall Strategy

It involves coordinated work between the National Police and the Nicaraguan Army, together with other State Institutions, to protect Nicaraguan families from:

- drug trafficking,
- organized crime,
- money laundering,
- human trafficking,
- smuggling and
- other related crimes



The General Directorate for Migration and Foreigners and the regulation of legal migration

Strengthening of immigration services
2007-2020



Construction and rehabilitation of border posts



Opening of 7 new Immigration Procedures Services offices (SERTRAMI)



Improvement and Growth of Infrastructure at the different border posts



Patrols and inspections carried out for the prevention of human trafficking and smuggling



Strengthening of capacities in the School of Migration and Foreigners

Legal framework to reduce domestic and gender violence



Law 641, Penal Code

- *Establishes Femicide as a criminal offense*

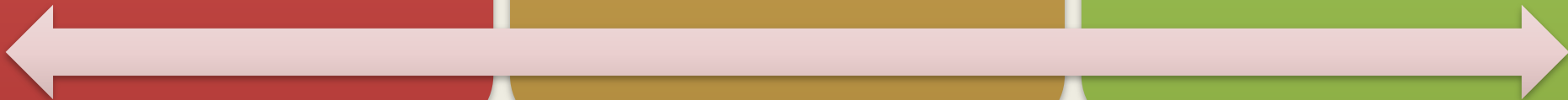


Law No. 779, Comprehensive Law against Violence against Women and reforms to the Penal Code



Law No. 870, Family Code

- *Strengthens and complements special protection measures for women victims of violence*



Comprehensive care strategy in Women's Police Stations

Strategy for the Promotion of Protagonism and Protection of Women's Lives



Articulation of the safeguard and protection system for women

- *Power of attorney,*
- *Public Ministry*
- *National Police, through the Women's Police Station*

Interinstitutional Commission

- *National Police*
- *Judges Specialized in Gender*
- *Public Ministry*
- *Ministry of Health*
- *Ministry of Family*
- *Institute for Legal Medicine*
- *Ministry of Education*
- *Municipalities*
- *Among other*

Women's Police Stations

Basic components

Legal
Component

Specialized
research
component

Component
for
Intervention
in the fight
against Crime
and Human
Trafficking

Achievements

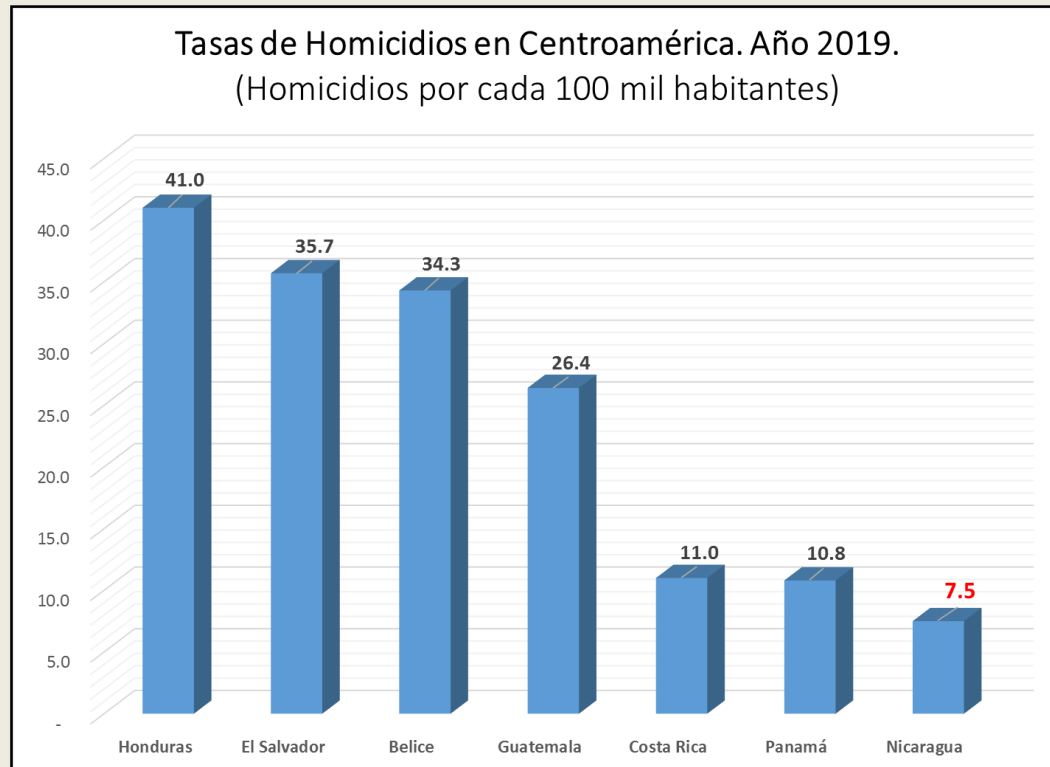


27 Police stations
nationwide



Trained staff

Nicaragua secure and in peace



According to the Global Economic Forum (Davos, 2019):

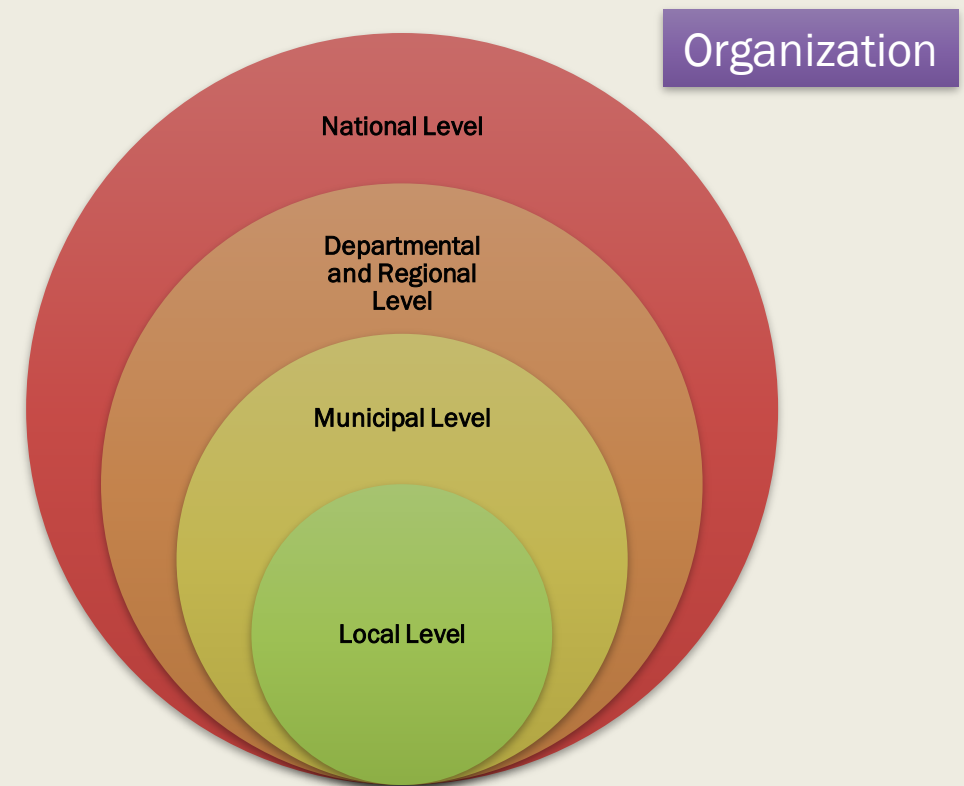
- *Best situation in America in relation to the Costs Generated by Organized Crime for Businesses*
- *Seventh place in America with the least homicides per 100,000 inhabitants*
- *Sixth place in America in the countries with the most reliable police services*

Risk Management to reduce the vulnerability of families in the face of disasters

National System for the Prevention, Mitigation and Attention of Disasters (SINAPRED)

- Created in 2000 through Law No. 337

Since 2007 it has been working along with neighborhoods, communities and municipalities, for the preparedness and organizational response basis to any emergency situation.



National Achievements in Disaster Risk Management



In the scientific-technical field:

- *Generation of information on threats and vulnerability measurement tools*
- *at the territorial level in organizational aspects and municipal planning;*
- *in the institutional framework with human resources trained for effective response and recognition of a comprehensive, shared and inclusive management.*



Active participation in international events, such as:

- *Sessions of the Regional and Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction*
- *Consultative forums of the Central American Policy for Comprehensive Risk Management*



National tools:

- *National Policy for Comprehensive Risk Management of the Republic of Nicaragua (PNGIR-Nic)*
- *National Plan for Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management*

The General Firefighters Directorate and the United Firefighters Department on the attention and prevention of risks towards life and property of the Nicaraguan families

2007



Only 32 fire stations for the whole country

2020



- 101 fire stations across the country
- In the 17 departmental capitals and 41 municipalities, including both Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean Coast
- 24 new station in 2020

Advances in the National Penitentiary System



Construction and equipment of the Bluefields prison, the Comprehensive Women's prison and Maximum Security prison in Tipitapa



Construction and equipment of the Productive Complex and areas for attention and procedures in the Tipitapa complex



Construction of 28 new pavilions in the country's prisons.



Construction of 98 conjugal rooms nationwide.



Rehabilitation of the hydrosanitary network in the Matagalpa, Tipitapa, Juigalpa, Granada and Estelí prisons.



Rehabilitation of clinical laboratories to improve care for persons deprived of liberty with tuberculosis.