



## ACTIVITY SUMMARY – LTTA: Learning Teaching Training Activity in Turin 29<sup>th</sup> of September - 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2021

### 1<sup>st</sup> ACTIVITY:

#### “World Café”

#### Collecting past experimentations and reflecting upon future implementations

*Coordinated by the UNITO staff, 29<sup>th</sup> of September*

#### Introduction

This activity has been freely adapted from the “world café” methodology.

The approach's strength is the fact that it is founded on informal conversation and setting, hence the world café: smaller tables, food and beverages are provided to create a facilitating, safe and welcoming environment. This informality serves the goal of mobilizing personal thoughts and resources to foster learning, share competencies and eventually generate significant change.

It was systematized by David Isaacs and Juanita Brown in the early '90s. It is usually implemented to involve small groups in wider discussions where everyone has the chance to bring their contribution.

The whole process lasted three hours and involved 15 participants. The participants discussed in two smaller groups - each group having representatives from each partner association and country – sitting around two thematically different tables for consecutive sessions.

The enabling co-planning methodology was addressed at one table and organisational and systemic issues at the other. Each table serves a different purpose.

## TABLE I GOALS – methodology and adaptations

- Recall the first phase of the experimentation – giving us a fresh start on HOOD after the summer break – creating together an adaptation register that summarizes the work done so far by every partner association.
- Support each partner association in planning IO2, both in training operators according to the HOOD methodology and in extending the experimentation to a much larger number of people.
- Identify commonalities and differences between the adaptations implemented by each partner, in different countries, services and organizations.

## TABLE II GOALS – organisational and systemic

- Identify the systemic and organisational variables that have an actual role in the operative adaptations of the methodology, recognizing the concrete effects these aspects have on everyday practices and professionals' daily work.
- Understand which one of these variables has the possibility to be directly changed to implement the adaptation, which ones are a critical point in need of some adjustment, and which are just set in stone with really nothing that can be done about it.



## Facilitators and stimuli

While the participants switch tables, at every table the facilitators stay. The tasks of each facilitator include:

- Soliciting input from all participants
- Taking notes on the discussion
- Summarising the discussion to the next group to encourage contamination and exchange of ideas between the groups
- Presenting, if necessary, the results of the discussions at the concluding plenary session.

The process concludes with a plenary session in which the facilitators return the outcomes of the discussion to the participants.

In a World Café, a single question can be proposed to stimulate discussion, or a series of stimuli can be posed in a temporal succession to allow the groups to carry out a broad exploration of the issues. The choice of questions or resources is therefore crucial. They should be as simple and clear as possible, triggering debate, inviting exploration, and focusing attention on what is useful.

In this adaptation of the technique a more structured approach was preferred, especially regarding the first table – of course, the tables had different stimuli since it has already been established that they served different purposes and goals.

## TABLE I RESOURCES – adaptation record

This table concrete support was an adaptation record.

The chart takes the enabling co-planning methodological steps and compares them to the adaptations made so far in the experimental projects.

It highlighted the availability of a possible adaptation to the specific context or service and asked the participants to reflect upon the reason for this feasibility – or not. It concluded by asking the participants to picture how these implementations could be used further down the road of the HOOD project.

Some of the most significant adaptations were already presented in the registers and the other parts were left blank to allow participants to add each missing piece.

How it's done in the UNITO methodology	Operational meaning & adaptation status	Why is that?	Experimented adaptation so far	Possible adaptation? How to use it in io2?
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Although they shared the same structure, each participant was provided with a table reflecting, in terms of content, the path taken so far by their organisation, presenting the different steps and approaches they took in the early stages of HOOD experimentations as they were collected by UNITO.

## TABLE II RESOURCES – services organisation



This sheet asks the participants to reflect upon their own organization and services. Organizational facilitators and barriers to HOOD implementation had already been expressed by the participants throughout the project's duration and they had been meticulously collected.

The facilitator presented an overview of all the information gathered and the participants needed to recognize the organisational variables, to understand which one of these factors can be directly changed to implement the adaptation, which ones are critical points in need of some adjustment, and which are just set in stone with really nothing that can be done.

## TABLE II RESOURCES – systemic level

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE	ACCESS TO HOUSING
ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT	FOREIGNERS LEGISLATIONS – PAPERS

This quadrant aided the identification of systemic variables that have an actual role in the operative adaptations of the methodology.

The facilitators prompted the recognition of the concrete effects these aspects have on everyday practices and professionals' daily work through a series of questions:

- Can you recall any time you have dealt with these systemic aspects? What happened?
- Do you feel that these aspects have made your life easier or harder (more fatigue)?
- How do you think these systemic aspects affected your everyday work?

## 1<sup>st</sup> ACTIVITY:

### “World Café”

### Wrap up and debriefing

*Coordinated by the UNITO staff, 29<sup>th</sup> of September*

### Introduction and goals

As anticipated the process concluded with a plenary session. This second part of the first activity took place after the lunch break. During the break, the UNITO facilitators had the chance to organize the information that surfaced at the discussion tables.

This session's **first goal** was to give comprehensive feedback on the outcomes of the discussion, asking the participants to give their impressions along the way in an open discussion where each partner association could give their contribution.

The **second main goal** of this wrap-up activity was to co-create a methodology implementation and adaptation draft based on the idea, reflections, and observations of everyone involved during the HOOD project so far.

### Set and organisation

Smaller tables and chairs were set in a semi-circular set to encourage free circulation of ideas and impressions between participants. In front of the participants stood one facilitator who aimed to enable the conversations by presenting the organized data, focusing on the commonalities and differences that emerged between all partner associations during the previous discussions. The other facilitator recorded the session by taking notes of every intervention.



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## 2<sup>nd</sup> ACTIVITY:

### FINAL TOOLKIT DRAFT OF THE IO1

*Coordinated by CESIS, 29<sup>th</sup> of September*

#### Introduction and goals

The activity aimed at training partners to the adoption of the final Toolkit of the IO1 and to collect feedback from them for fine-tuning it.

#### Set and organisation

CESIS, connected via Zoom, presented the IO1 final toolkit, explaining its structure and use.

Partners gave further feedback to CESIS for the fine-tuning of the output.





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## KEYNOTE SPEECHES

*30<sup>th</sup> of September*

**Maria Grazia Cogliati Dezza**

***Citizenship peripheries and social marginality: a systemic view***

Cogliati Dezza is the social and health coordinator of the ASUITS (Sanitary Agency of Trieste), and she is engaged in the “Habitat-Microaree” program of health and social cohesion promotion in urban marginal areas.

**10:00 – 11:45, 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2021**

**Roberto Colapietro**

***Labour and citizenship for vulnerable people***

Colapietro works as social worker in the department of Mental Health of Trieste. He was the president of the Social Cooperative “Lavoratori Uniti Franco Basaglia”, that developed intervention for vulnerable people working inclusion.

**12:00 – 13:00, 30<sup>th</sup> of September 2021**



## 2<sup>nd</sup> ACTIVITY:

### “A.I.P.S.D. – An interview with Antonio De Prisco”

#### The first Italian association founded and run by people who have experienced homelessness

*Coordinated by the UNITO staff*

Antonio de Prisco is the current head of the Italian Association for the Homeless and he was invited to an interview during the LTTA. The first half of the interview was conducted by UNITO and the second half was left for any questions the participants had. This occasion was particularly significant because it allowed HOOD participants to hear about the concrete and political objectives needed to address the criticalities in the Italian social care organisation for the homeless, directly from someone who has experienced homelessness.

The association was born with what we would call a bottom-up process, not unlike other social innovation projects. The idea saw the light in a dormitory, by a group of homeless people with the hope of changing their own fortunes and that of their peers.

They analyzed the problem and it emerged that there was a need to create greater protection for people living on the streets. The authorities in charge cannot guarantee it for everyone, due to the large numbers of people in this situation, and the limited resources available. Moreover, the lack of homogenous legislative instruments across the country, is sometimes not applied and sometimes simply lacking.

It also emerged that the core of the problem of people experiencing homelessness was not the lack of a home itself, but the lack of self-determination that comes with it.

Self-determination is the ability to plan one's future and to choose the direction one's life will take. This is something that homeless people cannot do, as they do not have adequate economic resources and a residence - an essential foundation to access public administration services, such as registry office, national health service, social service, employment offices, etc. – to be able to build their own life project.



## 3<sup>rd</sup> ACTIVITY:

### “Open dialogues for professionals”

### A HOOD follow-up in ten years' time

*Coordinated by the UNITO staff*

#### Introduction and goals

The participants spent two days immersed in the LTTA: tackling training, workshops, and field visits. They were continuously asked to analyze the culture permeating the social services for which they work to find structural and methodological criticalities, and often during the process, they were challenged to look critically at their own organisation and practices as professionals working in a vaster, more complex, and inter-twined context of policies, services, and institutions.

The participants were asked to picture the HOOD follow up meeting in ten years, they had to describe their work environments, their organisations, and their country in a situation where everything changed for the better. This process was not dissimilar to the one people face during the enabling co-planning first meetings when they are asked to imagine a happy future in 5 years.

The exercise served as a more lighthearted, positive, and conclusive moment where the participants could vent. It allowed them a longer-term gaze unconstrained by the contingent reality of services, giving them the possibility to be free of the limitations and binds all social workers to experience when they work in a very real and concrete service.

#### Set and organisation

The participants were asked to work in small groups based on their nationality and the partner association they belonged to. The participants were asked to keep in mind everything they had experienced during HOOD experimentation and this LTTA in Turin.

Each group could find their own place where to work separately from the others and they have been given 30 – 40 minutes to come up with a group output to present to the other participants in the final plenary session. This situation was held in an outdoor garden since the location allowed it.



## 4<sup>th</sup> ACTIVITY:

### Training on the Altervision methodology and differences with Intervision

*With the participation of the external expert Professor Luigi Gui*

#### Introduction and goals

After the first approach with the Intervision methodology experimented during the TPM at Lisbon, in July, partners had the opportunity to participate in a training session with Professor Luigi Gui, from the University of Trieste. For more than ten years, Professor Gui has been developed and tested in several Italian contexts a specific version of Intervision approach, naming it “Altervision”. Specifically, Professor Gui has developed the Altervision methodology working with social workers as a target group.

The training session, combining keynote speech and experiential learning, was intended to provide participants with relevant tools to gain a better understanding of Intervision and Altervision approaches, both focused on the peer-to-peer support in social work.

#### Set and organisation

The training session consisted of a keynote speech delivered by Professor Gui, that joined the meeting online. Later, partners put into practice the methodology, engaging in two groups according to linguistic affinity (Spanish and Italian partners in the first group; Greek and Danish partners in the second group). Finally, feedback from the test Altervision session was discussed with Professor Gui.

The keynote speech was opened to external participants and disseminated with the following description:

#### Luigi Gui

#### *The Altervision: a methodology to bring out professional knowledge in operational uncertainty*

Luigi Gui, professor of sociology at the University of Trieste, teaches social work. One of his research topics is the intervention with people in poverty. He has designed and tested the Altervision method for the shared construction of knowledge with social workers. He has published the book *Altervisione*, published by FrancoAngeli.

**09:00 – 10:30, 1<sup>st</sup> of October 2021**

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