

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL PRIORITIES FOR PAHO TECHNICAL COOPERATION

- > Maternal and perinatal mortality.
- > HIV/AIDS.
- > Nutrition.
- > Dengue.
- > Tuberculosis.
- > Immunization.
- > Input supply.
- > Hospital equipment.
- > Development and maintenance of service infrastructure.

PROJECTS

DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

PURPOSE

To contribute to the sanitary development of Nicaragua within the framework of PAHO/WHO strategic planning in the Region.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- PAHO technical cooperation program effectively coordinated for national health development.
- Technical cooperation among countries.
- Emergency and humanitarian assistance activities in the country improved.
- Technical and logistical assistance guaranteed for execution of the four technical cooperation programs.
- Administrative management and infrastructure for providing technical cooperation to the country ensured.

DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

PURPOSE

To prevent and control diseases.

To strengthen national capacity for comprehensive, intersectoral, and sustainable activities in health promotion and the surveillance, control, elimination and/or eradication of communicable and noncommunicable diseases.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Local capacity for prevention and control of VBD strengthened, with emphasis on malaria, dengue, and Chagas' disease.
- National capacity strengthened for the detection and control of emerging and reemerging diseases, including TB.
- Noncommunicable diseases programs strengthened, with emphasis on diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cervical cancer.
- Zoonosis programs strengthened, with emphasis on rabies and leptospirosis.
- Control plans for neglected diseases strengthened.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PURPOSE

To strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Health for analysis, multisectoral coordination, and social participation, promoting strategic partnerships and the development of comprehensive public health, environmental, and nutritional interventions targeting highly vulnerable population groups to reduce the equity gap in health.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Approaches developed linking health with environmental conditions, among them poverty reduction.
- National capacity to promote environmental health policies and initiatives through intersectoral actions strengthened.
- Food and nutritional security strengthened as a strategy to promote human development and fight poverty.
- Food and nutritional security strengthened at the national and local levels as a strategy to promote sustainable human development and fight poverty, through partnerships with government sectors, NGOs, municipalities, civil society, and international cooperation agencies, carrying out health and nutritional risk-prevention activities within an equitable and corporative framework for action, without gender discrimination and with the objective of promoting health.
- National Food Safety Program strengthened to take action to monitor foods with greater health risks and prevent the principal foodborne diseases, within the framework of the harmonization processes associated with the free trade agreements and Central American integration.
- Support provided for intersectoral actions to improve environmental quality, including access to safe water and basic sanitation.
- National capacity in science and technology strengthened to generate evidence in public health.
- National systems for conducting health-situation analyses strengthened as support for policies and strategies.
- National capacity strengthened for the assessment of environmental risks, including tobacco use.

HEALTH AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

PURPOSE

To consolidate the sectoral leadership of the Ministry of Health, within the framework established by the General Health Act, to address the health needs of the most vulnerable groups, considering the technical, administrative, and financial realities of the sector.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Steering role of the national health authority strengthened, with the central focus on public health.
- Social safety net in health expanded and applied at the institutional, interinstitutional, and intersectoral levels.
- Comprehensive support provided for the organization and delivery of health services, pursuant to the General Health Act and its regulations.
- Human resources management and performance in the health system and services improved.
- Information and communication technologies in the health system and services procured and evaluated.
- Health of vulnerable groups improved with implementation of the National Program for Essential Drugs and Traditional Medicine.
- Response capacity of national and local clinical and blood laboratory programs and services improved.
- Support provided for accessible, high-quality, socially-oriented, and multisectoral comprehensive rehabilitation programs, with citizen involvement.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

PURPOSE

To strengthen the Ministry of Health and other actors who work in public health, health promotion, disease prevention, care, and rehabilitation of individuals, families, and the community.

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Technical capacity of the Ministry of Health to promote maternal health and provide care for women in communities strengthened.
- Models developed for working with men in the areas of sexual and reproductive health and how to take care of their own health and that of their family and community.
- Capacity of the National Mental Health Program, community networks, and user organizations strengthened.
- Family health strengthened through the National Vaccination Program, with an equity approach.
- Technical and managerial capacity in providing comprehensive care for children and adolescents strengthened.
- Strengthened multisectoral response for the reduction and prevention of new cases of STI/HIV/AIDS in selected populations.
- Gender approach integrated into programs, policies, and information systems to reduce gender inequities in public health.
- Health promotion in national and local plans and policies increased for the empowerment of individuals, families, and the community.
- National capacity for providing health care and promoting the health of older adults strengthened.

RESOURCES (US\$)

		Regular budget	Other sources	All funds
Total 2002-2003		2,817,000	4,376,200	7,193,200
Total 2004-2005		2,934,500	-	2,934,500
Percentage of estimated expenditure	Country program support	43%	-	43%
	Intersectoral action and sustainable Development	8%	-	8%
	Health information and technology	5%	-	5%
	Universal access to health	17%	-	17%
	Disease control and risk management	14%	-	14%
	Family and community health	13%	-	13%