

Don't s	Do's
Do not rush the starting phase	<p>Take time to get the focus right :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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” <p>Plan the development phases of your project clearly and be clear about the work you expect from others</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Consider the sell back factor: what's in it for partners and stakeholders?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>Interact and Espo 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.</p>
Do not have everything fixed in advance	<p>Be flexible to keep the interest of all partners alive (carrying out regular surveys amongst partners to monitor results)</p>
Enthusiasm is not enough:	<p>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.</p>
Avoid one track strategies : you will need a plan B at one point	<p>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.).</p>
Do not weigh too much on others	<p>Consultation of stakeholders should be used with care: stakeholders are surrounded by competing demands and they can become weary. The same goes for partners.</p>
PA cannot be compared to one another other	<p>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.</p>
How to end a pilot?	<p>What type of closing event: a small gathering limited to the partners, a presentation in a large event with policy makers, or inserted in a large thematic conference, group several PA together to show their links, a mix of the 4?</p> <p>→ ESPON and its network can have an important role in communicating and disseminating the PA results.</p>
Would innovative outputs be conceivable?	<p>Most outputs take the form of reports, a toolbox, guidelines...Could we imagine other formats?</p> <p>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?</p>
Replication and nex developments?	<p>PA results can be replicated in other networks via the dissemination of lessons learnt, methodologies and good practices or inspire new developments.</p>