

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Nicaragua is a unitary country with two tiers of local autonomous governments. The 2 Autonomous Regions of the North and South Caribbean Coast have a specific autonomous status, with a regional coordinator representing the President of the Republic and a regional autonomous council. There are 152 municipalities.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Reviews (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Social and economic approaches (including specific attention to “popular” sectors of the population) are taken into account in the **National Human Development Plan 2018-2021** (and in previous Plans) as well as in the future **National Plan to Fight Poverty for Human Development 2021-2026**. Nicaragua is also committed to its **National Policy for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change** linked with social and environmental justice, its National Response System, Nationally Determined Contributions, low-carbon ecological transition investments and nature-based solutions.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

No reference.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

No reference.

### 1.3 MONITORING

No reference.

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

Reference to LRGs in the 2021 VNR indicates their involvement in the execution of different policies and programmes. Along with Guatemala, Nicaragua stands out as having municipalities with the greatest competences and resources of Central America and the Caribbean.<sup>3</sup> However, the current political crisis has severely affected the degree of local autonomy. There is no evidence of any LRG involvement in the 2021 VNR.

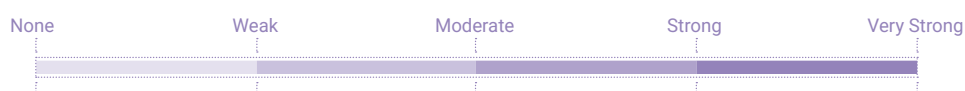
1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279252021\\_VNR\\_Report\\_Nicaragua.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/279252021_VNR_Report_Nicaragua.pdf) (2021)

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



2021

Comments: There is no reference to any LRG participation in the VNR.

### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



2021

Comments: There is no evidence of any LRG participation.

This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There is no section in the VNR referring to local governments or SDG localization.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

- Local governments are in charge of the diagnostics to ensure the access to housing for the communities in need (Plan Techo Solidario) between 2009-2020. LRGs built 10,929 homes and improved 6,166 others through the Solidarity Housing Project and the Bismark Martínez Program, between 2015 and May 2021. Between 2019 and May 2021, 21,800 lots were delivered.
- Since 2015, municipal management for sustainable development has been strengthened in 70 municipalities, through the Municipal Development Plans (PDM) program.
- LRGs have managed 147 local markets for food and local business (73% of the 60,000 merchants are women). Infrastructures for hand washing have been settled in all the markets during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Regarding waste management, municipalities launched a campaign called "the cleanest municipality" to delete illegal dumps and improve public spaces.
- LRGs participated in 2677 projects to develop local water systems.
- To promote reforestation, LRGs participated in the development of 1473 forest nurseries and manage 74 ecological parks.
- The **Association of Nicaraguan Municipalities (AMUNIC)** has been implementing projects on waste management, targeting rural and small towns in particular.<sup>4</sup>
- In **Managua**, the capital of the country, women represent almost 50% of the local executives in all sectors. Gender equality has been integrated in the local laws.<sup>5</sup>

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference to LRGs.

4. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

5. This has been stated by the Mayor of Managua, on October 26th, 2021. See: <https://www.ciudadesdepaz.com/>

## 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

### 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

According to the WEF's "Global Gender Gap Index 2020", Nicaragua went from position 90 in 2007 to position 5 in 2020 (the best in Latin America). Nicaragua has a lot more female elected mayors (over 40%) and councillors (50%) at the local level than other countries in Latin and Central America.<sup>6</sup> According to the VNR, there are 63 women mayors (43%), 86 deputy mayors (57%) and 1489 women councillors (49%). Two women chair the Autonomous Regions of the Caribbean, and 43 are regional councillors (48%).

### 3.2 COVID 19

No specific reference to the LRGs in the post COVID-19 context.

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>7</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		-
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	67 (2020)
	Rural	39 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	-
	Rural	-
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		42.2 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		68 (2012, Managua)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		22.2 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

6. Data from 2018. See UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, p. 253: <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

7. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/nic>