

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bolivia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Improved Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	511-003
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Planned FY 2006 Obligation:</b>	\$16,479,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:</b>	\$14,689,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	1998
<b>Estimated Year of Final Obligation:</b>	2009

**Summary:** USAID's health program focuses on improving the health of Bolivians, particularly historically marginalized groups with limited resources and poor access to health services. Activities strengthen the responsiveness of local elected officials to their constituents, and increase citizen participation and oversight in local health financing. Improving health requires a three-pronged approach: promoting behavior change and responsible community management of public health services; expanding the delivery of high impact, cost-effective public health interventions; and building a sustainable platform in both the public and private sectors for basic health services.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the U.S. President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

### **Inputs, Outputs, Activities:**

#### **FY 2006 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$5,787,000 CSH). USAID is providing technical assistance to the Government of Bolivia (GOB) on policy development and service delivery guidelines, while working with local partners to implement maternal and child health activities in 18 networks at both the clinical and community levels. The program will expand coverage of the national immunization program. Technical assistance is helping launch a municipal matching fund that will leverage local financing. This will allow for expanded access to services and facilitate sustainability. USAID's health program will also incorporate a tailored model for improving access to health services in the indigenous city of El Alto. Under the P.L. 480 program, USAID provides technical assistance to local and government partners to standardize approaches to a community-based "growth promotion" strategy. This will further reduce childhood (under three years of age) malnutrition rates, improve food production, and reinforce long-term sustainability in the poorest areas. Primary contractors and grantees: John Snow International, Save the Children, Food for the Hungry, CARE, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$3,465,000 CSH). USAID is providing technical assistance and policy support in the prevention and control of tuberculosis, chagas and leishmaniasis. USAID assists the Ministry of Health and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to expand access to voluntary testing and counseling for HIV/AIDS. A formative research study on hard-to-reach groups is being conducted as a first step toward developing a program of prevention messages and voluntary testing and counseling for HIV/AIDS. USAID continues to assist the Ministry, local health providers, and health service clients to prepare for contagious influenza in general, and for contingency plans related to avian influenza should an outbreak occur. USAID is also working with partners on contingency plans for a possible influenza pandemic. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and local NGOs.

Support Family Planning (\$7,227,000 CSH). Technical assistance is helping to ensure that women and couples have greater access to voluntary family planning services. USAID is implementing a basic package of family planning services in 18 health networks (each consisting of several local health centers/posts and a hospital). USAID continues to support a national social marketing program to promote family planning among urban and rural populations that historically have lacked access to reproductive health services. USAID is also working on improving the financial sustainability of key Bolivian public health entities. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International, EngenderHealth, and local NGOs.

**FY 2007 Program:**

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$5,500,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to reduce newborn illness and mortality, strengthen routine immunization services, and enhance management capacities at the local level. The matching fund will expand into additional municipalities and USAID will assist these municipalities to supplement funding for community-based health services. An additional seven to 15 health networks may be incorporated. The P.L. 480 Title II program will continue to implement the growth promotion strategy. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International, Engender Health, and local NGOs.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance (\$3,485,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with the Bolivian Ministry of Health to expand prevention and control efforts for tuberculosis, chagas and leishmaniasis. USAID will also expand access to voluntary testing and counseling for HIV/AIDS, especially for high risk groups. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International, CDC and local NGOs.

Support Family Planning (\$5,704,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance for the delivery of family planning counseling and services. The delivery of basic health services, including family planning, will be expanded from 18 to at least 25 health networks. Continuous quality improvement techniques will be reinforced to ensure that health facilities are focusing on quality of care and client satisfaction. USAID will continue to work toward greater partner cost-recovery through technical assistance in management and finance. An external evaluation of the social marketing program will be conducted. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International, EngenderHealth and local NGOs.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's health program has helped to develop contingency plans for a possible influenza pandemic, address longer-term structural reforms and behavioral changes, and improve overall health for Bolivians. Childhood malnutrition rates in P.L. 480 Title II service areas have continued to fall to a new low of 34%. Immunization coverage has increased to 81%. More than 53% of pregnant women had timely access to potentially life-saving prenatal care, and USAID counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS has helped to keep infection levels in Bolivia at less than one percent.

Upon completion of the health program, the coverage and quality of Bolivia's health services will be improved and the capacity of the public sector and NGOs to deliver and manage quality decentralized health services will be enhanced.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bolivia

511-003 Improved Health	CSH	DA	ESF
<b>Through September 30, 2004</b>			
Obligations	81,669	56,978	2,000
Expenditures	54,946	56,516	0
Unliquidated	26,723	462	2,000
<b>Fiscal Year 2005</b>			
Obligations	15,294	0	0
Expenditures	16,247	321	1,533
<b>Through September 30, 2005</b>			
Obligations	96,963	56,978	2,000
Expenditures	71,193	56,837	1,533
Unliquidated	25,770	141	467
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>			
Obligations	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA</b>			
Obligations	16,479	0	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006</b>			
Obligations	16,479	0	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA</b>			
Obligations	14,689	0	0
Future Obligations	46,200	0	0
Est. Total Cost	174,331	56,978	2,000