



NICARAGUA REPORT

Monitor of the Lima and Los Angeles
Commitments

Citizen Corruption Observatory

September 2024



Credits

Working group:

Nicaragua National Stage of the Citizen Forum of the Americas

Representatives of Civil Society Organizations

Six civil society organizations participated alongside the National Stage, recording information and in its evaluation, analysis and validation. For security reasons, the organizations have requested to omit their information.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AML	Anti-Money Laundering
API	Access to Public Information
ATF	Against Terrorist Financing
CCO	Citizen Corruption Observatory
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CFA	Citizens Forum of the Americas
CFP	Against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction
CGR	Contraloría General de la República
CIATF	Comisión Interinstitucional de Lucha contra el Lavado de Activos, Financiamiento del Terrorismo y la Proliferación de Armas de Destrucción Masiva
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FAU	Financial Analysis Unit
FSLN	Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional
FVC	Secretaría del Fondo Verde para el Clima
GAFILAT	Grupo de Acción Financiera de Latinoamérica
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
IGFAC	Inter-institutional Group for the Fight against Corruption
IOL	International Labour Organization
MESICIC	Mechanism for Monitoring the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption
MFPC	Ministry of Finance and Public Credit
MH	Ministry of Health
MI	Ministry of the Interior
MW	Ministry of Women
NA	National Assembly
NHRA	National Health Regulatory Authority
NPO	Non-Profit Organizations
OAGR	Office of the Attorney General of the Republic
OGP	Open Government Partnership
Redlad	Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy
SCJ	Supreme Court of Justice
SEC	Supreme Electoral Council
Telcor	Instituto Nicaragüense de Telecomunicaciones y Correos
TI	Transparency International
UN	United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNCAC	United Nations
UNTOC	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

You can access the Country Report carried out in Phase 1 at [this link](#).

INTRODUCTION

What is the CCO?

The Citizen Observatory of Corruption (CCO) emerged in 2020, through a coalition of civil society organizations and social actors on the continent, created to allow monitoring of compliance with the commitments adopted by the governments of the hemisphere at the VIII Summit of the Americas and promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

The CCO is the result of the collaboration between the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA), the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad), chapters of Transparency International (TI) in Latin America and civil society organizations that act in 19 countries on the continent. **Redlad and the Citizen Forum of the Americas are platforms for dialogue, exchange, strengthening, communication and advocacy of civil society that operate throughout the region.**

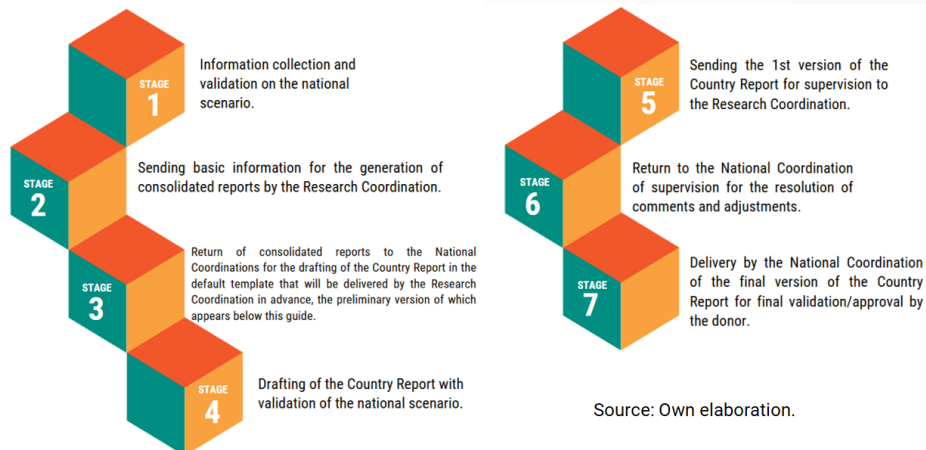
Phase 1 of the CCO was carried out between November 2020 and June 2021, in which more than 150 organizations from society participated, to obtain an analysis and assessment of the status of the Commitments assumed at the Lima Summit.

In this new Phase, CCO 2 has 3 objectives:

- Support the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad) and the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA) to continue promoting the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the next Summit of the Americas.
- Support the strengthening of the capacity of CSOs to promote citizen agendas participate in policy promotion and monitor government commitments.
- Support inter-American efforts to strengthen respect for Human Rights and democratic governance, including the hemispheric anti-corruption approach.

This document is framed in the strengthening of capacities through advice and technical support at the strategic and implementation levels, monitoring of results and strengthening the capacities of Redlad and CFA members.

A schematic graph is presented with the methodology that will be used to prepare the Country Report on this occasion.



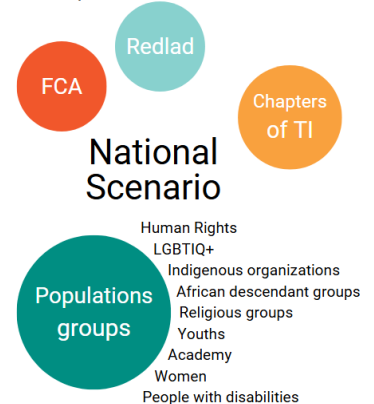
COLLABORATIVE WORK METHODOLOGY

For monitoring of the commitments of the VIII Summit and the IX, the CCO designed a unified methodology that allow the weighting of the results obtained and a comparison between the countries that make up this consortium. For the investigation of each country, the **National Scenario** consolidated and at least ten civil society organizations and representatives of different population groups and topics that address this process of monitoring the commitments assumed by the countries of the region. For this purpose, a four-stage process was generated.


- **Collection of information based on previously designed indicators that analyze regulatory and practical issues of the prioritized commitments of both Summits under analysis.** For the normative indicators, the latest version of each norm was investigated on official sites, including the Constitution and laws of national scope. Regarding the practice indicators, at least one request for public information from competent authorities was requested from the national scenarios, three interviews with specialists and analysis of secondary sources –official reports on compliance with commitments, academic and CSO studies, reliable journalistic sources– supported by empirical evidence. In addition, research of experiences was added on concrete advances, social conflicts, violations of rights and good practices, placing special emphasis on how they affect, positively or negatively, the most vulnerable population groups, a special focus of the CCO's work.
- **Weighting of results obtained, qualifying each commitment to generate the bases for the comparative work that animates the CCO as a regional initiative.** Three criteria were established to analyze: the relevance, which accounts for the opportunity and convenience of the actions that governments take to fight corruption; the effectiveness, that is, to what extent the actions carried out by governments promote the fight against corruption; Sustainability that values the continuity over time of these actions and commitments.
- **Data validation by the National Scenarios:** a distinctive element of the CCO that is given a special space in the following section.
- **Collaborative analysis of the validated results and the production of this Country Report.** Once the investigation was completed, the countries submitted the information to the Research Coordination, which processed the data and generated graphic information so that each national scenario could narratively report the status of the fight against corruption based on the commitments assumed with a special focus on the assumption of the perspective of citizenship and the exercise of fundamental rights, especially about the most vulnerable population groups.

Under the leadership of the Transparency International-Redlad-Citizen Forum alliance, the scope of exchange, learning and analysis that allowed the collection and validation of data in Phase 1 was renewed, with organizations specialized in human rights, anti-corruption, work in territory and hemispheric spaces.

Focal points:



Methodology

- 
- Queries
 - Public Information Requests
 - Workshops
 - Interviews
 - Meetings
 - Validations



Country Report with the perspective of population groups



CCO
Collaborative advocacy on anti-corruption policy

COUNTRY CONTEXT

Nicaragua continues to be one of the most vulnerable and impoverished countries on the American continent and this poverty is closely associated with the level of corruption that exists, which, according to [Transparency International](#), places the country in the last places in the world. Corruption in Nicaragua is an endemic problem, which has a long history and is entrenched in the highest spheres of power and has a cascading effect on the institutions and the civil service, of all branches of government. But neither can it be analyzed independently from the political, social, environmental, economic causes that caused the crisis of 2018 and that not only remain but have worsened in recent years referred to in Phase 2 of the CCO, with the main result being the total absence of the rule of law and the entrenchment of a dictatorial regime.

The changes to the legal and institutional framework have not only been intended to maintain corruption, but have also been aimed at justifying, in a discretionary manner, repressive measures against civil society, the Church, business sectors, the media, political parties, etc. The illegal confiscation of movable and immovable property of closed organizations and media outlets is just one example of the corrupt actions of the government.

The various institutions responsible for ensuring the proper use of public resources, international loans and cooperation, lack the autonomy and independence that the laws supposedly grant them. In practice, they only carry out the guidelines received directly from the presidential couple, turning them into mere political operators of the ruling party.

Citizens are prevented from voting voluntarily in electoral processes. Each election has been marked by acts of corruption and electoral fraud, including the existence of altered electoral rolls. Secrecy, lack of public information, the use of patronage mechanisms in state contracts, and the corrupt handling of regulations in strategic sectors such as health, energy and the environment, have a resounding impact on the quality of life of the Nicaraguan population.

There are no specific anti-corruption clauses in national health sector contracts in accordance with international standards. There is no political interest in controlling corruption in such a way that it is currently evident and public. Although the government sanctions selected officials for acts of corruption, it is clear that this is for reasons of control of power and not for the interest of cleaning up the public sector.

As regards energy, all regulations are aimed at regulating the commercialization and generation of energy in the hands of the State. There is no consultation or participation of any population group. There is total and absolute control of the power of the State. Nor is there any guarantee that vulnerable groups such as women, youth and indigenous and Afro-descendant populations can monitor the measures implemented, as established in the [corresponding laws](#).

The government has implemented the co-optation of leadership in the governing bodies of indigenous peoples, holding rigged elections so that people who can remain in those bodies remain. The situation experienced by environmental defenders, forest rangers and community members who are considered



Misquitos, Mayangnas, Rama, Creoles and Garifunas is the result of a situation of corruption and political patronage by the corresponding authorities and the government itself.

The political will to care for the environment is subordinated to economic interests for the circle of power: [corruption in the forestry sector has been strongly permeated by the political system](#), maintaining the hegemony of political decisions over technical decisions and legitimate demands for the protection of the country's social and environmental sectors. The country's economy is based on extractivism over respect for human and environmental rights and the ways of life of indigenous and Afro-descendant communities.

At the international level, on the issues of money laundering, financing of corruption, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism, the government is a signatory to international conventions, such as the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNODC), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Financial Action Task Force [of Latin America](#). (GAFILAT), as well as CELAC in the group that deals with corruption issues. However, in practice it continues to provide [refuge to foreign people accused and sanctioned for corruption](#) (former presidents and authorities), granting them Nicaraguan citizenship so that they can evade justice in their countries. The laws on this matter are applied arbitrarily to the political opposition, even to civil and religious organizations.

The government has made official the theft of property and assets from organizations, people declared stateless and expelled from the country, and representatives of the private sector. Since October 2023, [cancellations to OSFLs establish the transfer of their assets to the State](#), through the Attorney General's Office. To date, there are 347 OSFLs whose assets have been confiscated. The application of measures such as preventive seizure, domain extinction, and asset confiscation is arbitrary and violates due process.

The laws for the protection of witnesses and victims of acts of corruption are a dead letter to the extent that citizens are persecuted if they denounce these acts. Although the country is not formally obliged to comply with the commitments of the Summits of the Americas, it continues to be the responsibility of civil society to monitor these commitments and highlight the constant contradiction between legal and regulatory frameworks and corrupt and repressive practices.

Nicaragua's withdrawal from the OAS, in addition to the multiple sanctions and critical statements against the regime by international human rights organizations, contrasts with the government's alignment with countries such as China, Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, among others, which it benefits with extractive concessions that threaten the environment and the way of life of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. The regime's indifference to the sanctions and pressures received leads to greater isolation and vulnerability of the population.

The future is uncertain and will require structural changes that can somehow alleviate the unconstitutional, illegitimate and illegal path taken by the government over the last 17 years. Transparency in the use of public resources, access to information for citizens about said use, the necessary changes in the legal framework, the restoration of violated freedoms, are some of the issues that citizens must face in order to think of a future with dignity and humanity.





VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

Tema 1: Fortalecimiento de la Gobernabilidad Democrática

- Fortalecer la autonomía e independencia judicial siguiendo los estándares interamericanos y universales aplicables en la materia, con el objeto de promover el respeto al Estado de Derecho y el acceso a la justicia, así como promover e impulsar políticas de integridad y transparencia en el sistema judicial.
- Promover la equidad e igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres como objetivo transversal de nuestras políticas anticorrupción, mediante un grupo de trabajo sobre liderazgo y empoderamiento de las mujeres que activamente promueva la colaboración entre instituciones interamericanas y la sinergia con otras agencias internacionales.
- Incluir a los diversos grupos en situación de vulnerabilidad en la definición de medidas para fortalecer la gobernanza y combatir la corrupción, reconociendo su grave impacto en dichas poblaciones.
- Promover códigos de conducta para los servidores públicos que contengan altos estándares de ética, probidad, integridad y transparencia, tomando como referencia los "Lineamientos para la Gestión de Políticas de Integridad en las Administraciones Públicas de las Américas", e instar al sector privado a desarrollar códigos de conducta similares.

Tema 2: Transparencia, Acceso a la Información, Protección de Denunciantes y Derechos Humanos

- Continuar fortaleciendo sistemas o medidas nacionales anticorrupción y mejorar las condiciones para la efectiva participación de la sociedad civil, organizaciones sociales, academia, sector privado, ciudadanos y otros actores sociales en el seguimiento de la gestión gubernamental, incluyendo el establecimiento de mecanismos de prevención, canales de denuncia de posibles actos de corrupción, así como facilitar la labor de los observatorios ciudadanos u otros mecanismos de control social, incentivando la adopción de mecanismos de participación electrónica.
- Promover y/o fortalecer la implementación de políticas y planes nacionales y, cuando corresponda, sub-nacionales, en materia de: gobierno abierto, gobierno digital, datos abiertos, transparencia fiscal, presupuestos abiertos, sistemas electrónicos de compras, contrataciones públicas y registro público de proveedores del Estado, considerando para ello la participación de la sociedad civil y otros actores sociales.
- Consolidar la autonomía e independencia de los órganos de control superior.
- Proteger a los denunciantes, testigos e informantes de actos de corrupción frente a acciones intimidatorias y represalias.

Prioritized commitments

Tema 3: Financiamiento de Organizaciones Políticas y Campañas Electorales

- Impulsar la adopción y/o fortalecimiento de medidas que promuevan la transparencia, rendición de cuentas, contabilidad apropiada y bancarización de los ingresos y gastos de las organizaciones y partidos políticos, principalmente de sus campañas electorales, garantizando el origen lícito de las aportaciones, así como la sanción por la recepción de contribuciones ilícitas.

Tema 4: Prevención de la Corrupción en Obras Públicas, Contrataciones y Compras Públicas

- Promover la inclusión de cláusulas anticorrupción en todos los contratos del Estado y de asociaciones público-privadas, y establecer registros de personas naturales y jurídicas vinculadas con actos de corrupción y lavado de activos para evitar su contratación.

Tema 5: Cooperación Jurídica Internacional; Combate al Cohecho, al Soborno Internacional, al Crimen Organizado y al Lavado de Activos

- Promover la más amplia cooperación entre las autoridades judiciales, policías, fiscalías, unidades de inteligencia financiera y autoridades administrativas, en las investigaciones y procedimientos relacionados con los delitos de corrupción, lavado de activos, cohecho y soborno transnacional.
- Impulsar la adopción o fortalecimiento de medidas a través de las instituciones competentes, para permitir el embargo preventivo, la extinción de dominio y la confiscación de activos producto de la corrupción.



IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

A. Plan de Acción Interamericano sobre Gobernabilidad Democrática

<p>3. Apoyar elecciones libres y justas bajo el pleno respeto a la soberanía de los Estados, a través de las siguientes medidas, de acuerdo con la legislación nacional.</p>	<p>D. Promover el derecho de los ciudadanos a elegir a sus líderes en elecciones libres y justas, que sean periódicas, basadas en el sufragio universal y secreto, y que se realicen de una manera transparente, a través de la implementación de medidas que faciliten la capacidad de todos los partidos políticos, incluidos aquellos de la oposición, para presentarse en las elecciones, promoviendo la participación plena e igualdad de las mujeres y eliminando, cuando existan, las barreras para que las mujeres se presenten como candidatas para cargos políticos.</p>
<p>4. Proteger la libertad de prensa y el ejercicio pleno de los derechos civiles, incluyendo la libertad de asociación, libertad de reunión pacífica y libertad de expresión, y promover el libre intercambio de ideas, información y pensamiento, como principios fundamentales de las democracias representativas y participativas, de acuerdo con los tratados internacionales de derechos humanos, alentando el establecimiento, en todos los ámbitos gubernamentales, de mecanismos que promuevan la transparencia y el acceso a la información pública.</p>	
<p>7. Tomar medidas concretas, con participación y colaboración de la sociedad civil, para mejorar la promoción y protección de los defensores de los derechos humanos, incluidos aquellos que trabajan en temas ambientales, a fin de incluir:</p>	<p>A. El desarrollo de procesos consultivos, especialmente en torno a la promulgación de leyes, políticas públicas, proyectos de desarrollo, y la creación de un espacio seguro y propicio para el trabajo de la sociedad civil.</p>
<p>12. Continuar con el cumplimiento de los compromisos asumidos en la Octava Cumbre de las Américas, en particular, el Compromiso de Lima sobre Gobernabilidad Democrática frente a la Corrupción, reafirmando el compromiso con los tratados en la materia, tales como la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción, la Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra la Delincuencia Organizada Transnacional y la Convención Interamericana contra la Corrupción, e implementando las siguientes acciones:</p>	<p>A. Promover la equidad e igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres y niñas en las medidas para combatir la corrupción, desde el proceso de planificación hasta la implementación, el seguimiento y la evaluación de las mismas.</p> <p>G. Identificar, elaborar y mantener estadísticas, incluyendo su desagregación por género y otras variables relevantes, para evaluar la efectividad e impacto de las políticas de transparencia y acceso a la información, y proporcionar acceso público.</p>
<p>13. Continuar implementando las recomendaciones recibidas a través del proceso de revisión del Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Implementación de la Convención Interamericana contra la Corrupción (MESICIC); reportando anualmente al MESICIC sobre el progreso realizado sobre estas recomendaciones; y fomentando la participación de la sociedad civil, el sector privado y los actores sociales en la prevención y la lucha contra la corrupción, incluyendo iniciativas que fomenten la consulta pública, la educación y concientización, promuevan la participación ciudadana en los procesos de toma de decisiones, y permitan a la sociedad civil involucrarse en el monitoreo y control, según corresponda y de acuerdo a la legislación nacional.</p>	
<p>14. Integrar los compromisos emanados de la Cumbre de las Américas y otros foros pertinentes relacionados con la promoción de la transparencia y la lucha contra la corrupción en los Planes de Acción Nacionales de la Alianza para el Gobierno Abierto, según corresponda, incluyendo iniciativas que fortalezcan la transparencia fiscal y eviten los delitos financieros, y refuercen la apertura de la información pública y los datos en formatos abiertos desde el diseño.</p>	
<p>17. Adoptar las medidas correspondientes para abordar los compromisos políticos de la Resolución A/RES/S-32-1 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, que probó la Declaración Política "Nuestro compromiso común de afrontar eficazmente los desafíos y aplicar medidas para prevenir y combatir la corrupción y reforzar la cooperación internacional", así como seguir promoviendo los resultados del proceso preparatorio de este periodo especial de la Asamblea General, incluyendo, según corresponda y de acuerdo con la legislación nacional, de:</p>	<p>D. Elaborar y aplicar medidas, de acuerdo con la Convención de Naciones Unidas Contra la Corrupción, que establezcan la responsabilidad penal, o bien, cuando proceda, la responsabilidad civil y administrativa de las personas jurídicas que incurran en actos de soborno transnacional.</p> <p>G. Empoderar a los jóvenes para proponer ideas encaminadas a la prevención y lucha contra la corrupción, tomando como base los resultados del Foro de la Juventud en el marco del proceso preparatorio del Periodo Especial de Sesiones de 2021 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas contra la Corrupción.</p>
<p>23. Promover mecanismos a nivel regional para impulsar la participación significativa de la sociedad civil y actores sociales, incluyendo las organizaciones de mujeres y de jóvenes, en el monitoreo de la implementación de los compromisos de la Cumbre.</p>	
<p>24. Estimular foros de múltiples partes interesadas para el diálogo entre el sector público, el sector privado y la sociedad civil, incluidas las organizaciones de mujeres y jóvenes, y los actores sociales, a fin de fortalecer las prácticas democráticas, el respeto de los y las libertades fundamentales, así como la lucha contra la corrupción, y el Gobierno abierto con inclusión de:</p>	<p>F. Promover el involucramiento parlamentario como una parte integral del Proceso de Cumbres por medio de ParlAméricas, la organización interparlamentaria del Hemisferio, y otras organizaciones parlamentarias.</p>

B. Plan de Acción sobre Salud y Resiliencia en las Américas

9. Promover el uso de mecanismos de adquisiciones públicas y conjuntas para medicamentos, diagnósticos y suministros para procurar la asequibilidad, la sostenibilidad, la pericia y el desarrollo de los presupuestos de salud actuales de una manera eficaz, eficiente e inclusiva, teniendo en cuenta las legislaciones nacionales y los compromisos asumidos a nivel regional y subregional.

C. Programa Regional para la Transformación Digital

3. Generar un conjunto de políticas públicas que permitan impulsar la inclusión digital, la ciberseguridad ciudadana, el acceso a la educación y cultura, a los servicios digitales en condiciones de confianza y seguridad, a la información pública y abierta, y a los servicios financieros para el acceso universal y accesibilidad a los contenidos y productos digitales, así como impulsar la participación ciudadana a través de herramientas y medios digitales.

17. Acelerar la transformación digital del gobierno y apoyar la simplificación de trámites administrativos y la modernización de los servicios públicos, así como también fortalecer la calidad de la alfabetización y ciudadanía digital siempre teniendo en consideración la protección de los datos personales de los ciudadanos.

21. Impulsar una estrategia de apertura de datos e información pública que facilite la interoperabilidad en la región, fortaleciendo la colaboración y la participación activa entre los Estados, sociedad civil, sector privado y el sector académico hacia un enfoque de gobierno abierto.

30. Fomentar la discusión de estándares y el intercambio de mejores prácticas en las áreas de ciberseguridad y protección de las y los usuarios y consumidores, y de la ciudadanía en general, sobre la prevención del ciberdelito, de conformidad con las disposiciones de instrumentos internacionales y regionales, como el Convenio sobre la Ciberdelincuencia del Consejo de Europa (Convenio de Budapest), cuando corresponda, con participación del sector privado, sector académico y otras partes interesadas.

D. Acelerando la Transición Justa hacia la Energía Limpia, Sostenible y Renovable

2. Enfatizar la necesidad de incorporar un enfoque inclusivo en los procesos de digitalización, democratización y descentralización, dentro de las estrategias hacia una transición energética sostenible y justa de nuestros países, teniendo en cuenta la igualdad y equidad de género, el empoderamiento de las mujeres y el respeto de los derechos de los pueblos indígenas, las personas afrodescendientes y las personas con discapacidad.

3. Promover la implementación entre los participantes del Compromiso Mundial sobre el Metano, por medio de la cooperación internacional, incluso por medio del fortalecimiento del soporte técnico y financiero, y la elaboración de planes de acción integrales y sectoriales, transparentes y verificables a nivel de país para la mitigación de los efectos del gas metano.

E. Futuro sostenible y verde

1. Promover la Declaración de los Líderes de Glasgow sobre los Bosques y el Uso de la Tierra, los compromisos nacionales sobre la deforestación y conservación, así como la labor regional de detener y revertir la deforestación y conservar, manejar y utilizar sosteniblemente los ecosistemas, y a redoblar nuestros esfuerzos para:

F. Fortalecer la protección de los defensores de derechos humanos, particularmente de los Pueblos Indígenas y comunidades locales que trabajan en asuntos ambientales, en colaboración con las partes interesadas para formular y aprobar planes antes de la X Cumbre de las Américas para: 1) responder y recolectar información de los defensores ambientales sobre amenazas o incidentes de violencia, de conformidad con la legislación nacional; 2) promulgar, según corresponda, y hacer cumplir leyes que protejan a los defensores de derechos humanos que trabajan en asuntos ambientales y los recursos que los mismos defienden; 3) realizar y elaborar evaluaciones ambientales, conforme con la legislación nacional vigente.

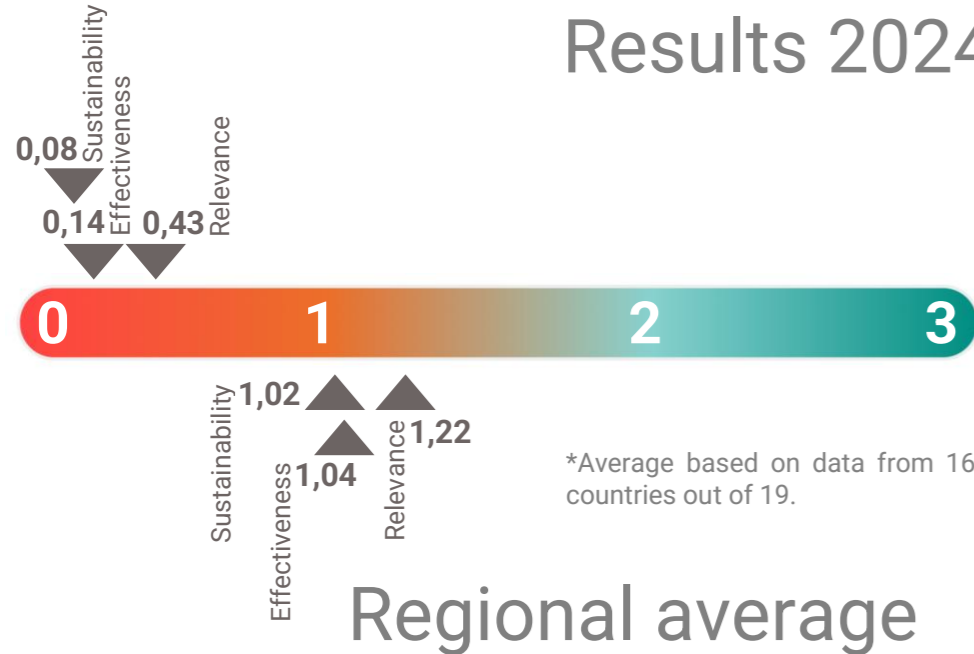
6. Promover patrones de producción y consumo responsable, de conformidad con su legislación nacional, mediante el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de compras gubernamentales y la inclusión de criterios sostenibles, según corresponda, en los procesos de adquisición de bienes, servicios y obras públicas, así como a través de la promoción de soluciones para fortalecer las capacidades del mercado que reduzcan los efectos adversos al ambiente.

VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

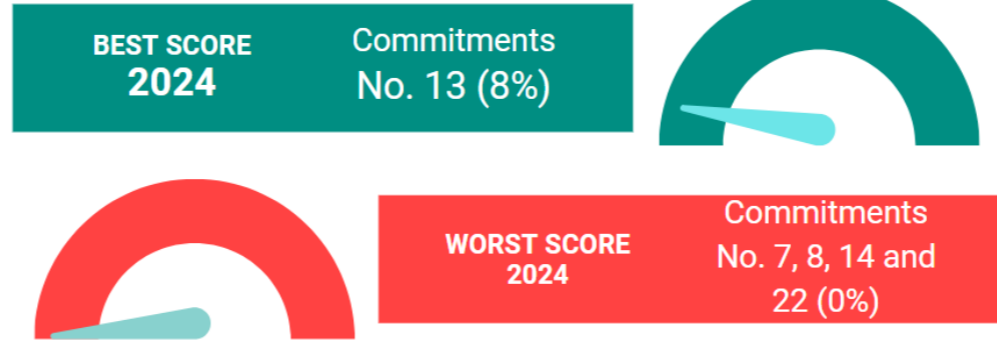
SUMMARY OF GENERAL RESULTS

Results 2024

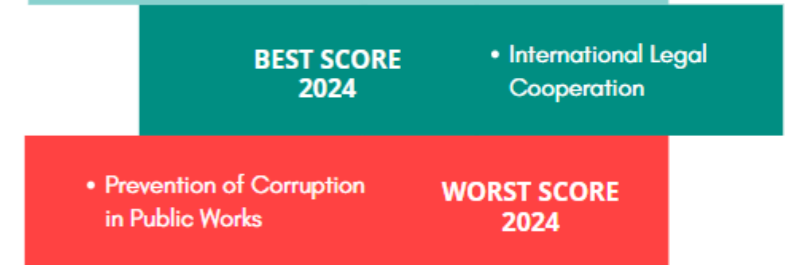


Regional average

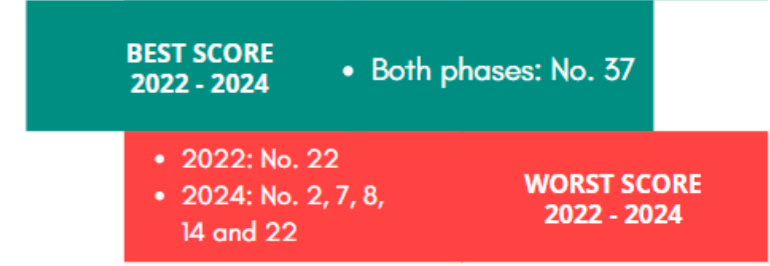
INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



THEMES



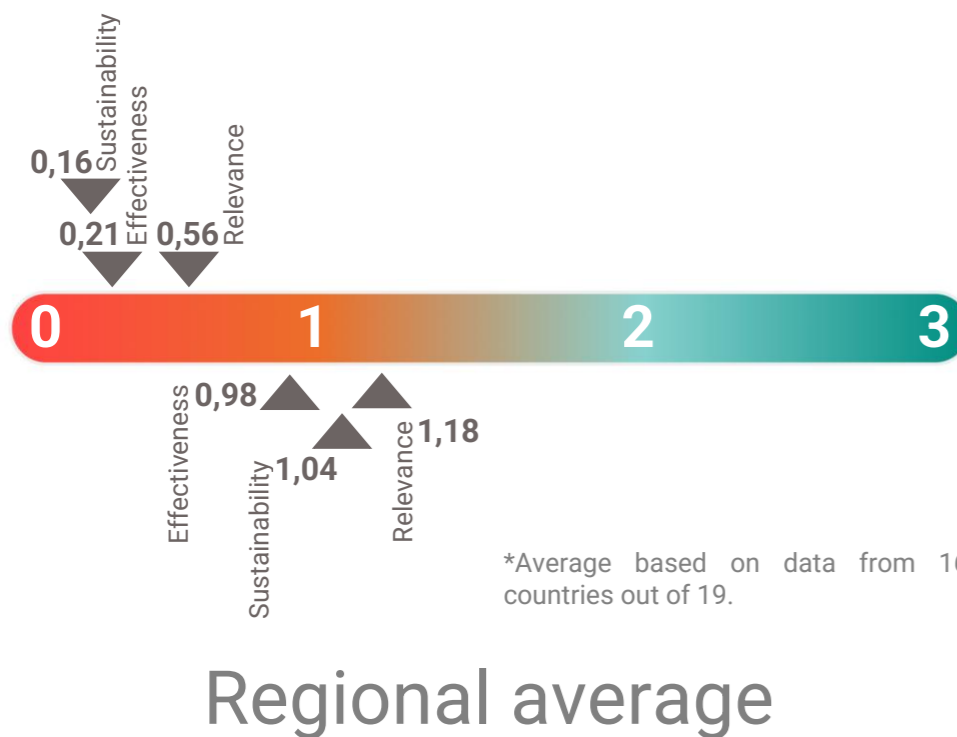
COMMITMENTS



IX Summit

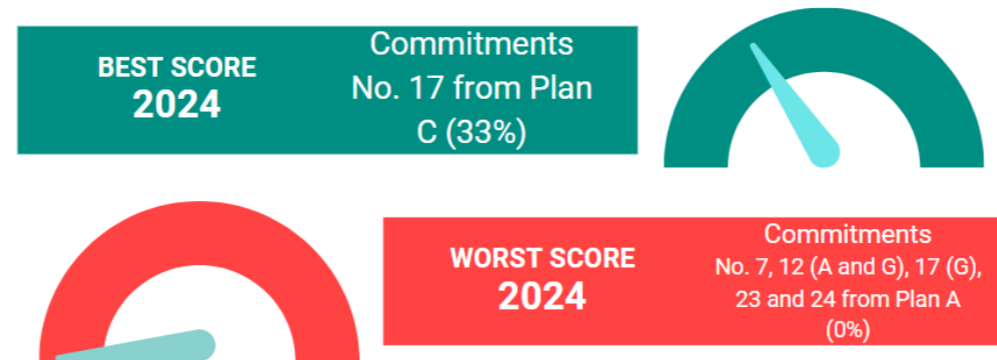
Los Angeles (2022)

Results 2024

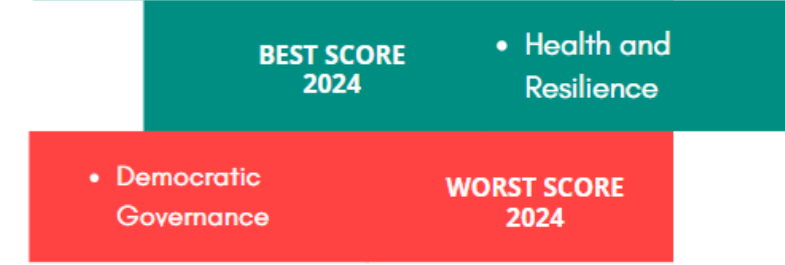


Regional average

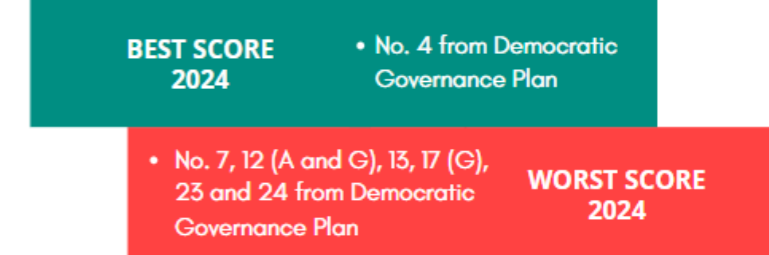
INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS



THEMES



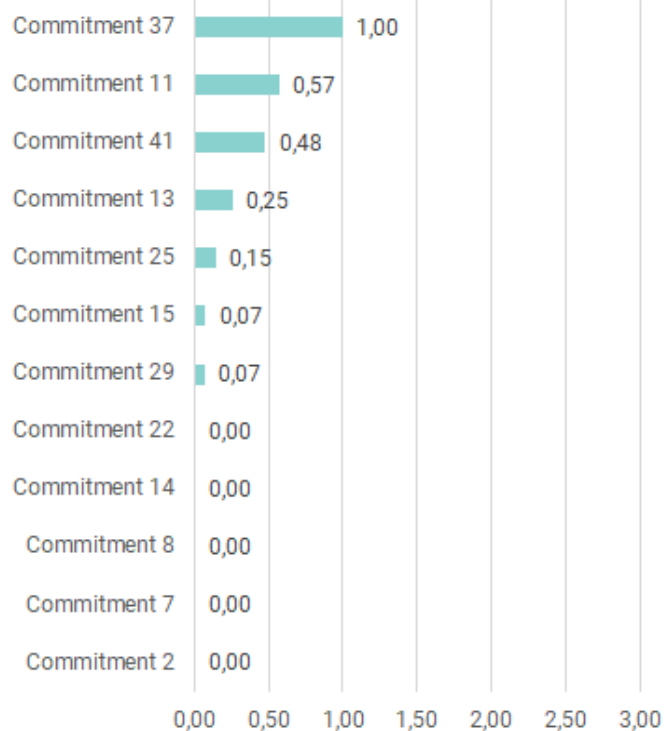
COMMITMENTS



VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

Ranking of commitments (2024)



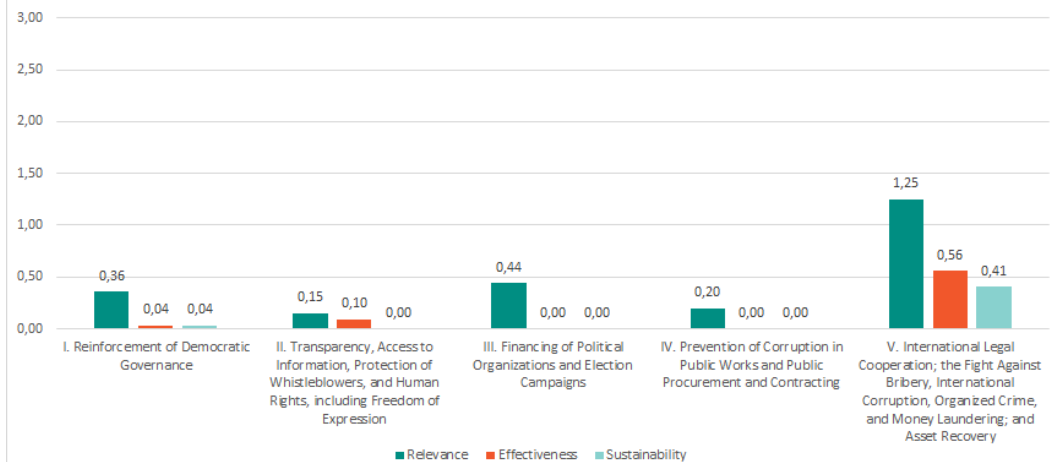
Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

“

Civil society organizations have conducted studies identifying the impact of corruption on vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples through the dispossession of their lands and natural resources. None of the government's actions involve citizens in the control of acts against corruption, denouncing them is a high-risk action.

”

Summary VIII Summit (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

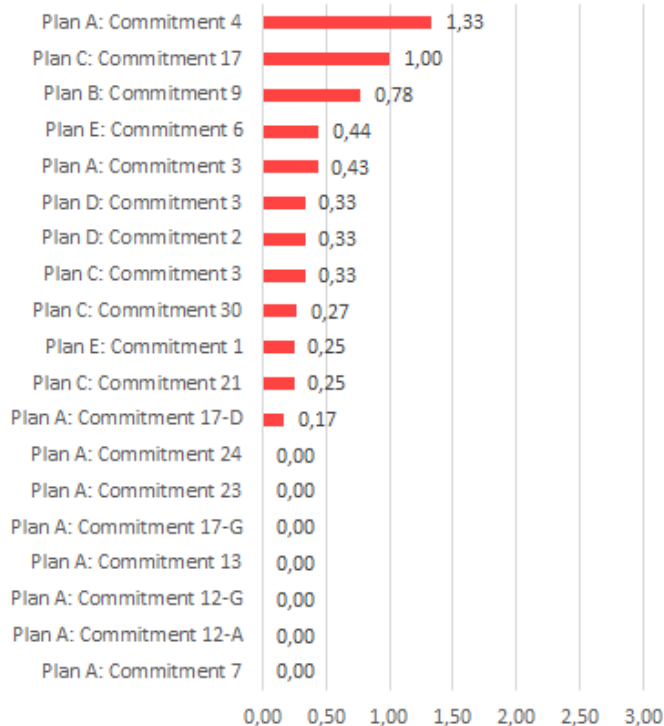
Recommendation for Commitment No. 22 Whistleblower Protection

Guarantee the non-traceability of communications and the anonymity of any person who makes a complaint about acts of corruption in the government.

IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

Ranking of commitments (2024)



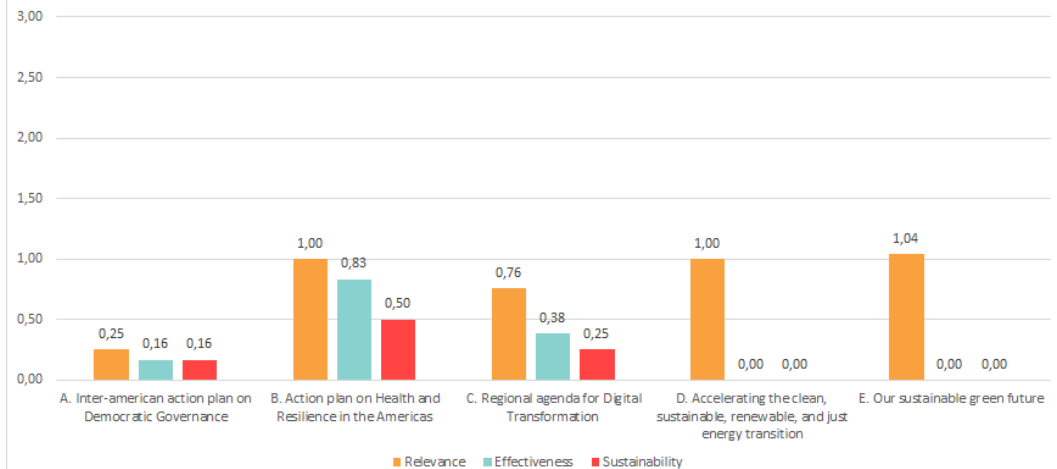
Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

“

Nicaragua is no longer a member of the OAS, which it resigned at the end of 2021, effective November 2023. For this reason, it is no longer part of the MESISIC, nor is it obligated to comply with the recommendations issued by this organization. In the last round of the MESISIC there was no participation of civil society or specific population groups in Nicaragua.

”

Summary IX Summit (2024)



Source: Compilation based on information provided by CSO participants.

Recommendation for Commitment No. 12 (G) of the Inter-American Plan on Democratic Governance

To elaborate and publish periodically, in the web pages of the institutions, statistics on acts of corruption and the effectiveness of the policies of transparency and access to information, making the channels for citizen complaints operative with security and confidentiality.



Results

VIII Summit

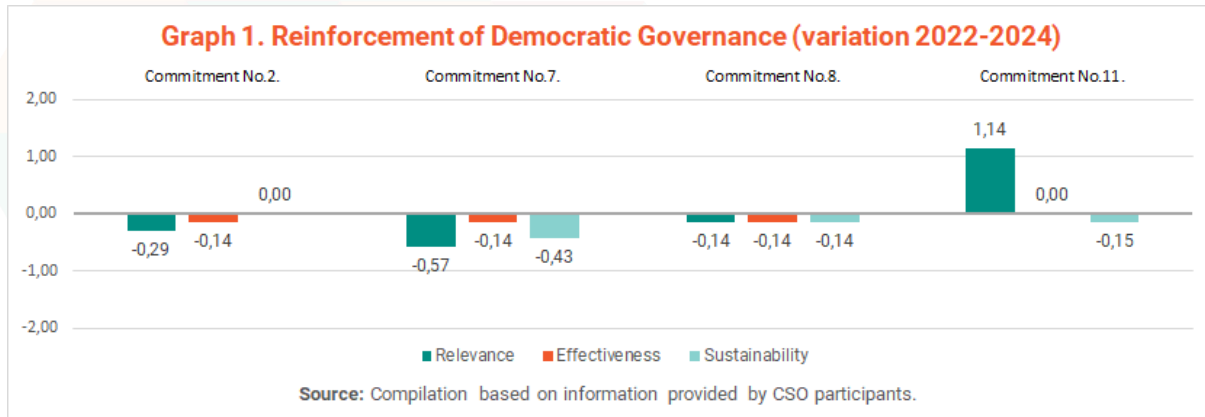
Lima (2018)

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RESULTS OF THE VIII SUMMIT

Reinforcement of Democratic Governance



Generally speaking, it can be stated that there has been a setback in the fulfillment of the commitments related to Democratic Governance in the country and everything indicates that there will be no progress in the future. Analyzing each one of the Commitments of these mandates, we see that:

Commitment No. 2, referring to the **strengthening of the autonomy and independence of the Judiciary**, has suffered a clear setback. The Executive Branch has absolute control of the Judiciary, violating what is established in the Constitution of the Republic. Since 2021, [several reforms have been approved that take away powers and authority from the Supreme Court of Justice and the Judiciary in general](#), transferring institutions such as the Public Property Registry and the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office to the Attorney General's Office, even eliminating the minimum percentage of 4% of the General Budget of the Republic assigned. Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice were arbitrarily removed from their duties and more than 1,100 people were fired from the exercise of public office, from the highest level (Supreme Court of Justice) to intermediate levels in the different courts of the country, for reasons of partisan distrust or acts of corruption. Recently, 60 new judges have been appointed by the Vice Presidency who do not meet the requirements established by law. In practice, judicial officials receive precise guidance from the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Commitment No. 7, which refers to the promotion of **gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women as a cross-cutting objective of anti-corruption policies**, shows a major setback. There are no specific provisions to promote gender equity and equality in anti-corruption policies; the provisions are general. Several of the women who made up the group have been removed from their positions and there is no information that a new group of women has been formed to participate in and oversee anti-corruption public policies. There are no references to the issue of corruption in the [documents of the Ministry of Women](#). Although there are some women in key positions, such as the Attorney General's Office or the Comptroller General's Office, they do not have any level of independence and only carry out the guidelines of the Executive Branch. There is no reference to the issue of corruption in the regulations and policies in force in the country, such as the Law on Equal Rights and Opportunities, nor in the [materials prepared and disseminated](#) by the [Ministry of Women](#).



Commitment No. 8, which deals with the **inclusion of various vulnerable groups** in the definition of measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing its serious impact on these populations, also **shows a setback**, in the sense that vulnerable groups such as indigenous peoples are being subjected, by or with the complicity of the government, to acts of corruption that directly affect them, in terms of concessions for extractivism, advancement of the agricultural frontier and logging, for the benefit of people related to or linked to the government. [There are no known actions by the government aimed](#) at alleviating the differential impact [of corruption on vulnerable groups](#), such as women or indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples.

CSOs have conducted studies identifying the impact of corruption on vulnerable groups, such as women and indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, through the dispossession of their lands and natural resources. **None of the government's actions involve citizens in the control of acts against corruption; reporting them is a high-risk action.** [It is unknown whether there are government documents that analyze this issue](#), given that the main protagonists of acts of corruption are leaders and people in public office.

In Commitment No. 11, referring to the **promotion of Codes of Conduct for public servants**, progress has been made, in the sense that almost all State institutions have a [Code of Ethics](#) or [Code of Conduct](#). The [Code](#) approved in 2009, aligned with the Inter-American and United Nations Conventions against Corruption, which establishes confidentiality and protection of privacy, and includes transparency criteria remains in force. However, **in practice, the Codes of Conduct and Ethics are applied under criteria of partisan loyalty, encouraging denunciation of criticism of the government by public officials. The laws and regulations are applied in a discretionary manner, although there are specific cases of proven corruption, especially at the level of some municipalities.** It is unknown whether the national government has carried out programs, campaigns, or training sessions with private sector companies to promote the adoption of codes of conduct. [The measures taken by the government in some municipalities](#) for acts of corruption are effective to the extent that they prevent authorities and people who exercise public functions, although they do not necessarily prevent acts of [corruption](#), but rather indicate how to do them more safely so as not to be subject to [sanctions or reprisals](#). All people who hold public office should be familiar with the current Code of Conduct, although there is no information on specific training workshops on this topic. There are increasing acts of corruption where the government is implicated. [Many investigations by independent media and international](#) and national organizations affirm that there is a high level of corruption in the State of Nicaragua. The [TI Corruption Perception Index 2023](#) places Nicaragua in 177/180th place.

EXPERIENCES

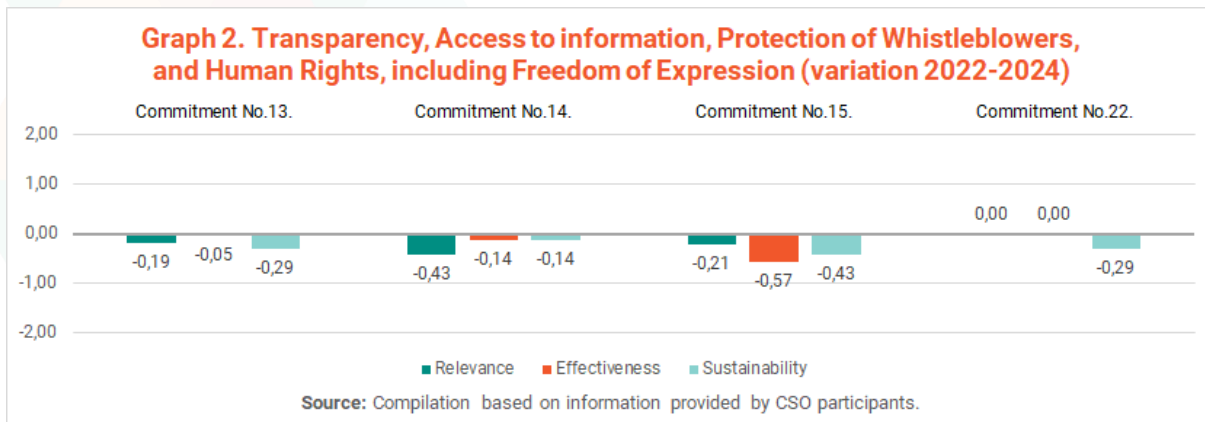
There is no rule of law in Nicaragua. The dictatorial couple controls all the powers of the State.

Vulnerable groups have no say in defining policies and mechanisms to combat corruption.

Indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples are subject to acts of corruption, discrimination and racism in their territories, carried out and/or supported by the government.



Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, Including Freedom of Expression



The overall assessment of this theme is totally negative: there is a general decline and an increase in misinformation and lack of transparency, as well as repression of human rights defenders.

Regarding Commitment No. 13, in terms of **national government measures that develop or strengthen reporting channels for possible acts of corruption**, some manuals define the [procedures](#). However, [no new regulations were developed](#) to promote or strengthen channels for reporting corruption. There are no government-run corruption observatories; there are efforts by civil society such as the Observatorio Pro Transparencia y Anti-Corrupción. However, in practice, there is fear of reporting corruption for possible reprisals and political persecution because the forms do not allow anonymity. Information on general statistics on acts of corruption is not public and the population cannot access it if it exists at all.

Commitment No. 14 refers to **national measures or institutions that promote the use of electronic mechanisms to promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption**. The [Cybercrime Act of 2020](#) penalizes information provided by those who exercise public functions to journalists about acts of corruption and has implied a regression in terms of citizen complaints on these issues, in addition to self-censorship by citizens for fear of being identified as opposition and repressed with the application of the Cybercrime Law. There is an [Electronic Government Commission of Nicaragua](#), chaired by the Nicaraguan Institute of Telecommunications and Post Office (Telcor), but its mechanisms and actions are not known.

There have been setbacks in the elimination of several government websites or in restricting their navigation to users with IP addresses not located in Nicaragua. This means that there is control over who and what searches for information about the State on the Internet. No actions have been taken to develop the guidelines of international alliances and conventions such as the Open Budget, Open Contracting, or policies and plans to include citizens in the fight against corruption. There is a closed circle of those who have public information in Nicaragua and [there are cyber-attacks on independent media outlets that denounce corruption](#).

EXPERIENCES

Access to public information on the management of public resources is centralized and manipulated.

The Cybercrime Act penalizes the publication of information about acts of corruption.

The anti-corruption bodies do not have autonomy and independence.

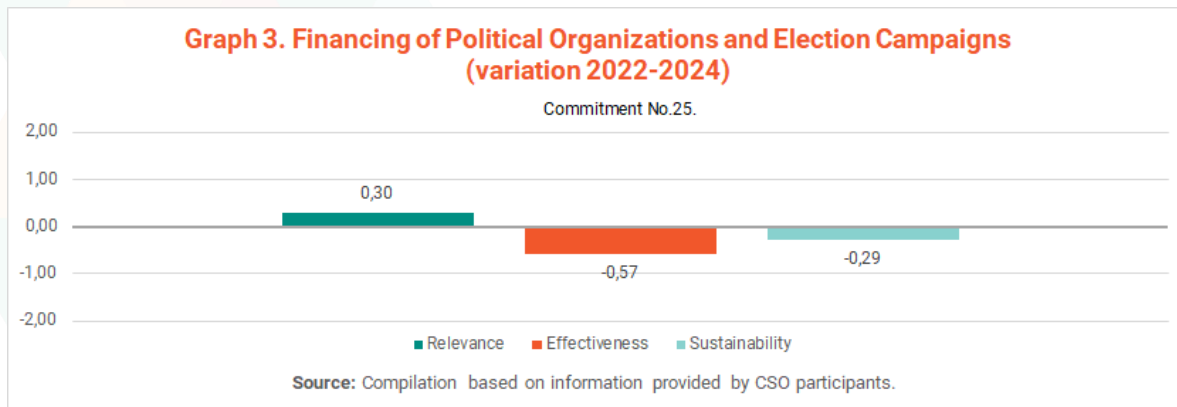
Designations and decisions are made by the President and Vice President.

Citizens have no say in defining policies against corruption. The risk of losing their freedom or having to go into exile means that they do not report acts of corruption.

In Commitment No. 15, which analyzes the **measures intended to guarantee the autonomy and independence of the higher control bodies, based on respect for decisions and budgetary independence**, a clear setback is evident. The designation of both the Office of the [Comptroller General of the Republic](#) and the Attorney General's Office is made by the National Assembly in response to orders from the Presidency. These bodies are not independent, but they do have the power to sanction, although information about possible sanctions is not public. In practice, both institutions are [used by the regime to hide corruption and repress the political opposition](#), even to their own public agents when they do not demonstrate the required loyalty. There are no reprisals against anyone who exercises the public function of these bodies. On the contrary, they are rewarded for investigating cases and referring them directly to the Presidency so that it can decide what to do. The only advance at the normative level is the [creation of the Municipal Prosecutors' Offices](#). They are responsible for ensuring that these local government bodies and their authorities strictly comply with the standards of probity, integrity and transparency provided for in the Political Constitution and other laws. In practice, municipal authorities are removed from their posts, but very few are prosecuted.

Commitment No. 22 attempts to demonstrate the existence of **measures aimed at the physical, labor and reputational protection of whistleblowers, witnesses and informants of acts of corruption**. At the regulatory level, there is no definition of these categories. There are no standards for the protection of whistleblowers, no procedures, policies or guidelines. There are no protocols or measures that guide how to make complaints, threat assessments and other incidents of intimidation to people who make complaints. There are no guidelines on confidentiality and on how to keep them informed or who is accused throughout the process. In the last two years, no protocols, standards or measures were promoted that have the objective of protecting these categories. [Independent media reports](#) become the only possibility of reporting corruption. [Self-censorship or exile and denationalization](#) are the harsh consequences that must be faced by anyone who dares to disagree, criticize or denounce the dictatorship.

Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns



Although there appears to be progress in the relevance of the regulations for the mandate, in practice there is a regression and there is no sign of an improvement in the near future in terms of transparency in the financing of political parties.

Commitment No. 25 refers to the **adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, proper accounting and banking of the income and expenses of political parties and organizations, mainly their electoral campaigns, guaranteeing the legal origin of contributions, as well as sanctions for the receipt of illicit contributions.** In this regard, Nicaragua does not have adequate regulation on both public and private political financing, which lends itself to enormous opacity when it comes to accountability. In addition to this lack of regulation is the fact that the State institutions responsible for the use of public financing, such as the Supreme Electoral Council (SEC), the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR) and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (MFPC), do not have autonomy or independence, but are under the orders of the ruling party.

Despite the [reforms to the electoral law](#) -both in 2021 and 2022-, no elements were incorporated that would allow monitoring of the financing of political parties, nor are many aspects associated with oversight and transparency made explicit in the Law. Although the SEC guides the parties to keep accounting control for the details of income and expenses, this information does not go through public scrutiny but remains in the SEC and the CGR for the delivery of the disbursement, so the population cannot know the use and amount of the resources that the parties receive, both from private and public sources. Although the Law establishes that bank accounts must be opened for private donations, there are no regulations that allow knowing the real origin of the donations and how they comply with what is stipulated in the Law regarding legal and illegal donations.

There are no known formats for reporting campaign expenses, even though the SEC states that detailed accounts must be submitted to deliver the reimbursement established for political parties. There is no information on any electronic platform for reporting campaign financing. In the execution of the budget, the total amount disbursed to political parties is reported, but there is no detail of the expenses.

These reimbursements received by the parties have been questioned for lack of transparency. **Civil society organizations point out that these disbursements are rewards to collaborationist parties or parties that lend themselves to election fraud.**

Since there is no public accounting, it is unknown to what extent the funding received by political parties complies with the specifications established by the Law. For example, it is not possible to know if there are donations linked to drug trafficking that are financing political parties. There are no known sanctions for political parties having received illegal donations, nor is there any regulation establishing that institutions must review the legal or illegal origin of donations.

On the other hand, the ruling party [uses state resources for its campaigns](#) and this is not declared in any report and is not sanctioned by the corresponding institutions, precisely because of their lack of autonomy, since they respond to the interests of the governing party

Civil society has proposed a [series of recommendations](#) proposing the establishment of a system of accountability and determination of oversight responsibilities. One of the recommendations is, precisely, to establish templates for the delivery of information on income and expenditure of campaign expenses incurred by political parties and that these reports are made public.

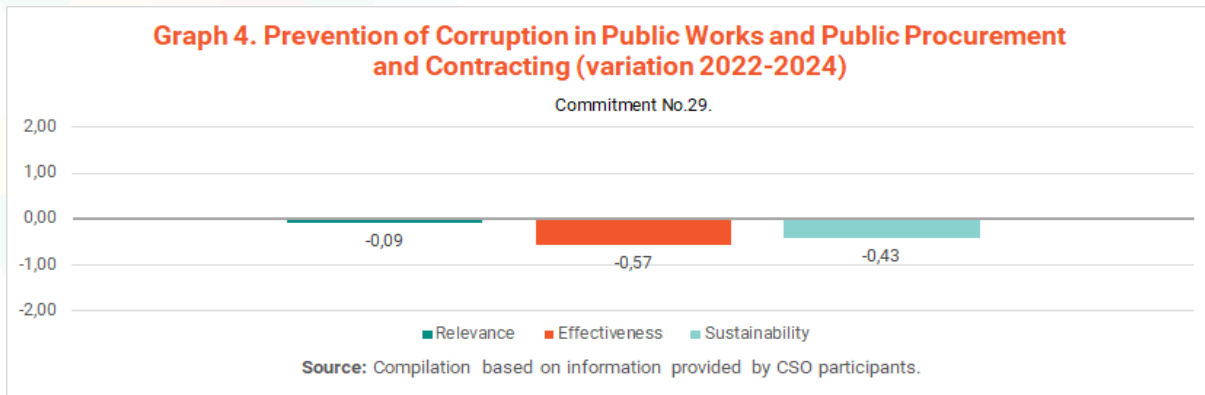
Financing electoral campaigns has been a gift for collaborationist parties, thus committing fraud in elections, making pacts with parties that have no base and that lend themselves to the regime's game. Likewise, this lack of transparency [allows the party in power to receive reimbursements that are also unjustified](#) and that are not known to the citizens.

EXPERIENCES

In Nicaragua, there is no transparency regarding the financing received by political parties.

To remain in power, the regime will continue to organize electoral fraud and use financing to maintain the collaborationist parties that allow it to remain in power.

Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting



In this mandate, the law is neither sufficient nor relevant to prevent corruption in state contracts. It is neither effective nor sustainable in preventing corruption.

Commitment No. 29 aims to **include anti-corruption clauses in all State contracts and public-private partnerships and to establish registries of natural and legal persons linked to acts of corruption and money laundering to prevent their contracting.** In administrative contracts where national resources are involved, there are no anti-corruption clauses; there is no obligation to specify that both the public institution and the State provider will not incur in acts of corruption. The [State Procurement Law](#) only establishes the Principle of Integrity: *The Public Sector and providers must observe ethical standards and avoid corrupt and fraudulent practices in administrative contracting processes.*

In the last two years, high levels of opacity have been strengthened, functioning as a curtain that tries to avoid what is in the public showcase, that is, government management². A large part of the budgetary resources goes through the public procurement system and that is why transparency levels do not matter when they are committing acts of corruption, what matters is that only a part of this management is seen, and what is seen is probably manipulated. Institutions publish basic and minimum information and some with much lower levels of information on the [subject](#). **On the other hand, it is observed that the terms "simplified contracting" are often used in tenders, which should only be used when it is an urgent case that prevents the institution from continuing to operate.**

The [opacity regarding how state contracts are awarded](#) and the lack of controls and oversight gives way to corruption, which is being evidenced through [journalistic investigations](#). But there is no transparency in the government to fully understand these events, [the legal process they follow is unknown, nor is it known if they end up being sentenced to jail](#). There is no record that the government keeps of people who commit acts of corruption.

EXPERIENCES

The regulations of the State Probity Law and other administrative rules are not sufficient to control corruption in State contracts. It has become public knowledge that there are different forms of corruption through these mechanisms.

The use of front men and the awarding of contracts to companies close to the power circle are some of the ways to continue stealing resources from the population.

International Legal Cooperation; the Fight against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery



Overall, there has been progress in this mandate, particularly in the criteria of relevance, but not in terms of effectiveness and sustainability. Analyzing each of the two commitments, we see that:

The topic addressed in Commitment No. 37 refers to **measures to promote cooperation between the authorities in charge of preventing, investigating and punishing crimes of corruption, money laundering, bribery and transnational bribery**. There is a [legal framework and state policies](#) for the exchange of information between authorities. In 2024 the National AML, CFT, CFP Council were created and the National Commission for joint work, the Interinstitutional Group for the Fight against Corruption and the Anti-Money Laundering Working Group continue to operate. The Attorney General's Office and the Prosecutor General's Office signed an agreement to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation in the fight against [transnational corruption](#). In 2023, the Specialized Investigation Unit for Corruption Crimes was created within the National Police, with the aim of centralizing investigations in this area. That same year, Nicaragua joined the Implementation Review Mechanism of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which implies a commitment to review and strengthen national measures against corruption.

Commitment No. 41 analyzes the **national government's measures that lead to the use of preventive seizure, domain forfeiture, and the confiscation of assets resulting from corruption**. There is progress in the procedural order for the control of crimes resulting from corruption. The Law against AML and CFT establishes that the PGR can request the preventive seizure of assets when there is sufficient evidence that said assets are the product of corruption. However, these laws, policies, and regulations are used for political persecution of opposition sectors, as well as the theft of assets and property from different types of organizations: social, recreational, union, cultural, religious, media, etc.

EXPERIENCES

By resigning from the OAS, the Nicaraguan government is no longer part of the MESICIC, and is therefore not obliged to comply with its commitments. However, it is still a signatory to other international commitments (CELAC and the UN). Although there have been some regulatory advances in the last two years to promote cooperation between authorities in the fight against transnational corruption, there is still a long way to go to achieve effective prevention, investigation and punishment of these crimes.



Results

IX Summit

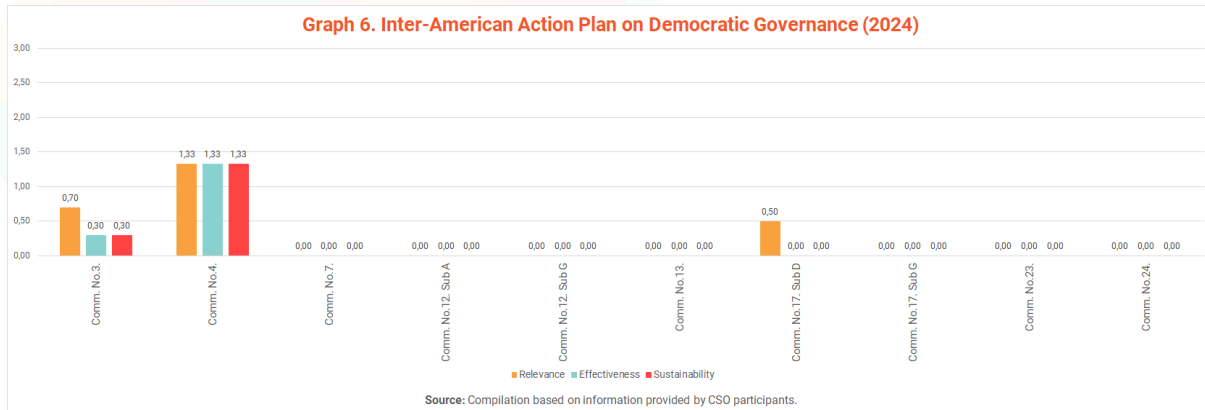
Los Angeles (2022)

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RESULTS OF THE IX SUMMIT

Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance



Except two of the commitments, the mandate is in the lower range in all three criteria.

Commitment No. 3 deals with support for **periodic, free and fair elections, based on universal and secret suffrage**. In this regard, the [Political Constitution](#) Universal and secret suffrage is established and in the [Electoral Law](#) Free and periodic elections, **however, neither universal suffrage nor free elections are respected**. Elections are characterized by a lack of independence of the Electoral Power, abusive use of State resources for proselytizing purposes, political violence and judicial persecution to annul [electoral competition](#), coercion of voters through violence, threats and patronage, and in general, lack of guarantees for the exercise of the fundamental rights and freedoms of [citizens](#). Opposition parties have been [cancelled](#), their representatives have suffered exile, denationalization or [imprisonment](#). Citizens live in fear of being discovered if they vote against the ruling party, **but the 50-50 gender parity quota in elections does not imply that women have a leading role, since decisions are always made by the presidential couple**. The Electoral Law does not provide for any participation of [LGBTIQ+](#)³ representatives.

Commitment No. 4 discusses the protection of **freedom of the press and the full exercise of civil rights**, including **freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression**. On the government's side, the Cybercrime Law sanctions **any leak or publication that the dictatorship classifies as false**. **During the closure of civic space in Nicaragua, two laws were approved applicable to the constitution, authorization, regulation, operation, dissolution, liquidation, and cancellation of NPOs of all kinds**. There is legislation that regulates the media: the government can demand from Internet service providers the information of their clientele via administrative means through the regulatory body Telcor, without the mediation of a court order. There is a high concentration of ownership of national media in the hands of the FSLN. [The media in Nicaragua and in exile face not only censorship, but statelessness, confiscation of their property and imprisonment](#). **The high weighting reflected in this Commitment is due to the fact that some of the questions on this topic are aimed at assessing the actions of the media, investigations and recording of violations and persecution from civil society, especially from exile.**



Commitment No. 7 refers to concrete measures, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the **promotion and protection of human rights defenders**, the **development of consultative processes** and the creation of a safe and conducive space for the work of civil society, especially on **environmental issues**. Nicaragua's environmental regulations [include public consultation processes for projects that impact the environment, stipulate citizen participation and environmental impact assessment, ensuring sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection](#). The effectiveness of these actions is compromised by limitations in the secure participation of civil society and human rights defenders, which affects the practical implementation of regulations and their alignment with the country's economic, institutional and social development needs. Regarding the development and budget planning of these actions, there is no clear evidence of significant progress or allocation of specific funds to strengthen access to public information in the environmental sector, which faces significant challenges, including the [criminalization of environmental defense](#) and deforestation problems.

Commitment No. 12 Sub A, referring to **promoting gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls in measures to combat corruption, from the planning process to their implementation, monitoring and evaluation**, has a **negative weighting, since there are no specific regulations or provisions that allow the participation of this vulnerable group**. There is no mention of this issue in the different documents of the Ministry of Women, nor have regulations, mechanisms or, [even though that the government formally proposes policies](#). Government programs and projects that claim to guarantee women's participation in the country's economic, social, cultural and political development process, which contradicts practice.

Commitment No. 12 Sub G: **Identify, prepare and maintain statistics, including their disaggregation by gender and other relevant variables, to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide public access**. In this regard, the responsible institutions do not generate or publish statistics on acts of corruption. There are also no specific policies or instruments to evaluate transparency and access to information, nor manuals and indicators for periodic surveys. Several [independent reports](#) show the corruption situation that exists in the country's government agencies. Nor is the impact of anti-corruption policies evaluated from a gender perspective.

Commitment No. 13 refers to the **implementation of recommendations from the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC)**; Nicaragua is no longer a member of the OAS, which it resigned from at the end of 2021, and [its withdrawal became effective in November 2023](#).

EXPERIENCES

In Nicaragua, civic space is closed to NGOs.

Women, youth, LGBTIQ+, and indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples have no power, recognition or participation in defining policies or controlling government corruption.





For this reason, it is no longer part of the MESICIC, nor is it obliged to comply with the recommendations emanating from this body. In the last round of MESICIC there was no participation of civil society or specific population groups in Nicaragua. Although there are offices where citizens can report acts of corruption, in practice they do not do so for fear of political reprisals, since most acts of corruption are promoted or supported by the government itself.

Commitment No. 17 Sub D emphasizes the development and **implementation of measures, in accordance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption, that establish criminal liability, or, where appropriate, civil and administrative liability, of legal persons who engage in acts of transnational bribery.** Although in the [legal framework](#) Transnational bribery is not explicitly mentioned, but it does refer to assets such as money, checks, securities and precious metals that can be used in international transactions for illicit purposes, also highlighting the collaboration with authorities of other countries that perform similar functions, through the exchange of information. Law No. 977 against AML/CFT/CFP establishes the implementation of financial measures of the UN Security Council and other international organizations of which Nicaragua is a member, as well as reducing the economic/operational capacity of national or [transnational criminal organizations](#). In practice, the legal framework has been used to persecute and prosecute opposition members of the regime, accusing them of crimes such as money laundering, without evidence or legal proceedings.

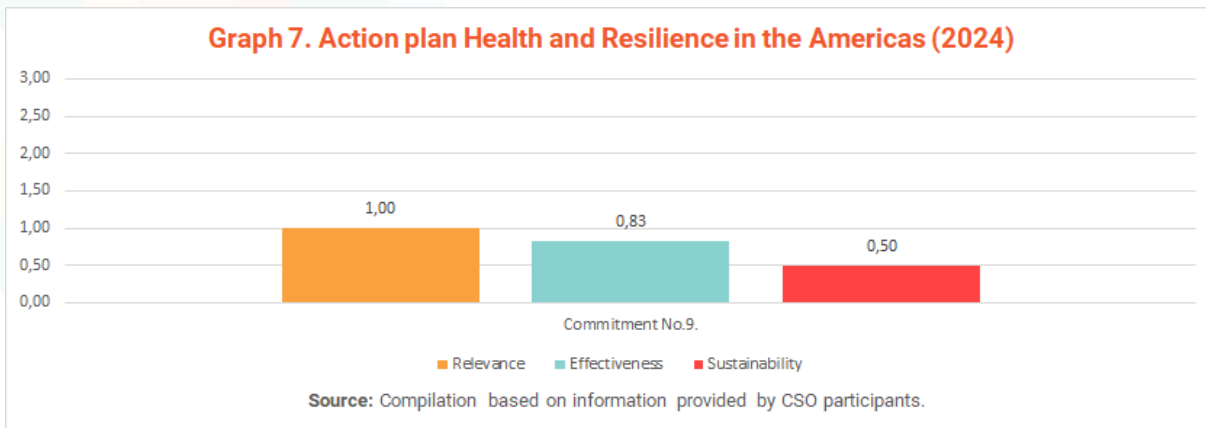
Commitment No. 17 Sub G is about **empowering young people to propose ideas aimed at preventing and combating corruption, based on the results of the Youth Forum within the framework of the preparatory process for the 2021 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly against Corruption.** In Nicaragua [there are no regulations](#) that promote youth participation in policies to prevent and combat corruption.

Commitment No. 23: **Promote mechanisms at the regional level to encourage the meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations, in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.** [There are no relevant government actions](#) regarding this mandate. In practice, the population in general and women and youth in particular, and even people who are in the structures of the FSLN party, do not use the participation channels established in the [legal framework](#). The government does not participate in the elections, but rather it is carried out through and under the absolute control of the government's political operation mechanisms, under penalty of imprisonment and persecution. **Citizen participation is almost non-existent, since there is strict political-partisan control of the government party structures over the opinions of the citizens, who run serious risks if they express critical or different opinions.** In a situation of a totally closed environment for the active, conscious and free participation of the population, people will continue to lack participation for fear of reprisals for possible questioning or critical positions. Youth will continue to be used by the government.

Commitment No. 24: **Encourage multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations, and social actors, including: Promote parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summit Process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.** The Parliamentary International Relations Division in the NA has a specific mandate to work at the regional and international interparliamentary level, contributing to the strengthening of the Parliamentary Diplomacy of the NA. However, the [website](#) of this Division has been outdated since 2016, so there is no access to information. With Nicaragua's withdrawal from the OAS, it will no longer participate in the ParlAmericas space, as it did previously.



Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas



Overall, **the lack of transparency does not contribute to the fulfillment of the mandate for the health sector.**

Commitment No. 9: Regarding the use of **public procurement** to simultaneously promote affordability, sustainability, expertise and the development of **current health budgets in an effective, efficient and inclusive manner, promoting ethical conduct to prevent corruption**, the Law on Administrative Contracts of the Public Sector in Nicaragua establishes the legal regime applicable to administrative contracts carried out by agencies and entities of the Public Sector. However, this regulation does **not explicitly mention a differentiated treatment for health sector operations.**

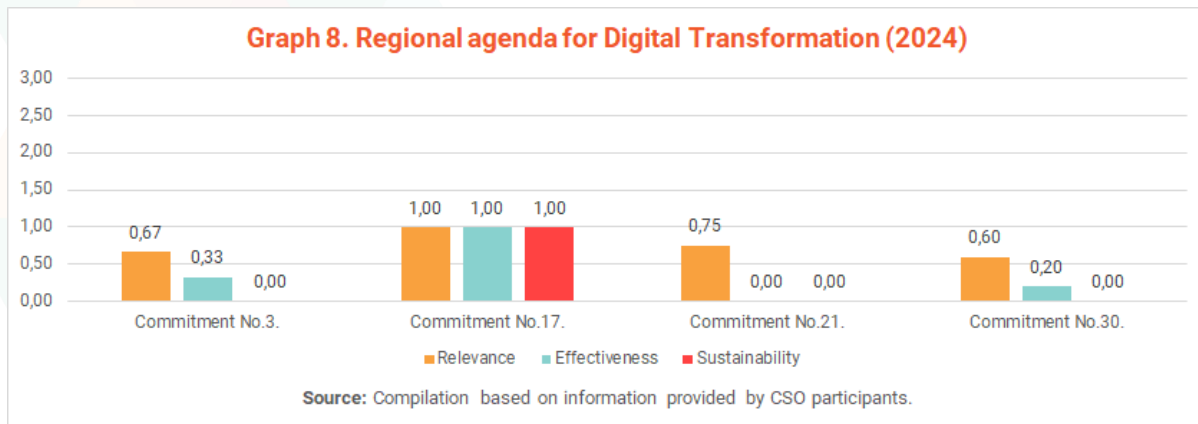
According to the regulations, the responsibility for the contracting process lies with the head of the Ministry of Health (MH). In the case of health, the [National Authority for Health Regulation \(ANRS\)](#) is also involved in the process, which must guarantee the quality of medicines, technologies, food, specialized medical services, among others, for the health security of the Nicaraguan population. It operates as an independent entity within the health system.

All tenders for MH contracts are published in the Official Gazette and on the website of the General Directorate of Procurement and Contracting of MH, and the awards are published on the Government's purchasing portal. Despite this, **it is difficult to verify the transparency of the processes.** All established regulations can contribute to the fight against corruption, provided that they are enforced with transparency. In the absence of transparency in contracts, it is not possible to ensure that there is an ethical use of public procurement that allows for contributing to ensuring that health budgets are used in an effective, efficient and inclusive manner.

EXPERIENCES

There is a lot of opacity regarding government contracts, even in the health sector. Although the formality of publishing tenders and awards is complied with, there is a lot of mistrust about who the suppliers of these contracts are and whether there are allegations of corruption, since front men are used or companies owned by people who belong to the government's inner circle benefit.

Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation



In general, this topic shows regular compliance in terms of relevance to the different commitments, but not in terms of effectiveness or sustainability.

Commitment No. 3 refers to **measures that include digital media to promote informed citizen participation**. The [Law on Access to Public Information \(2007\)](#) remains in force, but there are obstacles regarding access, mechanisms and updating of data. In terms of accountability or monitoring of public policies, **requesting information is a subversive act for the authorities, and since there are no anonymous requests, filing a complaint involves risks for those requesting information, whether they are content creators or citizens. Citizen participation is not guaranteed even in formal spaces such as municipal councils or community assemblies; the strategy is quite the opposite: to discourage citizen participation.** There are no digital or traditional media that promote citizen participation, only disinformation and distraction from the country's social, economic and political problems. Many State websites have stopped working, not only due to political incapacity but also technical incapacity. There are no investment resources for the development of digital tools or media. Everything is focused on propaganda for the presidential couple and recreational activities.

Commitment No. 17 focuses on the debureaucratization and **simplification of administrative procedures and the modernization of public services**. In this regard, it is noted that the actions of the Nicaraguan government in terms of digital transformation seem to be a positive step, especially in the context of [administrative modernization](#). Many procedures have been simplified, especially those that involve revenue collection purposes, such as the payment of fines, taxes, service fees and other collection tools. However, for documents, certifications and citizen identification, the procedures are bureaucratic and digital means are not used, which implies costs of transportation, food and time for procedures of interest to the population. Appointments to manage passports have been one of the significant advances in this period. The Nicaraguan government has shown interest in increasing investment in technology. Processes have been initiated related to the creation of ICT classrooms in the education system and interventions in Health, which have budget allocations, but the impact and relevance of these programs is unknown. The most recent Law on this subject dates from 2012. Regarding the Digital Transformation and 5G Technology Plan for Nicaragua, [the content of this plan and the areas in which it will invest, as well as its purpose and implementation model, are unknown](#). Also in the area of Health there are [advances](#).

EXPERIENCES

In repressive contexts and closed spaces, it is a utopia to think of open government and population participation.

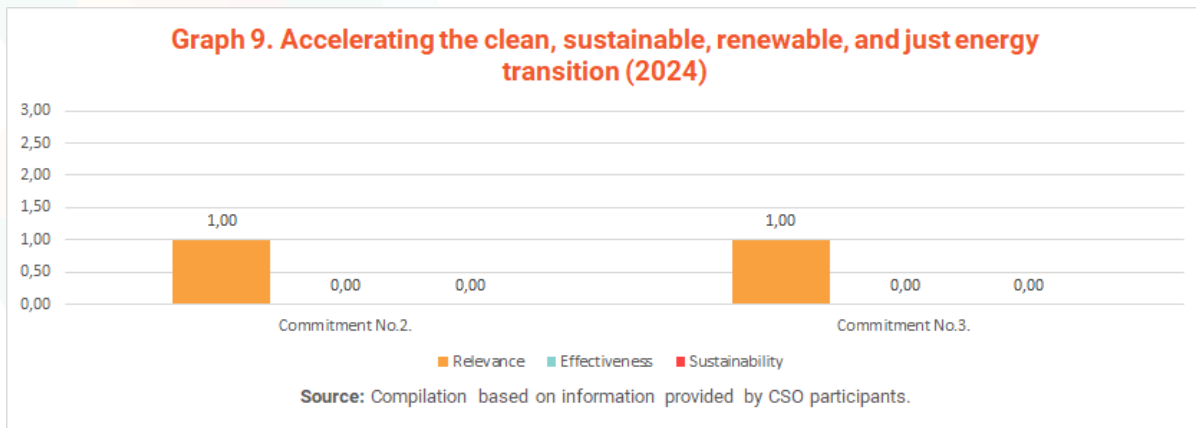
The government recently signed a Digital Security Agreement with Russia.

Nicaragua is not part of the signatory countries of the Budapest Convention.

Commitment No. 21, referring to the **opening of data and public information, with active participation between States, civil society, the private sector and the academic sector towards an open government approach**, is fulfilled only formally. The country has a [Law on Access to Public Information](#), of 2007, which establishes that each institution must have an API Office, in addition to establishing a National API Commission and a National API Coordination that covers all levels of [government](#). These offices should be accessible to the population and provide the public information requested within no more than 15 days. The Law also prevents putting at risk international relations, litigation before international courts or the negotiation strategy of trade agreements or integration agreements, without prejudice to the right of citizen participation during the negotiation processes and all information by provision or express rules of International Law. **In practice, it is unknown whether any of the API Offices are functioning. Requests for information on any government act contemplated in the Law are considered suspicious of coming from people opposed to the regime.** Because of this, the population refrains from making them. Despite the context of repression, citizens, organizations and the media collect and systematize data to inform and document the situation in Nicaragua.

Commitment No. 30 deals with **cybersecurity measures and population protection against cybercrimes**. The purpose of the current [Law No. 787](#) is to protect natural or legal persons against the automated or non-automated processing of their personal data in public and private data files, to guarantee the right to personal and family privacy and the right to informational self-determination. However, in 2020, a Special Law on Cybercrime was approved, used to penalize, persecute, denationalize, imprison and confiscate independent media critical of the regime. The ambiguity of this law, such as the dissemination of fake news, implies a [new attempt by the Nicaraguan government to control and persecute political dissidents](#), while official media are used to defame and attack journalists and [human rights defenders](#). The private sector (telecommunications, banking) is under pressure to provide information about its clients without a judicial request, but rather through [a mere administrative procedure](#). The Law refers to the private sector as "Service Providers" and empowers the Judiciary to order service provider companies to provide information on user data that they may have in their possession or control. In a context of repression, this measure is [very dangerous for the exercise of freedom](#).

Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition



The Government has made progress in terms of regulations that are relatively relevant, but its actions contradict the regulations themselves.

Commitment No. 2: Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, **democratization** and decentralization, within the strategies towards a sustainable and fair energy transition in our countries, considering **gender equality and equity, the empowerment of women and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants and people with disabilities**. Although there are regulations in the country that speak of the energy transition, in the last two years there has been no progress and, on the contrary, Nicaragua buys almost 50% of the energy consumed in the [country](#), without government measures to stimulate or incentivize the generation of renewable energy by new companies. There are many [implications of corruption in its application](#). Energy is managed as a business, so there is no citizen participation in any of the decisions.

Commitment No. 3: Proposes **the development of comprehensive and sectoral action plans, transparent and verifiable at the country level for the mitigation of the effects of methane gas**, as noted in the [decree that governs the creation of the National Committee on Greenhouse Gas Emissions](#).

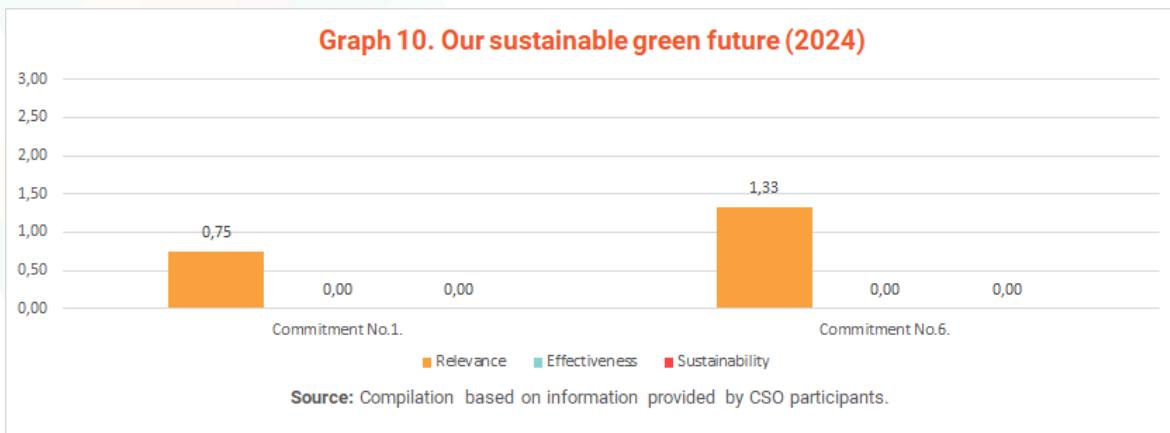
Deforestation and the advance of the agricultural frontier and the drastic increase in livestock herds, a high producer of methane, through enteric gases - have severely increased the contributions of methane and other greenhouse gases to the atmosphere, causing the country to fail to comply with the GHG reduction agreements and the contributions to which it has committed.

EXPERIENCES

There is no possibility of oversight or control by citizens due to the secrecy of the dictatorial power.

In Nicaragua there is no commitment to combat corruption, much less in the energy sector where the government has absolute control.

Our Sustainable Green Future



Some standards exist, but compliance with them is contradicted in practice.

Commitment No. 1 F: Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental issues. Current laws and agreements that provide for specific territorial and cultural rights for indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, that recognize and protect their territorial rights and their communal property system and that aim to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples are **not respected and are permanently violated, especially by the lack of Free, Prior and Informed Consultation on projects and concessions**. There are no national regulations for the protection of environmental defenders; the government's actions have been permissive and have encouraged invasions and attacks on defenders, forest rangers and other people in the communities⁴.

Commitment No. 6: Strengthening government procurement systems and including sustainable criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement processes for goods, services and public works, as well as through the promotion of solutions to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment. There is a [guide for the implementation of sustainable public procurement](#), which aims to facilitate the change of practices in the management of public purchases. It is too early to evaluate whether this regulation is being complied with: there is no clarity in the criteria for the purchase of sustainable materials and the market is not being encouraged to have products with these characteristics. The State Procurement Law is general for all sectors and institutions in the country with no specificity for the environmental sector.

EXPERIENCES

The Secretariat of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) has rescinded USD 64.1 million in funding for the Bio-CLIMA project, as a result of advocacy by Nicaraguan civil society, which demonstrated the government's failure to comply with policies and procedures on environmental and social safeguards. Despite this, the government is attempting to obtain funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF8) for a project similar to Bio-CLIMA.



Recommendations

**for the commitments
acquired in the two
revised Summits**

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

VIII Summit

Theme 1. Reinforcement of democratic governance	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence	Restore the rule of law, guaranteeing the independence of the powers of the State, in particular the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office.
Commitment No. 7: Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies.	Reactivate the women's working group to participate in and oversee anti-corruption public policies that guarantee the inclusion of vulnerable groups.
Commitment No. 8: Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	Include vulnerable groups (women, youth, sexual diversity, indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants) in the definition and monitoring of anti-corruption policies.
Commitment No. 11: Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency.	Ensure knowledge and application of the Codes of Conduct and Ethics of all public servants in all state institutions.

Theme 2. Transparency, access to information, protection of whistleblowers, and human rights, including freedom of expression	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 13: Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation.	Ensure civil society participation in defining policies and mechanisms for reporting acts of corruption.
Commitment No. 14: Open Government, digital government	Renew and maintain all government institutions' websites with up-to-date and accurate information.
Commitment No. 15: Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	Respect the autonomy and independence of oversight bodies, such as the SCJ, CGR, PGR, and Public Prosecutor's Office, without interference from the Executive Branch.
Commitment No. 22: Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	Ensure that communications are not tracked and that anyone who files a complaint about acts of corruption in the government remains anonymous.

Theme 3. Financing of political organizations and election campaigns	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 25: Financing of political parties.	Regulate the financing of political parties, taking into account proposals from civil society.

Theme 4. Prevention of corruption in public works and public procurement and contracting	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 29: Anti-corruption clauses in State contracts.	Establish corruption clauses in national contracts that define ethical behavior, both for the contracting entity and for the contracted individuals and/or companies.

Theme 5. International legal cooperation; the fight against bribery, international corruption, organized crime, and money laundering; and asset recovery	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 37: Cooperation between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities.	Continue strengthening ties with international institutions, also allowing the expatriation of foreign persons accused of corruption in their countries of origin.
Commitment No. 41: Domain Extinction.	Restore movable and immovable property arbitrarily confiscated from individuals, organizations of various kinds, media outlets, churches, etc.

Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Free and fair elections. D) Right of citizens to freely elect their leaders.	Ensure the holding of periodic, free, fair and transparent elections at all levels (national, regional, municipal).
Commitment No. 4: Freedom of the press and exercise of civil rights.	Restore legal personality to deregistered political parties.
Commitment No. 7: Participation of civil society and protection of human rights defenders. A) Development of consultative processes with civil society.	Repeal laws that impede the exercise of freedom of the press and civil rights, as well as the Statelessness Act and the return of movable and immovable property confiscated from media outlets.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. A) Equity and gender equality in measures against corruption.	Stop persecuting journalists on charges such as cybercrime and treason.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. G) Prepare statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of transparency and access to information policies.	Guarantee the full validity of Law 475 on Citizen Participation, the protection of the human rights of the population, regardless of their religious or political beliefs, restoring the assets seized from human rights defenders and their professional qualifications.
Commitment No. 13: Implement MESICIC recommendations.	Incorporate women and LGBTIQ+ people into decision-making autonomous and independent decision-making in the development of policies and regulations for the control of corruption.
Commitment No. 14: Action Plans of the Summit of the Americas and the Alliance for Open Government.	Participate in and monitor the Summits of the Americas, especially those associated with consultations with civil society.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. D) Establish criminal liability for acts of transnational bribery.	Periodically prepare and publish statistics on acts of corruption and the effectiveness of transparency and access to information policies on the websites of institutions, making citizen reporting channels operational with security and confidentiality.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. G) Empower young people in the fight against corruption.	Reinstate Nicaragua as a full member of the OAS and, therefore, of its mechanisms such as the MESICIC.
Commitment No. 23: Promote the participation of civil society, including women and youth organizations.	That the government incorporates Nicaragua as part of the Open Government Partnership.
Commitment No. 24: Stimulate multi-stakeholder forums to strengthen democratic practices, the fight against corruption and open government. F) Promote parliamentary involvement through ParlAmericas.	Eliminate the contradiction between adherence to Declarations and international cooperation for the prevention of corruption and the political decision to grant asylum and Nicaraguan nationality to former presidents and foreign authorities accused and prosecuted for acts of corruption in their countries.

Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 9: Promote public and joint procurement of medicines and diagnostics with more efficient and inclusive health budgets.	Promote ethical conduct in healthcare procurement to ensure efficient and inclusive budget execution.

Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media.	Ensure full enforcement of the laws on the matter, protecting the data and security of users.
Commitment No. 17: Digital transformation of the government and simplification of administrative procedures.	To make progress in simplifying all types of administrative procedures, facilitating full access for citizens, especially citizen identification procedures, such as renewing or applying for passports for the first time.
Commitment No. 21: Open data and public information strategy with an open government approach.	Ensure the openness of data and public information for the knowledge of citizens.
Commitment No. 30: Cybercrime prevention with international instruments such as the Budapest Convention.	Adhere to the Budapest Convention.

Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Inclusive focus on digitalization, democratization and decentralization processes in a sustainable energy transition strategy.	Ensure the participation of vulnerable groups in the processes of digitalization, democratization and decentralization in a sustainable energy transition strategy.
Commitment No. 3: Implementation of the Global Commitment on Methane.	Develop actions to implement the Global Commitment on Methane.

Our Sustainable Green Future

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 1: Promoting the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. F) Protection for human rights defenders.	Establish regulations for the protection of environmental defenders and follow up on this.
Commitment No. 6: Promote responsible production and consumption patterns by strengthening government purchasing systems and the inclusion of sustainable criteria, reducing adverse effects on the environment.	Carry out ongoing monitoring of purchases made by institutions to ensure sustainability criteria that help reduce adverse effects on the environment.



Conclusions

References

and annexes

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CONCLUSIONS FROM POPULATION GROUP PERSPECTIVES

In general, it can be concluded that the different population groups whose perspective is attempted to be emphasized in this Country Report do not occupy the place that should correspond to them in the design and monitoring of anti-corruption policies. No study by the government analyzes the impact of corruption on vulnerable groups. It is evident that:

Nicaragua is internationally recognized for having a Law of Equality of Rights and Opportunities, which promotes equality in the enjoyment of human, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights between **WOMEN** and men in the political, economic, social, cultural and environmental spheres. **This Law is only complied with in terms of establishing quotas for both sexes in electoral processes. In practice, women, even those who occupy important positions within some institutions, do not enjoy autonomy or independence and their supposed empowerment is subordinated to fear and partisan loyalties.** During Phase 1 of the CCO, a women's group operated to monitor anti-corruption policies; it no longer operates and no reference has been found from the Ministry of Women that promotes measures for the protection of women in acts of corruption. To the extent that corruption implies higher rates of poverty, it is women in particular who must confront this scourge in order to guarantee the survival of their families.

As for **YOUTH**, another of the vulnerable groups highlighted in this Phase 2, it is clear that this is a sector that has been instrumentalized by the regime, through political operators of the Sandinista Youth. There is no consideration for debate, reflection, or involvement of this sector in anti-corruption policies and regulations in the country. On the contrary, in the last two years, youth have been and continue to be strongly affected by the closure of universities and the NGOs where they worked, having to opt for exile, the loss of their university degrees, and survival in other countries.

LGBTIQA+ people continue to be discriminated against, even if the official discourse is different. They are not elected to be part of candidates in electoral processes, nor do they have any influence on government policies related to the fight against corruption. This population is simply not mentioned in any law, regulation or policy of any sector.

Finally, about **INDIGENOUS AND AFRO-DESCENDANT PEOPLES**, mainly from the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua (Sumu, Miskito, Mayangna, Creole, Rama, Garifuna), they have been and are the object of the dispossession of their legitimate political representation, both at the national, regional, municipal and community levels. The only political party with broad representation in the Autonomous Regions, Yapti Tasba Masraka Nanih Aslatakanka (YATAMA), was cancelled, its main leaders lost their freedom and its media outlets were closed, so they could not participate in the regional elections. The corruption cases presented to the courts against the granting of concessions for the exploitation of natural resources in the communal lands of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples are archived and have no way out. In general, the person or company that is the concessionaire is linked to the government. In the voice of an Afro-descendant leader: *"Indigenous and Afro-descendant communities and leaders consider that with the creation of this legal framework, a policy of the Nicaraguan state is consolidated that encourages corruption, discrimination, exploitation of natural resources, displacement of communities, invasion of communal lands that has brought deaths and systematic violation of human rights of vulnerable sectors, especially in indigenous and Afro-descendant territories"*³.

END NOTES

1. Afro-descendant leader from the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua. May 7, 2024. Interview. For security reasons, name or other information cannot be provided.
2. Urnas Abiertas Delegate. May 10, 2024. Interview. For security reasons, it is not possible to provide name or other information.
3. Representative of Puntos de Encuentro and delegate of the Mesa LGBTIQ+. May 5, 2024. Interview. For security reasons, no name or other information can be provided.
4. Amaru Ruiz. President of the Fundación al Río. May 5, 2024. Interview
5. Afro-descendant leader from the Caribbean Coast of Nicaragua. May 7, 2024. Interview. For

Theme 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
2. Strengthen judicial autonomy and independence following the inter-American and universal standards applicable in the matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, as well as promote and promoting policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.	0.00	-0.29	0.00	-0.14	0.00	0.00
7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.	0.00	-0.57	0.00	-0.14	0.00	-0.43
8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	0.00	-0.14	0.00	-0.14	0.00	-0.14
11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.	1.43	1.14	0.14	0.00	0.14	-0.15

Theme 5: International Legal Cooperation; Fight Bribery, International Bribery, Organized Crime and Money Laundering

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.	1.50	0.50	0.83	0.12	0.67	-0.33
41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.	1.00	0.71	0.29	-0.14	0.14	-0.43

Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers and Human Rights

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.	0.30	-0.19	0.38	-0.05	0.00	-0.29
14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.	0.00	-0.43	0.00	-0.14	0.00	-0.14
15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	0.22	-0.21	0.00	-0.57	0.00	-0.43
22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.29

Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Electoral Campaigns

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.	0.44	0.30	0.00	-0.57	0.00	-0.29

Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works, Contracting and Public Purchases

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.	0.20	-0.09	0.00	-0.57	0.00	-0.43

Theme 1: Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:	D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office;	0.70	0.30	0.30
4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.		1.33	1.33	1.33
7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:	A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work;	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:	A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment;	0.00	0.00	0.00
	G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation;	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.		0.00	0.00	0.00
14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.		NA	NA	NA
17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation," as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:	D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses;	0.50	0.00	0.00
	G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.	0.00	0.00	0.00
23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.		0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:	F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.	0.00	0.00	0.00

Theme 2: Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas			
Commitment	R	E	S
9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.	1.00	0.83	0.50

Theme 5: Our Sustainable Green Future				
Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:	F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation;	0.75	0.00	0.00
6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.		1.33	0.00	0.00

Theme 3: Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation			
Commitment	R	E	S
3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.	0.67	0.33	0.00
17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens' personal data.	1.00	1.00	1.00
21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.	0.75	0.00	0.00
30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.	0.60	0.20	0.00

Theme 4: Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition			
Commitment	R	E	S
2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.	1.00	0.00	0.00
3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.	1.00	0.00	0.00