

Human Development in the department of Pando



USEFUL INFORMATION...

- In 2008, the department of Pando had the third lowest rate of children suffering from chronic malnutrition (15%), (INE, “2008 National Demographic and Health Survey 2008”)
- In 2005, the department of Pando had the lowest drinking water coverage (36,2%)(Vice-ministry of Basic Services, 2006)
- El Sena is the municipality with the highest per capita public investment (Bs. 3.617 per person in 2007) (FAM, “2007 Municipal Ranking”)

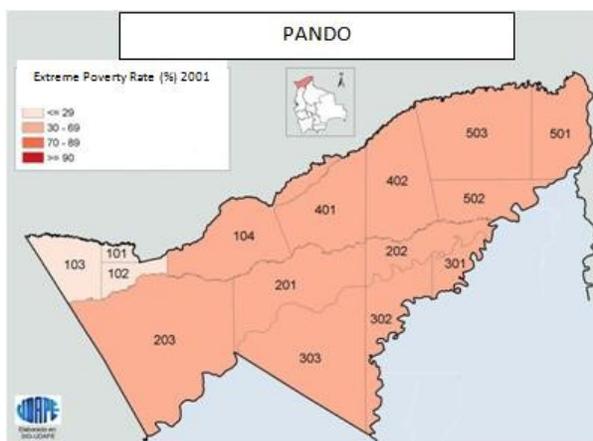
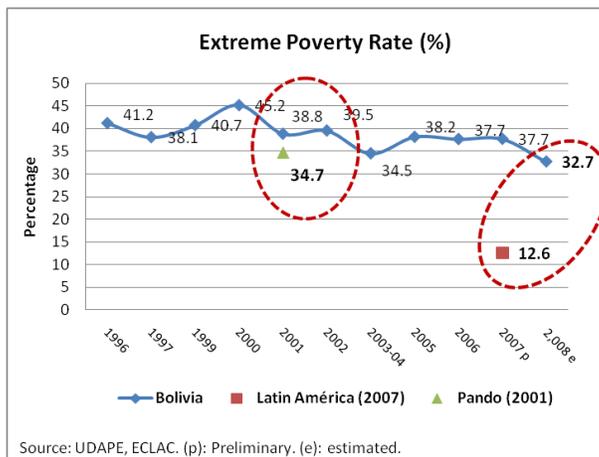
UDAPE—UNDP

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

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 Pando, the figure is less encouraging. In 2001, the extreme poverty rate was of 34,7%. In absolute terms, it is estimated that in 2001, the department of Pando had more than 153.000 people living in extreme poverty.

Extreme poverty in Bolivia as a whole as well as in Pando is much higher than the average in Latin America (12,6%) (**). Within the department of Pando, only the



municipalities of Cobija, Porvenir and Bolpebra present an extreme poverty rate lower than 30%, while the remaining 12 municipalities present a rate between 30% and 69%.

(*): 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)	34,7%
Primary School (8th grade) Net Enrolment Rate(2007)	61,5%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1.000 Live Births (2008)	47
Percentage of Chronic Malnutrition in Children Under Three Years of	30,3%
Coverage of Births Attended by Skilled Staff (2008)	78,5%

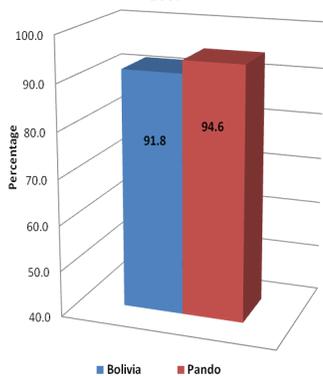
Departmental efforts in Human Development

The new national scenario of decentralization has also contributed toward combining efforts for the improvement of living conditions in the regions. The prefecture of Pando has initiated interventions for this purpose, such as the Human Resources in Education Training Plan, Disease Control Programme,

Programme for the Development of Abilities in Children, Teenagers and Women, and the Project of Water and Sanitation en de department of Pando (PRASPando), among others. (Source: Prefecture of Pando, Monitoring System for MDGs (UDAPE/UNDP, 2009).

Primary School

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



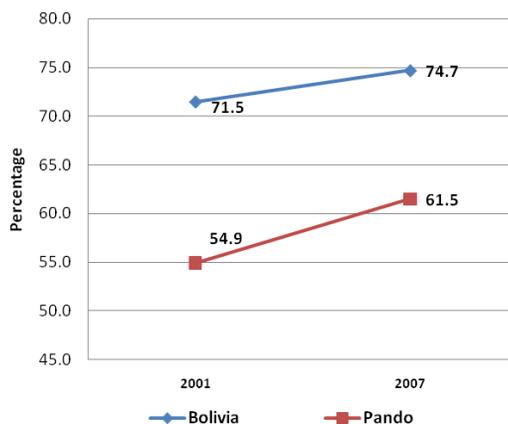
Source: UDAPE (preliminary).

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 Pando, the net primary school enrolment rate is the second highest in the country, reaching 94,6%. This figure highlights the efforts carried out in the department toward universal coverage.

Even then, the number of children from Pando between 6 and 13 years of age

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



Source: UDAPE.

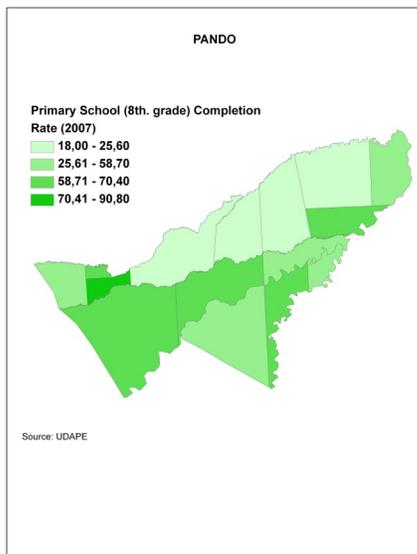
who did not attend primary school in 2007 reached approximately 833(*).

In the case of primary school (8th 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 Pando, this rate has always been higher than the national average, reaching 61,5% in 2007.

When this indicator is disaggregated by municipality, it can be seen that in 2007 the municipalities of Villa Nueva, Porvenir, Puerto Rico and Cobija were the only ones with completion rates higher than 65%, while the municipality of Bella Flor presented a rate lower than 20%.

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

In 2008, 110 children died before reaching one year of age in Pando (one child every three days)



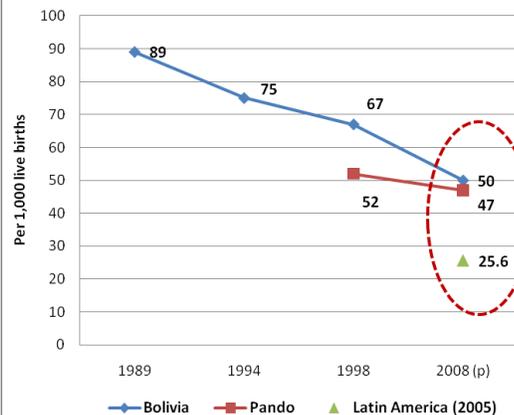
Source: UDAPE

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 continent (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 average of Latin America (information for 2005). In addition, the differences between departments are also significant. In Pando, the infant mortality rate is 47 per one thousand live births, while in Tarija the figure is 37 per one thousand live births, and in Potosi the rate is 101 in the year 2008.

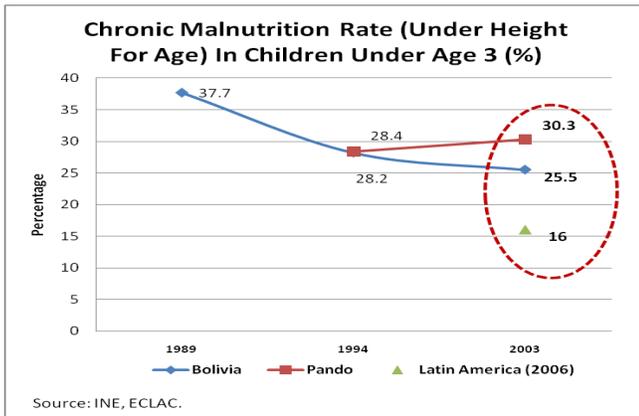
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)



Source: INE, ECLAC.



Chronic malnutrition in the department



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 situation of the department shows a backward step, since the percentage of children suffering from chronic malnutrition increased from 28,4% in 1994 to 30,3% in 2003. In 2008, the department had approximately 1.277 children under the age of five suffering from chronic malnutrition.

In comparison to Latin America, both Bolivia as a whole and the department of Pando fare badly, since the average percentage of children under the age of three with malnutrition in the region is only of 16%.

In 2008, the department of Pando had approximately 1.277 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 children

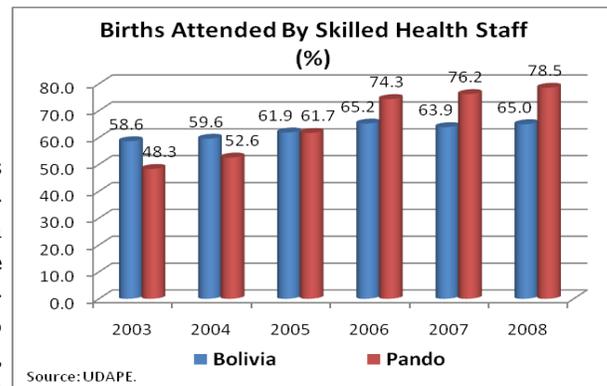
(*): The age range is from 3 to 35 months of age.

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, Pando had a maternal mortality rate similar to the national average (224), positioning the department as the fourth worst in the country, distant from the Latin America average. On the other hand, the coverage of births attended by skilled staff in the department



increased from 48,3% in 2003 to 78,5% in 2008, positioning it 13 points higher than the national average.

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

Public social investment in municipalities of Pando

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 Pando, Porvenir was the municipality that invested the largest percentage of its

resources in social services (education, health, water and basic sanitation) assigning 59,9% of its investment budget for this purpose.

The municipalities of Nueva Esperanza and Santos Mercado held the second and third places in terms of social investment, with 50,8% and 50,6% respec-

tively.

At the other end, we find the municipalities of Cobija, Bolpebra, San Pedro, Ingavi and Loma Alta, whose investment in social services was lower than 22% in 2007. (Source: FAM, 2009)

**Unidad de Análisis de Políticas
Sociales y Económicas (UDAPE)**



Edificio Palacio de Comunicaciones Piso 18
La Paz — Bolivia
Phone: 591 -2- 2375512

www.udape.gob.bo

**Programa de Naciones Unidas Para
el Desarrollo (PNUD)**



Calle 14 esq. Av. Sánchez Bustamante
Edificio Metrobol II, Calacoto
La Paz—Bolivia
Phone: 591 -2- 2795544

www.pnud.bo

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. Sign up and support this initiative.