

## EXIT STRATEGIES STUDY: BOLIVIA



BEATRICE LORGE ROGERS, KATHRYN HOUK,  
JOHANNA ANDREWS CHAVEZ



## Title II Awardees

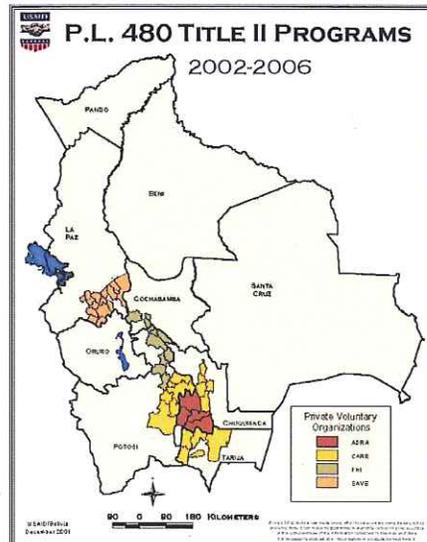
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- ADRA: Chuquisaca
- CARE: Chuquisaca, Tarija, and Potosi
- Food for the Hungry (FH): Potosi and Cochabamba
- Save the Children (SC): La Paz



## Title II Program Areas in Bolivia

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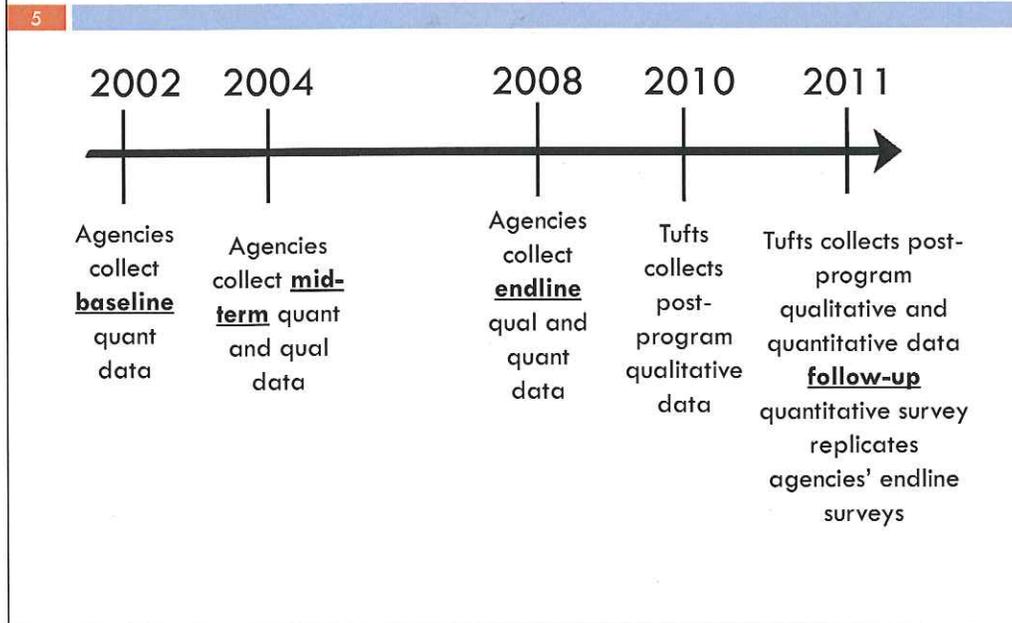
## Program Technical Sectors

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1. Maternal and Children Health and Nutrition (MCHN)
2. Water and Sanitation (WatSan)
3. Agriculture/Rural Income Generation (RIG) (after mid-term evaluation change in focus from production to commercialization)
4. Natural Resource Management (NRM)



## Study Methods Overview

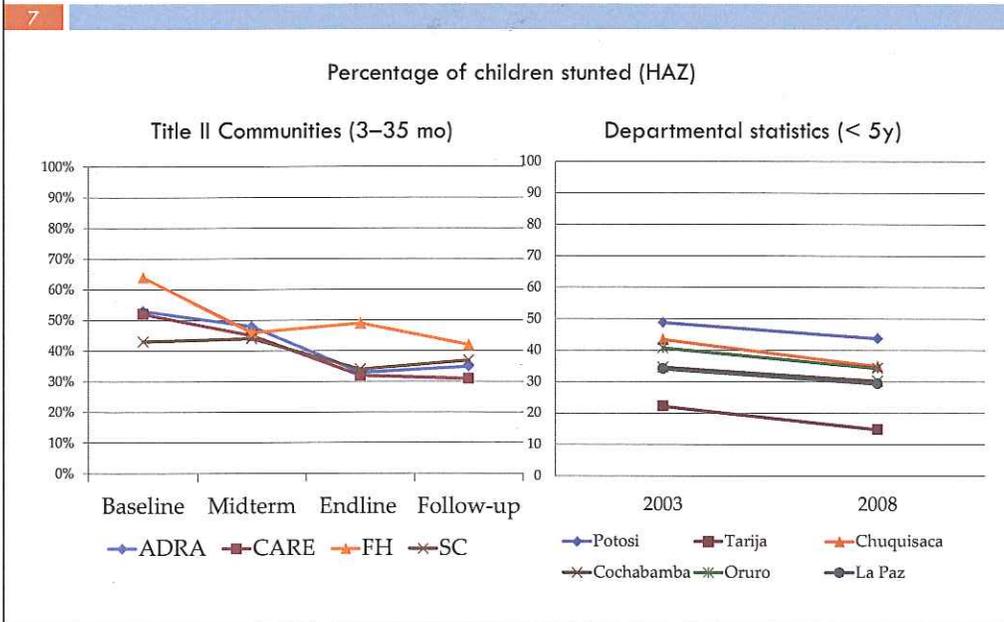


## MCHN Results: Stunting

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- Prevalence of stunting declined substantially during Title II and generally remained low after exit:
    - ADRA, CARE, SC: No significant change in stunting since exit
    - FH: Stunting continued to decline significantly after exit
  - While overall stunting in the Departments declined during the period of Title II implementation, the Awardee declines were larger than regional declines and Awardees worked in areas with much higher initial rates of stunting



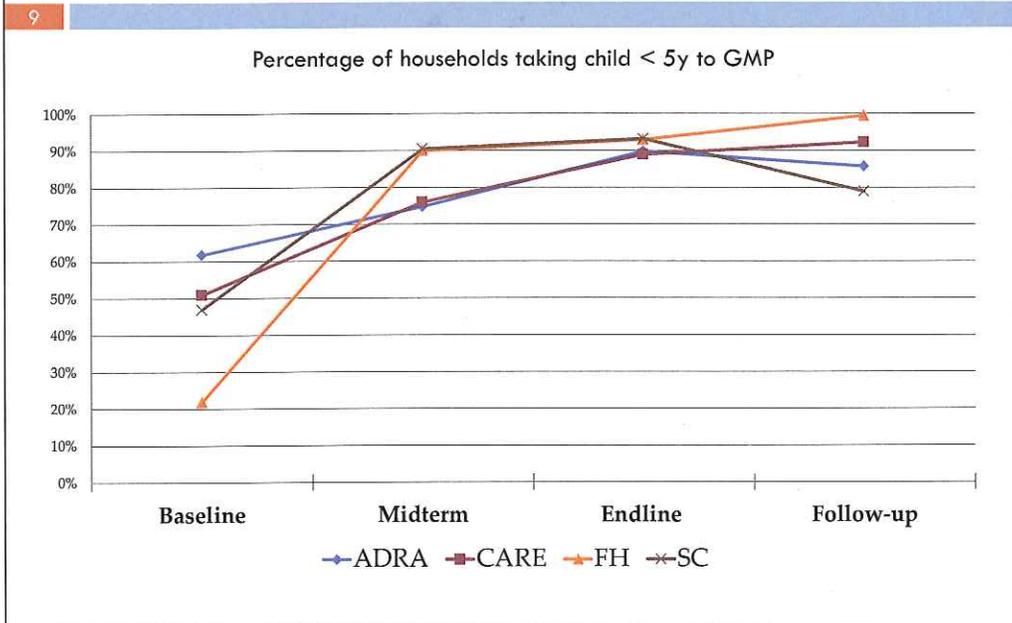
## Stunting



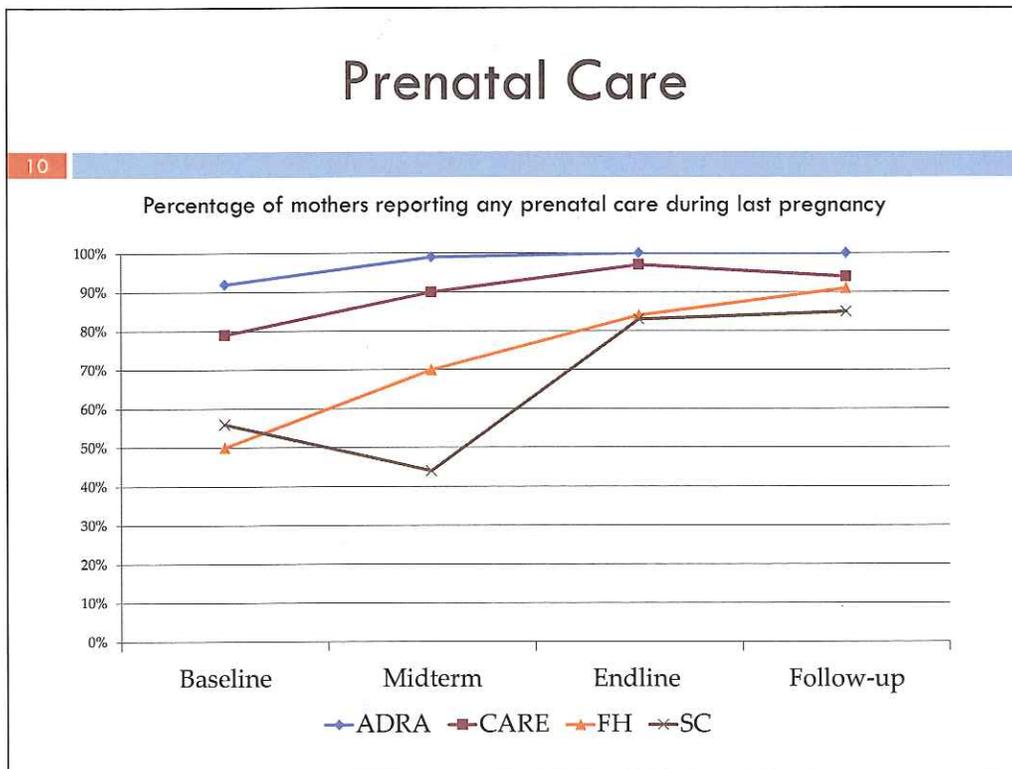
## MCHN Results: Demand for Services Growth Monitoring and Prenatal Care

- 8
- Growth monitoring and promotion participation and prenatal care visits generally remained high
  - Success of linkages to national government programs:
    - Zero Malnutrition (ZM): Distribution of nutritional supplements for children under 2; Comprehensive Nutrition Units (UNIs) at healthcare centers
    - Bono Juana Azurduy (BJA): Improves health center use with conditional cash transfers for completing prenatal/postpartum care and growth monitoring visits
  - Awardees with both a significant increase in GMP participation and the strongest malnutrition impacts at follow-up post-exit, CARE and FH, are regions where Title II Awardees continue to operate after exit aligning program impacts with Bolivian health system
  - GMP participation has significantly declined in SC communities, where fewer governmental and NGO resources may be available
- 

## Growth Monitoring Participation



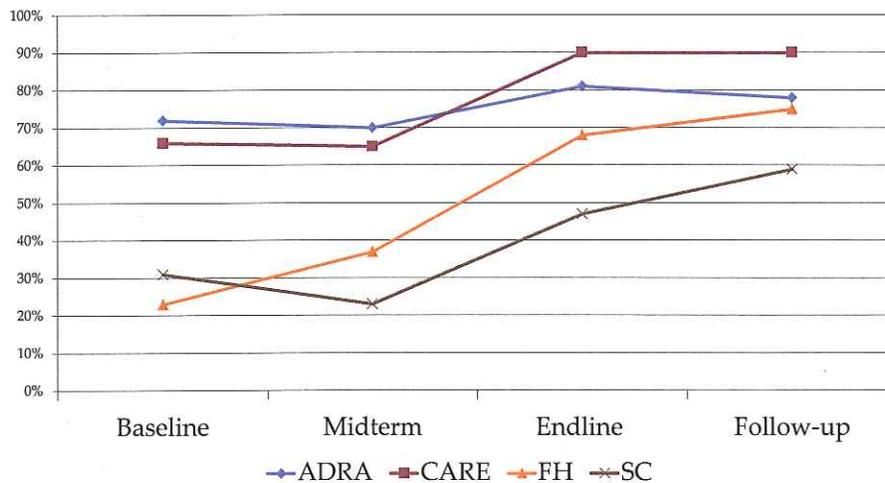
## Prenatal Care



## Prenatal Care (< 5mo)

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Percentage of mothers reporting prenatal care in first 5 months during last pregnancy



## MCHN Results: Service Delivery

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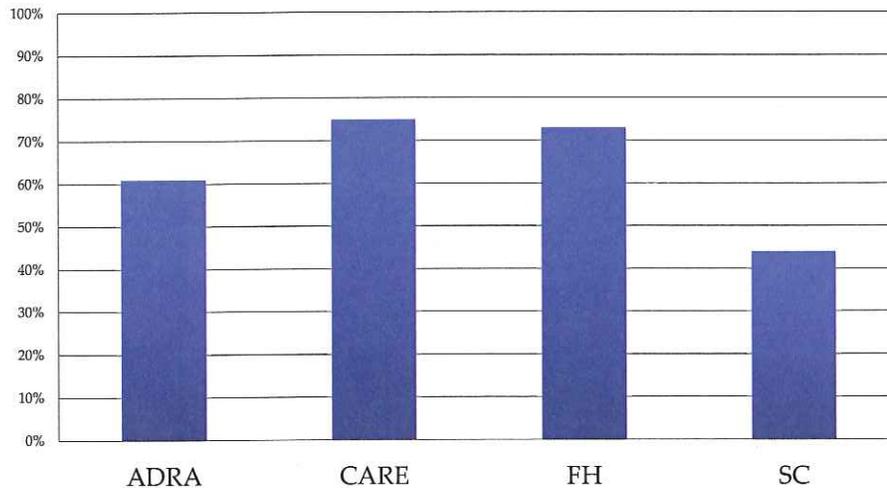
- Percentage of communities reporting presence of a community health worker remains high since exit
- Coherent governmental and NGO initiatives likely sustaining CHW presence:
  - Intercultural Family and Community Health Program (SAFCI) and Local Health Authorities (ALS)
  - Tarija Department's "Health Guards" (Guardianes de Salud)
  - Organizations like Esperanza Bolivia and Plan International adapt CHWs for their own program activities
  - FH collaborates with UNICEF in some former Title II communities in malnutrition prevention and GMP, with funding from Spain and USAID (Proyecto Integrado de Seguridad Alimentaria, PISA)
- In some cases local incentives may sustain CHWs
  - Incorporation into water committee; profit-generating women's groups



## Community Health Workers (2011)

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Percentage of communities reporting CHW presence



## Results: MCHN Practices

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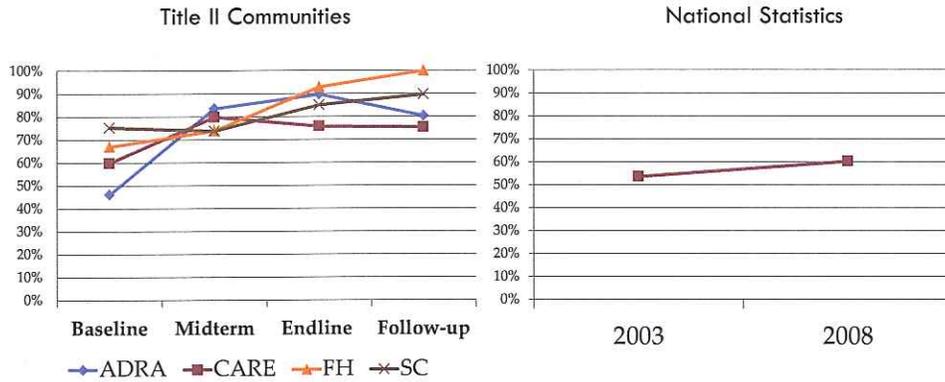
- Practice of exclusive breastfeeding increased during the program and has been generally sustained since exit
  - No cost; reinforced by government programs (BJA, ZM)
- All other practices have declined since exit
  - Proper treatment of diarrhea by maintaining or increasing solid food and liquids declined from baseline to follow-up
- Importance of reinforcing behavior change messages:
  - Behaviors that require time and resources, like increasing food and fluid in response to diarrhea, not reinforced through home visits/trainings since exit
  - Not prioritized since health system targets services like prenatal visits/GMP



## Exclusive Breastfeeding

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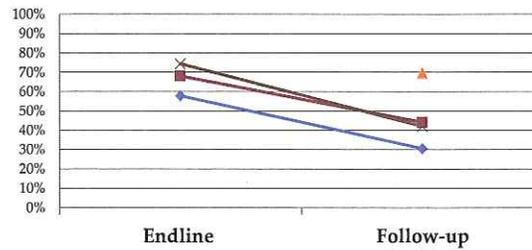
Percentage of mothers reporting exclusive breastfeeding for child < 6mo



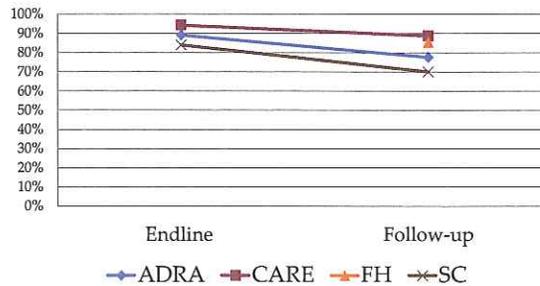
## Diarrhea Treatment (food and liquid)

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Percentage of mothers offering same/more **food** to child during diarrhea



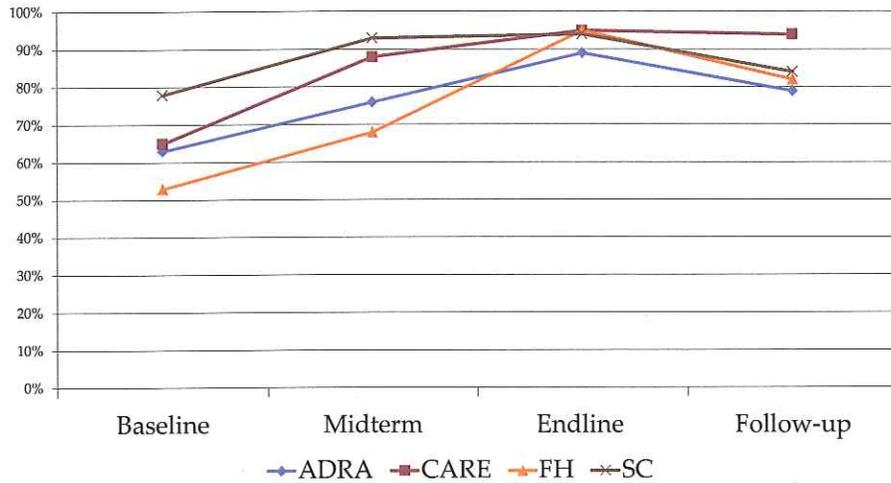
Percentage of mothers offering same/more **liquids** to child during diarrhea



## Diarrhea Treatment (food, liquid, and ORT)

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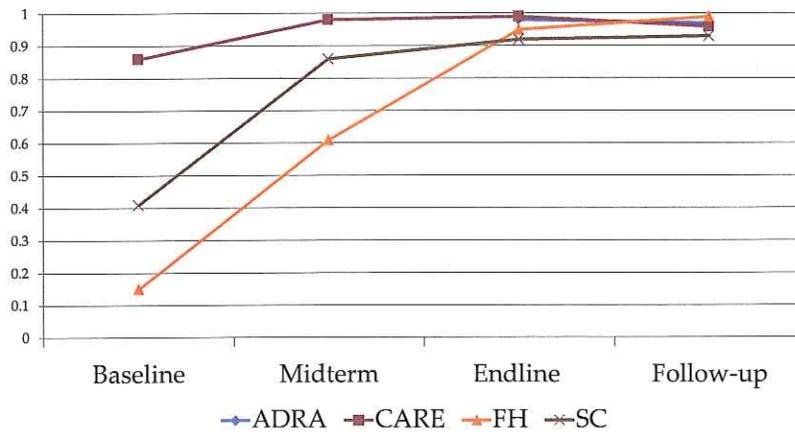
Percentage of mothers offering same/more **food, liquid, or ORT** to child during last diarrhea episode



## Vaccinations

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Percentage of children 12–23 months of age receiving the third dose of DPT or pentavalente vaccine



Note: No data available for ADRA in 2002 and 2004

## MCHN Summary

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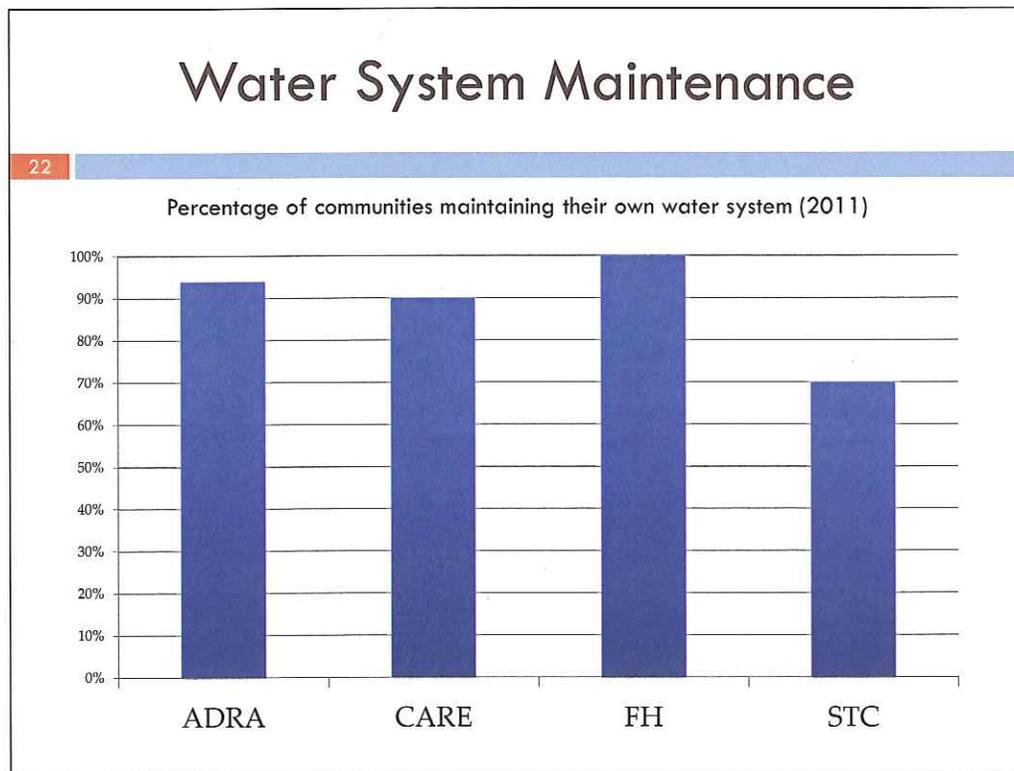
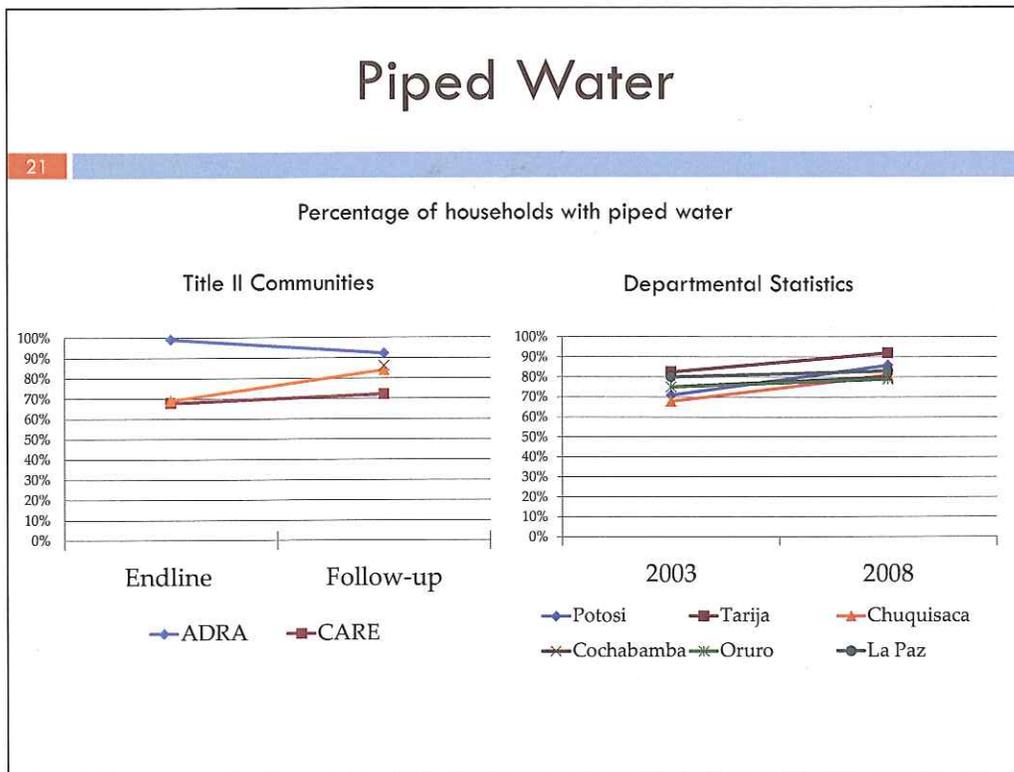
- Sustainability of impacts and CHW service use may be attributed to alignment with government health programs and presence of NGOs for continued support
  - Utilization of prenatal care and GMP services remain high since exit
- Lower behavior utilization numbers indicate behavior change harder to sustain once food rations removed
  - Rations had been provided to households whose caretakers/mothers and young children participated in educational sessions and GMP; monthly food rations were provided for children < 35 months and pregnant women
- Utilization of health services remains high since exit, but the lack of resources for community training and CHW supervision appears to limit the quality of information provided or the incentive to continue household-level behaviors requiring time/resources

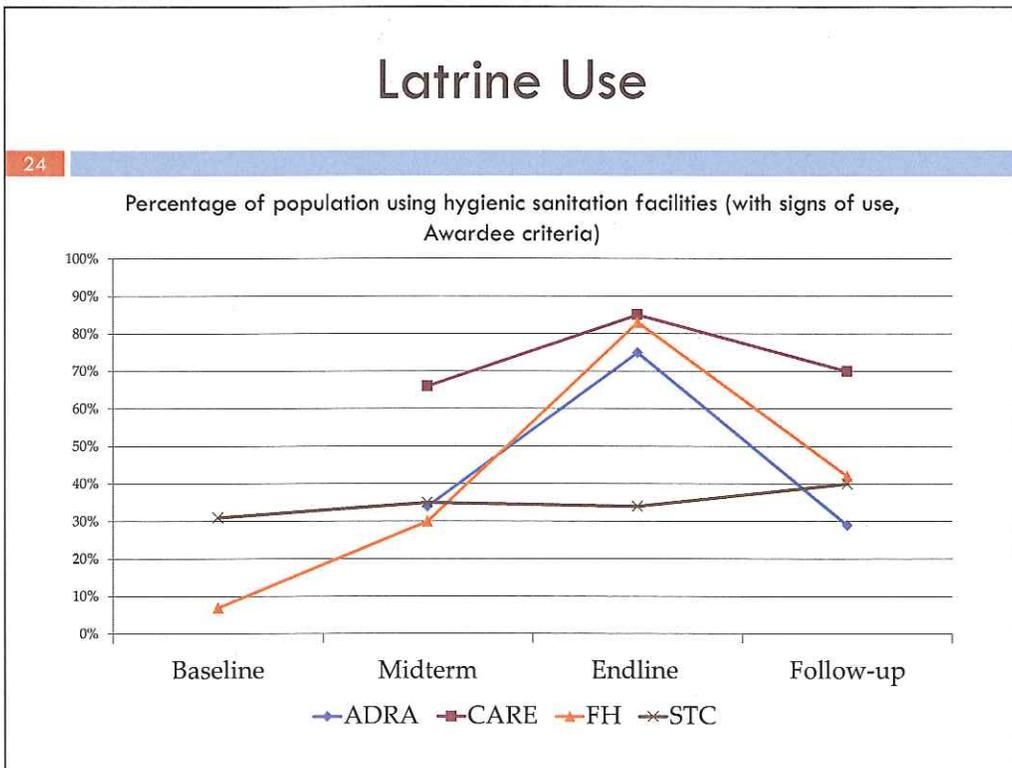
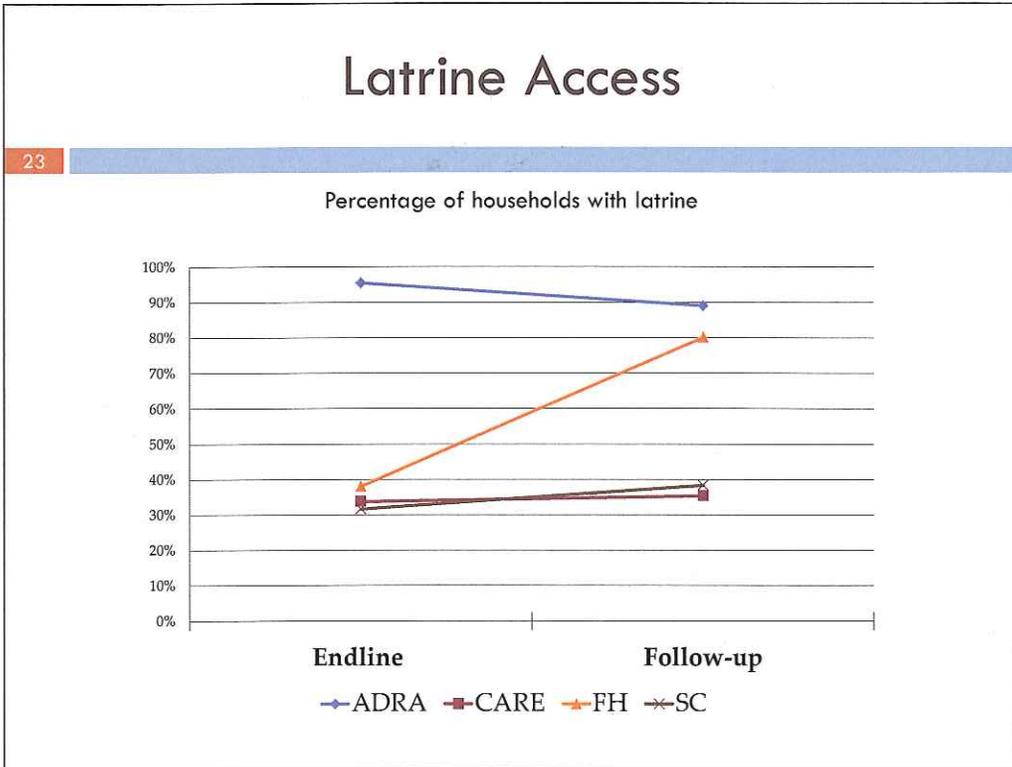
## Results: WatSan

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- Infrastructure continues to be available in Awardee areas
  - Percentage of communities reporting piped water and latrine availability generally maintained
  - Immediate tangible benefit; responds to priority need; successful water committee model; infrastructure coverage is government priority
- Sanitation and handwashing practices were not sustained after exit



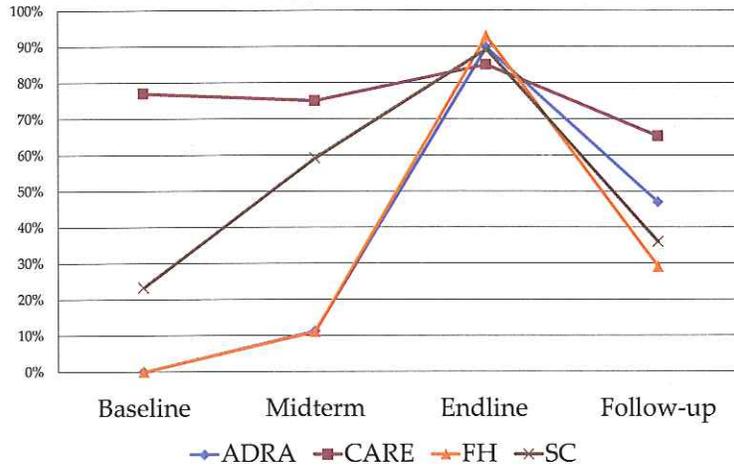




## Handwashing Practices

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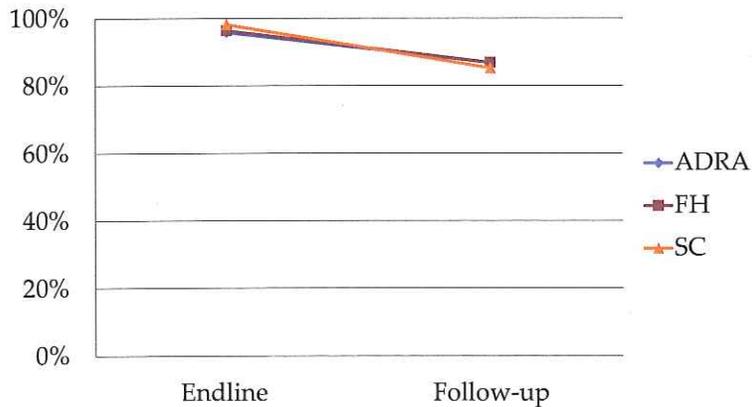
Percentage of caregivers (responsible for food preparation) with proper handwashing practices (awardee criteria)



## Soap Use

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Percentage of caregivers using soap/detergent

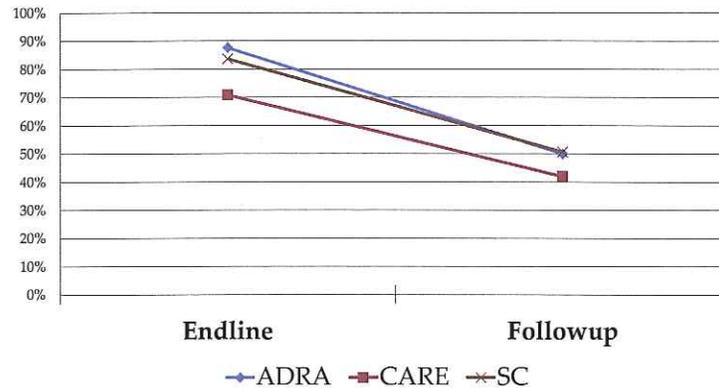


Note: No data available for CARE

## Water Treatment

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Percentage of households using any water treatment (boiling, chlorination, SODIS)



Note: No data available for FH

## WatSan Summary

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- Water and sanitation infrastructure has generally demonstrated greater sustainability than hygiene behaviors such as handwashing, latrine use, and water purification
  - Infrastructure: Tangible benefit, self-generating user fees, community capacity to operate system and maintain accountable administration; not dependent on linkages
  - Behaviors: No immediate, tangible benefit, no financial incentives to motivate implementation, no national program focused on such behaviors, since national priorities are more concerned with visible infrastructure coverage
- Potential threats to long-term sustainability: Inadequate user fee savings for major investments; lack of water resources

## Results Rural Income Generation (RIG)

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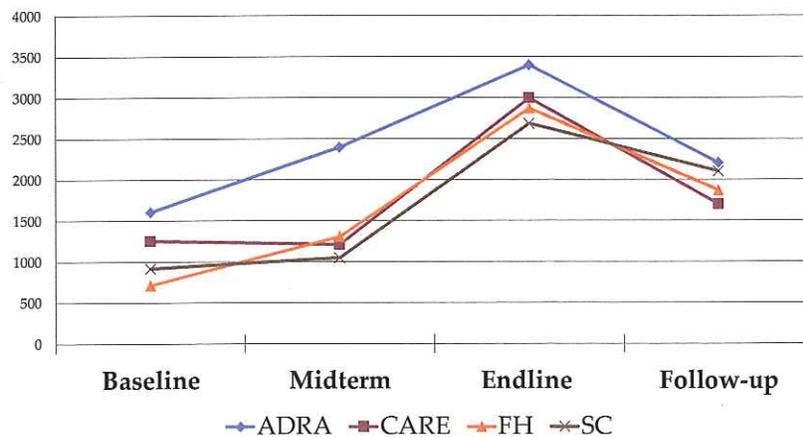
- Agricultural income of farmers increased throughout the program, but fell substantially at follow-up, though remaining substantially higher than baseline
  - Inputs provided free during program now must be purchased
- Farmers who are members of producer associations (PA) have maintained substantially higher incomes than those who received training but are not PA members
- National GDP per capita continues to rise steadily according to World Bank indicators



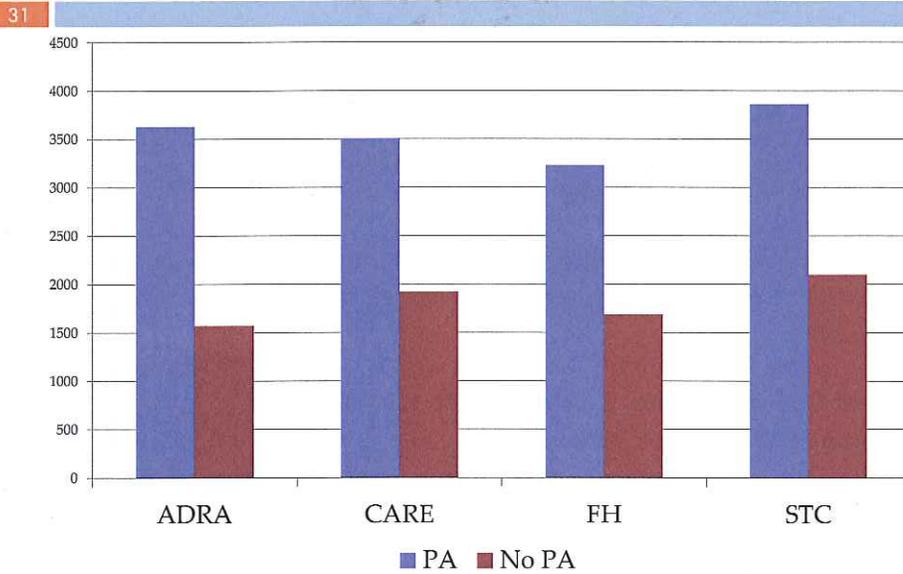
## Agricultural Income

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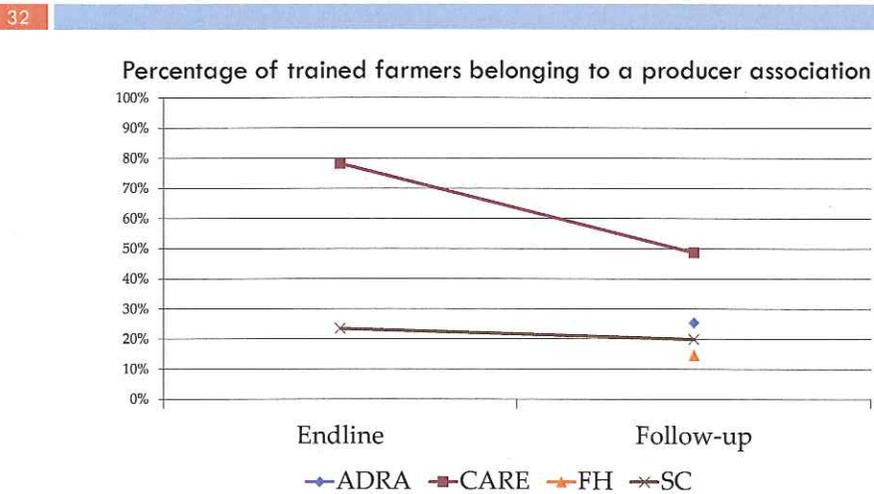
Mean Annual Income from Agricultural Sales by Farmers Trained in the Program  
(adjusted for inflation, 2011=100)



## Mean Annual Agricultural Income: Producer Association Members vs. Non-Members (2011)



## Producer Association Membership

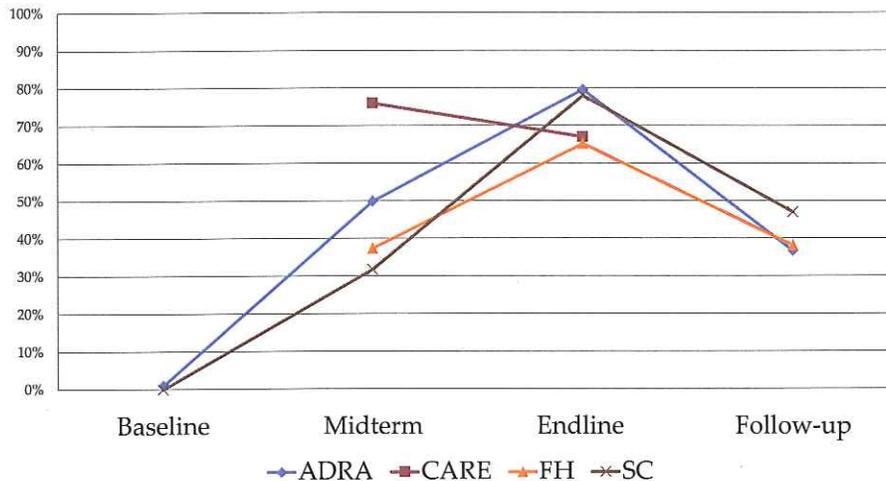


Note: No endline data available for ADRA and FH  
CARE participation data are only for farmers in promoted value chains

## Improved Agricultural Practices

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Percentage of trained farmers adopting improved agricultural practices  
(Awardee criteria)



## RIG Results Summary

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- Percentage of farmers in producer associations is declining
- Members of producer associations have substantially higher incomes than non-members
- Qualitative evidence indicates that farmers may drop out of associations because they are unable to meet quality standards to participate in the joint marketing of the associations, lacking inputs previously provided by the Awardees
- More successful farmers may be those able to afford inputs through the profits from marketing
- Commercialization model is successful for those who can take advantage of it

## RIG Results Summary

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- Use of inputs and promoted practices is declining
  - Inputs provided free during life of program now must be purchased; farmers may have become accustomed to receiving these inputs without charge
- Practices sustained by trained farmers are those returning noticeable benefit and low cost (organic fertilizer, crop rotation)
- Proportion of farmers adopting improved practices similar among trained and un-trained farmers
  - Individual producers likely copying improved production methods shown to yield a higher quantity or improved quality product through Title II demonstration plots or pilot programs

## RIG Results Summary

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- Associations are continuing but membership is limited
  - Sales through an association more likely where associations continue to receive support from external sources (NGOs, foundations, government) for adequate time to develop capacity and market linkages
  - Partnerships valuable when available, but government partners have high rates of turnover, changing priorities, stretched budgets, and shortages of technical staff; partnerships with buyers are more reliable
  - Sustained operation of PAs is more likely when responsibility of negotiating contracts is transitioned gradually, with a period of independent operation
- Producers continue practices that are low cost and profitable

## Results: Natural Resource Management

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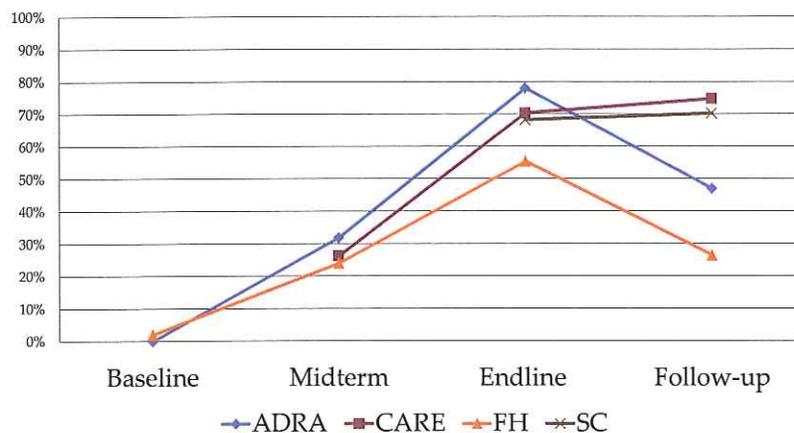


- Practices have declined significantly since exit
  - Food for work and free inputs no longer available
  - Motivation is low if tangible benefit is not perceived
- Continued practices are those that produce tangible benefit and do not require purchased inputs
- Government and NGOs may sustain impacts through related projects (such as defensive barriers for flood prevention)
  - Municipal Natural Resource units are underfunded and understaffed
- Some activities produced lasting change during the program, but were not continued (forestation, terracing)

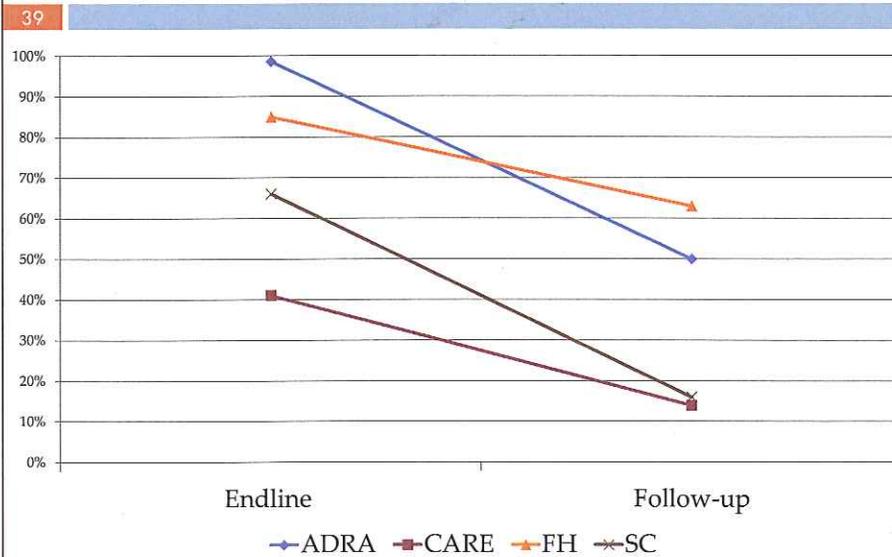
## Improved NRM Practices

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Percentage of the trained farmers adopting improved soil and water management practices (Awardee criteria)



## Trained Farmers Adopting at Least Three NRM Practices



## NRM Results Summary

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- NRM activities largely not sustained after exit
- Where households/communities benefit from practices, such as flood control techniques that allow them to improve production and incomes, farmers demonstrated strong technical capacity to implement activities during our qualitative visits
- Activities align with governmental/NGO initiatives for sustainable production and resource management; but at the local level, support is threatened by regular turnover of municipal authorities, shifts in budget priorities, and lack of staff
- Withdrawal of food and free inputs jeopardized sustainability of activities



## Conclusions

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- Combination of motivation, capacity, and resources is needed for sustainability
- Linkages are variably important
  - Government health system is functioning well, and its resources have replaced those of Title II
  - Government support for agriculture and NRM is weak
  - WatSan infrastructure does not depend on linkages, and this contributes to its sustainability
  - NGO presence permits some activities to continue
- Systems are more sustainable with more time in independent operation

## Thank you!!!

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## Acknowledgment and Disclaimer

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