



Making Cities Work

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua (2000)
Largest City: Managua 1,009,000

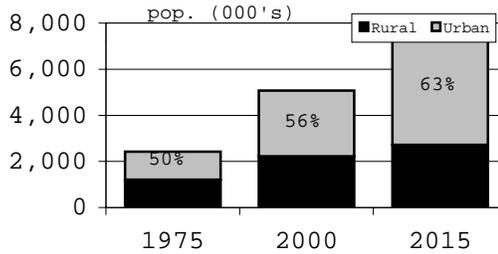
2000 Population	5.1 m billion
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.8%
GDP (2000)	\$13.1 billion
GDP per capita	\$2,582
GDP growth	5.0%
GN I per capita (2000)	\$420
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	1.0 m billion



Urban

Urban Population

2,848,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 3.1%
Rural 1.3%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	0
5-9.9 m	0
2.5 - 4.9 m	0
.75-2.49 m	1

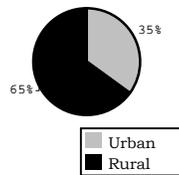
Migration Trends

Nicaragua's high population and urban growth rates are expected to continue into the twenty-first century. Much urban growth is concentrated in the capital city. The country's second largest city is León, an important regional center of 130,000 in 1990. The other important provincial cities, with populations from 50,000 to 100,000, are Matagalpa, Masaya, and Granada.

Urban Poverty

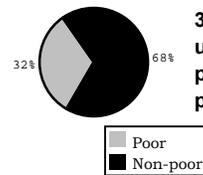
908,512 urban dwellers were below the poverty level.

POVERTY IN NICARAGUA



35% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

URBAN POVERTY



32% of the urban population is poor.

Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation ('93) 13.1
City level *

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	32%	29%
Industrial	23%	26%
Services	46%	45%

Urban Employment Structure

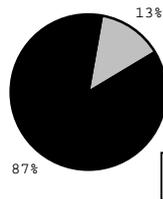
Informal	Formal
Sole Proprietor	Public
Domestic Service	Private
MicroEnterprise	
Subtotal *	Subtotal *

Decentralization

Sample Urban Area: Leon (123,865), 1995		(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)	
Able to set *	of local tax levels	Able to choose *	contractors for projects
Able to set *	of user charges	Funds transfer is not	known in advance
Able to borrow *	of funds	Central government cannot	remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

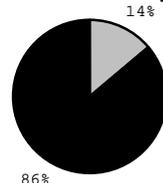
142,400 urban dwellers lack water supply.



13% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000	
(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	142 5%
Rural	913 41%
Total	1,055 21%

113,920 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



14% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000	
(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	114 4%
Rural	712 32%
Total	826 16%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1995)	66.9	69.0	65.7	67.2	56
Children severely underweight (under 5 yrs.-old)	6.6%	3.1%	3.7%	1.1%	1.9%

Crime

	(city size)		
	Small (<100,000)	Medium (<1.0 mill.)	Large (>1.0 mill.)
% of households reporting assaults & robberies, 1996-1998	35.5%	45.3%	*