

October 2009



Get to know the number of political groups present in the Puno Region province and district municipalities.

+P2



Learn about endorsement levels of elected authorities in the 2006 Regional and Municipal Elections.

+P3



Get to know about the most recurrent cause for authority vacancy and other interesting data of the Puno Region.

+P4

Editorial



Puno is one of the culturally richest and economically poorest regions of Peru. This Newsletter depicts its political - electoral landscape.

First, data shows that regional elections can be won with a very much reduced voting percentage. In fact, in 2006 they were won with less than 20% of votes, the lowest percentage obtained by a regional government.

This corresponds to the fragmentation of electoral population. In Puno, 10 different political organizations were elected to 13 Puno province municipalities. The 93 district municipalities were distributed among 20 organizations (that is, each one got in average four and a half districts).

This fragmentation shows how incapable political organizations are to aggregate and articulate their interests. This is even more serious in a region with such high poverty and inequality. In fact, representation fragmentation only benefits large economic interests.

Besides, there is a break in Peru between national political parties and regional or municipal organizations. National parties that got elected to Congress did not attract even half of the Puno ballots in the Regional and Municipal Elections. A few months after the Presidential Election, Partido Aprista Peruano did not get a single Puno province municipality and only 15 out of the 93 districts. Partido Nacionalista Peruano, whose candidate won the general elections first round, only got 2 of the 13 province municipalities and 3 of the 93 district municipalities. Unión por el Perú got 11 districts. Perú Posible just got 1 district. And Unidad Nacional - Partido Popular Cristiano, which were third in the national elections, got nothing in Puno.

The Peruvian political system is threatened by these representation divorces and breaks. It is urgent to reconcile national, regional and municipal politics. It is also necessary to approach politicians to Peruvian people's daily lives. As Héctor Aguilar Camín, a Mexican writer, said, it is necessary to realize that "the task of politicians is solving people's problems and not creating problems to people."

The imagination and creativity of all Peruvians are required to face this challenge. The National Elections Board (Jurado Nacional de Elecciones) is helping us to think about the true problems and look for feasible solutions by promoting information. Thanks for that.

Province Mayors: 13
Province Council Members: 121
District Mayors: 96
District Council Members: 482

**PUNO
REGION,**
Capital: Puno
Population: 1'268,441
Number of Provinces: 13



INFOgob was the winner of the 2009 Award on Good Practice in Public Management

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OBSERVE YOUR LOCALITY

PUNO REGION

POLITICAL FRAGMENTATION IN THE REGION

The 2006 Regional and Municipal Elections (ERM 2006) results show a heterogeneous political outlook in Puno. A total of 21 political organizations hold province and district municipalities in the Region.

This information is alarming since it shows the high political fragmentation level in the country. This means that political organizations reach power with very few endorsing ballots. Thus, although Avanza País – Partido de Integración Social was the political party that won the 2006 regional elections, it did not achieve similar results in any Puno Province and District Councils (SEE F1).

IN THE REGION

	REGION	PROVINCE		DISTRICT	
	TOTAL	1	13	100.00%	93
ACCIÓN POPULAR	0	0	0.00%	11	11.80%
ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO	0	0	0.00%	4	4.30%
AVANZA PAIS - PARTIDO DE INTEGRACIÓN SOCIAL	1	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
CENTRO DE INTEGRACIÓN FRONTERA SUR YUNGUYO WIÑAYMARCA	0	1	7.70%	3	3.20%
CON FUERZA PERÚ	0	1	7.70%	4	4.30%
FUERZA DEMOCRÁTICA	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
MORAL Y DESARROLLO	0	1	7.70%	6	6.50%
MOVIMIENTO ANDINO SOCIALISTA	0	1	7.70%	7	7.50%
MOVIMIENTO POR LA AUTONOMÍA REGIONAL QUECHUA-AYMARA	0	0	0.00%	5	5.40%
MOVIMIENTO REGIONAL DE INTEGRACIÓN ANDINA	0	0	0.00%	2	2.20%
PARTIDO APRISTA PERUANO	0	0	0.00%	15	16.10%
PARTIDO NACIONALISTA PERUANO	0	2	15.40%	3	3.20%
PARTIDO POR LA DEMOCRACIA SOCIAL - COMPROMISO PERÚ	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
PARTIDO RENACIMIENTO ANDINO	0	1	7.70%	2	2.20%
PERÚ POSIBLE	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
PODER DEMOCRÁTICO REGIONAL	0	1	7.70%	5	5.40%
PROYECTO DEMOCRÁTICO DE POMATA "PODER"	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
RESTAURACIÓN NACIONAL	0	3	23.10%	9	9.70%
RUMBO PROPIO PARA AYAPATA	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
SIEMPRE UNIDOS	0	1	7.70%	0	0.00%
UNIDOS POR EL DESARROLLO	0	0	0.00%	1	1.10%
UNIÓN POR EL PERÚ	0	1	7.70%	11	11.80%

2006 REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
PUNO REGION:
WINNING POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS PER GOVERNMENT SCOPE

F1

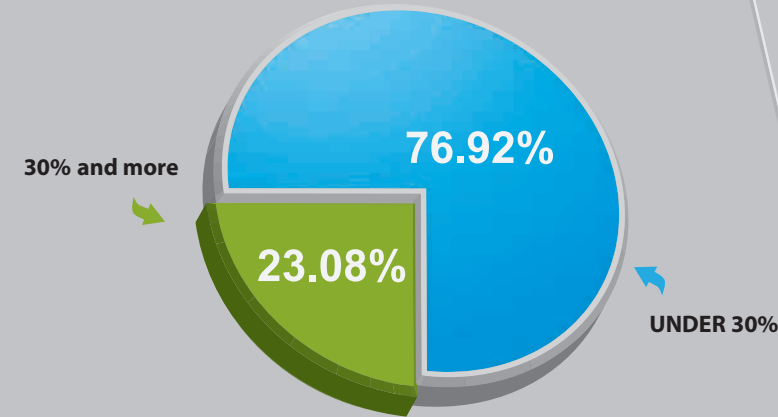
F3

P2 LOW ENDORSEMENT LEVEL

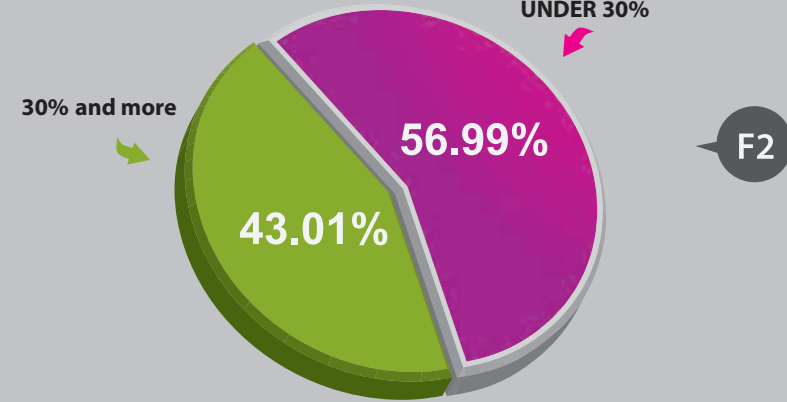
The valid ballot percentage obtained by elected authorities in the region during the 2006 Regional and Municipal Elections show how fragile representation is in the Puno region. At province level, 76.92% of authorities were elected with less than 30% of valid ballots, while the same happened at district level with 56.99% of authorities (SEE F2). In turn, the organization that won at regional level had the lowest valid ballot percentage among the 25 regional governments in the country with only 18.80% of votes (SEE F3).

Political fragmentation and low ballot percentage obtained by elected authorities are two factors that generate a marked trend towards conflict generation. The monitoring of social conflicts by the Ombudsman confirms this trend. In its August 2009 report not only does it point at Puno as one of the regions with most conflicts, but it also reports a number of disputes between the Puno Regional Government, province authorities (Huancané, San Román) and districts (San Juan del Oro), which were elected with less than 30% of valid ballots in Puno.

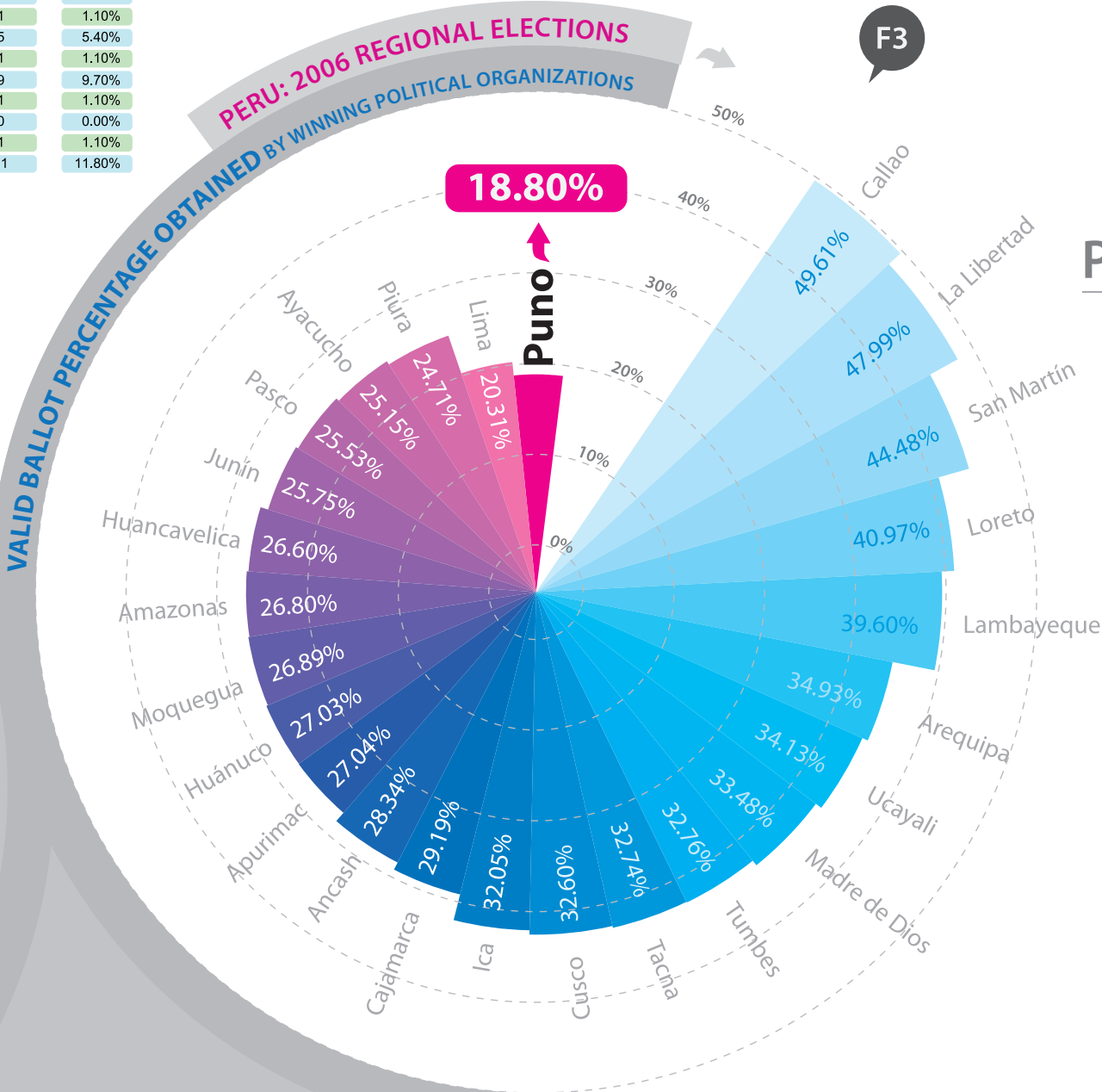
PUNO: 2006 PROVINCE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
VALID BALLOT PERCENTAGE OBTAINED
BY ELECTED MAYORS



PUNO: 2006 DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
VALID BALLOT PERCENTAGE OBTAINED
BY ELECTED MAYORS



F2



P3

This calculation is based upon 13 provinces and 93 districts. Desaguadero, Ollachea and San Gabán districts were excluded because their regional 2006 elections were annulled.

More information at ++
www.infogob.com.pe



It Was in the Plan

The proposal made by Hernán Fuentes, the Region's president, to achieve Puno's autonomy is contained in the Avanza País – Partido de Integración Social political party government plan, which establishes that one of the regional government outcomes is "political, administrative and economic autonomy".



R.I.P.

Death has been the most recurrent cause for authority vacancy in the Puno Region in the last two terms.



None is Saved

The Amantani district in the Puno province is one of the Peruvian districts where more revocations have occurred: on process per municipal government term since the law came into force.

P4

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edited by:



This publication has been co-financed by:



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PRINTED BY INDUSTRIA GRÁFICA CIMAGRAF S.R.L.
Jr. Torres Paz N°1252 Urb. Santa Beatriz, Lima - Perú

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