

# Enabling Coplanning

This bite is the fifth of a series of seven documents that offer a first introduction to the approaches that will be adapted to the homelessness field along with the HOOD's project life: the Dialogical Approach and the Enabling Coplanning. They discuss topics ranging from epistemology at the basis of the approaches, the core principles of the two methodologies mentioned, and the key elements that characterized them. Overall, they facilitate the progressive comprehension of the two approaches considered, also providing tips for further readings.



Enabling coplanning methodology originates in the need for professionals to cooperate in finding goals, support network and action to develop full citizenship and ample access to the social world for the "life project". Enabling coplanning intends to guarantee that a person can live their life or their citizenship in a full and unrestricted way. Relationships, networking, and power redistribution are the key tools to triggering this process. The personalized project is an ongoing document that runs parallel to the thorough coplanning process and collects and monitors all the intangible work of enabling coplanning.

The enabling coplanning process adopts a holistic approach and comprises three main fields: theoretical roots (always linked with the practical implications); methodological guidelines (covered here); and reflections on organizational structures capable of generating the space necessary to apply this approach. While developing this enabling coplanning methodology, a suitable framework was found in dialogic methodologies, to shape tools; select

***“The tool of the personalized project expresses the direction and plan of the work, but it is the relationship, the network, and power redistribution that are the key devices that enable coplanning”.***

settings; and define choices in direction. On one hand, Dialogic Practices have been a key instrument, on the other hand, it would not be correct to affirm that the enabling coplanning methodology strictly mirrors the Open Dialogue or the Anticipation Dialogue approach. Indeed, there are some substantial differences between these perspectives. The first one is related to the therapeutic orientation of the Open Dialogue, while enabling coplanning is a methodology for socio-educational planning and coaching. In this second case, the change expected in one's life does not necessarily move from the urgency or the desire to resolve a critical situation, nor from identifying a pathological element. Enabling coplanning can sustain life paths that need support for social, contextual, or personal reasons. A second difference relates to the rights-based and freedom-based approach, for enabling coplanning. Moreover, enabling coplanning embraces the ideas of the "polyphony of the voices" from the Dialogic Practices, but integrates it with the issue of subjectivity restitution as a key to the de-institutionalization and recovery.

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