

NETWORKING PRINCIPLES

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WHAT IS PREPARE?

The PREPARE partnership is a group of European and national non-government umbrella organizations.

The partnership was **created in 1999**, and has expanded as new national rural movements have joined



WHO IS PREPARE?

- Networks for rural development in 11 EU member states: Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia and Croatia
- Networks for rural development in two accession countries: Serbia and Macedonia
- Two EU-level NGOs: Forum Synergies and ECOVAST
- Recent focus:
 - South Eastern Europe,
 - Ukraine, Belarus, Turkey, Georgia



PREPARE multi - national activities

Travelling workshops

- Estonia and Sweden 1999
- Hungary 2000
- Finland 2002

Annual Gatherings

- 2003 Slovakia (Pocuvadlo)
- 2004 Bulgaria (Chiflik)
- 2005 Lithuania (Birstonas)
- 2006 Czech Republic (Velehrad)
- 2007 Poland (Przemysl)
- 2009 Slovenia and Croatia
- 2010 Macedonia FYROM (Ohrid)
- 2011 Serbia (Zlatibor)
- 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina (Jahorina)



PREPARE GATHERINGS

- PREPARE member organisations and representatives of rural movements from target countries
- Involvement of high representatives from EU institutions and National Governments
- Combining 3 methods of work:
 - Conference
 - Thematic working groups
 - Travelling Workshops field visits and exchange by practitioners

PREPARE's networking activities

- Support to strengthening civil society in specific countries
 - South–Eastern Europe,
 - Ukraine,
 - Belarus,
 - Turkey
- Support to PREPARE partner organisations and the new national networks (capacity building - small scale, flexible projects e.g. study visits, national meetings)
- Networking (website, newsletter)

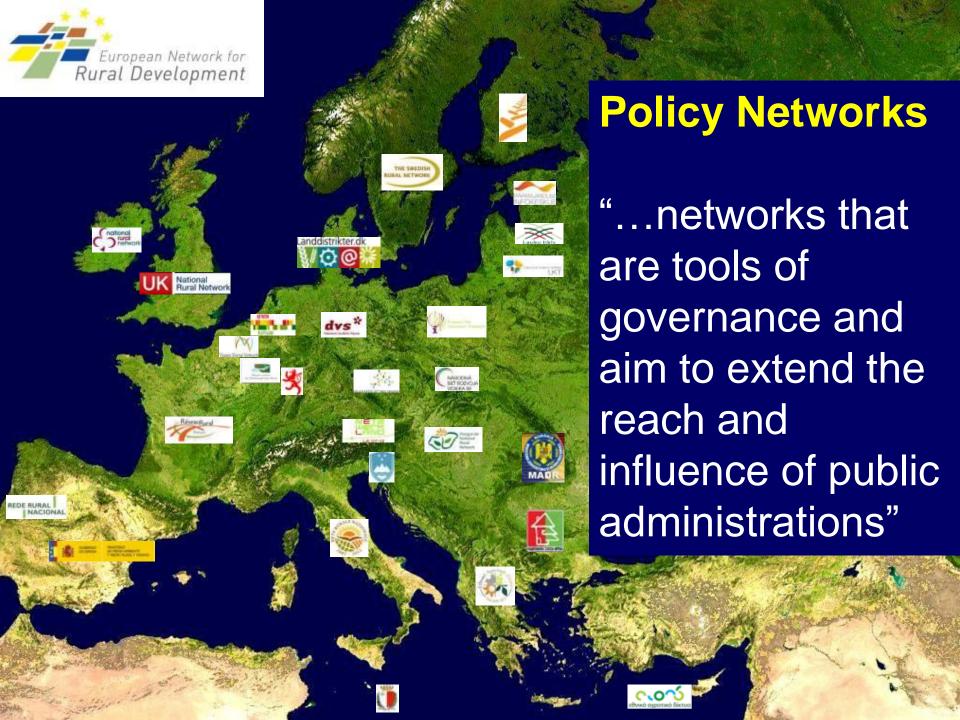
PREPARE activities

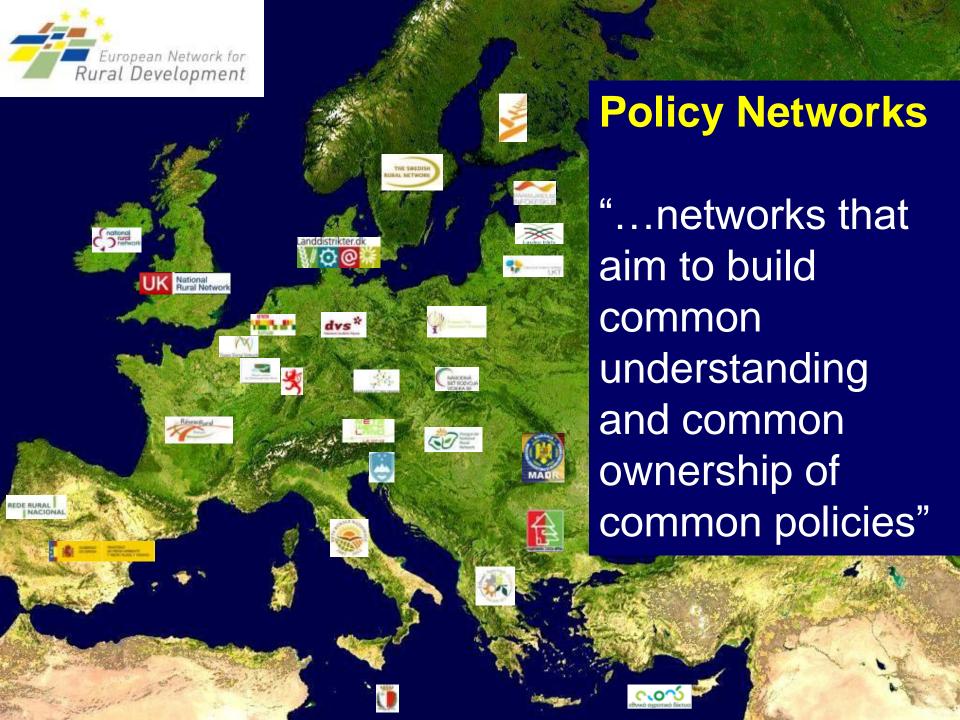
- Transnational exchange about Rural Parliaments (book, assistance to emerging initiatives, ERP)
- PREPARE Scholarships trainee exchange programme financed by Fondation de France
- Cooperation with the European Commission (membership in the official advisory bodies) and national governments
- Cooperation with other European networks

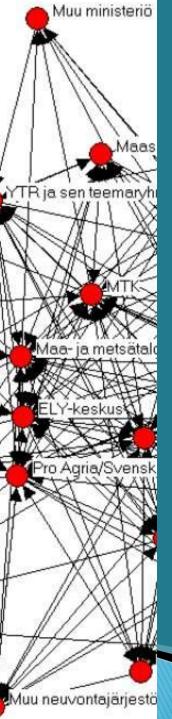
EN RD European Network for Rural Development





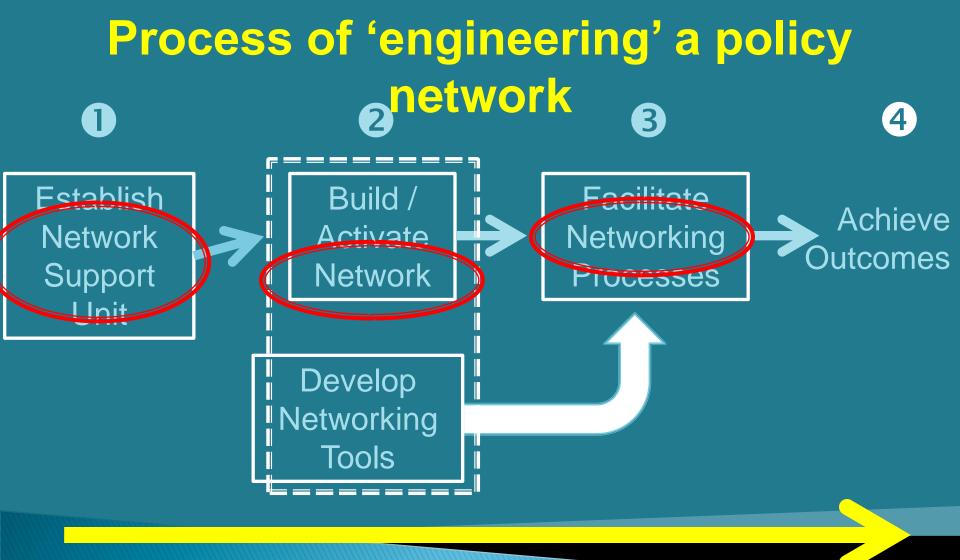






Key characteristics of policy networks:

- Formally established on the basis of some form of agreement
- Engineered by public institutions
- Facilitated / supported by some administrative 'entity'



Policy networks take time, resources and expertise to develop



Other key characteristics:

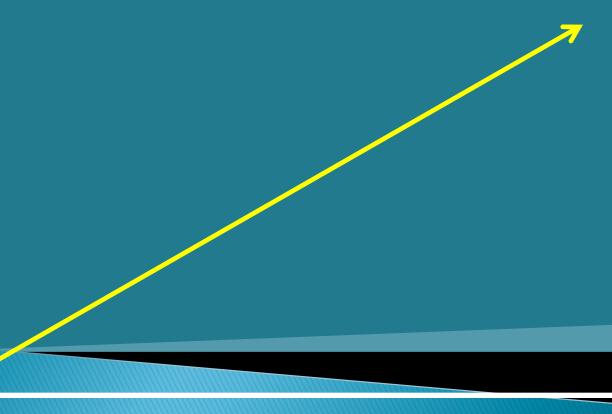
- Information intensive transfer of know-how /
 experience (often have an
 analytical function)
- Just like any other network a policy network becomes more valuable as it reaches more users (Metcalfe's Law)

Simple hypothesis.....

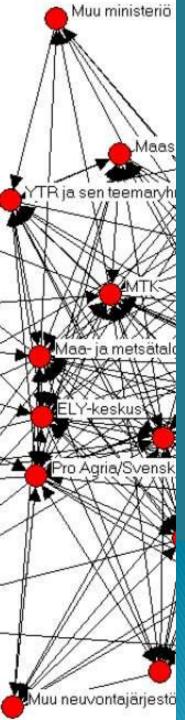
Number of Users

(Stakeholder Engagement)

> = Value to Users



Network Growth and Maturity



But what exactly is the 'added value' of a policy network....?

"...producing solutions and results that would otherwise not have occurred through a single hierarchic organisation"

(Agranoff, 2003)



(Stakeholder Engagement)

> = Value to Users

Added value of networking

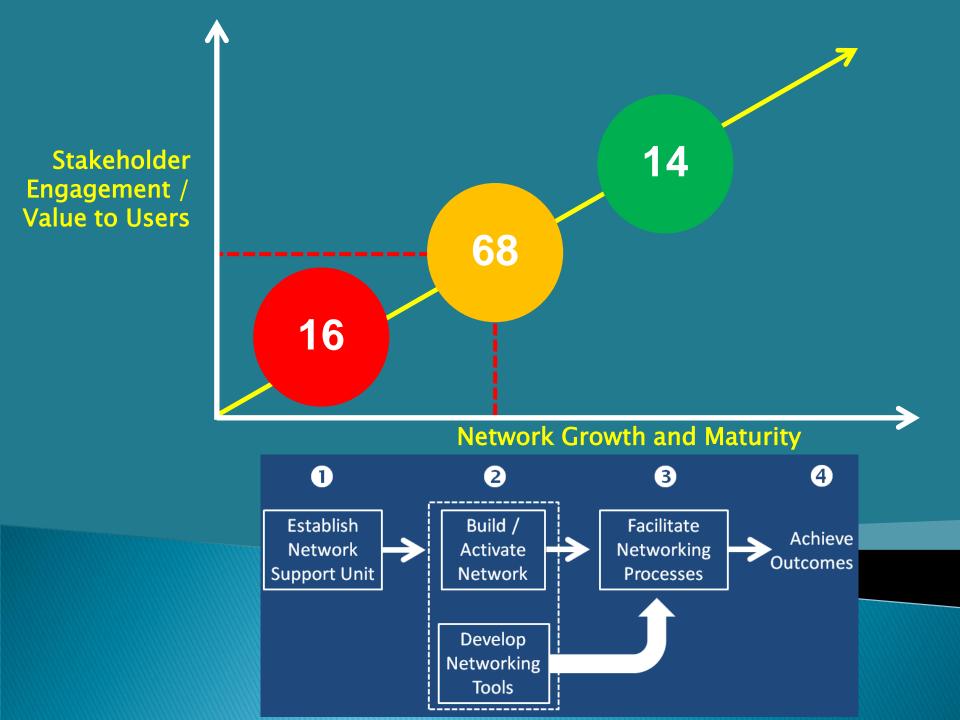
Network Growth and Maturity

Managing Authority Network Support Unit Fully Functional Network

Understanding **ENRD** of the Added Capacity-Value of building of Networking Other Networks Stakeholders Darticipactory Approaches to Multiplication of Stakeholder **ENRD Products by** Engagement Other Networks Diversification of ENRD Thematic / **Products** Geographical Enhanced Skills / Clustering of Capacity/ Acreased **NRNs** Confidence of Engagement / **Contact Point** Exchange with Gathering of NRNs Evidence-based More Flexible Relevant Experience Work Plans and Mapping of NRNs Resource **Facilitating Allocations** Trans-Disemination national of Multi-Cooperation language Website Design / **ENRD** Development Publicatio **Products** Establis hForma Analysis of **RDPs** Meetin gs Issues-based Detailed Thematic (rigid) Working Work Groups Plans **Network Growth and Maturity**

Common







Investment in networks is high, but it pays back in the long-term – give networks time to mature!

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