Monitoring the SDGs in Rural Nicaragua through the CBMS

“Localizing the SDGs using CBMS”

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1. Context: Poverty monitoring in Rural Nicaragua
2. National Programs related to SDG # 2 and 5
3. Monitoring SDG 2 and 5 in Rio Blanco Municipality
4. Key finding
5. Policy recommendations
Location
unsustainable transformation
Forest vs pasturelands
57.7% of population were extreme poor in 2005

Information is very outdated

Aggregated at comarca level

Community and Comarcas divisions have changed in pass 13 years.
Governmental Programs related to SDG 2 and 5 in rural areas

- **Hunger Zero (#2)** focused on rural women as main protagonists.
  - It provides productives assets (1 caw, 10 chicken, 1 pig) technical assistance, training and organization in cooperatives.
  - Families should have from 3.5-7 has of own land

- **Gender Equality (#5)** focus on 50% of women and men in public positions (parlament, cabinet ministers, municipal councils, etc.)
  - Man-Woman parity is necessary but not enough to overcome gender inequality.
CBMS implementation: Coverage

3 comarcas
35 communities,
1877 dwelling,
2235 households,
8360 population,
4268 men,
4092 woman.
Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

73.8%
The SDG monitoring in Rio Blanco: Land

The main problem relies on the access to land itself, rather than the tenure rights.

75.6% of households are involved in agricultural activities, but only 38.42% owns land.

37.1% of household that depend on agriculture do not own land.

90% of the smaller farms concentrate only 52% of the land

10% of larger farms concentrate the 48% of land in the territory.
The SDG monitoring in Rio Blanco: income

income concentration is very high.

Gini coefficient is 0.74.

The Lorenz Curve shows that 5% of richest population captures 55% of the income generated in the territory.
The SDG monitoring: poverty and gender

• Employment Informality affect more to woman, 78.3% of men and 91.1% of women employed in non-agricultural sector are informal workers

• 66.8% of men are employed, only 16.4% of women are.

• 50.1% of rural women are not available to work due to domestic chores.

• 40% of young men do not work because there are not job opportunities in their community, 82% of young woman (15-24 years old) do not work because of household chores.

• Some women express: fear of failure, lack of husbands support, and fear to be rejected if they are pro-active.
### Property of productive assets by sex of household head

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Productive assets</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corrales</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manga</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galera</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodegas</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silo para granos</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pichingas</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomba/foleos</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomba de agua</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bomba de mochila</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel Solar</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cajillas café / cacao</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Total Value of productive assets in the household by sex (C$)

- **Hombres**: 54,694,260
- **Mujeres**: 7,129,195
- **Total**: 61,823,456

Valor total de Activos
CBMS indicators tell us:

- **Women and young people** are in disadvantage as person in their rights to economic resources, ownership and control over land, have less or do not have assets.

- **Hunger zero (SDG2) and the gender parity (SDG5) are necessary but not enough:**
  - Gender relations in intrahousehold need to be considered.
  - Most women need more opportunities balancing the household chores.
  - Most men need attention to help them to change in a better way.
  - Both, women and men need educational support
  - The intergenerational relationship need to be included.
Policy recommendations

• Public policies, programs and projects should not focus only on material needs of rural women. The non-material needs (self-esteem, knowledge and analytical skills of gender relations and gender inequalities) for both women and men.

• To promote the relevance of education at all levels, and to more equitable management of family assets particularly of means of production (land, cattle), income and participation in social and economic organization.

• Decrease the land concentration, deforestation and social exclusion trend