

2005-2010



Japan International
Cooperation Agency
Office Nicaragua

Study of Gender and Development in Nicaragua

FINAL REPORT

Consultant Mireille Vijil
February 2012

EID
JR
12-258

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Abbreviations / Acronyms

CDI	Child Development Center
CEDAW	Convention about the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CICO	Community Children's Center
COEM	Obstetric Emergency Care
CORNAP	National Public Sector Corporations
CPN	College of Journalists of Nicaragua
CSJ	Supreme Court of Justice
CSW	Commission for the Legal and Social Status of Women
DME	Directorate of Immigration
EMNV	Survey of Measurement of Standards of Living
ENACAL	Nicaraguan Water and Sewer Company
ENAJ	National Survey on the Perceptions of Adolescents and Youth
ENDESA	Survey of Nicaraguan Demography and Health
FIDEG	International Foundation for the Global Economic Challenge
INATEC	National Institute of Technology
INDH	National Report for Human Development
INEC	National Institute of Statistics and Censuses
INIDE	National Institute of Information Development
INIFOM	Institute for Municipal Development
INIM	Nicaraguan Women's Institute
INPYME	Small and medium sized business support Institute
INSS	Nicaraguan Social Security Institute
INTA	Institute of Agricultural Technology
INTUR	Nicaraguan Institute of Tourism
INVUR	Institute for Urban and Rural Housing
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA for its acronym in English)
MAGFOR	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MARENA	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MIFAN	Ministry of Family, Youth and Children
MIFIC	Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade
MIGOB	Ministry of Governance
MINED	Ministry of Education
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MITRAB	Ministry of Labor
MTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NV	Live births
ODM	Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
PAM	Platform for World Action
PARLACEN	Central American Parliament
PEA	Economically Active Population
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

PNEA	Population Not Economically Active
UNDP	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
RAAN	North Atlantic Autonomous Region
SIEG	System of Indicators with a Gender Focus
SILAIS	Local System for Integral Health
UNDAF	United Nations System Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF for its acronym in English)

Introduction

This report provides updated basic information about the status of gender in Nicaragua. It allows us to understand Nicaragua from the perspective of gender.

This is a theoretical study, reviewed and compilation of current data between 2005 and 2010. However, since the document was prepared in January/February 2012 the latest information was added when available. It is used as base the format and subject areas developed in the previous study in 2004¹, allowing comparisons of the gender situation in the country over time.

It contains information on the status of women in different fields and an overview of public policies for gender equity. It provides an overview of cooperation, international and national NGOs that develop programs and projects for gender equality and references of studies and materials on the subject.

This report represents a reference material for the formulation of assistance plans, projects and activities of JICA, but open to the public through the website of JICA.

Note that the information available in the country determines the degree of actualization of the information.

¹ Morin, Sonia. "Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004" in Nicaragua. Managua, April 2004.

I. Basic Country Profile

1. Socio-economic profile

Table 1. Economic indicators

Indicators	2010	2003
GDP per capita (US\$)	1,126.5	749.4
GDP per capita (growth %)	4.5	2.3.
Real GDP (growth %)	4.10	1.0
Economic growth rate	4.5	3.0 (2000-2001)
Gini's Index	0,36	60.3 2002
Annual inflation (%)	9.2	3.9hh
Annual devaluation (growth %)	5.0	6.0
External debt per capita (in dollars)	637.5 2	1,224.6 (2001)

Sources: BCN Nic. in Figures 2010, UNDP Human Development Report 2009.
BCN August 2003, PNUD 2003.
UNDP 2011.

Table 2. GDP by economic sector

Percentage rates	2010	200
Agriculture	5.9	5.1.
Livestock	10.3	4.4.
Fishing	2.1	7.0
Forestry	(6.0) ²	2.9
Manufacturing	7.0	2.1
Construction	(12.8) ³	11.8
Mining	39.8	5.1
Marketing	3.8	3.1

Sources: BCN Nic. in Figures 2010
BCN, August 2002

Table 3. Demographic Indicators

Indicators	2010	2001
Total Population (million)	5,8	5.2.
% Female Population	50.51	50.8
% Urban Population (% of total)	58.3	56.5
Population growth rate (%)	1.2	2.8
Fertility rate	2.8 (2005-2010)	3.7. (2000-2005)

² The figures in parentheses represent negative growth.

³ Idem

Population's life expectancy at birth	74.5	69.7 (2002)
Female life expectancy	76.5 (2009)	71.5 2002
Male life expectancy	69.9 (2009)	66.8 (2002)
Population under 15 years (% of total)	34.54	42.2
Population over 65 years (% of total)	4.46	3.1

Sources: BNC Nic. in Figures 2010.
UNDP 2003.

Table 4. Demographic scenarios 2015 (in thousands)

Population groups selected from	2000	2015 Projections	Absolute increase	2000/2015 %
Total Population	5,074	7,271	2,197	43
Children (0-14)	2,169	2,570	401	18
Youth (15-29)	1,483	2,110	627	42
Women of reproductive age (15-49)	1,242	1,923	681	55
Women of working age (15-64)	2,747	4,425	1,678	61
Elderly (65 and up)	155	264	109	70

Source: FNUAP, data from CELADE. FNUAP, 2002.

Table 5. Public expenditure by sector

Indicators	2010	200
GDP devoted to education	5.4	5.0
GDP devoted to public health	3.7	2.3
GDP spent on children under 6 years	0.6 (2007)	
Social expenditure per capita in Social Welfare		57 U.S. \$ (1997-1999)
Social expenditure as percentage of GDP	13.9 (2007)	12.7 (1997-1999)
Social expenditure as percentage of public spending		37.0% (1997-1999)
Defense	0.6	1.1.

Source: BCN. Nic. In figures 2010
PNUD, 2003 (Women in Development and Gender in Nic. 2004)

Table 6. Employment Indicators

Concept	2010			2001		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Overall rate of unemployment	7.8			11.3	10.3	13.5
PET (Working Age Population)	3,940.8			3,770,200	49.3	50.7
PEA (Economically Active Population)	2,811.8			1,954,788	1,271,072	683,716
Overall rate of economic participation	71.4			57.3	75.5	40.0
Structure of the employed population by gender%	100.0			100.0	66.3	37.7

Source: BCN Nic. in Figures 2010

INEC-SIEG, 2003 in Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004.

Table 7. Structure of employed persons by sex and economic activity

Economical Activity Industry	2010		2001.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	54.1	15.7	47.5	10.2
Service	11.8	29.7	5.2.	37.7
Construction	5.5	0.1	7.5	0.3
Manufacturing Industry	8.4	18.7	9.8	14.3
Mining	0-3	0.4	0.8	0.1
Marketing	14.49	33.9	15.9	36.6
Other	5.41	1.5	13.7	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: FIDEG 2010

INEC-SIEG 2003, INEC 2002 (Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004).

Table 8. Women's Political Participation

Year when women received the right to vote and be elected	1955
Year that for the first time a woman was elected or appointed to the National Assembly	1972

Table 9. Governmental Organizations for Women

Nicaraguan Institute of Women (INIM)	Its mission is to ensure the Monitoring and Application of laws, Public Policy and Programs with gender practices that promote equality and equity between women and men aimed at eradicating all forms of discrimination against women.
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Source: Strategic lines, INIM website

Table 10. Minimum Wage by economic activity

Branch	2011		2001.	
	Minimum Wage	Minimum wage / (cost of the basket)	Minimum Wage	Minimum wage / (cost of the basket)
Construction	US \$ 208.90	0.49	US \$ 127.0	0.95
Trade, restaurants and hotels	US \$ 171.21	0.40	US \$ 97.1	0.73
Manufacturing	US \$ 125.51	0.29	US \$ 77.8	0.58
Community, social and personal services	US \$ 130.86	0.30	US \$ 72.6	0.54
Agricultural	US \$ 91.60	0.21%	US \$ 49.6	0.37
Central Government	US \$ 116.40	0.27	US \$ 45.9	0.34

Source: Author's calculations based on ministerial Agreement (MITRAB) JCHG-06-08-11. PNUD 2002 (Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004).

Table 11. Average income of employed persons per household

Field	2009		2001.	
	Income in C\$	Income in US \$	Income in C\$	Income in US\$
National	5,101.50	250.81	1,642.5	122.16
Urban	6,252.80	307.42	2,204.4	164.01
Rural	3,128.60	156.81	842.2	62.66
Male	5,213.80	256.33	1,765.1	131.28
Female	4,911.90	241.49	1,414.6	105.21
Urban men	6,657.60	327.32	2,603.0	193.67
Urban Women	5,731.40	281.78	1,657.9	123.35
Rural men	3,331.80	163.80	830.3	61.77
Rural women	2,549.70	125.35	804.3	59.84

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009, INIDE. PNUD 2002 (Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua, 2004)

Table 12. Ratification and signing of International Law for Women

Agreements and Treaties	Year of ratification and / or Signature
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) ⁴	1981
Convention on the rights of the child	New York 1989
Vienna Declaration and Programs of Action (World Conference on Human Rights)	1993
The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women	ONU Resolution 48-104 1994
Program of Action from Cairo (International Conference on Population and Development)	1994
Declaration and Platform for Action (Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing)	1995
American convention on the prevention, Punishment and eradication of Violence against Women	1995
Other	

Source: INIM, 2002, National Police, 2002.

Diagnosis of Domestic and Sexual Violence in Nicaragua. National Police. Police Station for Women and Children. UNDP. 2009.

Table 13. Profile of Education

Concept	2009			2001.		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Overall illiteracy rate	15.6%	15.4%	15.7%	22.3	22.1	22.5
Overall rate of enrollment population of 7 to 25 years	59.4	58.0	60.9	60.2	58.5	62.0
Population registration from 7 to 25 years	59.4	58.0	60.9		46.7	53.3
Adult illiteracy rate (15 years and older)	16.9	16.7	17.2	66.8	67.1	66.5
Years of schooling of the population 10 years and over	6.0	5.9.	6.2.	5.1		

Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009, INIDE.

INEC-SIEG, 2003, UNDP 2002 (Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004).

Table 14. Participation in positions of power

Types of participation	2005/2012	2003
Participation of women in legislative positions		11%
Ministers, presidents and directors in different ministries and autonomous entities	18	8
Women in parliamentary seats	18.5% (2008)	20.7%

⁴ Nicaragua is pending ratification of the Optional Protocol to CEDAW.

	40% (2012)	
Participation of women in managerial and executive positions	33.9%	43.0%
Participation of women in professional and technical positions	56.0%	41.0%

Source: UNDP Human Development National Report 2011.

FNUAP 2009. 2012 Authors' calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009, INIDE

Table 15. IDH and IDG

Table of contents	2011	200
Human Development Index	115	121
Gender-related Development Index	97 with a value of 0,67	98 with a value of 0.636

Source: PNUD Human Development Report 2011.

PNUD 2003

Table 16. Health profile

Concept	2010	2001.
Coverage of health services		
# Of doctors per 100,000 inhabitants	55 doctors (2009)	61 doctors (2002)
# Of beds available per ten thousand inhabitants	8.8	9.9
Public expenditure on health	3.7% of GDP	2.3% of GDP (2000)
Public expenditure on health per capita	U.S. \$ 42.2	U.S. \$ 108.00 2002
Children's Health		
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	29 (2001-2006)	26-27 (1996-2001)
Infant mortality rate among children under five years	35 (2001-2006)	37 (1996-2001)
Percentage of fully immunized children from 18 to 29 months	85% (2006)	72%
DPT		92.6%
POLIO	98.6 (2009)	99%
MEASLES		18%
Family planning		
Contraceptive usage rate of women aged 15-49 years	72% (2006-2007)	60%
Coverage of institutional delivery	79.6 (2009)	47.5%

% Of births attended by skilled personnel	87.7 (2009)	79.0%
Maternal mortality rate	60.6 (2009) 71 (2010)	112 2002
Fertility rate per woman. Demographic trend	2.8 (2005-2010)	3.7. (2000-2005)
Nutrition		
% Of children with low birth weight		13%
% Of underweight children to normal. Under 5 years.		12%
HIV / AIDS (
% of Affected persons between 15 and 49	0.2% (2007)	0.2%
% Of affected women between 15 and 49	934 (2006-2007)	1,500
Community health services		
Population with sustainable access to improved water sources	84% (2011)	77 (2000)
Population with access to adequate sanitation service		85% (2000)

Source: BCN Nic. in Figures 2010, UNDP Human Development Report 2011
UNDP 2002, UNDP 2003 (Women in Development and Gender in Nicaragua 2004).

II. General Situation of Government Policy on the subject of the GAD/Gender

1. Government Policy

a. Government Policy on Gender

The Nicaraguan Women's Institute (INIM) was established by Decree No. 293 of December 22, 1987 "Creating Law of the Nicaraguan Women's Institute," published in La Gaceta No. 277, December 29, 1987⁵. The institute was the successor of the Office of Women, established in Decree No. 1091 of July 28, 1982⁶. Its mission is to ensure the monitoring and implementation of the Laws, Public Policy and Practice for Gender Programs to promote equality and equity between women and men aimed at eradicating all forms of Discrimination against Women.

In this framework, the Women's Institute became the governing body working in coordination with various government agencies for the purpose of taking action in favor of women. In the early years of the 90's, it began working in public institutions and formed the Gender Units.

With the Executive Decree No. 36-93, Approved on July 6, 1993, published in La Gaceta No. 128 of July 7, 1993⁷, INIM has its Organic Law. On this, it establishes that INIM is a decentralized state entity.

Later, with the LAW ON AMMENDMENT AND ADDITION TO THE LAW No. 290, LAW OF ORGANIZATION, DUTIES AND PROCEDURES OF THE EXECUTIVE LAW No. 612, approved on January 24th of 2007 published in La Gaceta No. 20 of January 29th 2007⁸, establishes that the "Ministry of Family, Youth and Children" in the Art. 29, among other functions, must govern the National Program for Gender Equity through the Nicaraguan institute of women (INIM).

INIM has led various programs in partnership with other state institutions, civil society and international cooperation. Among others they developed the National Program of Gender equity, Decree No. 36-2006, published in the La Gaceta No. 139 of July 18th of 2006⁹, approved by the President of the Republic in 2006. This program was generally aimed at promoting gender equality between women and men in Nicaragua during the 2006-2010 period, to create conditions that generate improvements in gender equality in areas such as education, health, employment, access to and control of productive economic resources, political participation and the eradication of violence; as urgent objectives of a national strategy for sustainable economic and human development.

⁵ http://www.asamblea.gob.ni/index.php?option=com_wrapper&view=wrapper&Itemid=360

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

The specific objectives were posed to identify, through participatory consultation (held with the representation of municipalities and city halls), the needs and interests of women, building the basis to develop joint actions by public institutions and civil society as well as the support from International Cooperation to promote gender equity in all policies and public initiatives in Nicaragua, and lay the foundation to promote a process of mainstreaming gender equality in a systematic and sustainable way. For this, the institutional strengthening of INIM, the promotion of joint spaces and the necessary resources to ensure implementation of gender mainstreaming was proposed.

Gender Mainstreaming

The present government, with the Gender Policy defined by INIM, aimed to "mainstream" gender perspective in public policy and to implement a set of affirmative actions in the executive institutions to promote equality between men and women.

In this line, currently INIM runs the Joint Gender Program¹⁰, "From Rhetoric to Reality: Toward Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women through Participation and Gender Practices in Public Budgeting." The program is in its third year, which corresponds to the final implementation phase, with an extension to 2012.

The objective of this Joint Program is to strengthen the institutionalization of gender practices to ensure the full exercise of women's rights at national, sector and local levels, articulating the different levels of governance and policies in public budgets.

According to information provided by INIM on its website¹¹, in this period of implementation, the government entities have accomplished to incorporate gender practices in the formulation and implementation of projects that have benefited Nicaraguan women in the health sector and the labor sector, ensuring the exercise of human rights in these areas and contributing to economic autonomy, the restoration of the rights of the women and the reduction of violence against this gender.

The projects implemented were identified and prioritized by women from different communities, consisting of community infrastructure and housing improvement, remodeling and rehabilitation of maternal houses, poultry project, strengthening of productive capacity through the establishment of root crops, bananas, roots and backyard poultry farming, reforestation, conservation and utilization of forest resources, implementation of bakeries, among others.

INIM, as part of the program promotes specialized training courses on Gender Mainstreaming in government programs aimed at public workers of the various institutions that are implementing the program. The goal is to strengthen the

¹⁰ Joint programs are programs supported by various agencies of the United Nations (UN) and its national partners (government and civil society partners and private sector), which aim to promote public policies in favor of the poor, national and local capacity building and to involve and benefit local people. They also promote the efficiency and effectiveness of collaboration between UN agencies as "One UN".

¹¹ <http://inim.gob.ni/>

institutionalization of Gender Practices in Nicaragua, articulating the different levels of governance with budgets in the context of United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2008 -2012 (UNDAF), contributing to the achievement of the MDG 3 of the Millennium Declaration, which is "Promoting Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women".

Still in the framework of the Joint of Gender Program, other state institutions also offer training related to their specialty: The Ministry of Labor (MITRAB) has given seminars on Labor Rights under the theme "From rhetoric to reality, gender equality at the heart of decent work." Similarly it was observed in different websites of different ministries and government digital newspaper, that other state institutions have been conducting training seminars on gender issues specific to their profile or specialty.

b. Five year Development Plan

On its first term (2006-2011), the current government¹² planned a National Human Development Plan (PNDH) 2008-2012, which was adjusted in 2009 after the international financial and economic crisis. The plan outlines the measures to be taken together with the private sector together to overcome poverty.

The plan aims to develop a new model called the Citizen Power Development, which establishes the person as the cornerstone and the central subject of development.

Among the model principles of the Citizen Power Development, the Gender Equality and Rights of Children and Youth were retrieved.

The strategy proposes a redefinition of priorities and its primary objective to reduce the effects of the crisis on the most vulnerable sectors as well as to promote an appropriate framework for production and employment.

The fundamental principles in the PNDH are: 1) Renewed Role of the State on direct economic, social, environmental and cultural actions. 2) A more direct social policy in favor of the poor. 3) Social response expressed in a prioritized infrastructure policy. 4) Raising financial capacity of the poor with programs heavily concentrated in food production. 5) Continuation of energy policy prioritizing renewable energy plans. 6) Guarantee for private investment and maintaining a climate of dialogue and coordination with private enterprise. 7) Dialogue with the international community to build consensus, social and financial support. 8) Strengthening democracy.

Among the goals presented in the National Human Development Plan 2011, the following directly benefit women:

- Fighting poverty, reduction of the baseline of 17.2 in 2007 to the rate of 16.2 in 2011.

¹² President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of the Sandinista party was reelected for the period 2012-2017

- Raise the primary expenditure of the non-financial sector directed to the public investment program (Investment projects and programs carried out with public funds), a baseline in 2007 of 17.9 until reaching the goal of 19.8 in 2011.
- Raise Food Safety: Raising financial capacity of the poor households living in both rural and urban areas from 12,217 households in 2007 to 75,000 in 2011 through the food production bonus.
- Quality education for all: Increase the average years of schooling and net rate of primary school enrollment from 86.5 in 2007, to a rate of 88.5 by 2011.
- Reduce illiteracy rate (persons 10 years old and over) from 20.2 in 2007 to 3.0 in 2011. The census of 2005 indicated a rate of 22.0.
- Ensure universal and free access to health: Reduce the maternal mortality rate of 80 in 2007 to 55 by 2011.
- Reduce infant mortality rate per 1000 live births from 29 in 2007 to 25 in 2011.
- Restoration of rights of children to live a happy and dignified childhood, rescuing 8,000 children working in the streets and integrate them into schools.
- Ensure the care of children under 6 years old of working mothers by providing comprehensive care of these in Children Development Centers (CDI) from 84,307 children in the year 2008 to 96,990 in 2011.

2. National Mechanisms

Implementation and Monitoring Mechanisms

The mechanisms to enforce the government's gender policy are defined in the Act No. 648, Law of Equal Rights and Opportunities, adopted on February 14, 2008, published in La Gaceta No. 51 of March 12, 2008¹³. This law aims to "promote equality and equity in the enjoyment of human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights between women and men. It also aims to "establish the general principles on which to base public policies which ensure the effective exercise in the real equality in the application of current legal standard of women and men to ensure the full development of women and establish the fundamental mechanisms through which all public administration bodies and other branches of government, regional governments and municipalities will ensure the effective equality between women and men."

¹³[http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/%28\\$All%29/DFACDD675534DACE0625744B0077C73F?OpenDocument](http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/%28$All%29/DFACDD675534DACE0625744B0077C73F?OpenDocument)

Regarding the scope of its application, it states that it is of public order, social interest and of application in all branches of the government (legislative, executive, judicial and electoral), businesses and public sector institutions, including the mixed regime¹⁴, as well as in the governments of the autonomous regions of the Atlantic Coast, in the municipalities and institutions of constitutional creation. These are required to design, formulate, implement, execute, monitor and evaluate policies, plans, programs and projects that enable equal opportunities between women and men in the enjoyment and exercise of human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural universal rights and inalienable in real equal status.

The same law states that the Nicaraguan Institute of Women (INIM) is the governing body of the implementation and monitoring of public policies with gender perspective. Through the branches of government, administrative bodies at national level, the governments of the Autonomous Regions of the Atlantic Coast, municipalities and institutions of constitutional creation INIM will encourage, observe and enforce the rights, guarantees and fundamental freedoms of women on equal terms.

INIM, according to this law, must prepare a National Report on the implementation and impact of public policies that ensure equal opportunities between women and men. This will be included in the Report of the Nation presented by the President to the National Assembly.

In addition, the institute will also promote the formation of Equality Commissions in the branches of government, as well as regional and municipal governments and institutions of constitutional development to monitor compliance of the dispositions contained on this law.

Among other functions, INIM must participate, in conjunction with competent institutions, in strategic, economic and social planning to ensure a gender perspective, promote signature and ratification of international instruments by the State of Nicaragua on the rights of women, and ensure follow-up to them, among others.

It established that for the Nicaraguan Institute of Women to comply in an effectively manner, its functions and power the necessary financial resources should be assigned in the General Budget of the Republic.

Creation of the National Council for Equality

The Law of Equal Rights and Opportunities also created the National Council for Equality, coordinated by INIM, in order to contribute to the design, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Equality Policy. The Council shall be installed by the President and composed by the Director of INIM, a representative from each of the Ministers of State with jurisdiction over the matter, a representative of the Autonomous Regional Governments of the Atlantic Coast, Supreme Court of Justice, Committee on Women Affairs, Youth, Children and Family of the National Assembly,

¹⁴ Companies of public and private capital

the Special Prosecutor of Women for the Defense of Human Rights, a representative of the Nicaraguan Institute for Youth, National Police and two delegates from national women's organizations.

For the effective implementation of the provisions of the Law of Equal Rights and Opportunities and state policies to promote and guarantee equality of women and men, set forth therein, defines the powers to the Ministry of Labor, Departmental Labor Inspectorates and the Directorate of General Labor Inspection; Ministry of Education, in coordination with the Nicaraguan Institute of Women, as lead agency for equality policy; Higher education institutions with organizational and functional autonomy; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Family, Youth and Children; Ministry of Finance and Public Credit; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources in coordination with the Nicaraguan Women's Institute, Institute of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in coordination with the Institute of Rural Development and the Nicaraguan Institute of Women; National Institute of Information Development (INIDE); Nicaraguan Institute of Women.

Nicaragua's women's movement, which will be presented more in details later in this study, has assessed that the Nicaraguan Women's Institute has failed to become a belligerent actor in the process of planning, monitoring and evaluation of public policies¹⁵. They claim that the State of Nicaragua has no mechanism to ensure follow-up to international agreements for the advancement of women. That with the new government, the Nicaraguan Institute of Women, has changed its role as the institution in charge of the approach of equal rights and opportunities in public policy, to become a mere executor of short-range projects with a lack of feminist perspective that seeks strategic interests of women¹⁶.

They also believe that the mechanisms for dialogue between the INIM and women's organizations have been disabled, prevailing a total deficiency of the institution to provide information and coordinate actions with organizations that are not part of the structures of the ruling party. The absence of a national mechanism to ensure the formulation and implementation of public policies for equal rights and opportunities is a barrier to articulate international agreements with all public policies.

¹⁵ Balance Alternative Beijing Platform of Action + 15.Feminist Movement of Nicaragua and the Network of Women against Violence. 2010.

¹⁶ Ibid.

III. General situation of GAD/Gender

Table 1

- Nicaraguan population reaches 5.8 million (2010)
- Population growth 1.7% (2010)
- For every 100 females on ages from 15 to 19 years, 26 have been pregnant at least once. (2007)
- Women win the right to vote in 1955
- First woman President in 1990
- First woman Vice President in 1995
- Currently in the executive branch there are 6 female ministers, three vice-ministers and directors of autonomous entities (2011)
- Of all the poor people around the country, 41.9% are women (2010)
- The maternal mortality rate is 71 per 100,000 births (2010)
- 729 women were killed in the last 10 years (2000-2010)
- 48% of women reported receiving verbal or psychological abuse, 27% have experienced physical violence and 13% have suffered sexual violence by their partner or former partner. (2007)

1. General Situation of GAD/Gender in Nicaragua

Population

The political-administrative division of the territory consists of 15 departments located in the Pacific and Central regions and 2 autonomous regions (RAAN and RAAS) in the Caribbean.

According to population estimations and projections made by INIDE, the Nicaraguan population has increased 4.5 times in the last 60 years, from 1.3 million in 1950 to 5.8 million in 2010¹⁷. Although the population continues to grow in absolute terms, the population growth rate has declined. Between 1971 and 1995 reduced growth by 3.5% and from 1995 to 2005 by 1.7%. This decrease is explained by a drastic reduction in the fertility rate (3.2 children per woman in 2001 and 2.7 children in 2007)¹⁸ and the strong migration process (lack of about 55,000 births in the period 2000-2005, and 55,000 children missing in 2005)¹⁹. The percentage of households with at least one international migrant in the last 5 years is 6.4% nationally²⁰.

¹⁷ The latest Census of Population and Housing conducted in 2005 recorded a total of 5,142,098 inhabitants.

¹⁸ ENDESA 2006/2007.

¹⁹ INIDE/CELADE 2007.

²⁰ Authors' calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009.

The age structure of the population shows significant changes in response to the demographic transition. The fall in levels of mortality and birth²¹ and strong migration process explains the variation of the age structure of the population. In 1950 the country was characterized by a population pyramid with a wide base, in which the age group 0-14 accounted for 43% of the total population, dropping to 38% in 2005 on the contrary. On the other hand, the working age population (15-59 years) rose from 52% of the population in 1950 to 56% in 2005 and a steady and moderate increase in the population 60 years and over, producing a pyramid with a base less wide in the year 2005.

Changes in the age structure of the population has an effect in a high percentage of the working age population (78.3% in 2009²²), which has led to a decline in dependency ratios. "This is called "demographic bonus", the stage of the history of a country in which the proportion of working-age population is higher than the dependent population (children and the elderly). This could have beneficial economic and social effects for countries, provided the measures necessary to exploit them are taken in a timely manner"²³.

The group of 65 years and older in 1950 did not exceed 3.1%, but by 2010 represents a 4.5%²⁴. In absolute numbers the population consists of 261,000 people who are no longer productive and do not have a fixed income²⁵. Projections for 2050 put this age group by 14.3% of the population²⁶.

Regarding life expectancy, that of men is 67.97 and 76.02 for women in the five year period 2005-2010.

The Nicaragua Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA) 2006/07 reflected an adolescent fertility of 109 births per 1, 000 women. Also, 20% of women 15 -19 years are already mothers. The adolescent fertility rate reaches the highest percentages among those residing in rural areas, of the lowest welfare quintile, without any education, from RAAN, Jinotega, Matagalpa, Rio San Juan and Nueva Segovia.

34.4% of households in the country are headed by women (EMNV 2009)²⁷, the proportion having increased by 3.0 percent between 2005 and 2009. This shows that women have assumed a greater responsibility for economic support and care of household members. In urban areas, female headed households represent 41.7%²⁸.

²¹ The fertility rate went from 3.3 in 2001 to 2.7 in 2006/2007 (DHS).

²² Author's calculations based on data from EMNV 2009.

²³ Espinoza, Isolda. Economic liberalization has generated more and better jobs for women in the Central American Isthmus. Managua, September 2009.

²⁴ CELADE 2009. Demographic Observatory No. 3. Projected Population Policy, in Espinoza, Isolda (2009).

²⁵ Author's calculations based on data from EMNV 2009.

²⁶ CELADE 2009. Demographic Observatory No. 3. Projected Population Policy, in Espinoza, Isolda (2009).

²⁷ Author's calculations based on data from CELADE, 2009.

²⁸ Ibid.

Indigenous and African Descent population

Indigenous and African descent, according to the Census of 2005 is 443,847 people, which represents 8.6% of the total population (50.1% women).

On the Caribbean coast (Atlantic Area) are located indigenous and ethnic communities Rama, Miskitu, Mayangna, Ulwa, Garifuna, Creole (African descent) and mestizos living in 773 communities. All of them retain their forms of organization and ancestral languages.

Table 2
Ethnic or indigenous people

Town or community	Population
Rama	4.185
Mayangna-Sumu	9,756
Miskitu	120,817
Ulwa	698
Garifuna	3.271
Half-caste from the Coast	112.253
Creole (Kriol)	19.890

Source: 2005 Census

In the central, northern and pacific zone of the country lays the Indian ancestry of 23 villages in 33 municipalities with high geographic dispersion:

- Leon and Chinandega, with presence of Xiu-Sutiabas
- Rivas with the presence of Nahoas
- Masaya and Chinandega, with presence of Chorotegas
- Matagalpa, in the presence of Cacaoperas and Chorotegas
- Nueva Segovia, Madriz and Jinotega, in the presence of Chorotegas

Table No.3
Ethnic or indigenous people
(North Central and Pacific countries)

Town or community	Population
Cacaopera-Matagalpa	15.240
Xiu-Sutiava	19.949
Nahuatl-Nicarao	11.113
Chorotega-Nahua-Mange	46.002

Source: 2005 Census

The departments with an indigenous population over 10% are Jinotega, Madriz and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) and South Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAS).

Social background and social participation of GAD/Gender

→ *Women's Movement*

Since the late eighties, Nicaragua is characterized by having a large and belligerent women's movement, which has focused its efforts against social inequalities, economic and political discrimination, lack of opportunities and the adoption and implementation of laws related mainly to the promotion and defense of their political and social rights.

The country's women's movement is made up of different groups, organizations and groups of all political trends, representing women in different social, territorial, sectorial, age groups, etc. Various women's organizations function as social networks, including the following:

- Network of Women Against Violence is a national coordinating space characterized as a diverse, participatory and horizontal movement of women for political action that promotes new ways of doing nonparty policy without distinction of ethnicity, age or religion. It involves around 150 groups, associations, groups, women's homes, churches, unions, local networks and hundreds of individual women.
- Autonomous Women's Movement (MAM) is defined as a social and political movement claiming autonomous equality, freedom and solidarity for the construction of a political, economic and social parity democracy. It is composed of women participating in a personal level.
- Other belligerent movements with outstanding participation are: the Nicaragua Feminist Movement, the Movement of Working and Unemployed Women "Maria Elena Cuadra", the Association of Women Luisa Amanda Espinoza (AMNLAE), the Permanent Congress of Women Entrepreneurs, the National Women's Labor Union.

These women's movements believe that the elected government in 2006 should show openness to discuss key issues related to women's issues and promote opportunities for participation in national committees of various kinds, to ensure the mainstreaming of equality opportunities in public policy.

This is reflected in the alternative report called Alternative Balance Beijing Platform of Action +15²⁹, presented by the Feminist Movement of Nicaragua and the Network of Women Against Violence, in 2010, and referred to actions performed on behalf of the rights of women in areas such as health, education, employment, access to land,

²⁹ Alternative Balance Beijing Platform of Action +15. Feminist Movement of Nicaragua and the Network of Women Against Violence

participation in decision-making, prevention of violence against women and girls. It was presented to the international community at the 54th session of the CSW in New York to assess progress of the World Platform for Action (PAM).

It recognizes certain openness of the government in dialogues with some women's organizations that prioritize economic claims.

The Women's Movement in the last 5 years of the Sandinista government has worked from civil society against the penalty of therapeutic abortion to the present; various organizations and civil society coalitions have filed at least three resources for the unconstitutionality before the Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ), and multiple Amicus Curiae that provide a strong argument for the return of therapeutic abortion.

They also promoted laws like the Law of Equal Rights and Opportunities and the Comprehensive Law to Combat Violence against women. They have worked on issues of sexual and reproductive health, violence against women, youth, teenage pregnancy, etc.

There are other organizations like the National Women's Labor Union Committee where women of all ideological tendencies participate and where the main work is about women's issue.

→ *Legal Framework*

Women Voters in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, women gained the right to vote in 1955.

The National Reconstruction Government of the Republic of Nicaragua established the unconditional equality of all Nicaraguans. Later, the Constitution adopted on November 19, 1986 stated the unconditional equality of all Nicaraguans in the enjoyment of political rights, in the exercise of those rights and the fulfillment of their duties and responsibilities, detailing explicitly that.... "There is absolute equality between men and women. The State is obliged to remove obstacles that impede the equality between Nicaraguans and their effective participation in political, economic and social development". It established the right of women and men to participate in public affairs and state management and to elect and be elected (as) in periodic elections and to hold public office.

These obligations and rights are currently in place and incorporated into the Constitution of the Republic of Nicaragua.

International agreements signed and ratified by Nicaragua in Favor of Women

According to the Alternative Balance 2010³⁰, Nicaragua has signed and ratified the following international instruments on women's human rights: Convention on the

³⁰ Ibid.

Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women-CEDAW, Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women "Convention of Belem do Para", International Conference on Population and Development (1994), Declaration and Platform for Action (1995, +5 +10).The government of Nicaragua is pending to sign and ratify the facultative protocol of CEDAW.

On the abolition of Therapeutic Abortion

In October 2006, Nicaragua's National Assembly abolished the old Article 165 of the old Penal Code that recognized the Therapeutic Abortion as an exception to the penalization of abortion.

In 2007 the National Assembly concluded the adoption of the new Penal Code. Articles 143, 144 and 154, Chapter II, penalize abortion in all its forms, including therapeutic abortion. Article 143 states "that every woman who consents the practice of an abortion will receive a penalty of 1 to 3 years in prison and the physician that practices it will receive from 2 to 5 years of medical disqualification."

Women's Right to Property

In the 90's, there was an effort to develop joint land titles where the property was in the name of the couple, and therefore women also had access to own land. However some of these achievements were reversed because many beneficiaries had to sell their land for lacking the necessary resources to produce.

In 2010 the "Creating Law of Land Purchase Fund with Gender Equity" was approved. Fund resources will be allocated to the acquisition of rural properties to be divided and granted for sale for poor rural women. Also in the city, as part of urban reform, titles of lots were awarded to many female heads of household or to the couple.

The Miskitu people recognize the ownership of land for men and women.

Executive Power →

In the 1990 elections, Nicaragua had the first female president and first female vice-president in 1995.

→ Participation of Women in Public Life

Stage from 2006 to 2011³¹

According to the Alternative Balance 2010, out of 14 ministries, 29% are headed by women (Environment and Natural Resources, Family, Labor and Governance). The National Police has been headed by a woman since 2005.

³¹ Taken from Balance Alternative Beijing Platform for Action, March 15, 2010. Feminist Movement of Nicaragua and the Network of Women against Violence.

The same report notes that in the legislature, out of 92 councils 17 are women, representing an 18.47%, of these 17 one is Afro-descendant and two represent the youth. None of the female representatives belong to indigenous peoples. The work of the National Assembly is organized in 15 working committees of which only three are run by women (Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Integrity and Commission on Women, Children, Youth and Family).

Also, the Supreme Court of Justice has 12 magistracies; five of them are performed by women. There is presence of women of African descent and indigenous in courts of appeal and local courts, it has a gender commission created in 2004.

In the Supreme Electoral Council, nine of the magistracies are headed by men except a deputy magistrate female judge. There is no gender policy within the institution.

Between the period 2005-2008 and 2009-2012 the percentage of women mayors rose from 9.8% to 15.1%, meaning an increase of 5.3 percentage points³². Most female mayors in the current period are at the forefront of municipalities with the highest poverty indicators.

*Year 2012*³³

In the executive branch, 6 of the 13 ministries established in the Law on Amendment and Addition to Law No. 290, Law on the Organization, Competence and Procedures of the Executive, are headed by women as ministers, representing a participation of 46.15% (MARENA, MITRAB MIGOB, MIFAM, MINSA, MINED), 3 women are vice-ministers (MAGFOR, MIFIC, Ministry of Mines and Energy), 5 General Secretaries (MTI, MARENA, MIFIC, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, INTURISMO), 1 Director of Program (Zero Usury) and 1 Sub-Program Director (Zero Hunger), for a total of 16 women.

At the level of autonomous entities 1 woman is President of Board of Directors (CORNAP), 1 Vice President of Board of Directors (CORNAP), 1 General Director (DME), 2 Executive Chairs (INVUR, ENACAL), 5 Executive Directors (INIM, INTA, INPYME, PUBLIC ETHICS, INATEC), 3 Executive Vice Presidents (INIFOM, INSS, INTUR), 1 Deputy Director (DGA), for a total of 14 women.

The expanded social Cabinet of Government is comprised of representatives of both the executive and the representatives of the autonomous entities. In total 30 women joined the Cabinet.

On the other hand, there is one female intendant of property.

³² Bulletin No. 60. United Nicaragua Triumphs. March 7, 2012

³³ Compiled from information on the website of the National Assembly and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In the Judiciary Power, at the level of Supreme Court there are 4 female judges, one of them being the President of the Supreme Court. In the Public Ministry a woman holds the position of prosecutor.

In the legislative power, in this new legislature 2012-2016, according to the list published on the website of the National Assembly; there are 36 women owner members and 54 men owner members of the parliament for 40% and 60% respectively. In the same source, there are 47 women deputy members to 41 men deputy members, for a 43.44% and 46.59% respectively. In total, between owner and deputy members there is a percentage of 46.62% female participation.

At the level of PARLACEN, 6 women owner members have been elected in the current legislature.

As for Foreign Service, there are 7 women Ambassadors, 3 Deputy Chiefs and 1 General Consul. 5 women General Consuls with consular functions, according to information collected on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2. General Situation of Women and Men by sector

Poverty and GAD/Gender by sector

In Nicaragua, according to the National Institute of Information Development (INIDE), in 2009 14.6% of Nicaragua's population lived in extreme poverty and 42.5% in poverty, while in 2001 15.1% lived in extreme poverty and 45.8% in poverty³⁴. This evolution represents a slow reduction of poverty in this decade and means that the overall poverty in Nicaragua continues showing very high and significant figures.

According to this report by INIDE, out of the overall poor population, 14.6% are located in extreme poverty (equivalent to the value per capita annual consumption is less than 6,903.08 córdobas, equivalent to US\$334.79). This means that households are consuming less of the 2,268 calories necessary to meet minimum daily calorie intake³⁵.

The highest percentages of extremely poor and poor in general are concentrated on rural areas, 26.1% and 64.3% respectively. Rural populations in the Central and Atlantic Region accumulate the highest socio-economic underdevelopment with the highest levels of extreme poverty and the highest levels of rural areas: of the extremely poor total population, 30.7% live in the Rural Atlantic region and 29.3% in the Central Rural region³⁶.

³⁴ INIDE. Household Survey on Living Standard Measurement 2009. Main results: poverty, Consumer Income. May 2011

³⁵ Due to changes in the structure of the population, the average calorie requirement has increased from 2.241 to 2.268 kcal / day ie 1.20%

³⁶ INIDE EMNV Report 2011.

Gender distribution by age group

Of all the poor people around the country, 41.9% are women (INIDE EMNV Report 2011).

Among the female population, extremely poor women represent 13.9% and 41.9% poor. The highest percentage of women in both extreme poverty and poverty are generally in rural areas, 26.1% and 64.3% respectively³⁷.

The poverty rate for people under five years exceeds by 7.4 points in the general level and the adolescents in 6 points, making these groups among the most vulnerable³⁸.

Depth and severity of poverty

Welfare indicators reflect a persistent inequality, since the consumption of richest quintile in 2009 amounted to 6.5 times the consumption of the poorest quintile³⁹.

In regards to national household consumption 47.2% of its income is used in food consumption, this percentage increases in households in extreme poverty reaching 60.8%⁴⁰. 70.4% of poorest households report expenses on pregnancy control⁴¹.

Also in the non-monetary measures of welfare inequality is obvious. For example, it is reflected in the development and early childhood health, in sexual and reproductive health: 35% of children under five who belong to the poorest quintile have chronic malnutrition and only 6% in the richest quintile, 34.5% of female adolescents in the poorest quintile are pregnant or they are mothers already and 12% of adolescents in the richest quintile⁴². The use of services is also uneven, since the coverage of births attended by health personnel is 59.7% in the poorest quintile versus 97% in the richest, while participation in early childhood services is 34% of children under six years versus the poorest quintile 79% in the richest⁴³.

Population with more vulnerability

The Caribbean Coast and the Central-North Region are the areas that concentrate the highest socio-economic underdevelopment with the highest levels of extreme poverty (living here 20% of the poor) and the highest levels of rural area. It also concentrates most of the indigenous and African descent population. In these regions there are significant differences in relation to the country as a whole and in terms of gender.

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ INIDE.EMNV Report 2011.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² ENDESA 2007.

⁴³ Ibid.

Education and GAD/Gender

According to the EMNV 2009, 15.6% of the population of 10 years and older is illiterate and 15.7% of the female population in the country. From all the women living in rural areas 24.1% are illiterate⁴⁴.

Out of the children's population from 4 to 6 years, only 1.2% is enrolled in CICO and 0.7% in a CDI⁴⁵.

The issues of lack of financial resources represent (29.6%) and supply (the school is far, 28.4%) it remain the two main reasons behind the problems of primary education enrollment. The third reason in importance is family problems⁴⁶, more for girls (20.5%) than for males (14.1%). These reasons vary by gender and area of residence. In rural areas, the lack of proximity of educational institutions is the most important reason why children are not enrolled in primary school, especially for girls (38.7%) more than in boys (35.7), whereas the lack of money, second reason in importance affects more boys (29.5%) than girls (19.1%). However in urban areas, lack of money is the main reason, especially for girls who do not attend (46.1%) more than for boys (40.9%). Family problems are given more burdens in girls (27.6%) that do not attend from urban area⁴⁷.

For young women the lack of interest (33.5%), the lack of money (25.2%) and pregnancy/childcare (12.1%) are the three main reasons that keep them out of high school⁴⁸. It good to mention that poor adolescents who become mothers at an early age are not attending school and have a high probability that they and their babies remain poor (teenage pregnancy seems to be an important cause of the intergenerational transmission of poverty).

The enrollment rate of the population from 10 years and older is 6.0 nationally, 6.2 in women, this rate decreases to 4.2 in rural areas⁴⁹.

Health and GAD/Gender

Maternal mortality has decreased significantly over the past two decades. The gross mortality rate reached from 5.6 for the years between 1995 and 1999 and 5.04 between 2000 and 2005. However, high rates of maternal mortality, infant mortality and transmittable diseases persist. Thus, the country will probably not to meet the MDG target of reaching in 2015 40 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (LB), since

⁴⁴ Author's calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ This category includes cases involving domestic violence, abuse, low self-esteem, etc.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

according to the Ministry of Health (MINSa) 66⁵⁰ maternal deaths occurred per 100,000 live births in 2008 and 71 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2010⁵¹.

59% of maternal deaths are caused by direct obstetric cause⁵², and in the adolescent group, which accounts for about 20% of maternal mortality, demonstrating the greatest health risk for this group and their babies. In 2010 direct obstetric deaths were the major contributors to maternal mortality.

Infant mortality has had a significant reduction⁵³, but not neonatal mortality, 14 per 1,000 live births in 2007 represented 73% of infant deaths. The risk of neonatal death is five times higher if it is compared to mothers under 18 years old and nulliparous, compared with 20 to 34, with space between births over 18 months. The post neonatal mortality also presents extreme difference in educational levels, a rate of 32 when mothers do not have formal education. Child malnutrition also remains high and the leading cause of infant morbidity is diseases of respiratory system. According to ENDESA 06/07, 21.7% of children under five years old present chronic malnutrition and 5.1% present severe chronic malnutrition affecting more children in Jinotega, Madriz, Matagalpa and RAAN where the incidence of chronic malnutrition is greater than 30% between 38.7 and 31.5%.

The Mesoamerica Health program 2015 (IDB)⁵⁴ summarizes a number of interesting data on maternal and child health and the supply of services which are presented in the following paragraphs. Maternal and infant mortality is largely conditioned by inequalities in access to health services. The areas of greater poverty and dispersion as the Caribbean Coast and the Central-North area which also concentrate most of the indigenous population and African descent, it presents the worst indicators. Over 70%⁵⁵ of maternal deaths recorded by the Ministry of Health, between 2005 and 2008, come from rural areas. The departments of Jinotega, Matagalpa and the North Atlantic Autonomous Region (RAAN) are the three departments where the greatest number of maternal deaths occurs and it contributes to the greatest part of the country's maternal mortality. Accounting for 42% of maternal deaths in the country compared to 22% of its population.

The document of this program continues contributing that on the supply side, the limited availability of health resources results in a low access to health. The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2006/2007), declares that the accessibility to family planning methods (FP) are lower in rural areas and for adolescent girls⁵⁶. Local Systems of Integral Health Care (SILAIS) of the RAAN, Matagalpa and Jinotega face the

⁵⁰ For this year the Central Bank reported 86 maternal deaths per 100,000 LB and the World Health Organization (WHO), 100 deaths per 100,000 births.

⁵¹ Information MINSa 2011 Maternal Deaths 2009 and 2010 preliminary Mesoamerica Health 2015, Nicaragua, BID, 2011.

⁵² Ministry of Health, National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive ENSSR, 2008, ENDESA from 2007.

⁵³ In the late 80s early 90s Nicaragua had infant mortality rates above 50 deaths per 1,000 live births; with ENDESA 2006/07 infant mortality rate is estimated at 29 deaths per 1,000 live births

⁵⁴ IDB. Nicaragua. Mesoamerica Health 2015. December 2011.

⁵⁵ Ministry of Health / PAHO: Health and Social Exclusion.2008.

⁵⁶ 15% of women in reproductive age (WRA) with unmet demand for FP vs. 20% for adolescents.

greatest shortages of resources per capita with 0.75 doctors per ten thousand inhabitants (RAAN) and 2.41 (Matagalpa) against 4.3 in the country, meaning that access to appropriate care delivery is limited by the response capacity of the network. In 2006 three out of four SILAIS did not meet the international standard of having at least one health facility (HF) per 500 thousand inhabitants offering comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) completely and four that could offer basic EmOC resulting in that only 35.6% of the obstetric complications were treated HF with that response capacity. Women living in rural areas between 20 and 34 years with low access to health services are the profile of maternal mortality in the country. Seven out of 10 maternal deaths occur in the countryside⁵⁷.

The same document program states that these areas have the lowest rates of physicians, medical specialists and hospital beds per ten thousand inhabitants, as well as lower rates of coverage of prenatal control and institutional delivery and the highest incidence of mortality maternal and child morbidity-mortality in the country.

Access limitations, geographical and cultural are a cause of low utilization of services: Prenatal control coverage is below the national average in half of the municipalities of the three SILAIS cited. 57.4% women 11 of Miskito Indian women were not attended in childbirth by health personnel compared with 26.3% in a national level. ENDESA identifies factors that influence the use of health services by the demand side related to indirect costs and opportunity to access to services, or of quality or socio-cultural aspects. Thus, the capacity of women to decide about their sexual and reproductive health is important where patriarchal patterns result in less use of institutional health services. These barriers have been widely studied in the municipalities 20% of the poorest population concentrate (Jinotega, Matagalpa and RAAN)⁵⁸.

Social Risk⁵⁹ and GAD / Gender

The poor population in Nicaragua faces various risks, either by demographic group to which it belongs (life cycle), as well as the risks faced by households in general and the indigenous and ethnic groups⁶⁰.

The main risks facing the group of 0-5 years old are the bad conditions at birth, the nutrition and atrophy in the physical, psychological and cognitive development. For children aged 6-17 years, the main risk is the lack of school attendance, dropout or receive a poor quality education, another vulnerable group in this range are children with disabilities and children in child labor. The main risks that the population faces of 18-59 years old are low income, volatile or even zero due to the lack of assets. The

⁵⁷ Habed, Ariel. Care Gap Analysis, Proposed Intervention and Targeting. BID

⁵⁸ Vijil Mireille. Barriers Study on Demand and Supply. Nicaragua. BID Managua, August, 2011.

⁵⁹ The approach is based on the analytical framework of social risk management (social risk management, SRM) developed by the World Bank. There are certain groups in society that are vulnerable to unexpected shocks that threaten their livelihood and / or survival. However, some groups live in a chronic condition of poverty that puts their livelihood in a state of constant risk. Aline Coudouel, Jesko S. Hentschel, and Quentin T. Wodon, PRSP Sourcebook, Chapter 1. Poverty Measurement and Analysis. World Bank

⁶⁰ Analysis of Public Expenditure on Social Protection. World Bank Nicaragua, in January 2009.

main risk the elderly face is not receiving a pension and be forced to depend on others to survive⁶¹.

The main risks identified by households are: the lack of access to health services, housing and other basic services as well as the family violence and the natural disasters⁶².

Indigenous and ethnic groups face the risks of geographic isolation, social exclusion and erosion of social capital. They have higher levels of poverty and less access to essential services than the general population⁶³.

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and GAD / Gender

The figures from the Central Bank of Nicaragua 2010 reflect an increase in the percentage rate of GDP by economic sector in almost all sectors except fisheries. The agriculture sector which represented a rate of 5.1 in 2002 rose to 5.9 in 2010. The livestock sector had a higher increase, going from 4.4 in 2002 to 10.3 in 2010.

According to FIDEG sources the occupational structure by sex and economic activity in the fields of agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing, it showed a growth rate to 5.5 percent increase of women employed in that sector that in 2001 was 10.2 and in 2010 rose to 15.7. The same growth was also for men but in greater measures, because the occupancy rate of 47.5 in 2001 came to 54.1 in 2010, growing by 6.6 percentage points.

Agro industry and GAD

Coffee is one of major export items in the stage of selecting the grain, most of the benefits workers are women.

Infrastructure

Just a third part of the population has access to paved roads, many of the productive areas depend on unreliable road network that are not accessible during the rainy season.

Pregnant women from poor rural communities have to walk on foot one or more hours along large hills and downs and wait for transportation. Men sometimes have to take them out on a stretcher and spend the night on the road waiting for transportation. Therefore, a simple trail is helpful to them and to reduce maternal mortality rates.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

Potable Water and GAD/Gender

Only 46% of the rural population has appropriate water and sanitation services. Increasing access to safe water and sanitation is an intermediate indicator comprising four national goals:

1. Reduce child mortality
2. Reduce mortality of children under five years old
3. Increase access to water, and
4. Increase access to sanitation.

Inequalities between men and women in the use of transport and water resource management is evident since most of the responsibility lie on women and girls, representing a domestic burden in which they invest several hours in the day.

Employment and GAD / Gender

Activity rate

The working age population can be separated into two groups: economically active population (EAP) and population not economically active (PNEA).

The first identifies the people who have jobs or do not have a job but are looking for or waiting for one. The second includes persons who did not have, did not make an economic activity, and did not seek to do it in the last four weeks previous to the survey week (of the survey). It is the population that is not immersed in the labor market (housewives, pensioners, students, people who are not working and are not seeking employment, pensioners, renters and those in retirement)⁶⁴.

The behavior of activity rates by sex reveals greater male involvement in economic activities. In rural areas, male participation rates are higher than in urban areas; the opposite happens to women, who have higher rates in urban areas.

Table 4 Indicators of employment of the population 10 years and over by sex and area of residence

Area of residence	2009		
	Total	Men	Women
National	54.9	72.7	38.1
Urban	55.5	67.3	45.1
Rural	54.2	79.4	27.3

Source: Based on data from the EMNV 2009

The main problem in the country is job insecurity, a growing informal sector (63.3% in 2005 and 63.8% in 2006)⁶⁵. According to surveys of FIDEG 2009-2010 although there are more women participating in the labor market is in a position of underemployment.

⁶⁴ Definitions used by INIDE for the EMNV 2009

⁶⁵ INIDE. Employment Survey 2006.



Population Economically active employed and unemployed and sexes differences

In the distribution of the population economically active, men account for a larger share (64.4%) compared to women (35.6%) who show a slight increase in urban areas (44%)⁶⁶.

Most of the employed aged 10 and over are self-employed (37.0%), this percentage increased in relation to 2001 (28%), employees/workers (36.8%) and unpaid workers (13.8%). In case of working women, most are employed/working (46.2%) and self-employed (40.2%)⁶⁷.

Employed population by activity branch.

A considerable part of the employed aged 10 and over is engaged in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing (35.4%) and in services (30.1%). Employed women are concentrated in services (46.8%) and in commerce (26.5%)⁶⁸.

Violence against Women

The data presented below are a contribution of Public Safety report 1998-2010. Nicaragua: Risks, Challenges and Opportunities (UNDP 2010). This report concludes as relative deterioration of public security in Nicaragua and between 2003 and 2009 the homicide rate in Nicaragua rose two points to a total of 16%, and it was the least accelerated increase in the region. The use of firearms in the country to perpetrate homicides was 56%, with a great deal of weapons in the hands of the population. It is the lowest in the region, two percentage points below Costa Rica, a country that has not suffered any war conflict in more than sixty years.

However, the number of women victims of crime has increased steadily and gender violence is a growing phenomenon in the country. Along with Costa Rica, Nicaragua has high rates of sexual violations.

The above report provides data on the economic cost of violence, 10 out of 100 córdobas produced in the country in 2006 were "*Absorbed by criminal violence, insecurity and its immediate consequences*". As a percentage of the General Budget of the Republic, the costs represented 8.3% in 2007, 8% in 2008 and 8.4% in 2009. The number of direct victims of crimes (63.7%) and misdemeanors (36.4%) increased by 2.5 times turning from 65 thousand in 1998 to 166,000 affected by the delinquency in 2009. This means that it doubled the percentage of affected population rising from 1.3% in 1998 to 2.9% in 2009. The probability for someone of being a victim of a crime in Nicaragua is a bit more than the double in 2009 compared to the same risk in 1998.

⁶⁶ Author's calculations based on data from the EMNV 2009.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

It also suggests that during recent years suicide rates have fallen and the homicide has risen. The rate of violent deaths per 100,000 inhabitants has increased over the decade in 7%, while in 2000 was 25 in 2009 was 27. According to the IML 40% is related to family violence and sexual violence.

The report continues indicating for Public Safety 1998-2010 (UNDP 2010) that the number of victims of crimes and offenses increased by 2.5 times or 65,166 thousand affected by crime. The percentage of the national population doubled from 1.3% to 2.9%. On average men have been accounted for 54% of the victims, however the proportion of men and women victims during the study period fell: in 1998 it represented 59 - 41 (difference: 18 percentage points) and in 2009: 52 - 48 (difference: 4 pp). The proportion of men victims fell by 7 percentage points and of women increased in equal proportion. Women are not only victims of domestic and sexual violence but also of the varied manifestations of criminal violence.

Young people under 25 represent 37% of the victims, 40% of victims are young women. During the last four years the proportion and number of girls under 13 affected by crime is greater than the boys in the same age, without a thorough analysis of this problem. 9.5% of homicide victims are under 18 years (19% women).

The actual crime of domestic violence, according to the Statistical Yearbook of the National Police not reconciled intra and institutionally, shows a reduction of 52% between 2006 and 2009. Police Stations Data indicate that the facts related to domestic and sexual violence doubled between 2005 and 2009, representing 19% of complaints known by the police, with an increase in criminal offenses and crime reduction.

According to the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDESA 2006/2007), 48 percent of women in Nicaragua, ever married or together reported receiving verbal or psychological abuse, 27 percent said they had experienced physical violence and 13 percent have experienced sexual violence from their partner or former partner.

The percentage of those who experienced violence in the previous 12 months to the survey of the Nicaraguan Demographic and Health (ENDESA) conducted in 2006/2007, indicated that 21.0 percent suffered verbal and psychological violence, 8.0 percent physical violence and 4.0 percent sexual violence. Younger women were those who reported higher prevalence of verbal and physical violence in the last year 2007, compared to older women being mostly pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. Sex crimes have had a significant rise since 2005.

Sexual violence against women has been increasing. The Women's Police Station reported that there was an increase in complaints of sexual violence. In the year 2006, 7,232 cases were reported, increasing to 8,768 in 2007.

According to data from the Statistical Yearbook of the National Police in 2010 of the National Police during the period 2005-2009, about 50% of those rape victims are adolescent women. They are also the most affected in cases of incest.

According to MINSA and OPS, Maternal Health Profile ODM 13,180 girls and adolescents between 10 and 14 years old gave birth to sons and daughters between 2000 and 2009; cases that can be linked to contexts of vulnerability to abuse situations. (INDH-2011).

Also, the National Human Development Report UNDP 2011 reveals that 49% of adolescents and young people wanted to change things related to violence and 41% aspects of sexual abuse. This situation is more pronounced in women than in men and in rural areas.

In the Yearbook of the National Police 2010 states that the comparison of Victims of criminal offenses nationally leading the National Police in 2009 and 2010 indicates that in 2009 there were 166,277 victims, of which 79,357 were female and 86,920 were male; in 2010 the number of victims decreased to 160,745 representing this decrease 11.4% being the victims 78,685 women and 82,060 were men.

As for female victims, according to the same source, 49.3% of women rape victims are 15 to 17 years of age. Of all injury victims 40% are women, 39.7% being housewives. 2.4% are under 13 years.

In the same Statistical Yearbook 2010 of the PN, a comparative table of complaints of domestic violence and sexual abuse between 2009 and 2010 reveals that in the year 2009, 31,759 cases of domestic (VIF) and sexual violence were reported nationally of which 3,858 were for crimes of domestic violence and 4,013 sexual offenses, for a total of in this order of 7,871. In 2010 34,763 complaints were reported, of which 3,984 were for crimes of domestic violence and 3,778 sexual offenses, for a total of 7,762 reflecting a decrease of 1.4%.

The Statistical Yearbook of the PS indicates that between Managua and Matagalpa accumulate 51% of the reported crimes and offenses nationwide. In the case of Managua the characteristics of the women victims of delinquency in 2010 reflect that a grand total of 35,375 women victims, 21,556 were victims of Crimes and Offenses against Life, of which 276 are for victims Felony, 14 victims of homicide, 5 of parricides, 2 of murder and 217 serious injuries. In this same department, as victims of crimes classified as serious against Sexual Freedom and Integrity of Women, it was counted 659 victims, of which, 176 are victims of rape, 94 for violation under 14 years old of which 46 occurred in children under 13 years, 27 for aggravated rape, 340 for sexual abuse of which 109 were against girls under 13 years and 16 victims for procuring. As for less serious crimes, they total 170, with 98 victims of rape and 72 of sexual harassment.

It is noticeable how in Nicaragua the violent deaths of women are increasing, especially since 2003. According to the Network of Women against Violence, 729 women were murdered in the last 10 years.

Moreover, according to the sixth report submitted by Nicaragua to the CEDAW Committee, "Report of Nicaragua to the Human Rights Committees of the United Nations", in 6 years (2000-2005) femicides doubled from 29 in 2000 to 65 in 2005. In the same period, episodes of domestic violence and sexual offenses tripled. In the 6 years covered by the study a total of 236 femicides were identified.

The Network of Women against Violence summarizes on their website that in 2007, 54 women were killed in 2008 were 79 and in the first half of 2009 there were 32 women, adolescents and children killed. In total in 2010 statistical data reported indicate a total of 89 women killed, including 9 girls in ages of 2 to 10 years. In 2011, the sum reached 75 deaths. Of the 89 murders of women in 2010, 12 of those perpetrated are serving sentence 37 are in jail awaiting a trial and 34 are fugitive.

The ages of women murdered victims of Domestic Violence and Sexual according to register by the Commissioners for Women and Children Nationwide show that in 2011 were as follows: 13 women of ages between 26 and 45 were killed; 7 women of ages between 18 and 25 were killed. According to the same record, Matagalpa is the department that has the highest number of women murder victims of domestic and sexual violence, with 5 women representing 16%.

3. Initiatives by sector

Initiatives in the education sector

The low efficiency of the education system is associated with factors of supply and demand. Besides coverage and access, quality of education is a huge challenge for the country. In measuring the quality of learning, the assessment of academic achievement of the students does not meet the minimum standards in reading comprehension, writing, and language skills as well as the performance in basic mathematical operations.

According to the Poverty Report 1993-2005 by the World Bank⁶⁹, in Nicaragua 71.2% of the students in grade 3, present proficiency levels are less than the minimum levels in the subject of Spanish. In Mathematics, this percentage is 61.7%. These percentages rise in rural areas up to 75.5% in Spanish and 61.2% in the area of mathematics. In grade 6, children also have lower levels of knowledge than the minimum required: at the national level in the subject Spanish this percentage is 69.7% and 88.1% in math; in rural areas 77.4% in the subject Spanish and 90.6% in mathematics. Aspects such as grade repetition, child labor, frequent absences and speaking a language other than Spanish, have a negative impact on the academic performance of Nicaraguan children.

⁶⁹ <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTNICARAGUAINSPANISH/Resources/NInfPobreza08.pdf>

As for the gender perspective in Education, a CEAAL⁷⁰ study on 2011 points out that the Ministry of Education has regulation documents as the General Law of Education, which lays the foundation to promote and develop education from the transformations of gender relations into more equitable relationships between different actors and stakeholders. The policy for elementary and secondary education also expresses the establishment of a curriculum that stresses basic values related to the Service to others, Culture of Peace, Economic Equity, Gender, Race, Religion and Culture⁷¹.

The Strategic Plan 2011-2015⁷² states that gender practices have been a priority for the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GRUN). Educational programs of basic general education contain gender elements important for gender mainstreaming in educational endeavors⁷³.

The mentioned framework of CEAAL 2011 study "Gender Perspective in Education: Key to Human Development" analyzed the educational programs and evidenced that a process of mainstreaming gender has begun through the establishment of a cross-cutting "education for gender equity and diversity" in every one of the programs of basic general education, as well as some performance indicators obtained, suggested activities and in some evaluation procedures. It also used an inclusive language in the content of some educational programs.

Some relevant aspects of the study indicate that one of the challenges is to eradicate physical punishment as a normal practice as a way of nurturing and discipline. 53% of women interviewed considered physical punishment as necessary for education⁷⁴.

Meanwhile, teenagers report sexual harassment and blackmail linked to obtaining good grades⁷⁵.

One of the factors discovered in a survey of several schools, was that most violence against girls is exercised by boys, including taunts and insults, as well as jokes for women. The second actors of violence to girls, but to a lesser extent, are the same female classmates. 5% of violence is done by teachers. The scenery of this violence is outside the school as well as inside the classroom⁷⁶.

⁷⁰ Gender Mainstreaming in Education: Key to Human Development. Council of Adult Education in Latin America (CEAAL 2011). IPADE. Nov. 2011

⁷¹ IBID. Page 95

⁷² http://www.mined.gob.ni/Pasen/IPDP_100711.pdf. In September 2011, MINED introduced the Education Strategic Plan, a tool to address and implement policies for educational change during the five years of the current government term. It contains strategic hypothesis, the work, scope and time frames, ensuring a comprehensive and holistic structure. It has as inputs the National Human Development Plan (PNDH), the results of an evaluative analysis process of the current situation of education in the country, the Education Strategy in place and the political leadership of the GRUN.

⁷³ Gender Mainstreaming in Education: Key to Human Development. Council of Adult Education in Latin America (CEAAL 2011). IPADE. Nov. 2011. Page 95.

⁷⁴ <http://www.elnuevodiario.com.ni/nacionales/236217>

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid.

Among the proposed solutions are: the appointment of defenders of the student, change in curricula with reforms involving the development of materials with gender equity and cultural relevance, and the training of teachers in human rights and children⁷⁷.

Initiatives in Healthcare Sector

To reduce maternal and infant mortality as well as expanding the coverage, the quality of perinatal care to help increase demand for these services and their effectiveness should be improved. In response, Ministry of Health (MINSa) launched in 2008 the Family and Community Health Model (MOSAFC), a strategy of universal access and develop prevention and promotion activities in communities, as well as expanded coverage of basic health services with priority in the poorest areas.

MINSa is prioritizing investment in infrastructure and the gradual redeployment of human resources to unprotected areas, by building primary hospitals. It also promotes the **Delivery Plan**⁷⁸, a community strategy that promotes the organization especially of men, to identify obstetric risk factors and ensure timely transportation of pregnant women to give birth at health units. In terms of health promotion, the strategy of Maternal Homes stands out, which has proved successful in improving access to institutional delivery of poor rural women living in dispersed areas. The General Budget of the Republic in 2012, has allocated 17,500,000 córdobas to the operation of maternal homes⁷⁹. This strategy is also supported by several NGOs and cooperation agencies, including AECID, UNICEF, UNFPA and PAHO.

Initiatives in the Field of Social Welfare

To address the risks that the group of 0-5 years old is facing, MINSa has a major program of expansion of coverage (with support from the WB and IDB). MINED and MIFAN provide comprehensive care for children under six years in CDI, Community Children's Centers (CICOS), Basis houses and preschoolers. IDB, through AININ, is helping MINED and MIFAN to expand comprehensive care for young children. MIFAN is also developing the campaign called "love for the youngest ones" addressed to the family to promote integrated care for children since pregnancy up to three years old.

To address the risks of children aged 6-17 years, the government abolished all tariffs in public schools to compensate for these resources, MINED transfers certain percentage of its budget to the schools. Another program that helps to attract children to school and retain them is the school lunch. It is funded with support from the World Food Program (WFP) and other donors and covers approximately 85 percent of students enrolled in public preschool and primary school. The Department of Special Education of MINED enrolls 8,411 children with disabilities in various forms, with emphasis on inclusive education or regular classes. MIFAN and MITRAB make efforts to eliminate

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ The Delivery Plan is supported with funds from the Federation of NGOs NicaSalud Mesoamerica and Health Program 2015 (IDB)

⁷⁹ <http://www.hacienda.gob.ni/hacienda/ppresupuesto2012/index.html>

child labor, which involves 86,220 children (5-13 years)⁸⁰. For other children at risk, MIFAN is implementing with support from JICA FOSNAR II, which aims to prevent and mitigate the social risk and violence against children, adolescents and their families, with community participation. For children and adolescents victims of trafficking, there have been concerted actions between MIFAN, National Police, Immigration, INTUR, Attorney and specialized care institutions, to rescue them and give them protection against violence and trafficking.

To mitigate the risks to the population of 18-59 years, MINED has developed a major literacy campaign and adult education program. To increase access to physical capital, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAGFOR) is providing poor women in rural areas Productivity Bonus as part of its Zero Hunger program, to help them and their families to increase production and improve food security. To improve access of poor urban women to credit, the Government is implementing the Zero Usury program, designed to establish or expand a small business through the form of "solidarity groups". It is expected that the program would benefit 60,000 women during 2007-2011.

Initiatives in the Agricultural Sector

The central government program to encourage the participation of women in the rural sector revolves around the Food Production Program (PPA). This program is defined by MAGFOR as a proposal of capitalization and technology support of agro-ecological character for impoverished farming households in the rural sector with gender equity, where the main beneficiaries are women.

According to information gathered on the MAGFOR website⁸¹, the overall cost of this program is US\$30 million per year. In total, 75,000 families will be benefitted with US\$150 million over a period of five years. The main component of this program is the Food Production Bonus. Through the Food Production Bonus, they organize, capitalize, train and provide technical assistance to impoverished farming households. The production bonus is given in women's names, so they can be benefitted.

The goals of the Production Bonus are of short term, such as that every Nicaraguan family has on its table milk, meat, eggs, fruit, vegetables and cereals. In the medium term, process, local businesses, national and export surpluses.

The bonus is comprised of a package of goods such as a pregnant cow, a pregnant pig, poultry, materials for the chicken and sow pens, seeds, seedlings, fruit and forest plants, digester, revolving credit, training and technical assistance on various issues such as gender, animal health and food, cooperatives, environmental, marketing, among others. Beneficiary families must return 20% of the value received for the establishment of a rural bank.

Between 2007 and 2010, MAGFOR information indicates that there are 1,472 women cluster organized who received the food production bonus (PPA) and 3,352 were trained as rural promoters.

⁸⁰ EMNV 2005, INIDE.

⁸¹ http://www.magfor.gob.ni/videoteca.html?id_video=2

Agribusiness Sector Initiatives

The Institute of Rural Development (IDR), through the National Rural Agribusiness (PNAIR) accompanies several groups of women in the processing of coffee, cashew, wine made from domestic fruits, apiculture, etc. The IDR accompanies these producers throughout the production chain, from planting, processing and marketing.

Initiatives in the Infrastructure Sector

The Government takes actions targeted at improving rural infrastructure, aiming at promoting the objectives of assisting women. With the help of the World Bank, there will be an improvement project of the rural road infrastructure, which will benefit around 75,000 people, of whom just over half are women. The project will expand the access of rural population to markets, social services and administrative services, thus facilitating the access of pregnant women to hospital births, considering that many roads are inaccessible especially during the rainy season.

Initiatives in the Water and Sanitation Sector

AGUASAN, Swiss cooperation program, and other donors have been supporting the Social Investment Fund for Emergency (FISE), with financial resources amounting up to US\$7 million from COSUDE and US\$2.4 million by partner organizations to in expanding water coverage and sanitation, in order to help sustainably and with gender equity the lives of the rural population of Nicaragua. The development of this program has been established as a core strategy, which: a) promotes from the municipalities receiving the demand for water and sanitation services that men and women in the communities, b) implementation of community diagnostics with methodologies that encourage the participation of men and women, and c) the organization of Water Committees (CAP) offering opportunities for the integration of women in positions of decision making. The obtained results are: 50% of participants in community assemblies are women who are active, giving opinions and telling about their project, 49% of management positions are held by women, 30% of the committees are coordinated by women, 20% of men have pledged to support domestic activities after reflection processes (COSUDE, Gender and Water, Nic.)

Specific actions undertaken in the last five years

Programs for Gender Equality

→ Promotion of Joint Program on gender from Rhetoric to Reality: Towards Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women through Participation and Gender Practices in Public Budgeting.

→ Promotion of Zero Usury program, exclusively created for women who wish to start a business and need a loan to improve their financial and household situation. With this program the government aims to help thousands of women across the country, as long as they make good use of the loan and comply with their assessed contributions in

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a timely manner, and therefore the government encourages them with a biggest amount as a stimulus for good pay.

→ Promotion of the Food Production Program (PPA) with the Food Production Bonus.

Adoption of laws for the benefit of Women

- Law of Citizen Participation (2003)
- Reform Act Title VI, First Book Of Job Code Of The Republic Of Nicaragua (2003)
- Prison Act Implementation Of Penalty (2003)
- Law Reform Act No. 212, "Law Of The Attorney For The Defense Of Human Rights"(2003)
- Reform Act Of Article 19 Of The Law 143, Law Of Food (2004)
- Law Of Additions To Articles 3 And 18 Of The Act (38) For Dissolution Of Marriage By Will Of A Party (2004)
- Law Of Addition Of A Risk And Diseases Act No. 185, Labor Code (2004)
- General Law Of Sport, Recreation And Physical Education
- General Law On Cooperatives (2005)
- General Law Of Health And Work Safety (2007)
- Father And Mother Responsibility Act (2007)
- Law Of Equal Rights And Opportunities (2008)
- Penal Code Of The Republic Of Nicaragua (2008)
- Law Of Reforms And Additions To Chapter I Of Title VIII Of Labor Code Of The Republic Of Nicaragua (2008)
- General Law of Sports, Physical Education and Physical Recreation (2009)
- General Education Law (2009)
- Law Of Sovereignty And Food Security And Nutrition (2009)
- Law of Creation Of Fund For Purchase Of Land With Gender Equity For Rural Women (2010)
- Law Enforcement, Judicial Benefits And Control Of The Criminal Sanction (2011)
- Law Of Equitable And Dignified Treatment To Indigenous And Afro-Descendant People (2011)
- Comprehensive Law Against Violence Against Women And Reform Act No. 641, Criminal Code (2012)

Actions related to Labor Issues

→ Signing of 30 collective bargaining agreements that include specific clauses to women, benefiting a total of 14, 304 workers. 69% of the companies that have signed agreements with these characteristics belong to the public administration (Website of MITRAB⁸²).

⁸² <http://www.mitrab.gob.ni/>

→ In businesses under the free trade zone located in urban areas of Managua, Masaya and Granada, 8 collective agreements were negotiated, benefiting 13,757 people, of which 7,129 or 51.8% are women (MITRAB Website).

→ According to the Statistical Yearbook 2010 of the Ministry of Labor, 7,391 women had a salary adjustment in relation to the legal minimum wage, of which 1,999 women were from Managua, 1,817 from Estelí, and 979 women from Matagalpa. 897 women were trained in labor rights and occupational safety and health, 144 were benefited from projects to improve employment and 158 women who represent 66.10% of all beneficiaries, with the implementation of self-employment projects, with women in Managua mostly benefited with 68 projects, followed by Chinandega with 29 projects.

→ In 2004 the government created the National Commission of Citizen Security. In 2007 its composition was modified and reinstated as National Council of Citizen Security, but has not been functional from the formal point of view. Their role has been assumed by the Social Cabinet that approved, based on proposal from the National Police a Coexistence and Citizen Security Plan (2010) that announced the following objectives: to articulate the government and social institutions for an integrated approach to violence and slow the growth of crime rates. The Council joined the Cabinet of Citizen Power and social crime prevention Committees, and its executive body coordinating the Directorate of Citizen Security National Police (1998 -2010 Nicaragua Citizen Security: Risks, Challenges and Opportunities UNDP. Nicaragua, August 2011.

Actions taken to address the problem of violence against women:

- National Plan for the Prevention of Domestic and Sexual Violence (2001-2006), which represented an instrument of public policy and promoted integrated actions that both the state and non-governmental agencies developed on the prevention and treatment of violence⁸³.
- The creation of the National Coalition Against Trafficking that summons instances of government and civil society including the justice sector, Public Ministry, National Police, Judges, etc. There is also a Repatriation Protocol for women, girls and teenagers who are victims of trafficking⁸⁴.
- The Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) of Nicaragua has a Gender Policy. It has established the Gender Commission responsible for promoting the mainstreaming of gender in judicial services⁸⁵.

⁸³ Diagnosis of Domestic and Sexual Violence in Nicaragua. Nicaragua. National Police. Address Police Station for Women and Children. UNDP 2009.

⁸⁴ Regional study of good practice comprehensive care to victims of sexual violence. Mainly, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic and other countries including Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Mexico. 2011. Central American Court of Justice CJJ

⁸⁵ Ibid.

- The Public Ministry has established the Office of Specialized Care for Victims, organization that aims to fulfill the objective of protecting victims, witnesses and prosecutors to the counseling of victims of crimes related to sexual violence against women. This is the "Program of support to victims" of the Public Defender⁸⁶.
- Protocol of Medical-legal-psychological Care of the Sexual Assault of Nicaragua, Judicial Training School, Local organizations that provide advice and support to women, particularly, have participated in training that the Law School has done for specialization in criminal, civil and family law. Also 100 psychologists and lawyers were trained in the protocol of performances of domestic violence crimes and a group specialized in forensic psychology. Training to 80 wihtras teachers, mediators and nurses of 10 Miskito communities in addressing sexual violence.
- Rural judicial facilitator program which won the award for innovative Justice, the mediators of the mediation centers (CAMINOS) in Miskito communities, Mayagna and Creole. In Mulukukú, the Maria Luisa Ortiz Women Cooperative manages and directs the Center for Mediation⁸⁷.
- Creation of mechanisms such as the Police Station for Women and Children of the National Police. The National Police has expanded its capacity for differentiated treatment of domestic and sexual violence by providing 53 Commissioners for Women and Children across the country (July 2010)⁸⁸.
- The Institute of Legal Medicine counts with women Forensic Experts in the medical field especially in legal and forensic psychology to assist women victims of sexual and domestic violence⁸⁹.
- The Ministry of Health has the Protocol of care standards and procedures for domestic violence.
- Training for judges and tracking their judgments⁹⁰.
- A "comprehensive law to combat violence against women" was proposed by the Supreme Court, which together with the proposal by the women's movement was dictated and approved in early 2012 by the National Assembly. On this law the protected subject is women, according to the principles of substantive equality and the right to live a life free of violence for women.
- In 2004 the government created the National Commission of Citizen Security. In 2007 its composition was modified and reinstated as National Council of Citizen

⁸⁶ Public Safety. UNDP 2010.

⁸⁷ Alba Luz Ramos. Comments on Progress of Women in the World: In Search of Justice. Nicaragua.

⁸⁸ Public Safety. UNDP 2010.

⁸⁹ Alba Luz Ramos. Comments on Progress of Women in the World: In Search of Justice. Nicaragua.

⁹⁰ Ibid.

Security, but has not been formally functional. Their role was assumed by the Social Cabinet who approved, as proposed by the National Police, a Citizen Security Plan (2010) whose objective was to articulate the government and social institutions for an integrated approach to violence and slow growth of crime rates. The Council joined the Cabinet of Citizen Power and Social Committee on Crime Prevention, and its executive body coordinated by the Directorate of Citizen Security of the National Police (1998-2010 Nicaragua Citizen Security: Risks, Challenges and Opportunities UNDP. Nicaragua, August 2011).

4. Recommendations

Recommendations for JICA Nicaragua Office

- Participation of a gender specialist as part of the unit or from outside it.
- Train office staff to have the knowledge, attitude and experience to implement projects with a gender perspective.
- Define indicators and instruments to monitor and evaluate the implementation of gender.
- In staff selection processes include steps and procedures to ensure equal participation of men and women in technical and administrative areas of the Unit and project teams.

Gender issues that should be considered in the preparation and implementation of technical projects

- Visits to the target population and the project area. Staff should have information on the area of influence, considering the internal differences in the target population, whether male and female, as well as relations between the two: access to goods and services, distribution of work, decision making, etc.
- Incorporate the gender approach transversally, in the logical framework as well as in the overall project strategy.
- Reflect on or provide induction in each project on gender. This dimension cannot be "added" to the actions of the projects, but should be "internalized" by the different actors.
- Ensure gender analysis in the diagnoses or studies implemented in communities. Both diagnoses and basic studies should be highly participatory and involve all community members or organizations where they perform. Both men and women of the target population should assist to achieve greater precision in knowledge and in expressing their needs, potentials, limitations, interests and proposals.
- Identify the factors that favor or limit the possibilities of men and women to access to goods and services that the project will provide.

- Establish contact with communities, governments and organizations to ensure equal participation of men and women in all instances, processes and activities that promote the project ensuring that the services offered contain a gender perspective.
- Encourage beneficiaries to participate equally in the formulation of their demands related to the project, according to their gender needs.
- Ensure equal opportunities for men and women in participation and decision making.
- Encourage men and women participate equally in the local structures for implementing the project.

Recommendations for projects

- Analyze the level of participation of women in productive activities and local decision-making bodies. Also determine the assessment, perception and level of access and control over resources of the family economy that women and men show
- Consider who benefits and how from the interventions, and if it is consistent with the disadvantages faced by women. The proposed project activities should promote a better distribution and equity of the work within the participating families.
- Form groups of women producers.
- Strengthen the self-esteem and empowerment of women through trainings related to human development and not just economic development.
- Visualize all the productive work women are engaged in in the household, but are not interpreted as such so that technicians understand the importance of working with women
- Avoid overworking women as a result of "planned activities to encourage their participation".
- Analyze not only the situation of men and women within the family, but the causes of their current situation and their needs. Conduct workshops on self-esteem, masculinity, leadership, which can reinforce this approach.
- It is helpful to have female participation in these projects. It is highly recommended to increase the presence and participation of women in all levels of project implementation.
- Develop activities that reduce the workload of women and income generation.

IV. Projects of other donors in GAD/Gender

Project / Program	Implementing agency	Donor	Duration	Budget	Contents / objectives
Pilot Experience in Gender Mainstreaming in a multilateral and bilateral agency	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	Spain			Promote initiatives that contribute to the exercise of social, civil and political rights of women and girls. These initiatives present particular attention to gender violence prevention and peace building for the dissemination and promotion of the realization of sexual and reproductive rights of women and respect for diversity, particularly cultural.
Comprehensive Care project for Victims of Gender Violence	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	Spain			Support public institutions that are directly or indirectly working with victims of gender violence, in providing public services to contribute to jointly boost assistance for the different sectors and provide a comprehensive response to victims.
Program: Gender in Development	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)	Spain			Contribute to achieving the full realization of human rights and citizenship by empowering the citizens to help reduce the gap of inequality and injustice suffered by women in gender relations as well as being the best way to fight poverty.

Mainstreaming Focus and Gender Equity	United Nations Development Program (PNUD)	PNUD	January 2006 - December 2012	US\$ 60,000.00	Institutionalize gender equality in the United Nations Program for Development in Nicaragua. Contribute to the development of processes to an integrated approach to gender equality within the United Nations System in Nicaragua and, therefore, it will result in the empowerment of women in Nicaragua.
MDG Funds (Millennium Development Goals) Gender	United Nations Development Program (PNUD)	Spanish Fund for achieving the MDGs	August 2008 - December 2012	\$ 40,481.33	Develop skills and tools for practical application of gender, so that equity and the exercise of the rights of women cease to be rhetorical, which means multiplying the leadership of women strengthening their conscience.
Fund for Equity, Sexual and Reproductive Rights	EMBASSY OF FINLAND		Pilot phase 2006 - 2009, Phase I 2010-2013	€ 783 350 1 million Euros	Support and strengthen civil society capacity for sexual and reproductive rights of the Nicaraguan population under gender equity framework to be recognized and attended by the State and Society.
Improving living conditions of rural populations through increased income, the sustainable management of natural resources and	European Union Delegation to Central America and Panama	Association Veterinaires Sans Frontieres - Centre International De Cooperation Pour Le Developpement Agricole VsfCicda	From 01/2008 to 12/2011	€ 642,765.00 (75% of total)	Contribute to equitable and sustainable socioeconomic development of rural municipalities in the Calico River watershed of the department of Matagalpa.

active participation of women in the local economy of San Dionisio (Matagalpa, Nicaragua)					
Produce preserving: promoting sustainable development and gender equity in the Municipality of San Juan de Nicaragua, Department of Rio San Juan.	European Union Delegation to Central America and Panama	Associazione Di Cooperazione Rurale In Africa E America Latina Onlus	From 02/2008 to 02/2012	€ 686,331.00 (75% of total)	Support the people of San Juan de Nicaragua, that develop environmentally friendly economic activities and actively participate with gender equity and the management and planning.
Young rural women of San Isidro, Matagalpa and Terrabona recreate the present and build the future	European Union Delegation to Central America and Panama	MellemfolkeligtSamvirke Danish Association For International Cooperation	From 01/2010 to 12/2011	€ 126,060.00 (75% of total).	To contribute to young Rural women of Nicaragua, who participate and influence local and national public policy, specifically young women in rural municipalities of San Isidro, Terrabona, and Matagalpa.
Promotion, protection and enhancement of human rights of children, adolescents and women through art activities at ports of Corinth, Sandino, San	European Union Delegation for Central America and Panama	Agence D'Aide A La Cooperation Technique Et Au Developpement	from 11/2009 to 11/2011	€ 199,867.00 (80% of total)	Support the highly vulnerable population, particularly women, children and adolescents from Puerto Corinto, Puerto Sandino and San Juan del Sur and the El Recreo neighborhood in Managua in the promotion, respect and defense of human rights and articulate them in a collective

Juan del Sur and in el recreo Neighborhood in Managua.					work with civil society organizations and public institutions to create mechanisms for participatory public safety.
Promotion and Defense of Human Rights of Women Part of Ecclesial Communities of the City of Managua	European Union Delegation to Central America and Panama	Association American Institute of Social Integration	From 01/2010 to 01/2013	€ 168,738.00	Promote a process of empowerment of women in ecclesial communities and settlers in general Districts I, II, III, IV, V and VI of Managua to disclose and claim their rights as Nicaraguan citizens.
Empowerment of indigenous women and Afro-Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast to the effective exercise of their human rights	European Union Delegation for Central America and Panama	University of the Autonomous Regions of the Nicaraguan Caribbean Coast Association	From 12/2009 to 12/2011	€ 192,831.00	Promote and defend human rights of indigenous women and women of Afro-descent of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua
Entrepreneurship and environmental leadership for sustainable geotourism In preparation	Inter-American Development Bank	Estimated Fund BID financing: FOMIN- For Small Enterprise		USD 1,100,000	Create a geo tourism destination around the Wildlife Refuge La Flor, benefiting local communities economically and protecting biodiversity, strengthening the economic role and leadership of women within the small business for tourism and natural resources.

Women's Reproductive and sexual health	Pan American Health Organization	Pan-American Health Organization			Emphasize the health of women in pre pregnancy and reproductive stage, concentrating their work in implementing the interventions and evidence-based strategies that improve maternal health and contribute to decrease morbidity and maternal and perinatal mortality in the country.
Gender programs	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Bretton Woods institutions; United Nations Organizations		\$ 3.5 million	Institutionalization of gender at national levels, municipal and autonomous regions. Improving socio-cultural practices that allow women to exercise their human rights in particular the reproductive rights Convention Optional Protocol on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women. Reduce the incidence of violence against Women. Increase the percentage of women in determined municipalities participating in development initiatives.
PROGODEL	Program of Governance and Local Development PROGODEL / GTZ		07/2004 - 06/2012	€ 15,000,000	Support improved management of municipal public services, increased efficiency and effectiveness of intermediary organizations to support municipalities, increase citizen participation for the target population and the strengthening of transparency and

					accountability in municipalities and the improvement of police services for the prevention and treatment of victims of domestic and sexual violence.
From Rhetoric to Reality: Towards Gender Equality and Women Empowerment through participation in planning and budgeting since the implementation of gender practices.	ONU		07/2008-07/2011	U.S. 8,000,000.00	Incorporate gender practices in the formulation and implementation of municipal development plans and budgets per results in 15 municipalities, to strengthen capacities of women in the 15 municipalities for their empowerment and full participation from the application of gender practices in the economic, political and social practices of gender mainstream policies and national budgets, particularly in policies and budgets of the Ministries of Health and Labor, to ensure the exercise of 10s human rights in these areas, the economic autonomy , the restitution of the rights of women and reducing gender violence.
"From Rhetoric to Reality": Promoting Women's Participation and Gender Responsive Budgeting	Fund to achieve the Millennium Development Goals			\$ 8,000,000	To incorporate Gender mainstreaming in national budgeting processes, particularly health and work to initiate a wider process of budgeting by results and with gender focus. Strengthen local development in 22 municipalities through the incorporation of gender perspective in the formulation and

					<p>implementation of municipal development plans and budgets for results.</p> <p>Contribute to the empowerment of women in the 22 municipalities providing access to greater opportunities for decent and productive work social services that strengthen the participation of women in all spheres of life.</p>
Pilot Experience in Gender Mainstreaming in a multilateral and bilateral agency	The Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECDI)	Spain			<p>To promote initiatives that contributes to the exercise level of social, civil and political rights of women and girls. These initiatives present particular attention to gender violence prevention and peace building for the dissemination and promotion of the realization of sexual and reproductive rights of women and the respect for diversity, particularly cultural.</p>

V. Information about GAD / Gender Resources

1. List of national and international organizations related to GAD / Gender

Name	Projects	Publications	Direction
Association for Nicaraguan Family Welfare (PROFAMILIA)	Family Planning, Development Cooperation women, Training Center, Teachers and Multipliers, Documentation Center, Clinical and Laboratory	PROFAMILIA Biweekly Bulletin	Km 5 ½ Carretera a Masaya, frente al Colegio Teresiano, Managua Profamil@tmx.org.ni Tels 277-4232, 277-4184 Fax: 2701532 Nicaragua PBX: 2270-1531
Association Center for Prevention of Violence (CEPREV)	Community intervention to pacify 36 neighborhoods of districts IV, V, VI of the capital and the municipality of Tipitapa giving workshops, trainings, conferences and lectures	Materials for training Machismo kills!	Mónica Zalaquett Dirección: Club Terraza, Villa Fontana 1/2cuadra al Norte, Casa No. 23 Villa Fontana, Managua Tel: 2278-1637 - Fax: 22781637 Email: monica.zalaquett@gmail.com WEB page: http://www.ceprev.org
Miriam-Project Association for the Intellectual promotion of Women (MIRIAM)	Scholarship Project, Legal Services Project, Accelerated Elementary School Project, Hosting of Women Students, Training Programs.	Annual Reports.	Nectania Zamora Muñoz Dirección: Contiguo al Parque del Cine Altamira, Casa No. 335 Altamira, Managua PO Box: 1033 Tel: 2278-5163 - Fax: 2278-5163 Email: miriam@ibw.com.ni nicaragua@proyecto-miriam.org managua@proyecto-miriam.org WEB page: http://www.proyecto-miriam.org
Association to support the new	The Association for Support of the New Family in Nicaragua	Magazines and newsletters	Eva Maria Sam Qui Planes de Altamira # 127

family	I IXCHEN Women's Center Program. Project Development of Knowledge and Skills for Life of women promoter from Tipitapa and Ciudad Sandino and micro enterprises promotion of their business. Financed by the funds of Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECID) for a period of 4 years from 2007 for the amount of 105,070 Euros.		Managua. Nicaragua) http://www.mixmarket.org/mfi/anfam-credito #ixzz1IH3I8Als Argentina Espinoza Dirección: Del Teresiano, 1/2 cuadra al Oeste, frente a llecom, contiguo Casa de los Uniformes , Masaya PO Box: Tel: 2244-3189 - Fax: Email: ixchen@ibw.com.ni http://www.ixchen.koidisenointegral.com
Association for Cooperation of South-Las Segovias ACSUR	Integral development of women with short resource in the town of Ocotal	The invisible half Gender in Development Cooperation Handbook of nonsexist language Southbound magazine We are working Bulletin Bulletin La Molotera. Reports and studies Brochures Books: Behind the mirror of global capitalism The revolution and the desire American Feminisms. Food Sovereignty	Tel 2270 36 17 Fax: Extension 17 nicaragua@acsur.org

		<p>We in the country of communications Dictionary of development education Gender and citizenship: a debate We take the word. Experiences of participatory citizenship Human Rights and Development</p>	
<p>Association for the Diversification and Community Agricultural Development (ADDAC)</p>	<p>Diversification of Agricultural Production and Environmental Protection, Gender, Credit and trading, strengthening of cooperatives, rural young entrepreneurs, Youth Assemblies</p>	<p>Book Collection: endogenous agricultural development (25 books) Practical manuals Project Formulation Guidelines. News magazines</p>	<p>Hotel Bermúdez 2 c al Este 1 ½ c al Norte. Matagalpa, Nicaragua PO Box 161 Phone: 2-772-7108 Fax: 2-772-5245 Website: http://www.addac.org.ni/</p> <p>Ing. Julio César Gómez Executive Director Email: direccion@addac.org.ni</p>
<p>Association for the Promotion and Integrated Community Development (ASPRODIC)</p>	<p>Adult Literacy, Women, Soil Conservation, Alternative Credit, Reforestation, Organic Agriculture</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Alba Luz Robles Rocha Frente a la primera entrada del Instituto Nacional Carretera a INATEC, Boaco asoprodic@snnic.org.ni Phones 2542-1079, 84309201 Fax:</p>
<p>Feminist Library LA MALINCHE</p>	<p>Discussion and Technical Advancement of Women,</p>	<p>Semiannual Journal Gazette</p>	<p>Ms. Carmen Hernández Montoya Cine Cabrera 2 ½ c al Sur, Managua</p>

(MALINCHE)	Development of specialized bibliographies in the issue of Women		malinche@ibw.com.ni Tel-fax. 2224803
Consulting and Services Center "Woman and Family" (CMF)	Promotion of breastfeeding, care and prevention of family violence, Integrated Health Services, Legal advice. Irradiation of violence. Reduction of risk practices and vulnerability to STDs and HIV / AIDS in young people, adolescents and women.	Manual monitors and Support Groups Promoting Breastfeeding	Mr. Xanthis Suarez García Colonia Centro América De la iglesia de Fátima 1c al lago detrás del colegio Jardín Infantil Rubén Darío, casa P-951, Managua Centromujeryfamilia@hotmail.com fax 22784875
Center of attention and support to Rural Development (CENADE)	Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, Pineapple Producers Organization, Stabilization and Food Security. Promotion of integral local development offering advisory services and technical and organizational service Rehabilitation Program and Watershed Management. Community Outreach Program and Development of Rural Women. Program Management of Protected Areas and Ecotourism. Agricultural Services Program	Techniques and Practices for Watershed Management Natural Reserve - "El Chocoyero" (Editorial)	Mr. Javier Matus Lazo. Del Cine Altamira 3 c arriba, casa 423, Managua cnd@ibw.com.ni Phone 22706074

	and Rural Infrastructure.		
Center for Constitutional Rights Carlos Nunez Tellez (CDC)	Legal strategy for defending the rights of Nicaraguan women Strengthening women's organizations members of the Center for Constitutional Rights Enabling Framework for Civil Society Strengthening active citizenship participation with a focus on gender and generational equity.	Not available	Ada Silva Esperanza Pérez Dirección: Del Hospital Militar 25 varas. al Suroeste, frente a Western Unión Bolonia , Managua PO Box: 5314 Tel: 22669715, 22669716, 22665413 - Fax: 2266-9716 Email: cdc@cablenet.com.ni http://www.cdc.org.ni/
Center for Popular Education and Communication (CANTERA)	Methodology and Gender Child Development Youth Development Local rural development Community health and alternative medicine Popular Education Methodologies Institutional Strengthening	Records of Workshops and Courses Methodological Systematization of Experience, Educational Manuals	Anabel Torres Plaza el Sol 2c al sur, 2c arriba casa 8, Managua cantera@ibw.com.ni Phone 2277-5329 Fax 2278-0103 http://www.canteranicaragua.org Cantera Training Center Km. 11 1/4 Carretera Vieja a León, 500 m Al Sur email: centroca@cablenet.com.ni Phone: 2265-3566, 2265-4831 Fax: 2265-4830 Phone: 8988-6144
Center for the Study of Eco-Development for the Tropics	Credit for Women, Agroforestry, Environmental Education for Young High School of the municipalities of Carazo	Newspaper ECO 21	Executive: Agustin Castillo Gomez Dirección: Frente al Instituto Juan José Rodríguez Carazo, Jinotepe Tel: 2532-3192 - Fax:

(CECOTROPIC)			Email: tingosi@hotmail.com
Center for Information and Advisory Services of Health (CISAS)	Sexual Health Program, Reproductive Health (SSSR), HIV and AIDS Local networks, national and international networks Document Center CEDOC-CISAS Gender Equity, Prevention and Health Promotion Campaigns All Together, All Free	Records of events and workshops, brochures and pamphlets, research, informational videos, news magazines.	Managua. Maria Hamlin Zúñiga Canal 2 de TV, 1c. al sur y 75vrs. al oeste, Bolonia Phone Number (505) 2-268-5969 Fax: (505) 2-266-2237 e-mail: info@cisas.org.ni Leon Costado norte de UNAN-Leon Phone Number (505) 2-311-6901 Fax (505) 2-311-5474 e-mail: leon@cisas.org.ni El Viejo CEDOC, costado norte Iglesia Esquipulas Phone Number (505) 2-344-0187 e-mail: elviejo@cisas.org.ni
Masaya Women's Center (Masaya WOMEN)	Psychological and gynecological assistance, legal assistance, workshops, works on national networks, campaigns.	Sexual and reproductive health in adolescents Human Rights, Sexuality and HIV Prevention, AIDS with a Gender Focus Educational handouts (health and violence).	Juana Mercedes Espinosa Calle El Calvario, Iglesia Bautista 3 ½ c al este, Masaya Phone: (505-5) 522 2809 Fax: (505-5) 522 2809 centromm@cablenet.com

Women's Center ISNIN	Gender-focus training, Comprehensive Health, Counseling, Legal Services, Psychology and Self-Help Groups, Education and Outreach on all issues related to the problems of women and children. Campaigns: "yes" you can get out of violence "," Campaign for the right to decide "," I defend the Therapeutic abortion "," My Body, My Life, My Rights "	Folding and Posters on Women's Rights	Liliana Salinas De la Rachaca 1c arriba, 10 varas abajo, Barrio Altagracia, Managua isnin@ibw.com.ni centrodemujeresisnin@yahoo.com fax 266-0169 Web Page: http://isnin.org
Center for the Promotion of Integral Rehabilitation (CEPRI)	Comprehensive Care Program for No Women with Disabilities, Advocates Training Program Rehabilitation, Special Fund of documentation, National fund for Endowment for Auxiliary Equipment and disposable material.	No	Contact: Freddy Trejos Dirección: De la Esquina norte del canal 2 30 vrs abajo Su Médico 2 cuadras al lago Rotonda Plaza España 4 c abajo, 2 al lago 1 abajo Tel: 268-5950
Center of Coastal Unity (CUC)	Training about Projects and autonomy law aimed at women, training on Natural Resources	Magazine "Own Lukanka"	Cesario Bello Contiguo a la Fiscalía, Barrio Santa Inés, Puerto Cabezas Phone 2282-2495

Ecumenical Center Antonio Valdivieso (CAV)	Ecumenical scholarship Program, Women and Health, Emotional and Spiritual Reconstruction of Women, Youth Program Extra age		Harlon Styuard Casa Ricardo Morales Avilés 6c al Sur No. 1206 Managua Del busto de José Martí, 2 c. arriba y 1 c. al lago Managua, Nicaragua cav@turbonett.com.ni info@centrovaldivieso.org Phones 2222-4577 Fax 2222-3032.
Care Research Center for Women (ACCION YA)	Investigative Care Program for Adolescents and Children, Offender Treatment Program. Care for women in situations of violence. Detection and Collection of women in situations of violence, Multidisciplinary care crisis. Integral Care (personal status, intimate and interpersonal and social relationships) Temporary shelter of protection and empowerment "Yamalí". Integral Health. Legal representation, psychological and medical evaluations.		Ms. Martha Mugla Managua. centroaccionya@yahoo.com Tel: 22545379 Irma Urrutia M. Mercado Municipal 2 ½ c al este, Estelí esteliaccionya@yahoo.com Tel 071-33119
People's Law Center (CJP)	Training in Gender, Popular Defenders Network, and	No	Rosibel López Zeledón Del Parque Darío 20 varas al sur, Matagalpa

	<p>Legalization of Lands. Training to sectors such as local government leaders, regional organizations, cooperatives and unions, in function of strengthening their capacities as leaders. Advocacy of women who suffer sexual and domestic violence</p>		<p>cipmata@ibw.com.ni</p>
<p>Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH)</p>	<p>Promotion of Women and Defense Report, Children and Adolescents claims. Education program. Communication program. Institutional strengthening program. Regional Headquarters Program.</p>	<p>Annual Report on the Situation of Human Rights. Report on the first hundred days in office. CENIDH other organizations of the Strategic Group for the Decriminalization of Therapeutic Abortion. Alternative Report on Economic Situation, Social and Cultural Rights in Nicaragua. Nicaragua before the Human Rights Committees of the United Nations. Return Migration. Nicaragua-Costa Rica- The Conscious Vote Final Report on the Electoral Process 2011, Nicaragua</p>	<p>Vilma Núñez de Escorcía Gasolinera Texaco Montoya, 1 ½ c al sur, Managua cenidh@cenidh.org Phones: 22222563/2668940/2682116/2666265 Fax: 22668405</p>

Center for Democratic Participation and Development (CENZONTLE)	Credit Programs for Women Business Development, Citizens Participation, Participation.	Working Papers, Workshop Memories, Advances in Research	Malena de Montis Rpto. Belmonte, de Cruz Roja 50 vrs. Al lago casa 5, Managua cenzontl@ibw.com.ni Fax 2265-1425
Christian Promotional Center for Peace or Life (PAZ Y VIDA)	Training and Education of Women, Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine, promotion of social projects of Community Development	No	Margarita Sanchez Del parque municipal 1.5c al oeste San Ramon, Matagalpa. cpcpazyvida@gmail.com Tel: 27725256
Collective of Women from Masaya	Documentation center specialized in women's rights, literacy program among women, individual counseling, family and group counseling, legal support, self help groups, prevention of cancer and HIV.	Not available.	Enitel 1 c. al norte, Masaya Tel: 8057291 Fax: (505) 522 5458 Email: colectiv@ibw.com.ni
Collective March 8th	Promotion of awareness on human rights emphasized in sexual and reproductive rights. The non-violence of gender. Promotion of the participation of young men and women to defend their human rights.	Not available	km 6 Carretera Norte, de la Siemens 2c. arriba, ½ c. al sur, Managua Fax: 22491701 Juzgado local ½ al este, Esquipulas, Matagalpa
Collective of Women from Matagalpa (WOMEN)	Training to Midwives and Women's Health Promoters, Rational Use of medicines, Education and Prevention of	Manual for the Care of Women in the Community "Giving and Transforming Life" menstruation Brochures,	Cano Olivas Argentina Parque Morazán 2 c al sur y 2 1/2 al este, Matagalpa, Nicaragua PO Box 184, Matagalpa, Nicaragua

	AIDS	women's literacy primers "in our own words," maternal mortality brochures, documents issues as health, sexuality, literacy, agricultural ecology, citizenship, violence, investigations, etc..	Phone: 2772 2458/2772 4462 Fax 2772 2458 Email: info@cmmmatagalpaorg.net Website http://www.cmmmatagalpaorg.net
Interuniversity Commission for Gender Studies in Nicaragua (CIEG-UCA Nicaragua)	University Teaching on Gender Pre-post graduate, Chairs of Gender service, Gender Training, Social extension Gender issues.	Sexual Abuse of Children, Gender Mainstreaming at the Universities of Nicaraguans, Gender Power Structures at the Universities of Nicaragua	Auxiliadora Meza Dirección: Rotonda Bello Horizonte, 2 cuadras Sur, 2 cuadras al Oeste 1/2 cuadra al Sur casa No. 10 , Managua PO Box: C-296 Tel: 2244-3362 - Fax: 2244-3362 Email: mariaameza@yahoo.com
Committee of Mothers of Heroes and Martyrs "Nora Astorga" (COMAHEMA) There was no updated information	Roof plan to benefit Families without homes, Primary Care Medical Clinic and obstetrics, Housing, Preventive Health Campaigns, Credit	No	Esperanza Cruz de Cabrera De Telcor 2 ½ c al norte, Matagalpa Tel 61-22371, 061-22009
Permanent Congress of businesswomen in Nicaragua	Viability of contribution of businesswomen in the economy of Nicaragua.	Not available.	Entrada Vehicular UCA, 75 vrs. arriba. Reparto Lomas de Guadalupe Phone: (505) 2277-4849 (505) 2270-6742
New Horizons Esquipulas	Educational Plan for Training , Comprehensive Child Care for	No	Padre Uriel Molina Oliú Finca El Tambo, barrio Los Vanegas, Esquipulas,

(ENH) There was no updated information	Pregnant Women, General Medicine for Adults		Managua fmolina@ideay.neet.ni Fax 279-9721
The Fund for Gender Equity and Sexual and Reproductive Rights. (FED)	A common mechanism of international cooperation support to civil society organizations that promote equity and gender equality and the full recognition and exercise of sexual rights and reproductive rights of the Nicaraguan	National study of CAP Bilwi Memory Forum Memorial Regional Forum in Rivas, 2011 Diagnosis of domestic and sexual violence based on gender in people with disabilities Pink Paper Our Rights Book Lila Our rights. Miskito version Book Lila Our rights. Miskito version Memory forum law, gender and culture, a challenge to access to justice for ethnic women of the Caribbean Coast Three years and a half for the defense of Equity, Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights. Systematization EDF Pilot Project Status Report on Sexual Rights and Reproductive Rights. Estelí	Lola Castillo Salaverry FED Technical Secretariat Coordinator Fede! Phone: 2277-5174 Email: lola.castillo @ fed-hivos.org Elisa Hernandez Administrator Fede! Phone: 2277-5174 Email: elisa.hernandez @ fed-hivos.org

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Indigenous Cultural Foundation Miskut (FCM)	Workshops on microenterprise for Indigenous women, Seminars on Cultural Rights of Indigenous Culture House in Bilwi	No	C.C. 5144 Managua, Managua, Nicaragua fmm@ns.tmx.com.ni
Foundation among Women (FEM)	Feminist Education, Sexual and Reproductive Health, Literacy, Credit	No	Diana Martinez Valenzuela Address: Restaurante Mirador de la Torre, 80 metros al Sur , Estelí PO: 0-20 Tel: 2713-4067 - Fax: Email: femdireccion@gmail.com femdireccion@yahoo.ef
Foundation Between Volcanoes (FEV)	Women Program, Youth Program, Organic Agriculture and Trade Program Reforestation in the buffer zones and transition. Building capacity and knowledge in conservation of trees. Rural Community Tourism Community organizations to strengthen their impact on municipal budgeting Poverty reduction to improve the living conditions of the / as beneficiaries / as in terms of access to water, with the intervention in 8 communities of	Diagnosis of Ometepe and Action plan for Sustainable Development, Health Handbook, Handbook of Ecological Islander. We have the right to live without violence. Do you want to know about sexually transmitted infections and - HIV-AIDS? Women and HIV / AIDS Diagnosis of the Situation of Women from Moyogalpa Natural Parks of Ometepe	Laura Lorena Barrios Rodriguez, Executive Director lorena@fundacionentrevolcanes.org Tel: 86536571 Luis Serra Vázquez, President JD luisectorserra@yahoo.com.ar Tel: 86544999 Miriam Potoy Irigoyen, JD Vice President, prog. Org. Miriam@fundacionentrevolcanes.org En la Reserva de Biosfera Isla de Ometepe, Moyogalpa frente a BANPRO Volcanes@ibw.com.ni Phones / Fax 045-94118, 088-25562

	El Madera. Environmental campaigns.		
Group of Women Sacuanjoche Foundation	Promoting and defending human rights. Gender-sensitive training to reduce existing inequity. Health Care for Sexual and reproductive couples. Care for victims and survivors of domestic and sexual violence through legal assistance, psychological and medical. Information, Education and Communication to provide knowledge on sexual and reproductive health.	Not available	De donde fue la Dra. Rizo 2c. al norte, Matagalpa Tel: 2772-384
International Foundation for Global and Economic Challenge (FIDEG)	Monitoring of the Status of Poverty from a Gender Perspective, Monitoring Cost of the basic products basket, to monitor the situation of the labor market. Studies and research to measure the progress of socio-economic development in Nicaragua.	Monthly magazine, The Economic Observer, Book The Nicaraguan economy from a gender perspective, what does the Nicaraguan Women do to the Economic Crisis? Small and Medium Producers and Production Nicaraguans to the Challenges of Trade Liberalization and the Global Market. Nicaraguan women: family economic growth	Alejandro Martinez Cuenca Bolonia, De PriceSmart 2 cuadras al lago, Managua. PO Box 2074, Phone 2266-8708 Fax 2266-8711

			<p>CAFTA-DR: Friendly version. The impact of minimum wages on wages, the employment and poverty in Nicaragua. Annual surveys for measuring poverty in Nicaragua. Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices in the interests of the Nicaraguan Society 2011</p>
José Nieborowsky Foundation (FJN)	Women's Program, Enterprise Training Program, strengthening Development Program for Micro entrepreneurs Units	No	<p>Dr. Paula León Boaco, de la Policía 1/2 c. al norte y 1/2 c. al oeste. paula.leon @ fjn.org.ni Phone Number 2542-1919</p>
Nicaraguan Women's Foundation (FUNIC-MUJER)	Organization and Training Community, Training and Support for Women Working on the market, Training for deputy on International Conventions relating to Women and Children	No	<p>Silvia Rocha Cassaya Executive Director de la rotonda Bello Horizonte 1 cuadra al Norte, 1 al Este, ½ al Norte casa No 1 – 1 – 25, Managua Phone 244 1285 Email funmujer@ibw.com.ni, dirfunic@ibw.com.ni</p>
Nicaraguan Foundation for Health and Comprehensive	Installation and Operation of Self-sustaining maternity homes in 12 municipalities / MINSA-Telpaneca, Waslala Family	No	<p>Dr. Luis Alberto Chávez Corrales Bello Horizonte j-III-10, Rotonda 4c al sur, 3c arriba, Managua Fax 248-0678</p>

Community Development (FUNISDECI) There was no updated information	Gardens, Forest Development		
Nicaraguan Foundation Unity, Peace and Development (UNIPAZ) There was no updated information	Gender Seminars, Courses to local leaders, Law Housing Project	No	Lic. Juan Carlos Cáceres Alvarado Ciudad Sandino Zona # 8, Telcor 5c al sur ½ c arriba, casa 11, Managua
Nicaraocali Foundation (NICARAOCALI)	Rural Development, Gender, Microenterprise, environment, spirituality.	No	Lic. Franklin Bordas Lowery Rotonda Bello Horizonte ½ c al sur, 10 vrs. al oeste, Managua ivonia@grupospiritual.com franklin@grupospiritual.com ivonne@grupospiritual.com kendra@grupospiritual.com info@grupospiritual.com fundacionnicaraocali@grupospiritual.com WEB page: http://grupospiritual.com Phone: 2249-0311
Orlando Robleto Gallo Foundation	Pig and poultry farms managed by women in Terrabona, San	No	Lic. Erick Ramírez Benavente Reperto Jardines de Santa Clara casa No.-216.

(FORG)	Francisco Libre Watershed Development, Community Development in Villa El Carmen		Parmalat 6c. Lago 11/2c. Arriba erickramirez@yahoo.com for_g@ibw.com.ni Phone 249-7134, 878-9334, Fax :249-7134
Foundation for the Development of Women and Children "Blanca Arauz"	Support to Women in Family Production Units, Credit for Women, Economic Activity and Gender, Sexual and Reproductive Health	Poster of Human Rights, Labor Bulletin FUNDEMUNI in Emergency Program Brochure	Executive: Bertha Flores Morales Dirección: Instituto Nac. de Segovia 2cuadras Sur, 1/2 cuadra al Oeste, Nueva Segovia , Ocotal Tel: 2732-3062 - Fax: 2732-2891 Email: bertha1@turbonett.com.ni
Foundation to Transform Everyday's Life Puntos de encuentro (PUNTOS DE ENCUENTRO)	La Boletina, Women's University, Center of Documentation, Facilitation of educational materials, virtual library, radio and television programs. Lead yourself against the stream,	Swimming against the stream: Looking for clues to prevent male violence in intimate relationships, independence and Power Development Challenge for Women in Activities Income Generation Group, All Different, All Equal	Ms. Vilma Castillo Aramburu Rotonda Plaza España 4c al lago, Managua puntos@puntos.org.ni RP-39 PO Box Phone 2268-1227. WEB page: http://www.puntos.org.ni/
Social Triangle Foundation (FUNTRAS) There was no updated information.	Child care worker and the peasant woman field, in Managua Gang care, especially in the District VI	Participation in the Journal ZAAP of Denmark	Mr. Jose Rafael González Castro Cine Bello Horizonte 1 c al sur, Managua
War Victims Foundation (FVG)	Revolving Fund for Women, Street Children, Mothers of Waslala, Education Outreach	"SOLIDARY" Bulletins	Maria del Socorro Gutierrez - Executive Secretary Tel 268867 fvidades@ibw.com.ni Cementerio General ½ c arriba

Xochil Acal Foundation (Xochil ACAL)	Auto-construction of the Rural Housing, Supporting small farmers in different agricultural and commercial activities, Working Children Project Subtiava "The Walkmen"	No	Marina Maradiaga Pérez Billares Lacayo 75Vs Oe, León Phone 23112520
Feminist group from Leon	Feminist School for Youth, feminist training Days: Sexuality, Citizenship and Local Participation, Violence, Theory and Practice of Social Movements and Feminism.	Not available	Beteta Yodalis beteta@hotmail.com Tel: 8432274, 88812031. De la Renta 1_2 c abajo., León.
Venancia Group, from the Women's Popular Education (GROUP VENANCIA)	Project of Women, Youth and Children, Mental Health Project, Democratic Participation Project and Institutional Strengthening Guanaca cultural center, cultural promotion, institutional strengthening. Observatory on Women's Political Participation and Violence against Women. Awareness campaigns.	Beti Bandidita tales, Methodological Brochures Working Together. Radio Program: The lilac time. Sexual and reproductive rights in Nicaragua. Analysis and Proposals. 2004.	Centro Cultural Guanuca, de la Iglesia Guadalupe, 1 y 1/2 cuadras al Sur. Matagalpa, Nicaragua Phone: 2 772 3562 Fax: 2 772 4971 email: venancia9@turbonett.com.ni WEB page: http://www.grupovenancia.org
Research Institute for Women and Change (WOMEN AND CHANGE)	Not available	Not available	Mr. Flor de Maria Zúñiga García Zúmen 1c al sur 1c abajo y ½ c al sur Managua myc@sdnnc.org.ni Fax 260-3687

There was no updated information			
Institute for Research, Training, Communications and Consulting: let's Talk about us	Gender literacy of women in El Viejo Norte. Human Rights Defender in Leon and El Viejo. Production and broadcast educational radio programs addressing gender issues, health, human rights, alternative music.	Not available	Sede el Viejo Ma. Elena Sandino Saavedra Iglesia Esquipulas 3 c. ½ al oeste Tel: 2311 6186/8665 0663 msandinos@yahoo.com Sede León Iglesia El Calvario 2c al S Tel: 23117270
Institute of Social Promotion "Women and Community" (I.M.C)	Productive Capacity Building of Rural Women, Rehabilitation Strategy for Women Development, Community Health Project: Takeoff	No	Executive: Mary Help Chiong Gutierrez Address: Cost. Sur Este del Centro de Salud - Leonel Rugama-, 1 1/2 cuadra al Oeste , Estelí PO Box: 17 Email: imc@turbonett.com.ni
Nicaraguan Institute for Blind Women (INMUNOVID)	Health Care Services in coordination with NGOs working for the Women's Health, Women Blind Training on various topics	No	Verónica Chavarria López De la Fosforera 1c al oeste, 1c al sur y 15 vrs al este, Managua Tel 2266-7425
Autonomous Women's Movement	Social and political activism, rights advocacy, decriminalization of abortion. Protest marches, public pronouncements.	MAM programmatic National and International Feminist Essays National and International Studies / Research, monthly bulletins	Los Robles, casa No. 148 - Semáforos Funeraria Montes de los Olivos 3 cuerdas al Norte (Iago), 2 cuerdas al Este (arriba), 1 cuadra al Sur, 1/2 cuadra al Este (arriba). Managua, Nicaragua 2278 7001, 8854 1085 (Light), 8456 2469 (Movistar) ma_mujeresnic@yahoo.es



			<p>WEB page: http://www.movimientoautonomodemujeres.org</p>
<p>Movement of Nicaraguan Women "Luisa Amanda Espinoza" (AMLAE)</p>	<p>Credit Fund (FORDEM) Voluntary Motherhood, Maternal Homes, Health Clinics, Law Offices. Combat against gender violence, Power and Leadership, Global Health, Economic Empowerment and the Environment, Integrated Development of Adolescents and Youth.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Lic. Dora Zeledón Zeledón Entrada Gimnasio Hércules 2 ½ c al sur, Reparto San Juan, Phone: 2277-3598 / 2277-0663 Fax: (505) 278-5664 E-mail: amnlae@cablenet.com.ni WEB page: www.amnlaenicaragua.org.ni/</p>
<p>Movement of Working and Unemployed Women "Maria Elena Cuadra" (M.E CUADRA)</p>	<p>Fellowship Program in Non-Traditional Trades, Micro Credit Businesses and Homes, Leadership Training, Defense of Human Rights and Labor of Workers in the Free Zone political advocacy, domestic violence, women's organization, leadership academy</p>	<p>Women Face free Zone, Learning Together, Contraception and Sexuality Guide, Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Human Rights Economic Initiatives and electronic newsletter. Advances and Setbacks of Women Workers in Nicaragua Maquilas . Standards Productivity and Wage . Health Manual: Sexual and Reproductive . Misogyny and All Forms of Violence against Women . Gender, Labor, and Human</p>	<p>Lic. Sandra Ramos López Semáforos de la Asamblea Nacional 1 cuadra abajo. Tel: 2225393 to 2222601 mec@ibw.com.ni WEB page: http://www.mec.org.ni</p>

		Rights of women working in the tobacco factories. Know and Defend Your Rights	
Nicaragua's Feminist Movement	Women's Economic rights Violence against women. Participation and Citizenship of Women. Sexual and reproductive rights.	ONU depth study on all forms of violence HIV AIDS, another expression of Gender Violence Experiences, beliefs and changes in the sexuality of young Nicaraguans Alternative Report Public Sex education and the criminalization of therapeutic abortion in Nicaragua The bodies of Nicaraguan feminism Beijing +15 Durban +8 Nicaraguan women between poverty and citizenship Meeting points Profile Collective March 8th Caribbean Women's Agenda	Email: http://movimientofeministanicaragua.org/
Nicaraguan Women "Awareness" (MNC)	Civic Training Project at 8 departments with their respective Municipalities and Regions, Supporting Community	No	Mrs. Maria Justina Rivas Bravo De la Vicky 50 vrs arriba casa 206 Managua mnc@ibw.com.ni Fax 278-0308

There was no updated information	Development Projects		
Organization of the Blind of Nicaragua "Marisela Toledo"	Training courses as masseurs Blind Women, Causes of blindness in rural areas	No	July Muñiz Óptica nicaragüense 1 cuadra arriba, 1 cuadra al sur Web: http://www.discapacidad.ca/ocnmt E-mail: ocnmt3104@turbonett.com.ni , davidlopez74@hotmail.com Phone: 2266-1602, 2266-1683
Central American Feminist Program The stream"	Training program for the specialization of leading human rights analysis, development, democracy and citizenship, sexual and reproductive rights. Training program on sexual and reproductive rights with youth from all regions. Campaigns and research to deepen knowledge of the problems, demands and advances of women. All rights for all women	Themed posters.	Del canal 10, dos cuadras al lago. Phone: 2225355 Fax: 2224803 lacorriente@cablenet.com.ni WEB page: http://lacorriente.un-mundo.net
Afro-Latin American Women's Network, Afro-Caribbean and the Diaspora.	Racism and discrimination. Training and empowerment of African descent women. Construction of local and national agendas. And intercultural education.	Bulletins of activities. Abolition of slavery, role vs. reality Situation (Women's Human Rights). Black women: his eyes locked	Bello Horizonte de la librería Samuel 1 cuadra al sur, 1/2 cuadra arriba, Casa D IV 12. Managua. Nicaragua) Tel: 22400460

	No violence against women. Human rights of women. Legal counsel. Sexual and reproductive rights. Research.	on the intersections of race and gender organization.	Fax: 224004060 E-mail: c_omuni@mujeresafro.org Website: www.mujeresafro.org
Network of Women Against Violence	Legal counsel, political and social activism, counseling, self-help group meetings, public marches.	Newsletters	De Canal 12 de TV, 1 1/2c al sur, Phone: 2266-4619 Fax: 22665734 WEB page: http://www.reddemujerescontralaviolencia.org.ni
Secretariat, Peace, Justice and Nonviolence for Nicaragua SERPAJ-NIC	Comprehensive Training Program for Women, Alternative Loan Bank Project to promote the development of Women	No	Ms. Joaquina García Solís De Enitel Villa Fontana 2c al Este, 2c. Al Norte, 1c al Este Managua-Nicaragua (PO Box 305) Phone: 22705547 Fax: 22705548 E-mail: serpaj@ibw.com.ni
Integral Services for Women SI MUJER	Prevention and care of STD / HIV / AIDS and Voluntary Motherhood, Unplanned Pregnancy Prevention in Adolescence, Psychology in Care Survivors of Violence	Humane Care of Unsafe Abortion and "To Live Without Violence" "To live love without STDs" Several books about sexual and reproductive rights and teenage pregnancy, and rape.	Dr. Ana Maria Pizarro Jiménez IBM Montoya, 1c arriba Bo. El Carmen, Managua Tels: 2222-3237, 2222-2268, 2222-2695 Fax 2268-0038 Email: direccion@simujer.org.ni PO Box: 2109
German Society for International	Promoting sustainable development and social	User Manual of the Observatory and Integration Trade of Central	Del antiguo cine Cabrera, 2 cuadras al lago ½ cuadra abajo. Managua, Nicaragua

Cooperation	cohesion, Towards a sustainable and equitable globalization, workshops and seminars on ecological sustainability, distributional equity and ecological development.	America Science and technology in the Latin American Pacific arc: space to innovate and compete National plan for science, technology and innovation. Nicaragua 2010-2013 Diagnosis and proposals for the improvement of logistics and customs processes in Central America and Panama Status and prospects of energy efficiency in Latin America and the Caribbean The role of women in the mining industry in Central America and the Caribbean	PO Box 2397 Tel: 22226004 Fax: 22226004 Mr. Christoph Kinnert, Address Tel: 22224428 Christoph.klennert @ giz.de Mr. Till Süßdorf, Program Coordinator Tel: 22226004 Till.suessdorf @ giz.de
National Union of Farmers and Ranchers (UNAG)	Farmer to Farmer Program, Forest Service Program, Section of Women, agribusiness program.	Today's UNAG Books, manuals, interviews, memories and reports of issues related to agriculture and livestock	Daniel Núñez Rodríguez De donde fue el Cine Dorado 1c arriba, ½ c al lago, Managua rriunag@ibw.com.ni Phone 2228-1403, 22225956, 2228-1424 Fax 228-1404

2. List of studies and references related to GAD / Gender

Titles	Publisher	Year
Titles: Gender-Education-Training		
Women and Constitution	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
The right to equal service	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Women's Rights	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Rights for Working Women	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Guide of legal rights of working women	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Balance on the Situation of Human Rights of Women	Autonomous Women's Movement	2009
Human Rights Report	CENIDH	2003-2010
Proposal for enrichment of the Project of Rights and Equal Opportunity	Movement of Working and Unemployed Women Maria Elena Cuadra	2007
Gender Series Notebooks for Nicaragua (Notebook # 5):	World Bank / BID	2008
Gender, Health and Medicine		
Module Gender, Self-Esteem and Leadership	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Public Sex Education and the Criminalization of Therapeutic Abortion in Nicaragua	The American Feminist Agenda Current / Mulabi	2009
Experiences, Beliefs and Changes in Sexuality of Nicaraguan Youth	Current Program The American Feminist	2008
Gender equity in the Nicaragua labor market	Autonomous Women's Movement / Pan American Health Organization	2007
Gender Notebooks Series for Nicaragua (Notebook # 4): Maternal Houses in Nicaragua	World Bank / BID	2008
Titles: Gender - Sociology		
FIDEG statistics and investigations, 1998-2006 Nicaraguan Women, Family	FIDEG	2007

Study of Gender and Development in Nicaragua



Economic Foundation		
Human Development Report 2011 Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All	PNUD	2011
Social Panorama of Latin America 2011. Poverty, Inequality and Perceptions of ... The world of work in Latin America	CEPAL	2010-2011
Agricultural Productivity of Rural Women in Central America and Mexico	CEPAL	2011
Socio Demographic Disparities in Nicaragua: Trends, Policies and Relevant Relevance	CEPAL-UNFPA-CELADE	2007
Advances and Setbacks: Women's Rights in Nicaragua 2005 Maquilas	Women's Movement Maria Elena Cuadra	2005
Impact of Global Economic Crisis on Women Workers in the free zones of Central America	Central American Network in Solidarity with Maquila Workers	2010
The Economic Agenda for Women Entrepreneurs "(a g e m e)	Police Station Direction for Women and Children	2008
Diagnosis: Domestic and Sexual Violence in Nicaragua	National Police station management for women and children-PNUD	2009
Violence against Women. What to do, where to go	United Nations system Nicaragua	2010
Citizen's Safety (1998-2010 Nicaragua: Risks, Challenges and Opportunities (Nicaragua) in August 2011	United Nations Program	2011
Gender and other issues		
Gender and Local Power Module	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Migration and Gender	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Relations between Mother, Father and children	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Women and Work	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
The Corps of Nicaraguan Feminism	feminist program the stream	2011
The Nicaraguan Women between Poverty and Citizenship Status	Nicaragua's Feminist Movement	2010
Caribbean Women's Agenda	Caribbean Voices	2008

The Rape	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Abuse Against Women	Center for Constitutional Rights	2011
Depth Study on All Forms of Violence	ONU	2006
Report of the United Nations sg	ONU	2006
Employment Policy with Gender focus	Movement of Working and Unemployed Women Maria Elena Cuadra	Corp.
Operational Plan Strategy of Impact on Economic Policy	Movement of Working and Unemployed Women Maria Elena Cuadra	2007
Nicaraguan Women: Family Economic Foundation	FIDEG	2008
The bodies of Nicaraguan feminism	Current feminist agenda	2011
Strategy impact on economic policies	Movement of Working and Unemployed Women Maria Elena Cuadra	Corp.
Series of Gender Notebooks for Nicaragua. Gender Equity in the Labor Market Nicaragua	World Bank / BID	2008
Results of an Evaluation Research: Assessing the Process, Knowing the Effects	Movement of Working and Unemployed Women Maria Elena Cuadra / UCA / Program Interdisciplinary Gender Studies	2006
Series of Gender Notebooks for Nicaragua (Notebook # 2): Diagnosis of Gender in the Rural Economy of Nicaragua	World Bank / BID	2008
Women of Tesón	Publications ADDAC	2011
Nicaraguan Demographic and Health survey. 2006-2007-Final Report	INIDE	2006-2007.
Continuous Survey of Households (ech) Basic Indicators of the Labor Market Comparing 2009 to 2010	INIDE	2011

Household Survey on Living Standard Measurement 2009 (EMNV 2009) Main results: Poverty, Consumption, Income	INIDE	2009
Statistical Yearbook	National Police	2010
Statistical Yearbook	MITRAB	2010
Each house is a Workshop for Study about Craft Sector on Gender focus	UNIFEM	2008
Basis of founding the Women's Autonomous Movement in Nicaragua Politics and Citizenship of Women	Autonomous Women's Movement Corp. in Nicaragua	
The Corps of Nicaraguan Feminism	Feminist program the stream	2011
A Publication of The Feminist Agenda Current	Feminist program the stream	2011
The Decision to Abort	Feminist program the stream	2010 to 2011.
Experiences, Beliefs and Changes in Nicaraguan Youth Sexuality	Central American Feminist program the stream	2008
Partial Unconstitutionality Action for Act 641, Criminal Code of Nicaragua	Autonomous Women's Movement in Nicaragua / Center for Constitutional Rights	2008
Appeal for unconstitutionality against Law 603	Center for Constitutional Rights Carlos Nunez Tellez	2007
Study about Barriers on Supply and Demand, Health Initiative Nicaragua Mesoamerica 2015	Inter-American Development Bank	2011

3. List of Approved Laws, initiative of law, laws in commission and rulings of law approved existing plenary (2003-2012)

Table 1

LAWS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THAT HELP TO WOMEN IN NICARAGUA (2003-2012)

Law No.	Title	Objective and Contents	Date of approval	Via publication	Date of Publication
475	Citizen Participation Law	To promote the full exercise of citizenship in the political, social, economic and cultural, through the creation and operation of institutional mechanisms that enable seamless interaction between the state and Nicaraguan society, contributing to the freedom and participatory and representative democracy.	22/10/2003	La Gaceta Oficial No. 241	19/12/2003
474	Reform Act Title VI, Book I of the Labor Code of the Republic of Nicaragua	Define and regulate the work of adolescents and protection for working adolescents	24/09/2003	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 199	21 -10 to 2003.
473.	Act of Prisons Penalty and Enforcement	Establish rules and general rules for the operation of the national prison system and regulate this activity in the execution of punishments and custodial precautionary of freedom measures. It looks for the rehabilitation and reintegration of the detained. Discrimination is prohibited for inmates by reason of birth, nationality, political or religious creed, race, sex, etc.	11 /09/2003	La Gaceta Oficial No. 222	21/11/ 2003.
471	Reform Law	Reform the Article 18, paragraphs 11 and 17 of Law No. 212,	9/09 /2003.	La Gaceta Oficial	9/10/2003

	Act No. 212, "Law Of The Attorney for the Defense of Human Rights"	to authorize the attorney to appoint the Attorney for Children and Adolescents, to the Office of Women, and other special it deems appropriate.		No. 191	
482	Reform Act Article 19 of Law 143, Food Act	Resolve the largest pension equity and taking into account the judge if the defendant has other children or people to maintain as documented proof.	22/04/2004	La Gaceta Oficial No. 97	19/05/2004
485	Law of Additions to Articles 3 and 18 of the Law (38) for Dissolution of Marriage By Will of a Party	Amend Articles 3 and 18 of Law No. 38, authorizing the filing of the demand through general agent; define an address for filing the lawsuit, judge, effects of appeal, among others.	28/04/2004	La Gaceta Oficial No. 98	20/05/2004
456	Law of Risk Addition and Diseases Act No. 185 to, Labor Code	Contribute to the right of workers to ensure safe working conditions, social protection and livelihoods integral in cases of disability, old age, occupational hazards, sickness and maternity, to their families in cases of death. Includes additions to the list of occupational diseases of the Labor Code such as chronic renal failure, and states that any occupational disease properly diagnosed is automatically added to the list of diseases of Professional Risk of the Labor Code.	15/06/2004	La Gaceta Oficial No. 133	08/07/2004
522	General Law of	Contribute to the comprehensive training, welfare and	02/02/2005	La Gaceta Oficial	04/08/2005

	Sports, Physical Education and Physical Recreation	health maintenance of Nicaraguans, with special priority on children, youth, disabled and elite athletes, among others.		No. 68.	
499	General Law of Cooperatives	Sets the special body of law, jurisprudence, doctrine and practices based on the principles that determine and condition the actions of cooperative organizations and individuals who participate in them. Establishes Equal rights and opportunities for partners of both sexes.	09/29/2004	La Gaceta Oficial, No.17	25 -01 to 2005.
582	Education Act	Establish General Guidelines for Education and the National Education System, powers and obligations of the State, rights and responsibilities of the Individual and Society in their educational role. Among its goals it includes the training of persons without discrimination on grounds of race, religious creed, political stance, gender or social status.	22/03/2006	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 150	03/08/2006
618	General Law of Hygiene and Work Safety	Establish a set of provisions on hygiene and work safety, the State, employers and employees must develop in the workplace through advocacy, intervention, monitoring and establish actions to protect workers in the performance of their work. The Labor Ministry will regulate the work prohibited for adolescents and women. Maternity protection. Among its principles is the improvement of systems of protection, reproductive health of working women and adolescents in hazardous work in collaboration and coordination with other entities.	April 19, 2007	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 133	13/07/2007
623	Parental and Maternal Responsibility	Regulate the right of the daughters and sons to have names and registration the right to expeditious determination of the paternal, maternal or both, to seek an alternative way of	17/05/2007	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 120	26/06/2007

	Act	conflict resolution in food and visits by administrative and judicial mechanisms, quick and free.			
648	Law on Equal Rights and Opportunities	It aims to assert the rights of women in many areas and promote equality and equity in economic, social and cultural enjoyment.	14/02/2008.	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 51	12/03/2008
641	Penal Code of the Republic of Nicaragua	Establishes the criminal guarantees and the application of criminal law on the general provisions on crimes, offenses, penalties, security measures, consequences of the offense and the persons responsible for crimes and penalties and offenses. Articles 143, 144, 148 and 149 define abortion as a crime. It regulates a new offense called domestic violence or violence.	9/05/2008	La Gaceta Oficial, Nos. 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87	5, 6, 7, 8 and 05/09/2008
666	Law on Amendments and Additions to Chapter I of Title VIII of the Labor Code of the Republic of Nicaragua	Provide comprehensive protection to children and adolescents, in their capacity rights and social subjects. Contains provisions concerning the work of the adolescents, the special protection of workers and adolescents from all forms of economic, social and moral exploitation that violates their rights or that threatens or harms physically, psychologically, mentally, and sexually or impairs their basic education, training and integral development as well as the effective abolition of child labor in the home.	07/02/2008	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 181	22/09/2008
693	Act of Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Security	Guarantee the right to have the sufficient, safe and nutritious food consistent with a person's vital needs. Establishes that all the legislations, policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects that the State of Nicaragua develops and implements in this area, must integrate the gender	18/6/2009	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 133	16/07/2009

		equity focus.			
717	Creating Law of the Fund for Land Purchase with Gender Equality for Rural Women	Create a fund to buy land with gender equality for rural women, to provide legal and material appropriation of land for rural women, which will improve the quality of family life, access to financial resources, giving priority to women heads of households, of low income resources.	05/05/2010	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 111	14/06/2010
718	Special Law on Protection of Families in which they have multiple pregnancies and births	Provide special protection to families that have multiple pregnancies and births, low income, whether single parent or two parents and by medical opinion in the period of pregnancy of the mother is proof of the existence of possible multiple births, defined as such, the delivery of more than one child.	05/05/2010	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 111	14/06/2010
720	Law for the Elderly	Establish the legal and institutional protection and guarantee for older people. Among its principles it establishes Equity, the right to fair treatment in the fullness and in the conditions necessary for the welfare of the elderly regardless of gender, economic status, race, creed or any other circumstance.	06/05/2010	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 111	14/06/2010
745	Executive Law, Benefits and	Regular for judicial enforcement of criminal penalties, prison supervision, monitoring of security measures and establish the procedure for the processing and resolution of incidents	01/12/2010	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 16	01/26/2011

	Jurisdictional Control of the Criminal Punishment	for ensuring the re-educational purpose of the sentencing and rehabilitation in the society condemned. It states that in the execution of sentences and security measures, a convicted person should be treated with due respect for inherent human dignity, with protection of the rights that flow from it on an equal footing and without discrimination for reason of birth, nationality, political belief, sex, race, religion, language, opinion, origin, economic status or social status.			
757	Law of fair treatment to Indigenous People and Afro-Descendants	Regulate and ensure fair and equal treatment of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants of the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua and High Wangki and Indigenous Peoples of Central, Northern and Pacific Nicaragua, in opportunity and access to work in the public, private and nongovernmental organizations, with all rights, guarantees and benefits established in labor laws, international conventions signed and ratified by Nicaragua. The State agrees, among others, to enable women food producers to have access to technical and financial resources.	02/03/2011	La Gaceta Oficial, No. 96	26/05/2011
	Comprehensive law to combat violence against women and reforms to the Act No. 641, Criminal Code	Tackles violence against women to ensure their access to a life free of violence that favors their development and welfare in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination; establish comprehensive protection measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence and assist women victims of violence.	03/02/2011	Recently adopted.	01/26/2012.

Table 2

PRESENTATION OF LAWS AND DECREES INITIATIVES IN FIRST REGULAR SESSION OF LEGISLATURE XXVIII IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Title	Object or Contents	Deputies that present it	Date Received
Law on Amendment and Addition to Law No. 641, Criminal Code	Establishes that it does not constitute as a crime of abortion to save the lives of women, provided that there are no other medical procedure that guarantee the life of the woman and the term of her pregnancy. The interruption will be determined by scientific opinion, issued by three doctors and the consent of the pregnant woman.	Augusto Adrian Valle Castellón, Antonio Carlos Noguera Pastora, among others.	16/03/2010
non-custodial Measures Act	Introduce non-custodial to provide other options, and thus humanize the application of prison sentences, and to rationalize criminal justice policies, taking into account respect for human rights, the demands of social justice and rehabilitation needs of detained. Directed to people that have performed well in society, and that from time to time are involved in a crime that forces him to face justice, are imprisoned.	Carlos José Gadea Avilés	11/06/2010
Pension Act for the Homeless Elderly People	To provide a monthly stipend for homeless elder people. Most of these are elderly single women, mostly single mothers, widows, and are those with less coverage of the INSS.	Adolfo Jose Martinez Cole, Allan Siles Ripsimes Rivera, among others.	17/08/2010
Law on Amendments and Additions to Law No. 720, Law of the Elderly.	Rename the current law for another with gender focus and form the National Council for the Elderly adding other institutions such as the INIM, INATEC and MINED.	Armando Agustin Jarquín Anaya	08/09/2010

Adopted on 28 May the Year 2010.			
Amendments to Decree Law 975 "General Rules Of The Social Security Act"	Responding to cases where an insured was married a lot of years with a woman, but he divorced her and married again or was accompanied by a new woman, in case of death the insured receives all the benefits of widowhood pension.	Mario Valle Dávila	08/09/2010
Reforms to Law Decree No. 974 Del ART.49, Social Security Law	Establishes requirements and procedures for granting the reduced pension policyholders who have reached retirement age but fail to complete the number of quotes provided by law to qualify for a pension.	Antonio Molina Guillermo Osorno	02-16-2011
"Law Amendment Act No. 582 of Education Law Published in the Official Gazette No. 150, From August 3, 2006.	Include in the national curriculum subject of Comprehensive Sexuality Education, which must ensure among other contents violence in all its forms and locations (home, school, community) as a key determinant in the risk of HIV transmission (and other STIs and teenage pregnancies) that allows children, and adolescents to detect this situation and thus help in preventing it.	Allan Siles Ripsimes Rivera, Carlos Antonio Noguera Pastora, among others.	06/10/2011
Law Amendment Act No. 423, "Health Law	Ensure within health services, specialized services aimed amicably and with a dignified quality and warmth to adolescents and youth, in order to meet their specific needs and demands regarding their sexual and reproductive health. These services must, effectively, provide counseling to help adolescents and youth in the prevention and detection of diseases STD, HIV-AIDS and HPV,	Armando Agustin Jarquin Anaya, Allan Siles Ripsimes Rivera, Carlos Antonio Noguera Pastora, among others	13/10/2011

which would ensure the adoption of healthy lifestyles.

* Source: Website of the National Assembly.

Table 3

OPINIONS TO DISCUSS OF THE FIRST ORDINARY SESSION XXVIII LEGISLATURE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Title	Object or Contents	Deputies that present it	Date Received
Family Code	Establishes the legal regime of the family and its members, including the legal relationships within the family and of this to third parties and public sector entities and private sectors related to it. Governing institutions are those derived from family relationships and the legal consequences arising from them.	Azucena Ferrey Echeverri, Leticia Sanchez Herrera, among others	15/12/1994
Comprehensive law to combat violence against women and reforms to the Act No. 641, Criminal Code	Taking action against violence perpetrated against women, in order to guarantee access to a life free of violence, that favors their development and welfare in accordance with the principles of equality and non-discrimination; establish comprehensive protection measures to prevent, punish and eradicate violence and assist women victims of violence, prompting changes in sociocultural patterns and holding patriarchal discrimination and gender inequality in order to protect human rights of women.	High Court	03/02/2011 Note: Newly adopted on 01/26/2012.

Table 4

LAW INITIATIVES THAT ARE IN COMMISSION TO BE DICTATED

Title	Objectives/Contents	Deputies that present it	Date Received
Law to Fight Cervical Cancer	Contribute to achieve by implementing strategies, plans, programs and campaigns for reflection, awareness and commitment, increased coverage of cervical vaginal cytology tests, screening test for Human Papilloma Virus, application of the vaccine virus Human papilloma virus, the installed capacity for diagnosis, treatment and palliative care. That each May 15 celebrate the National Day of Fight Against Cervical Cancer	Ripsimes Allan Rivera Siles, Elman Ramon Diaz Urbina, and others.	15/02/2011
Law on the Prevention, Care and Protection of Human Rights in HIV and AIDS	Prevent, address, ensure compliance and promote the protection and defense of human rights of the general population and populations most vulnerable and risk. Sets of diagnostic tests for detection of antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus, be made compulsory in the following cases: a. In crimes against Sexual Freedom and Integrity, who are in judicial inquiry by a competent authority, the same office, he should order the HIV test, to determine the severity of the crime. c. In the case of children and adolescents who have been victims of crimes against Sexual Freedom and Integrity.	Ripsimes Allan Rivera Siles, Elman Urbina Ramon Diaz Bonilla Jamileth Relief, and others.	1/12/2010

Title	Objectives/Contents	Deputies that present it	Date Received
Law to Fight Breast Cancer	Contribute to achieve by implementing strategies, plans, programs and awareness campaigns and awareness a Nicaraguan families aimed at early detection of the start of breast development through monthly breast self-exam and promote programs to regular review and Free Imaging once completed 40 years of age. Let each be held October 19 National Day of the Fight Against Breast Cancer.	Ripsimes Allan Rivera Siles, Elman Ramon Diaz Urbina, and others.	08/09/2010
Law on Sexual and Reproductive Health.	Creating a legal framework to ensure effective implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programs of sexual and reproductive health and protect and promote sexual and reproductive rights of children, adolescents, young men and women, adults and elderly. The Law on Sexual and Reproductive Health will incorporate the following themes: Focus on human rights, sexual rights and reproductive rights. Gender Equity including male responsibility and participation.	Ripsimes Allan Rivera Siles Relief Jamileth Bonilla, Bernard Joseph Pallais Arana, among others.	28/05/2010
Law Amending and Adding the Decree No. 974, Social Security Act and the Regulations, Decree No. 975, as amended.	Reform some articles of the Social Security Act currently in force, to achieve more and better benefits for workers insured and insured workers, contributing to a more comprehensive protection of their rights and having a better life for themselves and their families. Among others, proposes that the minimum retirement age shall not exceed 60 years for males and 55 years for women and may be decreased in some cases.	Enrique Saenz Juan Navarrete, Salvadora Baltodano, Marcenaro Mónica, Víctor Hugo Tinoco	05/09/2008

Title	Objectives/Contents	Deputies that present it	Date Received
Reform Act Decree No. 974, Social Security Act.	Clarify the accounting for the years of contributions when it comes to five years and that workers are in the minimum retirement age favoring women	Ana Julia Balladares Ordonez others.	26/4/2007
Act Establishing the National Week of Breastfeeding	Declare the dates of 1 to August 7 of each year as "WEEK OF BREASTFEEDING. Campaigns to promote exclusive breastfeeding.	Agustin Jarquín Armando, and other	09/02/2011

Definitions

Urban: Locations of 1,000 or more inhabitants com features such as street layout, electric light service, commercial / industrial establishments.

Rural: towns of less than 1,000 inhabitants that do not meet the conditions specified minimum urban and sparsely populated.

Mainstreaming of Gender Perspective: vision of gender equality in all sectors, processes and programs enabling the participation of men and women in decision-making processes in all development issues.

GAD Focus: observes the participation of men and women in society and their relationship and points to the need to re-examine the structure and system of the society which came to gender inequality.

GAD Focus: concept which recognizes that women are important actors in development, and ensure that women participate actively in all stages of development.

Fertility: The ability of people to procreate.

Live birth: the product of conception to birth is showing any signs of life (breathing, crying, muscle movements, heart rate, etc..), But died soon after birth.

Birth: This designation applies to the frequency of births in a population.

Mortality: death action on the population.

Illiterate: A person who cannot read or write.

Schooling and educational attainment: highest grade or year approved in full, within formal education.

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Economically Active Population (EAP): people who are working or actively seeking.

Work: any work activity having as its purpose the production of goods and services with economic value, including unpaid family workers and persons who perform activities on their own. Work is considered to have done a paid or unpaid labor, at least one hour a week.

Activity branch: economic activity carried out by the factory, industry, factory, farm or establishment where the person works or worked.

Economically Inactive (PEI): A set of people of working age who have no occupation, not seeking employment.

Activity rates: refers to the ratio of the economically active population and total population of working age (PET).

Unemployment: it is an indicator that estimates based on those reporting not working but are actively seeking employment.

Underemployed: considered underemployed by inadequate hours, employed persons who wish to work more hours available to do so and whose hours worked are less than 40 hours per week who usually work full time employees.

Extreme poverty line: total consumption level per person monthly on food, necessary to meet minimum caloric needs.

General poverty line: level of monthly consumption per person in food to meet minimum daily calorie requirements, plus an additional amount to cover the consumption of goods and services not essential as food, housing and transportation, education, health, clothing and of daily use at home.

Extreme poverty line: level of monthly consumption per person in food to meet minimum daily calorie requirements.

Population in poverty: the number of men and women whose consumption (in total C\$ in food and non food) is below the value of the general poverty line or below the line of extreme poverty. The group in the first condition is called "poor population" and the second "extreme poor".

Non-poor population: number of men and women whose consumption (total of C\$ on food and non food), is equal to or greater than the general poverty line.

Consumption: It refers to the amount of goods or services actually used household members, from the products purchased or otherwise obtained, for a period of time.

Incidence of poverty: counting unit that calculates the number of extreme poor as a proportion of the total population. Determines the proportion of the population whose consumption is below the poverty line general or the value of the extreme poverty line.

Poverty gap: consumption represents the value of requiring the poor to achieve the level of the poverty line, expressed as a percentage of that line and considering the proportion of poor in the total population.

Gender: The set of social, cultural, political, psychological, legal and economic allocated to people differently according to sex.

Gender: the physical, biological and physiological humans' characteristics that define them as males and females. It is recognized from physical data genital sex is a natural construction which is born.

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References of the author

Mireille Vijil Teyseyre

Sociologist. Master in Sociology from the University of Loviana New, Belgium.

Experience in social research, design, management and evaluation of programs and projects. She has worked in the areas of social protection, education, food security, childhood and adolescence, gender and indigenous peoples.