



**Joint Learning Programme on
„Political Economy for Practitioners in International Cooperation“**

Training Pack for Participants

Final Draft Version, 28.01.2014

A joint initiative of the Learn4Dev Expert Group on
Political Economy for Practitioners



Dear participant

We are very pleased that you are taking part in the Joint Learning Programme “Political Economy for Practitioners”! We hope that this event will help you to make international cooperation in your field of action even more effective.

The Joint Learning Programme “Political Economy for Practitioners” and the related teaching and learning materials have been developed jointly by the members of the [Learn4Dev Expert Group “Political Economy for Practitioners”](#).

The following development partners have contributed funds for the development of the course materials and the implementation of the joint learning events: Austria, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

The development of the Joint Learning Programme has been facilitated by the Secretariat of the group, which is hosted by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH.

The teaching and learning materials combine knowledge, expertise and experience from a wide range of development researchers and practitioners from different organizational backgrounds – especially from the organisations of the Expert Group members.

The following persons participated in the elaboration of the teaching and learning materials: Nils Boesen (external consultant), Sarah Hunt (for Irish Aid), Stefan Hochhuth (for DEZA) as well as Lea Zoric, Petra Riedle and David Edelmann (all GIZ).

The teaching and learning materials have been developed for the purpose of Learn4Dev Joint Learning Events and must not be used for other purposes without prior consent of the Expert Group on Political Economy for Practitioners.

The Expert Group seeks to provide a Joint Learning Programme that meets the needs of practitioners in International Cooperation. Therefore, we are happy for any feedback that helps us to reaching this objective – be it practical examples on the added value of PE-inspired activities, suitable case studies from sectors or regions or new online sources and guidelines for PE analysis and action.

Please send your enquiry and feedback to the Secretariat of the Expert Group (l4d-pep-secretariat@giz.de).

December 2013



Outline of Joint Learning Event [1 page as TOC]

LEARNING UNIT/ DAY 1

What is Political Economy and why is it important for Practitioners in International Cooperation?

1. Module 1.1

Opening Session: The Relevance of PE in International Cooperation

- Roadmap of the course

2. Module 1.2

PE Thinking: New Responses to Old Challenges in International Cooperation

- PowerPoint Presentation

3. Module 1.3

Key Concepts and Added Value of PE Thinking in International Cooperation

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Exercise

4. Module 1.4

PE-inspired Reform Analysis: Reform Cycles, Reform Arenas and Reform Actors

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Exercise

LEARNING UNIT/ DAY 2

Which practice oriented PE approaches exist and how can they be applied for reform support in International Cooperation?

5. Module 2.1

PE-inspired Reform Analysis: Analysing Real World Reform Dynamics

Political Economy Analysis Tools

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Exercise

6. Module 2.2

Approaches and Tools I: The Evolution of PE-Thinking

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Exercise/ Case Study

7. Module 2.3

Approaches and Tools II: Different Tools for different Purposes

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Exercise/ Case Study
- Overview of Political Economy Analysis Frameworks and/or short Bibliography



- The World Bank, 2011: HOW-TO NOTES Political Economy Assessments at Sector and Project Levels. Political Economy Community of Practice.
<http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/PE1.pdf>

8. Module 2.4

Approaches and Tools III: Application of some of the tools (case study)

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: Group Work: Stakeholder analysis in a specific reform context

9. Strategic Governance and Corruption Analysis (SGACA)

- PowerPoint Presentation

LEARNING UNIT/ DAY 3

How can practitioners overcome practical obstacles and benefit from the opportunities of PE-inspired reform support measures?

10. Module 3.1

Identifying suitable Entry Points for PE-inspired Action in Our Daily Work

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout:

11. Module 3.2

How to Undertake a Political Economy Analysis and Translate it Into Action

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout: How to conduct a PEA: DFID check List

12. Module 3.3

Closing Session: Next Steps in Undertaking PE Analysis and Action in Practice

- PowerPoint Presentation
- Handout:

Outline of the Learn4Dev 3-day - Learning Event „Political Economy for Practitioners” (PEP)

<p>Overall learning objective: Participants have deepened their understanding of the Political Economy (PE) of reforms towards sustainable development, are familiar with practice-oriented approaches to Political Economy Analysis and have identified concrete entry points for applying a political economy perspective in their daily work in international cooperation. Key message: PE approaches can help practitioners in international cooperation to better understand and more effectively work with typical opportunities and obstacles in supporting reform processes.</p>		
<p>Learning Unit 1: What is Political Economy and why is it important for practitioners in international cooperation?</p> <p>Learning objective: Participants are aware of the importance of the political dimension in reform processes and are familiar with the basic ideas of Political Economy approaches.</p>	<p>Learning Unit 2: Which practice-oriented PE approaches exist and how can they be applied for reform support in international cooperation?</p> <p>Learning objective: Participants are familiar with the latest thinking on PE in international cooperation and have a good overview of practice-oriented approaches which they can apply in their daily work.</p>	<p>Learning Unit 3: How can practitioners overcome practical obstacles and benefit from the opportunities of PE-inspired reform support approaches?</p> <p>Learning objective: Participants are familiar with the most frequent challenges and concrete entry points for applying a PE approach in their daily work.</p>
<p>9.00 Module 1.1: Opening Session: The Relevance of PE in International Cooperation</p> <p>Participants feel welcome and ready to participate actively in a relaxed, but energetic atmosphere of openness and dialogue.</p>	<p>9.00 Module 2.1: PE-inspired Reform Analysis: Analysing Real World Reform Dynamics</p> <p>Participants have deepened their understanding of the dynamics of reform processes by applying the key elements of a PE-informed reform analysis to a reform they know best.</p>	<p>9.00 Module 3.1: Identifying suitable Entry Points for PE-inspired Action in Our Daily Work</p> <p>Participants identify promising entry points for integrating PE-inspired action in their daily work in the core business processes of their organisations.</p>
10.30 Break	10.30 Break	10.30 Break
<p>11.00 Module 1.2: PE Thinking: New Responses to Old Challenges in International Cooperation</p> <p>Participants sharpen their understanding of the added value of PE-inspired reform support.</p>	<p>11.00 Module 2.2: Approaches and Tools I: The Evolution of PE-Thinking:</p> <p>Participants understand the dynamic evolution of PE thinking over the years and why there has been a shift in the approaches.</p>	<p>11.00 Module 3.2: How to Undertake a Political Economy Analysis and Translate it into Action</p> <p>Participants are familiar with the most frequent challenges of PE-inspired analysis and action and develop solutions to overcome these challenges.</p>
12.30 Lunch	12.30 Lunch	12.30 Lunch
<p>14.00 Module 1.3: Key Concepts and Added Value of PE-thinking in International Cooperation</p> <p>Participants are familiar with the key notions and concepts of PE.</p>	<p>14.00 Module 2.3: Approaches and Tools II: Different Tools for different Purposes</p> <p>Participants have an understanding of what kind of tools and approaches exist for what purpose, how to choose them and get an idea of the kind of information they provide.</p>	<p>14.00 Module 3.3: Closing Session: Next Steps in Undertaking PE Analysis and Action in Practice</p> <p>Participants develop a good understanding of concrete opportunities for (joint) PE analysis and action with partners and other development partners.</p>
15.30 Break	15.30 Break	15.30 Wrap-up, Evaluation, Certificates & Closure
<p>16.00 Module 1.4: Reform Analysis: Reform Cycles, Reform Actors and Reform Arenas</p> <p>Participants understand the key elements of reform dynamics and how PE can help to identify room of manoeuvre.</p>	<p>16.00 Module 2.4: Approaches and Tools III: Application of some of the tools (case study)</p> <p>Participants get an idea of how to apply some of the tools and what that involves</p>	
17.30 Wrap up & Outlook	17.30 Wrap up & Outlook	
Optional evening programme organized by host agency	Optional evening programme organized by host agency	

Handout Module 1.2: The political economy of lunches

Stakeholders Groups:

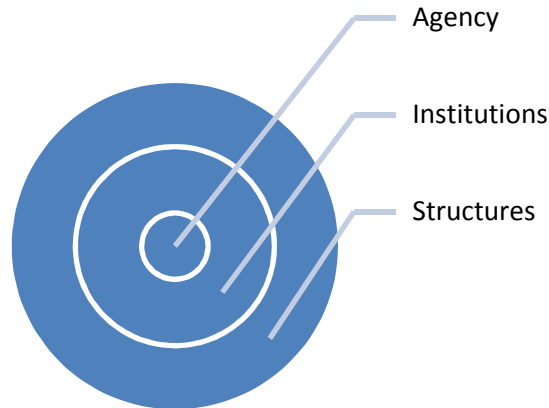
- Group I: “I am vegetarian”
- Group II: “I need a steak!” (meat lovers)
- Group III: “I don’t want to spend a lot of money” (low budget’ers)
- Group IV: “I don’t care, as long as they have good desserts” (Friends of desserts)
- Group IV: “just something quick” (Fast-food junkies)

Stakeholder Analysis	Entry Points	Constraints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different preferences ▪ Veto players ▪ Power ▪ Hidden agendas ▪ Lack of information ▪ Manipulation ▪ External factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Change the rules of the game ▪ Coalitions ▪ Insistence ▪ Hierarchy ▪ Compensation schemes ▪ Incentives ▪ Connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moral constraints (rules, norms, traditions) ▪ Structural constraints (veto player) ▪ Hierarchy constraints (boss, dependencies) ▪ Personal constraints (Re-election, serving interests of friends) ▪ Material constraints (capacity, time)

Handout Module 1.4: Key notions of Political Economy thinking

1. Politics	The process of conflict, negotiation and co-operation between interest groups in the use production and distribution of resources. Conflict is the failure of politics.
2. Structure	Long term contextual factors and the systemic constraints to change, usually deeply embedded factors that fundamentally shape the broad character of the state and political system
3. Institutions	The rules, norms and conventions governing human interaction, these may be formal in the sense of constitutional rules, codified laws or informal in the sense of social and cultural norms. In many developing countries, there are tensions between formal rules and informal power relations, sometimes making politics unpredictable and prone to conflict.
4. Agency	The choices of agents including internal actors such as political leaders, civil servants, political parties, business associations, trade unions, CSOs etc., and external actors such as foreign governments, regional organisations, donors and multinational corporations.
5. Patronage	A political system where the holders of power (patrons) seek to maintain their position by directing privileges at particular individuals or groups (clients) in a manner that is intended to strengthen political support and/or buy off political opponents. Patronage politics is a common explanation of why governments often direct resources at narrow groups of beneficiaries rather than the public good.
6. Neo-patrimonialism	Blends modern bureaucratic and more personalistic and clientelist forms of authority.
7. Incentives	The driving force of individual and organised group behaviour. They depend on a combination of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the individual's personal motivations (material gain, risk reduction, social advancement, spiritual goals etc), and (ii) the opportunities and constraints arising from the individual's principal economic and political relationships
8. Rents & rent-seeking	Income generated by privileged access to a resource or politically created monopoly rather than productive activity in a competitive market. Some political systems revolve around the creation and allocation of such incomes – hence “rent-seeking”, for example income from corruption
9. Interest groups	Individuals or organisations with similar aims and facing similar incentives.
10. Elites	A group of class of persons or a member of such a group or class, that enjoys superior social, political or economic status. The term “vested interest” is often used to imply venal or dishonest/selfish behaviour, leading to the assumption that such interests should be opposed. But this group is central to creating effective public authority, so it may be helpful to think about how their interests overlap with a progressive agenda, or how this group might shift their interests overtime.
11. Collective action & change coalitions	Political economy often describes a set of intractable problems where development is blocked by powerful interest groups. Change is unlikely to occur unless groups with a shared interest in reform work together for change. Collective action involves the pursuit of a common goal by more than one person.
12. Free-rider	A party that enjoys a benefit accruing from a collective effort, but contributes little or nothing to the effort; this undermines collective action

Handout Module 1.4: Structure, Institutions and Agents



STRUCTURE

Foundational Factors:

Deeply embedded structures that fundamentally shape the broad character of the state and political system.

Many have long-term origins, and may be slow or impossible to change.

However, it is worth asking whether they could change over time – and their significance can change.

- Territorial control
- Geostrategic position
- Geography
- Historical influences
- Social and economic structures
- Sources of revenue
- Natural resource endowments
- Economic structures and potential for surplus generation
- Economic integration nationally and globally
- Structural constraints to growth
- Cultural and social imperatives

INSTITUTIONS

Rules of the Game:

Formal and informal institutions that influence the behaviour of different actors, relationships between them, and incentives and capacity for collective action.

May be “sticky”, but can also change over the medium term.

- Distribution of power between key actors
- Rules-based or personalised institutions?
- Competition for political power
- Informal institutions involved in economic activity
- Economic distribution of wealth and the dependency of various economic actors on each other and with power elites
- Social communication networks and influence

AGENCY

Here and Now:

Captures the current behaviour of individuals and groups and their response to events (“games within the rules”).

May provide short-term opportunities or impediments to change.

- Impact of current events, leadership, political and financial resources.
- Conduct of day to day politics
- Global forces that affect the private sector



Political Stakeholder Analysis, Danida - 2011

<http://amg.um.dk/en/~media/amg/Documents/Technical%20Guidelines/Capacity%20Development/ApplyingPoliticalStakeholderAnalysis2011.jpg>

- **Drivers of Change, DFID – 2009**

Public Information Note", DFID, 2004:

www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/DOC59.pdf and GSDRC

www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/events-documents/3797.pdf

www.odi.org.uk/publications/5399-drivers-change-dfid-doc

www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/drivers-of-change

- **EC – 2009**

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/infopoint/publications/europeaid/documents/174a_cdtoolkit_march09.pdf

- **Power Analysis , SIDA – 2009:**

www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/6859.pdf

- **Politics of Development**

<http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/doc104.pdf>

Handout Module 2.4: Different levels, different purposes and uses

Table 1: How political economy analysis can inform DFID's country level work

Tasks	Conventional donor analysis	Insights from political economy analysis
A) Formulating country plans (CPs)	Priorities for CPs determined on the basis of PRSPs or technical advice on the impact of alternative investment choices on poverty and growth.	Priorities reflect a deeper understanding of what interventions are likely to work, given prevailing interests and incentives. CPs also consider which interventions might help to shift incentives in a pro-development direction.
B) Choice of aid modalities and partners	Choice of aid modalities (including use of country systems) determined on the basis of fiduciary risk and broad assumptions about developmental benefits.	Choice is based on a specific understanding of how alternative modalities and partnerships fit into and influence incentives of different actors in the country. The underlying drivers of country-system improvement are considered.
C) Design of projects or programmes	Political risks affecting project success are relegated to the 'assumptions' column in the log frame, and revisited only if the intervention fails.	Interests and incentives, especially those created informally, are explicitly addressed in programming. Interventions may seek to transform incentive structures, or work around them, but never ignore them.
D) Informing dialogue and engagement with partners	Political dialogue is formal and conducted as 'arm's length'. It focuses on governance and human rights standards, without reference to the deeper processes that underlie performance in these areas.	Dialogue with partners is sensitive to the underlying causes of good and bad governance. This enables closer working relationships, and greater directness and mutual respect. More politically intelligent ways of working open doors and allow DFID to 'punch above its weight'.
Issues		
E) Civil Service Reform	Policy and institutional reforms are typically prioritised on the basis of efficiency/equity considerations without considering the distribution of power and influence between opponents and beneficiaries.	Analysis identifies the room for manoeuvre – in other words, which reforms are likely to have political traction, which may be completely blocked and what sequencing devices might shift the balance of forces in favour of the intended beneficiaries.
F) State building and Peace Building	State building seen as a largely technical task of (re)creating the capacity to perform conventional state functions by restoring formal organisations. Peace settlements and security assistance set countries on the road to avoiding recurrence of conflict and rebuilding their states.	Support to state-building takes account of the underlying 'political settlement'. Tasks are carefully prioritised and sequenced, taking trade-offs into account. Peace building strategies based on understanding the root causes of conflict and promoting an inclusive political settlement, which goes beyond support to an initial peace agreement.
G) Service Delivery	Poor service delivery outcomes are attributed to a range of technical, financial, capacity and organisational weaknesses within the sector concerned.	Analysis identifies how and why different sectors are prioritised, and who the "winners" and "losers" might be. Action is informed by an understanding of these constraints, where the most appropriate entry points might be, and the medium-term strategies to help overcome obstacles.
H) Growth	Growth diagnostic tools identify specific factors or 'binding constraints' that hold back growth in different contexts and at different points in time.	The deeper causes of failure to address the binding constraints to growth are identified. On this basis, growth policies take into account feasibility or include actions to strengthen pro-growth coalitions.

Source: DfID, Political Economy How To Note, page 7.

Handout Module 2.4: Overview on approaches for PE

(1) Global-level and the International System

Approach	Main Focus
<p>International Drivers of Corruption (OECD) 2012</p> <p>http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/development/international-drivers-of-corruption_9789264167513-en</p>	<p>Understand the processes that cause corruption and governance weaknesses at the country level, examine how international drivers interact with these processes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify drivers ▪ Assess their importance ▪ Assess their effects: what are the outcomes they generate?

(2) Country level: Overall strategic planning

Approach	Main Focus
<p>Drivers of Change (DoC) (DFID 2003)</p> <p>DFID, 2004: Public Information Note Drivers of Change http://www.gsdr.org/docs/open/DOC59.pdf</p> <p>ODI, 2009: Mapping Political Context: Drivers of Change www.odi.org.uk/publications/5399-drivers-change-dfid-doc</p> <p>www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/drivers-of-change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ‘understand the underlying causes of weak states and poor governance’ (Unsworth 2007) ▪ inform country-level planning and to identify and mitigate risk ▪ Developed to a now much more problem-focused approach (evolution of DoC in 2nd generation)
<p>The Politics of Development approach (DfID, 2007)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Evolved from DoC ▪ greater emphasis on analyzing the political processes which drive or restrain change and development ▪ PEA studies based around a precise question/ set of questions/ problem to be addressed ▪ Can also be used at country level
<p>EC Country Political Economy Assessment (EC/DEVCO 2011)</p> <p>http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/political-economy/document/draft-country-level-political-economy-analysis-annex-1</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ based on SGACA ▪ inform EU development activity, including programming ▪ identification and formulation of specific interventions, risk management and policy dialogue ▪ Analysis around 3 headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Foundational factors ▪ Rules of the game ▪ Here and now ▪ makes the link to operational questions by analyzing opportunities and constraints for change
<p>Strategic Governance and Corruption Analysis (SGACA) (DGIS, 2008)</p> <p>http://www.clingendael.nl/sites/default/files/20071000_cru_occ_unsworth.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Systematic framework that allows for comparative analysis ▪ underlying reasons for the governance situation



<p>Power Analysis (SIDA)</p> <p>http://www.odi.org.uk/publications/5529-power-analysis-political-context</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding power, but not with a fixed definition of power ▪ Focus on distribution of power and power relations among stakeholders
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(3) Sector level: Specific opportunities/reform blockages in a sector

Approach	Main Focus
<p>Analytical Framework for Understanding the Political Economy of Sectors and Policy Arenas (DfID/ODI, 2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports DoC Approach • facilitate deeper understanding of ‘local’ sector/policy arenas • provide ‘broad’ political explanations for how and why sectors differ within one national context
<p>Institutional and Context Analysis (ICA) (UNDP, 2012)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the incentives and constraints for social actors - forces that can impact development outcome • unbundle “political will” • identify actors that are likely to help or hinder a development program • Can also be used at country level
<p>Analyzing Sector Governance/ Addressing Governance in Sector Operations (EC 2008)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ focuses on the context of sector governance, actors’ interests, power and incentives, and governance and accountability relationships. ▪ Identify alternative entry points where opportunities for short-term governance enhancement at sector level are limited

Box 3: Sample Questions for Conducting Sector Level Political Economy Analysis

Roles and responsibilities: Who are the key stakeholders in the sector? What are the formal/informal roles and mandates of different players? What is the balance between central/local authorities in provision of services?

Ownership Structure and Financing: What is the balance between public and private ownership? How is the sector financed (e.g. public/private partnerships, user fees, taxes, donor support)?

Power Relations: To what extent is power vested in the hands of specific individuals/groups? How do different interest groups outside government (e.g. private sector, NGOs, consumer groups, the media) seek to influence policy?

Historical legacies: What is the past history of the sector, including previous reform initiatives? How does this influence current stakeholder perceptions?

Corruption and rent-seeking: Is there significant corruption and rent-seeking in the sector? Where is this most prevalent (e.g. at point of delivery; procurement; allocation of jobs)? Who benefits most from this? How is patronage being used?

Service Delivery: Who are the primary beneficiaries of service-delivery? Are particular social, regional or ethnic groups included/excluded? Are subsidies provided, and which groups benefit most from these?

Ideologies and Values: What are the dominant ideologies and values which shape views around the sector? To what extent may these serve to constrain change?

Decision-Making: How are decisions made within the sector? Who is party to these decision-making processes?

Implementation Issues: Once made, are decisions implemented? Where are the key bottlenecks in the system? Is failure to implement due to lack of capacity or other political-economy reasons?

Potential for Reform: Who are likely to be the "winners" and "losers" from particular reforms? Are there any key reform champions within the sector? Who is likely to resist reforms and why? Are there "second best" reforms which might overcome this opposition?

Sources: ODI Analytical Framework for Conducting Political Economy Analysis in Sectors; World Bank Problem Driven Governance and Political Economy Analysis

Source: DfID, 2009: Political Economy How To Note, page 12.

(4) Micro or problem level: Specific question, issue or problem at micro or project level

Approach	Main Focus
<p>Problem-Driven Governance and PE Analysis (World Bank, 2009)</p> <p>http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTPUBLICSECTORANDGOVERNANCE/Resources/PGPEbook121509.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifying the problem or opportunity to be addressed ▪ Mapping out the institutional and governance arrangements and capacities ▪ drilling down to the PE drivers. ▪ can be applied to analysis at country, sector or project levels or a combination of levels.

Figure i: Three layers of problem-driven GPE analysis

Problem-driven ↓ GPE analysis	What vulnerabilities/challenges?	Evidence of poor outcomes to which GPE weaknesses appear to contribute	E.g.: repeated failure to adopt sector reforms. Poor sector outcomes. Infrastructure identified as constraint to growth but not effectively addressed. Continuous food insecurity. Corruption continues to undermine the business climate even after anti-corruption law
	Institutional & governance arrangements & capacities	What are the associated institutional set-up and governance arrangements?	Mapping of relevant branches of government, ministries, agencies, and SOEs and their interaction. Existing laws and regulations. Policy processes (formal rules and de facto). What mechanisms intended to ensure integrity and accountability and to limit corruption exist?
	Political economy drivers	Why are things this way? Why are policies or institutions arrangements not being improved?	Analysis of stakeholders, incentives, rents/rent distribution, historical legacies, and prior experiences with reforms, social trends and forces (e.g., ethnic tensions), and how they shape current stakeholder positions and actions

GPE= Governance and Political Economy Analysis

Source: World Bank, 2009: PROBLEM-DRIVEN GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY ANALYSIS GOOD PRACTICE FRAMEWORK, page ix.

For an overview of the tools/ approaches:

- GSDRC Topic guide on Political Economy Analysis
<http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/political-economy-analysis/tools-for-political-economy-analysis>
- The Policy Practice, 2012, 'Political Economy Analysis: Selected Readings', The Policy Practice Ltd., London
<http://www.thepolicypracticelibrary.com/PEbibliography.pdf>
- DFID, 2009, 'Political Economy Analysis How to Note', A Practice Paper, Department for International Development, London.
<http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/PO58.pdf>

Handout: Module 3.2: How to conduct a PEA (DFID check list)

- What is the **purpose** of the exercise?
- Is the **timing** right to feed into strategy, planning, reviews or other decisions?
- Is the **length of process** proportionate?
- Who is the primary **audience**?
- Is there sufficient **internal buy-in** to the importance of the analysis and its value for strategy and decisions?
- Is there a clear **owner or champion** with responsibility for taking forward the implications (e.g. Head of Office)?
- What **mix of skills** and expertise are required to undertake the work?
- Will it be conducted **in-house**, or are specialist consultant skills required?
- What **methodology** and data collection techniques will be used?
- Are the right **partners** (e.g. from HMG, donors and country partners) involved?
- Has it been agreed how the work will be **disseminated**, and to whom?
- Is there an agreed process for **follow-up** once the analysis is complete?
- Have **indicators** been developed to assess the impact of the analysis on DFID Programs and processes?
- What **results** are we expecting from the work?



3. List of Sources and Resources

Online portals:

Learn4Dev Expert Group Political Economy for Practitioners:
<http://www.learn4dev.net/expertise/political-economy/>

European Commission Capacity4Dev Public Group Political Economy in Practice:
<http://capacity4dev.ec.europa.eu/political-economy/>

Governance and Social Development Resource Centre (GSDRC):
<http://www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/political-economy-analysis>

OECD DAC Network on Governance (GOVNET):
<http://www.oecd.org/dac/governance/politicaconomy>

World Bank:
<http://go.worldbank.org/MT5JIN7GK0>

The Policy Practice online library:
<http://www.thepolicypractice.com/>

Africa Power and Politics Research Programme:
<http://www.institutions-africa.org/>

Source books:

OECD/GovNet (2005): Lessons learned on the use of Power and Drivers of Change Analyses in development co-operation, <http://www.gsdrc.org/docs/open/doc82.pdf>

Edelmann, David (2009): Analysing and managing the political dynamics of sector reforms: a sourcebook on sector-level political economy approaches,
<http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/5232.pdf>

Organisation-specific guidelines:

MINBUZA: SGACA Framework for Strategic Governance And Corruption Analysis (SGACA): Designing Strategic Responses Towards Good Governance

NORAD (2010): Political economy analysis with a legitimacy twist: What is it and why does it matter?

OECD: Drivers of International Corruption

EC (2012, draft): Using Political Economy Analysis to improve EU Development Effectiveness. A DEVCO Background Note.



Workshop reports:

Report of World Bank Workshop “Moving from Analysis to Action”

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTGOVACC/Resources/PoliticalEconomyAnalysisToActionFinalReport.pdf>

Good Practice Examples from the work of the World Bank:

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTPUBLICSECTORANDGOVERNANCE/0,,contentMDK:23267902~pagePK:148956~piPK:216618~theSitePK:286305,00.html>

Articles from development research:

Fisher, Jonathan and Marquette, Heather, Donors Doing Political Economy Analysis™: From Process to Product (and Back Again?) (January 24, 2013).

Copestake, James and Williams, Richard, “The evolving art of political economy analysis”, Oxford Policy Management. 2012.

For further information, please contact:

Website of the Learn4Dev Expert Group „Political Economy for Practitioners“:
<http://www.learn4dev.net/expertise/political-economy/>

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