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| Don’t s | Do’s |
| Do not rush the starting phase | **Take time to get the focus right :**  - Place the project in an overarching EU strategic framework or legislative process relevant to all Member states  - Integrate state of the art evidence from national and international research  - Better use of NTCCP members could be made: e.g. via “support groups”  **Plan the development phases** **of your project clearly** and be clear about the work you expect from others  - Consult with various players before starting (networks of local stakeholders with commons needs, international expertise)  - Investing more time than planned on the project prefiguration and conceptual phase can secure a good start  - Work packages and exchanges are complex and require dedicate staff (time, resources, ensure that all partners get something out of the project) |
| Cooperation is not enough, it is a means to an end | **Consider the sell back factor: what’s in it for partners and stakeholders?**  **-** Clarity on commonly agreed objectives allows for flexibility in the implementation phase  **-** Managing to set up a multilevel partnership with local and regional actors each supported by their national authorities and European actors is an asset  **-** Offering different entry points in the PA in order to attract the interest of actors from a variety of levels |
| Do not stay in your corner ask for advice and support | **Interact and Espon EGTC can assist** by sharing evidence, putting PA in contact with relevant policy networks or scientists and providing organisational tips on workshops and dialogue with stakeholders. |
| Do not have everything fixed in advance | **Be flexible** to keep the interest of all partners alive (carrying out regular surveys amongst partners to monitor results) |
| Enthusiasm is not enough: | **Consider** **planning for extra internal or external human resources to help:** e.g. hiring service providers for coordinating work between partners, for undertaking the background research or drafting the final outputs. |
| Avoid one track strategies : you will need a plan B at one point | **Find allies!** Team leaders might go away, national priorities might change. Develop a **multilayer strategy** to embed your project in a **web of alliances** (raising the interest of policy makers through networks, embedding your PA in Interreg programmes, building bridges with other PA or ongoing initiatives in a similar area, etc.). |
| Do not weigh too much on others | **Consultation of stakeholders should be used with care**: stakeholders are surrounded by competing demands and they can become weary. The same goes for partners. |
| PA cannot be compared to one another other | **Taking stock** of how each one of them is important : **ex post assessments** to understand how things were done for each PA; check against lessons learnt from policy labs; analogies with the Urban agenda partnership; quick surveys inside a PA can be useful to ensure all in going well in a partnership. |
| How to end a pilot? | **What type of closing event:** a **s**mall gathering limited to the partners, a presentation in a large event with policy makers, or inserted in a large thematic conference, group several PA togethertoshow their links, a mix of the 4?   * ESPON and its network can have an important role in communicating and disseminating the PA results. |
| Would innovative outputs be conceivable? | **Most outputs** take the form of reports, a toolbox, guidelines…Could we imagine other formats?  E.g. make a better use of the material produced during the exchanges; the involvement a broader community in the exchanges of the partnership can contribute to enriching them; using more the TA 2030 web site, other platforms/tools could perhaps be considered? |
| Replication and nex developments? | PA results can be **replicated** in other networksvia the dissemination of lessons learnt, methodologies and good practices or inspire new developments. |