

Making change happen

Participation: tracking aid and public expenditure

Lessons from Perú

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Workshop: Picking the lock – aid transparency, budget
transparency and the MDGs

Bangkok, November 12, 2010

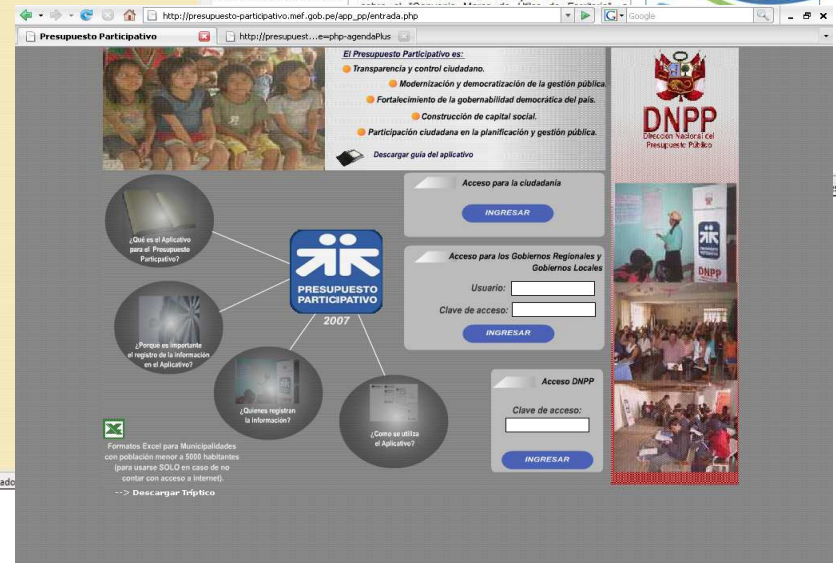
Budget transparency in Perú

Key elements

- Context: transparency and participation “fever”, after a decade of fujimorism (1990-2000).
- Law on transparency and access to public information (2002).
- E-platforms: budget (SIAF), procurement (SEACE).
- Participatory budgets.

E-platforms

Electronic systems have been implemented to improve the management of budgets during the 2000s. They are also useful tools for citizens to watch how the money is being spent.



Participatory budget

- 2,000 processes each year: 25 regions, 195 provinces and 1,831 districts.
- Huge differences. Better results where...:
 - History of participatory initiatives.
 - Some level of CSO “density”.
 - Success is more likely to happen at local level than upper levels.
 - Political will.

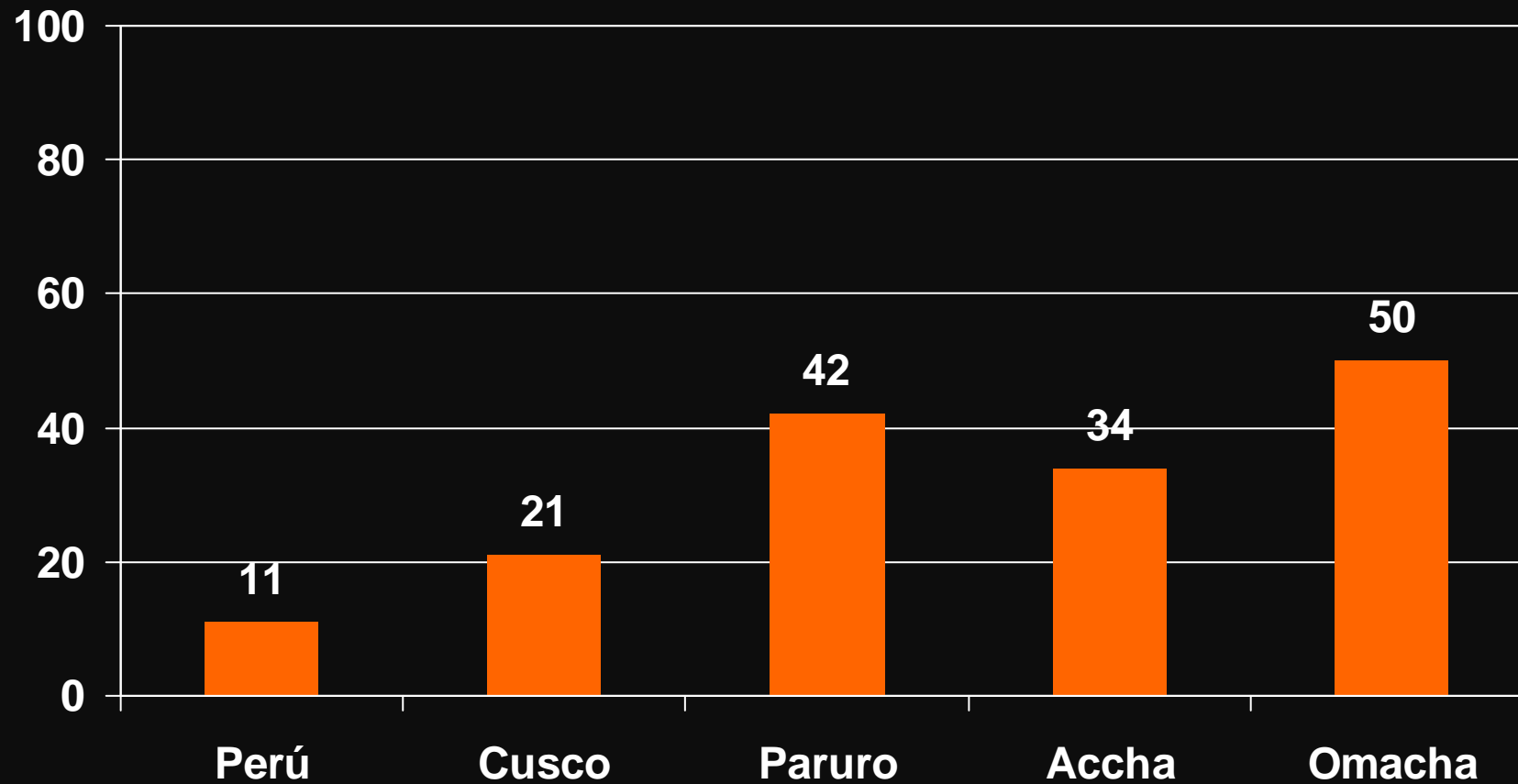
Does it work?

Let's take a quick look at Paruro

- Province of Cusco, southern Andes of Perú.
- Near to Cusco city, but poorly connected.
- Peasants. Quechua-speakers.
- Historically bound with violence: rustlers, landowners and terrorists.

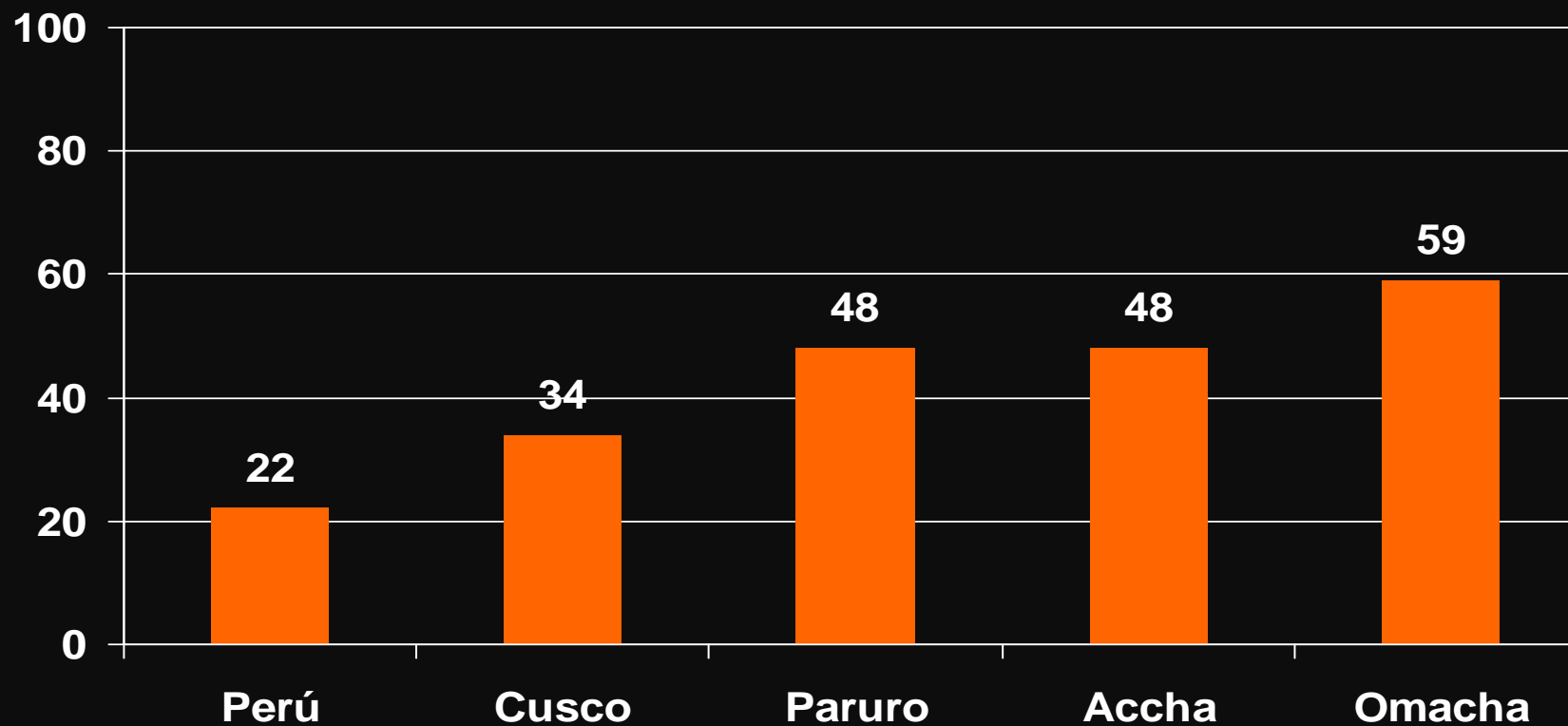


Female illiteracy rate



Districts

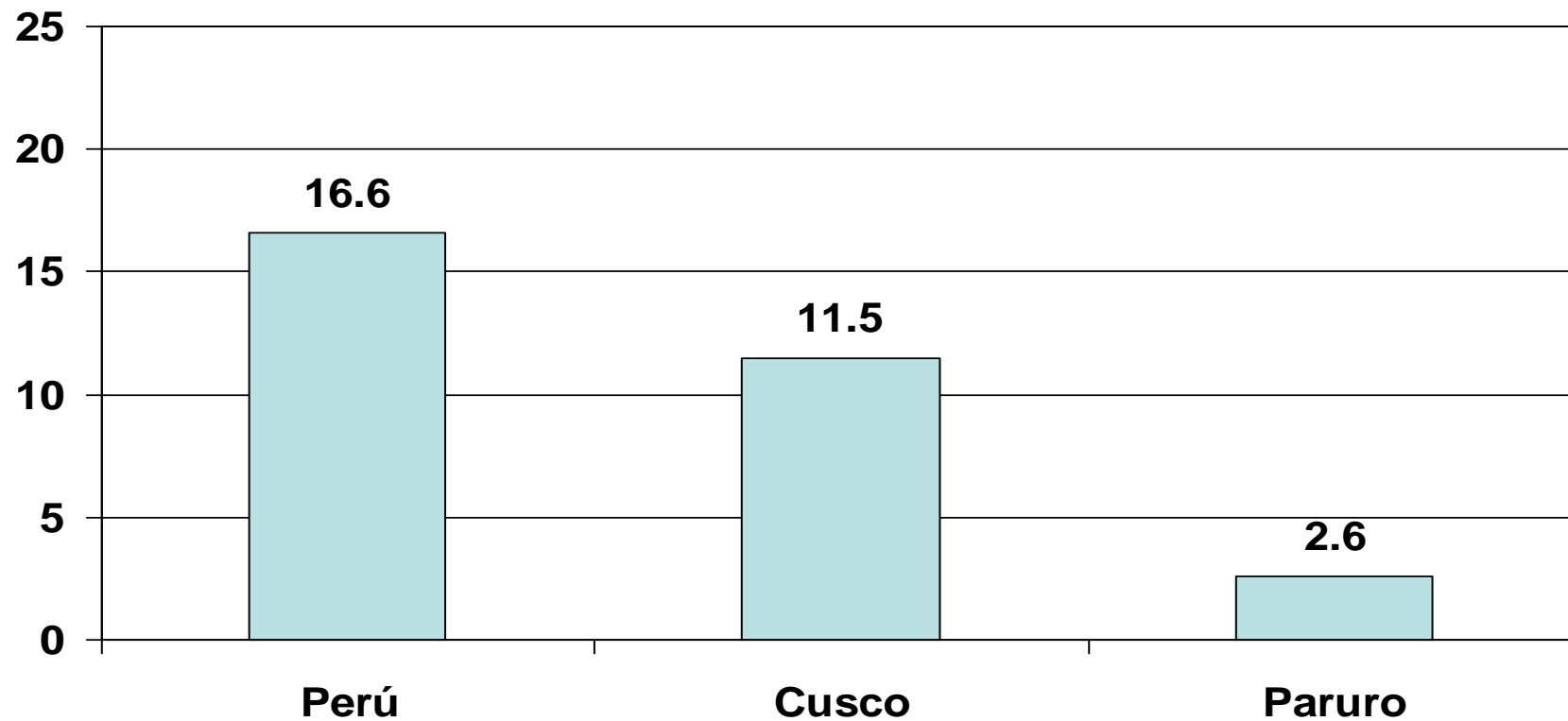
Child malnutrition (6 – 9 years)



Public services

	% population without access to:		
	Water	Sewer/ Latrine	Electricity
Paruro	29	62	61
Accha	13	84	68
Omacha	56	67	99

Doctors x 10,000 people



Participatory budget and transparency

- Population in the district of Accha is progressively organizing around the participatory budget.
- Projects aim to improve mainly production, education and health.
- The municipality respects the commitments agreed and the mayor is willing to be accountable.

- People are learning to participate and monitor the budget and public works.
- They are taking decisions in order to improve their living conditions.
- The authorities are learning to dialogue with the people, breaking a long tradition of verticality.

Some changes are happening

- A road to connect communities and stimulate the market.
- Improved cattle, diversified agricultural production.
- Better prices, some more money.
- A rise in household expenditure on education (notebooks, pencils), food and clothes.

Participation and budget transparency are important to help to overcome extreme poverty at micro-level.