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absent, the Assembly illegally promulgated a draft constitution whose final approval will signal whether the MAS has succeeded in consolidating a new political and social order in Bolivia.

These are also events in a narrative stretching back to at least 2000,

when social movements mobilized to prevent the privaof tization water supplies in the city of Cochabamba and also later in El Alto. a settlement overlooking La Paz that is home to many migrants from rural areas. Two years social. later. the movements, including the highly organized coca growers (cocaleros) in the Chapare region of the department of Cochabamba, persuaded large num-

250 kilometers PANDO **BRAZIL PERU** BENI LA Lake Titicaca PAZ COCHA-BAMBA SANTA CRUZ La Paz Santa Cruz CHUQUISACA ORURO Pacific POTOSI **PARAGUAY** Ocean

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Natural Gas Pipeline
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MAP—BOLIVIA'S DEPARTMENTS

bers of their fellow Bolivians to cast ballots for cocalero leader Evo Morales. In the presidential election later that year, Morales—a former deputy whom a legislative majority had stripped of his congressional seat earlier in 2002—nearly outpolled first-place finisher Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada, an ex-president who was running as the candidate of the Revolutionary National Movement (MNR). Three-and-a-half years (and two presidents) later, Morales won 53.7 percent, dispensing with the need to hold a runoff in Congress. Armed with a majority in the lower house and a near-majority in the Senate, Morales swiftly acted upon his mandate to nationalize the country's bountiful natural-gas deposits, reverse market-friendly policies, and convene elections for a Constituent Assembly to "refound" Bolivia.

This radical turn to the left put a definitive end to Bolivia's fifteenyear stint as a "model country" that combined democracy with marketfriendly policies. Between 2003 and 2008, the Bolivian political system fell from the 31st to the 74th slot on the Bertelsmann Management Index, a composite measure of the success of 116 political systems to advance an agreed-upon set of development goals within a stable democratic framework.² Morales's election also marked the start of yet another revolutionary experiment in one of South America's poorest countries, and one in