Name of the workshop: Stakeholder Management & Political Economy
Location: Online (Zoom platform)
Date and Time: 24.03.2025 (2:00 pm – 2:45 pm)

List of participants (not on the basis of seniority):

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Stakeholder Management & Political Economic Analysis

Presented by:

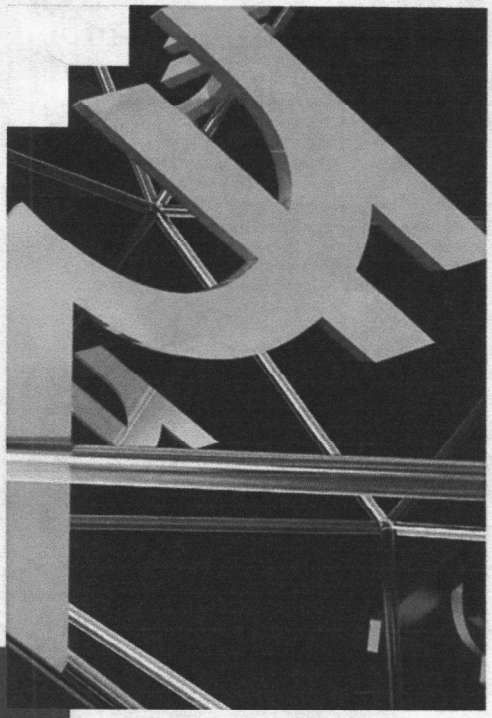
- RAMAYSWER DAS, Executive Engineer, Dhaka WASA
- Asif Kabir, Assistant Engineer, Dhaka WASA
- Najmus Sakib, Assistant Engineer, Dhaka WASA

Workshop Date and Time: 24.03.2025 (2:00 pm – 2:45 pm)
Workshop Platform: Online (Zoom platform)

Key Objectives for Stakeholder Management Workshop

Learn the essentials of stakeholder engagement and management

- **Understanding Stakeholder Management**
  Learn the fundamentals of stakeholder management and its importance in project success.
- **Exploring Political Economy Analysis (PEA)**
  Gain insights into PEA and how it influences stakeholder dynamics.
- **Tools for Stakeholder Mapping**
  Discover effective tools and techniques for mapping stakeholders' interests and influence.
- **Engagement Strategies**
  Learn strategies to effectively engage stakeholders through various communication methods.
- **Real-World Challenges**
  Discuss common challenges faced in stakeholder management and the implications on projects.
- **Solutions to Stakeholder Issues**
  Identify practical solutions to overcome stakeholder-related issues in diverse scenarios.



Introduction to Political Economy Analysis

Exploring the Intersection of Politics and Economics

- **What is Political Economy Analysis?**

  PEA examines how political and economic factors shape policies and projects in various contexts.

- **Key Actors & Interests**

  Identifies key players involved in the political and economic landscape and their specific interests.

- **Understanding Institutions & Governance**

  Distinguishes between formal laws and informal rules that govern interactions and decisions.

- **Incentives & Power Dynamics**

  Analyzes what drives stakeholder decisions, focusing on incentives and the distribution of power.

Impact of PEA on Policy and Projects

Exploring the effects of PEA on project outcomes

- **Political and Economic Barriers**

  Identifying barriers that hinder project success is crucial for effective planning.

- **Public vs. Private Interests**

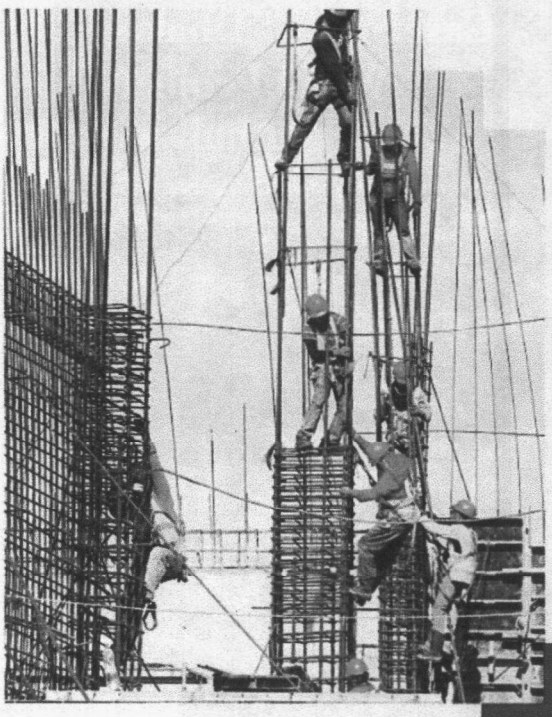
  Conflicting interests in water management can lead to project delays.

- **Funding Challenges**

  Infrastructure projects often struggle to secure necessary funding, impacting their viability.

- **Dhaka WASA Example**

  Policy shifts in Dhaka have significantly impacted the implementation of water projects.



Group Discussion & Questions about Engaging Stakeholders in Project Success

Exploring Solutions and Strategies Together

- **Identifying Stakeholder Challenges**

  Discuss the biggest stakeholder challenges faced in your projects.

- **Improving Policy Implementation**

  Explore ways PEA can enhance its policy implementation strategies.

- **Effective Engagement Strategies**

  Share successful strategies that have worked for engaging stakeholders.

Key Insights on Stakeholder Engagement

- **Stakeholder Engagement Drives Success**

  Effective stakeholder engagement is crucial for achieving project goals and ensuring overall success.

- **Influence of Political Economy**

  The political economy significantly impacts policy-making and decision processes in governance.

- **Utilization of Stakeholder Mapping**

  Stakeholder mapping and Political Economy Analysis (PEA) enhance governance by identifying key players and their interests.

- **Need for Continuous Engagement**

  Ongoing stakeholder engagement and adaptability are essential for developing sustainable solutions and resilience.

Effective Management of Stakeholder Conflicts

Understanding and Resolving Stakeholder Issues

- **Conflicting Priorities**

  Different stakeholders, including government and private sector, often have competing goals that can lead to conflicts.

- **Political Interference**

  Political influences can disrupt public service projects, complicating stakeholder collaboration.

- **Bureaucratic Resistance**

  Institutional inertia can hinder progress, making change difficult to implement effectively.

- **Stakeholder Engagement**

  Involving stakeholders through consultations can help align interests and mitigate conflicts.

- **Mediation and Negotiation**

  Facilitated discussions can resolve disputes and foster mutual understanding among stakeholders.

- **Transparency and Communication**

  Open communication and transparency are crucial for building trust and avoiding misunderstandings.

Case Study – Dhaka WASA Project Analysis

Exploring Stakeholders, Challenges, and Lessons Learned

- **Key Stakeholders Involved**

  The project engaged government agencies, private companies, and local communities.

Stakeholder	Power	Interest	Role in the Project
Government (LGRD Ministry, Dhaka WASA Board)	High	High	Policy approval, funding, oversight
Development Partners (ADB, AIIB, JICA, EIB)	High	High	Financial and technical support
Regulatory Bodies (DPHE, RAJUK, DOE)	High	Medium	Compliance with environmental and urban planning laws
Local Communities & Consumers	Low	High	End-users benefiting from the project
Media & Civil Society	Medium	Medium	Public awareness, monitoring transparency
Contractors & Engineers	High	High	Construction, technology implementation

- **Challenges Faced**

  Significant policy barriers, funding gaps, and conflicts among stakeholders hindered progress.

- **Political Economy Factors**

  Governance structures and incentive systems played a crucial role in shaping project outcomes.

- **Lessons Learned**

  Adopting best practices for stakeholder engagement is vital for the success of similar projects.

Understanding Stakeholder Management

Exploring the roles and significance of stakeholders

- **Definition of Stakeholder Management**

  Involves identifying, analyzing, and engaging with parties affected by a project or policy.

- **Importance of Stakeholder Management**

  Crucial for informed decision-making, effective conflict resolution, and ensuring project success.

- **Types of Stakeholders**

  Includes primary, secondary, and tertiary stakeholders based on their level of impact.

- **Primary Stakeholders**

  Directly affected stakeholders such as government agencies and customers.

- **Secondary Stakeholders**

  Indirectly affected groups like NGOs, media, and donors.

- **Tertiary Stakeholders**

  Observers or influencers, including academics and researchers.

Essential Stakeholder Mapping Tools

Understanding tools for effective stakeholder engagement

- **Power-Interest Matrix for Dhaka WASA**

  High Power - High Interest: Government ministries (LGRD, Finance), donors (World Bank, ADB), and Dhaka WASA executives who make key decisions.
  High Power - Low Interest: Regulatory bodies (RAJUK, DPHE) and local municipalities that influence but may not be directly involved in daily operations.
  Low Power - High Interest: General consumers, water supply-dependent industries, and NGOs advocating for water sustainability.
  Low Power - Low Interest: Broader public with occasional engagement in WASA's water policies.

- **Influence-Impact Mapping**

  Influential Stakeholders: Politicians, large-scale consumers (industries, real estate developers), and donor agencies that drive policy changes.
  High-Impact Stakeholders: WASA engineers, local government bodies, and community organizations that ensure service delivery and infrastructure maintenance.
  Medium-Influence, Medium-Impact: Media, civil society groups, and environmental organizations that shape public opinion but do not directly control water infrastructure.

- **Dhaka WASA Projects**

  A stakeholder mapping approach would help WASA in projects like water supply network expansion, reducing system losses, or wastewater management.
  Effective engagement ensures transparent decision-making, minimizes conflicts, and improves service delivery.
  For example, in slum areas, NGOs and community-based organizations can bridge gaps between WASA and informal settlements.

Thank you!

Do you have any questions?