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Draft country programme document**

Nicaragua

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Nicaragua is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft 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.

* [E/ICEF/2023/24](#).

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 13 June to 3 July 2023. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2023 second regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. Nicaragua is a middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of \$2,327.3.¹ 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

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 2019³. 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,⁴ which represented 19.9 per cent of GDP in 2022.⁵ 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 year⁶, the economy grew by 10.3 per cent in 2021 and 3.8 per cent in 2022.⁷

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.⁸ 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.⁹

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 Afrodescendent 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.¹⁰ Between 2020 and 2021, the maternal mortality rate decreased from 36.2 to 31.4 per 100,000 live births.¹¹ Despite

¹ Central Bank of Nicaragua, Annual Report 2022, <https://www.bcn.gob.ni/publicaciones/informe-anual-2022>.

² National Institute of Development Information, Statistical Yearbook 2021 and Living Standards Measurement Survey 2014.

³ Central Bank of Nicaragua, Annual Report 2022.

⁴ World Bank, “Nicaragua: Overview”.

⁵ World Bank database.

⁶ Government of Nicaragua, National Plan for the Fight against Poverty and for Human Development 2022–2026 (2021).

⁷ Central Bank of Nicaragua, Annual Report 2022.

⁸ National Living Standards Survey, Central Bank of Nicaragua, 2016.

⁹ Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Budget Liquidation Report (2021).

¹⁰ UNICEF, Data Warehouse (2022).

¹¹ Nicaragua Ministry of Health (MINSa), 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 2020,¹² and the chronic malnutrition rate dropped from 13.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent between 2016 and 2022.¹³ However, the positive trend was not experienced throughout the country, particularly in the Dry Corridor and the Caribbean Coast.¹⁴ The prevalence of anaemia in children under 5 years of age increased from 11 per cent in 2009 to 25.4 per cent in 2018.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ The coverage rates for bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) and diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis (DPT) vaccinations are 95.7 per cent and 100 per cent, respectively.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰ 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.²¹ Besides the challenge of expanding coverage, there is room for improvement in the quality of the services provided.

¹² Presidency of the Republic, “Report of the President of the Republic to the Nicaraguan People and the National Assembly, Management of Good Governance 2022” (2023).

¹³ MINSA, Nutritional Census 2020.

¹⁴ MINSA, Nutritional Census 2021.

¹⁵ MINSA, Nutritional Surveillance System 2018.

¹⁶ Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), “Nicaragua, Country Profile for COVID-19 Vaccination” (2023).

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.

²¹ Government of Nicaragua, National Plan for the Fight against Poverty and for Human Development 2022–2026.

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.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.²³

12. Despite the fact that the State allocates 34.8 per cent of social sector spending to education,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).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.

²² MINSAs administrative data.

²³ Ministry of Education administrative data.

²⁴ Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, Budget Liquidation Report (2021).

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

19. The programme will support accomplishing the objectives set forth in the National Plan for the Fight against Poverty and for Human Development 2022–2026 and the targets of the Caribbean Coast and Upper Wangki and Bocay Development Plan 2019–2029. It will also support national efforts to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and implement the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The programme prioritizes actions and aligns with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and the UNICEF Gender Action Plan, 2022–2025.

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 obesogenic 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 behavioural 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

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health, nutrition and child development	1 120	6 050	7 170
Inclusive quality education	1 290	4 040	5 330
Protection of children and adolescents	1 500	2 400	3 900
Water, sanitation, hygiene and climate resilience	900	5 000	5 900
Programme effectiveness	1 100	1 600	2 700
Total	5 910	19 090	25 000

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

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

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) ^b	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
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.	<p>Neonatal mortality rate per 1 000 live births B: 8.5 T: 8</p> <p>Under-5 mortality rate per 1 000 live births B: 14.5 T: 13</p> <p>Percentage of chronic malnutrition B: 8.5% T: 8%</p> <p>Percentage of children with the third dose of DPT vaccine B: 90% T: 95%</p>	<p>Administrative data (MoH)</p> <p>UNICEF Nutrition Dashboard (NutriDash); Administrative data (MoH); Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2023</p> <p>Health maps (MoH)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>1.3. Children, adolescents, parents, caregivers, families and communities adopt attitudes for the creation of healthy and protective environments, and implement positive practices for nutrition, health and care for child development in their family and community environments.</p>	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)	1 120	6 050	7 170

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) ^b	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
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.	<p>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%</p> <p>Gross enrolment rate in primary education B: 108.5 T: 100</p> <p>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%</p>	<p>Data and statistics (MoE)</p> <p>Data and statistics (MoE)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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	1 290	4 040	5 330
3. By 2028, children and adolescents in the most vulnerable areas, including in contexts of human mobility and emergencies, live in environments that	The Supreme Electoral Council's coverage of live birth registration with respect to the births registered by the MoH in: (a) the Northern Caribbean	Compendium of Vital Statistics 2020–2021 (INIDE)	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,	Supreme Court of Justice; MIFAM, Institute of Legal Medicine; Civil Registry Office; GRACCN; United	1 500	2 400	3 900

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) ^b	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
protect them against violence and have access to enhanced special protection, justice and civil registration services, which enable their full development.	<p>Autonomous Region; (b) Jinotega B: (a) 77.1% (b) 89.7% T: (a) 83.6% (b) 94.7%</p> <p>Percentage of children in conflict with the law subject to a referral order or non-custodial measure B: 90% T: 94%</p>	Administrative data (Supreme Court of Justice)	<p>including in humanitarian contexts and emergencies.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)			
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 Sustainable Development Goal 6.	<p>In the Dry Corridor and Caribbean Coast:</p> <p>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%</p> <p>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%</p> <p>The percentage of health facilities with basic (a)</p>	<p>Rural Water and Sanitation Information System Platform (Emergency Social Investment Fund)</p> <p>MICS 2023 (INIDE)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.3. Sector institutions, families and children and adolescents adopt positive and sustainable practices related to WASH resources and services, including disaster</p>	MoH; MoE; National Water Authority; GRACCS; GRACCN; IFIs; United Nations Office for Project Services; WFP FAO; UNFPA	900	5 000	5 900

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) ^b	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (in thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	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%		preparedness, with the aim of living in safe and resilient climates and environments.				
5. Programme effectiveness					1 100	1 600	2 700
Total resources					5 910	19 090	25 000

^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.