Challenges	Individual change (managers)	Organizational/societal change
Pressure from donors to spend allocated funds and settle for short-term results, bypassing the slower process needed for full country consultation, engagement, and participation	<ul> <li>Focus on moving the agenda forward</li> <li>Advocate for consultation, engagement and participation</li> <li>Identify stakeholders and their needs</li> <li>Seek contact with representatives of minority groups to understand their perspective</li> <li>Negotiate with own power structure about required changes in internal processes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Review control and oversight procedures</li> <li>Spell out mutual expectations in documents and conversations</li> <li>Streamline reporting procedures</li> <li>Change incentives and reward systems to reflect the Aid Effectiveness Principles</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Cumbersome donor reporting requirements that are not aligned with existing management infor- mation systems</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Look for possibilities rather than obstacles</li> <li>Learn about the requirements as much as you can, trying to understand where they come from and whether they can be re-negotiated</li> <li>Look for commonalities, quick wins</li> </ul>	Streamline reporting require- ments to better match host country reporting systems
Unsustainable projects, not scalable pilots	<ul> <li>Question sustainability from the start</li> <li>Explore options for integrating interventions into existing programs</li> </ul>	Require sustainability analyses as part of the design work
<ul> <li>Lack of capacity—in numbers and/or skills—to carry out devel- opment programs started with donor funding</li> </ul>	Practice due diligence to make sure the capacity is there or can be developed	Require capacity assessments and analyses as part of design work
<ul> <li>Mistrust between governments and civil society organizations (CSOs), with mutual accusations of non-transparency and non- accountability</li> <li>Mistrust due to concerns about proper use of funds</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Model transparency in all transactions</li> <li>Invest in building relationships</li> <li>Build trust</li> <li>Learn collaborative skills such as facilitation and consultation skills</li> <li>Focus on asking questions rather than presenting answers</li> <li>Be accountable</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Create opportunities for face to face conversations to discuss concerns and make good on or follow up on promises</li> <li>Adjust planning and budgeting cycles</li> <li>Look for bridging arrangement if alignment is not possible in the short term</li> <li>Attach consequences to improper use of funds</li> </ul>
Government and donor planning and budgeting cycles not aligned	<ul> <li>Study consequences of non- alignment</li> <li>Advocate using evidence that goals cannot be met</li> </ul>	Negotiate for controls that are acceptable to both parties
Support of local NGOs or contracting/consulting firms whose agendas are not in line with national development goals	<ul> <li>Conduct due diligence before signing contracts</li> <li>Involve government counterparts</li> </ul>	Look for alignment of goals and if there is no alignment, see if it is possible or look elsewhere
"Donor overcrowding"     and fragmented—or even     competing—donor efforts in a     country	<ul> <li>Advocate for donor coordination</li> <li>Negotiate with key parties who can best contribute what to move towards the shared vision</li> <li>Learn to facilitate rather than presenting expert opinion</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Focus on shared vision</li> <li>Articulate desired results</li> <li>Negotiate contributions to achieve win-win outcomes</li> </ul>