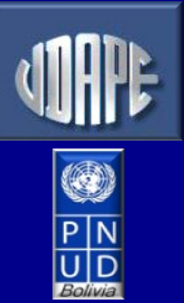


Human Development in the department of Cochabamba



USEFUL INFORMATION...

- In 2008, the department of Cochabamba had the second lowest Malaria Parasite Rate of the country (0,9%) (UDAPE, "Dossier of Social and Economic Statistics — 2009").
- In 2001, the department of Cochabamba had an extreme poverty rate of 39%, affecting approximately 600.000 people (UDAPE, "Dossier of Social and Economic Statistics — 2009").
- Cuchumuela is the municipality with the highest per capita public investment (Bs. 1.177 per person in 2007) (FAM, "2007 Municipal Ranking").

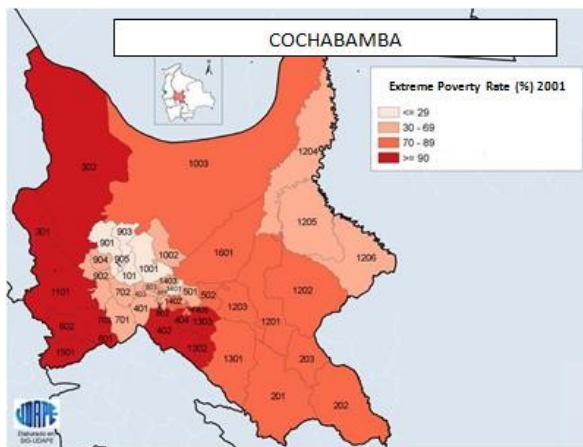
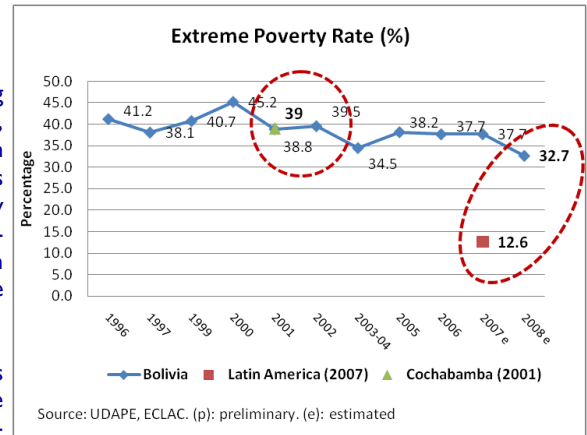
UDAPE—UNDP

APRIL 2010

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

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 Cochabamba, the figure is less encouraging. In 2001, the extreme poverty rate was of 39%, lower than the national average. In absolute terms, it is estimated that in 2001, the department of Cochabamba had more than 600.000 people living in extreme poverty.

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



tan area (Cochabamba, Sacaba, Colcapirhua, Quillacollo and Tiquipaya) and the Municipality of Tarata presented an extreme poverty rate lower than 30%.

(*): 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)	39%
Primary School (8th grade) Net Enrolment Rate (2007)	71%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1.000 Live Births (2008)	63
Percentage of Chronic Malnutrition in Children Under Three Years of Age (2003)	24,3%
Maternal Mortality Ratio per 100.000 Live Births (2000)	142

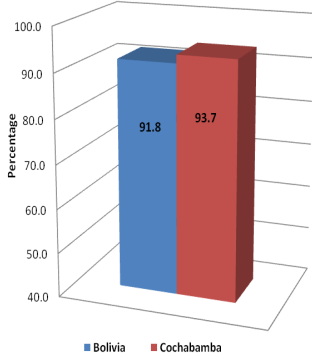
Departmental efforts in Human Development

The new national scenario of decentralization has also contributed toward combining efforts for the improvement of living conditions in the regions. The prefecture of Cochabamba has initiated interventions for this purpose, such as the Indigenous Girl Programme, the Construction of Boarding Schools for Dis-

tant Populations, the Education Programme for Working Children, the Support Programme for Enterprising Indigenous Women, the Construction of Shelters for Children and Teenagers, among others. (Source: Prefecture of Cochabamba, Monitoring System of MDG/UDAPE/UNDP, 2009).

Primary School

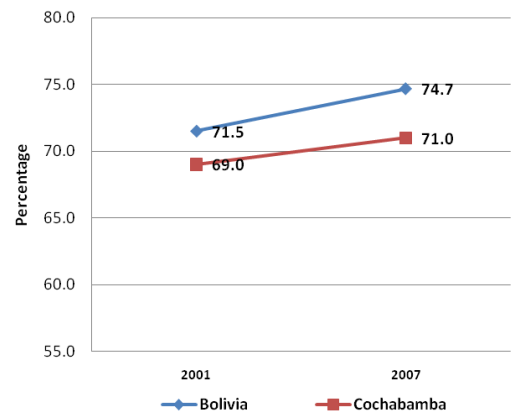
Primary School (8th Grade) Net Enrolment Rate (%) 2007



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 Cochabamba, the net primary school enrolment rate is the fourth highest in the country, reaching 93,7%. This figure highlights the efforts carried out in the department toward universal coverage. Even then, the number of children from Cochabamba between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school in 2007

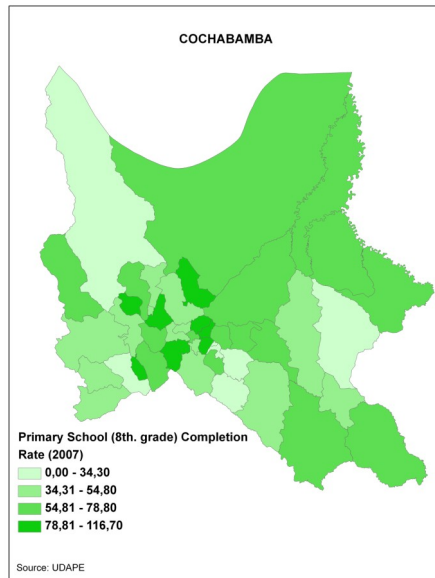
Primary School (8th Grade) Completion Rate (%)



Source: UDAPE.

reached approximately 21.081 (*). 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 Cochabamba, this rate has been lower than the national average, reaching 71% in 2007. When this indicator is disaggregated by municipality, it can be seen that in 2007 the municipalities of Cochabamba, Tarata, Punata, Sicaya and Villa Rivero were the only ones with completion rates higher than 90%, while municipalities such as Alalay, Cuchumuella and Vila Vila had completion rates lower than 30%.

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



Source: UDAPE

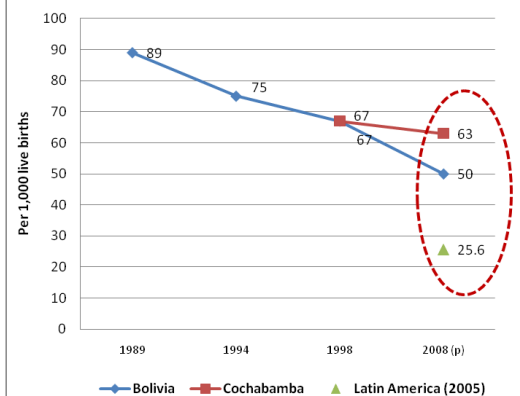
In 2008, 3.115 children died before reaching one year of age in Cochabamba (almost nine children per day)

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 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 Cochabamba, the infant mor-

tality rate is 63 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. In absolute numbers, in the department of Cochabamba, 3.115 children died before reaching one year of age in 2008.

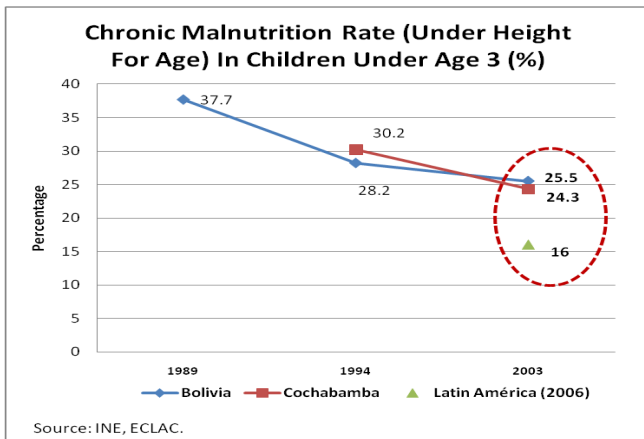
Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 1,000 live births)



Source: INE, ECLAC. (p) preliminary



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%. Although malnutrition rates have increased over time in Cochabamba as well, it still has a chronic malnutrition rate that is lower than the national average (24,3% in 2003). According to preliminary information for 2008, the department had approximately 60.416 children under the age of five who suffered from chronic malnutrition. In comparison to Latin America, both Bolivia as a whole and the department of Cochabamba 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 Cochabamba had approximately 60.416 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.

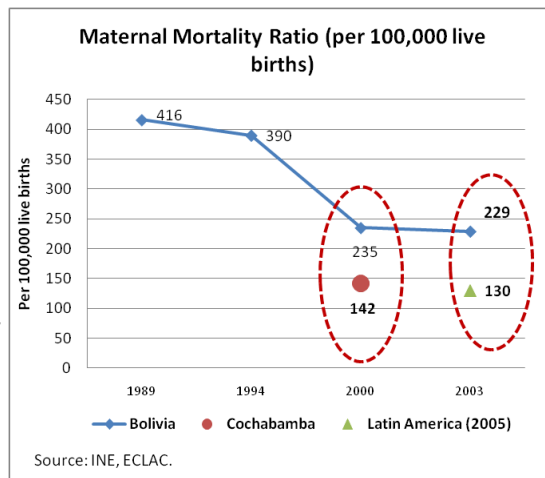
Maternal Health

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

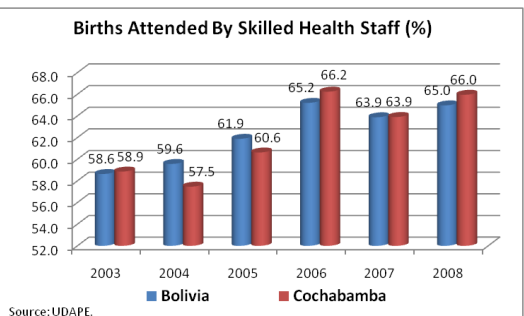
since the year 2000 (when 235 women died for every 100.000 live births).

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, Cochabamba had a maternal mortality rate similar to the national average (142), positioning the department as the second best 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 59,9% in 2003 to 66% in 2008.



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

Public social investment in municipalities of Cochabamba

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 Cochabamba, Anzaldo was the municipality that invested the largest percentage of its resources in social ser-

vices (education, health, water and basic sanitation) assigning 58% of its investment budget for this purpose. The municipalities of Tacachi and Villa Tunari held the second and third places in terms of social investment, with 55% and 50,5% respectively.

At the other end, we find the municipalities of Chimoré, Pojo,

Omereque, Pasorapa, Aiquile, Cochabamba, Capinota, Sicaya, Tacopaya and Independencia, whose investment in social services was lower than 18% 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

1. 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. 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.