

Network and Capacity Building

Week 13

November 2022

Bikash Dahal

Objectives

- The objective of this session is
 - to understand the meaning of network
 - To understand the meaning of capacity building
 - To understand the linkage between network and capacity building
 - To be able to integrate it into practice
 - To use it for the purpose of social innovation

Networking

- Oxford dictionary defines networking as the action or process of interacting with others to exchange information and develop professional or social contacts
- It is also about suggesting or offering a new collaborative approach for a community – centric development

What is effective networking

- Have enough time for existing network and relationships
- Stay in touch
- Understand that it is a give and take approach
- Holistic benefit versus vested interest

Rincón-Gallardo, S., & Fullan, M. (2016). Essential features of effective networks in education. *Journal of Professional Capital and Community*.

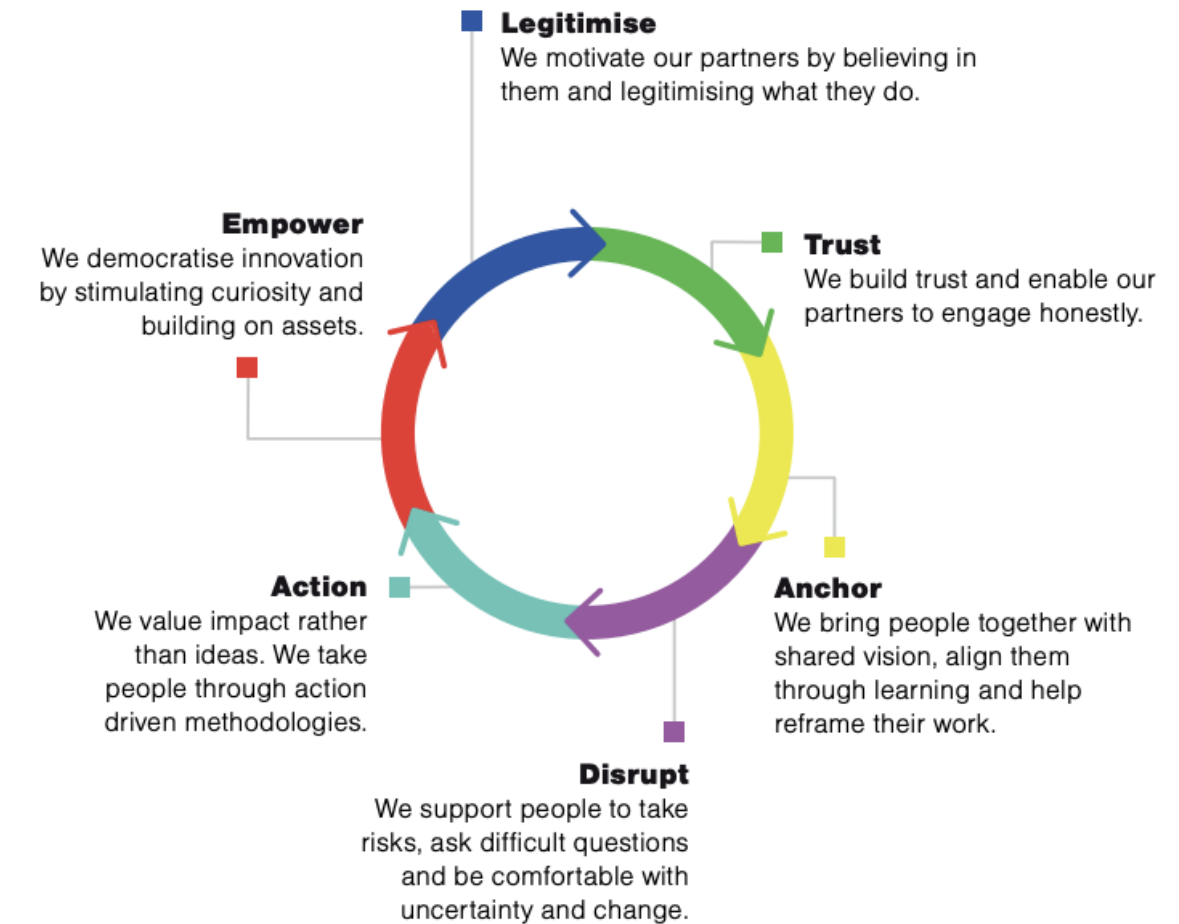
Benefits of networking

- Make your network your strength
- Seek ideas from your networks
- Get access to investment, resources and referrals
- Ability to exchange best practices
- Helps boost confidence

Sonnenberg, F. K. (1990). How to reap the benefits of networking. *Journal of Business Strategy*.

The approach of SIX

- Legitimise
- Trust
- Anchor
- Disrupt
- Action
- Empower



The approach of Social Innovation Exchange (SIX)

SIX approach networking principles

- People focused
- Trust building
- Anchor and reframe
- Productive disruption
- Practice action
- Connects as peers
- Empower

Roles of network

- Storytellers and translators
- Enablers
- Designers
- Facilitators
- Extractors

Capacity Building

- Capacity building as per United Nations is the process of developing and strengthening the skills instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt, thrive in a fast-changing world
- For example: SDG 17 (revitalizing the Global partnership for sustainable development)

Eade, D. (2007). Capacity building: who builds whose capacity?. *Development in practice*, 17(4-5), 630-639

The linkage

- Networks accelerate capacity building
 - Strong infrastructure of relationships
 - Positive impact on individual organizational capacity
 - Increased impact on the issue of shared concern

A network approach to capacity building - National Council of Nonprofits. (n.d.). Retrieved November 18, 2022, from <https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/sites/default/files/documents/a-network-approach-to-capacity-building.pdf>

3 key areas of capacity building

- Individual
- Organizational
- Societal

Components of capacity building

- Commit for the long term
- Co – create solutions with stakeholders
- Strengthen the ecosystem
- Support both technical and adaptive capacities
- Ground capacity building in equity

World Health Organization. (2001). What do we know about capacity building?: an overview of existing knowledge and good practice.

Stages in capacity building

- Conduct training need assessment
- Engage stakeholders on capacity need development
- Assess capacity needs and assets
- Formulate a capacity development response
- Implement a capacity development response
- Evaluate capacity development

World Health Organization. (2001).
What do we know about capacity
building?: an overview of existing
knowledge and good practice.

Objectives of capacity building

- Improving skills for carrying out key functions
- Solving problems
- Defining and achieving objectives

World Health Organization. (2001). What do we know about capacity building?: an overview of existing knowledge and good practice.

Four types of capacity

- Emotional capacity
- Intellectual capacity
- Physical capacity
- Time capacity

Capacity building and social innovation

- Getting the fundamentals right
- Understanding the theories, concepts and frameworks of Social Innovation
- Integrating the approach daily
- Commitment to sustainability and community oriented

Key Takeaways

- Networking and capacity building go hand in hand
- Integral elements for fostering social innovation
- Helps in creating and exploring opportunities

References

- Wheatley, Margaret/ Frieze, Deborah (2006): Using Emergence to take Social Innovations to Scale. Internet: <http://www.margaretwheatley.com/articles/emergence.html> [Last accessed 02.10.2017].
- Robinson, Cassie (2017): A networked organization. Internet: <https://medium.com/@cassierobinson/a-networked-organisation-9f7ed77aea31> [Last accessed 01.10.2017].
- Mulgan, Goeff (2004): Connexity Revisited. In: McCarthy, Helen/ Miller, Paul/ Skidmore, Paul (Eds.): Network Logic: Who Governs in an Interconnected World? Demos, pp. 49-62.
- Muoio, Anna/ Rimland, Flower Noah (2016): Participate: The Power of Involving Business in Social Impact Networks. Report by Monitor Institute, Deloitte, and Rockefeller Foundation. Internet: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B3zw3Dyzka71R1QyQTNoZ1BUekU/view> [Last accessed 02.10.2017].
- Slaughter, Anne-Marie (2016): How to Succeed in the Networked World: A Grand Strategy for the Digital Age. In: Foreign Affairs, 95
- Internet: <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/world/2016-10-04/how-succeed-networkedworld?cid=soc-tw-rd> [Last accessed 02.10.2017].
- Pulford, L. (n.d.). Network and capacity building in social innovationL. Future challenges and infrastructure. Retrieved November 18, 2022, from https://www.socialinnovationatlas.net/fileadmin/PDF/einzeln/04_Future-Challenges-and-Infrastructures/04_06_Networks-and-Capacity-Building-in-SI_Pulford.pdf

For the next session

- Supporting social innovation
 - As an individual
 - As a part of a community
 - As an entity
 - As a public institution

Thank You !!!