



Republic of Nicaragua
Office of the President of the Republic
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**NICARAGUA: ESSENTIAL LEADERSHIP IN THE
GLOBAL FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE: A
UNIQUE STRATEGY**

-WHITE PAPER, SUMMARY VERSION-

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Acronyms

ALBA:	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America
CITES:	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
AFOLU:	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses
IDB:	Inter-American Development Bank
CATHALAC:	Water Center of the Humid Tropics for Latin America and the Caribbean
CELAC:	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CCAD:	Central American Commission for Environment and Development
COP:	Conference of Parties
CNU:	National Council of Universities
ENDE-REDD:	National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation

GEF: Global Environment Facility
(GEF)

FVC: Green Climate Fund

FAO: Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nations

GHG: Greenhouse Gases

GRULAC: Latin American and Caribbean
Group

GRUN: Government of Reconciliation
and National Unity

INTA: Nicaraguan Institute of
Agricultural Technology

INETER: Nicaraguan Institute for
Territorial Studies

INAFOR: National Forestry Institute

IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel of
Experts on Climate Change

LMDC: Like-minded Developing
Countries

MRV: Monitoring, reporting and
verification

MAB: Program on Man and the
International Biosphere

MARENA: Ministry of the Environment and
Natural Resources

MAG: Ministry of Agriculture

MEM: Ministry of Energy and Mines

MHCP: Ministry of Finance and Public
Credit

MEFCCA: Ministry of Family, Community,
Cooperative and Associative
Economy

NDC: Nationally Determined
Contribution

WMO: World Meteorological
Organization

LMOs: Living modified organisms

UNEP: United Nations Environment
Program

PNDH: National Human Development Plan

RAMSAR: Convention Related to Wetlands
of Importance

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate Change

SNRCC: National Climate Change
Response System

SCF: Standing Committee on Finance

SICA: Central American Integration
System

SINAPRED: National System for Disaster
Prevention, Mitigation and
Management

SESSAN: Executive Secretariat for Food
and Nutrition Sovereignty and
Security

UNESCO: United Nations Education,
Science and Culture
Organization

UNIDO: United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

WWF: World Wildlife Fund

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I. Introduction

The GRUN has considered Climate Change to be one of the main obstacles to the development of Nicaragua and one of the main risks facing humanity. Therefore, both international and national policies have reflected this first priority since the first day of the government in 2007, which are summarized below.

An overview of the milestones and events regarding global concern about the deterioration of Mother Earth, we must refer to 1962 with the publication of the book "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson, which started a huge debate in the United States and Europe about the damage caused to the environment by DDT.

In 1972, the report entitled "*The Limits to Growth: Report to the Club of Rome on the Predicament of Humanity*" was published, which spoke of a future climate tragedy; also at

the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) was established.

In 1988, the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) was established, sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

In 1992, the Earth Summit took place in Rio Janeiro where countries prepared three international treaties: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Biodiversity and the United Nations Convention on the Struggle against Desertification.

From this moment on, the Rio Summit, years of international negotiations and endless struggle began so that the main culprits of the global deterioration of the environment

would assume their responsibilities in reversing the damage and modifying the system of depredation of the riches of nature.

II. International Policy

Since 2007, when the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity led by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Vice President Rosario Murillo Zambrana assumed power, the policy of defense for Mother Earth was again a focus of the national priorities.

With the Government of Reconciliation and National Unity (GRUN) a policy of protection and defense of our Mother Earth has been put into practice, which is manifested in the proposals of the National Human Development Plan. In accordance with this policy, Nicaragua was the first signatory to the "Universal Declaration of the Common Good of Earth and Humanity" in 2010.

Nicaragua ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1995 and in 1999 the Kyoto Protocol. These international instruments established mandates and commitments for developed countries, the most relevant being the principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, Clean Development Mechanisms, Technology Transfer and legally binding emissions reduction commitments for developed countries, known as Annex 1. The Kyoto Protocol that entered into force in 2005, is an excellent climate agreement, legally binding, which postulated a global goal of reducing -5% of emissions in 1990, with the same formula (-5% of 1990) for countries included in Annex 1: "Developed". In the 2012 Doha Amendment, the target was raised to 18% of global emissions in 1990 and for each of the Annex 1 countries. The period of validity of the Kyoto Protocol was also extended from 2013 to 2020, on that date, the Kyoto Protocol must

be absorbed under the Paris Agreement with its terms prevailing. The Doha Amendment has not yet entered into force given, as of May 27, 2020, 138 countries have ratified of the 144 needed for it to enter into force.

One problem in the negotiations was that the United States was a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol, but the Congress of that country never ratified it. The formation of two working groups in Bali were negotiated with the aim of including the United States despite not being in the Kyoto Protocol. The European Union and the Latin American Right-Wing countries (Lima Group) accepted the agreement made by the United States and agreed with China at COP15 in Copenhagen in the face of President Obama's desperation to reach an agreement for North American political reasons. For the Chinese, "Saving Face" is very important, but you can also "Give Face" to a party in distress.

Beginning with the Durban COP17 in 2011, the future contents of the Paris Agreement were beginning to be defined. The European Union and the Latin American Right wing countries gave concession after concession to the United States. First, it was defined that instead of being a binding agreement, it would instead be "An agreement under the convention with the force of law." Even the lawyers of the United States could not explain what that meant, the only thing that is known is that they do not mean legally binding, because that is what is being replaced. Likewise, the United States was pleased to define that all the commitments of the NDCs would be voluntary and defined by each country, both developed and developing. Europe with the United States tried to abolish "Common Needs", for "Differences" and "Historical Responsibilities" with a concept of "Universal Responsibilities," however, given the stubborn

resistance of developing countries led by Like-Minded Countries, with Nicaraguan playing a very prominent role, this change was prevented. Given all the concessions granted to the United States, it must have been a very unpleasant surprise for Europe and the Latin American Right when in the Paris Agreement, the Trump Administration announced that it was withdrawing from the agreement. At the same time ending its contributions to the UNFCCC, IPCC and FVC, as the United States' quotas are the largest in its capacity as the world's largest economy.

Notwithstanding its intention to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, the United States played a negative role at COP25 in Santiago, Madrid, blocking all climate finance initiatives and the efforts of developing countries led by Nicaragua to raise Losses and Damages to the same level as Mitigation and Adaptation, as well as access to financing for localities that have suffered Losses and Catastrophic

Damages, such as; Dominica, Barbuda, Abaco, Grand Bahamas, among others.

Diplomatic efforts in the international negotiations on Climate Change, based on facts and science related to this planetary scourge, has made our country achieve important consensus among developing nations. Nicaragua participates in different groups of countries; ALBA, SICA, CELAC, GRULAC, G77 + China and LMDC.

Nicaragua, as spokesperson and chief negotiator of ALBA at COP15 in Copenhagen in 2009, participated in preventing the imposition of a consensual agreement between the main emission countries outside of the United Nations negotiations, without transparency or participation, as well as in an undemocratic manner.

Thanks to the resistance of ALBA countries (mainly Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Nicaragua and

Venezuela), the proposal was not approved, but only "noted". Nicaragua's outstanding participation and leadership in these negotiations earned her wide recognition.

COP 15 in Copenhagen turned out to be a real disaster due to the pretense of developed countries, seeking to impose on developing countries an Agreement redacted in Washington, which delayed climate negotiations for years. There were high political expectations with more than 100 Heads of State and Government participating in Copenhagen, as well as in the media and environmental organizations. The disappointment was enormous and took even longer to overcome.

Faced with this failure, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change continued its established negotiations in a low-profile manner for several years until reaching COP21. Nicaragua prioritized maintaining

and defending the script and spirit of the Climate Change Convention, which it continues to do, as the Paris Agreement is now being implemented.

At the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP 21) in Paris, France, in November 2015, developed countries proposed 2°C as the target and developing countries 1°C as the target. The 1°C position had a weakness because greenhouse gas emissions were already reaching that level. Nicaragua and Bolivia negotiated 1.5°C instead of 1°C and that was accepted by the COP. The Paris Agreement, therefore, proposes to stop the rise in temperature by less than 2° and preferably at 1.5°C.

Subsequently, Nicaragua and Bolivia argued that the 2°C goal had their IPCC study for what is required to meet that result. It was pointed out, that 1.5°C was not going

to be a real objective if there was not also another study pointing out what to do to stop the temperature rise at that level. This was also approved by COP-21 and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was tasked to review the work and report for 2018. The IPCC met this deadline and the 1.5C study was published in October 2018. Developed countries sought to oppose the completion of the report, knowing very well that this would corroborate our arguments throughout the process of the negotiations, but the pressure to approve it was triumphant.

Today, the IPCC 1.5°C study sets the standard for developing countries regarding climate change. The IPCC Report postulates that to stop at 1.5°C during this century, emissions must be cut by -45% by 2030 and reach zero net emissions by 2050. Everyone, including Secretary General Antonio Guterres, accepted

the IPCC 1.5°C objectives as the targets that need to be achieved today.

Our delegation argued the weaknesses of the proposal of the Paris Agreement, since the proposed commitments to reduce carbon dioxide emissions were insufficient to limit temperature rise to 2°C and had even less possibility of achieving 1.5°C. We were alerted to the catastrophic consequences for our peoples if the developed countries did not meet their reduction targets and if the global average temperature were to rise to 3.7°C. These arguments were supported by numerous environmental organizations and scientific centers.

Despite the pressure that the Nicaraguan delegation suffered from developed countries, and the undemocratic act of the President of COP21, in not giving Nicaragua the right to

speak, our delegation remained firm with the mandate of our President of the Republic.

The mandate was clear, not to oppose or object the Paris Agreement, but rather to point out its weaknesses and the requirements to limit the increase in temperature by a maximum of 2°C or 1.5°C according to science, in order to avoid a climate catastrophe. Basically, we wanted to express the need of more ambitious emission reduction targets by developed and highly emitting countries.

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

After four years of the Paris Agreement, Nicaragua's position on climate change is still more valid than ever. Anomalies are increasing and the temperature continues to rise, while developed countries do not take concrete actions to meet their reduction targets, nor to reduce the financial gap to provide developing countries with the means for implementation.

III. Participation in the different mechanisms of the UNFCCC

We have also participated prominently in various consultation and financial bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) representing all developing countries.

The Nicaraguan representation has had an outstanding participation due to their

positions in the different meetings of entities such as: Standing Finance Committee (SCF), Adaptation Fund and Global Environment Fund (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (FVC).

Nicaragua has participated in the Standing Finance Committee (SCF), which is the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change specialized body on climate finance and has been a full member for the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC).

Nicaragua has excelled in its participation in the SCF and the GEF, maintaining firm positions based on science, emphasizing and tirelessly insisting on the urgency to reduce emissions in order to achieve the objectives of limiting the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C, proposing new mechanisms for the financing and refinancing of existing funds, and demanding the responsibility of the major emitting countries to repair and

compensate the countries that suffer losses and damages.

Nicaragua actively supported the proposal for the formation of the Green Climate Fund (FVC) at COP-16, held in Cancun in 2010, although the general concept was proposed at COP-15 in Copenhagen in 2009.

At COP-17 in Durban, in 2011, the proposed organization was approved and confirmed to the World Bank as a Trust.

In the final negotiation of the resolution approving the Green Climate Fund in COP-17 held in Durban, the G-77+China designated Nicaragua to represent developing countries, while the United States represented developed countries.

Nicaragua demanded the actual operationalization of the Green Climate Fund through the US\$100 billion annually promised in Copenhagen in 2009 and reiterated at COP16 in Cancun. These funds must be new, additional and sufficient. Nicaragua has also promoted the inclusion of Losses and Damages in addition to climate change adaptation and mitigation projects, for climate finance.

After years of active participation, in 2018, Nicaragua was chosen by developing countries in the Green Climate Fund to represent them as Co-chair of the Board of Directors. We subsequently held a position as a member of the Board of Directors of the Green Climate Fund in 2019, and now maintain participation as Advisor to the Board of Directors.

At COP 19 in Warsaw, Poland, in 2013, the Warsaw International Mechanism for Losses and Damages was created, with the active

participation of Nicaragua, overcoming resistance from the United States.

At COP 25 in Madrid, there was a great effort from several states, with the leadership of Nicaragua to actively seek contributions and formulas to move forward, all of which were blocked by the United States, meanwhile catastrophic losses and damages accumulated in Dominica, Barbuda, Abaco and Grand Bahamas, among others.

Nicaragua represented the Standing Finance Committee on the Interim Directory of the Losses and Damages Mechanism. The whole year was wasted discussing whether "Losses and Damages" should include financing or not. Developed countries led by the United States blocked the inclusion of finance.

It is not until 2018 that the Mechanism's Board writes to the Convention's Standing

Committee on Finance. At COP24, the Secretary of the Mechanism was applying pressure for financing and declared that he would seek funds from the Green Climate Fund. In other words, six years after the Warsaw Losses and Damages Mechanism was founded, there is still no financing for victims.

The scientific and objective solution for Losses and Damages was presented by the President of Nicaragua, Comandante Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in October 2015, expressing:

"The Government and People of Nicaragua hope that, from the Paris Conference, COP21, a Commitment to Climate Justice will emerge, as well as an indispensable Compensation Policy, converted into direct and unconditional Cooperation."

"The emitters and those responsible for the depredation, degradation and imbalances must recognize our losses, and contribute to recovery, to restore the Right to Health and Life of Mother Earth and of the Peoples of the World."

The different studies carried out by the Intergovernmental Panel of Experts on Climate Change (IPCC) have determined that Central America is one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the effects of climate change, and Nicaragua has been active with other SICA countries in trying to achieve recognition by the COP's as being very vulnerable.

Nicaragua's position of defending common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, are not ideological positions but objective realities. To maintain that we are all equally and universally

responsible for greenhouse gas emissions today, that is, the 100 countries with the lowest emissions, which amount to 3% of the total, have the same responsibility as the ten countries with the highest emissions that have 72% of the total, would be a great injustice.

There is increasing pressure for rich and developed countries to take climate action by dramatically reducing emissions and increasing climate finance for poor countries.

IV. National Policy

At the national level, in the last 13 years a whole broad legal framework has been consolidated that lays the foundation for the country to face the adverse effects that global climate variation is producing precisely in countries like ours, that are

very vulnerable and that are proportionally the least polluting.

The robust Nicaraguan legal framework is accompanied by public policies for the protection and care of Mother Earth and continued activity in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, losses and damages, capacity building and institutional strengthening.

Additionally, there is an effective promotion of the participation of the private sector in investments in sensitive sectors for the response to climate change, such as renewable energy, commercial forestry plantations, transformation of sustainable agricultural systems, agroforestry, silvopastoral solutions and environmental education.

Along these lines, the GRUN has fulfilled the goals, commitments and agreements of the Framework Convention and has defined the

emission reduction goals through the National Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are currently in the process of being reviewed and improved. In addition, a National Policy for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change has been defined, thus guaranteeing consistent and systematic action in favor of protecting Mother Earth and reducing the effects of climate change with our own resources.

Nicaragua's actions against Climate Change include the preparation of three National Communications that are presented to the Framework Convention in compliance with what is agreed in international commitments.

Its Third National Communication on Climate Change referencing the 2000-2010 period, includes the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for that same period, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, as well as the application of

reliable methods from the scientific point of view to estimate the emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) from Use and Change of Use of Land, by using Landsat satellite images at a resolution of 30 meters.

The result of the national inventory produced significant improvements when migrating the complete inventory of the 1996 Methodology to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, obtaining a more complete time series that allowed us to analyze two five-year periods 2000-2005-2010, obtaining 5.2377 Gg of CO₂eq, 19.193 Gg Co₂eq and 15,267 Gg Co₂eq, for each of the aforementioned periods.

The sector that emitted the most for all the years evaluated was Land Use and Land Use Change (AFOLU), however, there is a tendency to stabilize the sector as it decreases

and increases in energy consumption, and hence an increase in emissions from that sector.

Through the PRESIDENTIAL DECREE, approved in February 2019, the National Policy on Climate Change was put into effect and creates the National Climate Change Response System, which includes a set of actions for the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation that are objectives of public interest, as a result of the significant danger of global warming and climate change for humanity and the need to develop actions for mitigation and adaptation, without compromising the economic and social development of the country.

The Policy is based on principles that have scientific underpinnings: Focused on Economic Development, Complementarity with Disaster Risk Management, Innovation and Efficient Use of Resources, Ecosystem Approach, Participation

and Gender Approach, Viability of the measures, among others.

All Nicaraguan policies and programs are based on the model of inclusion, dialogue, alliance and consensus with the private sector, workers, families and communities, embodied in the Nicaraguan Constitution, and to achieve the objectives in the framework of sustainable development and the Socialist Model of Christian Solidarity, with justice, freedom, equality, solidarity and social responsibility.

The Government of Nicaragua has worked with an inter-sectoral approach with proposals from the main actors in the country and has made significant progress in public policies for the use, protection, conservation and restoration of Mother Earth, promoting the active participation of all Nicaraguans through shared responsibility.

The Government has the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARENA), as the competent national authority on matters of regulation, monitoring and control of environmental quality, as well as the sustainable use of renewable natural resources and environmental management of non-renewable resources, in accordance with the provisions of the General Law for the Environment and Natural Resources and other laws currently in effect.

MARENA is also directed with the aim of promoting the strategic lines of the Action Plans of the National Environmental and Climate Change Strategy, in conjunction with government institutions: Ministry of Family, Community, Cooperative and Associative Economy (MEFCCA); Nicaraguan Institute of Agricultural Technology (INTA); National Forestry Institute (INAFOR); Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM); National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation

and Attention (SINAPRED); Executive Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (SESSAN); Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries (INPESCA); Nicaraguan Institute for Territorial Studies (INETER) and MARENA itself, who is also the competent authority to impose administrative sanctions for non-compliance of the Environmental Norms.

On the REDD + issue, Nicaragua supports mechanisms that link adaptation and mitigation, non-market approaches, non-carbon benefits, respect for indigenous peoples through the principle of free, prior and informed consent and a vision of multiple forestry benefits.

Nicaragua has also made a great effort towards the reforestation goal of 2.8 million hectares. We have committed to the Carbon Cooperative Fund (FCPF) to reduce emissions by approximately 11 million tons of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) in five years and will receive in return,

a positive incentive of \$55 million dollars. The methodology and technology used by the country has been internationally approved in order to scientifically measure the capture of (GHG).

In 2020, Nicaragua will develop some programs and projects that will contribute to reducing deforestation and forest degradation in the country's biosphere reserves. Among these are:

- Livestock program (BOVINOS), with a focus on improved production and processing of meat and milk and with a budget of 8 million euros.
- CONAGAN – MIF / IDB, which focuses on increasing livestock production through silvopastoral systems and improving linkages and coordination throughout the value chain. Estimated budget of U\$1.9 million.

- NICADAPTA Program, focuses on improving the production and organization of coffee and cocoa producers, with a budget of 7.9 million dollars.
- GEF-BM Resilient Landscape Management Project. The objective is to strengthen the National System of Protected Areas to promote the conservation of biodiversity, resilient landscapes and local livelihoods, with a budget of U\$10 million.

In the framework of this effort to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, Private investments in forest plantations have had an impact on national reforestation activities. At the end of 2018 there were 32,899 ha of areas under management, including 24,087 ha of commercial plantations. CONFOR member companies accumulated almost 150 million dollars in investments as of that date.

It is estimated that the current area of productive plantations is 70,000 hectares, whose contribution under a sustainable management regime can offer the market an annual volume of 840,000 m³ / year, under the assumption that the average growth of plantations is 12 m³/ha/year.

Another country effort with an important specific weight in the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions is the energy sector. As of May 2020, the electricity generation matrix is 70% based on renewable sources: solar, wind, hydroelectric, geothermal and biomass. In addition to this, electric coverage is 97.2% and this year's goal is to reach 98.4%, having been 54% in 2007.

The change in the energy matrix is very important, so there is a regulatory body in charge of proposing and evaluating the policy of the Electricity Subsector and those

related to renewable energy resources, in addition to proposing and / or issuing, as the case may be, the Necessary regulations of the Electricity Sub-Sector and renewable energy resources.

During the presentation of the report "The Global State of Renewables", the Representative of the Global Climate Initiative of the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Kim Carstensen, pointed out that emerging countries such as Nicaragua, are leading the world, with efforts to increase the use of renewable energy and reduction of carbon dioxide emissions." "Countries like Nicaragua, Honduras, Uruguay, Morocco, South Africa and Jordan, are investing more than 1% of their GDP to promote the use of clean energy and reduce pollution," said Carstensen.

For its part, "Clean Energy XXI" highlights that Nicaragua is one of the few countries

with well-defined goals and plans for clean energy production and mitigation of the effects of climate change. Nicaragua is implementing a strategy of reforestation and the use of renewable energy to eliminate 11 million tons of carbon emissions in the next five years.

The former Director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Achim Steiner, recognized that Nicaragua is an example to follow in taking advantage of its renewable resources for the generation of clean energy. A Clean Energy XXI report indicates that the growth of renewable energy is helping to reduce poverty and environmental pollution in the region. "Nicaragua, Brazil and Uruguay are examples of this transition in Latin America," said the Director of UNEP.

Another prominent issue in Nicaragua is the notable mitigation and adaptation efforts

carried out locally. Since 2007, significant progress has been made in adapting to climate change. In soil, water and production systems, different actions have been carried out, such as the construction of soil and water conservation works on 25,000 hectares in 22 municipalities along the dry corridor, as well as the construction of 5,323 small works for the collection of water (reservoirs, lagoons, micro dams and rainwater harvesting systems on house roofs), prioritizing communities settled in this region of the country and which have benefited 7,848 families.

Likewise in the productive sphere Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry systems have been implemented in Indigenous Territories of the RACCN and RACCS (NICARIBE) to improve the income levels of 10,580 protagonists and support adaptation to climate change through the production of coffee and cocoa

by small producers in suitable agroclimatic zones, among others.

Nicaragua has been developing a National Policy for the Comprehensive Management of Disaster Risk Reduction, with which it promotes permanent changes in the organization and performance of the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED), with the main objective of preserving and protecting the life of the Nicaraguan people.

The guidelines of this policy are consistent with the guidelines developed within the National Human Development Plan (PNHD), which focuses on safeguarding the integrity of the human being, the family, the community and Mother Earth, constituting a transversal and integral axis for human security and the pursuit of well-being.

The participation of families, the organized community and the establishment of alliances with public institutions, local governments, social organizations and specialized institutions for the attention and reduction of disaster risks, constitutes a fundamental axis for the implementation of these policies. The main guidelines of this policy are: Promotion of a culture of prevention and preparedness of the population in the face of disasters; Strengthening of community response capacity in the face of disasters; Strengthening of warning systems and institutional response to disasters; Mitigation, recovery with transformation and adaptation to the effects of climate change; Planning, development and public and private investment, with criteria for comprehensive disaster risk reduction management; and Managing scientific-technical knowledge about risks of natural phenomena.