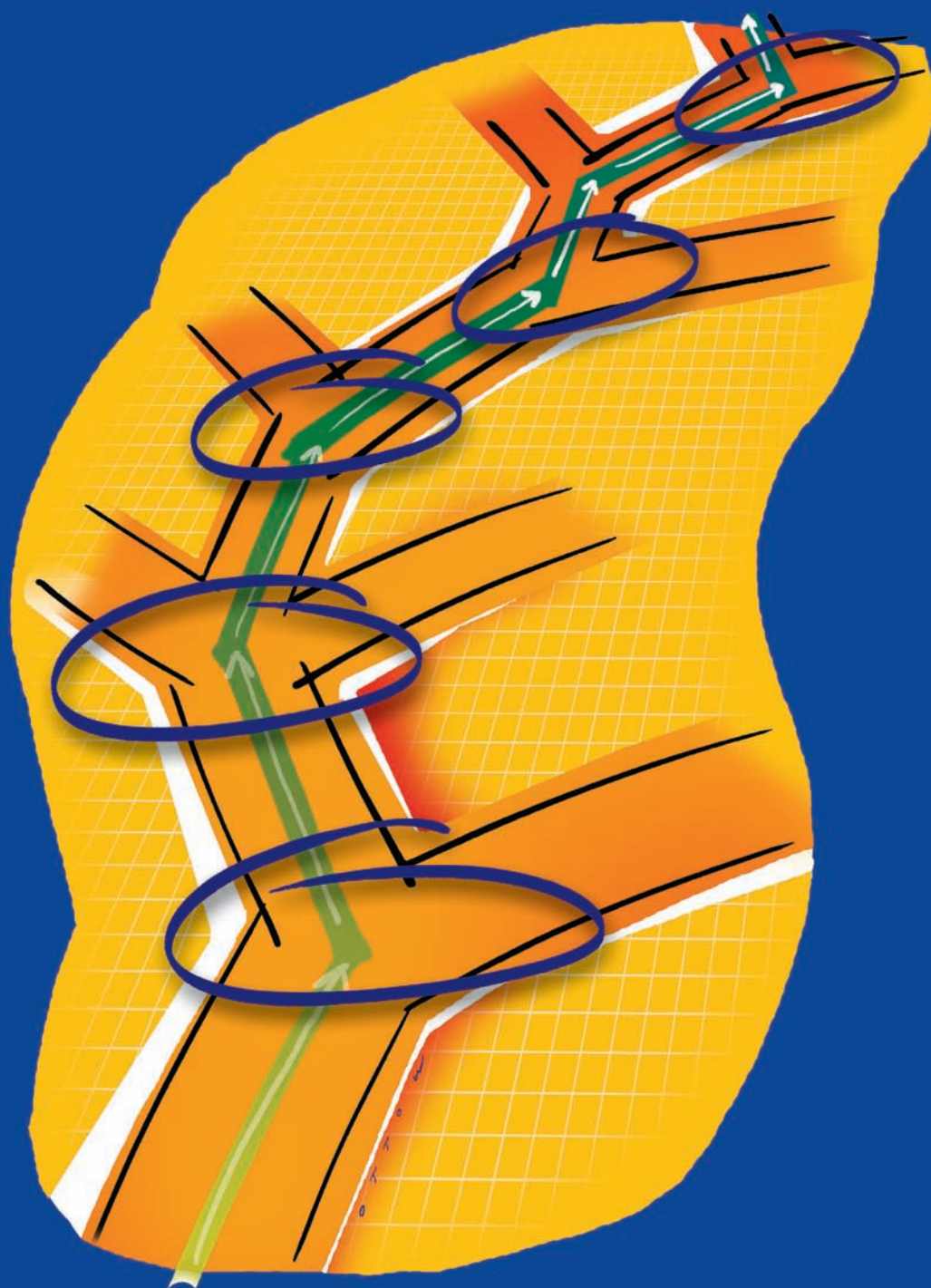


Drivers of change

Understanding the forces
for poverty reduction



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Summary

The Drivers of Change (DoC) approach was developed by the British Department for International Development (DFID) in 2001. This tool can be used to understand which forces bring about change and to detect the key policy and institutional ‘drivers’ for poverty reduction. The DoC approach emphasises that donors’ country strategies must be based on a thorough understanding of the political, economic and institutional contexts of a country. Since 2001, more than twenty DoC country studies have been carried out. Dutch embassies participated in only a few of the studies. In this chapter, we will show that active involvement in DoC country studies can be valuable in enhancing the effectiveness of poverty reduction policy.

Introduction

In 2004, the Dutch embassy in Yemen participated in DFID’s DoC study on Yemen. The embassy was actively involved in formulating the Terms of Reference and carrying out the study. Both the research process and the analysis of the country context proved to be of great use to the embassy. It became more aware of the powerful position of certain elites and gained more insight into the ongoing processes of change in the country. The study offered new starting points for the embassy’s poverty reduction policy and shifted its focus from the elites to Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and NGOs. Participation in the study also resulted in more effective cooperation with the British, and increased the embassy’s awareness of the role of religion in development processes.¹ The potential and relevance of the DoC approach were recognised.

DoC are defined as ‘driving forces in a society that cause change in a poverty situation’. These driving forces – structures, institutions or agents – can bring about either positive or negative change. Negative drivers are called *Blockers of Change*. The purpose of this chapter is to inform embassy staff about the DoC approach and to suggest tools for implementing this approach in daily practice.

We start by discussing the development and content of the DoC approach. This is followed by a closer examination of selected DoC country reports, in which we describe and explain the most significant similarities and differences. In the third section, we sum up the lessons learned as well

as the remaining challenges, while the last section of this chapter contains recommendations on how to use the DoC approach for policymaking.

Developing the DoC approach

The DoC approach was developed by DFID in 2001, in close cooperation with Oxford Policy Management and various DFID country offices. The basic principle underpinning the DoC approach is that development is shaped by a country's political economy and that, in order to be effective, donor strategies should be based on a thorough understanding of the country's historical, political, social, economic and institutional context.² It directs attention to the underlying long-term factors that lead to reform and encourages a broad, in-depth understanding of the local context and local trends of change.³ The DoC recommends a holistic approach to 'change', rather than an exclusive focus on pro-poor change. Positive DoC for the poor, blockers of change and drivers of non-change, which reproduce the status quo, must all be included in the studies.⁴

Box 1: Reasons for the development of the DoC approach⁵

DFID felt that the analysis of long- and medium-term DoC needed to be improved because:

- In many countries, the government is unresponsive to the needs of the poor. While concepts such as 'lack of political will' identify a problem, they inadequately explain this situation
- Learning from the past ought to be a major part of international development work. So far too little attention has been paid to this
- There is growing awareness that donor interventions are political by nature and inevitably influence a country's political context. Development aid should be aimed at supporting positive and feasible national efforts

The DoC approach was developed at the same time as several other tools for analysing political contexts, such as the Power Analysis developed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the World Bank's Institutional and Governance Reviews. These tools were developed in response to the general shift in development cooperation towards a more country-based approach for donor assistance, consisting of budget support, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and sector-wide approaches. These approaches, which all link politics and power to underlying economic issues, have contributed to the now broadly acknowledged perception that political and contextual information is an essential precondition for effective aid. The approaches differ in focus. SIDA's Power Analysis concentrates on the links between human rights, democracy and poverty reduction by analysing formal and informal institutions, agents and processes. The World Bank's Institutional and Governance Reviews stress the role of formal state institutions and informal practices within these. The DoC approach focuses on poverty reduction and on the actors and agencies which either support or impede this process.⁶

Issues addressed in political economy research are relevant for Dutch policymakers. This is underscored by the Framework for Governance and Corruption Analysis (FGCA), which was recently developed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael. The FGCA reveals the underlying reasons for the quality of governance in a given country and helps policymakers make informed policy decisions.⁷ The FGCA is described in greater detail in Annex 1.

The DoC approach

The DoC approach focuses on relationships of power and on the institutional and structural factors that affect the political will to change, or lack thereof. The framework for DoC analysis is based on the three-part model of structures, formal and informal institutions, and individual agents, as well as the six key areas of understanding as identified by the DoC Team that was established by DFID in June 2003 (see box 2).

Box 2: Framework for DoC Analysis⁸

DoC analysis aims to increase our understanding of the interactions between:

- *Structural features: the process of state formation; natural and human resources; economic and social structures; demographic change; regional influences and integration; globalisation, trade and investment; and urbanisation*
- *Institutions: formal and informal rules governing the behaviour of agents, such as political and public administration processes. In the medium term, institutions are more susceptible to change than structural features*
- *Agents: individuals and organisations pursuing particular interests, including the political elite, civil servants, political parties, local government, the judiciary, the military, faith groups, trade unions, civil society groups, the media, the private sector, academics and donors*

There is no fixed method for a DoC analysis, but donors are advised to examine six key areas of understanding if they wish to gain a better insight into the dynamics of pro-poor change:

- *Basic country analysis: the social, political, economic and institutional factors affecting the dynamics and possibilities for change*
- *Medium-term dynamics of change: policy processes, in particular the incentives and capacities of agents operating with institutions*
- *The role of external forces: the intentional and unintentional actions of donors*
- *The link between change and poverty reduction: how change is expected to affect poverty and on what time scale*
- *Operational implications: how to translate understanding into strategies and actions*
- *Incentives: the organisational incentives, including those promoting or impeding the retention of country knowledge*

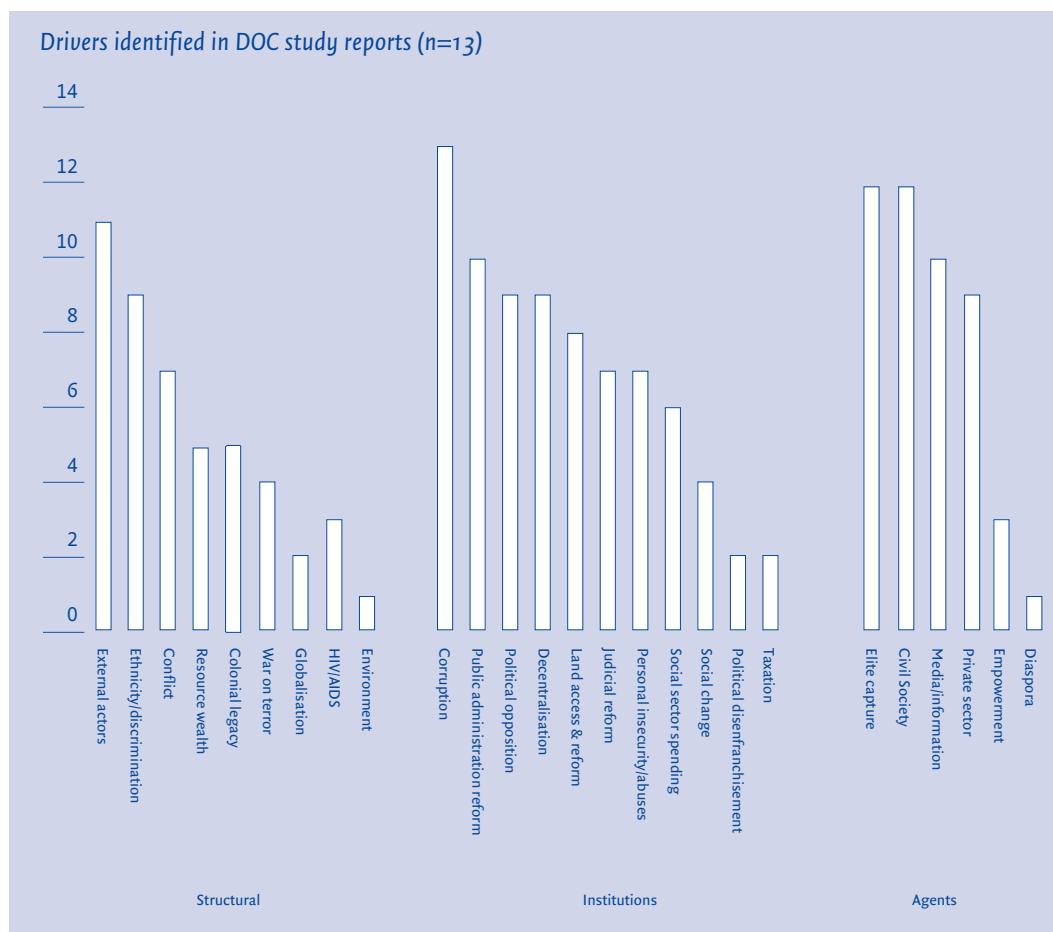
In order to apply this framework, there must be agreement on what kind of change is considered most important. As regards Dutch international cooperation efforts, this is generally sustainable poverty reduction. It should be explicitly stated which dimensions of poverty are to be given priority, and which are the most relevant structural and institutional factors in each specific country, case or policy domain. DoC – the agents mentioned in box 2 – work within formal or informal institutions, rules and norms and have their own interests, agendas and sources of power. As shown below, many DoC country studies also include structural and institutional factors as ‘drivers’. This may, however, diminish the analytical power of the approach.

The DoC studies: trends and differences

Since 2001, DFID country offices have carried out several DoC analyses, with expert consultants – international and local – helping to coordinate the process and write the reports. A special DFID DoC Team supports the country teams in practical and methodological matters. The analyses usually include desk studies, interviews and workshops in the field. Dutch embassies have only been involved in a few DoC studies. Of the twenty DoC country studies completed, some contain sensitive country information and have not been made public. Fifteen reports are available on the internet: www.gsdrc.org/go/topic-guides/drivers-of-change.

The DoC country reports share several commonalities, but also show differences, mostly as a result of variations in the terms of reference and methodology used.⁹ Although the DFID headquarters provides an analytical framework, its application varies according to locally perceived needs. Without a fixed methodology – and with considerable differences in scope, quality and focus – it is difficult to compare the DoC studies. An advantage of the lack of a fixed methodology is the freedom that embassies have to address important country-specific issues.

The results of thirteen country studies have been synthesised in order to show their most significant differences and similarities.¹⁰ The table below shows the twenty-six DoC identified in these studies.¹¹



As regards *structural drivers*, many reports stressed the role of external actors, including foreign donors who are seen as particularly influential in political and economic matters. The majority of reports also pointed to the influence of ethnic and regional divisions. In Yemen and Nigeria social

discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or region is considered a significant blocker of change.¹² At institutional level, a recurring theme in all reports is the presence of corruption and institutional weakness. Corruption is considered to perpetuate poverty, although it is acknowledged that, in many countries, people's survival depends on their engaging in corruption. Decentralisation is also mentioned in the majority of DoC country reports, with varying opinions on whether the effects of decentralisation are positive, negative or neutral. In the Kyrgyzstan and Georgia reports, decentralisation is not seen as a driver of pro-poor change. Rather, it is seen as having potential negative effects on the poor as power is delegated to corrupt local officials. A potentially powerful force for change is political opposition and middle classes. That their commitment to change is not a given, is evident in Bangladesh, where the middle class has increased its political power, but does not press for reforms. Instead of pro-reform groups, some studies focused on personal leadership and individual agents of change.¹³ In Box 3 we describe how an individual person in Mozambique acted as a DoC in his country.

Box 3: Dr José Negrão¹⁴

In 2005, Dr José Negrão, Professor of Development Economics at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, Mozambique, and founder of Oxfam partner Cruzeiro do Sul (Southern Cross), died from a cerebral haemorrhage at the age of 49. In October 2006, he was posthumously awarded the inaugural DoC Award in the civil society category of 'Investing in the Future'. The Southern Africa Trust's 2006 'Investing in the Future' awards were an initiative of the South African newspaper Mail & Guardian to honour companies and organisations that have contributed to the well-being of society by investing in people. José Negrão won the DoC award because of his work for CSOs and his campaigns for the rights of the poor in Mozambique. Through his efforts, the interests of rural communities were included in Mozambique's land law, which in turn triggered the development of progressive land policies throughout the continent. José was a founding member and president of Cruzeiro do Sul, a research institute and non-profit organisation that produces independent theoretical reflection on development issues, taking the rural family as the unit of analysis in all its studies. The Dutch embassy in Mozambique provides multi-annual funding for Cruzeiro do Sul, because this organisation strengthens the monitoring of local and national poverty eradication plans and their implementation.

As for agents, the elites have the most mentions in the DoC studies. They are generally seen as negative agents, as blockers of change, who control the government and a country's resources. The Kenya report states that change will not come about as long as the political elites who control the state remain as powerful as they currently are. However, it is acknowledged that the patronage politics of elites can also be an important mechanism for upholding the social order in fragile states. Through the use of social networks, even the poor may benefit in some way from elite capture. Other frequently cited agents of change are *civil society groups*, the *media* and the *private sector*.¹⁵ The Pakistan report, however, suggests that civil society groups do not necessarily represent 'the poor', and are not always able to enact large-scale change. The media can play an important role in empowering citizens by providing them with relevant and independent information. The private sector may prove a crucial agent for pro-poor change in the future.

All DoC reports stressed that economic growth is a condition for pro-poor change. The Ghana and Georgia reports suggested that general economic growth is equally important as economic growth among the poor specifically. This view was also expressed in many of the other reports. Several studies were pessimistic about the chances of achieving pro-poor change. The Pakistan and Yemen reports pointed to structural causes of poverty which are too large to tackle. The Yemen report emphasised that changes in favour of the poor are often in conflict with short-term interests of wealthier and more powerful individuals.

Experiences so far: positive impacts and future potential

The current DoC work has great potential:

- It can be used to inform policies and programme decisions. The example used in the introduction concerned Yemen; in Box 4 we show how the DoC analysis in Zambia informed the Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP).

Box 4: MASP for Zambia¹⁶

The Dutch Embassy in Zambia is one of the few embassies that have incorporated the DoC study results in its MASP. This Plan states that the country lacks strong DoC and uses the four categories of potential 'drivers' for pro-poor change that resulted from the DoC study:

- Drivers from above: parliament and reform-minded elements of political parties, traditional leaders, the civil service, the Electoral Commission and the anti-Corruption Task Force
- Drivers from within: entrepreneurs and the private sector, the media, the policy research community and professional associations
- Drivers from below: civil society organisations, churches and trade unions
- Drivers from outside: international agencies, expatriate Zambians and regional actors

The MASP's strategic goals in the fields of health, education, good governance and harmonisation are also based on the DoC study findings, and linked to the key actors identified

- Sue Unsworth, former Chief Governance Advisor of DFID and one of the founders of the DoC approach, conducted a review of how the DoC country reports on Kenya and Ghana had been used by the DFID country offices.¹⁷ In Kenya, she found that the DoC study had resulted in changes in programme selection, programme design and implementation (see box 5). In Ghana, the management of multi-donor budget support was influenced by the DoC study, as it made the country office more aware of the risks of increasing development support and the need for politically feasible targets. The study contributed to a downward adjustment of expectations for Ghana's rate of economic and political progress.

Box 5 - The effect of the DoC study in Kenya¹⁸

A DoC study was carried out in Kenya in 2004. The analysis had implications for the DFID country office in terms of programme strategy, selection and design, and implementation. The donor-driven approach to reform has made way for a more locally driven approach, and the pressure to harmonise approaches with other donors has increased. The impact on the DFID programme is evident when comparing the 1998 and 2004 Country Assistance Papers. In 1998, donor partnerships and pressure for reform were seen as the keys to pro-poor change, while in 2004, the key DoC were internal political processes and relationships of accountability between the state and its citizens. The DoC analysis has also changed programme selection and design, which are now based on local processes and context factors, rather than donor-driven demands. As regards programme implementation, timescales are more realistic and judgements about ownership and long-term trajectories of change are more considered. The DoC analysis in Kenya has provided a framework for understanding how different aspects of the programme (service delivery, growth) contribute to changes in the basis of accountability between state and society. The approach has been shared with other donors in preparing a Joint Assistance Strategy.

- By giving an overview of the ‘field of players’, potential agents or agencies of change can be identified and located – exactly as initially envisaged by DFID’s DoC Team.¹⁹ DoC country studies can suggest where, when and how coalitions may be formed, which in turn helps in identifying where reform-oriented efforts may be concentrated. DoC studies may reveal the need to collaborate with actors not typically involved in donor activities, such as political parties or the media. The framework also provides scope for identifying where and how change is being blocked, and pointing out which agents need to be pressured. DoC analysis highlights deeply entrenched obstacles to reform which explain the often limited incentives for pro-poor development in a country. The approach facilitates the identification of actions and interactions of formal and informal institutions, as well as formal and informal aspects of power.²⁰
- The DoC approach challenges donors to reconsider their own role in, and impact on, poverty reduction policies. It invites them to think thoroughly about their ambitions, to curb unrealistic expectations and to gain a better understanding of the underlying political factors affecting their daily work.²¹ The DoC approach challenges staff to revise their thoughts on governance issues by suggesting that legitimate public institutions evolve through a bargaining process between holders of state power and civil society groups. In other words, real development is dependent on local political processes, and cannot be achieved by reproducing democratic institutions and bureaucracies that have evolved in entirely different contexts.²²
- The DoC approach forces donors to think critically about their development partners: who are their partners, what are their interests, and what are their incentives for working with the embassy? What agents cause positive/negative change in a country, and why? A critical assessment of this kind will reveal opportunities for positive local support, which is something that each embassy involved in poverty reduction is always looking for. In Box 6, we describe how the Dutch embassy in Yemen detected a DoC in the water sector and decided to support it.

Box 6 - The General Authority for Rural Water Supply (GARWSP) in Yemen²³

In 2005, the Dutch embassy in Yemen carried out an Institutional Sector and Organisational Analysis (ISOA) of the water sector, which revealed the presence of both a positive and negative DoC in the rural water supply sector. The positive DoC was the parent institute in the rural water supply sector, (GARWSP), which – under new leadership – was introducing a change and decentralisation agenda. The GARWSP was achieving good results: hundreds of rural water supply systems were installed in the period 2003-2005, giving hundreds of thousands of people access to safe water. The Dutch embassy decided to support GARWSP in establishing a rural water supply working group with representatives of different implementing agencies and donor projects in the sub-sector. GARWSP was supported to achieve its position of apex agency in the sub-sector. The embassy started financing the GARWSP programme in 2005 with budget support, using the Yemeni system for procurement and disbursement. At the same time, the embassy expressed severe criticism about the World Bank Project Implementation Unit (PIU), which acted as a negative driver by competing directly with GARWSP. At governance level, the PIU had established its own office, physically across from the GARWSP branch office. World Bank policy was strongly criticised and the World Bank was urged to cooperate better. After being ignored and pushed aside for years, GARWSP obtained its position as apex body in the sub-sector. The support to GARWSP became a prime example of sub-sector budget support and advanced the discussion on sector-wide approaches.

Experiences so far: challenges

The DoC approach has evident potential, but it can also be improved:

- One major challenge will be to improve the methodology and focus. The lack of a clear methodology causes substantial differences in scope and quality between DoC studies, which makes it hard to compare and interpret them. The length of the country reports, and the very broad range of issues addressed, impedes quick revision. Adrian Leftwich, who evaluated DoC studies conducted until now, made a case for a clearer and more robust theoretical and conceptual framework and methodology for analysis. This will make the findings more credible.²⁴

A first step towards improving theory, methodology and focus – and as such improving the consistency and comparability of DoC country studies – would be to convert the framework in Box 2 into an analytical matrix, roughly as follows:

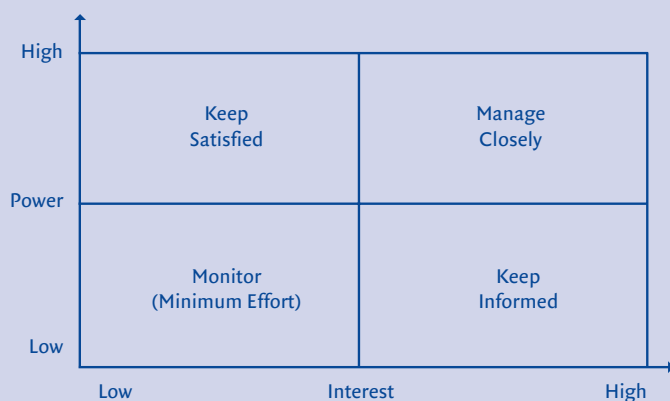
	Basic country analysis	Medium- term dynamics	External forces	Poverty reduction	Strategies and actions	Incentives
Structural Institutions Agents						

A second step could be to use existing experiences of DoC and other country assessment formats to create a toolbox for organising the study and the principal data sources that could be accessed (e.g. the Stability Assessment Framework -SAF).

- Donors must be provided with more concrete instruments and tools for policymakers.²⁵ Most reports give a thorough analysis of the country context, but fail to translate these findings into policy implications. The fact that practical recommendations for strategic planning are difficult to deduce from the DoC country reports may explain why embassies have rarely used these studies in policymaking – even though it is not impossible, as the examples in Yemen, Ghana and Zambia demonstrate. Embassies could use certain instruments to organise the DoC findings and facilitate the step from analysis to action. The FGCA, as well as stakeholder type analyses that map agents according to their power and interests, may be particularly useful for this (see box 7).

Box 7 - Stakeholder analysis²⁶

Stakeholder analysis can be used to identify and assess the importance of certain key people, groups of people, or institutions that have the means to significantly influence development activities or projects. The three steps in a stakeholder analysis are: identifying the stakeholders; determining their power, influence and interest in order to know who to focus on; and developing a thorough understanding of the most important stakeholders in order to know how they are likely to respond to certain changes. The analysis can be recorded on a stakeholder map:



Explanation of the categories:

- Powerful stakeholders with a high interest in a certain intervention or change should be closely managed and supported. Powerful positive DoC and so-called 'champions' fall in this category
- Powerful stakeholders with a low interest in a certain intervention or change – the powerful Blockers of Change – should be kept satisfied and closely monitored
- Powerless stakeholders with a high interest in a certain intervention or change should be kept informed and supported. Positive DoC with limited power fall in this category
- Powerless stakeholders with low interest in a certain intervention or change – the negative DoC with limited power – should be monitored, but have low priority

- Country participation in the DoC work must be increased. Until now, few embassies have been directly involved in DoC studies, as most of the work has been carried out by parties connected with DFID. Due to the low degree of participation and lack of knowledge on DoC studies, staff members of the Dutch embassies feel little connection with the reports and therefore have little incentive to use them to inform their strategic plans.

Recommendations

While acknowledging the differences in regional and country contexts, the last part of this paper provides nine general recommendations for Dutch embassies on making effective use of the DoC work:

1. Tighten the methodology of future DoC studies in order to make them easier to use. A clearer theoretical and conceptual framework would prevent big differences in scope, focus and quality, and enable studies to be compared. Dutch embassies that are considering a DoC study themselves are advised to redefine and specify the current analytical framework. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague can support them by providing guidelines for DoC studies and a list of key issues that should be addressed in every analysis. Future studies must make clearer distinctions between structures, institutions and agents.

2. Try to offer practical starting points and tangible instruments and tools for operational policy strategies in future DoC studies. Many staff now have difficulties translating analytical findings into policy prescriptions.
3. Make use of instruments that translate the outcome of the DoC analysis into actions. Stakeholder or similar analyses might be useful in mapping findings and getting a clear overview of the field of players. In the same way, FGCA might facilitate the step from analysis to action by providing a practical guide on how to use existing information for a governance strategy.
4. Effectively communicate the work done on DoC. Effective use of DoC work largely depends on the will and effort of embassy staff to adopt the new insights and findings. The Support Programme for Institutional and Capacity Development (SPICAD) can be used to disseminate knowledge on DoC among embassy staff, but they also need internal and corporate incentives to translate the analysis into actions. Management should therefore give explicit support. Organising discussion sessions on important outcomes and mapping agents would ensure ongoing and constructive discussion.
5. Poverty reduction policy should be based on local processes and systems.²⁷ The starting point for any intervention should be an understanding of the social and political systems of a country, its internal pressures for change and particular social or economic vulnerabilities. Donors should curb their own expectations and ambitions, exercise caution in promoting their own agenda, and pay more attention to the motivations and realities of local politicians and policymakers.
6. Work with non-traditional partners through non-traditional channels – like the media or the private sector – in order to explore new roads to change. By moving out of their ‘comfort zone’, donors will get in touch with non-traditional DoC. Openness and flexibility towards new, often local, partners and processes are crucial for finding new room to manoeuvre.
7. Share DoC findings with a wider audience and use them for donor harmonisation. For best results, DoC studies need to be carried out in cooperation with other donors and shared with other development partners. The impact of DoC findings will be limited if the knowledge remains within the embassy. In combination with power and institutional analyses, DoC studies can form a powerful basis for better donor harmonisation by offering a shared framework for action. There is a danger of ‘overdosing’ embassies with ‘assessment’ tasks – in the case of the Netherlands: FGCA, SAF, SPICAD and more. To avoid this, a uniform and consistent format for country assessments (that can be periodically updated and is internally comparable) could be designed and tested at DAC Guidelines level.
8. Strive for more local participation in a DoC study. Current DoC studies appear to be primarily donor-driven. Local consultants were sometimes involved, but the participation rate of local politicians, authorities and other local actors is generally quite low. This is undesirable for a country-level analysis that requires inside information.
9. Embassies should have realistic expectations regarding the DoC studies. They do not offer short-term or instant solutions for poverty reduction, or strict guidelines on how to cooperate and with whom. The reports give insight into the political context of development, and present a ‘helicopter view’ of certain agents and processes that influence change. According to Sue Unsworth, it is important to remember that the DoC approach is not a

magic bullet, prescribing a set menu of tools, or an instant solution for policy dialogue. She suggests that the power of DoC reports lies in their clear information on social and political actors in a country, and in the created possibilities for dialogue with partner governments.²⁸ Still, an enhanced DoC approach could support the analysis and policy of Dutch embassies by identifying those key actors who can be meaningfully supported – either directly in their strategies or through institutional reform that facilitates their role – in order to bring about the desired change.

Conclusion

This chapter showed that the DoC approach has great potential. It provides insights into the contextual factors that influence change in a country, identifies groups and agents of change that donors might not have taken into account before, stresses the importance of local processes, and makes donors reconsider their own role, ambitions, programmes and policies. However, a lot of work must be done to make the DoC approach more effective and the findings more useful for informing policy. A clear methodology and conceptual framework are needed, as well as more attention for policy implications. The scope for using DoC work at Dutch embassies primarily lies in their own organisation. Firstly, DoC work will have to be communicated effectively. Embassy staff need to have more knowledge of DoC work and incentives for using it. Secondly, the embassies should invest in efforts to translate DoC analyses into actions, and to stimulate discussion on cooperation with current partners. There are tools which might be helpful for structuring the DoC outcomes, such as stakeholder mapping, but these might oversimplify the facts. In the end, the DoC approach is about the willingness and flexibility to move out of one's own framework of thinking and to take into account local processes, new agents and non-traditional partners.

Annex 1: The FGCA

The FGCA²⁹ is an instrument for strategic policy development developed recently by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs in cooperation with the Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael. The FGCA is designed to give missions practical handholds for structuring existing information to enable in-depth analysis and for planning a consultation workshop about possible consequences for donor strategies. The FGCA prescribes a four-part process:

1. The Track Record: this is part of the embassy's regular work and serves as a starting point for discussion during the workshop (in particular, the C1 and C2 clusters of the track record)
2. The Power and Change Analysis: a local or international consultant collects a number of information sources and delivers a synthesised report
3. The Workshop: discussion on the basis of the Track Record and Power and Change Analysis, focused on designing an appropriate donor strategy
4. The Final Strategy Document: summarises the findings and presents policy choices regarding the governance strategy for the coming years

The Power and Change Analysis helps to order information from existing sources, such as DoC reports, Power Analysis studies and local documents and use them to draw up a discussion document for the workshop. The FGCA thus incorporates the DoC approach in its Power and Change Analysis and tries to expand on it through a workshop, which should complete the step

from analysis to action. During the two-day workshop, Power and Change findings are discussed and consolidated, and participants work towards a final governance strategy document, which in turn serves as input for the MASP.

Annex 2: Differences between DoC reports

Considerable differences exist between DoC country reports. The first difference is the definition of 'DoC'. While some reports focus on the political economy (Georgia and Kyrgyzstan), others concentrate on the general economy (Kenya), or specific institutions and incentives (Malawi). The methodologies vary widely as well. Some are written on the basis of a desk study (Bangladesh), while others include information collected through workshops, field research, interviews, etc. (Yemen, Ghana and Zambia). The studies also vary in terms of the amount of time invested and resources allocated. For example, the DoC study in Kenya was finished in a couple of months under considerable time pressure, while the DoC study in Bangladesh was carried out over fifteen months. In the same way, the DoC study of Tanzania worked with a budget of £ 200,000, while the DFID study in Bolivia had a budget of only £ 35,000. The studies and methodologies also reflect the professional perspectives and quality of the authors. Some reports are written in scholarly language, some focus on qualitative issues, some concentrate exclusively on formal institutions, others on personal incentives and informal structures. Finally, some DoC studies are part of a broader sequence, such as in the case of Bangladesh, which means that certain dimensions were omitted, as these are covered in other studies.³⁰

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DoC Country Reports

DoC Country Reports can be found on the website of the Governance and Social Development Resource Centre: <http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/drivers-of-change> for the following countries: Angola, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Georgia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia.

Websites for additional information:

- <http://www.gsdr.org/go/topic-guides/drivers-of-change>
- http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/drivers_of_change/index.html
- <http://www.ids.ac.uk/ids/govern/projects/MR.driversforchange.GO0508.html>

Notes

- ¹ Interview with Thom Sprenger (October 2006), former employee of the Dutch embassy in Yemen and involved in the DoC study carried out in Yemen in 2004.
- ² Political economy refers to a variety of approaches for studying economic and political behaviour, and the understanding of how political institutions, social and political power relations, and the political and economic environment influence each other.
- ³ Warrener (2004)
- ⁴ OECD DAC (2005)
- ⁵ DFID (2003)
- ⁶ Bjuremalm (2006)
- ⁷ Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael (2006)
- ⁸ DFID (2004)
- ⁹ For more information on differences between the DoC studies see annex 1.
- ¹⁰ Angola, Bangladesh, Georgia, Ghana, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda, Yemen, Vietnam, Zambia.
- ¹¹ Source: 'Briefing Note on Using DoC to Improve Aid Effectiveness', DFID, London (2005).
- ¹² McLeod (2005)
- ¹³ McLeod (2005)
- ¹⁴ Bangerezako (2006)
- ¹⁵ McLeod (2005)
- ¹⁶ Source: Lusaka Embassy, Multi-Annual Strategic Plan 2005-2008 (2004)
- ¹⁷ Unsworth (2006)
- ¹⁸ Unsworth (2006)
- ¹⁹ Personal correspondence with Sue Unsworth, October 2006
- ²⁰ Leftwich (2006)
- ²¹ Presentation at the World Bank by Ann Freckleton, former head of DFID's DoC Team, May 2006
- ²² Personal communication with Sue Unsworth, November 2006
- ²³ Source: Dutch embassy, Yemen (Personal Communication, October 2006)
- ²⁴ Leftwich (2006)
- ²⁵ Warrener (2003)
- ²⁶ Source: Nash, Hudson and Luttrell (2006)
- ²⁷ Presentation at the World Bank by Ann Freckleton, former head of the DoC Team, Policy Division, DFID, December 2005
- ²⁸ Personal communication, October 2006
- ²⁹ Netherlands Institute of International Relations Clingendael (2006)
- ³⁰ OECD DAC (2005)