

## 1. INTRODUCTION : Why this Pillar

**PILLAR definition** : A pillar is a tall **solid structure**, which is usually used **to support** part of a building. (*Collins Dictionary*)

(*in figurative way*) Person, something whose presence, the activity is essential to the existence of an organization, an institution... individual people.

Two are the characteristics of Pillar : 1) function : support ; 2) quality : essential support.

**NETWORK definition** : is a system of individual (people, society and similar...) which are connected and which operate **together** with **different** capacities for join the same aim.

The ensemble of 4 pillars is the network,

I am very good thank you. I'm afraid I had only taken some short networking notes as during the session you asked me to write on the paper flip chart, so I stopped writing notes then.

Did you take a photograph of those flip chart notes, as I am afraid I did not take one so have no record of everything we wrote down.

**NETWORKING** definition: is a process which fosters the exchange of information, ideas and practice among individuals and groups that share a common interest.

Network who respond with one voice to the needs (**support - essential**) of the person.

In this sense, probably, it is better to consider NETWORK as a multidisciplinary support more than a pillar, and networking as a transversal method of intervention in activities, in action, expression of network not necessary for support, but especially for organising the action, the intervention, promoting in this way a permanent synergy, that is indispensable for the success of the intervention.

## 2. MAIN IDEAS WE WANT TO HIGHLIGHT

The people of which we take care, he is suffering of **multiple and complex** need : social, physical and mental. Each of this need have different and personal expression and change frequently  
For these reason only the holistic and personalized attention and answer could - perhaps – be congruent with the requests explicit or implicit of help of this person.

*Multiple and complex* are today the needs, as multiple and differentiated are the answers: home, health, education, job, but the coordination between the services providers is absolutely important in order to realise a useful synergetic intervention.

The *holistic answer* to the *global person*, more than the *fragmentarisation* of services, offered in relation to the needs, is antidote to all assistantship practices that produce dependence, more than participation.

*Case management* : coordination and organisation by a central attention, insure efficient intervention of different units, realising important synergy for continuity and efficiency.

*Planification of the intervention* it's very important for co-working, in order to avoids the multiplication of similar and useless interventions.

Sharing the *responsibilities* and insure periodical *interview* is a very important prevention to stress of intervention teams, but also to good relationship between the responsables of the Organisation participating in network.

*Reducing costs and participate in application* : it's a very positive consequence in create and coworking with network

**The multidisciplinary** in network it's very important as the participation of volunteers organisations in order to have the point of view not only of specialist but also of people of civic society.

### 3. DIFFICULTIES WE MIGHT EXPECT

A basic observation: there is an infinite number of networks at local, regional, national and European levels.

The greatest difficulty encountered is the willingness and ability to work together: co-working, net-working.

Who takes the lead?

Sharing of clear and complete information

Not having the same language when speaking about a person or case, different priorities, different weight on words, failure of intervention

Understanding of the process – shared clear and informed

Negative relationship, non cooperation with health services

Closed institutions who defend their own patch

Culture

Fragmented response

Need for a network coordinator

### 4. GOOD PRACTICES TO FACE THOSE DIFFICULTIES

a. **NPISA (PT)** : The Homeless Planning and Intervention Nuclei (NPISA) should be created, whenever the dimension of homelessness justifies it, in the context of Local Social Action Councils (CLAS) or supra-council platforms.

Each Nucleus must be constituted by a representative of the city council and public sector entities or bodies, namely those supervised by members of the Government in the areas of employment, social security, education, health, justice, internal administration, public works and the environment, citizenship and equality; and by all entities with intervention in the area that wish to establish articulated and integrated work, and which are recognized by all other partners for this purpose. Preferably, it must be coordinated by the City Council

b. Similar Experiences : Udenfor - SMES-IT - Simon (IRL) - IdR (Be) etc

c. Case Management in network can insure continuity in cure and permanent attention in care for people with specific fragility, vulnerability and illness.

### 5. KEYWORDS

Communication

Complexity

Cooperation

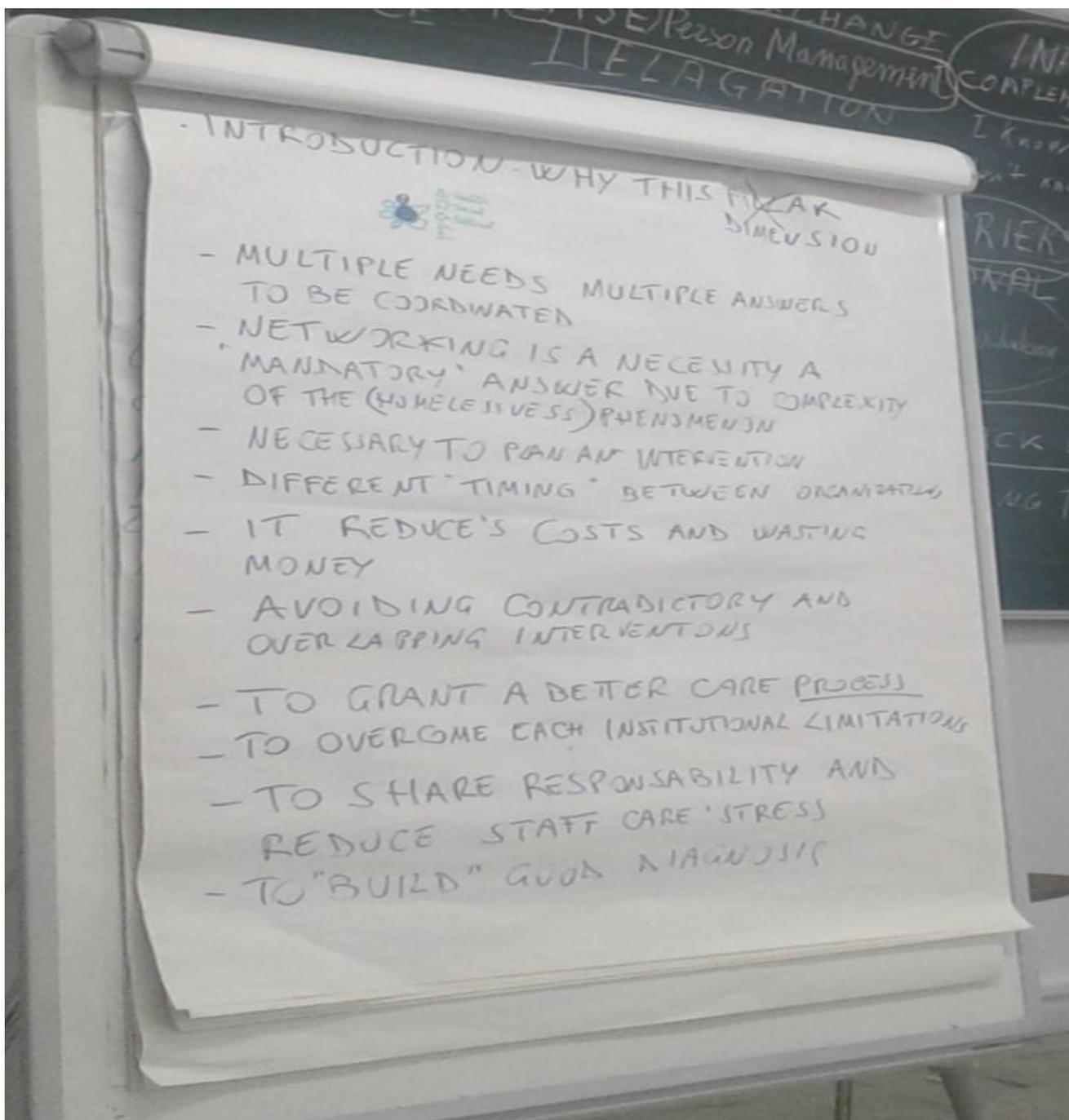
Coordination

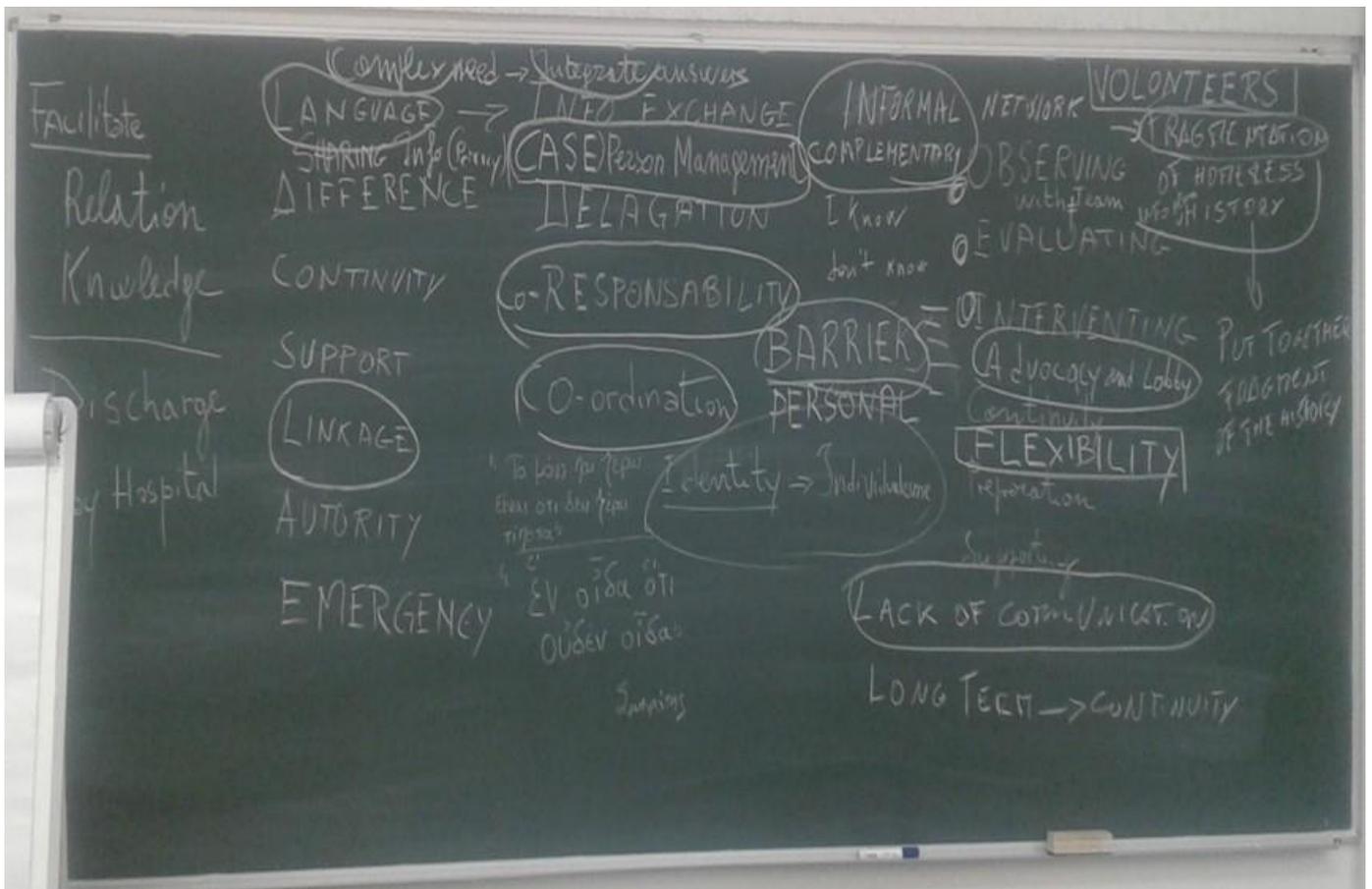
Continuity of care

Facilitator  
Follow – up  
Formal/ Non formal Institutions  
Meta - organization  
Networking  
Plan

## 6. GLOSSARY

Networking: A process which fosters the exchanges of information, ideas and practices among Individuals or groups that share a common interest.  
(<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/networking.asp>)





- Key Words: Cooperation
- Collaboration
- Coordination
- Multidisciplinary
- Linage
- Outreaching – Reach out
  - Reach in
  - Open Door
- Emergency Network
- Networking to observe, evaluate and intervene
- Online Network
- Network to collect Data

Networking should be a mutual process with a shared end goal.