

# NICARAGUA

## Water and Sanitation Sector in the RAAN and RAAS (MDGF-1832-)



### Economic Democratic Governance

<b>Total Budget:</b>	<b>USD7,700,000</b>		
<b>Budget by Agency:</b>	UNESCO: 326,885 UNCDF: 519,699 UNICEF: 1,715,873 UNODC: 146,804	UNDP: 3,919,845 ILO: 658,050 PAHO: 406,600	
<b>Participating Gov. Entities:</b>	Government and Regional Council of the North Atlantic and South Atlantic Autonomous Regions (RAAN and RAAS), Municipal Governments of Bonanza, Waspam, Rosita and Prinzapolka of the RAAN and Tortuguero, La Cruz de Río Grande, Desembocadura de Río Grande and Laguna de Perlas of the RAAS, BICU regional university, URACCAN regional university, new Emergency Social Investment Fund (FISE), Ministry of Health (SILAIS RAAN and SILAIS RAAS), CONAPAS, INATEC, Ministry of Development of the Caribbean Coast (SDCC), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MINREX).		
<b>Start Date:</b>	March 12, 2009	<b>Approval Date:</b>	March 25, 2008
<b>Est. End Date:</b>	March 12, 2012	<b>Signature Date:</b>	December 15, 2008
<b>Disbursements:</b>	First Disbursement: Second Disbursement: Third Disbursement:	March 12, 2009 May 13, 2010	USD2,203,494 USD3,550,676
<b>In Brief:</b>	<p>Less than 20% of people living in the Northern and Southern Autonomous Administrative Regions (RAAN and RAAS), home to many indigenous communities, have access to drinking water and adequate sanitation.</p> <p>The objective of the Programme is to strengthen democratic economic governance in the water and sanitation sector in the RAAN and RAAS through increased participation and coordination between social and institutional actors, strengthening of institutional frameworks and investment in infrastructure, thus increasing sustainable access to water and sanitation for poor population groups, particularly indigenous and Afro-descendant communities. The Programme aims to: (i) empower communities; (ii) reduce capacity gaps and support local management; (iii) improve quality of and access to services; (iv) support institutional, legal and regulatory revision processes. The Programme will work at the community, municipal (eight priority municipalities and three urban areas), regional and national level.</p>		

#### Outcomes:

- Poorest sectors of the population (indigenous peoples, ethnic communities and women) of the RAAN and RAAS empowered and participating in decision-making processes and control over investment in the Water and Sanitation Sector.
- Regional, municipal and communal management of the drinking water and sanitation sector made more efficient, equitable, culturally appropriate and participatory, benefiting the poorest and most disadvantaged groups.
- Access to and quality of water and sanitation services improved for the poorest and most disadvantaged population groups.
- More appropriate institutional, legal and regulatory framework, in the context of national policies on decentralization and regionalization, facilitate the right to efficient and equitable access to water and sanitation in the RAAN and RAAS.



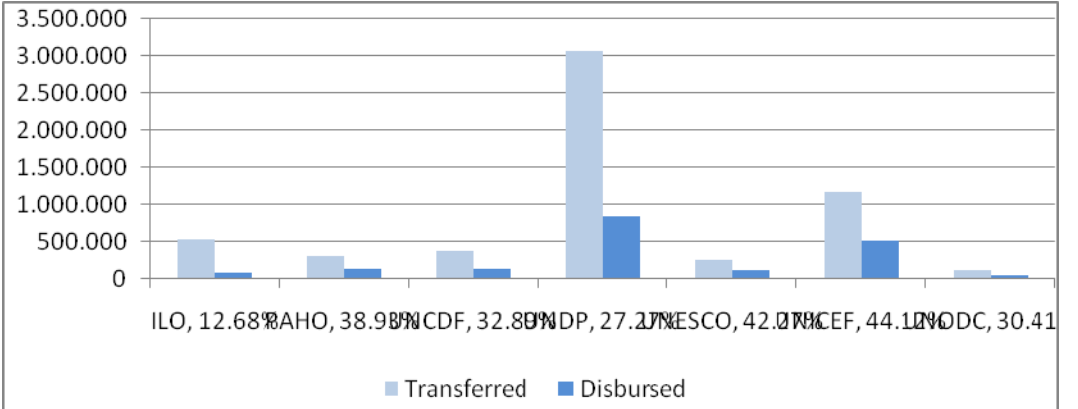
**Regions of Intervention:** Waspan, Bonanza, Prinzapolka, Rosita, La Cruz de Río Grande, el Tortuguero, Desembocadura Río Grande and Laguna de Perlas.

Project coordinator: Leonel Luna

RCO Focal Point: Rita Delia Casco

**MDGs**

MDG7 :T7C.

<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>																								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No. Institutions</b></li> <li>• <b>No. Women</b></li> <li>• <b>No. Men</b></li> <li>• <b>No. ethnic groups</b></li> </ul>	<b>32</b> <b>46,800</b> <b>43,200</b> <b>49,500</b>	<b>0</b> <b>109,200</b> <b>100,800</b> <b>115,500</b>																								
<b>Status</b>	<b>Delayed</b> Hurricane Ida; regional elections; sociopolitical conflict in the Caribbean coast region																									
<b>Estimated financial execution status as of the 30 June, 2010 biannual report:</b>	<b>Disbursed Budget:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 21% over the Total approved budget</li> <li>• 33% over transferred budget</li> </ul> <b>Committed Budget:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 58% over the Total approved budget</li> <li>• 77% over transferred budget</li> </ul>																									
<b>Delivery rate by Result Graphic:</b>	 <table border="1" data-bbox="456 604 1528 1010"> <thead> <tr> <th>Organization</th> <th>Transferred</th> <th>Disbursed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ILO, 12.68%</td> <td>~500,000</td> <td>~100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO, 38.98%</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNCDF, 32.88%</td> <td>~400,000</td> <td>~100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP, 27.27%</td> <td>~3,000,000</td> <td>~800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNESCO, 42.07%</td> <td>~300,000</td> <td>~100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF, 44.10%</td> <td>~1,200,000</td> <td>~1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNODC, 30.41%</td> <td>~100,000</td> <td>~50,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Organization	Transferred	Disbursed	ILO, 12.68%	~500,000	~100,000	FAO, 38.98%	~300,000	~100,000	UNCDF, 32.88%	~400,000	~100,000	UNDP, 27.27%	~3,000,000	~800,000	UNESCO, 42.07%	~300,000	~100,000	UNICEF, 44.10%	~1,200,000	~1,000,000	UNODC, 30.41%	~100,000	~50,000
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<b>Main Achievements:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Outcome 1: Creation and participation of the drinking water and sanitation committees (CAPS) in the management and administration of the built water and sanitation systems, and their participation in the municipal Water and Sanitation boards.</li> <li>2. Outcome 3: The total execution of resources destined to the seed capital funds for water and sanitation for year 1 (14 projects) has been concluded.</li> <li>3. Outcome 4: Creation of 2 regional Water and Sanitation Boards.</li> </ol>																									
Other important achievements	<u>Outcome 1:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of indigenous communities in the municipal water and sanitation boards and in the processes for the pre-assignment of funds and prioritization of communities (5 Municipal Development Committees, 3 Municipal Water and Sanitation Boards, 2 Regional Boards).</li> <li>• Establishment of the National Water and Sanitation Information System (SINAS) and of the Community Multimedia Centres, currently in the process of being installed in 2 municipalities of the Caribbean Coast.</li> <li>• Awareness-raising campaign on SAFE WATER in 3 municipalities.</li> </ul> <u>Outcome 2:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening of the creation and articulation amongst National, Regional, Municipal and Community Authorities, including the participation of civil society and community-based organization.</li> <li>• Design of technical instruments for managing the Water and Sanitation Investment Fund for both Regions.</li> <li>• Operational start-up of the SINAS at the regional head and in 4 municipalities; improvement of decision-making based on updated sectoral information.</li> <li>• Capacity-building activities for about 35 construction services providers on issues related with appropriate business organization and technologies, for the purpose of achieving the sustainability of the built systems.</li> <li>• Establishment of the Regional Water and Sanitation Units and training for about 40 regional, municipal and territorial technicians on sector-specific issues.</li> </ul> <u>Outcome 3:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of a project portfolio for Year 2 funds.</li> </ul>																									

	<p><u>Outcome 4:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue has been maintained with the authorities at a national level to discuss sector-related issues, thus effectively impacting decision-making on sectoral policies and management tools on the Caribbean Coast.</li> </ul>
<p>Does the JP incorporate gender considerations in the <b>activities/outputs/outcomes</b>? (example)</p> <p>Does the JP include gender specific <b>indicators</b> in the monitoring plan?(example)</p> <p>Does the JP mention gender relationships as part of the <b>challenges</b> analyzed? (specify)</p>	
<p><b>Observations</b></p>	
<p>Paris Declaration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application within the country is high, both at the national and local levels.</li> <li>The Regional Governments of both Regions have assumed leadership roles in both programme and sectoral management. Municipal and territorial governments have been integrated in the operational planning for this second programme year. Territorial leaders have also been involved in training for programme planning.</li> <li>As regards the harmonization of the aid, spaces for consensus-building with the National Government have been established for coordination with the group of cooperating entities from the sector.</li> </ul>
<p>One UN</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The high number of actors implies a challenge to decision-making and programme implementation.</li> <li>As has been pointed out in the biannual report, some agencies have faced administrative difficulties and this has delayed activity planning and implementation.</li> <li>The programme's governance structures are functioning well. Without a doubt, the promotion of the presence and participation of the territorial and municipal partners has been a success both in improving the levels of ownership and leadership, as well as for programme continuity.</li> </ul>
<p>JP implementation/outcomes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant delays in activity execution and new disbursements have resulted from the large number of actors and limitations at the administrative and financial levels due to work overload.</li> <li>Insufficient capacity makes both activity planning and implementation difficult.</li> <li>The national counterparts have assumed important responsibilities. Implementation has been even more difficult in some cases where institutional capacity is weak or in the case of work overload, as occurs with the Secretariats of the regional Governments and the local authorities.</li> </ul>
<p>Sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As regards sustainability, strong national leadership along with the fostering of the participation by civil society are the tools being used to assure the continuity of programme initiatives. The strengthening of regional and local institutions, as well as the extrapolation of programme experiences to the regional strategy, will assure their continuity.</li> </ul>
<p>External factors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The passing of Hurricane Ida (November 2009) along the Caribbean Coast</li> <li>Regional elections (March 2010)</li> <li>Sociopolitical conflict in the Regions has provoked continuous social protests on transport routes, thus making the execution of some of the activities as planned difficult.</li> </ul>
<p>Communication and Advocacy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A common strategy for all of the country programmes which simultaneously combines with country activities related with the MDGs is underway; however, its implementation is still pending.</li> </ul>