

## Participatory Local Development and Planning Workshop

## From Autoritarism to National Dialogue in Bolívia

Twenty Years of Reform

Ronald MacLean - Abaroa World Bank Institute

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Jordan Valley Marriott Resort and Spa



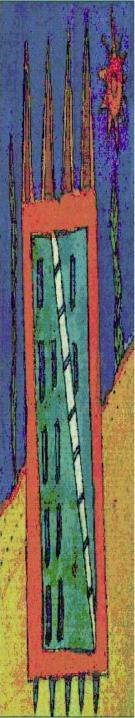
# Democratization of City Government

- 1985 = First municipal elections in 40 years
- First democratic mayor, and the last autoritarian
- Discretionary budgeting: Centralized and vertical (top-down)
- The "curse" of the dictator: limited unknown resources, huge accumulated demands/social debt



## Decentralization: Popular Participatory Law 1994

- 315 urban-rural municipalities.
- 20% National Income for municipalities (about \$ 1.500 M)
- Mayor National Income Redistribution
- Proporcional to population.
- Daily automatic deposits through the banking system: Not discretionary.
- Participatory budgeting: Decentralized and horizontal. Empowerment.



#### **Better Governance\***

- "Shift of the weight of the proof". Share the burden. Governance=Compiance: "Govern themselves"
- Construction of a common vision, and of the "future": Poor live the day
- Priorities set by the community: Construction of comunal solidarity
- Sense of community, and shared city
- Us vs. Them: Ownership of local government.
- Distribution of city's budget by districts: \$ 1 Million for each!



#### Good Governance, defined\*

 Is the ability of citizens to govern themselves; by their willingness to ascribe and comply with their laws and regulations. Therefore, they are governed by principle, and out of respect for established institutions and norms. (not by authority)



## Diálogo Nacional 2000: Debt Relief - HIPC

\$1.500 millions in 10 years

- Diálogo Municipal: 1.260 mayors, councilmen, indígenous, and women (315 x 4)
- Distribuition of resources: Necessidades Básicas Insatisfechas - NBI Base: Censo 2001
- Sistem of social control
- Doublig of the municipal funding from Populat Participation: More for the poorer, and the Indigenous: ERP/PRSP