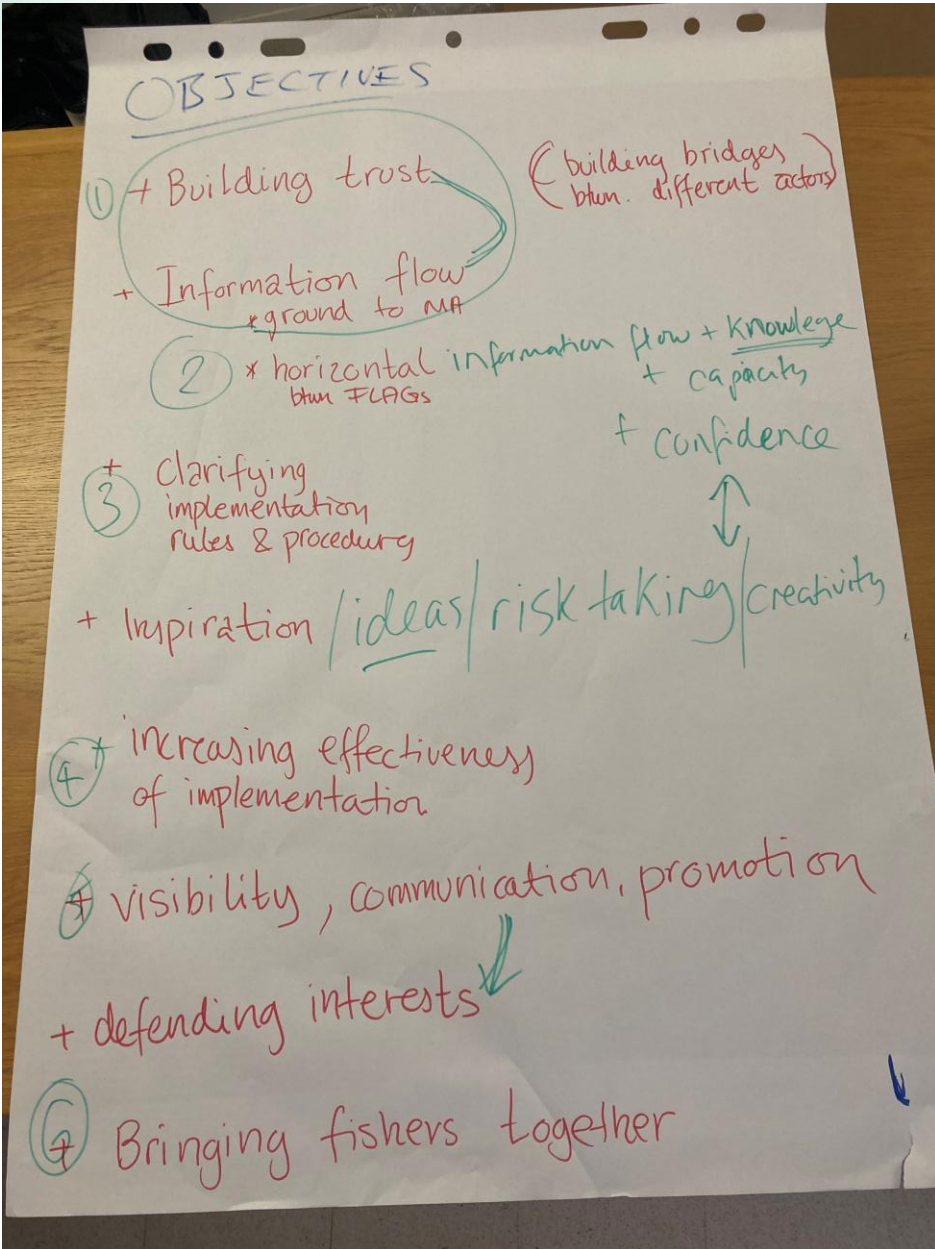


National Networks around Europe – set up and objectives



Formal network contracted at national level

EE
ES
IT
LV (rural)

Bottom-up network

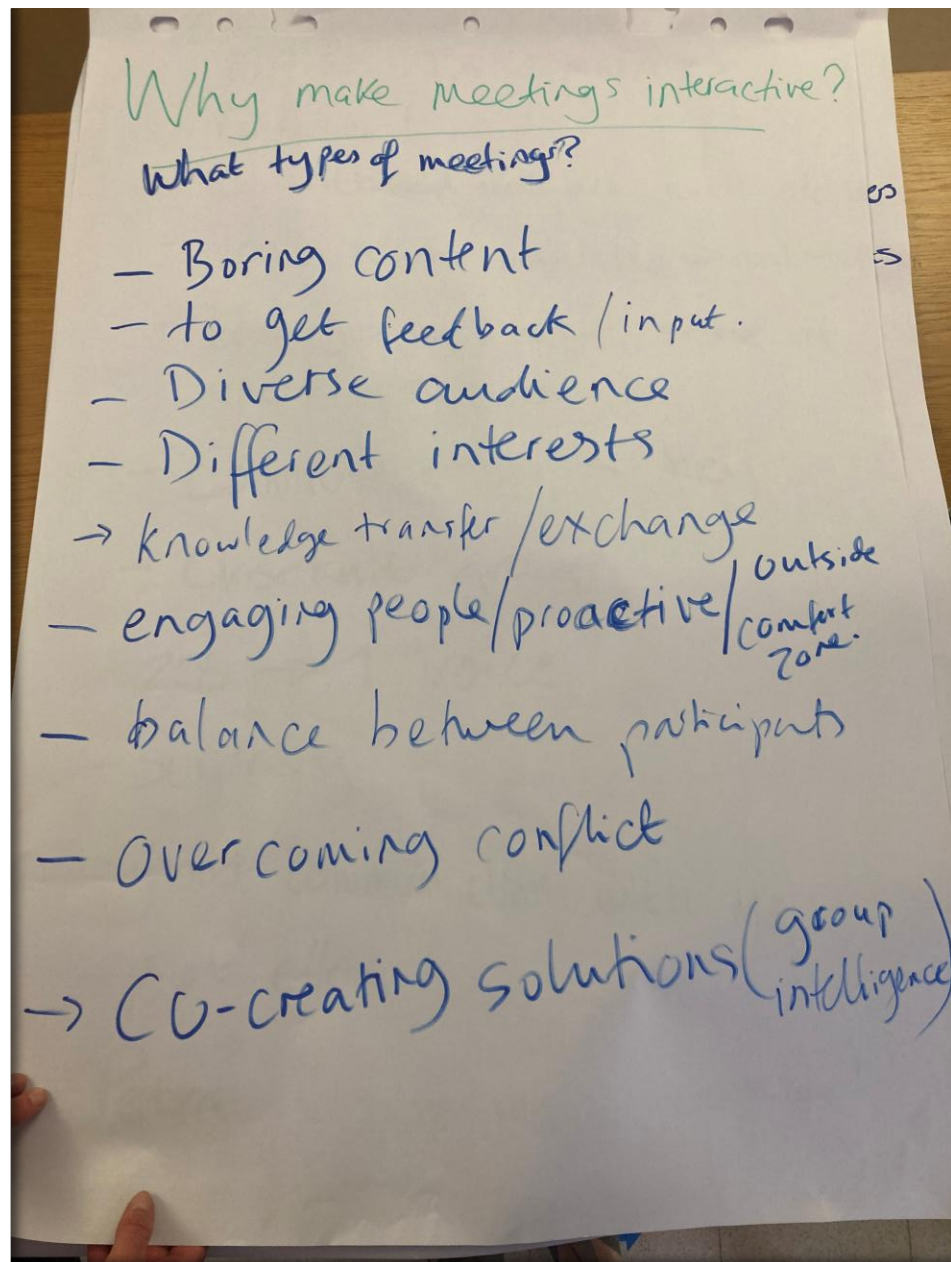
(FLAG-led)

FI
FR
GR (rural)
HR
LT
PL

Network support by MA or IB

CY
FR
IE
PT
SI
PL
RO

Making NN meetings for FLAG interactive



Ice breaker Invent an ice-breaker that could be used at the start of one of your meetings. It should: - Help everybody to know who is in the room - Ensure that everyone speaks to somebody (potentially someone they don't know) - Establishes a sense of group identity / positive dynamic. Exercise to last: <u>5-15 mins</u>	Fish bowl - useful if the topic demands one conversation in a large group. Evokes active listening. 1. Place 5-7 chairs in a circle 2. Place the remaining (7-20) chairs in a larger circle around the inner circle 3. Invite 4-6 participants to sit in the inner circle (at least one chair should remain free) and the rest of the participants in the outer circle 4. Launch the discussion among those in the inner circle 5. When someone from the outer circle wants to contribute, they take a seat in the inner circle. 6. Someone already in the inner circle (who has already spoken) moves to the outer circle to listen Exercise to last: <u>30-60 mins</u>
System environment analysis – useful for reflecting on different stakeholder perspectives. 1. Work on a big table or on the floor with participants in a circle. 2. Put a card in the centre: the FLAG strategy or a project. 3. Ask participants to identify 6-10 people/groups, who are critical to the success of the project or affected by the project => write on white cards 4. Each participant selects one group/person and stands behind the card. 5. He/she considers (in relation to the project) what the group/person wants or does not want (write on green (wants)/red cards (not want) – in silence. 6. Presentation by each participant around the circle 7. Discuss => what are the implications for the project? Exercise to last: <u>30-90 mins</u>	 Line-up - helps to identify similarities and differences in a group. It can also be used as an ice-breaker for people to get to know each other. 1. Select a question with opposing perspectives (e.g. agree or disagree, like or dislike of something) or differing degrees (oldest person versus youngest person in the room). 2. Ask participants to line up with those at one end of the scale at one end of the room, and those at the other end of the scale at the other end. Exercise to last: <u>5-10 mins</u>

Supporting FLAG cooperation

OBSTACLES

- ensuring fairness
- lack of interest
- systemic (set-up)
- different legislation
- different timing
- dedicated budget (lack of) (?)
- resources, time, staff
- Trust & confidence
- Different structures of costs
- Political decision

MOST EFFECTIVE EXAMPLES

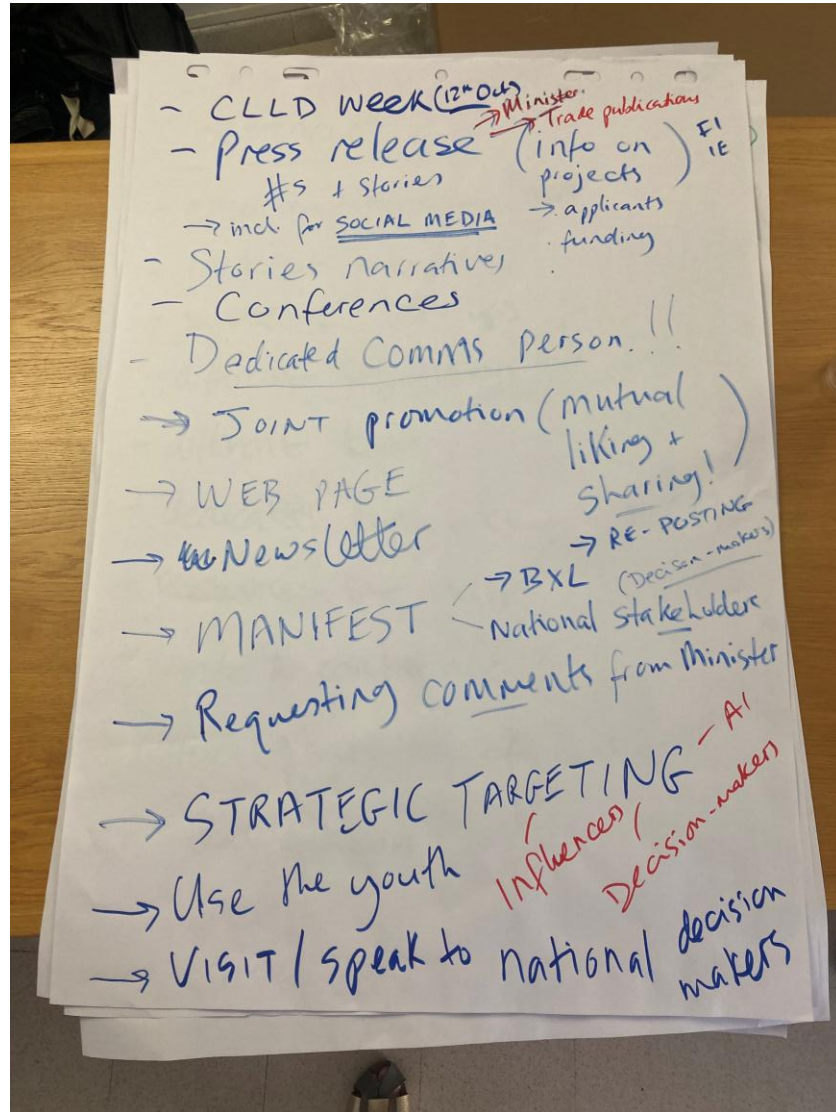
- generational renewal betw Galician FLAGs, + Base Country in new coop project
- light-house track Galicia and Asturias (but no continuity internally)
- FLAGs take turn to lead/find coop projects
- FLAGs connecting with ERASMUS INTEREG (emilia)

MAIN TAKEAWAYS

- Fantastic!
- Sophisticated network with volunteers
- Tools readily available $\Rightarrow$ good results
- Look to implement some of these practices
- Communication is key
- Close knit group
- 23 $\rightarrow$ 1 voice
- Surprising
- Good communication with MA
- pilot effect
- Petra is super magic woman!

Role of National Networks in making CLLD more visible

What can NNs do? **Ideas**



Proposed action plan for bottom-up networks

