

- In 2007, the department of Tarija had the highest human development rate of Bolivia (UNDP, 2008).
- In 2006, five municipalities of Tarija (half of the endemic municipalities in Chagas disease of the department) had an infestation rate higher than 3% (UDAPE, "Dossier of Social and Economic Statistics—2009").
- Caraparí is the municipality with the highest per capita public investment (Bs. 6.688 per person in 2007) (FAM, "2007 Municipal Ranking").

# Human Development in the department of Tarija



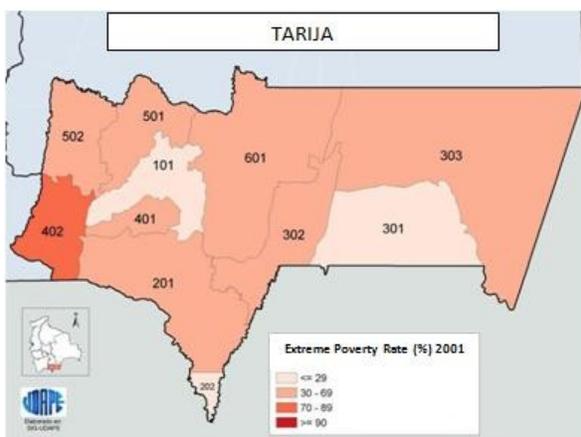
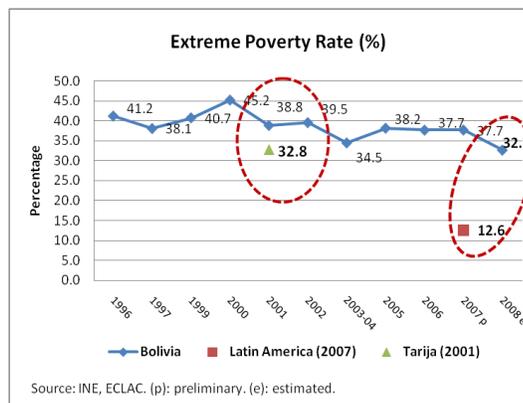
UDAPE—UNDP

APRIL 2010

## Extreme Poverty: A major challenge for Bolivia and for the department of Tarija

In recent years, the percentage of people living in extreme poverty (\*) in Bolivia fell significantly, decreasing from 41,2% in 1996 to 32,7% in 2008. In the case of Tarija, the figure is more encouraging. In 2001, the extreme poverty rate was of 32,8%. In absolute terms, it is estimated that in 2001, the department of Tarija had more than 134.300 people living in extreme poverty.

Extreme poverty in Tarija is even higher than the average in Latin America (12,6%) (\*\*). Within the department of Tarija, only the Municipality of Yun-



chará presented an extreme poverty rate higher than 90%, while the municipalities of Tarija and Yacuiba were the ones with a better comparative situation (less than 30%) (Source: INE, ECLAC, 2009).

(\*): Understood as the population that does not have sufficient income to buy the basic food basket.

(\*\*): The percentage of extreme poverty in Latin America has been calculated as the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day; therefore, its comparison with national information should only be considered as indicative.

### SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS OF THE DEPARTMENT

INDICATOR	DATA
Extreme Poverty Rate (2001)	32,8%
Primary School (8th grade) Completion Rate (2007)	70,5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1.000 Live Births (2008)	37
Percentage of Chronic Malnutrition in Children Under Three Years of Age (2003)	16,7%
Maternal Mortality Ratio (deaths per 100.000 live births) (2000)	124

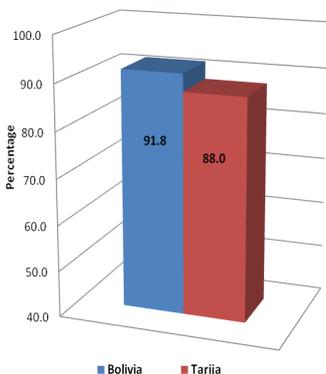
## Departmental efforts in Human Development

The new national scenario of decentralization has also contributed toward combining efforts for the improvement of living conditions in the regions. The prefecture of Tarija has initiated interventions for this purpose, such as the Universal Elementary School Education Programme – Components: Support Programme for Poor Rural Com-

munities, the Maternal Infant Mortality Reduction Programme, the Autonomous Universal Health Insurance, the Nutritional Integral Support Programme, and the Fight Against Endemic Diseases Programme (Source: Prefecture of Tarija, Monitoring System for MDGs (UDAPE/UNDP, 2009).

# Primary School

Primary School (8th Grade) Net Enrolment Rate (%) 2007

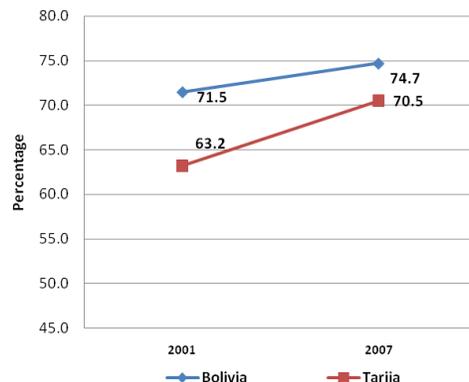


Source: UDAPE (preliminary).

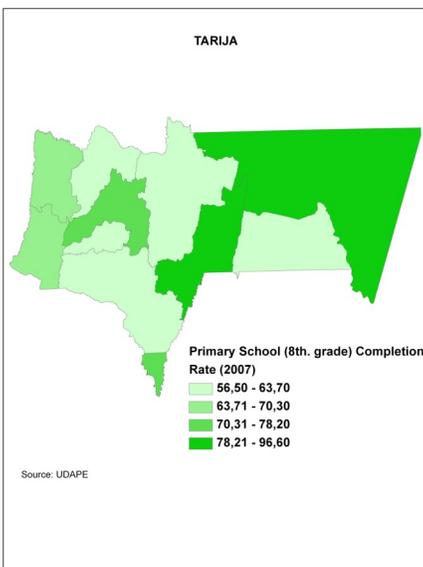
Education indicators in Bolivia, especially at primary school level, have shown major progress in recent years. Although progress has been slow and 100% net coverage of primary education has not yet been reached, the achievement of close to 92% net enrolment in 2007 is encouraging.

In the department of Tarija, the net primary school enrolment rate reached 87,5%, positioning itself less than 6 points lower than the national average. This figure highlights the efforts carried out in the department toward universal cover-

Primary School (8th Grade) Completion Rate (%)



Source: UDAPE.



age. Even then, the number of children from Tarija between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school in 2007 reached approximately 10.813(\*).

In the case of primary school (8<sup>th</sup> grade) completion rate, it can be observed that the national trend has been positive in the last decade, rising from 71,5% in 2001 to 74,7% in 2007. In Tarija, this rate has always been lower than the national average, reaching 70,5% in 2007.

When this indicator is disaggregated by municipality, it can be seen that in 2007 the municipalities of Yacuiba and Villa San Lorenzo were the only ones with completion rates lower than 60%.

(\*): Children who may be in another educational cycle or who do not attend the educational system.

In 2008, 474 children died before reaching one year of age in Tarija (approximately two children per day)

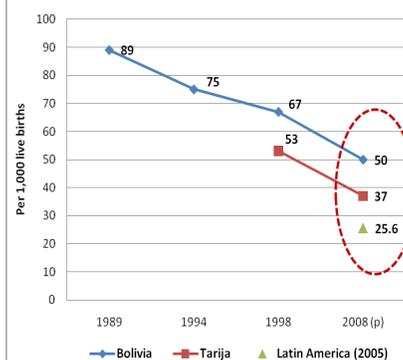
## Evolution of Infant Mortality

Although progress in the reduction of infant mortality has been significant in recent decades, the country still holds the penultimate position in the region (just ahead Haiti). While in 1989, out of a thousand live births, 89 children died before reaching one year of age, in 2008 this figure decreased to 50. Even with this reduction, however, Bolivia is still 24 points above the av-

erage of Latin America (information for 2005). In addition, the differences between departments are also significant. In Tarija, the infant mortality rate is 37 per one thousand live births, while in Potosí the figure is 101 per one thousand live births.

In absolute numbers, in the department of Tarija, 474 children died before reaching one year of age in 2008.

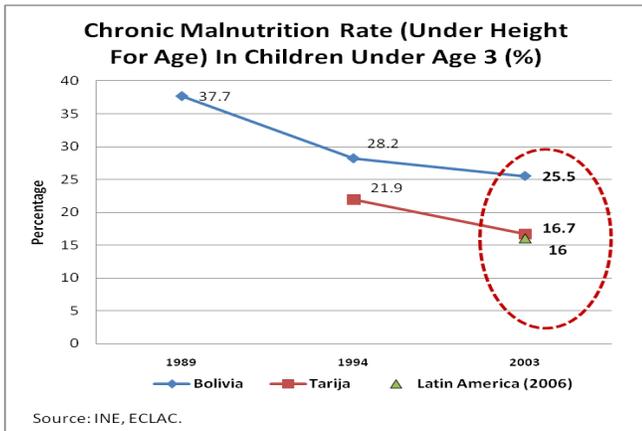
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)



Source: INE, ECLAC. (p): preliminary



# Chronic malnutrition in the department



dren under the age of three (\*) suffered from chronic malnutrition (understood as low height for age, which implies a significant delay in growth), while in 2003, this percentage decreased to 25,5%.

The differences between departments are significant, since in 2003 the chronic malnutrition rate in Tarija was only of 16,7%, a figure clearly better than the national average. According to preliminary information for 2008, the department had approximately 7.288 children under the age of five who suffered from chronic malnutrition.

In comparison to Latin America, Bolivia fares badly, since the average percentage of children under the age of three with malnutrition in the region is of 16%, a figure only 0,7 points from Tarija.

*In 2008, the department of Tarija had approximately 7.288 children under the age of five suffering from chronic malnutrition*

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has seen an improvement in recent decades. In 1989, 37,7% of chil-

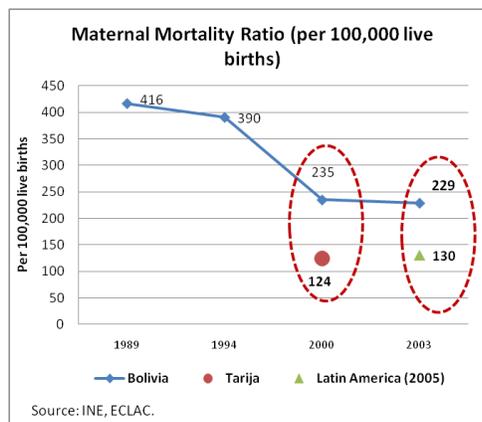
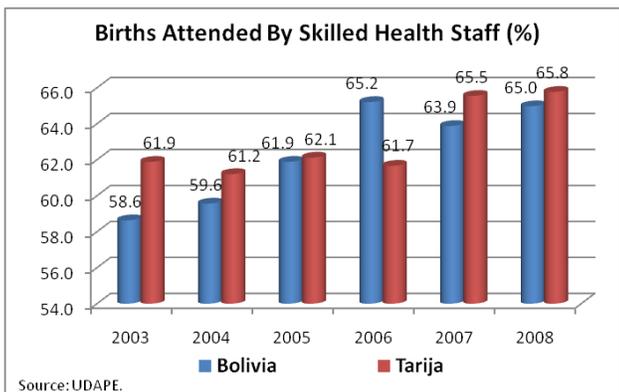
(\*): The age range is from 3 to 35 months of age.

## Maternal Health

Maternal health is a serious concern in Bolivia. In 2003, for every 100.000 live births, 229 women died from causes related to

complications during pregnancy or child birth. Moreover, Bolivia is not making progress in this area. The maternal mortality ratio has not decreased since the year 2000 (when 235 women died for every 100.000 live births).

If we also compare the maternal mortality ratio of 2003 (229) with the Latin American average in 2005 (130), we can see how far the country is from the situation of the rest of the region. As with the case of infant mortality, only Haiti is behind Bolivia in maternal mortality.



In the year 2000, Tarija had a maternal mortality rate (124) lower than the national and regional average. On the other hand, the coverage of births attended by skilled staff in the department increased from 61,9% in 2003 to 65,8% in 2008.

*In 2007, Caraparí was the municipality that invested the largest percentage of its resources in social services*

## Public social investment in the municipalities of Tarija

Social investment by the municipalities is an essential element of public administration for achieving better living conditions for the population. In the year 2007, in the department of Tarija, Caraparí was the municipality that invested the largest percentage of its

resources in social services (education, health, water and basic sanitation) assigning 60,2% of its investment budget for this purpose.

The municipalities of Padcaya and San Lorenzo held the second and third places in terms of social investment, with 58,6% and 40,5%

respectively.

At the other end, there are the municipalities of Tarija and El Puente, whose investment in social services was lower than 18% (Source: FAM, 2009).

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This bulletin is a joint effort of the Social and Economic Policy Analysis Unit (UDAPE) of the Government of Bolivia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Its purpose is to disseminate information toward the promotion and prioritization of social development issues in the national agenda. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to contribute toward achieving poverty reduction, universal access to education and health, gender equality, and the protection of the environment.

All information contained in this publication is based on official information of the Government of Bolivia and/or information from international organizations in the case of comparative information from the Latin American region.

## About the Information

**Extreme Poverty.** (i) National Information: estimates from responses to the INE (National Institute of Statistics) household surveys. Information from the year 2007 is preliminary. The information from 2008 is an estimate carried out by UDAPE, taking into account the effects of conditional cash transfers; (ii) Municipal and departmental information: estimates of UDAPE taking into account household expenditures based on household surveys and the National Census of Population and Housing (INE); (iii) International information: estimates using the criterion of \$us. 1.- per day, undertaken by ECLAC (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean); (iv) Maps: formulated by UDAPE, taking into account estimates based on the National Census on Housing and household surveys (INE). (\*) Note: Since the estimation methods of extreme poverty are not the same at national, departmental and regional (Latin America) levels, information is not strictly comparable, hence comparisons should only be considered to be indicative.

**2. Information on Departmental Programmes and Projects.** Taken from the Monitoring System for MDGs (UDAPE) – UNDP (<http://www.udape.gob.bo/ODM/ODM.asp>).

**3. Education.** (i) National and departmental information: Information published by UDAPE, based on the Education Information System (SIE) of the Ministry of Education; (ii) Maps: formulated by UDAPE, with information from SIE.

**4. Infant Mortality.** (i) National and departmental information: National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) of INE. (ii) International Information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (\*) Note: results for the year 2008 are preliminary.

**5. Child Malnutrition.** (i) National and departmental information: National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) of INE. (ii) International Information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (\*) Note: results for the year 2008 are preliminary. Information on the number of children suffering from chronic malnutrition in 2008 was calculated based on the age group of 0-59 months of age; consequently, it is not comparable with the rest of the series, whose estimates are based on an age range of 3-35 months of age.

**6. Maternal Mortality.** (i) National information: National Demographic and Health Survey of INE; (ii) Departmental information: 2001 Post-Census Survey of the INE; (iii) International information: ECLAC, 2009, “Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean”, Santiago. (\*) Note: departmental information has been compiled only for the year 2000, since the Post-Census Survey of INE was only performed in that period.

**7. Municipal Public Investment.** Municipal Public Investment. Information taken from the Federation of Associations of Municipalities (FAM), “2007 Municipal Ranking”, based on official information from the Ministry of Finance.

## The “Living Together, Sowing Peace” (Convivir, Sembrar Paz) Campaign



The “Living Together, Sowing Peace” Campaign seeks to become a shared effort of all Bolivian citizens. The initiative seeks to create an atmosphere which enables all Bolivians to join in a mobilization and commitment for peace; a peace

that enables change within a framework of mutual respect. The term “living together” (convivir) is fundamental: it refers to the mutual acknowledgement and respect of different points of view, no matter how difficult this is. We invite you to join mobilization ef-

forts for this cause, since peace requires facts and actions. For more information visit [www.sembrarpaz.nu.org](http://www.sembrarpaz.nu.org). Sign up and support this initiative.