

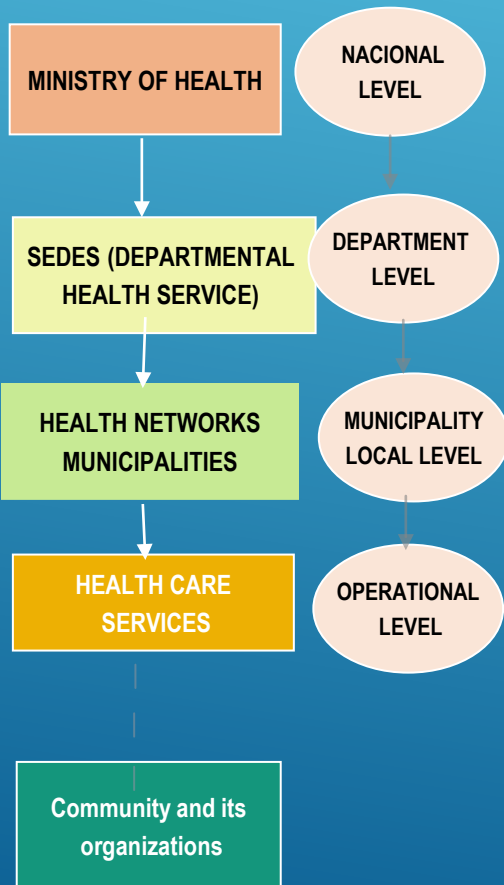
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN RURAL AREAS AND INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES OF BOLIVIA



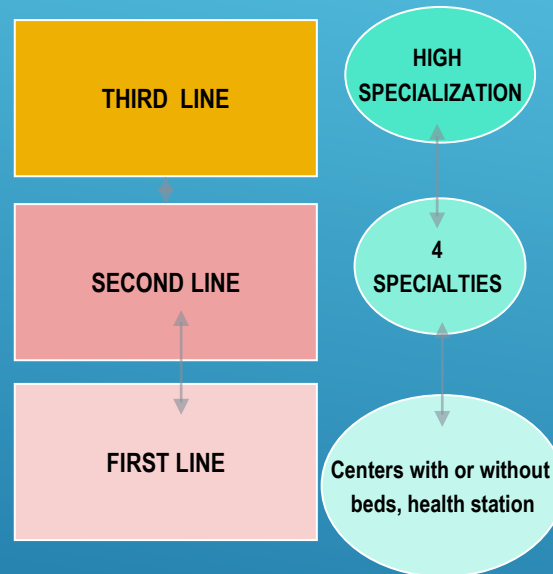
HEALTH SYSTEM MANAGEMENT LEVELS

PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

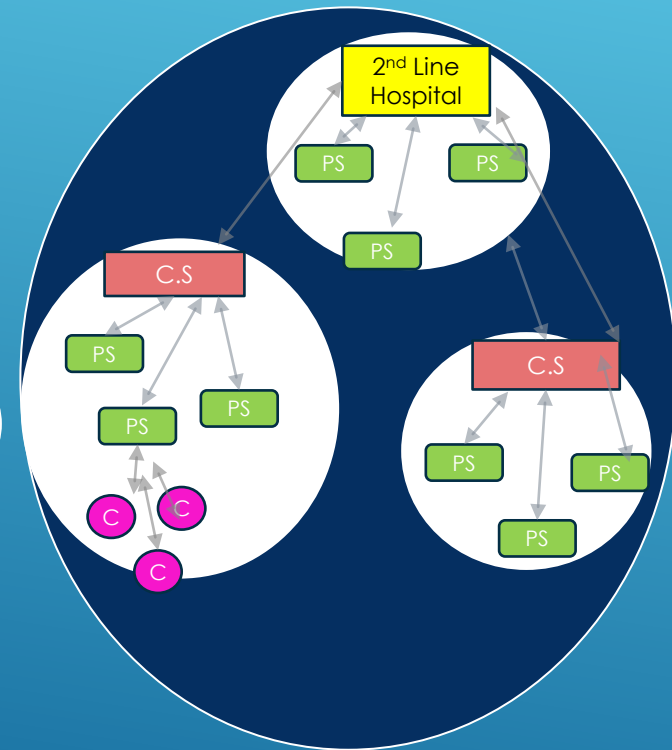
Administration Levels



Levels of Care



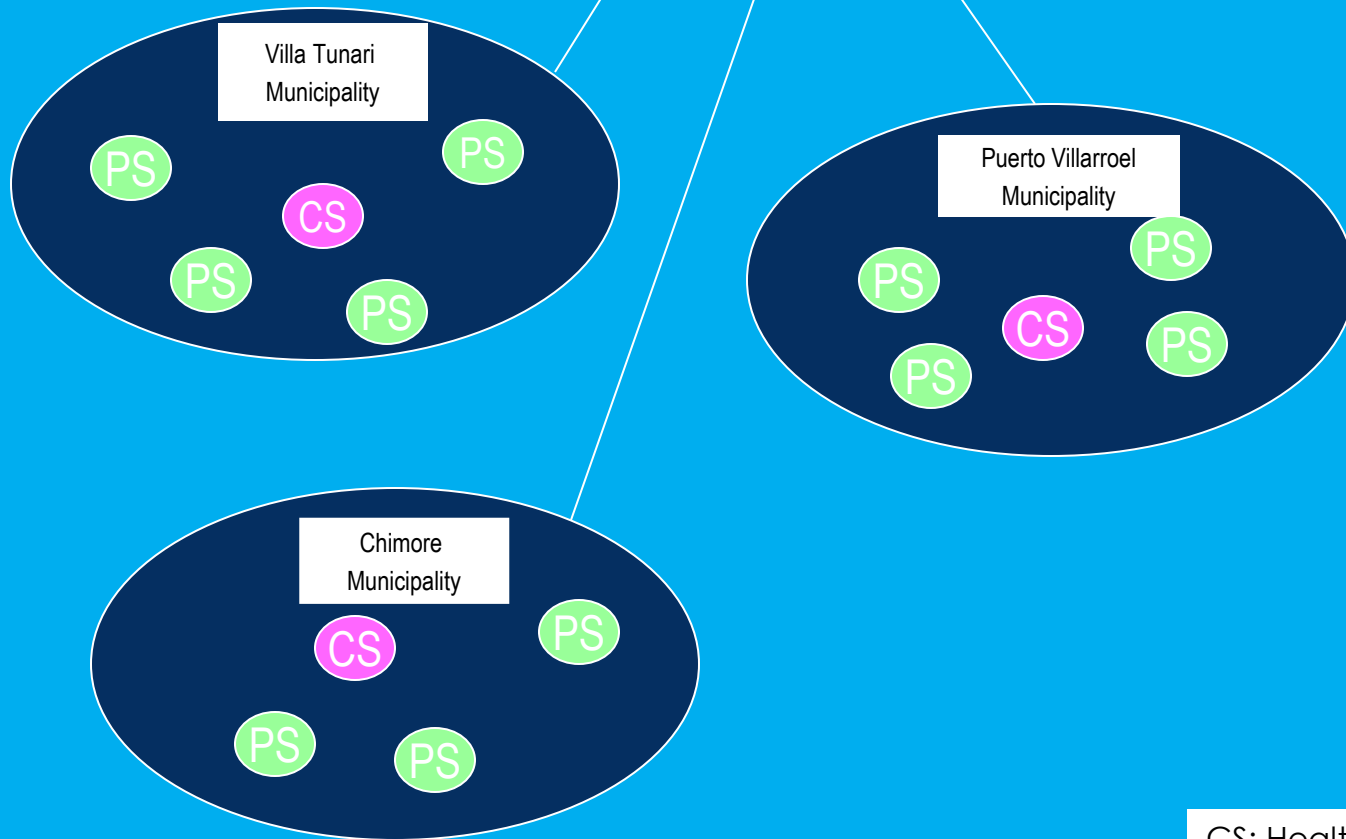
HEALTH NETWORK



CS: Healthcare center
PS: Healthcare station
C: Community

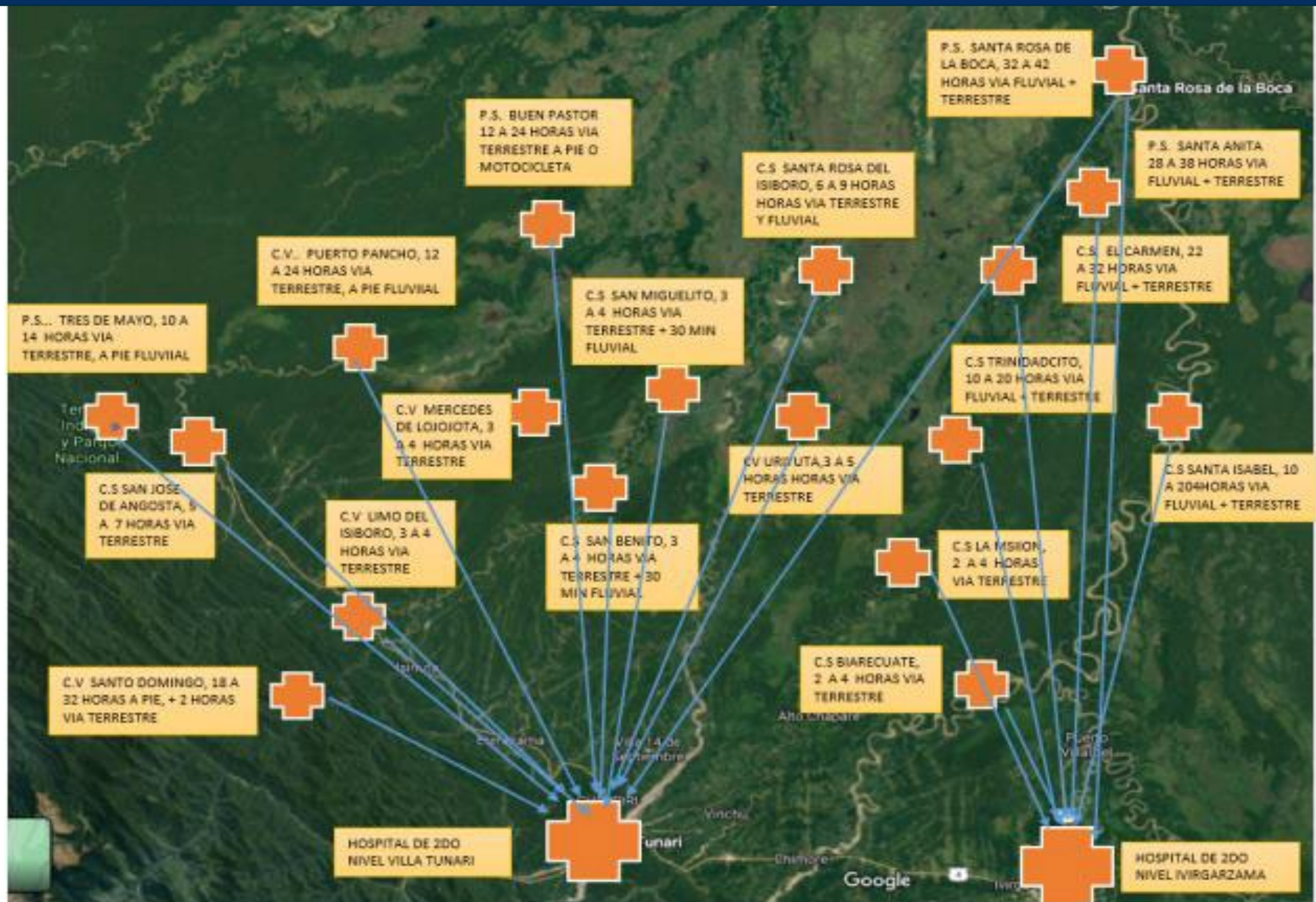
INDIGENOUS HEALTH NETWORK

Cochabamba



Institutional and community entities that constitute the Indigenous Health Network.	Number
Healthcare center (present in 5 municipalities of the Cochabamba tropics).	18
Local Health Agents.	57
Local Health Councils	17
Number of Communities	67

Healthcare centers and stations of the Indigenous Health Network



Factors that facilitated access for indigenous populations

Health policies /strategies	Work lines
SUS: Unified Health System	SAFCI (Community and Intercultural Family Health) • Within the framework of this strategy, health actions had an intercultural approach in the delivery of services, especially maternal and child health services. • The participation of the organized community in local health management. Facilitated community organizations to incorporate a budget in local government plans, although it is still not enough. • Reaching the family with health actions (home visits) allowed families and the community to approach and demand health services.
	Strengthening Health Networks In Bolivia, the basic unit of the Health System is the "Health Network". It is made up of Health Centers and Stations, especially in rural and indigenous communities, where primary health care services are provided. Their function is not only to carry out actions within the Health facility, but mainly to develop community outreach actions, attending maternal and child health.

Factors that facilitated access for indigenous populations

Health policies /strategies	Work lines
SUS: Unified Health System	Quality Management: Within the quality of care, the country has introduced the dimension of interculturality in the health service delivery, although it is still in beginning stages.
	Coverage extension: One of the activities to reach indigenous communities and families living in remote and difficult to access communities was the arrival of health teams with multi-program actions.

Factors that facilitated access for indigenous populations

Health policies /strategies	Work lines
Social mobilization and participation	Social management and control: Social mobilization is promoted in the planning and evaluation processes of programmed health actions, especially in rural and indigenous areas.
Health promotion.	Intersectoral Approach Maternal and child health issues have an intersectoral approach to the prevention of prevalent diseases. Health promotion Community and social organizations participation in actions, for promotion and prevention of prevalent diseases is strengthened.

Factors limiting indigenous peoples' access to health services:

- 1. Difficulties of a geographical nature**
- 2. Financial limitations.**
- 3. Culture is still a limiting factor.**



**Thank
you**