

crime and public security' (p. 56). Nonetheless, one can find support for hardline policies across the ideological spectrum (pp. 55–6).

The remainder of the book is divided into three sections. The first deals with the non-electoral right. Kent Eaton discusses non-partisan and non-electoral strategies by the right that target the state, civil society, or seek to influence identity formation; James D. Bowen examines right-wing civil society movements in Ecuador and Bolivia; James Loxton looks at how the right may draw on resources inherited from authoritarian regimes, such as clientelistic networks, organisations, privileged relations with business, party brands and sources of cohesion. The next section of the book examines the electoral, non-partisan right. Rovira Kaltwasser examines right-wing populism; Carlos Meléndez discusses the fate of the right in the Andes following the collapse of party systems; and Laura Wills-Otero discusses the persistence of the right in the context of the exclusion of the left in Colombia. The chapters in the final section deal with the partisan right, including contributions from Steven T. Wuhs (Mexico's PAN); Peter M. Siavelis (Chile's 'two rights'); Riitta-Ilona Koivumäki (ARENA in El Salvador); Alfred P. Montero (Brazil's right); and Sergio Morresi and Gabriel Vommaro ('Propuesta Republicana' in Argentina).

Many of these chapters strongly reinforce the overall message of the book. For example, the right is powerful in Colombia despite high levels of income inequality because, according to Wills-Otero, the long-standing violent conflict between the government and the guerrillas has decreased electoral opportunities for the left and increased the salience of public security. Meléndez's discussion of Fujimorismo in Peru offers an example of how an emphasis on public security can contribute to the survival of the right in another country that has experienced the trauma of internal conflict. Montero argues that inequality has provided the basis for the power of the Brazilian right, which rests on clientelistic networks at the subnational level. These arguments, and others, lend credence to the concluding words of the editors: 'one of the key arguments of this book is that it is simply wrong to take for granted that the median voter in Latin America favours socioeconomic distribution ... future studies should analyse which factors hinder the framing of inequality and redistribution (relative to other alternative issues) as a central cleavage for political debate and policy making' (p. 362).

In summary, *The Resilience of the Latin American Right* is highly recommended not only for scholars interested in the Latin American Right but for anyone interested in democratic politics and inequality in the region. It will be an important reference for future debates and research.

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John Crabtree and Anne Chaplin, *Bolivia: Processes of Change* (London and New York: Zed Books, 2013), pp. x+196, £14.99; \$26.95, pb.

This is an important contribution to the burgeoning literature on the political and economic transformation of Bolivia since Evo Morales was elected president in 2006 as leader of the MAS (*Movimiento al Socialismo*) party. In this insightful new book, Crabtree and Chaplin examine the difficulties and advances experienced by ordinary people in different parts of the country during this period of social-movement-induced change. Based on extensive interviews conducted in 2012, 160 in total,

Crabtree and Chaplin explore the relationship between people, social movements and the state, detailing the achievements and limitations of the MAS government, and in particular the ambitious changes outlined in the new constitution. Using a bottom-up approach, the authors successfully illustrate that while this period experienced extensive social change, empowerment and social advancement, it also brought with it inevitable frustrations, dilemmas and disagreements. The structure of the book reflects the heterogeneity of individual experiences and social movements in Bolivia and by following a geographical logic, the authors are able to highlight both specific and more general themes relevant to the country's political evolution and socio-economic development and successfully avoid taking an overly generalised approach that tends to characterise the literature on this topic. Therefore, although the chapters do not chronicle the Morales administration they allude to the many significant developments which have occurred since 2006 and demonstrate that the nature and intensity of the changes in Bolivia during this period have been conditioned by their specific contexts.

The opening two chapters take a more general approach, providing a contextual framework for the book and an outline of contemporary Bolivian politics. Given the nature of these first two chapters they are based less on interview materials than the others. The introduction explores the role of popular mobilisation and collective action in the history of Bolivia, particularly over the last half-century, demonstrating how, despite its revolutionary credentials, the Morales government is in fact a continuation of a deep-rooted historical trend which dates back to the mid-twentieth century. The authors argue that it is this legacy of social organisation, which has survived repeated attempts of suppression, that is critical to understanding current Bolivian politics and the relationship between MAS and the social movements. Chapter 1 analyses how changes in patterns of landholding following the 1953 agrarian reform and the 1996 INRA (*Instituto Nacional de Reforma Agraria*) Law have affected different groups in Bolivia and influenced current conflicts such as the *Territorio Indígena y Parque Nacional Isiboro Secura* (TIPNIS) dispute. Underscoring this chapter is the notion that different visions of development have emerged between the two main groups, indigenous peoples and campesinos, principally affected by patterns of landholding, which has seen ideas of economic progress and development clash with those of environmentalism and *Buen Vivir*.

Chapters 2 to 8 are based on the experiences of individuals and social movements and provide a comprehensive and illuminating look at the processes of change that have taken place throughout Bolivia since 2006. With each chapter focusing on a particular region of the country and sector, Crabtree and Chaplin provide a critical examination how ordinary people's living conditions and quality of life has altered in recent years, to what extent people feel empowered by the acquisition of new rights afforded to them under the new constitution and how the lives of those involved with the social movements have been affected by their participation. What emerges clearly from these chapters is that while the election of Evo Morales lifted social and cultural barriers that had previously excluded certain groups from decision-making and paved the way for the emergence of new groups and actors from *juntas vecinales* and women to peasant and indigenous groups, others, such as the old elites, were sidelined. Furthermore, the chapters reveal the emergence of new economic actors and activity, in a variety of different geographical contexts such as the Aymara entrepreneurs in El Alto, the quinoa farmers on the Altiplano, the soy farmers in Tarija and the miners in Potosí who have benefited from the increase in mineral prices. The authors also shed

light on the successes and difficulties of implementing the changes outlined in the new constitution and building a ‘plurinational state’ and a ‘plural economy’. However, while the notion of *Buen Vivir* is touched upon throughout the book, its meaning to Bolivians and the contradiction that exists between the concept and Morales extra-activist policies could have been explored further.

This book is a welcome addition to the vast literature on Bolivia. Crabtree and Chaplin move beyond the romanticism that is typically associated with the Morales administration and critically assess the dramatic changes that have taken place in Bolivia. The book is easy to engage with and in its prose and presentation is suitable for undergraduates and postgraduates interested in both Bolivia and contemporary social movements and class struggles in Latin America today.

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Jean-Paul Faguet, *Decentralization and Popular Democracy: Governance from Below in Bolivia* (Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan Press, 2012), pp. xi + 358, \$85.00, hb.

Jean-Paul Faguet’s latest book addresses one of the most substantive questions someone interested in politics must deal with: can democracy be simultaneously a responsive and efficient system of government? This superbly-written book dismisses any trade-off between the two elements, defending the position that genuine and extensive decentralisation, combined with favourable local conditions, can produce both the responsiveness and efficiency that citizens demand from democracy. In order to make the point, the book studies the decentralisation reform launched in Bolivia in 1994. Faguet properly places the reform in the immense literature on decentralisation and analyses it with an array of methods, from sophisticated econometric models to impressive qualitative research, that includes more than 300 interviews, conducted over more than a decade of research.

The book starts by highlighting the fact that the decentralisation process initiated in the 1994 *Ley de Participación Popular* (LPP) was a major disruption to a traditionally centralised state in its creation of more than 300 municipalities. Drawing on an impressive database covering the whole country, Faguet shows that the quality of local government improved immediately after the first election of mayors under the new LPP regime. Not only were huge resources directly allocated to new local governments but new authorities radically altered the way those resources were spent. Whereas the central state used to privilege spending on infrastructure and productive sectors, local governments overwhelmingly switched to human capital investments such as education, health and primary services, the sectors that citizens tend to rank as their highest priorities. That is, local government immediately became more responsive to the citizenry’s needs. This is the most important empirical finding of the book which is statistically well-proven in Chapter 1 and confirmed with an econometric model in Chapter 4.

However, even if statistical and econometric analysis demonstrates that local governance generally improved in Bolivia after the LPP, this is not tantamount to saying that every local government’s governance and resource management improved. As Faguet reminds us with lucid scepticism, the extensive literature on decentralisation