

THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT IN Pando

Newsletter on the Social Situation in the Department | 2011

CURRENT SITUATION

General Information	Bolivia	Pando
Number of people living in extreme poverty - 2001	3,323,307	18,506
Children between 6 and 13 years of age not attending primary school - 2008	190,148	518
Students who completed primary school (8 th grade) - 2008	175,643	1,110
Adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age not attending secondary school - 2008	397,678	3,700
Students who completed secondary school (4 th grade) - 2008	120,440	537
Children who died before their first birthday - 2008	13,736	109
Children under three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition - 2008	158,899	704
Mothers who gave birth outside the health system - 2009	91,982	521

RELEVANT DATA

- Three out of ten people were extremely poor in the department of Pando in 2001.
- Primary school coverage in the department shows significant progress towards achievement of universal education as in 2008 the net enrollment rate was at 96.8%, the highest coverage among Bolivian departments.
- Secondary education coverage in Pando has shown a growing trend in time, although its rates are far from the national averages; the net enrollment rate in the department was 40.2% in 2008.
- In Pando, infant mortality rate in 2008 was 47 children per 1,000 live births. This means that in that year 109 children died before their first birthday.
- It is estimated that in 2008 there were 704 children under 3 years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Pando.
- In the department, 1,909 institutional births were attended in 2009, which means that the percentage of deliveries attended by trained health care personnel was 78.3%, one of the highest rates in the country.

The recent years have been a very important period for the improvement of living conditions of Bolivians and Pando residents. Sustained reduction in poverty rates, increased coverage of primary and secondary education, lower infant mortality rates, improvement of the nutritional status of children, as well as increased coverage of institutional deliveries are clear examples of this development.

These advances, in part, are a result of continuity given to government policies adopted since the late twentieth century, as well as to new initiatives aimed at achieving the universal exercise of rights recognized by the Constitution. Policies such as conditional and unconditional transfers, a new health care model, and the new education law follow these lines.

In particular, the department of Pando has shown important improvements in social indicators, particularly in the improvement of maternal health, reduction of child malnutrition, and increase in primary school coverage. However, the indicators related to primary school desertion and secondary school coverage are less encouraging. The same holds true for the indicators of child mortality, which are only similar to those found at the nationwide level. The evolution of several indicators of well-being both at the total nationwide and departmental levels has begun to show deceleration. This phenomenon is not a problem unique to Pando or Bolivia since it affects or has affected countries that had achieved sig-

nificant improvement in social indicators. This situation reveals a need for new public policy mechanisms, improved participatory processes, increased attention to public service quality, new institutional coordination frameworks, both sector and territory-based, as well as new social oversight mechanisms.

The gaps in access to education and health care, lack of quality public services, and overall backwardness of certain groups in terms of achievement of better standards of living, are a central theme in the public agenda, as they are all problems that undermine the implementation of basic statements in the new Constitution: universal exercise of rights such as education, health care, non-discrimination, fair income, and jobs.

In short, there is still much work to do to achieve universal exercise of social and economic rights, which, in turn, leads to strengthened democracy and to the exercise of full citizenship rights by all Bolivians. With this goal in mind, the Analysis Unit for Social and Economic Policy (UDAPE, in Spanish) and the United Nations System in Bolivia publish this newsletter to inform on and share knowledge about the status of the social situation in Pando, so as to promote reflection and discussion about ongoing social public policies and supplementation with new necessary interventions to achieve concrete exercise of the citizenship rights enshrined in the new Constitution.



Children in Cobija.

1 Reducing Extreme Poverty IMPROVED MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PEOPLE

In Bolivia, extreme poverty has declined significantly in recent years, particularly since 2007. In 2005, nearly four in ten people were extremely poor; by 2009 only one in four people was living in such condition. In absolute terms, in 2009 there were 2.7 million people who were not able to earn income to buy staple foods (which means extreme poverty). In the same year, 5.2 million people lived in moderate poverty.

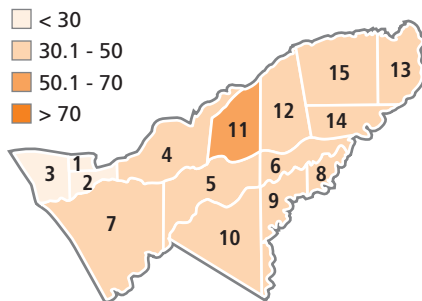
In Pando, data for 2001 show that 34.7% of the people were extremely poor, which means there were 18,506 people living in extreme poverty. This figure was slightly lower than the national average of 40.4% registered in 2001.

Within the department, only the municipality of Santa Rosa del Abuná had extreme poverty figures above 50% in 2001 (see map).

On the other end, Cobija (27.6%), Porvenir (26.2%) and Bolpebra (28.9%) were the municipalities with extreme poverty rates under 30% in the same year.

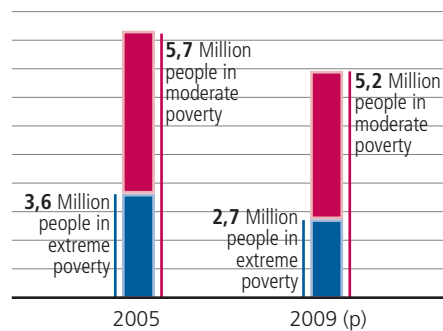
The figures for extreme poverty both in Bolivia and Pando are significantly higher than the Latin American average as only 12.6% of the people in the region lived in extreme poverty in 2007.

INCIDENCE OF EXTREME POVERTY – 2001



Source: The authors, based on UDAPE (2010).
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

BOLIVIA: NUMBER OF POOR AND EXTREMELY POOR PEOPLE (IN MILLIONS)



Source: UDAPE, (2010). (p): preliminary.



2 Primary School FOR ALL CHILDREN

The road to universal primary education, measured by increased access of children to this education level, shows significant progress. In 2008, 90% of children were enrolled in primary school. In Pando, primary school coverage in 2008 reached 96.8%, the first place among the departments in the country.

Of a total of 15,974 children of primary school age in Pando, 15,456 were enrolled, which means that **there were approximately**

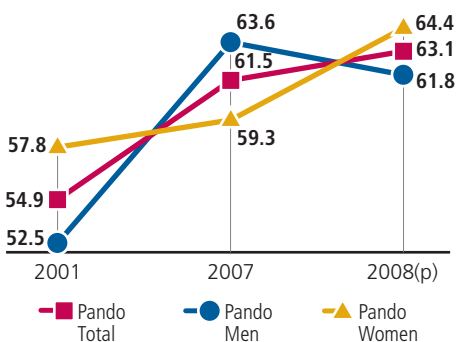
518 children between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school.

The 8th grade completion rate maintained a positive trend in the department. In 2008, this rate reached 63.1%; this rate is below the country average. On the other hand, the gap in completion rates between men and women has been closing in time. While in 2001 the rate for women was significantly higher (over five points of difference), in 2008 the rate for wom-

en was only two points above the rate for men (64.4% and 61.8%, respectively).

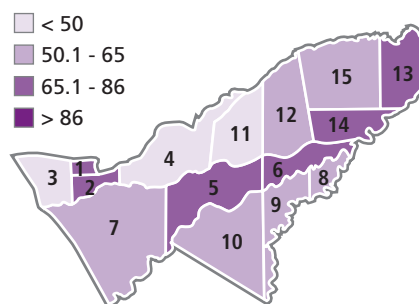
Of the total of municipalities in Pando, only two have completion rates of 8th grade of elementary school under 40%; these are: Bella Flor (37.8%) and Santa Rosa del Abuná (17%). On the other end, the municipalities of Porvenir (83.4%) and Nueva Esperanza (80.1%) have completion rates of 8th grade of elementary school above 80%.

8TH GRADE COMPLETION RATE (%)



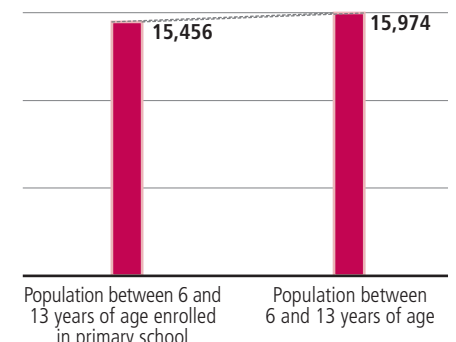
Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

8TH GRADE COMPLETION RATE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2008 (p)



Source: The authors, based on SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE IN PANDO, 2008 (p)

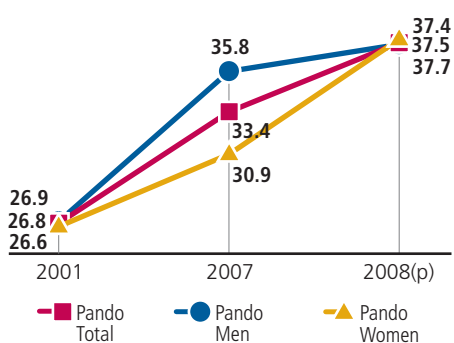


Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

3 Universal Secondary Education THE NEW CHALLENGE

In Bolivia, the coverage and completion rates of secondary school show a growing trend; however, these indicators are lower than those of primary school. In 2008, the percentage of adolescents between 14 and 17 years enrolled in school was 55% and secondary school completion rate, at 4th grade, was 56%. In the department of Pando, secondary school coverage was significantly below the national average; secondary school coverage was 40.2% in 2008.

4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)

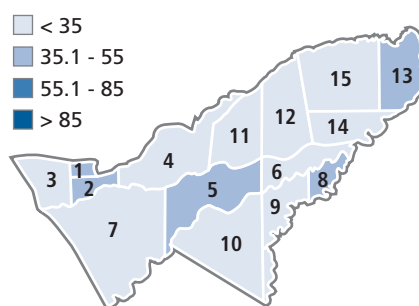


Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

Of a total of 6,188 adolescents of secondary school age in Pando, 2,488 were enrolled, which means **there were 3,700 young people between 14 and 17 years of age (59.8%) who did not attend secondary school in that department.**

The completion rate of 4th grade of secondary school in Pando maintains a positive trend, although it is below the national average. In 2008, it was 37.5%. Also, the gap between

4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2008 (p)

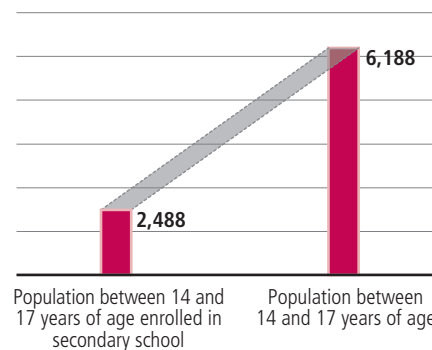


Source: The authors, based on SIE (2010). (p): preliminary. Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

men and women has practically disappeared. In 2008, the gender gap was 0.3 points higher for women (37.7% for women and 37.4% for men).

Of the 15 municipalities in the department of Pando, seven have completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school below 15%. The only municipality with completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school above 50% is Nueva Esperanza (53.8%).

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE IN PANDO, 2008 (p)



Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

4 Preventing Infant Mortality A DUTY FOR ALL

While infant mortality decreased significantly in the past 20 years in the country, Bolivia continues to be in the second to last position in terms of infant mortality in Latin America, only ahead of Haiti.

In 1989, out of every 1,000 live births, 82 children died before their first birthday at the

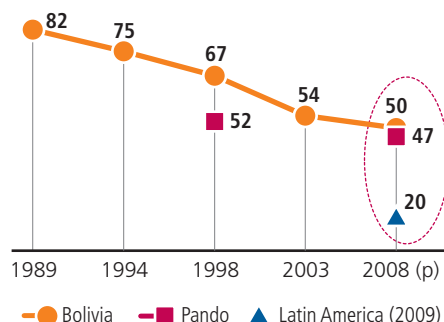
national level. In 2008, this figure dropped to 50.

The departments with the lowest mortality rates are Santa Cruz (31 per 1,000 live births) and Tarija (37 per 1,000 live births). In addition, the department with the highest

infant mortality rate is Potosí (101 per 1,000 live births).

In the case of Pando, infant mortality in 2008 was 47 children per 1,000 live births, which is slightly below the country average. This means that **109 children died before reaching one year of age in the department in 2008.**

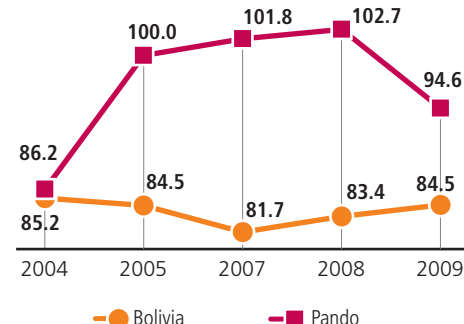
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: INE (2010); ECLAC (2010), (p): preliminary.



PENTAVALENT VACCINE IN THIRD DOSE COVERAGE (%)

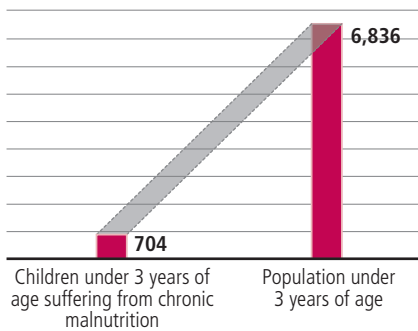


Source: UDAPE, (2010).

5 Malnutrition ACHIEVING ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has improved in recent years. In 1989, 37.7 out of every 100 children under the age of three were suffering from chronic malnutrition, which meant that they had insufficient height for their age. By 2008, this figure fell to 20 out of every 100. Chronic malnutrition is the most serious

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN PANDO, 2008



Source: UDAPE (2010); INE (2010).

type of malnutrition, since it affects the prospects of physical and mental development of children.

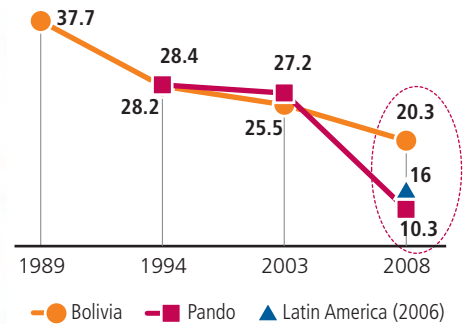
It is estimated that in 2008 there were about 704 children less than three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Pando. The department had a rate of 10.3% in 2008, which is the second lowest rate of



chronic malnutrition in the country, after Santa Cruz.

If we compare these figures, we conclude that Pando has malnutrition rates significantly below the national average and that those are even slightly below the average in Latin America, where 16% of children suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2008.

INFANT CHRONIC MALNUTRITION RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE (%)



Source: UDAPE (2010); ECLAC (2010).

6 Maternal Health FOR THE HEALTH OF ALL MOTHERS

In Bolivia, for every 100,000 live births, 229 mothers died from complications during pregnancy or childbirth, (according to the latest data available for 2003)¹. Bolivia is far from achieving the Latin American maternal mortality levels, where the regional average was 130 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005.

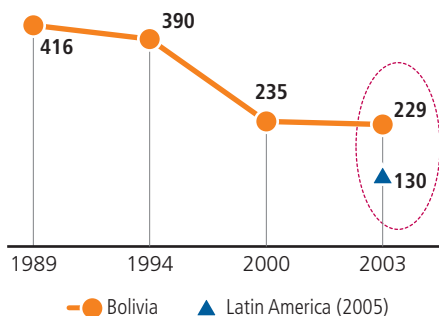
Delivery attendance provided by qualified personnel in Bolivia shows a positive trend and

a 2-percent growth compared to 2008 (from 65% to 67% between 2008 and 2009, respectively).

In the department of Pando, 1,909 births were attended by qualified personnel (institutional delivery) in 2009, which in terms of percentage meant 78.3%. This implies that approximately 521 Pando mothers did not give birth within the health system.

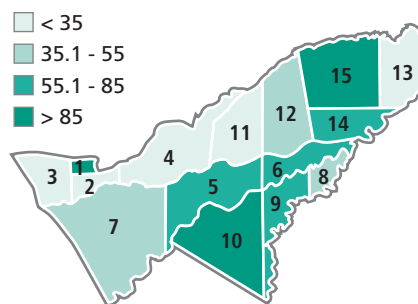
Of all municipalities in Pando, three of them had rates of institutional delivery coverage under 25% in 2009: Bolpebra (14.9%), Bella Flor (17.1%), and Nueva Esperanza (20.1%). On the other end, there are three municipalities with institutional delivery rates above 90%: Cobija (101.3%), Sena (118.9%), and Santos Mercado (93%)².

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



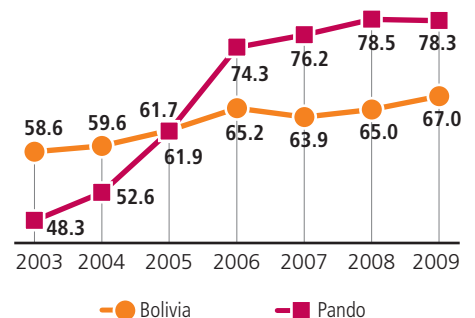
Source: UDAPE, (2010). ECLAC, (2010).

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE BY MUNICIPALITY - 2009



Source: The authors, based on UDAPE, (2010).
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table..

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE (%)



Source: UDAPE, (2010).

1. The maternal mortality rate for 2008 was estimated at 310 per 100,000 live births. However, the data have been observed due to problems of statistical significance in the Demographic and Health Survey of the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Health and Sport.
2. Percentages of institutional delivery above 100% can be a result of errors in the projections of births at the municipality levels, population migration in the municipalities, or the use of health services by people who do not reside in the municipality.

NATIONWIDE SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator	Bolivia	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Potosí	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando
Extreme poverty percentage (%) - 2001	40.4	61.5	42.4	39.0	46.3	66.7	32.8	25.1	41.0	34.7
Net primary school coverage (%) - 2008	90.0	84.3	90.1	92.0	93.5	90.3	85.3	88.9	96.3	96.8
Completion rate through 8 th grade (%) - 2008	77.3	57.5	87.8	73.6	88.9	66.1	74.8	77.8	74.4	63.1
Net secondary school coverage (%) - 2008	54.7	36.5	63.4	52.5	70.1	45.9	51.1	53.5	52.9	40.2
Completion rate through 4 th grade of high school - 2008	56.3	38.0	69.3	56.1	74.9	45.6	51.3	51.5	47.0	37.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (%) - 2008	50	42	63	63	56	101	37	31	39	47
Percentage of chronic malnutrition in children under 3 years of age (%) - 2008	20.3	26.3	20.6	24.0	28.5	38.5	11.0	7.1	12.1	10.3
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (%) - 2000	235	140	326	142	224	354	124	207	267	n/a
Institutional delivery coverage (%) - 2009	67.0	64.5	62.7	68.4	86.3	57.4	70.9	68.0	77.8	78.3

Source: UDAPE, (2010); SIE (2010).

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN PANDO

Map Code	Municipality	Extreme poverty incidence 2001	Net primary school coverage 2008	8 th grade of primary completion rate 2008	Net secondary school coverage 2008	4 th grade of secondary completion rate 2008	Infant mortality rate 2001	Institutional delivery coverage 2009
1	Sección Capital Cobija	27.6	89.9	66.6	54.2	47.4	51.0	101.3
2	Primera Sección Porvenir	26.2	133.7	83.4	42.7	45.0	57.4	28.2
3	Segunda Sección Bolpebra	28.9	122.3	42.2	19.6	28.2	74.9	14.9
4	Tercera Sección Bella Flor	42.5	103.4	37.8	0.0	0.0	56.8	17.1
5	Primera Sección Puerto Rico	38.9	107.8	79.8	48.0	45.7	82.8	57.9
6	Segunda Sección San Pedro	46.3	116.7	75.4	23.2	26.0	100.8	58.2
7	Tercera Sección Filadelfia	44.3	103.7	56.2	17.6	0.0	73.9	35.4
8	Primera Sección Puerto Gonzalo Moreno	45.7	75.4	56.2	29.2	42.9	73.1	48.2
9	Segunda Sección San Lorenzo	44.9	117.5	61.9	18.8	27.7	88.3	63.3
10	Tercera Sección Sena	44.3	116.2	51.8	23.4	10.9	100.3	118.9
11	Primera Sección Santa Rosa del Abuná	52.8	43.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	34.9
12	Segunda Sección Ingavi (Humaita)	37.0	127.7	51.9	0.0	0.0	57.3	38.1
13	Primera Sección Nueva Esperanza	38.6	61.9	80.1	18.1	53.8	97.1	20.1
14	Segunda Sección Villa Nueva (Loma Alta)	40.8	166.3	76.8	16.3	14.5	113.7	62.2
15	Tercera Sección Santos Mercado	34.6	88.5	51.5	14.1	0.0	87.7	93.0

Source: UDAPE, (2010); SIE (2010).

There is always a way for the person who has a dream!



In the first episode of radio play *La Otra Frontera* (*The Other Frontier*), Brazil nut businessman Victor Guzman magically transforms into indigenous woman activist Victoria Mamani. “I always wanted to invent a story in which someone becomes a *cholita*,” says young Bolivian author Juan Pablo Piñeiro, who suggests, from this initial character metamorphosis, a substantial change for the entire country. The author invites the listeners to abandon their traditional approach to exploiting natural resources, which comes at a very high social and environmental cost, to embrace instead bio-commerce, ecotourism, rational forestry management, and organic agriculture. The new approach aims to better use the immense natural wealth Bolivia has in order to combat poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment. In addition to the originality and dramatic quality of the story, another asset of this 25-episode radio play resides in its cast. “All of the actors are spectacular,” says sound editor Gustavo Navarre. *La Otra Frontera* has also established itself as a musical drama with compositions by contemporary music group *Con Fusión*. Each episode contains at least one original song that seeks “likewise opera, to give deeper meaning to the message and feeling,” explains Navarre.

The radio play and songs can be listened to at:
<http://idh.pnud.bo>.

REFERENCES

► Extreme poverty:

The nationwide indicator can be obtained periodically on the basis of household surveys. However, the representativeness of the estimates is insufficient to disaggregate indicators for smaller geographic areas such as department, province, and municipality. The calculation of this indicator for departmental and municipal levels was performed by UDAPE, INE, and the World Bank, by combining consumer spending estimates in the 2001 Census and three household surveys (1999, 2000, and 2001). This methodology cannot be replicated annually and data are available only for 2001.

► Primary and secondary school:

Data at nationwide, departmental, and municipal levels are obtained from administrative records available from the Ministry of Education Information System, and population projection from the National Institute of Statistics.

► Infant mortality:

The infant mortality rate is estimated by both direct and indirect methods. The 2001 Census is one of the sources to measure the indicator by an indirect method and the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) provides historical information on births to estimate the indicator by means of a direct method.

► Child Malnutrition:

This indicator is calculated on the basis of ENSDA. It measures and shows the nutritional status of children under three years of age and provides a more accurate assessment of their condition.

► Maternal mortality rate and coverage of institutional deliveries:

The number of maternal deaths is calculated on the basis of ENSDA. For departmental disaggregation, the 2002 Post Census Maternal Mortality Survey was taken into account, but it collects information on maternal deaths which occurred in the year 2000. This information is not comparable to that obtained by means of ENSDA.

Institutional delivery is the childbirth that occurs within healthcare facilities or outside of those (i.e. at home), but is attended by skilled health care personnel (doctor, nurse and/or nurse auxiliary). It does not include home childbirth attended by midwives, although they may have been trained by health care personnel.

This newsletter is a joint effort by the Analysis Unit for Social and Economic Policy (UDAPE, in Spanish) and the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP). Its goal is to disseminate information on social indicators to promote and prioritize development topics in the national agenda. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to contribute toward achieving poverty reduction, access to education and health, gender equality, basic services, and protection of the environment. Information contained in this publication is based on official data from the Government of Bolivia and/or data provided by international organizations in the case of comparative information from the Latin American region.



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REFERENCE MAP

PANDO

