

## ANALYTICAL SUMMARY

LOZANO, Wilfredo

PARTY SYSTEM AND DEMOCRATIC CHANGE: APPROACHES TO THE DOMINICAN CASE  
*América Latina Hoy*, 56, December, pp. 15-36

The analysis of transformation of political parties as well as the party system have taken place after the disappearance of the three mayor political leaders and founders of the three most important modern political parties: Bosch (PLD), Peña Gómez (PRD) and Balaguer (PRSC). The constituent process of party system and leadership styles have been studied. The relationship between party systems and the State have been discussed, emphasizing its neopatrimonialist ascending and clientelism performance. Finally, a few notes have been provided in order to address the development of a neopatrimonialist elite and clientelistic management of electoral politics.

*Key words:* political parties, clientelism, neopatrimonialist, leadership, Bosch, Balaguer, Peña Gómez.

ESPINAL, Rosario; MORGAN, Jana and HARTLYN, Jonathan

CIVIL SOCIETY AND POLITICAL POWER IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
*América Latina Hoy*, 56, December, pp. 37-58

In the Latin American context, the Dominican Republic displays high levels of civic engagement and political activism. Nevertheless, this activism has not translated into a civil society that is able to exercise considerable influence in reforming the political system or enhancing democracy. Building on this observation, this article explores two questions. First, if there is a tendency toward dual participation in both civic and political organizations, which reduces civil society's ability to pressure the political parties and the State. Second, the study examines the nature of the connections that civil society participants have with the State and with political parties. The analysis demonstrates that an important segment of the population that participates in civic associations also participates in political parties and in clientelist networks.

*Key words:* civil society, political parties, democracy, clientelism, Dominican Republic.

BENITO SÁNCHEZ, Ana Belén

ALLIANCES, PARTY-SWITCHING AND PORK-BARREL POLITICS: THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 2010 LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS

*América Latina Hoy*, 56, December, pp. 59-84

This paper analyzes the explanatory factors of the outcome of the legislative and municipal elections of 2010 in Dominican Republic and the recent transformation experienced by the Dominican party system from a tripartism to a plural bipartism. The leadership of President Fernández, its image, popularity, and pragmatism, are the key factors in the electoral success of the PLD, favored by endemic factionalism into the PRD and the progressive collapse of the PRSC as well. In this context, the PLD consolidated its electoral dominance thanks to the support of minority parties and will control the Legislative branch for the next six years.

*Key words:* elections, clientelism, party-switching, alliances, two-party system.

MARSTEINTREDET, Leiv

HORIZONTAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND PRESIDENTIAL DOMINANCE: A DIFFICULT COMBINATION. THE CASE OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 1967-2009

*América Latina Hoy*, 56, December, pp. 85-109

This article studies horizontal accountability in the Dominican Republic. First it analyses the rules regulating the system of checks and balances. Although important, institutional rules cannot explain the variation in the levels of accountability across time found in the Dominican case. Therefore, the article focuses on the execution of national budgets and the financial situation of the accountability institutions. The article suggests using an index of budgetary disproportionality based on a comparison of the congressionally approved budget and the executed budget to measure the level of horizontal accountability. A multivariate time-series regression analysis shows that budgetary disproportionality increases with presidential dominance. The article concludes that for the period 1967-2009, it is presidential behaviour more than any other factor that has prevented an effective system of checks and balances. Therefore the case confirms O'Donnell's hypothesis of Delegative Democracies.

*Key words:* accountability, budget, institutions, Dominican Republic, government, democracy.

WOODING, Bridget

THE IMPACT OF THE HAITI EARTHQUAKE ON HAITIAN IMMIGRATION TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

América Latina Hoy, 56, December, pp. 111-129

When the earthquake of 7.0 on the Richter scale struck Haiti on January 12, 2010, the forcibly displaced on and off the island were the object of emergency planning, but so too were the host populations in Haiti and the neighbouring Dominican Republic. This article seeks to examine the emergency response to the earthquake and ongoing challenges through the lens of critical mobilities, with special reference to forced migration island-wide. Who (men, women, boys and girls) is able to move, how, where, for how long and through which networks? What is the legal framework, if any, governing these movements? Who wants visibility and who prefers to move «incognito», in the context, for example, of ambiguous migration policies in the Dominican Republic towards impoverished Haitian immigrants?

*Key words:* critical mobilities, emergency, legislation, migration policies, humanitarian gaps.

BARREDA, Mikel and BOU, Marc

THE QUALITY OF DEMOCRACY IN PARAGUAY: PROGRESS ON WINDING ROADS

América Latina Hoy, 56, December, pp. 133-161

Within the framework of growing concern for analyzing the quality of young democracies, this article focuses on the Paraguayan case. A democracy sometimes neglected by the academic literature. However, Paraguay is drawing attention as a consequence of Colorado's Party defeat (in office since 1947) in the 2008 presidential election. A theoretical and methodological thinking about the concept of the quality of democracy together with an empirical research have been done in this article. Five essential dimensions have been taken into consideration: political rights and civil liberties; rule of law; accountability; responsiveness and political participation. The main conclusion is that Paraguay has a low quality democracy, far away from the rest of Latin American countries. This statement is backed up by three different explanations that are, at the same time, interlinked. These are the following: socioeconomic factors, features of its own political institutions (above all, the widespread clientelism) and, finally, political parties' interests and strategies.

*Key words:* quality of democracy, political institutions, political participation, accountability, responsiveness, Rule of Law, Paraguay.

MEDEIROS, Marcelo de Almeida

DOES SÃO PAULO NEED A FOREIGN POLICY? HEGEMONY, DIPLOMACY AND PARADIPLMACY IN BRAZIL

América Latina Hoy, 56, December, pp. 163-186

This article argues, on the one hand, that the hegemonic condition of the state of São Paulo in the the Brazilian federation incites it to practice an endogenous paradiplomatic action; on the other hand, it alleges that this endogenous paradiplomatic action coincides with a phenomenon of des-concentration (and not of federalization) of the national diplomacy. The conclusion is that if the gradual desconcentration of the Brazilian diplomacy demands a consistent effort of the endogenous paradiplomacy, this does not mean that, for the maximization of the profits, the exogenous paradiplomacy does not have to be implemented.

*Key words:* hegemony, paradiplomacy, Mercosur, Brazil, São Paulo.