The country programme document (CPD) for Nicaragua is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $5,910,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $19,090,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024–2028.
Programme rationale

1. Nicaragua is a middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of $2,327.3. The country has made significant strides in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in improving children’s health and well-being, promoting gender equality, and taking action to mitigate the impact of climate change. Nicaragua has a population of approximately 6.73 million people, 38.6 per cent of whom are children and adolescents. Some 59 per cent of the population reside in urban areas.

2. Following a period of growth, the country experienced an economic downturn beginning in 2018. GDP decreased 3.4 per cent in 2018 and 2.9 per cent in 2019. The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic in 2020 prolonged the downturn, but the economic impact was less severe than in other countries in the region. GDP contracted by only 1.8 per cent in 2020 due to social, economic and production policy measures, as well as to increased remittances, which represented 19.9 per cent of GDP in 2022. Despite the impact of hurricanes Eta and Iota in November 2020, which affected extensive areas of the country and caused losses equivalent to 7.8 per cent of the GDP in the same year, the economy grew by 10.3 per cent in 2021 and 3.8 per cent in 2022.

3. Although Nicaragua has made substantial progress in reducing poverty, there are still significant gaps to be addressed. Poverty and extreme poverty affect 24.9 per cent and 6.9 per cent of the population, respectively. Rural areas and the Caribbean Coast are the most affected by poverty. Nicaragua is among the countries in the region that invest the most in the social sector as a proportion of its GDP, with social spending accounting for 12.1 per cent of GDP in 2021. Moreover, 53.3 per cent of the country’s total public spending was allocated to the social sector in 2021. Of that amount, 87 per cent was invested in children and adolescents.

4. Nicaragua’s geographic location and susceptibility to climate change make it particularly prone to natural disasters. These events tend to have a disproportionate impact on the country’s most impoverished populations, as well as on its productive industries, education, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems. The poorest and most remote departments of the “Dry Corridor” and the Caribbean Coast are the most vulnerable to these phenomena and are also home to the majority of Nicaragua’s indigenous and Afrodescendant population.

5. As indicated in its First Voluntary National Review, Nicaragua is committed to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. From 2017 to 2021, Nicaragua managed to decrease its neonatal mortality rate from 10.8 to 8.8 per 1,000 live births, infant mortality from 15.4 to 12.5 per 1,000 live births, and under-5 mortality from 17.9 to 14.5 per 1,000 live births. Between 2020 and 2021, the maternal mortality rate decreased from 36.2 to 31.4 per 100,000 live births. Despite

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3 Central Bank of Nicaragua, Annual Report 2022.
4 World Bank, “Nicaragua: Overview”.
5 World Bank database.
7 Central Bank of Nicaragua, Annual Report 2022.
10 UNICEF, Data Warehouse (2022).
11 Nicaragua Ministry of Health (MINSA), National Health Map 2023.
these significant improvements, the country still faces challenges such as cultural beliefs and practices that hinder the use of services, difficult access due to geographic conditions, insufficient mental health services, and high adolescent pregnancy rates.

6. The acute malnutrition rate declined from 5.8 per cent to 4.6 per cent between 2016 and 2020, and the chronic malnutrition rate dropped from 13.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent between 2016 and 2022. However, the positive trend was not experienced throughout the country, particularly in the Dry Corridor and the Caribbean Coast. The prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 years of age increased from 11 per cent in 2009 to 25.4 per cent in 2018. It is important to improve information for families on feeding patterns, cultural feeding and care practices, increase the number of trained staff with standardized skills and knowledge, and improve the availability of equipment and financial resources to ensure a better quality of services. Climate change may have an impact on health and nutrition conditions, particularly for the most vulnerable, by restricting access to food and increasing the incidence of diseases.

7. Nicaragua has one of the highest coverage rates in the Americas for complete primary vaccination against COVID-19, with 93 per cent of the population aged 2 years and older vaccinated with two doses. The coverage rates for bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) and diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DPT) vaccinations are 95.7 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively. Nonetheless, there are areas in the country where vaccination coverage falls below the national average.

8. The HIV prevalence rate among adolescents is 0.1 per cent, with a testing coverage rate of 4.3 per cent, while antiviral treatment coverage is 79.5 per cent. Some 83 per cent of pregnant women undergo HIV testing, and 96 per cent receive antiretroviral treatment. Diagnostic coverage for children is at 78 per cent.

9. The coverage of improved drinking-water facilities is 93 per cent in urban areas and 55 per cent in rural areas, whereas sewerage coverage is 50 per cent in urban areas. Basic sanitation is available in 49.7 per cent of rural households. However, the limited budget for coverage affects access to WASH, especially in rural areas such as the Dry Corridor and the Caribbean Coast, which creates an unequal distribution of WASH services and poses a threat to the health and well-being of children and adolescents. Furthermore, social and cultural barriers persist when it comes to health, sanitation and menstrual hygiene management for adolescents and women.

10. The Love for the Youngest programme (Amor para los Más Chiquitos – PAMOR) which supports the coordination of the early childhood sector, provides services to 14,370 children aged 0–6 years old in 266 early childhood development centres, to enhance cognitive, motor and psychosocial skills. Besides the challenge of expanding coverage, there is room for improvement in the quality of the services provided.

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13 MINSA, Nutritional Census 2020.
14 MINSA, Nutritional Census 2021.
17 MINSA, Health Map 2021.
18 MINSA administrative data 2022.
19 MINSA data from the National STI, HIV and AIDS Programme (2022).
20 Presidency of the Republic, “Report of the President of the Republic to the Nicaraguan People and the National Assembly”.
11. The net enrolment rate is 64 per cent for early childhood education, 92.9 per cent for primary education and 78.3 per cent for secondary education.\textsuperscript{22} Student retention is 95 per cent for primary education and 96.8 per cent for secondary education. Nine per cent of schools have access to information technology.\textsuperscript{23}

12. Despite the fact that the State allocates 34.8 per cent of social sector spending to education,\textsuperscript{24} there are still challenges in terms of coverage, quality and inclusion. Moreover, there are disparities in investment based on educational levels. Also, many caregivers lack sufficient knowledge about the importance of stimulation and early education for children. Emergencies such as hurricanes and migration can affect school attendance and learning.

13. Nicaragua has a child protection system, which is led by the Ministry of Family. Recent data indicate that violence against children persists. In 2021, the Institute of Legal Medicine responded to 14,481 cases of violence against children and adolescents (with 72 per cent of the cases involving girls). Of these cases, 6,506 were related to psychological violence (with 77 per cent involving girls), 4,032 to physical violence (with 50 per cent involving girls) and 3,943 to sexual violence (with 87 per cent involving girls).\textsuperscript{25} Social norms regarding age and gender play a role in perpetuating this type of violence, which is also influenced by a lack of knowledge about positive parenting styles. Strengthening the statistical system can help to determine the magnitude of the different forms of violence.

14. Although the Government has installed civil registration windows in all hospitals and health centres across the country, the lack of civil birth registration continues to affect children in rural communities of the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor. This occurs because parents are unaware of the importance of this procedure and also due to births that take place outside the health system.

15. Nicaragua serves as both a country of origin and a country of transit for migrants. Children, adolescents and mothers who are on the move face greater risks of violence, including gender-based violence. Strengthening regulatory and institutional frameworks can enhance the protection of children on the move.

16. Nicaragua has taken steps to minimize the impact of climate change and mitigate disaster risks through its National Policy on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation. The National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response (SINAPRED) has the capability to mobilize institutions and the population during emergencies. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as (a) strengthening the capacities of municipal and community humanitarian response and assistance brigades; (b) implementing climate-resilient WASH safety plans; and (c) enhancing the involvement of children and adolescents in social and behavioural change actions for climate action.

17. The 2019–2023 country programme evaluation provided relevant lessons for this cycle, such as: (a) actions that generate evidence can help to target key programmes that benefit children and adolescents, and (b) a coordinated government emergency response can facilitate scaling up actions to design more sustainable development programmes. The evaluation recommended implementing a geographical prioritization while keeping a national focus.

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\textsuperscript{22} MINSA administrative data.
\textsuperscript{23} Ministry of Education administrative data.
\textsuperscript{24} Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Budget Liquidation Report (2021).
\textsuperscript{25} Institute of Legal Medicine administrative data.
18. Based on these lessons, the new country programme will enhance knowledge generation and concentrate primarily on the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor to ensure the humanitarian-development nexus.

**Programme priorities and partnerships**


20. In line with national priorities, the experience and lessons learned from past cooperation, and UNICEF added value, the programme will prioritize four components: health, nutrition and child development; inclusive quality education; protection of children and adolescents; and water, sanitation, hygiene and climate resilience.

21. The programme aims to help strengthen programmes and services implemented by the Government and society to create new inclusive and equitable opportunities for every child and adolescent to grow, develop and participate in the development of Nicaragua.

22. UNICEF will work in priority areas, such as the Dry Corridor and the Caribbean Coast, which face significant challenges and equity gaps, and which are vulnerable to emergencies and climate change. At the national level, UNICEF will enhance regulatory frameworks, gather evidence, and advocate for children’s rights, with an emphasis on supporting the most vulnerable children and those with disabilities.

23. UNICEF will take a holistic and collaborative approach to advance social and behaviour change, including in emergency contexts. This will involve tackling societal and gender norms, encouraging positive parenting, enhancing community platforms, and empowering adolescent participation. Additionally, UNICEF will generate evidence and will work to strengthen the demand for services for vulnerable populations.

24. The programme aims to enhance the capacity of national institutions, local governments and communities to minimize the dangers posed by disasters, emergencies, environmental deterioration and climate, with a particular focus on the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor.

25. UNICEF will forge stronger partnerships with public sector donors at both bilateral and multilateral levels; international financial institutions (IFIs); United Nations agencies, funds and programmes; private business; civil society; and academia to reinforce national initiatives to uphold children’s and adolescents’ rights.

**Health, nutrition and child development**

26. With this component, UNICEF will support national efforts in reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, as well as enhancing child and adolescent nutrition, complementing the Family and Community Health Model (MOSAFC), supporting the delivery of an integrated package of resilient services, strengthening primary health care and the Love for the Youngest programme.
27. UNICEF will collaborate with the Government and other partners to achieve the following: (a) collect evidence and data to improve public investment, especially in primary health care, child development and adolescent pregnancy prevention, through an intersectoral approach; (b) update the legislative framework to promote child nutrition, especially by enhancing breastfeeding and advocating for front labelling of obsogenic products; and (c) update the regulatory framework and inter-institutional monitoring and evaluation system for the Love for the Youngest programme.

28. The curricular frameworks that support children’s transition from early childhood education to preschool education will be reviewed, with an emphasis on ensuring educational inclusion for children with disabilities. Additionally, an early childhood model that considers the cosmovision of indigenous peoples and adopts a gender approach will be developed.

29. UNICEF will support equitable and inclusive access to a basic package of resilient services that integrates child nutrition, care for child development, universalization of immunization – prioritizing children with lower vaccine coverage – mental health and HIV, with a focus on highly vulnerable populations, including children with disabilities and those in emergency situations. The package will include prevention and health promotion actions, such as reducing the rate of adolescent pregnancy, HIV prevention and psychosocial support. The primary health-care sector will be prioritized in critical geographic areas to improve the delivery of the basic package of resilient services and strengthen the MOSAFC information system.

30. UNICEF will also provide support for improving the coverage and quality of care for child development services, building the capacity of health providers and families in positive parenting and shared responsibility in caring for children, and enhancing intersectoral monitoring systems.

31. Additionally, the organization will work with national institutions and community leaders to promote adequate nutrition, immunization, care for child development, positive parenting and child-rearing.

Inclusive quality education

32. Under this component, UNICEF will support national and international commitments aimed at enhancing fundamental skills in children and adolescents by ensuring their successful participation in inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality learning processes, in safe, healthy and resilient educational environments that encourage children’s retention in the education system.

33. UNICEF will prioritize the inclusion of children with disabilities, children affected by emergencies, migrants, pregnant adolescents and children from the poorest households in the learning processes. The acquisition of fundamental, socioemotional and other skills that prepare children for future performance in society will be prioritized. Furthermore, the educational system’s capacity will be strengthened to care for children and adolescents affected by migration.

34. The programme’s key actions will include providing support for initial and in-service teacher training, particularly in innovative and relevant pedagogies, inclusive education with a gender focus, intercultural bilingual education, and digital learning and skills.

35. UNICEF will help to improve teaching and learning resources to strengthen children’s foundational skills. UNICEF will also support student participation and expand flexible education options such as distance learning. The programme will collaborate with the education system and partners to provide socioemotional support.
to children and adolescents. It will also improve the system’s capacity to ensure educational continuity during emergencies.

36. UNICEF will support initiatives to establish policies and regulations to institutionalize efforts to improve educational coverage and quality, especially for the most vulnerable populations. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education (MoE) to improve processes to monitor the quality of learning, especially in fundamental skills.

37. UNICEF will also work with the educational community and the population to modify behaviours and social norms that hinder school access and retention. Family and community participation will be promoted to improve the quality of learning processes, especially among vulnerable groups.

Protection of children and adolescents

38. This component aims to create safer environments for children and adolescents, especially with regard to violence, including gender-based violence, and improve access to special protection services, justice, civil registration and legal identity.

39. UNICEF will strengthen violence prevention through social and behavioural change actions involving children, adolescents, parents and caregivers. The strategies will include promoting new models of masculinity and femininity, enhancing knowledge for preventing and addressing violence against children, including gender-based violence, and ending early unions, bullying and online violence. Additionally, promoting the responsible use of social networks to prevent trafficking or sexual exploitation of children and adolescents will be prioritized.

40. UNICEF will work to strengthen care services for child and adolescent victims of physical, psychological or sexual violence. To achieve this goal, several lines of action will be pursued: (a) strengthening the national commission for implementing the Protocol for the Comprehensive Care of Child and Adolescent Victims of Sexual Violence and supporting the creation of municipal commissions with the same purpose; (b) expanding the Caribbean Coast’s community route to access justice; (c) strengthening the special protection system’s staff capacities and competencies, including justice system staff; (d) formulating and implementing a social reintegration strategy for adolescents in conflict with the law; (e) strengthening the national deinstitutionalization programme Loving Return (Retorno Amoroso); (f) strengthening programmes to ensure timely civil birth registration; and (g) updating protection protocols and information systems for children and adolescents affected by human mobility.

41. In an effort to prevent all forms of violence, UNICEF will strengthen the “Schools of Values” strategy for adolescents, parents and caregivers, and expand the implementation of the Sports for Development methodology.

Water, sanitation, hygiene and climate resilience

42. Under this component, UNICEF will promote a coordinated effort across sectors to enhance the resilience of children, adolescents and families to the effects of the climate crisis. The component also aims to improve their access to safe, sustainable and inclusive WASH services, with a focus on the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor.

43. The key actions will include: (a) strengthening national capacity for disaster risk reduction in the face of climate change; (b) ensuring safe and equitable access to WASH services for children and adolescents in communities, health centres and schools; (c) enhancing the knowledge of technical regulators, and service providers;
(d) promoting positive and sustainable WASH practices by encouraging the social and
behaloural change of families, and involving children and adolescents in the process;
and (e) increasing the resilience and adaptability of families to climate and disaster-
related risks.

44. UNICEF will work to make the WASH sector more climate-resilient by
providing support to strengthen the institutions linked to the sector. Technical
assistance will be provided for updating or creating regulatory frameworks that
consider children, gender equity, climate change, disaster prevention, and access for
people with disabilities. Additionally, assistance will be provided for the design and
construction of resilient and sustainable WASH infrastructure.

45. In collaboration with the World Bank, the programme will strengthen the rural
water and sanitation information system to ensure the effective monitoring of
inequalities in access to WASH services. The programme will also advocate for
leveraging and the mobilization of resources to increase the coverage of inclusive and
climate-resilient services. Additionally, the programme will enhance the capacities of
different actors in the WASH sector to develop actions for improving the quality of
services.

46. The results of the Sustainable Total Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
(SAHTOSO) in indigenous communities will be evaluated to determine its
effectiveness in reducing open defecation and universalizing hygiene.

Programme effectiveness

47. This component will focus on ensuring high-quality programme
implementation and coordinating cross-cutting priorities. These priorities include: (a)
institutional strengthening across sectors to improve planning, monitoring, evaluation
and learning, in order to generate evidence on the effectiveness of actions and
systematically inform programming; (b) managing external relationships and
communication to support programming, increase the visibility of children’s rights
and UNICEF work, and establish feedback and accountability mechanisms for
affected populations, with the active participation of adolescents and youth; and (c)
coordination of cross-sectoral efforts to develop risk-informed and climate crisis-
sensitive programming, risk analysis and emergency preparedness.

Summary budget table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme component</th>
<th>Regular resources</th>
<th>Other resources</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, nutrition and child development</td>
<td>1 120</td>
<td>6 050</td>
<td>7 170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive quality education</td>
<td>1 290</td>
<td>4 040</td>
<td>5 330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of children and adolescents</td>
<td>1 500</td>
<td>2 400</td>
<td>3 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation, hygiene and climate resilience</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>5 000</td>
<td>5 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme effectiveness</td>
<td>1 100</td>
<td>1 600</td>
<td>2 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5 910</td>
<td>19 090</td>
<td>25 000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Programme and risk management

48. This country programme document provides an overview of UNICEF contributions towards achieving national results and serves as the primary accountability mechanism to the Executive Board regarding results harmonization and resources allocated to the country programme. The organization’s programmatic and operational policies and procedures outline the managers’ responsibilities and accountabilities at the country, regional and headquarters levels.

49. UNICEF will continuously analyse risks to inform the programme and its strategies. These risks include climatic events, challenges in mobilizing resources (especially for monitoring and evaluation), and other global circumstances. Early warning mechanisms and institutional risk management tools will be used to mitigate risks and track trends and impacts of emergencies in the programme.

50. UNICEF will monitor the programme indicators to take prompt corrective actions in budget and programme implementation and identify opportunities that can contribute to achieving outcomes, such as government adjustments and initiatives, and entry points to enhance children’s well-being in the face of humanitarian and crisis impacts.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

51. UNICEF will use innovative technologies for development to enhance national and subnational capacities to generate and utilize timely, high-quality and disaggregated data for monitoring and evaluating the realization of children’s rights, reducing disparities and removing bottlenecks.

52. This cross-sectoral area includes the following priorities: (a) strengthening the generation and utilization of data on the situation of children to improve decision-making in programmes, policies and regulations, including the lessons learned in the implementation of the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in 2023 for its replication in 2028; (b) validating administrative data through the National Institute of Development Information (INIDE); (c) creating tools to measure and monitor public investment in children, making them useful for decision-making; and (d) reinforcing the institutionalization of evaluating public policies, programmes and norms concerning children.

53. The main lines of action will focus on (a) systematically monitoring programme performance using data collected periodically by a designated institution; (b) tracking the situation of children by gathering information from government counterparts such as INIDE and key ministries; (c) conducting mid-year and annual programming progress assessment reviews with partner institutions; and (d) evaluating both UNICEF programmatic priorities and national programmes.

54. During the midterm review planned for 2026, the target indicators of the results and resources framework will be adjusted as needed in line with the Government’s next National Plan for the Fight against Poverty and for Human Development 2027–2031.
### Annex

**Results and resources framework**

**Nicaragua – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2028**

| Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 1, 3, 4, 6–37, 39, 40, 44 |
| National priorities: National Plan to Fight Poverty and for Human Development 2022–2026: objectives 2–6 |
| Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17 |
| United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework outcomes involving UNICEF: Not applicable |
| Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF outcomes</th>
<th>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Indicative country programme outputs</th>
<th>Major partners, partnership frameworks</th>
<th>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. By 2028, children and adolescents in the Caribbean Coast and the “Dry Corridor” survive and thrive by having access to climate change-resilient quality primary health-care services, appropriate parenting practices and essential supplies (especially in emergency situations) and benefit from access to enabling practices and environments that support nutrition, physical and mental health, and development.</td>
<td>Neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births B: 8.5 T: 8</td>
<td>Administrative data (MoH)</td>
<td>1.1. State institutions experience improvements in their legal and strategic framework in favour of nutrition and have access to evidence and social investment by the Government to implement resilient child health and development plans and programmes focused on comprehensive delivery, increased coverage and service quality.</td>
<td>MoH; Ministry of Family (MIFAM); MoE; Climate Change Secretariat of the Presidency (SCCP); SINAPRED; Association of Parents of Children with Disabilities; IFIs, PAHO/World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</td>
<td>1 120 6 050 7 170</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Under-5 mortality rate per 1 000 live births B: 14.5 T: 13</td>
<td>UNICEF Nutrition Dashboard (NutriDash); Administrative data (MoH); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2023 Health maps (MoH)</td>
<td>1.2. Children and adolescents have equitable and inclusive access to an integrated and resilient package of services that enables them to survive and thrive.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percentage of chronic malnutrition B: 8.5% T: 8%</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3. Children, adolescents, parents, caregivers, families and communities adopt attitudes for the creation of healthy and protective</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Percentage of children with the third dose of DPT vaccine B: 90% T: 95%</td>
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<tr>
<td>environments, and implement positive practices for nutrition, health and care for child development in their family and community environments.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. By 2028, preschool (3–5 years old), primary school (6–11 years old) and middle-school-age children and adolescents (12–16 years old) belonging to communities most vulnerable to climate change significantly improve their performance in fundamental skills through their successful participation in inclusive, equitable, relevant and quality learning processes in safe, healthy and resilient educational environments.</td>
<td>Adjusted net enrolment rate in (a) early education; (b) primary education; (c) secondary education B: (a) 64.0%; (b) 92.9%; (c) 78%; T: (a) 75%; (b) 100%; (c) 85% Gross enrolment rate in primary education B: 108.5% T: 100% Student retention rate in (a) early education; (b) primary education; (c) secondary education B: (a) 97.0%; (b) 95.0%; (c) 93.8% T: (a) 100%; (b) 100%; (c) 95%</td>
<td>Data and statistics (MoE)</td>
<td>2.1. The educational system has increased capacities to develop inclusive and safe school environments that are culturally adapted, of higher quality and relevant, where children and adolescents with and without disabilities and those from indigenous, Afrodescendent and rural populations of the Caribbean Coast participate in quality learning processes. 2.2. School-age children and adolescents significantly improve their performance in the acquisition of fundamental skills, such as reading and writing, mathematics and soft skills, by strengthening appropriate pedagogies and associated factors such as the school environment, participation of the educational community, and the use of information and communication technology, both in regular times and during emergencies. 2.3. Preschool, primary and secondary school-age children, adolescents and youth who are not attending school or are at risk of dropping out are integrated into the educational system or other educational and training alternatives.</td>
<td>MoE; MIFAM, Autonomous Regional Government of the South Caribbean Coast (GRACCS); Autonomous Regional Government of the North Caribbean Coast (GRACCN); National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; IFIs</td>
<td>1 290</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### UNICEF outcomes

3. By 2028, children and adolescents in the most vulnerable areas, including in contexts of human mobility and emergencies, live in environments that protect them against violence and have access to enhanced special protection, justice and civil registration services, which enable their full development.

- **Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)**
  - The Supreme Electoral Council’s coverage of live birth registration with respect to the births registered by the MoH in: (a) the Northern Caribbean Autonomous Region; (b) Jinotega
    - B: (a) 77.1% (b) 89.7%
    - T: (a) 83.6% (b) 94.7%
  - Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a referral order or non-custodial measure
    - B: 90%
    - T: 94%

- **Means of verification**
  - Compendium of Vital Statistics 2020–2021 (INIDE)
  - Administrative data (Supreme Court of Justice)

3.1. Institutions have strengthened their strategies to prevent violence against children, including gender-based violence, with the participation of children and adolescents in their environments, including in humanitarian contexts and emergencies.

3.2. Children and adolescents have access to enhanced services against physical, psychological and sexual violence, civil registration and specialized criminal justice services for adolescents through the special protection system, including in humanitarian contexts and emergencies.

3.3. Children and adolescents affected by human mobility have access to improved protection services against violence, trafficking and child sexual exploitation, including gender-based violence.

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4. By 2028, more children, adolescents and their families, mainly in rural areas of the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor, are resilient to the climate crisis and have access to adequate and inclusive WASH services that are safely and sustainably managed to meet

- **Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)**
  - The percentage of the population under 18 years old using at least (a) drinking-water basic services and (b) sanitation basic services
    - B: (a) 22.9%; (b) 30.7%
    - T: (a) 35.4%; (b) 44.7%

- **Means of verification**
  - Rural Water and Sanitation Information System Platform (Emergency Social Investment Fund)
  - MICS 2023 (INIDE)

4.1. Institutions have resources and develop and implement a strategic, inclusive and intersectoral regulatory framework with a disaster risk management approach that responds to the needs of children and adolescents in the face of climate crisis, natural phenomena and environmental degradation.

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<td>The Supreme Electoral Council’s coverage of live birth registration with respect to the births registered by the MoH in: (a) the Northern Caribbean Autonomous Region; (b) Jinotega</td>
<td>Compendium of Vital Statistics 2020–2021 (INIDE)</td>
<td>3.1. Institutions have strengthened their strategies to prevent violence against children, including gender-based violence, with the participation of children and adolescents in their environments, including in humanitarian contexts and emergencies.</td>
<td>Supreme Court of Justice; MIFAM; Institute of Legal Medicine; Civil Registry Office; GRACCCN; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</td>
<td>RR: 1 500 OR: 2 400 Total: 3 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. By 2028, more children, adolescents and their families, mainly in rural areas of the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor, are resilient to the climate crisis and have access to adequate and inclusive WASH services that are safely and sustainably managed to meet</td>
<td>The percentage of the population under 18 years old using at least (a) drinking-water basic services and (b) sanitation basic services</td>
<td>Rural Water and Sanitation Information System Platform (Emergency Social Investment Fund)</td>
<td>4.1. Institutions have resources and develop and implement a strategic, inclusive and intersectoral regulatory framework with a disaster risk management approach that responds to the needs of children and adolescents in the face of climate crisis, natural phenomena and environmental degradation.</td>
<td>MoH; MoE; National Water Authority; GRACCS; GRACCN; IFIs; United Nations Office for Project Services; WFP; FAO; UNFPA</td>
<td>RR: 900 OR: 5 000 Total: 5 900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF outcomes</td>
<td>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</td>
<td>Means of verification</td>
<td>Indicative country programme outputs</td>
<td>Major partners, partnership frameworks</td>
<td>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)</td>
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<td>Sustainable Development Goal 6.</td>
<td>The percentage of schools with basic (a) drinking water; (b) sanitation; and (c) hygiene services B: (a) 3.7%; (b) 3.7%; (c) 3.7% T: (a) 5.3%; (b) 5.3%; (c) 5.3%</td>
<td>4.2. Children and adolescents of the Caribbean Coast and the Dry Corridor have safe, inclusive and equitable access to climate-resilient, quality basic WASH services.</td>
<td>4.3. Sector institutions, families and children and adolescents adopt positive and sustainable practices related to WASH resources and services, including disaster preparedness, with the aim of living in safe and resilient climates and environments.</td>
<td>1100 1600 2700</td>
<td><strong>Total resources</strong> 5910 19090 25000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Programme effectiveness</td>
<td>The percentage of health facilities with basic (a) drinking water; (b) hygiene and (c) waste management services B: (a) 8.3%; (b) 8.3%; (c) 8.3% T: (a) 16.8%; (b) 16.8%; (c) 16.8%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

a United Nations entities in Nicaragua do not have a resident coordinator system or UNSDCF.

b The targets of the results and resources framework will be adjusted in the midterm review, once the Government approves its next National Plan for the Fight against Poverty and for Human Development 2027–2031.