



Southern Voice

2015 On Post-MDG International Development Goals

Occasional Paper Series

24

Mind the Data Gap
*Evaluating MDG's Contribution to the
Improvement of Statistical Capacities
in Bolivia, 2000-2013*

Werner Hernani-Limarino

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Publisher

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First Published February 2015

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ISSN 2307-9827 (Online)

ISSN 2307-681X (Print)

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Preface

The *Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals* works as an open platform, and is a network of 48 think tanks from Africa, Latin America and Asia that seeks to contribute to the global post-2015 dialogue. Motivated by the spirit of wide academic inquiry, the initiative is committed to provide quality data, empirical evidence and policy analyses, derived from research in the countries of global South. Through strategic engagements, *Southern Voice* aspires to address the existing 'knowledge asymmetry' and 'participation deficit' afflicting the global discourse on post-2015 agenda.

With these goals in mind, *Southern Voice* launched a call for papers among its members to inform the global debate based on promoting original research on new issues that have emerged from various reports, structured conversations concerning the post-2015 agenda as well as from the discussions around them and beyond. Eleven research grants were offered during this phase.

In response to the call, we received numerous proposals which were reviewed by *Southern Voice* members. The research papers were also peer reviewed, and the revised drafts were later validated by the reviewer.

The resulting collection of papers highlights some of the most pressing concerns for the countries of the global South. In doing so, they explore a variety of topics including social, governance, economic and environmental concerns. Each paper demonstrates the challenges of building an international agenda which responds to the specificities of each country, while also being internationally relevant. It is by acknowledging and analysing these challenges that the research from the global South supports the objective of a meaningful post-2015 agenda.

In connection with the ongoing debates on post-2015 international development goals, **Mind the Data Gap: Evaluating MDG's Contribution to the Improvement of Statistical Capacities in Bolivia, 2000-2013** by Mr Werner Hernani-Limarino, Director de Investigaciones; Mr Wilson Jimenez, Economista Senior; and Ms Katerine Saravia, Investigador Aasistente, Fundación ARU, Bolivia analyses the monitoring and follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals in Bolivia, focusing on national statistical capacities and institutional arrangements designed to achieve the MDG agenda.

Contributions of Ms Andrea Ordóñez, Research Coordinator of the initiative and Ms Mahenaw Ummul Wara (Research Associate, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) and Focal Point at the *Southern Voice* Secretariat) in managing and organising the smooth implementation of the research programme are gratefully acknowledged.

I would also like to thank Ms Shannon Kindornay, Adjunct Research Professor, Norman Paterson School of International Affairs (NPSIA), Carleton University, Canada, for peer reviewing and Mr Oliver Turner for copy editing the paper. I would like to take this opportunity to recognise the support of Think Tank Initiative (TTI) towards *Southern Voice*, particularly that of Dr Peter Taylor, Programme Leader, TTI.

I hope the engaged readership will find the paper stimulating.

Dhaka, Bangladesh
February 2015

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Abstract

This paper analyses the monitoring and follow-up of the Millennium Development Goals in Bolivia, focusing on national statistical capacities and institutional arrangements designed to achieve the MDG agenda. The study includes a review of official documents, designed and implemented surveys and interviews with current and former authorities and technicians related to monitoring the MDGs. The study highlights positive elements, such as seven national MDG reports and an established MDG Inter-institutional Council. It also highlights negative elements, such as delays in statistical projects, particularly in health-indicators related to the MDGs; poor quality in sub-national statistics, weaknesses in of the Statistics National Institute; and obsolete legal frameworks on statistics systems. Monitoring post-2015 agenda should be aimed at strengthening both local and national statistical institutions, as well as improving social accountability mechanisms in statistics projects.

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Acronyms

BPRS	Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy
CIMDM	Comité Interinstitucional Para las Metas del Milenio
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and The Caribbean
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estadística
MAPS	Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MECOVI	Programa de Mejoramiento de Medición de la Condiciones de Vida
PND	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo
RUDE	Registro Único de Estudiantes
SCA	Statistical Conference of the Americas
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIE	Sistema de Información en Educación
SISAS	Information System on Water and Sanitation Sector
SISFIN	External Financing Information System
SNIA	National Environmental Information System
SNIP	National Public Investment System
SNIS	Sistema Nacional de Información en Salud
UDAPE	Unidad de Análisis de Políticas Sociales y Económicas
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

Mind the Data Gap

Evaluating MDG's Contribution to the Improvement of Statistical Capacities in Bolivia, 2000-2013

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Katerine Saravia

1. Introduction

Since the early years of the decade, Bolivia has undertaken activities for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through national reports based on data from the statistical systems of the central government.

In line with the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), countries should disseminate the results of the monitoring of MDGs by their own sources, evaluating the availability, consistency, relevance and quality of the data in each case. They should also provide documents describing meta-data for the selected indicators according to international standards defined in consensus with stakeholders concerned, particularly national technical staff from the statistical information system.

Seven reports of the MDG progress were published by official entities between 2000 and 2013. The first two reports were promoted by the UNDP, while from 2004 the Bolivian government agreed to the creation of an Inter-Agency Committee of the Millennium Goals (CIMDM). This was led by the Social and Economic Policies Analysis Unit (UDAPE) and involved the National Statistic Institute (INE), Ministries of Education and Health, as well as the executive on water and basic sanitation and Vice-ministry of public investment and External Financing.

CIMDM generated a methodological basis to define and build indicators, establish guidelines for strengthening the MDG monitoring system, and propose to improve data collection records in the Bolivian health sector. Despite the CIMDM's initial momentum that promoted its establishment, in subsequent years MDG monitoring activities have been declining, with the result that the information continually lagged behind and had an impact on institutional weakness of entities that form the national statistical system.

This document describes the MDG monitoring process in Bolivia, based on documents and analysis of national statistical information system activities, with emphasis on those sources, processes and results related to the MDG's monitoring. Furthermore, interviews and surveys were conducted with qualified participants, particularly with people who were responsible of tracking and following the MDGs from the initial stages of the setting up. An evaluation of the system has the purpose of evaluating the institutional capacities, lessons learnt and proposal of a framework of agreements for the post-2015 agenda.

1.1 Background

Between 2000 and 2013, Bolivia experienced political, institutional and social changes which slowed progress towards achieving the MDGs. The economic growth rate accelerated from 2.51 per cent in 2000 to 6.78 per cent in 2013 (INE, 2014). Between 2000 and 2005 economic average growth was 3 per cent, and between 2006 and 2013 it was 5 per cent.

Macroeconomic policies privileged stability, so inflation remained at low levels despite the effects of the international financial crisis in the early years of the last decade. Between 2006 and 2013, fiscal surplus was achieved by Bolivia under an international context characterised by high prices of commodities, especially oil, mining and other agricultural products.

Between 2006 and 2013 tax revenue increases favoured the expansion of expenditure and public investment. The Government pursued increased investment levels in infrastructure and distributed natural resource surpluses to the population through social protection policies aimed at vulnerable population groups.

Between 2000 and 2005 Bolivia experienced a period of high social tension, political instability and social conflict that led to a presidential resignation and the succession of two interim Presidents. Morales then won the election in 2005 with 54 per cent of the votes. From 2009 to date major reforms were promoted favouring progress towards the MDGs.

Social changes in Bolivia that led to decreases in inequality were not accompanied by institutional changes of the same magnitude. The entities that perform monitoring and assessment of development and population welfare have fallen behind.

1.2 Research Questions

Nowadays many entities and institutions have been asking themselves about the situation and advances made toward the monitoring of the MDGs. This is because it is important to know each country's successes or failures more precisely, depending on the quality of the statistical systems. Furthermore, the international community is preparing the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the tools for their implementation. As a consequence, an evaluation of the achievements, changes and improvements done for the MDGs is needed to correct mistakes and make the necessary changes for the next stage. Bolivia is not the exception, and needs to be aware of its follow-up and monitoring mechanisms' situation, so that we acknowledge how reliable and accurate the provided data is. The research proposes *questions* focused on institutional capacity and a statistical evaluation, because they constitute the basis for monitoring the MDGs. These are:

- Has attention to the need for strengthening institutional capacities in statistics increased, in order to track indicators of development including the MDGs?
- Do the MDGs coincide with the priorities of the Bolivian national agenda?
- Were there partnerships between national and international statistical systems oriented to strengthen the production of statistics and indicators of development?
- Has coordination within Bolivia between government agencies improved, to enhance national or sub-national reports?
- Have the MDGs contributed to improved data quality indicators for development, including the MDGs at the national and international statistical system?
- Have the MDGs developed new statistical methodologies to guide changes in the available data, quality and comparability, besides the promotion and adoption of international agreements with international standards?
- What was the role of public and private institutions in the task of monitoring targets and indicators in the context of the MDGs?

The main *objective* of the document is to assess the statistical capacity to build indicators on social development in Bolivia, and evaluate the ability of national entities to monitor and respond to the challenges of Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The research considers the Bolivian experience with the MDGs and enquires about their influence on strengthening the national statistical capacity to analyse the changes in welfare, in order to propose challenges for an appropriate monitoring of the SDGs agenda.

2. National Monitoring of the MDGs

First, this paper reviews the normative elements posed for tracking and monitoring the MDGs, which is complemented by an analysis of the socio-political context to Bolivia over the 13 years since the Millennium Declaration. After that, there follows a brief description of the principal tools implemented by the entity responsible for MDG tracking and monitoring process.

2.1 International Frame for Tracking and Monitoring the MDG

The MDG approach promoted mobilisation and partnerships among governments, the private sector and the international community. The approach was meant to mobilise financial and technical assistance that could advance and propose actions and policies for development. The tracking and monitoring of results was designed to explain and report on evaluation activities as the basis of public decision and a way of justifying public choices toward citizenship.

The Second Roundtable on Measuring Development Results, which took place in Marrakech in 2004, agreed on adopting a global plan for statistics called the *Marrakech Action Plan for Statistics* (MAPS). It included the following six actions:

- Mainstream strategic planning of statistical systems and to prepare national strategies for the development of statistics for low-income countries by 2006
- Begin preparations for the 2010 census round
- Increase financing for statistical capacity building
- Set up an international Household Survey Network
- Undertake urgent improvements needed for MDG monitoring by 2005
- Increase accountability of the international statistical system

To be effective, these recommendations required partnerships between donors and statistical offices on the basis of strategies (World Bank, 2011), increased external financing for poor countries and demanded additional investments to improve statistical systems (Multilateral Development Banks, 2004). MAPS became a catalyst to facilitate the collection of statistics and for statistical-led implementation of the plan.

Complementary to this, the United Nations (UN) identified critical tasks to be undertaken by national entities with the aim of improving national MDG performances, mainly aimed at adjusting policy approaches and interventions. The proposal of the United Nations system was appointed to systematise the evaluation of performance consistently in different countries. Following its application, the main lessons for countries and UN offices (UNDP 2009) included:

1. Setting the status of the overall performance of each country and the efforts made in relation to each one of the MDGs
2. Identifying the bottlenecks that need more attention
3. Detecting which targets are likely to be met, given the efforts already made
4. Detecting the areas in which the country does not have sufficient capacity and needs additional support from the United Nations System

5. Setting the groundwork for consensus among stakeholders and policymakers in relation to specific public policy interventions
6. Providing information that can be used to advocate for public policy changes
7. Simplifying and standardising reports of data related to the performance and results in a clear way, so that their use is encouraged
8. Evaluating national efforts and improve alignment with the MDGs

Also, the Inter-Agency Group of Experts on MDG Indicators (IAEG) was created, in order to support improve the tracking and monitoring tasks. It's conformed by experts from international organisations and national statistical offices. This entity is responsible for reviewing and define methodological and technical issues regarding indicators; outline priorities; and strategies to support the collection, analysis and dissemination of data.

At the regional level, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has been working and promoting monitoring tasks and activities in the LAC region. It has technically assisted countries in the region by monitoring and reporting and developing methodological approaches specific for LAC countries' monitoring needs. This initiative is run by ECLAC's MDG Statistical Programme and conducted by the Statistics and Economic Projections Division. The principal purpose of the Programme is *"to increase the availability of reliable and good quality statistical information for monitoring country progress towards the fulfillment of the MDGs"* (CEPAL, s.f.).

ECLAC's MDG Statistical Programme is focused on four areas:

- Strengthening monitoring capacities
- Statistical development
- Statistical conciliation
- Regional monitoring of MDG indicators

This programme is designed to create the inter-institutional coordination spaces at different scales, encourage the definition of common methodologies for MDG statistical production and support capacity building activities for strengthening country MDG monitoring capacities. The programme's strategy involved country institutions and international agencies, proposing:

- Creation and strengthening of interlocution spaces among national institutions, country institutions, United Nation agencies, and international organisms
- Creation and strengthening of national inter-institutional committees with strong leadership
- Identification of MDG focal points in countries and agencies
- Common methodology definitions to tackle different thematic fields involved in MDGs
- Creation of metadata access and diffusion mechanism
- Upgrading of technical capacities for the production of statistical information

Through this strategy ECLAC continues working. As a result, an important MDG inter-institutional network has being created, which is composed by different institutions. Key actors belonging to the network's institutional members are regionally coordinated by ECLAC. They meet to discuss the progress of the regional work and to define future actions, which are reported and approved by the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA).

2.2 Bolivian Institutional Frame of the MDG's Tracking and Monitoring

In the early 2000s Bolivia published the Bolivian Strategy for Poverty Reduction Paper (PRSP). It was an initiative originated from international cooperation that benefited several countries with the aim to reducing external debt, in exchange for directing resources to the fight against poverty.

After a process of National Dialogue in 2001, the document containing the Bolivian PRSP was approved. It contained commitments related to 42 priorities, which were organised into the following sections: (i) Employment opportunities and income; (ii) Productive capacities; (iii) Security and protection; (iv) Participation and social integration. It also included proposals for cross-cutting issues such as gender and environment, institutional issues and allocation rules. In order to track its development, a Strategy Monitoring Inter-institutional Board (CISE) was created, aiming to evaluate the strategy and adjust to results management.

The implementation of the Bolivian PRSP presented failures, originated principally by the external environment. They were: deteriorating macroeconomic conditions; a fiscal crisis; institutional weaknesses; and design of poverty reduction in a centralised framework. It was led by a unique Directory of Funds (Directorio Único de Fondos) and the management of the National Dialogue account which transferred resources to debt relief municipal accounts with several rules that reduced leeway.

At the same time, the UNDP was promoting the MDGs and preparing a national report. In 2004, as mentioned before, CIMDM was formed as a government committee that developed the basis for monitoring the MDGs through methodological documents and preparing a report on the MDGs.

The CIMDM was created in 2006, and set the basis for matching the MDGs with the National Development Plan. At this point, eight years later, the statistics generated by the INE have great lag and less credibility.

Even though CIMDM promoted coordination meetings of statistical information systems, this achievement did not generate actions to improve the monitoring tools. For example, household surveys had changes in the methods of sample selection, the use of sampling frames and changes in the content of the questionnaires, other power aspects of temporal comparisons.

2.3 Information Systems for National Monitoring

The national statistical information system is regulated by a decree law (14100) promulgated in 1976. Since then no authority could adopt a modernisation of that system. The absence of a regulatory framework prevents strengthening the statistical capacities of state entities and generates uncertainty over the participation of society in activities of public statistics.

Under an obsolete normative framework, the national entities developed statistical activities with overlapping functions and lacking in clarity in the definition of the official public statistics. INE, as the main source of information of national coverage, is part of regional initiatives to improve the measurement of welfare statistics through household surveys from 1999 to date. It also developed health surveys and collected, on a temporary basis, through a survey of employment information.

Since 1989, INE has conducted demographic and health surveys (DHS) under the supervision of the World Health Organization that supported the design and processing of these surveys. In fact, the INE did not participate in all phases of the statistical process in DHS in 2008. The data processing was conducted by a company who was delegated the task, so that lost some legitimacy due to the estimates yielded. Finally, no mention was made by CIMDM with respect to changes in how indicators were calculated from the records, especially education.

Tracking information and indicators related to the MDGs are the responsibility of UDAPE, which is in charge of collecting the data organised according to each MDG. UDAPE, as President of the CIMDM, presented three tools for monitoring the MDGs:

- *Indicators Group*: composed of 43 indicators-according to the last report-varying in disaggregation among themselves (national, departmental and municipal)

- *Programs and Projects Group*: generated by different entities related to the UN or the Bolivian government
- *Report Group*: composed of seven national reports presented till 2013.

Module Indicators came to settle on 47 indicators and 15 goals selected for monitoring the MDGs, as stated in the last report.¹ Several indicators are disaggregated at the national, departmental and municipal levels. The UDAPE website presents a summary sheet for each indicator, with their respective methodological explanation (definition, unit of measure, frequency, level of disaggregation, an organisation that generates the data, associated font, etc.); however the data is available only to 2009.²

The Programs and Projects Group presents information related to interventions by the public sector and other entities/actors related to human development. In this respect the objectives, coverage and financial resources are detailed. In case of the most important programmes, there is a standardised summary that contains explanation and analysis. However, they are available only for 2008.

Finally, the reporting module is composed of official reports for the advancement and progress of the MDGs at the national level. At the departmental level there are short reports, but they are only available for the years 2010 and 2011 in topics related to human development.

2.3.1 Information Systems Applied for Monitoring and Tracking

Household Survey (EH). INE has been conducting household surveys for several years, with different levels of coverage and emphasis. Since 1999, through the Program for Improvement of Surveys and Measurement of Living Conditions (MECOVI), household surveys were conducted to 2002. During 2003 and 2004 they conducted the Household Survey, similar to previous versions and adding questions related to the household budget. Between 2005 and 2009 household surveys were resumed with multi-thematic questionnaires, which included questions on health, education, employment, income, expenses, housing, family assets among others. They are still carried out today, and have been increasing their coverage with samples from all departments.

Demographic and Health National Survey (ENDSA). These surveys were first carried out in 1989 under the name MEASURE DHS Program, with the support of USAID. Its objectives were to provide databases to enable informed decision-making, strengthen technical capacity, expand the base, etc. The average frequency was every five years.³ The last ENDSA registered data referred to fertility, family planning, married and exposure to risk of pregnancy, fertility preferences, mortality, reproductive, mental and physical health of adults, and breastfeeding. However, the 2003 ENDSA does not present some data in its index clearly, such as maternal mortality.

2.3.2 Information Systems for Sectoral Monitoring

Educative Information System (SIE). This system is designed to manage and develop an information system according to the present needs of the Plurinational Educational System. In addition, it is meant to disseminate reliable information. However, access to information platforms (either regular education, alternative or otherwise) is not available to the public because it requires the entry of a username and the correct password, or the page is disabled. There is availability only to administrative information (forms, manuals, circulars or instructions).

¹In UDAPE's website – entity presiding CIMDM – indicates only 43 indicators on 17 April 2014 (available at: http://www.udape.gob.bo/portales_html/ODM/ODM_020_MyS.php).

²Internationally 21 goals and 60 progress indicator were set. However, they do not reflect the efforts made to achieve the MDGs and what it takes to accelerate their progress (UNDP, 2009a: pg 6.). In response performance, indicators are proposed which are process-oriented, allowing accurately identified adjustments needed for MDG acceleration.

³There are reports for 1989, 1994, 1998, 2003 and 2008.

The method of data collection from the records of primary and secondary education was recently changed. Until 2007, the data was collected manually in the Educational Information System (SIS). The new register of students or "Registro Único de Estudiantes" (RUDE) has helped improve the quality of educational data through control and automatic processing. Changes in the registration system caused unexpected changes in the trends of the indicators of education coverage.

National System of Epidemiological Surveillance and Health (SNIS-VE). This unit provides health data and information needed for decision-making and proper implementation of public policy sector. It has information subsystems, and contemplates the establishment of committees of analysis. Its website has epidemiological information (1996-2013); production services (1996-2013); laboratory information (2009-2013); evaluation of solid waste (2009-2013); network services (2004-2012); human resources (2007, 2009 and 2011 and in some cases only before 2001); demographic information (from 2001 to 2006 less detailed than in the period 2007-2012), among others. The data can be obtained according to the departmental level, type of health centre, month or week, based on different variables.

Information Systems of the Ministry of Environment and Water. This Ministry has various information systems, such as the Information System on Water and Sanitation Sector (SISAS) and the National Environmental Information System (SNIA). However, to access it requires a username and password, making it more difficult access to public data. The platform SIAS (Water and Sanitation Information System) is not available.

External Financing Information System (SISFIN). This system, under the National Public Investment System (SNIP), Ministry of Planning, was created to collect, process and disseminate information related to resource management, allocation, implementation and monitoring of external financing. The database is not currently available because its public access are still developing a platform. Consequently it was not possible to review its details.

Public Investment Map. The map, available at the website of the Vice-Ministry of Public Investment and Financing (VIPFE), is an educational resource that shows the number of projects being developed in each region, departmental, provincial level and major urban centers. It also shows the percentage allocated to these projects by sector and donor. The user can get more information on the project, with respect to: the SISIN code, formal name, purpose, dates, stage, area of influence, executing agency and total cost, among others. Nonetheless, it does not allow a review by series, since it only presents the current project. Moreover, it states that it is a draft version (reviewed on 13 September 2014).

3. Results

We present the main results from the following sources: i) CIMDM reports, ii) national and sectoral systems, and iii) opinions of interviewees. We combine and compare the results from these different sources to provide inputs for the analysis of the MDG monitoring activities in Bolivia.

The follow-up and monitoring systems implemented by UDAPE were validated, to prove its availability and use as instruments of measure and analysis. The validation process enabled us to show how systematic and periodic is the information in the MDG's reports and how they measure the advances towards reaching the goals. During the process it is possible to point to the technical, institutional and political difficulties that influence the quality of the data presented. The application of the systems of monitoring provides key elements for the evaluation of policies applied by general and sub-national governments. Thus, it is possible to improve the policies and get better results that foster human development.

3.1 Changes in the Institutional Capacity

The government developed more capacities for the monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs since the second report of the MDGs advances (UN *et al.* 2002). This happened because the MDGs were perceived as an incentive for the consolidation of the national system of statistical information. The report emphasises data sources, such as census, surveys and administrative records, which enabled the implementation and monitoring of public policies. Therefore, more emphasis was put on the investment on data generation and analysis. However, the results did not match expectations. UDAPE was strengthened as head of the CIMDM, but the other members did not increase their capacities to accompany the process (Interviewee 7, personal communication, 20 June 2014).

According to the interviews, INE has an institutional weakness attributed to different causes. First, the government has centralised many of the decisions, and therefore the public entities (such as INE) have a narrow scope of action. INE has been in charge of data generation for monitoring the MDGs, but it does not have an active role in the CIMDM, especially in the methodological aspects in the elaboration of statistics. The incentives for workers in INE and other public entities are not comparable. For example, there is a high mobility of the workers at INE, which is not attractive for skilled workers (Interviewee 6, personal communication, 13 August 2014). Another example comes from the recent national census, where INE announced three different population estimates and modified the distribution of variables between the different official census publications (Interviewees 1, 2 and 6, personal communication, June and August 2014).

A positive aspect is the strengthening of the statistical capacity fostered by the need to monitor the MDGs. To complete such tasks, the methods of data recollection to estimate key indicators were clarified and updated. For example, water and basic sanitation were released; UNICEF provided a methodology based on international standards and UDAPE implemented them (Interviewee 5, personal communication, 15 July 2014). However, an important source of information to estimate health indicators such as the DHS⁴ was not conducted in 2013 and the previous is a survey from 2008.

Finally, UDAPE made the necessary efforts to estimate indicators for the last MDG, which were not previously available. These indicators were presented in the last report, but the statistical capacity to estimate them continuously has not been strengthened.

3.2 Coordination within the Government

Since the different monitoring and evaluation systems were established during the first years of the BPRS (Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy), different institutions adapted specific roles. UDAPE led the information process and INE became the information provider (Interviewee 2, personal communication, 12 June 2014).

Different institutions were responsible for the first MDG reports. For example, the UN promoted the first MDG report, while UDAPE, INE and the national office of the UNDP worked together on the second report. The role of UDAPE in the monitoring of the BPRS increased its legitimacy before other public entities. International cooperation led to the creation of the CIMDM, but the later only considered national institutions and left behind the institutions of international cooperation in Bolivia (Interviewee 1, personal communication, 12 June 2014).

The CIMDM aimed to generate information, analysis and promote the MDGs oriented to public policies, but made a nominal work (Interviewees 1 and 2, personal communication, 12 June 2014). UDAPE generated all necessary information to create the reports that corresponded to each member

⁴Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud.

of CIMDM and did not always use the statistics information system. Furthermore, the institutions of the CIMDM did not complement each other. Even INE did not play a key role, although it could have helped in the estimation of several indicators. None of the preliminary reports were joint efforts of the members of the committee. Instead UDAPE was left in charge of all the tasks and the other members did not play an active role in the monitoring and evaluation tasks (Interviewee 1, 2, 3 and 7, personal communication, June 2014).

INE, the most important institution in charge of the data provision for monitoring the MDGs, did not have the capacity to carry out regular surveys. It also could not work with other members of the CIMDM to improve the design of administrative records and did not have the incidence capacity in the elaboration process of the first MDG reports (Interviewee 2, personal communication, 12 June 2014). This element, strengthened by political changes, caused INE's institutional weakness and its low credibility in recent years⁵ (Interviewee 1, personal communication, 12 June 2014).

3.3 MDGs and the National Agenda

The implementation of the MDGs began while the BPRS was being implemented in 2001. The BPRS had a broad approach to fighting poverty. It comprised different sectors such as education, health, productive infrastructure, among others. As a result of the BPRS, different indicators linked to the MDGs like poverty, education and health were already incorporated into the statistical system, though the overlap of indicators was not complete.

In spite of the positive circumstances for improving the statistical information system, the government did not adequately disseminate the information. By the time the MDGs were being diffused in Bolivia, the government had not put the necessary emphasis on certain areas. However, the BPRS was an instrument that helped guide the process (Interviewee 3, personal communication).

In 2003 the national government evaluated the implementation of the BPRS and detected severe problems concerning the information system for monitoring and evaluation the strategy. Moreover, the necessary resources were not available nor secured (Gray, 2003). The first stage included the creation of the Inter-institutional Council of Follow Up and Monitoring⁶ (CISE) that should help in the monitoring and evaluation of the BPRS. Later, different institutions worked in the adaptation of the BPRS towards the complete implementation of the MDGs in Bolivia.

3.4 New Statistical Methodologies

To improve the monitoring of progress toward the MDGs, the official authorities expanded the set of indicators. The third report (2003) added indicators, targets and objectives of each of the MDGs. The CIMDM presented the methodology of each through a specialised publication⁷ At the same time the information system on budget execution in the Ministry of Finance was presented, which supplemented the analysis of public resources aimed towards MDGs.

Between the fourth and the last report (UDAPE, 2013) was included an increasing number of indicators and more detailed information on progress toward the goals with disaggregation at the municipal level, by ethnic-linguistic and wealth level. The 2008 report also incorporated indicators and targets to assess progress toward the goals and meant a substantial step forward in the systemisation and integration of new sources and others that were previously underutilised. The sixth report (UDAPE,

⁵In July 2014, INE announced a variation in the census data of 2012 that increased the size of the population. The new population was 10,059,856, an increase of 32,602 with respect to the initial reports announced by INE itself. The variation was caused by changes in the geo-referenced registers of each community in the census base between 2001 and 2012 and the verification with the Agricultural Census of 2013 (Redaction Oxigeno, 2013).

⁶Consejo Interinstitucional de Seguimiento y Evaluación.

⁷Selected indicators for tracking the achievements of the Millenium Development Goals, UDAPE (2005).

2010) identified gaps related to levels of employment by sector, geographical disparities and socio-economic inequalities linked to targets, demonstrating the need for more information to guide policy action.

Statistical information improved unevenly in different areas. With respect to poverty trends this left doubts; while the estimates of the Government for 2007 and 2008 remained unchanged, the economy reached historical growth rates. Moreover, there are signs of a discretionary adjustment for the calculation of extreme poverty for 2007. In another indicator, for example the income retained by poorest quintile, which has been built since 1999, both UNDP and the government present this indicator for a few years (it is not a continue series), possibly since they detected inconsistencies in the series that invalidate trends.

For the malnutrition indicator that informs the first goal, there is no availability of data as the referring site, the national system of information on health (<http://snis.minsalud.gob.bo/snisis/>) is still under construction. Also, short-term employment indicators are not available since the Government halted data collection from the employment survey, which collected data only between 2009 and 2010.

With regards the Goal 2, achieving universal access to primary education, the monitoring tool introduced a significant change after the implementation of the Unique Record of Students (RUDE) that began in 2007. In previous years, the net enrollment rate of primary education was calculated based on the Information System on Education (SIE). However the data show a different pattern. These differences are attributed to the management of information, based on self-reports of the educational units on the number of students in each grade and parallel, which are derived from the registers made at the beginning of the year, drop-outs during the year, approvals and disapprovals in the end. There was no strict control of the name of pupils or transfers of school during the schooling year. Many schools also had an incentive to report students, in order to not to lose number of contracts for teachers.

On the primary education completion rate, UNDP reported rates above 100 per cent in several municipalities, which are clearly warned inconsistencies with net enrollment rates. UNDP calculated that indicators considering an estimate of the school-age population based on projections by single age at the municipal level. These projections contained a broad range of errors attributed to assumptions about the demographic trend of municipalities which are fairly small territorial spaces.

The data from RUDE and SIE have different methodologies and the comparability is weak. The RUDE register has a better design and stronger controls, however accessibility to this system is still limited.

The incentives that were generated by the MDGs enabled disaggregate information to improve tools for monitoring and evaluation, at the same time allowing anticipation of distributive effects and measure the impact on policy outcomes.

The interviewees highlighted the availability of information to the public (Interviewees 1, 2, 4 and 6, personal communication, June to August 2014). Some institutions developed and improved the ability to generate information, however it is not available to users. UDAPE and INE are not spreading the data and placed restrictions through the use of electronic keys in the websites. For example, the population and housing census reveals a decline in the availability of data. A few months after the collection of data from the census in 2001, estimates of poverty and infant mortality were openly available, while today there are still not the same indicators in data from 2012 (Interviewee 4, personal communication, 26 June 2014).

Technological progress facilitates access to information and reduces delays in the delivery of data. However, some statistics information systems do not yet have data online (Interviewee

5, personal communication, 15 July 2014). For example access to learn about health indicators require password to the SNIS. The platform of the Ministry of Health had severe problems in applications installer.⁸

Furthermore, indicators related to access to water and basic sanitation were developed and improved in past years, but still have access restrictions. UNDP used linear projections while the government institutions refer to data from censuses of 1992 and 2001, together with estimates of the household surveys without showing the complete series. UNICEF supported the initiative to develop linear projections on water and sanitation (Interviewee 5, personal communication, 15 July 2014).

3.5 Data Quality

In early 2000 there were some difficulties with the information systems and data availability for monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs. The government chose UDAPE as the institution to define the baseline and indicators, and the implementation of the MDG monitoring system. UDAPE faced the weakness of information for this purpose.⁹ The omitted information systems data for recent years, for example the base year presented a critical situation, especially in indicators related to maternal mortality that was absent from the report, causing uncertainty about the initial level in this important goal.

The report of sectoral progress had to resolve errors on administrative records, especially in health indicators, in the absence of instances that verify the quality of data collected. Sometimes there were different values for the same indicator in the same period, and differences between publications of national institutions that are part of the CIMDM. Sectoral information systems had technological lag and caused delays in the information. The data was questionable and the training of the people who conduct the registers was inadequate because they were unfamiliar with the importance of the information (Interviewee 2, personal communication, 12 June 2014).

While official data from INE are perceived as of low quality by most of those interviewed, it is attributed to interference of central Government (Interviewee 1, personal communication, 12 June 2014). Once again cited is poverty reduction that contains measurement errors (Interviewee 7, personal communication, 13 August 2014). In child mortality indicators also detected errors although it were not so critical (Interviewee 5, personal communication, 15 July 2014). Examples such as those causing less reliance on information published.

The institutional weakness of INE is an additional constraint. This institution does not have sufficient funding to run statistical projects without international help. Household surveys have weaknesses attributed to the application of different sampling frames. Sample designs are not the same every year and they have lack of transparency in results dissemination. Statistical series on poverty and inequality have little coherence with other Bolivian economic data. Statistical processes are sometimes incomplete and reflected in different trends estimated by agencies such as the World Bank and ECLAC.

On the fifth MDG objective, the rate of teen pregnancy is reported from national health information system (SNIS), however there is a gap in periods corresponding to indicator calculate. It might be due to a failure of communication between the government during and a specific period of application of the data. In the case of child and maternal mortality, there are problems of estimation: there is a high error margin and it could be a problem of overestimation.¹⁰

⁸The Ministry of Health and Sports software section was updated on 1 September 2014.

⁹For example the Demographic and Health Survey was not updated.

¹⁰UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund) and the Bolivian Government led the survey of post-census mortality after 2001, however it was not possible to apply it to the 2012 population census due to the delay in the publication of results.

As a result, information related to MDG targets needs to be corrected and verified in order to know with accuracy the achievements in Bolivia.

4. Challenges for Monitoring Post-2015 Agenda

To propose a monitoring system for the Post-2015 Agenda, the lessons of process of MDG monitoring should be considered so that problems associated with institutional weaknesses are not repeated. Recommendations of experts which could help improve the information in Bolivia include:

- It should be mandatory to update the legal framework of the statistical information system. The new information law should ensure statistical activity as a strategy for measuring economic and social progress. It should strengthen the role of national and sectoral statistical system and help as territorial subsystems for generation, processing and use of statistical information.
- Bolivia should have or adopt sovereignty in data collection and be less dependent on external financing.
- International cooperation should provide guidelines or best practices that can be appropriated by the government from the lessons learned from other countries.
- It should strengthen the technical capacity of state agencies for data collection, processing and management of statistical information systems.
- INE should play a more important role in the future.
- INE should decentralise statistical processes, however it should also establish technical guidelines and adopt a regulatory role and validator of data produced.
- INE should not be influenced by political interests.
- The data collection process should consider the data needed for public policy.
- It should improve the ability of INE through a bigger budget and internal organisational changes.
- Processes should be implemented to ensure data quality.
- It should require open access from different information systems that provide indicators related to MDG for all users.
- The processes performed for MDG monitoring and tracking should be transparent and more visible.
- The social accountability system should be strengthened for users, stakeholders, academia and researchers.

For strengthening statistical operations that measure welfare indicators, it may be helpful to define a plan of survey for a whole decade. It should have a dynamic sampling frame to update the population, defining a set of core variables and establishing coordinated work with local authorities.

It should empower statistical users. Participation of users in statistical information should be promoted and link data generation through research, especially on issues related to the agenda of post-2015 development.

Historical data should be reviewed on changes in welfare, mainly per capita income, consumption, income distribution and household assets. Improving the quality of the data will allow the generation of research and knowledge about the causes of changes in welfare indicators.

At the same time, information systems must address priority information needs of Bolivian Agenda 2025, beginning with the assessment of changes in indicators of multidimensional being.

Bolivia's government should strengthen or redirect CIMDM, through the participation of local stakeholders, academia and the private sector related to data collection and social research.

5. Conclusions and Final Thoughts

This paper discussed issues related to the ability of the statistical information system for monitoring the MDGs and the prospects for improvement in monitoring the Post-2015 Agenda. After the evaluation, based on a review of official documents and interviews with expert participants, we arrive at the following conclusions:

- The international community promoted statistical projects to improve local statistics capabilities, especially sources related to the MDGs. Stands out the generation of criteria allowing to determine priorities on data collection. Consequently, national authorities have given more importance to results of policies rather than processes. However, the lack of a framework of the national statistical information system limited the capabilities of system entities to develop data sources.
- The MDG framework created a basis for guiding the actions of public policy towards the well-being of the population. Bolivia already has a history of a poverty reduction strategy in the framework of the international initiative for heavily indebted poor countries. Under a conflictive political process, in 2004 Bolivia drafted a revised PRSP based on the MDGs. However, it adopted the MDGs as part of the national strategy, excessively centralising the monitoring goals, excluding other actors in society or the subnational levels of government.
- In Latin America, the MDG framework made it possible to create spaces for discussion, statistical development and training of technical human resources of national statistical offices. Despite the participation of institutions in the national statistical system, institutional and regulatory weakness prevented the use of spaces to improve the statistical quality.
- Extreme weakness of the institutions of the national statistical system ensured that the agenda linked to the MDGs has poor reception at sub-national levels. Few initiatives like the UN could generate department MDG reports. Inter-institutional coordination only served to generate periodic reports at the national level, so had no force to communicate the achievements in human development at other sectors of the state and society. After the research process, it has been detected that the statistical capacity for tracking and monitoring is strongly affected by a poor performance in coordination among the different institutions, which have not worked jointly to draft each of the official reports.
- One of the objectives of the MDGs was to improve the quality of data on indicators about human development at national and sub-national levels. Results in Bolivia are mixed. First, it improved the attention of authorities in indicators of result and impact, an aspect that allowed for financing on some tools such as the household survey data on water and sanitation improvement. However, far from improving the quality of data from household surveys, these had severe problems for monetary poverty measurement. Likewise, this was not on the agenda of a statistical plan sector health.
- Initially, CIMDM was allowed to create methodological guidelines to build indicators that allow the temporal comparability and higher quality data. However, as the MDG reports have been published they were not accompanied by actions to improve transparency in the data generation. Poverty indicators were not revised, poverty lines were not updated and the comparability of household surveys is weak.
- From civil society were generated contesting initiatives, such as the route of the census which was critical to the census process. There has been no support from the national authorities.

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Annexes

A.1: Data Collection Tools

Interviews were applied using semi-structured questionnaires given to participants through social networks. These questionnaires guided questions about perception, details of the implementation and use of tools for monitoring the MDGs. The identification of actors was elaborated through a map of actors and stakeholders. This helped identify people who were associated with the monitoring tasks in governmental institutions, considering their role. About 40 interviews were conducted.

The map of actors includes participants at the central state level and the representation of the United Nations System in Bolivia. The participants participated in the process of preparation of reports, indicators and other activities directly or indirectly.

Most were direct participants from the CIMDM and the United Nations System. The research followed the procedure outlined below:

- Research activities MDG monitoring conducted by the CIMDM was prioritised.
- The interviews were applied to those who had executive positions or policies of entities in the CIMDM. It emphasised in UDAPE members who presided over the CIMDM and INE.
- The representatives of the UNDP was considered for the support offered to the process through a programme of public policy for the MDGs in the decentralised level.
- Once identified key participants, questionnaires were applied

Online questionnaires were administered to respondents who did not have time available for an interview in person, but that could provide valuable information to describe the process, and those who no longer had executive positions but were part of the process.

As a complementary tool, an extensive review of statistical information systems was conducted. When available, the data presented was compared with published information on each of the reports. Through this exercise problems were detected in monitoring the MDGs.

A.1.1 Interview Procedure

The interviews were semi-structured, and structured as follows:

- Name
- Institution to which the person belongs/belonged, on duty when monitoring/evaluation the MDGs
- When you were related to the tasks of monitoring and evaluation. Which tools or methods were used? Why that tool? (understood as quantitative techniques, participant observation, tools / who built / criteria and characteristics for which tools was selected)
- What were the characteristics and methods of the tool or method used for monitoring the MDGs? (Steps and construction stages of tool)
- Describe the tasks performed and were related to monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs
- What were entities or institutions with which you coordinated for the provision of data and development of indicators?
- Which institutions financed or finance the statistical information system? (Cooperation, government entities, or more institutions)
- What were the characteristics of the information used for monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs? (Frequency of data, level of territorial disaggregation objectives)

- What difficulties or errors detected in the statistical information system? (Yes, no, which: technical issues, misunderstanding, human error, poor flow of communication between institutions, etc.)
- Were tasks performed to reformulate the statistical information system? What were they and who did them? (List the changes and institutions responsible for the reformulation)
- What was the strategy of data dissemination? (How is it made known, how often, forms of dissemination. Publication, videos, news, conferences, etc., target audience)
- Did the monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs contributed to public policy? (The information in the formulation of public policy was taken into account, how was that information used in that policy)
- How do you think the process of tracking and monitoring the MDGs in our country could be improved, given past experience?

The formulation of the questions was adapted according to the role played by the individual and the organisation to which s/he belonged in the process of tracking and monitoring of MDGs

A.1.2 Online Survey

The online survey was conducted through the software Survey Monkey, which sent to each one of the respondents an e-mail with the link to our survey. The questions included were:

PERSONAL INFORMATION

- Name
- Which institution did you belonged at the time of being part (directly or indirectly) of the process of tracking and monitoring the MDG?
- In which period (which year) did you worked there?

ABOUT TRACKING AND MONITORING PROCESSES OF THE MDG

- Which chores did you performed for the follow up and monitoring of the MDGs?
- Which were the institutions that should coordinate, for tracking and monitoring the MDGs?
- Which were the statistical information systems with which you were related (directly or indirectly) for the tasks of tracking and monitoring the MDGs? (SNIS, SIE, SISFIN, etc.)
- What were the difficulties, problems or errors detected in the information systems used for tracking and monitoring the MDGs?
- Do you know if there was ever applied a reformulation/improvement/correction to the statistical information systems employees? If it is so, how was it performed?
- Did you ever used or heard that the generated data for tracking and monitoring of the MDGs was used in the formulation of public policies? If it's so, which policy and how they use it?

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- How do you think it could be improved the Tracking and Monitoring process of the MDG in Bolivia, or the statistical information systems for that purpose?

A.2: Report Details

Report	Year	Institution	Review/ Comments/ Support	Person in Charge	Bibliography	Information and Statistics from	Syst. Indicators and Mentioned	Number Goals
Report 1	2001	UN	UDAPE and international financing entities	Carlos Felipe Martínez (Resident Coordinator UN)	7 Papers PNUD, Estrategia Boliviana de Reducción de Pobreza (Gob. Nal.)	Census 2001, ENDSA 94	SIMECAL, SIE, SNIS	-
Report 2	2002	INE, UDAPE, UN	-	José Luis Carvajal, George Gray, Carlos Felipe Martínez	8 documents PNUD-ONU, 1 tesis, 2 reports INE, 2 reports inst. internal, 10 doc. Government	Census 2001, ENDSA 94, EPM 2001	SIMECAL, SNIS (UDAPE, INE)	-
Report 3	2005	UDAPE	CIMDM, Direction Network PROCOSI y finance BM	Gabriel Loza Tellería	16 doc. Government, 2 doc. UN, 1 doc. WB, 2 others	ECH, ENDSA, EIH, ENE 96	SIAS, SIE, SIMECAL, IEC, SISAB	17 indicators, 11 goals
Report 4	2006	UDAPE, CIMDM	PNUD	Gabriel Loza Tellería	19 doc. Government, 9 doc. UN, 1 doc. WB, 4 others	Census 2001, ECH, ENDSA 2003	SIE, SNIS, SIAS	22 indicators, 15 goals
Report 5	2008	Min. Dev.Plan, UDAPE, CIMDM	PNUD	Graciela Torto Ibáñez, Viviana Caro Hinojosa	26 doc. Government (shared), 12 doc. UN, 1 WB, 8 others	ECH 2006, ENDSA 2003	SIE, SNIS, SIAS	35 indicators, 15 goals
Report 6	2010	Min. Dev.Plan, UDAPE, CIMDM	-	Viviana Caro, María Felix Delgadillo Camacho	13 doc. Government, 12 doc. UN, 1 doc. Others	ENDSA 2008, Census 2001, EH 2008	SIE, SISFIN, SNIS	43 indicators, 16 goals
Report 7	2013	Min. Dev.Plan, UDAPE, CIMDM	-	Viviana Caro, María Felix Delgadillo Camacho	17 doc. Government, 14 doc. UN, 3 others	EH, Census 2001, ENDSA,	SIE, SISFIN, SNIS	47 indicators, 15 goals

A.3: Review of Official Reports and Progress of the MDGs

Official reports show the progress made toward the achievement of the MDGs and the description of measures implemented by the government. Among the policy messages that accompanied the recommendations of the follow-up to the MDGs are:

1. First Report (2001)

- Initially the indicators of extreme poverty showed difficulties in fulfilling the same, due to the capacity of growth of the economy. The perception was that the greatest challenge for poverty reduction was to improve the conditions needed to make effective the Bolivian Poverty Reduction Strategy that would be valid for five years. This strategy proposed four strategic actions: promoting rural development; incentives for the development of small and medium businesses, development of microfinance; support to technological assistance; and the construction and maintenance of the road infrastructure.
- Positive views were expressed towards the fulfillment to the target of a universal primary education, especially with regard to gross coverage. Nevertheless, it was foreseen that it had to be employed at the quality of the same one, for which the support of international actors was required.
- Gender inequality existed in areas such as education, but some advances were made towards fulfillment of this goal. In addition, the promotion of gender equality was an element related to the entire strategy of poverty in Bolivia. Despite the positive outlook, there were difficulties regarding financial and human resources.
- As to the reduction of the infant mortality rate, it was believed unlikely that it would be achieved given the distance with international indicators. Some of the causes were insufficient demand and the difficulty of access to the service, which proposed possible solutions in the Health Strategic Plan.
- For the reduction of maternal mortality some difficulties are identified: an outdated information system; insufficient information by part of the population goal; the coverage of the benefit and others. For the achievement of this objective raised policies and programmes oriented to incentive the demand were applied.
- Having analysed the situation regarding the struggle against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other illnesses, the incidence valuations (charges) were not very high, but it was necessary to diffuse information, education and communication of messages for its prevention. Also there was a major incidence of illnesses as the chagas disease, the tuberculosis or the malaria in the rural area. Some of the difficulties for its fulfillment were related to the financing.
- The penultimate goal, related to the sustainability of the environment also posed difficulties due to the lack of a regulatory body that will guide the management toward sustainable development. Some of the challenges faced at the time was the weak institutions of the state on this issue; a lack of environmental awareness and technical capabilities; modes of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources; and insufficient financial support, among others. With the aim of generating solutions was raised the formulation of the Strategy of Sustainable Development as a priority.
- The last goal relates to the strengthening of a global society for development, and it had good perspectives to be met by the relationship of Bolivia with the international community through the OECD and the neighbouring countries around different themes. This was a great opportunity, because it would mean a major flow of financial aid.

2. Second Report (2002)

- The MDGs were an incentive would allow the consolidation of a national statistical information system. Therefore there would be available information from censuses, surveys and administrative records, which could be used to formulate, implement and monitor public policies. It was therefore considered important to invest in the generation and analysis of statistical information.

- With regards financing aimed at the achievement of the MDGs, sets coming from internal and external sources of public investment and current expenditure. Such resources are allocated according to the guidelines of the PRS, using resources from the HIPC II and the national compensation policy.

3. Third Report (2004)

- The Inter-Agency Committee established in 2004, which consists of different public bodies, is designed to strengthen the mechanisms that promote the achievement of the MDGs through the monitoring and tracking the goals through the identification of indicators, targets and objectives which comply with the situation in Bolivia. A document which settled the indicators that will be used in Bolivia was drafted by this Committee.
- The evolution of the different indicators was positive, but without allocating resources to the most cost-effective interventions. Before this it was believed there was a need to design policies and programmes, and identify the bottlenecks that have hampered achievement.
- With regard to the implementation of public resources for the MDGs evidence that the public social investment has reduced its stake in relation to the total public investment, risking the continuity of sectoral policies of education, health and basic services. In addition, nor were conducted intrasectoral prioritisation processes of spending on those that generate a greater impact. On the other hand, the municipal public management showed improvements in co-financing of projects.
- There was no definition of the financing for the MDGS, but is quantified in an approximate way through the implementation of current expenditure and investment in health, education, basic services. However, they were improving information systems for the execution of the budget of the Ministry of Finance, to have a better public expenditure tracking.
- The report mentions the need for designing a plan for financing sustainably the MDGS, considering the fiscal constraints; in order to provide more effective support for the fulfillment of the goals, from a more integrated approach between the objectives of development.

4. Fourth Report (2006)

- For more detailed information on the progress in fulfillment of the goals of development, they broke down the information into the municipal level and showed indicators by ethnolinguistic characteristics of population. Indicators suggested that the indigenous population in Bolivia showed lower levels of human development.
- Internationally, there are broader social goals than social exclusion and reducing inequality. Likewise were incorporated into the national development programmes (NDP) and policies aimed at achieving the MDGs. In terms of the achievement of several goals there are disparities marked between departments and municipalities.
- Comparatively, in relation to the countries of Latin America, Bolivian MDG progress is less satisfactory, but they are expected to revert to the implementation of the NDP.

5. Fifth Report (2008)

- It expresses the intention of the government to redouble efforts to achieve the MDGs. With that goal were included more indicators and targets and assessment of progress. It is time to do this by systematising and integrating new sources of information or some that were underutilised.
- The report contains data at the national level and disaggregated by department, municipalities and condition of the population of ethnic-linguistic groups, so it allows the analysis of poverty, inequity and social exclusion that complement the assessment of the fulfillment of the MDGs.
- The implementation of the NDP, starting from the application of projects and programmes that were tackling the causes and consequences of poverty, planned an acceleration of the achievement of social goals.

- The Unique Register of Students (RUDE) was created in 2006, that replaced the older students system. The indicators from the new register revealed a drop in primary and secondary education enrollment.
- There was an increase of significant social spending compared to previous efforts in this report.

6. Sixth Report (2010)

- It incorporates the evolution of 43 indicators related to 16 goals. It also incorporates two new goals defined internationally (related to productive employment and universal access to reproductive health) and new indicators. In addition, it identifies gaps that should be working to achieve the goals (level of occupation according by sex, geographical disparities and socio-economic inequities).
- The report establishes that the PND shares the fundamental principles of the MDGs, in addition to setting targets higher than the criteria laid down by these and social programmes that contribute to their attainment.

7. Seventh Report (2013)

The last report incorporates the evolution of 47 indicators linked to 15 goals established internationally. In addition there were the main policy measures that the government applied to achieve the goals. This report highlights the uneven progress made between the different objectives and expresses the need to work to achieve greater progress and search for the sustainability of the results achieved. The report states that one of the main challenges is to close the gaps, for which there is a need for greater coordination and political will among the various levels of government resulting in specific policies.

A year before the deadline for meeting the objectives of the MDGs the official authorities indicate that:

- In 2011 the goal related to extreme poverty was met, but differences persist between regions, especially in relation to levels of occupation.
- There is progress related to children opportunities in health indicators.
- There is lag in basic sanitation indicators with respect to the goals.
- It incorporates the goal of treating HIV/AIDS.
- Indicators of chronic and global malnutrition were adapted to the pattern of growth released by the World Health Organization.
- The issue of malnutrition was prioritised for the development of the country.
- The literacy indicator improved (through the programmes “Yo sí puedo” and “Yo sí puedo seguir”), however there is still a gap related to net primary education coverage.
- The gender gap between male and female students in sixth grade recorded positive progress.
- The segregation of women in labour markets persists, but their political participation increased.
- Infant mortality indicators still show a significant gap for achieving the goals.
- Important progress was made on maternal health. The goal of the coverage of institutional delivery was fulfilled. Policies that contributed to their achievement were the Maternal Health Insurance and Bono Juana Azurduy.
- For the sixth goal, fighting HIV/AIDS and other diseases, there was an increase of people treated for AIDS. However, in the case of patients with chagas the indicators could not be reduced, but for those suffering from tuberculosis the number of people who completed the treatment increased.

- In pursuit of environmental sustainability, Bolivia made some progress by reducing the consumption of substances that deplete the ozone layer. In addition, work on the issue of water and sanitation was made, but there are still areas that do not have this basic service.
- At the international level, the partnership for development has been hampered by the failure on the allowance of 0.7 per cent of GDP in developed countries, as official development assistance.
- The indicators taken into account in the report are disaggregated by geographical area, municipality, ethnic and linguistic status and level of wealth.

A.4: Lag Estimation by Goal (in Years)

OBJECTIVE 1 - Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
1A. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day	1. Percentage of population in extreme poverty (impact)	-	37.3	41.3 (2005)	38.2 (2005)	37.7 (2006)	26.1 (2009)	21.6 (2012)	24.1	41.2 (1996)	1.2
	2. Extreme poverty gap ratio	-	-	-	-	18.2 (2006)	12.8 (2009)	10.3 (2012)	-	22.5 (1996)	1.33
	3. Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption	-	3.01 (2001)	-	-	1.9 (2006)	2.6 (2009)	3.1 (2012)	-	1.5 (1996)	1.33
	4. Percentage of population in moderate poverty	-	64.4 (2001)	-	-	42.7 (2006)	50.6 (2009)	43.4 (2012)	-	64.8 (1996)	1.33
1B. Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people	1. Growth rate of GDP per person employed	-	-	-	-	-	0.8 (2009)	2.7 (2012)	-	1.9 (1990)	1.0
	2. Employment-to-population ratio (per cent)	-	-	-	-	-	63.0 (2009)	59.6 (2012)	-	66.5 (1996)	1.0
	3. Proportion of employed people living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	-	-	-	-	-	24.2 (2009)	19.7 (2012)	-	42.0 (1996)	1.0
	4. Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment	-	54.0 (2001)	-	-	-	55.4 (2009)	53.7 (2012)	-	66.1 (1996)	1.0
1C. Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	1. Percentage of children under-three years of age with chronic underweight	-	-	24.2 (2003)	24.2 (2003)	25.5 (2003)	20.3 (2008)	18.5 (2012)	21.0	41.7 (1996)	2.4
	2. Percentage of children under-5 years of age with global undernutrition	-	-	-	-	-	6.1 (2008)	3.6 (2012)	4.1	8.3 (1996)	1.5
										PROM. OBJ.	1.309

(Annex A.4 contd.)

(Annex A.4 contd.)

OBJECTIVE 2 - Achieve universal primary education											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
2A. Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	1. Net enrolment ratio in primary education	-	97.0 (2001)	97.1 (2003)	94.0 (2005)	92.7 (2006)	90.0 (2008)	82.2 (2011)	100.0	94.1 (2000)	1.5
	2. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade (6th,8th)	-	72.7 (2001)	75.0 (2003)	77.8 (2005)	75.6 (2006)	77.3 (2008)	90.0 (2011)	100.0	69.1 (1992)	1.5
	3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	-	86.72 (?)	86.7 (?)	94.9 (2004)	98.5 (2006)	99.4 (2009)	99.5 (2011)	100.0	97.4 (1997)	1.8
MEAN OBJ.											
1.6											

OBJECTIVE 3 - Promote gender equality and empower women											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
3A. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015	1. Ratios of girls to boys in primary (8vo)	-	104.0 (asymmetry in primary)	3.4 (8vo) (2003)	0.3 (2005)	(-) 0.6 (2006)	(-) 1.8 (2008p)	(-) 1.2 (2011)	0.0	9.7 (1992)	1.6
	2. Ratios of girls to boys in secondary (4th)	-	111.0 (asymmetry in secondary)	(-) 0.1 (?)	(-) 0.4 (2005)	(-) 1.5 (2006)	(-) 1.4 (2008p)	(-) 5.3 (2011)	0.0	3.2 (1992)	1.75
	3. Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men	-	97.72 for both, with low relevant difference (?)	-	5.0 (2004)	89.1 (2006)	99.6 (2009)	100.2 (2012)	1.0	0.980 (1997)	1.5
4. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	4. Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector	-	-	-	32.0 (2005)	34.6 (2006)	34.7 (2009)	36.4 (2012)	-	31.3 (1999)	1.25
	5. Proporción de mujeres en el Parlamento Nacional	-	-	-	-	16.9 (2005)	23.0 (2009)	23.0 (2009)	-	-	2.67
	6. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	-	-	-	-	28.5 (2004)	43.0 (2010)	43.0 (2010)	-	19.0 (2004)	2.33
MEAN OBJ.											
1.85											

(Annex A.4 contd.)

(Annex A.4 contd.)

OBJECTIVE 4 - Reduce child mortality												
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean	
4A. Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality ratio	1. Rate of child mortality (per thousand live births)	-	-	-	-	-	63.0 (2008)	58.0 (2011)	43.1	129.4 (1989)	2.0	
	2. Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births)	-	55.6 (2001)	54.0 (2003)	54.0 (2003)	53.6 (2003)	50.0 (2008)	48.6 (2011)	27.3	81.9 (1989)	2.33	
	3.3 Coverage of Pentavalent Vaccination til third dose for under-one-years (per cent.)	-	90.0 (2001)	80.0 (2003)	84.5 (2005)	82.6 (2006)	84.5 (2009)	79.7 (2012)	95.0	68.0 (1994)	1.167	
										MEAN OBJ.	1.8323333333	

OBJECTIVE 5 - Improve maternal health												
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean	
5A. Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	1. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	-	234.0 (2000) (Different and non-comparable methodology to ENDSA's) o 310 according stimation ENDSA 94	229.0 (2003)	229.0 (2003)	229.0 (2003)	229.0 (2003)	229.0 (2003)	104.0	416.0 (1989)	4.5	
	2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (per cent)	-	54.0 (2001)	-	61.9 (2005)	65.0 (2006)	67.0 (2009)	70.8 (2012)	70.0	33.0 (1996)	6.5	
5B. Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health	1. Contraceptive prevalence rate (per cent.)	-	-	-	-	-	60.6 (2008)	60.6 (2008)	-	30.3 (1989)	3.5	
	2. Adolescent birth rate (15-19 years)	-	-	-	-	-	88.8 (2008)	88.8 (2008)	-	94.3 (1989)	3.5	
	3. Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit and at least four visits)	-	-	-	-	-	72.3 (2008)	72.3 (2008)	-	31.9 (1989)	3.5	
	4. Unmet need for family planning (per cent.)	-	-	-	-	-	20.2 (2008)	20.2 (2008)	-	23.2 (1989)	3.5	
										MEAN OBJ.	4.166667	

(Annex A.4 contd.)

(Annex A.4 contd.)

OBJECTIVE 6 - Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
6A. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	1. HIV prevalence (per million inhabitants)	-	25.1 (2001)	13.4 (2004)	19.3 (2005)	19.2 (2006)	82.6 (2009)	83.4 (2012)	80 y 85.0	2.3 (1996)	1.0
	2. HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	599.0 (2009)	973.0 (2012)	-	-	1.0
	3. Proportion of 15-24 aged population who have extensive and correct knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	-	Women 22.4 Men 27.7 (2008)	-	-	5.0
6B. Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it	1. Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.278 (2012)	-	382.0 (2006)	1.0
6C. Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases	1. Incidence and death rates associated with malaria (per thousand inhabitants)	-	5.0 (2001)	4.1 (2004)	5.5 (2005)	5.2 (2006)	2.8 (2009)	2.1 (2012)	2.0	7.5 (1990)	1.2
	2. Percentage of municipalities with higher infestation rate than 3 per cent with chagas disease	-	-	31.0 (2004)	19.0 (2005)	30.4 (2006)	19.6 (2009)	35.3 (2012)	0.0	56.0 (2003)	1.0
	3. Percentage of patients with healed tuberculosis of the patients reported	-	-	81.2 (2004)	78.7 (2005)	76.3 (2006)	81.5 (2008)	84.2 (2011)	95.0	71.2 (2000)	1.4
										MEAN OBJ.	1.657142857

(Annex A.4 contd.)

(Annex A.4 contd.)

OBJECTIVE 7 - Ensure environmental sustainability											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
7A. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources	1. Proportion of land area covered by forest	-	47.5 (2001)	-	47.5 (2005)	47.5 (2005)	53.4 (2009)	53.9 (2010)	-	-	2.0
	2. National Surface of protected areas (millions of hectares)	-	16.0 (2002)	-	17.2 (2005)	17.1 (2006)	17.1 (2008)	17.1 (2011)	17.2	16.8 (2001)	1.75
	3. Consumption of ozone-depleting substances (tons of PAO)	-	-	-	30.8 (2005)	36.4 (2005)	9.0 (2008)	0.0 (2011)	0.0	80.3 (2001)	2.75
7B. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation	1. Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source	-	70.3 (2001)	72.3 (2004)	71.7 (2005)	73.1 (2006)	74.6 (2008)	78.9 (2012)	78.5	57.5 (1992)	1.167
	2. Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	-	61.7 (2001)	41.6 (2004)	43.5 (2005)	55.7 (2006)	48.4 (2008)	49.8 (2012)	64.0	28.0 (1992)	1.167
										MEAN OBJ.	1.7668

OBJECTIVE 8 - Develop a global partnership for development											
Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
8A. Addressed in all its dimensions the due problems of developing countries through national and international measures. Aimed at achieving sustainable long-term due	1. Official development assistance as a percentage of income of donor countries	-	-	-	-	0.15 (2005)	0.48 (2008)	0.3 (2012)	0.7	-	2.0
	2. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	-	-	-	-	22.0 (2006)	4.2 (2009)	4.2 (2012)	-	-	1.33

(Annex A.4 contd.)

(Annex A.4 contd.)

Goals	Indicator	Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4	Report 5	Report 6	Report 7	Goal 2015	Base Line	Lag Mean
8B. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications	<i>1. Percentage of homes with mobile-cellular subscription</i>	-	-	-	-	50.3 (2006)	89 per cent (2008) (it includes mobile and fixed telephones)	87.1 (2012)	-	-	1.67
	<i>2. Percentage of over 5-year aged population with mobile-cellular subscription</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	61.3 (2012)	-	-	1.0
	<i>3. Percentage of homes with fixed-telephone subscriptions</i>	-	-	-	-	18.1 (2006)	-	21.7 (2012)	-	-	1.5
	<i>4. Percentage of homes with internet subscription</i>	-	-	-	-	38.4 (2006)	31.2 (2008)	10.7 (2012)	-	-	1.67
	<i>5. Percentage of over 5-year aged population that uses internet</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.5 (2012)	-	-	1.0
										MEAN	1.452857143
										OBJ.	

A.5: Interviews' Systematisation

INSTITUTIONAL					
Interview	Institution	INE	CIMDM	United Nations	Government
1	UNDP (2006-now)	There is an institutional weakness because of the change process. // For the Census there were many difficulties because to be overloaded. First there was allocated logistical and techniques tasks, when in fact it is not supplied to carry out both.	The committee functioned nominally, with UDAPE to the head; turning to other entities to sign some document and apply for sectorial statistics.		The MDGs have been measured, it has arrived but there has been no deliberate intention, but they have been used for political gain // In the early years of Evo's government institutions could not speak of the MDGs, but then they saw that the compliance of them had several political benefits, and took the post with MDG.
2	INE (2007-2010)	A group was formed in order to improve the quality of the information. So the INE was supporting each of the ministries that undertake tasks related to the MDGs, trying to generate a single data. Thus, the INE explained how to prepare the information, however the initiative got stuck after problems encountered with UDAPE responsible. In the end there just was formed just one information provider.	The committee chair (UDAPE) took data from each ministry, but to use the data they modified in certain respects or tuned.		The committee tried to be a more active entity and with greater voting at the CIMDM, however the political situation did not allow these efforts to flourish.
3	UDAPE (Inicios 2000)		The committee tried to be a more active entity and with greater voting at the CIMDM, however the political situation did not allow these efforts to flourish.	Conducted an evaluation to the census process, after it was done.	The MDGs were not internalized by the state bureaucracy. Each sector performed its tasks, but no one care if they had achieved them (afforded only the information needed and UDAPE had to process it).
4	Social Watch (1999-2001, 2007-2010)				Before the State accomplish with making available for public the data. Part of the vision of government was to have the data and make them known at the time, creating distrust of civil society.

(Annex A.5 cont'd.)

(Annex A.5 contd.)

Interview	Institution	INE	CIMDM	United Nations	Government
5	UNICEF (2003-present)	The INE has to consider a system run by themselves, but decentralised. They must set the technical standard so that a municipality expanded the sample with their survey, to have municipal information.		UNICEF assisted the work of the state counterparts // Provides technical assistance through the payment of consultants and finance in low percentage some processes	Public policies have shown the need for relevant and timely information. // The political priority have a lack of information to make decisions, being it reflected in the properly budget reflected in the INE and administrative systems.
6	UNDP (2010-2011)	There is much lacking in the current staff. The INE has been undercapitalised, so that the people who run surveys have never process a data, and they does not know what they are doing.		If governors change authorities and UN has a broadcasting system that can be used, projects should not fall, because the work was done by UN and they should not be afraid to empower themselves and submit to the press, trying to make the issue it is positioned on the agenda, because it is a technical document. // Actually they are calculating the MDGs with INE data, how the INE wants to Ministry of Planning of Development will be the stars on the outside, without having critical.	Before this database there were no productive development data. Despite the efforts, everything was on paper. The governors changed authorities and had no desire to follow. // Probably there was a lack of vision because of the lack of tools, mechanisms and legislation. May be when the elements be better combined and constructed the baseline can be an interesting element.

(Annex A.5 contd.)

(Annex A.5 cont'd.)

THEMATIC					
Interview	Institution	About the MDGs	Follow-up MDG	Investment MDG	
1	PNUD (2006-hoy)	A big problem with the education system is the measure of quality. The cause might be the Education Ministry's lack of consolidation, including its new law. Although the coverage is relatively wide, there is uncertainty about its quality.		Today social investment has maintained its ranks: in relative values remains low, but in absolute values increased significantly (no turn or additional investment effort to meet the MDGs, nor prior planning, since it has only been followed by spending capacity inertia and certain policies applied in the 90s) .	
2	INE (2007-2010)				
3	UDAPE (Early 2000)	The MDGs were an important step towards defining the areas where cooperation would give support, and improve levels of poverty. However, these goals are divorced from reality when they are imposed. The MDGs say that suggest but they really compel. Before developing technical capacity for monitoring, it should be analysed if the objectives ought to be shared.	UDAPE was named coordinator for its ability to work on the MDGs: defining indicators, choosing them, elaborate a baseline and methodologies.	Cooperation saw the compatibility between the EBRP and the MDGs, so they would support. In 2005, the Paris Declaration ratified the orientation of resources of international cooperation based on the MDGs.	
4	Social Watch (1999- 2001, 2007-2010)				
5	UNICEF (2003-hoy)		There were no problems with the methodology of calculation of typical indicators of some targets, but with the availability of information. // Bolivia, in general, started well into the issue of monitoring the MDGs and continued that way. It is one of the countries with the highest number of reports prepared periodically.		
6	PNUD (2010-2011)	The problem is that the MDGs is just a speech, trying to homogenise the global indicators, plus build some bigger problems that are probably not comparable. There irrationalities that are not on the macro indicators such as the MDGs, because they do not take into account the micro problems. // The MDGs help arrange cooperation efforts in pursuit of clear objectives.	Data from the ENA and EMA did not serve much except for an overview of departmental productive development because the base had a product approach and only general surveys. // The MDGs have only been an effort to have national statistics. // In Bolivia we should stop lying to the data. Poverty was reduced dramatically due to a change of methodology calculation of the indicator of extreme poverty in 2008 (referring to the consideration of monthly income Renta Dignidad in the calculation as statistical manipulation). //		

(Annex A.5 cont'd.)

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TECHNICAL							
Interview	Institution	Statistical Systems	Funding for Statistical Systems	Data Availability	Data Quality	Problems	Improvements
1	PNUD (2006-hoy)	The World Bank strutting statistical issue until 2012 (census), but loses strength and support some processes got difficult/. The health information system is one that has more weaknesses.	Statistical weakness may be due to lack of continuity and political will of the government, providing resources to this initiative that began with the bilateral support from the World Bank. After this process, the government did not allocate much money to household survey or similar.	To date, the census data is not available, and have been passed two years.	The image of the INE has institutionally declined, nor is it reliable, affecting indicators of MDGs 1, 4, 5 and 6 because the results are questioned.	To improve the INE ability is not enough to give greater budget, other changes are needed.	
2	INE (2007-2010)				Improvement of the information quality is needed, and the appropriate institution was INE for having the technical capability to enable institutions to get quality information, while the entity that coordinates the fund is dedicated to the analysis and no generation of information.	Each entity has different information, where a task coordination should be analysed // The failures were of different types. In the case of health, the main problem is the lack of technology (record system). There is delay in information, quality of information, insufficient training of the people who must carry out the register (do not know the importance of information).	

(Annex A.5 contd.)

(Annex A.5 contd.)

Interview	Institution	Statistical Systems	Funding for Statistical Systems	Data Availability	Data Quality	Problems	Improvements
3	UDAPE (Early 2000)	Administrative records of information for some sectors such as health and education were used. In fact, the baseline is wanted out since 2000 but had lag, so it should make approximations.		The difficulty was the limited availability of information, although they were making the first advances, there still was not a theme installed as it is.	The quality of the data was based on the best effort to date, since it was not developed social information (even though retrospectively can be performed many reviews). Today an improved data looms, looking for regional levels and differentiation of statistical data between groups.	The main problem is the coordination that are not internalised the MDGs in ministries for compliance (there is no public body within the ministries responsible for monitoring the MDGs).	Through the MDGs were generated the necessary capacity to improve the statistical capabilities.
4	Social Watch (1999-2001, 2007-2010)	You can take a critical view of the country because they do not have Census data // After 84 is just being performed the Agriculture Census, being one of the spaces that changes have had more, but do not have access to these sources of information.		The availability has been declining. In the beginning, the data was accessible, but data from poverty and infant mortality were accessible to the public. This has happened from 2006 onwards. Now we please for the published of the census data to be able to monitor some things.	There have been discontinuities in the series. In important data perhaps there is not much problem, but in others the quality is particularly as in the case of employment. Making public information is not the best. Today there is less reliance on the information construction.		Several surveys were implemented, but they also were discontinued.

(Annex A.5 contd.)

(Annex A.5 contd.)

Interview	Institution	Statistical Systems	Funding for Statistical Systems	Data Availability	Data Quality	Problems	Improvements
5	UNICEF (2003-Today)	With an information system based on the household survey that has not representation at the municipal level, disparities disappear under the rug. // Even though education and health have major advances in information systems, there are less progress in water and sanitation and far fewer in the area of social protection.	Little progress has been done in terms of sovereignty information. We depend on external financing and credit for a census or survey. // INE has no funding to plan an agenda of their own work: something that would make them independent of external financing // Finance has to be an effort by the central level and the departments in a autonomy diagram.	Education information has been closing, and has been more difficult to support the education system // The Ministry of Education has become more independent. Some years ago one find indicators for municipalities on the website, it has become more difficult with the Ministry. // There is plenty to do, because it has made little progress. Technological development makes access to information is out of date over time, since the technological development that can be made available online to the general public.	UNICEF has helped to clean health data, supporting the maternal mortality survey because the data of maternal deaths is over estimated. Since the government did not do it, UN is taking over. // Maternal mortality through ENDSA has a high margin of error, then do not know what exactly is going on. The same applies to child mortality but with lower imprecision.	Water and sanitation indicators were elusive: so that different methodologies were used // In education they have an administrative system in which the information is collected twice per year; there should be no delay in the availability of information // Availability has suffered, in some cases the information is made officially by reports (such as the MDGs) rather than through the ministries.	Water and sanitation indicators are linearised: UNICEF gave a methodology with international standards to be used and UDAPE led the process to employ it // A change is given: from not having almost nothing of information on education (previously only had information available through surveys and census), to have administrative records. // RUDE Implementation.
6	PNUD (2010-2011)	The logic of the production line was a bit away from the MDGs (social services) but started from the premise that any	The funding of Baseline did not mean much. Four companies of data collection were hired, having two manufacturing surveys	The baselines were conducted in 2010-2011, and the results of ENA and EMA surveys were achieved only through friends. At the	While the information of INE is existing, it is also bad. // For data quality, it depends on the government and on the interference	For the EMA case, there is a problem with the expansion factor, because it takes large and medium companies as one record; and	The baseline, since the aim of the MDGs, was an attempt to show a new side of development, and basically improve

(Annex A.5 contd.)

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Interview	Institution	Statistical Systems	Funding for Statistical Systems	Data Availability	Data Quality	Problems	Improvements
		<p>progress in human development needs to have work and occupation.</p>	<p>and two agricultural surveys, from which databases are then deliver, based on which an analysis was done. (USD 30,000 agricultural and USD 20,000 the manufacturing with UN funds).</p>	<p>moment of presenting the final document, Viviana Caro wonder how they accessed the ENA, although that had been done in 2008 // The dissemination strategy was a bit short, because of the vision of the government and UN shyness.</p>	<p>there, so we are all misinformed. In addition there are technical and political problems. // Monitoring of poverty reduction is methodologically wrong.</p>	<p>micro and small companies are taken as the sample, without taking an expansion factor for the universe. // Both the EMA and the ENA have shortcomings. At the EMA was the expansion factor and the ENA, seeing the ballot, it takes into account community characteristics but few results are leaves and information quality is questionable. // There is a problem of supply and demand of information. For those who demand information, are not sufficient to warrant the payment of data collection with taxes. For supply, there is not the logic of producing quality information so that research institutes can work (that happens to work out). Consequently there is no feedback.</p>	<p>conditions for people. With the baseline indicators of monitoring and progress were developed, which are the most important for developing public policies were developed.</p>

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(Annex A.5 contd.)

RECOMMENDATIONS		
Interview	Institution	Necessary Changes
1	PNUD (2006-today)	For ODS is necessary to adopt social policies, considering national goals. It should also strengthen the information systems functioning, periodic information reporting mechanisms, the INE (its depoliticisation is important: leaving the INE act as a technical organisation and responsible for the process) to give reliability. // The decentralisation of statistics skills to the governors is an opportunity to develop and strengthen at a decentralised level, but taking into account technical criteria issued by the INE, having a regulatory and validation role. \ \
2	INE (2007-2010)	INE should be the entity responsible for providing information, working with institutions related to the MDGs and review the information, so that both institutions have the same information (combining statistical and thematic knowledge). This way would generate confidence in data generated by the INE.
3	UDAPE (Early 2000)	Should incorporate a greater number of actors as information providers to discuss the results (causes analysis, why they met and why not). \ \
4	Social Watch (1999-2001, 2007-2010)	Government should consider being more transparent with access to information, as well as being more open to discuss how public policy is going, taking into account the voices of civil society.
5	UNICEF (2003-hoy)	Should given sovereignty and gathering of information, that depends less and less on external financing. // Cooperation could bring interesting ideas that can be appropriated by the government, from learned lessons from other countries. // Decentralisation of some statistical processes.
6	PNUD (2010-2011)	There is much information that is not taken into account and should focus on the necessary information like conditions and quality of work, the conditions of production. Surveys need to approach the person, the conditions of capital and the environment in order to serve the public policy. // Before seeing the problem of the quality of information, we should analyse the responsibility of each of the involved in the problem.

A.6: Survey Answers

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Which institution did you belong to at the time of being part (directly or indirectly) of the process of tracking and monitoring the MDGs?

- United Nations Program
- United Nations Program
- Ministry of Planning/Ministry of Health and Sports

In which period (which year) did you work there?

- 2000-2006
- 2006-2010
- 2007-2012

ABOUT TRACKING AND MONITORING MDG PROCESSES

1. Which chores did you perform for the follow up and monitoring of the MDGs?

- Control, estimate, write
- None, the functions were others

2. Which were the institutions that should coordinate, for tracking and monitoring the MDGs?

- INE, Ministry of education, Ministry of health
- None, the functions were others

3. Which were the statistical information systems with which you were related (directly or indirectly) for the tasks of tracking and monitoring the MDGs? (SNIS, SIE, SISFIN, etc.)

- SNIS, SIMECAL
- SNIS indirectly

4. What were the difficulties, problems or errors detected in the information systems used for tracking and monitoring the MDGs?

- Lag in the data, imprecision
- Lack of coordination between departments and units, such as the SNIS data with public insurance and those of short term.

5. Do you know if there was ever applied a reformulation / improvement / correction to the statistical information systems employees? If it is so, how was it performed?

- Yes
- There were developing some actions.

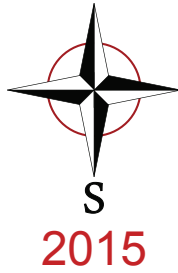
6. Did you ever use or hear that the generated data for tracking and monitoring of the MDGs was used in the formulation of public policies? If it is so, which policy and how they use it?

- No
- In the development do standards

TOWARD THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS POST-2015

How do you think it could be improved the Tracking and Monitoring process of the MDG in Bolivia, or the statistical information systems for that purpose?

- With more statistics
- Establishing determinations for the correct elaboration forms for more coherent and useful results obtained.



Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals (*Southern Voice*) is a network of 48 think tanks from Africa, Latin America and South Asia, that has identified a unique space and scope for itself to contribute to the post-MDG dialogue. By providing quality data, evidence and analyses that derive from research in the countries of the South, these institutions seek to inform the discussion on the post-2015 framework, goals and targets, and to help give shape to the debate itself. In the process, *Southern Voice* aims to enhance the quality of international development policy analysis, strengthen the global outreach capacity of Southern think tanks, and facilitate professional linkages between these institutions and their respective governments. *Southern Voice* operates as an open platform where concerned institutions and individuals from both South and North interact with the network members. *Southern Voice Occasional Papers* are based on research undertaken by the members of the network as well as inputs received at various platforms of the initiative. *Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)*, Dhaka works as the Secretariat of the *Southern Voice*.



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