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## **National report submitted pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21\***

### **Nicaragua**

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\* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



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## Introduction

1. Nicaragua continues to work for peace, stability, the common good, justice, constitutional and social order, and human rights for all, as is reflected in this report for the fourth cycle of the universal periodic review, covering the period from 2019 to 2024.
2. The constructive recommendations made during the previous cycle allowed the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity to continue to advance in the respect for and restitution of human rights and constitutional guarantees in this second stage of the Sandinista Popular Revolution.

## Methodology

3. For the drafting of this report, the President of the Republic set up a National Intergovernmental Commission composed of representatives of 23 institutions,<sup>1</sup> which worked in coordination with other institutions,<sup>2</sup> as necessary, to gather and analyse information on the progress made in the area of human rights in Nicaragua.
4. A subcommittee was established to oversee the finalization of the report and its subsequent validation by various national stakeholders<sup>3</sup> and to undertake the objective verification, drafting and incorporation of inputs.

## Public policies

### **Recommendations: 125.192, 125.193, 125.195, 125.51, 125.54, 128.184, 125.107**

5. The national poverty reduction and human development plan directs resources towards consolidating macroeconomic stability, economic growth, and public goods and services, achieving more and better production, boosting trade and markets, developing the family economy, tackling the effects of climate change, deepening gender equality, promoting inclusive and safe cities, and developing the Caribbean coast.
6. In this context, the Government develops programmes to improve the quality of life of Nicaraguans and enhance economic productivity. It facilitates and promotes entrepreneurial initiatives and the provision of technical support to increase the productivity and production of small- and medium-scale farmers in order to guarantee food security, boost the economy, promote and diversify exports to new markets and, above all, reduce overall and extreme poverty.
7. In 2023, the economy was dynamic, with a gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 4.6 per cent, a low unemployment rate (3.4 per cent per year on average) and a year-on-year reduction in the domestic inflation rate to 5.6 per cent.<sup>4</sup> The Nicaraguan economy has stabilized on an expansionary path following the recovery observed in 2021, with a growth rate of 10.3 per cent that year, 3.8 per cent in 2022, and 4.6 per cent in 2023, as a result of the implementation of sound and responsible economic policies, based on solid economic foundations, which have led to fiscal consolidation, financial and monetary stability, and increased external inflows, including higher flows of foreign direct investment (12.3 per cent of GDP per year on average). In the period from 2021 to 2023, the rate of investment in gross fixed capital formation averaged 22.0 per cent of GDP, and this has been one of the fundamental pillars of the country's economic growth.
8. The public finances have continued to perform well for the second year in a row, with a surplus balance of 2.9 per cent of GDP in 2023 (0.7 per cent in 2022), as a result of higher tax revenues and moderate public spending. The increase in revenues was supported by growth in economic activity and efforts to strengthen the tax administration, while public expenditure was allocated mainly to social spending and to strengthening economic infrastructure, such as through road works and the expansion of the power grid and drinking water and sanitation systems.

9. Between 2019 and 2023, social spending increased by 62.5 per cent, which made it possible to continue to sustainably improve the living conditions of the population, focusing on public services in education, health, housing and community services, among others. Meanwhile, spending on the Public Investment Programme increased by 65.2 per cent, from 19,986.2 million córdobas (C\$) in 2019 to C\$ 33,011.2 million in 2023 – an average annual growth rate of 16.3 per cent.

10. Fiscal policy is designed to transform the country and reduce poverty and inequality by financing key programmes related to social development, infrastructure, gender equity, young people, children and adolescents, Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities, and socioeconomic development.

11. Fiscal consolidation and the prudent management of monetary and exchange rate policy have contributed to strengthening the gross international reserves of the Central Bank of Nicaragua, which stand at US\$ 5,447 million, or 3.1 times the monetary base and 7.9 months' worth of merchandise imports, reflecting a solid position to safeguard the current exchange rate regime.

12. External trade policy, which is focused on diversifying production and export supply, opening new markets, improving competitiveness, taking greater advantage of trade agreements, promoting foreign investment and defending commercial interests, has led to the signing of important trade agreements, especially the Dominican Republic – Central America – United States Free Trade Agreement, which has enabled sustained growth in trade between Central America, the United States and the Dominican Republic, as well as agreements with other countries and regions such as Mexico, the European Union, Panama, Chile and the Republic of Korea and, most recently, the People's Republic of China, with which a free trade agreement entered into force on 1 January 2024. The opening of these markets has contributed to the growth of Nicaraguan exports, from US\$ 5,590.8 million in 2019 to US\$ 7,543.4 million in 2023, resulting in cumulative growth of 35.0 per cent. Likewise, the net flows of foreign direct investment registered in the country have increased 1.4-fold in this period, from US\$ 50.30 million in 2019 to US\$ 1,230.1 million in 2023.

13. The food security policy guarantees the right of families to have sufficient and nutritious food at fair prices. The implementation of supply programmes has made it possible for people on low incomes to purchase products at affordable prices and have access to tariff quotas on various products for food processing;<sup>5</sup> this has helped to avoid price fluctuations that are detrimental to consumers. Eighty per cent of food production is in the hands of small-scale producers.

14. Public policies have been adapted in line with national and global realities; climate change adaptation, disaster management and human development with a strong focus on poverty reduction continue to be priorities for the country. The climate change budget classification system is being implemented to ensure the transparent allocation and monitoring of resources, with a 274.6 per cent increase in spending on this sector between 2018 and 2024.

15. The State continues to work for peace, stability and human rights, in accordance with Act No. 985, which promotes a culture of peace and reconciliation as a State policy, with a view to strengthening the democratic and social State based on the rule of law and to safeguarding peace, stability, the common good and peaceful coexistence.

## **Economic rights**

**Recommendations: 125.179, 125.180, 125.182, 125.187, 125.91, 125.196, 125.198, 125.199, 125.200, 125.201**

16. Assistance has been provided to 61,923 families living in 8 departments, 37 municipalities and 1,460 communities in the country's dry corridor, with an investment of C\$ 829.5 million for agricultural production systems that are resilient to climate change and for improving productivity and livelihoods and ensuring food security through technologies for agricultural, agribusiness, trade, service and agrotourism enterprises. Infrastructure and

improvement works have been carried out, including on productive roads, reforestation of water recharge areas, community vegetable gardens, public drinking water supply systems, and basic grain collection centres.

17. Under the Patio Saludable (Healthy Yard) socio-productive programme, 262,226 rural and peri-urban families nationwide are developing food production systems in their homes,<sup>6</sup> resulting in substantial savings on the purchase and supply of food for their households. A total of 69.1 per cent of the food produced is for the families' own consumption and 30.9 per cent is for sale.

18. Under the Emergency Food Programme, 58,355 families have been provided with tools, agricultural inputs and equipment for processing pork and dairy products to address the socioeconomic impact caused by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, to the value of C\$ 683.6 million.

19. A total of 8,308 families have received financial or material support under the Multisectoral Programme for Economic Reactivation and Social Protection; 5,000 of them received technological equipment,<sup>7</sup> while 3,308 poultry- and pig-farming families and small and medium-size business entrepreneurs received financing, 40 per cent of it reimbursable,<sup>8</sup> to improve their work initiatives.

20. On the Caribbean coast, under a project implemented to support increased productivity and food security, 14,826 families in the agricultural, small-scale fishing and small rural business sectors in 15 municipalities and 536 communities<sup>9</sup> have received funding.

21. To deal with the aftermath of Hurricane Julia in Zelaya Central and the South Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, the 1,295 affected families<sup>10</sup> were given funding to reactivate the production of basic grains, coffee and fruit trees, pigs and poultry farming and small and medium-sized enterprises.

22. Through the distribution of food packages, the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise delivered a total of 58,637.15 tons of food to 55,000 vulnerable families, 1,049.86 tons of food to 25 social centres that cater to older persons, children with disabilities, young people at risk and women victims of violence, and 115,405.19 tons of food to provide school snacks for 1,200,000 children in all the country's schools.

## Labour rights

### Recommendation: 125.176

23. Through the Ministry of Labour, the State implements labour policies for social development, which promote and restore labour rights through actions to protect the working population and guarantee prompt and free assistance in the case of labour disputes.

24. A total of 647,075 labour and trade union counselling sessions have been provided, 38 per cent of them for women. Through tripartite dialogue, 39,617 individual conciliation agreements have been signed, resulting in the payment of employment benefits of C\$ 830,706,780.00, and 332 new collective bargaining agreements have been concluded, granting better social benefits to 576,217 workers, 54 per cent of them women.

25. Free legal assistance has been provided to 17,211 workers in judicial proceedings, resulting in 5,705 rulings in favour of the workers and the restitution of their employment benefits, to the value of C\$ 161,674,054.

26. The right of workers to freedom of association has been guaranteed through the registration of 174 new trade unions<sup>11</sup> with a total of 5,820 members. In addition, 5,329 trade unions, with a total of 395,627 members, representing different economic sectors have updated their registrations.

27. A total of 61,535 people have been registered with the Public Employment Service, 37 per cent of whom are women. A total of 45,971 jobseekers have been referred to companies, and 33,984 of them have been placed in jobs. Four hundred and two persons with

disabilities have been incorporated into the labour market. A total of 907 professional skills workshops have been held to promote employment.

28. In accordance with the policy of dialogue and consensus with economic and social actors, within the framework of national legislation, the average legal minimum wage for all economic sectors was readjusted, resulting in an increase of 37.60 per cent between 2019 and 2024.

29. A total of 88,815 preventive labour inspections have been carried out, providing protection to 3,126,685 workers. In addition, 13,064 special child labour inspections were carried out, resulting in the removal of 27 minors under 14 years of age from the labour market; 12,925 adolescent workers received protection and were guaranteed a safe environment in which to work.

30. To guarantee the right to work in safe and healthy conditions, 33,553 inspections and repeat inspections have been carried out, covering an annual average of 469,282 workers, of whom 300,340 were men and 168,942 women. In addition, 103,549 workers, 43 per cent of them women, have received training and advice on occupational hazards.

## Family rights

### Recommendation: 123.175

31. The Constitution of Nicaragua establishes that the family is the fundamental nucleus of society and is entitled to the protection of society and the State.<sup>12</sup> The Family Code provides a broad and specialized legal framework for the promotion, protection and restitution of the rights of families, children, adolescents, young people and older persons.

32. The rights of 46,184 children and adolescents have been restored in matters related to food, care and upbringing, and communication and visitation regimes as a result of family mediation through the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children. The Supreme Court and the competent courts have restored the right to food for 67,550 children and adolescents.

33. In order to expedite the delivery of child support payments, the automated single maintenance payments system continues to be implemented, which administers 54,081 administrative and court-ordered child support payments, benefiting 62,962 children and adolescents.

34. In compliance with the public policy on strengthening Nicaraguan families and preventing violence, 47,137 parents and guardians have participated in training on values.<sup>13</sup> Since 2021, the "Schools of Values for Adolescents" – non-formal, socio-educational spaces where adolescents receive guidance and counselling on their physical and emotional development and sexuality education – have been in operation.

35. The National Commission for Harmonious Living<sup>14</sup> has organized 208,019 meetings and workshops, with 1,871,332 participants. The participation of parents and guardians in trade schools for the development of economic activities to strengthen families has been promoted.

## Right to health and social security

### Recommendations: 125.181, 125.203, 125.206, 125.209, 125.210, 125.211, 125.212, 125.213, 125.215, 125.220

36. The Constitution<sup>15</sup> establishes that Nicaraguans have an equal right to health. Accordingly, the Ministry of Health, through the family and community health-care model, guarantees free and universal access to health services for all Nicaraguans, as an essential factor in guaranteeing human rights and economic and social development, in which shared responsibility and public participation play a fundamental role.

37. During the period under review, there was a 12 per cent increase in medical consultations nationwide.<sup>16</sup> Nicaragua has 76 hospitals, 141 health centres, 1,370 health points, 181 maternity centres, 99 homes for persons with special needs and 14 specialized centres. Four departmental hospitals are under construction, in the departments of León, Nueva Segovia, Central Zelaya and the Northern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, as well as one primary hospital in Matagalpa and a new medical equipment maintenance centre in Managua.

38. Progress has been made in terms of the availability of equipment and care for illnesses specific to women, with 300 sets of cryotherapy and colposcopy equipment now available for the diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. A vaccination day against the human papilloma virus (HPV) was held for girls between the ages of 10 and 14. Care is provided to women and families living with HIV, and retroviral treatment and medical follow-up are guaranteed.

39. Between 2019 and 2023, the maternal mortality rate decreased from 31.1 per 100,000 live births to 28.1 per 100,000 live births;<sup>17</sup> the teenage birth rate decreased by 28.7 per cent; the infant mortality rate fell from 12.7 to 12.1 per 1,000 live births; the neonatal mortality rate dropped from 8.6 to 7.1 per 1,000 live births; and chronic malnutrition in children under 5 years of age fell by 3.6 per cent. Cases of domestic violence treated at the health units decreased by 10 per cent.

40. Between 2019 and 2023, the provision of special services for persons with disabilities increased by 30 per cent; the number of health fairs increased by more than 100 per cent to guarantee health care in hard-to-reach rural areas; health care for ethnic groups increased by 5.5 per cent; and the number of women receiving care at health posts and centres increased by 13 per cent.

41. In the area of social security, the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute has continued to implement policies and strategies aimed at increasing social security coverage for workers and their families and promoting improvements in its infrastructure, equipment and systems to continue restoring rights. The number of workers registered in the social security system has increased by 11 per cent; there has been a 7.2 per cent increase in the number of employers active in the system.

42. The Nicaraguan Social Security Institute covers renal replacement therapy for 4,635 patients with kidney failure and treatment with chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hormone therapy and nuclear medicine for cancer patients. Cardiac surgeries, cardiac catheterization and other highly specialized surgeries are also covered.

43. The number of women who received a cervical smear test has increased by 14 per cent, while there has been a 47 per cent increase in the number of breast exams. Access to health services for the children of insured workers born with permanent disabilities has also increased. Under the preventive health programme, community nurses visit workplaces to give talks on the prevention and early detection of cervical, breast and thyroid cancer, pregnancy, diabetes and high blood pressure. In 2024, 15,704 such visits were conducted.

## Right to education

**Recommendations: 125.190, 125.221, 125.222, 125.223, 125.224, 125.225, 125.227, 125.228, 125.229, 125.230, 125.231, 125.232, 125.233, 125.234, 125.235**

44. The State continues to make progress in guaranteeing the right to free, comprehensive, inclusive, multicultural and quality education. Currently, the 2022–2026 Plan is being implemented, aimed at continuing to improve the coverage, access, quality and relevance of education, especially in rural areas and Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Curricular updates have been made.

45. A total of 2,258 educational centres have been built or renovated, including 10,193 classrooms and 4,016 other school facilities, which represents 24 per cent of the 9,224

educational centres nationwide. Three hundred and eighty-seven new schools have been built under the Public Investment Programme, including 1,703 classrooms and 1,408 other facilities; 1,871 schools have been renovated under the School Infrastructure Maintenance Plan, involving improvements to 8,490 classrooms and 2,608 other facilities.

46. A primary school enrolment rate of over 90 per cent has been maintained, even during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 60,000 teachers have been trained annually in scientific and didactic areas, resulting in a national professionalization rate of 99.8 per cent. English has also been added as a second language in primary education. Infrastructure has been improved, classrooms have been rehabilitated, and modern technology has been introduced in schools. Early childhood education and education for students with disabilities have been strengthened, with 26 special education schools and 50 integrated classrooms in primary schools in areas where there are no special schools. There is also the Educational Resource Centre for Blind Persons, which adapts and reproduces educational material in Braille, relief and audio formats. There are eight hospital classrooms that provide an education for children and adolescents who are hospitalized for long periods due to chronic illness.

47. Twenty-seven projects have been implemented with funding from external sources, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the European Union, China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and loans from the World Bank, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration and the Inter-American Development Bank, with a view to improving the quality of education, school infrastructure and teacher and technical training. In addition, school nutrition and socio-emotional support programmes are being implemented.

48. The National Institute of Technology has improved technical education and vocational training in rural areas, ensuring that education is free of charge. This inclusive and non-discriminatory approach has enabled continuous growth, with a total of 283,218 people registered – 95.14 per cent in vocational training programmes and 4.86 per cent in technical education. The educational infrastructure has been improved, as the number of technological centres has increased from 45 to 62; the educational offer includes 70 technical programmes and more than 600 training courses, including online courses.

49. In higher education, undergraduate and postgraduate student enrolment in national universities – State, community and intercultural – increased by 20 per cent from 2019 to 2023. The overall number of students enrolled in the higher education subsystem in 2021 was 194,876, of whom 57,714 were attending private universities. In 2023, that number increased to 193,116 students, 50,511 of them attending private universities, which represents 26 per cent of total enrolled students. The overall female enrolment rate increased from 55 per cent in 2019 to 58 per cent in 2023. During the period under review, 57,814 students completed their studies (58 per cent of them women) and 65,583 formally graduated (48 per cent of them women) from the higher education subsystem.

50. The number of teaching staff increased by 3 per cent during this period, from 9,218 teachers in 2019 to 9,519 in 2023, 29 per cent of whom are teaching in private universities. The number of teachers with a doctorate increased from 357 in 2019 to 484 in 2023.

51. A total of 2,130 students are enrolled in online undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate programmes. The Online Open University of Nicaragua programme has 543,558 students enrolled in continuing education, 541,999 of whom are public servants.

52. Quality education at all levels in the Caribbean coast regions of the country is free and based on a multicultural vision. During the period under review, investments in the education sector funded the repair, rehabilitation, expansion and construction of new infrastructure, including the construction of a modern technology centre with the capacity to serve 1,000 students in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, the renovation of the technology centre, which offers 16 technical programmes and courses, in the South Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, and the construction of the first Indigenous university of agricultural and livestock engineering in the Tiktik Kaanu community, also in the Southern Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region.



53. Under the “University in the Countryside Programme”, introduced in the municipalities of La Cruz del Río Grande and Alamikamba – Prinzapolka, in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, 168 Caribbean young people are building their knowledge, marking a milestone in the history of these Caribbean municipalities.

## Children and adolescents

**Recommendations: 125.57, 125.194, 125.197, 125.207, 125.208, 125.214, 125.247, 125.248, 125.249, 125.250, 125.251, 125.252, 125.253**

54. In accordance with the National Action Plan to Combat Child and Adolescent Malnutrition<sup>18</sup> and Decree-Law No. 61 on the “Love for Tiny Tots” early childhood policy, 97,221 children under 6 years of age are guaranteed two snacks and lunch every day at the 276 child development centres nationwide.

55. The inter-institutional early warning system<sup>19</sup> for the prevention of violence against children and adolescents guarantees special attention and access to justice for those who require it.<sup>20</sup> Since 2020, four specialized protocols<sup>21</sup> have been in place to assist and protect child and adolescent victims of sexual violence.

56. The Ministry of Youth has contributed to youth empowerment through activities and programmes that promote solidarity, volunteering, education, entrepreneurship and sports. A total of 86,240 solidarity actions have been carried out with the active participation of more than two million young people.<sup>22</sup> The economic ventures of 685 young people have been supported through fairs and exhibitions.

## Older persons

57. The National Special Assistance Programme for Older Persons centres around home visits and the organization of meetings to disseminate the booklet entitled “Our Older Persons – Wisdom and Experience” to raise awareness among the general public and institutions.

58. During the period under review, the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children provided direct assistance to an annual average of 5,246 older persons in a situation of social risk and vulnerability, thus restoring their right to age with dignity. Provided in 19 homes and 6 clubhouses, the assistance helps older persons participate actively in comprehensive health, education and recreation programmes.

59. Under the Strategy on Recreation, Leisure and the Joy of Peaceful Living, the Ministry of the Family, Adolescents and Children has provided comprehensive assistance to 45,000 older persons, through clubs and canteens, and encourages adolescents to come to intergenerational spaces where they can hear about the life experiences of older persons.

60. The Nicaraguan Social Security Institute provides medical care to old-age pensioners. A total of 109,181 pensioners benefited from these services in 2019, rising by 27.6 per cent to 139,272 in 2024. In 2019, 779,783 medical consultations were provided to older persons; these increased by 13.7 per cent to 886,596 in 2024. In 2019, 4,088 older persons benefited from the Institute’s Education, Employment, Health and Culture Programme for Older Persons. In 2024, 10,523 old-age pensioners – or an increase of 157 per cent over the period under review – engaged in skills training, music, dance and activities to enhance their well-being in areas such as fitness, reading, poetry and singing.

## Women's rights

### **Recommendations: 125.185, 125.236, 125.237, 125.238, 125.241, 125.244, 125.246**

61. Mainstreaming the equity and complementarity model across all participating areas, including policies and strategic guidelines with a gender and human rights focus, has contributed to the recognition of Nicaragua as one of the countries that has made the most progress on gender equity and women's empowerment.

62. Nicaragua ranked sixth in the 2024 Gender Equity Index prepared by the World Economic Forum<sup>23</sup> and second for the number of women ministers and third in women's participation in the National Assembly in the 2024 women in politics map developed by UN-Women and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.<sup>24</sup>

63. In 2021, Nicaragua was awarded a Gender Award for gender equality and women's empowerment, in the Latin America and Caribbean category, by the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

64. The representation of women in politics is as follows: 59 per cent in the executive branch, 60 per cent in the elections authority, 55 per cent in the legislative branch, 60 per cent in the High Council of the Controller General of the Republic, 50 per cent in the Central American Parliament and 54 per cent in municipal government.

65. The empowerment of women is promoted through investments in education and entrepreneurship, especially in the areas of agribusiness and cooperatives. Between 2019 and 2022, C\$ 543.2 million were invested to facilitate access to financing for the businesses of 24,460 families, with women accounting for most of the participants (85 per cent).

66. In 2023, 34,977 women, or 78.7 per cent of the total number of beneficiaries, received funding from the Rural Microcredit Programme, thus generating 104,000 new jobs. The Ministry for the Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy, as part of the "Nicaragua – Fuerza Bendita" platform, is active in capacity-building, development and promotion of entrepreneurship for persons with disabilities.

67. Progress has been made in realizing the economic rights of women and families on the Caribbean coast, where 90,364 families have been provided with supplies and inputs for their productive activities. In 2023, more than 6,000 families in the fishing and aquaculture sectors received financing and 6,686 food production vouchers were distributed to 5,662 small-scale fishers.

## Right to drinking water and sanitation

### **Recommendations: 125.178, 125.186**

68. Nicaragua continues to progress on guaranteeing access to drinking water and sanitation in accordance with the law.<sup>25</sup> Urban drinking water coverage increased from 92.5 per cent to 95 per cent, while urban sewage system coverage increased from 47.1 per cent to 53 per cent. In rural areas, coverage increased by 2.2 percentage points, from 54.9 per cent to 57.1 per cent. Sanitation coverage remains at 50 per cent; however, community hygiene coverage has risen to 59.6 per cent.

69. The Inter-Institutional Sectoral Commission for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene was set up in 2019 to develop the water and sanitation sector in coordination with public, private and community stakeholders. Regional commissions for the north and south Caribbean coasts of the country were established in 2021 and 2022, while local commissions were set up in the municipalities of Bonaza, Rosita Nueva Guinea and Bluefields in 2023.

70. Since 2019, the National Public Registry of Water Rights and Service Providers, has issued 823 concession titles for the use of national waters, 130 discharge permits for the control and management of domestic and industrial wastewater, 95 authorizations for the

construction and operation of minor hydraulic works, 226 renewals, modifications or suspensions of titles and 16 operating licences to drinking water and sanitation utilities, through 1,195 administrative resolutions and in accordance with the powers granted by law.

## Access to electricity

71. Access to energy is guaranteed by increasing electricity generation, reducing dependence on fossil fuels, increasing and improving service and saving energy. Laws have been enacted in these regards to regulate, among others, the supply of fossil fuels, the stability of the grid, the electricity industry, protection of the fuel supply and promotion of electricity generation using renewable sources.<sup>26</sup>

72. National electricity coverage as of June 2024 was 99.491 per cent,<sup>27</sup> making Nicaragua a model for other countries with the goal to achieve such levels of coverage by 2030.

73. Installed capacity for power generation has grown by 20 per cent since 2019. The increase is due to new natural gas and solar installations, which are consolidating the transition to cleaner energy sources. As of June 2024, 60.71 per cent of electricity was generated using renewable sources.

74. In 2021, the Government negotiated a reduction in wholesale energy prices, thereby reducing the rate for consumers with a consumption of up to 150 kWh/month by 17 per cent and ensuring rate stability.

75. In terms of transmission infrastructure, 18 electrical substations and over 1,291 km of transmission lines were built from 2019 to 2024, thus making it possible to roll out new electrification projects and thereby increase the country's transmission capacity.

## Telecommunications

76. During the period under review, the telecommunications sector saw one of the highest growth rates in our country's history thanks to the adoption of public policies designed to ensure an environment of trust and legal certainty, leading companies to make annual investments of US\$ 141.8 million.

77. Mobile telephone coverage is 85 per cent, while fixed broadband Internet service is available in 78 per cent of municipal capitals. A considerable amount of fibre-optic cable has been installed, increasing from 26,135 km in 2019 to 44,707 km by the first quarter of 2024, with broadband infrastructure coverage at 78 per cent nationwide. The development of the network included the implementation of the National Broadband Programme, which contributed 2,880 km of fibre-optic cable over five years.

## Road and productive infrastructure

78. In 2007, the national road network consisted of 2,044 km, of which only 30 per cent was in good condition. As of February 2024, the road network included 5,370 km of paved roads in good condition; 90 per cent of the current road network is being built, expanded or modernized.

79. Ninety-five per cent of municipalities have been connected to the country's main road network, and 483 drainage works, 157 bridges and 326 box girder bridges have been constructed. Maintenance work has been carried out on 31,586 km of highways and roads. The Calles para el Pueblo (Streets for the People) programme led to the construction of 2,621 new streets, and 2,036 km of roads were built under the Productive Roads Plan, benefiting 3,665,402 families who now have access to education, health, work and recreation centres.

## **Right to decent housing**

### **Recommendation: 125.177**

80. To ensure the constitutional right to decent housing, the Nicaraguan Institute of Urban and Rural Housing is implementing national housing policies and programmes, including direct subsidies on costs and on interest rates for mortgage loans, advance payment of social benefits and tax exemptions on construction materials for social housing projects, to overcome the deficit of 350,000 homes inherited in 2007.

81. Gradual progress in the realization of the right to decent housing is based on a model of shared responsibility involving several actors, namely, the Government, municipalities, the private sector, the financial sector, developers, beneficiary families and international cooperation. In the last 17 years of Sandinista government, 140,074 houses have been built, at an annual average of 8,239 houses, or four times more than during the period of neoliberal governments.<sup>28</sup> In the period from 2019 to June 2024, 22,029 homes were built, benefiting an equal number of families.

## **Right to own property and restitution of the property of Indigenous Peoples**

### **Recommendations: 125.205, 125.254, 125.255**

82. The Counsel General's Office issued 278,481 property titles during the period under review, benefiting 1,308,277 people, 55 per cent of whom were women,<sup>29</sup> thereby strengthening the legal security of Nicaraguan families over their properties and contributing to the economic development of families and small producers. Since 2007, a total of 693,647 property titles have been issued, benefiting 3,272,780 people.

83. Since 2007, titles have been issued for 23 Indigenous territories and two additional areas,<sup>30</sup> amounting to 38,426 km<sup>2</sup>, or 31.64 per cent of the country's territory, for the benefit of 315 Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. Full communal ownership of the areas, including the natural resources therein, is recognized in the titles and is registered in the public property register.

84. In order to strengthen legal security in property matters, Act No. 1167 was adopted to place the national registration system under the Counsel General's Office and thereby ensure that the system is adapted to national circumstances and that improvements are made to public registration systems to enable quicker processing.

## **Right to a healthy environment and protection from the effects of climate change**

### **Recommendations: 125.47, 125.48, 125.49, 125.52, 125.53**

85. The Government has been consistent in its policy to protect and defend Mother Earth. Nicaragua was the first country to sign the "Universal Declaration on the Common Good of the Earth and Humankind" in 2010 and has reaffirmed its unwavering commitment to this policy since 2007.

86. The Government of Reconciliation and National Unity has been coordinating its socio-productive plans and strategies with transformative policies and actions, including: the adoption in 2019 of the Caribbean Coast and Upper Wangki Bocay Development Strategy (2019–2029) and associated implementation plan; the adoption in 2020 of the National Strategy to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation; the adoption in 2022 of the National Climate Change Policy,<sup>31</sup> driving the country's new institutional framework on climate change and strengthening capacity for coordination, complementarity,

effective management and climate financing; and the formulation in 2023 of the National Policy to Prevent Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

87. Environmental legislation was updated through six normative instruments<sup>32</sup> aimed at protecting the environment, natural resources and biodiversity and preventing climate change by regulating the Cayos Perlas system as a wildlife preserve, establishing the Nicaraguan Caribbean Biosphere Reserve, declaring Corn Island, Little Corn Island and Blowing Rock protected landscape and seascape areas, and regulating the issuance of environmental permits and authorizations, among other things.

88. The National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response involves communities, families and individuals in disaster management and prevention to work in coordination and improve early warning systems for a range of threats, especially those stemming from climate change.

89. Capacity-building has been carried out for 57,543 members of municipal disaster prevention, mitigation and response committees, community leaders and a network of young volunteers working to assist persons affected by adverse events; 90 disaster operation centres have been set up nationwide.

## **Right to public safety and justice**

**Recommendations: 125.39, 125.55, 125.58, 125.61, 125.64, 125.66, 125.75, 125.89, 125.90, 125.95, 125.103, 125.105**

90. Nicaragua continues to be recognized at the national, regional and international levels as the safest country in Central America and as an authority on matters of security in Latin America. It is the third least violent country in Latin America. The Sovereign and Public Safety Strategy has prevented drug trafficking cartels and gangs from establishing themselves in the national territory, thus contributing to regional security.

91. The National Police is organized in accordance with an inclusive model for the protection of individuals, families and communities that is designed to prevent crime and promotes shared responsibility and the integration and coordination of efforts by society and State institutions to ensure efficient crime solving.

92. Nicaragua has the lowest homicide rate in the region: 7.2 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, or half of the Central American average.

93. The Public Prosecution Service, in the exercise of its accusatory function, registered a total of 152,024 cases during the period under review; 83 per cent of these cases had been prosecuted as of June 2024.

94. The Nicaraguan military is implementing the government strategy known as “Containment Wall” for tackling drug trafficking, organized crime and related activities. The better security conditions established through the Rural Security Plan help to protect the coffee bean harvest, combat cattle rustling and ensure that the value created by the productive and artisanal sectors is harnessed for the benefit of national development.

## **Fight against trafficking in persons and rights of irregular migrants**

**Recommendations: 125.169, 125.170, 125.171, 125.172, 125.173, 125.174, 125.256, 125.257**

95. Following the Sandinista Popular Revolution, slavery and human trafficking were prohibited in Nicaragua, and the Trafficking in Persons Act (No. 896), which envisages special protection for children, adolescents and vulnerable persons, was adopted. Victims are guaranteed comprehensive protection and assistance, including safe housing, medical and

psychological care, legal advice and education services. Specific protocols have been developed concerning forensic medical care for victims and social and family reintegration.

96. A new National Strategic Plan for prevention, care, investigation, prosecution and punishment of the crime of trafficking in persons for the period 2023–2027 was adopted in 2022, building on the 2018–2022 plan. It contains a human rights and gender focus and provides for mechanisms to monitor compliance with the planned actions.

97. In 2023, more than two million Nicaraguans took part in workshops, forums and talks on the prevention of human trafficking. Formal education, from the preschool to university level, includes anti-trafficking content, especially on the safe use of technology and social networks.

98. Nicaragua has joined regional and international coalitions to strengthen efforts against human trafficking and migrant smuggling. Taking part in regional conferences and meetings allows for the sharing of experiences and formulation of joint strategies.

99. Act No. 1198 amending and supplementing the Trafficking in Persons Act (No. 896) has been adopted, with the Ministry of the Interior as the enforcement authority. At present, the Single National Register of Information on Trafficking in Persons is administered by the Ministry.

## Promotion and defence of human rights

**Recommendations: 125.37, 125.38, 125.40, 125.41, 125.43, 125.45, 125.46, 125.118, 125.127, 125.143, 125.144, 125.161, 125.183, 125.188, 125.202, 125.204**

100. Pursuant to Act No. 1174,<sup>33</sup> the Office of the Human Rights Advocate promotes, defends and protects the constitutional guarantees and human rights of Nicaraguans and operates nationwide through eight regional offices<sup>34</sup> and the Special Advocates for Women, for Children and Adolescents, for Persons with Disabilities, for Civic Participation, for Prisons and for Sexual Diversity.

101. The National Commission for Harmonious Living, which is made up of 11 State institutions,<sup>35</sup> promotes working directly with families and provides them with information and guidance regarding their human rights and the mechanisms and laws in place for claiming these rights. Public servants receive training in ensuring respect for human rights. The National Commission was involved in developing 32 booklets with specific content<sup>36</sup> to foster harmonious coexistence and universal enjoyment of rights.

102. Various promotional and educational activities<sup>37</sup> have reached 463,698 people,<sup>38</sup> 66 per cent of whom were women, and multidisciplinary legal and psychological assistance has been provided to 9,611 people. Actions are also taken to prevent and address situations of violence through 336 Special Police Units for Women nationwide.

103. The State continues to guarantee the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. Discrimination on the grounds of “sexual choice” is punished,<sup>39</sup> and hate crimes carry the maximum penalty of life imprisonment with possibility of review. The National Prison Service and the National Police have specialized protocols to safeguard the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

104. The powers of the Special Advocate for Prisons under the Office of the Human Rights Advocate,<sup>40</sup> which is responsible for actions and measures to protect the rights of persons deprived of liberty, were strengthened in the Act on Enforcement, Privileges and Judicial Oversight of Criminal Sanctions.<sup>41</sup> Efforts to improve prison infrastructure are ongoing, and the new León Prison was inaugurated in 2022 and is operating.<sup>42</sup>

## Right to freedom of expression and freedom of association

**Recommendations: 125.85, 125.110, 125.111, 125.113, 125.116, 125.121, 125.122, 125.124, 125.145, 125.151, 125.156, 125.162, 125.164, 125.166, 125.167**

105. Civil society organizations may carry out their work, in keeping with their internal statutes, without violating the national legal order. Likewise, the independence and pluralism of the media is respected, in accordance with the Constitution.

106. Nicaragua has a diverse media landscape consisting of 294 radio stations and 26 free-to-air television stations, mainly managed by private entities, with the exception of the two State-owned media outlets.<sup>43</sup>

## Right to vote and stand for election

**Recommendation: 125.112**

107. The State ensures that all Nicaraguans can take part in elections equally, in keeping with the principle of gender parity (50 per cent women and 50 per cent men). During the period under review, legal certainty was strengthened through the following legal reforms:<sup>44</sup> (a) the establishment of appeal procedures in the electoral process; (b) the introduction of a ban on foreign financing of political parties, alliances of parties and candidates; (c) the introduction of procedures for changing political affiliation; (d) the introduction of measures to strengthen coordination among the Supreme Electoral Council, municipal registries, municipal authorities and the Registry of Persons; and (e) the use of new technologies to streamline and modernize electoral procedures.

108. In the period from 2019 to 2024, four orderly and peaceful elections were held in accordance with the law. In the 2021 elections, the people of Nicaragua elected Comrade Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra as President of the Republic and Comrade Rosario Murillo as Vice-President. Furthermore, 90 deputies and alternates were elected to the National Assembly and 20 deputies and alternates were elected to the Central American Parliament; the principle of gender equality and equity was respected. The elections were monitored by 232 observers from 27 accredited countries, 1,300 national observers and more than 7,700 electoral procurators.<sup>45</sup>

109. In 2022, 153 men and women mayors were elected. In the 2024 regional elections, 180 members were elected to the councils of the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean coast, including 90 women and 90 men.

110. All legally recognized political parties without exception participated in every election, in keeping with the country's legal framework. Citizens turned out en masse to freely exercise their right to vote in every election. The State of Nicaragua reaffirms its full commitment to strengthening democratic, free, fair, transparent, peaceful, secure, broad and inclusive elections, with the participation of the Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities of the country's Caribbean coast.

## International commitments and dialogue

**Recommendations: 125.5, 125.8, 125.9, 125.50, 125.87, 125.114, 125.189**

111. Nicaragua engages in relations, trade and cooperation with the international community in a respectful and unconditional manner, in keeping with the guidelines of the national poverty reduction and human development plan for the period 2022–2026, as a guiding instrument of public administration, which contains transformative policies,

strategies and actions to support economic growth, the defence of national sovereignty, national security, self-determination and the restitution of the rights of Nicaraguan families.

112. Since 2007, the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity has pursued its foreign and international cooperation policy, towards all countries and international organizations with which Nicaragua maintains relations, on the basis of the principles of freedom, independence, sovereignty, national security, self-determination, dignity, respect, unity and solidarity. In the post-COVID-19 context, it has been finding and promoting new forms of cooperation to continue realizing peoples' right to health.

113. The Government pursues and promotes foreign policy and international relations with all the peoples and Governments of the world, at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, within the framework of the Constitution and international law. Nicaragua promotes and defends respect for the principles governing international law and compliance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, which involve respecting the sovereign equality of States and refraining from interference in internal affairs, from the use of force or the threat of use of force and from the imposition of unilateral or illegal coercive measures.

114. Nicaragua promotes the unity of the peoples of Central and Latin America and the Caribbean and joins in efforts towards sustainable development and the preservation of peace in the region. In this regard, it promotes the strengthening of regional integration mechanisms (the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Association of Caribbean States, the Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America, the Caribbean Community, the Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government and the Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project, among others) to advance political, economic, commercial and cooperation integration processes in member countries, as well as processes aimed at guaranteeing peace, security, tranquillity, stability and progress in the region and a comprehensive approach to the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Conclusion

115. During the period under review, the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity clearly showed its political will and genuine commitment to continue to ensure, in this stage of the Sandinista Popular Revolution, the enjoyment of human rights by the entire population of Nicaragua, based on principles of Christianity, socialism and solidarity.

116. National peace and stability, which are the basis for the gradual advancement of all human rights, have been achieved for the people of Nicaragua thanks to the joint efforts of all sectors that love the Nicaraguan nation. Through democratic, sovereign and transparent elections, the people of Nicaragua renewed the mandate of President Daniel Ortega and Vice-President Rosario Murillo to continue implementing a sustainable development model that enables everyone to be agents of their own progress.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Integrada por Procuraduría General de la República, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de Educación, Ministerio de la Familia, Adolescencia y Niñez, Ministerio de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Juventud, Ministerio de la Economía Familiar, Comunitaria, Cooperativa y Asociativa, Ministerio del Interior, Ministerio del Trabajo, Ministerio de Fomento, Industria y Comercio, Ministerio de Transporte e Infraestructura, Ministerio Público, Secretaría para el Desarrollo de la Costa Caribe; Ejército de Nicaragua, Policía Nacional; Instituto Nicaragüense de Seguridad Social.

<sup>2</sup> Corte Suprema de Justicia, Asamblea Nacional, Consejo Supremo Electoral; Banco Central de Nicaragua; Consejo Nacional de Universidades, Autoridad Nacional del Agua, Instituto Nacional Tecnológico, Instituto de la Vivienda Urbana y Rural; Empresa Nicaragüense de Alimentos Básicos.

<sup>3</sup> Organizaciones gremiales, Sindicatos, Universidades y órganos autónomos estatales.

<sup>4</sup> Informe anual 2023 BCN.

<sup>5</sup> Ejemplo de ello es Programa Pollo Solidario con el que se importó 9,274 TM, durante el período 2019-2022 y el Programa Trigo-Harina-Pan con el que se importó anualmente 120,000 toneladas de



- trigo.
- <sup>6</sup> Estableciendo huertos, implementando tecnologías como sistemas hidropónicos, micro túneles, viveros, sistemas de contenedores, drip irrigation, entre otros.
  - <sup>7</sup> Con una inversión de C\$37.1 millones.
  - <sup>8</sup> Con una inversión de C\$46.2 millones.
  - <sup>9</sup> Con una inversión de C\$811.9 millones.
  - <sup>10</sup> Con una inversión de C\$14.2 millones.
  - <sup>11</sup> 155 grassroots unions, 16 federations and 3 confederations.
  - <sup>12</sup> Constitución Política de la República de Nicaragua, Artículo 4, artículo 70 y subsiguientes hasta el 79. <https://www.asamblea.gob.ni/assets/constitucion.pdf>.
  - <sup>13</sup> Las Escuelas de Valores, son un servicio socioeducativo de prevención comunitaria y grupal, a través de talleres vivenciales o de reflexión que se brinda por el Ministerio de la Familia a nivel nacional en pro de la convivencia familiar y crianza sin violencia.
  - <sup>14</sup> Integrada por MINED, MINSA, MIFAMILIA, MINJUVE, INATEC, PDDH, IND, MINT, Asuntos Juveniles y Comisaria de la Mujer de la Policía.
  - <sup>15</sup> Artículo 59 de la Constitución Política.
  - <sup>16</sup> En 2019 se atendió 25,855,275 personas y 2023 fue de 28,941,351 personas.
  - <sup>17</sup> Por medio de la Estrategia de Casas Maternas, donde se albergan mujeres embarazadas de comunidades rurales y de pueblos originarios y afrodescendientes.
  - <sup>18</sup> Conforme el plan de lucha contra la pobreza para el desarrollo humano 2022-2026.
  - <sup>19</sup> Este sistema, es una herramienta sistémica de señales que facilitan el reconocimiento de situaciones difíciles en la vida de niñas, niños, adolescentes, jóvenes y sus familias, a través del cual se activa la prevención, actuación y acompañamiento en el centro educativo mediante las Consejerías de las Comunidades Educativas del Ministerio de Educación (MINED) en coordinación con la Consejería Familiar de MIFAMILIA y derivaciones especializadas hacia otras instituciones como el Ministerio de Salud (MINSA) o la Policía Nacional.
  - <sup>20</sup> Se brindó atención psicológica a 4,807 niñas, niños y adolescentes. Por medio de la línea telefónica de emergencia 133 se brindó consejería remota, asesoría legal e información sobre las alertas tempranas contra la violencia a 364,513 protagonistas.
  - <sup>21</sup> Los 4 protocolos son: 1) CSJ: Protocolo de investigación y actuación durante el proceso penal para casos de niñas, niños y adolescentes víctimas de violencia sexual; 2) IML: Protocolo sobre abordaje integral y valoración médico legal para casos de niñas, niños y adolescentes víctimas de violencia sexual; 3) DP: Protocolo de la Defensora o Defensor Público Especializado en atención integral a niños, niñas y adolescentes víctimas, especialmente de delitos sexuales. 4) MINSA-MINED-MIFAMILIA-DP-PN/CMNF-ML-MP-CSJ: Protocolo de Atención Integral para Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Víctimas de Violencia Sexual.
  - <sup>22</sup> En materia de estudios e investigaciones sobre la juventud, gestión de becas educativas, capacitaciones en diversos campos y promoción de eventos formativos y creativos, con la inclusión de las mujeres en estas iniciativas, representando un esfuerzo significativo hacia la igualdad de género en todos los programas.
  - <sup>23</sup> [https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_GGGR\\_2024.pdf](https://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf).
  - <sup>24</sup> <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Poster-Women-political-leaders-2024-en.pdf>.
  - <sup>25</sup> En el 2020, se aprobó la Ley N°. 1046, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 620, Ley General de Aguas Nacionales, estableciendo el marco jurídico para la administración, conservación, desarrollo, uso, aprovechamiento sostenible, equitativo y de preservación en cantidad y calidad de todos los recursos hídricos existentes en el país.
  - <sup>26</sup> Leyes relacionadas al acceso a energía eléctrica, infraestructura productiva y comunicaciones: 1. Ley N°. 993, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 277, Ley de Suministro de Hidrocarburos. 2. Ley N°. 1004, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N° 583, Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nacional de Transmisión Eléctrica, ENATREL y sus Reformas. 3. Ley N°. 1006, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N° 554, Ley de Estabilidad Energética y sus Reformas. 4. Ley N°. 1011, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 272, Ley de la Industria Eléctrica y sus reformas. 5. Ley N°. 1012, Ley de Reformas y Adiciones a la Ley N° 286, Ley Especial de Exploración y Explotación de Hidrocarburos y sus Reformas. 6. Ley N°. 1013, Ley de Aseguramiento Soberano y Garantía del Suministro de Combustibles y Productos Derivados del Petróleo a la Población Nicaragüense. 7. Ley N°. 1015, Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nicaragüense de Planteles de Almacenamiento y Distribución de Hidrocarburos (ENIPLANH). 8. Ley N°. 1016, Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nacional de Exploración y Explotación de Hidrocarburos (ENIH). 9. Ley N°. 1017, Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nicaragüense del Gas (ENIGAS). 10. Ley N°. 1018, Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nicaragüense de Importación, Transporte y Comercialización de Hidrocarburos (ENICOM). 11. Ley N°. 103 Ley de Reformas a la Ley N°. 583, “Ley Creadora de la Empresa Nacional de Transmisión Eléctrica, ENATREL” y sus Reformas y a la Ley N°. 746, “Ley de Reforma al Decreto Ejecutivo N° 46-94, Creación de la Empresa Nicaragüense de Electricidad (ENEL), a la

- Ley N°. 272, Ley de la Industria Eléctrica y a la Ley N°. 554, Ley de Estabilidad Energética. 12. Ley N°. 1037, Ley de Reforma y Adición a la Ley N°. 532, Ley para la Promoción de Generación Eléctrica con Fuentes Renovables y sus Reformas. 13. Ley N°. 1043, Ley Especial para el Desarrollo del Proyecto Central Puerto Sandino para la Generación de Energía Eléctrica a base de Gas Natural.
14. Ley N°. 1056, Ley de Aseguramiento Soberano y Garantía del Suministro de la Energía Eléctrica a la Población Nicaragüense. 15. Ley N°. 1094, Ley de Reforma y Adiciones a la Ley N°. 272, Ley de la Industria Eléctrica y sus Reformas. 16. Ley N°. 1111, Ley de Reforma y Adiciones a la Ley N°. 554, Ley de Estabilidad Energética. 17. Ley N°. 1128, Ley de Reformas y Adiciones a la Ley N°. 387, Ley Especial Sobre Exploración y Explotación de Minas y 18. Ley N°. 1143; Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 532, Ley para la Promoción de Generación Eléctrica con Fuentes Renovables.
- 27 Esta mejora significativa representa un aumento del 6.85% respecto a 2019, lo cual ha resultado en que 1,288,320 viviendas, y por ende 6,777,336 habitantes, disfruten de energía eléctrica. Para lograr esto, se construyeron 3,982 km de redes de distribución eléctrica a nivel nacional, garantizando un suministro continuo y de calidad.
- 28 Revista El 19 Digital, lunes 12 de enero 2024  
<https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:148234-en-17-anos-se-han-construido-mas-de-135-mil-viviendas-nuevas-y-mejoradas-en-nicaragua>.
- 29 Durante el periodo 2007 a marzo de 2024, se emitieron un total de 683,535 Títulos de Propiedad: 222,289 Títulos Urbanos; 258,137 Títulos Rurales; 185,701 Solvencias de Ordenamiento Territorial y 17,408 Título a Productor, beneficiando a 3,211,182 familias nicaragüenses de las cuales 1,766,150 son mujeres y 1,445,032 son hombre, siendo 55% mujeres y 45% hombres; promoviendo el desarrollo económico de las familias y de pequeños productores al legalizar sus parcelas.
- 30 Durante este periodo, se entregaron 2 títulos de áreas complementarias, de los Pueblos Indígenas Del Alto Wanky siendo estas a) Miskito Indian Tasbaika Kum (Wiwili de Jinotega), que comprenden 5 comunidades, integradas por 1,541 personas, ubicadas dentro de un área aproximada 280.82 km<sup>2</sup>; y b) Mayagna Sauni Bu (San José de Bocay) que comprenden 6 comunidades, integradas por 803 personas, ubicadas dentro de un área aproximada de 314.97 km<sup>2</sup>.
- 31 <http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/xpNorma.xsp?documentId=DD76413A976692DC062587F3005BD150&action=openDocument>.
- 32 Leyes en materia de medio ambiente emitidas en el periodo revisado:
1. Ley N°. 1039, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N° 738, Ley que Declara y Define el Sistema de los Cayos Perlas como Refugio de Vida Silvestre.
  2. Ley N°. 1046, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 620, Ley General de Aguas Nacionales.
  3. Ley N°. 1059, Ley que Declara y Define Reserva de Biosfera del Caribe Nicaragüense.
  4. Ley N°. 1085, Ley que Declara y Define Corn Island, Little Corn Island y Blowing Rock, como Área Protegida de Paisaje Terrestre y Marino Protegidos.
  5. Ley N°. 1138, Ley Creadora del Parque Zoológico Nacional.
  6. Ley N°. 1192, Ley para la Certificación de Permisos y Autorizaciones Ambientales.
- 33 Ley N° 1174, “Ley de la Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos”.
- 34 Las Delegaciones Territoriales se encuentran ubicadas en los Departamentos: Managua (Capital); León – Chinandega; Rivas – Granada; Estelí; Matagalpa – Jinotega; Chontales – Boaco; Puerto Cabezas en la Región Autónoma de la Costa Caribe Norte y Bluefields en la Región Autónoma de la Costa Caribe Sur.
- 35 Ministerio de Salud, Ministerio de la Mujer, Ministerio de la Familia, Procuraduría de Derechos Humanos, Ministerio de Educación, Instituto Nacional Tecnológico, Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo, Policía Nacional, Ministerio de la Juventud, Ministerio del Interior, Instituto Nicaragüense de Fomento Municipal – Alcaldías.
- 36 Contenidos de las Cartillas: Mujer, Dignidad y Derechos; Familias, Esperanza, Seguridad y Paz; Adolescentes y Jóvenes Valientes; Nuestros Adultos Mayores; Atención y Cuido a las Personas con Discapacidad; Cuidado amoroso a Niñez de 0 a 5 años; Familia Segura en el Hogar; Diversidad Digna; Atendiendo el sufrimiento de las adicciones; Viviendo con VIH; Previniendo Depresiones y suicidios; Menopausia; Embarazos y Partos Saludables; Atendiendo Enfermedades Crónicas; El Cuidado con los medicamentos; Vivir con insuficiencia renal; Cuido y Prevención de Alergias; prevención del cáncer de piel; Cuidado Nutricional y Prevención de Anemia; Alimentación Infantil Saludable; Terapias Alternativas; Enfermedades Crónicas Degenerativas.
- 37 Conversatorios, Talleres, Charlas, Conferencias, Seminarios, Foros, Cátedras, Encuentros, Paneles, entre otros.
- 38 Mujeres, niñas, niños y adolescentes, personas con discapacidad y enfermedades crónicas, adultos mayores, personas que viven con VIH, adolescentes y jóvenes en riesgo, privados y privadas de libertad, personas de la diversidad sexual, pastores, delegadas y delegados de la palabra, estudiantes de secundaria, universitarios y técnicos, así como servidores y servidoras públicas.
- 39 De conformidad con la Ley N° 641 “Código Penal”, en los artículos 315, 427 y 428.

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- <sup>40</sup> Esta Ley indica que se debe informar al Procurador Especial de Cárceles de la Procuraduría para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (PDDH), sobre: a) visitas, b) medidas correctivas; c) traslados de personas privadas de libertad a hospitales y a unidades de atención psiquiátrica; d) personas privadas de libertad que se nieguen a ingerir alimentos; y e) fallecimiento de personas privadas de libertad.
- <sup>41</sup> La Ley número 745, Ley de Ejecución, Beneficios y Control Jurisdiccional de la Sanción Penal, vigente desde 26 de enero de 2011. En su artículo 3 refuerza las disposiciones, ya existentes en nuestro ordenamiento jurídico, relacionadas con la protección de la dignidad humana y los derechos humanos de las personas privadas de libertad. En su artículo 26, dispone que la autoridad penitenciaria deberá solicitar al Juzgado de Ejecución de Sentencia y Vigilancia Penitenciaria, la aprobación de toda medida de aislamiento, ubicación en celda individual y contingente de seguridad que se prolongue por más de cuarenta y ocho horas.
- <sup>42</sup> El nuevo centro es mixto, está ubicado en el occidente del país. Cuenta con consultorios médicos, sala de encamado, farmacia, laboratorios, laboratorio de tuberculosis; talleres de mecánica, carpintería y corte y confección, laboratorio de computación; áreas deportivas; una casa materna con la cual se continúa avanzando en el cumplimiento de lo dispuesto en la regla 28 de las Reglas Mínimas de Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de los Reclusos (Reglas Mandela), que prescribe la existencia de este tipo de ambientes en los centros penales donde hay privadas de libertad.
- <sup>43</sup> Uno Televisivo: Canal 6 y Uno Radial: Radio Nicaragua.
- <sup>44</sup> En materia de derecho electoral se aprobaron las siguientes Leyes: 1. Ley N° 986, Ley de Reforma a La Ley N°. 331, Ley Electoral. 2. Ley N° 1070, Ley de Reforma y Adición a la Ley N°. 331, Ley Electoral. 3. Ley N° 1089, Ley Especial para la Vigencia de las Cédulas de Identidad vencidas a fin de ejercer el derecho al voto el 7/11/2021 en las Elecciones Generales; 4. Ley N° 1116, Ley de Reforma a la Ley N°. 331, Ley Electoral; 5. Ley N° 1133, Ley Especial para la Vigencia de las Cédulas de Identidad vencidas a fin de Ejercer el Derecho al Voto en las Elecciones Municipales del 6 de noviembre de 2022.
- <sup>45</sup> “Boletín Informativo N°. 27 CSE; 2021”.
-