

LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMME
KA4 MULTILATERAL PROJECT AGREEMENT
N. 2007-1996/001-001

ENEVA

ENHANCE EFFICACY THROUGH
VALORISATION

***FOLIGNO WORKSHOP REPORT
“ENEVA PROJECT:
VALORISATION OF THE EUROPEAN PROJECTS
LLP 2009”***



INDEX

List of participants.....	3
Agenda.....	4
Welcome Messages.....	5
Maria Antonietta Sansalone C.E.S.I.E, Palermo.....	6
Antonino Imbesi, Euro-Net -Potenza	6
Mauro Chilante, IRSID LIS, L'Aquila.....	6
Sabrina Zecchin, PRODEST SCARL, Busto A. (Va). 7	
Francesca Cesaroni, COOSS Marche onlus	7
Anna Toni, ASL Umbria 3	7
Open Discussion coordinatd by Donatella Landi.....	7
MONITORING M-Tool.....	8
Project Impact	8
Components of Valorisation	10
Evaluation.....	10



LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

- ✓ Dr. Maria Pia Viola Magni (coordinator of the ENEVA project) who represent TUCEP organisation
- ✓ Dr. Rita Zampolini the Councillor of Welfare and Equal Opportunities of Foligno City
- ✓ Dr. Donatella Landi who represented the National Agency INDIRE.
- ✓ Ing. Riccardo Magni who represented Pragma Engineering Srl organisation
- ✓ Dr. Maria Antonietta Sansalone who represented the C.E.S.I.E organisation of Palermo Italy
- ✓ Dr Antonino Imbesi responsible for the project “IT& G”
- ✓ Dr. Mauro Chilante responsible for the project ”Guidance didacts centre for sensorial disability”
- ✓ Dr. Sabrina Zechin who represented the PRODEST SCARL organisation
- ✓ Dr. Francesca Cesaroni who represented the COOS Marche Onlus organisation.
- ✓ Dr. Anna Toni who represented ASL3 Foligno organisation, Umbria Italy
- ✓ Maria Grazia Valocchia, TUCEP
- ✓ Dr. L. Laureati, Foligno Hospital
- ✓ DR. Isabella Brunettin, COAT
- ✓ Alessandra Mariotti, Asl 3
- ✓ Donatella Rabassini, Asl 3
- ✓ Pierangelo De Dominicis, Asl 3
- ✓ Valentina Palma, Asl 3
- ✓ Emanuela Fedeli, Asl 3
- ✓ Dott. Osvaldo Gervasi, Università degli Studi di Perugia
- ✓ Marinella Marconi, Asl 3
- ✓ Ivan Paci, Asl 3

- ✓ Ilaria Baldini, Asl 3
- ✓ Dr. Rosa Raneli, Perugia
- ✓ Prof. Elio Comparato, Perugia
- ✓ Antonella Foglietta, Cooperativa Sociale “ELLELLE”
- ✓ Claudio De Angelis, ORMESA
- ✓ Rosa Basigli, Ass. Liberi di Essere
- ✓ Roberta Bazzoffia Serra, Ass. Liberi di Essere
- ✓ Daniela Adanti, Provincia di Perugia CPI Foligno
- ✓ Prof. Franco Quagliata, EMA Bruxelles
- ✓ Massimo Catarimucci, Polisportivo Disabili Foligno
- ✓ Elisa Guardabassi, TUCEP
- ✓ Carmine Ricca, Pragma Engineering srl
- ✓ Massimo Porzi, Asl 3
- ✓ Ing. Riccardo Magni, Pragma Engineering, srl

AGENDA

- 9:00 Registration
- 9:30 Welcome message
Rita Zampolini
Assessore alle Politiche Sociali, Pari Opportunità e Qualità della Vita,
Comune di Foligno
- 09.45 Welcome message
Gigliola Rosignoli
Direttore Generale Asl Umbria n. 3
- 10:00 Welcome message
Maria Pia Viola Magni
Coordinatore del progetto ENEVA -TUCEP Tiber Umbria Comett
Education Programme

- 10:30 Agency Role : Programme and Deadlines 2009
Donatella Landi - Agenzia Indire
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11.15 Presentation and Dissemination of the project in the field of disability.
- *RAVT-Real and Virtual Texture project*
Maria Antonietta Sansalone, C.E.S.I.E, Centro Studi e Iniziative Europeo- Palermo (PA)
 - *Guidance didacts centre for sensorial disability project*
Mauro Chilante, IRSID LIS-Ist. Ricerca, Studio, Insegn e Diffus Lingua Segni Onlus – L’Aquila (AQ)
 - *P.E.A.C.E. Parent’s Empowerment and Active Citizenship Exercise project*
Sabrina Zecchin, Prodest Scarl Busto Arsizio (VA)-Progetto di espressione e sviluppo territoriale
 - *IT&C, A gateway to future for disabled people project*
Antonino Imbesi, EURO-net – Potenza (PZ)
 - *INDACO – Increasing Disabled Abilities and Competencies project*
Francesca Cesaroni , COOSS MARCHE Onlus – Soc. Coop. P.a.
 - *DAM Disabled Adult Methodologies project*
Anna Toni, ASL Umbria n. 3
- 13:30 Lunch
- 14:30 Valorisation concept
Open discussion coordinated by **Donatella Landi - Agenzia Indire**
- 16:00 Programme presentation that are managed by the European Commission
Donatella Landi - Agenzia Indire
- 17:00 **Discussion and Conclusion**

WELCOME MESSAGES

The workshop was organized in Foligno city the 28th April 2009 and the venue was located in the Multi-Media meeting room 'Andrea Alesini' Ospedale San Giovanni Battista Via Arcamone - Foligno (PG)



In the morning the coordinator of the project Mariapia Viola Magni, after a brief welcome message invited Rita Zampolini the Councillor of Welfare and Equal Opportunities of Foligno City to open the meeting. The councillor expressed a deep interest in the subject covered by the conference and for such initiatives because its council is very sensitive to the issues of disability.

The coordinator explained to the participants the aims and the goals of the National workshop and it intends to disseminate the outcomes of the project in the field of disability which is supported and financed by the European Commission.

The first talk in accordance with the scheduled agenda was presented by Dr. Donatella Landi who represented the National Agency INDIRE.

The first topic introduced by Donatella Landi was a brief description of the structure of the LLP (Life-Long Learning Programme). The second topic was an explanation of the activities and objectives of the Comenius and Grundtvig programme.

MARIA ANTONIETTA SANSALONE C.E.S.I.E, PALERMO

The second talk was presented by the Miss Maria Antonietta Sansalone who was represented the C.E.S.I.E of Palermo Italy. The Dr. Sansalone presented the project R.AVT (Real and Virtual Texture). The project was born in Sicily and its creator is a respected Italian sociologist. The aim and objective of the project was to introduce virtual environments in which people with disabilities will be able to perform jobs and training activities using the new IT technologies. The new technologies have been considered as a means of realising new job opportunities for people with disabilities. The training package was composed of face to face courses and distance learning courses.

ANTONINO IMBESI, EURO-NET -POTENZA

The third talk was presented by the Dr Antonino Imbesi responsible for the project "IT&G" a gateway to the future for disabled people. The output of the project was a software "NavigAbile". The software is a type of browser that allows disabled people to navigate the network. The key feature of the software is the possibility to compose sentences using the visual language of the images.

MAURO CHILANTE, IRSID LIS, L'AQUILA

The fourth speaker of the conference was the Dr. Mauro Chilante responsible for the project "Guidance didacts centre for sensorial disability". The project is still running and the fundamental idea behind the aim of the project is the creation of a College for deaf persons. The talk of Dr. Chilante was very interesting because he explained all the issues inherent for deaf



person and the lack of the Italian Healthcare System in delivering social services in favour of disadvantaged people.

SABRINA ZECCHIN, PRODEST SCARL, BUSTO ARSIZIO (VA)

The fifth talk was presented by Dr. Sabrina Zechin who represented the PRODEST SCARL organisation. She introduced the project PEACE (Parent's Empowerment and Active Citizenship Exercise). The main aim of the project is to underline the difficulties, the problems and social discomfort of the parents of disabled people.

FRANCESCA CESARONI, COOSS MARCHE ONLUS

The sixth talk was presented by Dr. Francesca Cesaroni who represented the COOS Marche Onlus organisation. She briefly introduced the main aims of the project INDACO "Increasing Disabled Abilities and Competencies". The goals achieved were:

- ✓ Construction of Laboratories for disabled people in foreign countries
- ✓ Enhancement of group activity for children with disabilities
- ✓ Encourage parent participation

ANNA TONI, ASL UMBRIA 3

The last talk in the morning session was reserved for Dr Anna Toni. She explained that the aims of the Disable Adult Methodology (DAM) project were to develop guidelines for targeted training in order to reintegrate people with acquired disabilities. It dealt with people in adulthood and with permanent acquired disabilities. Usually the disadvantage changed abilities could result in the impossibility to maintain the working role and it could propagate difficulties in the field of the relationships and of the psychological well-being.

The project was co-financed by the European Commission within the Grundtvig program and it had the objective to analyse the methodologies regarding successful reintegration in the work environment and to deliver shared guidelines in the European Union countries for the specialized personnel in the design of special educational programmes.

OPEN DISCUSSION COORDINATED BY DONATELLA LANDI

As programmed, the focus of the afternoon session was the concept of Valorisation. The discussion was moderated and directed by Dr. Landi. The discussion was opened with research on the best definition of Valorisation. Dr Landi explained accurately that Valorisation does not mean only Dissemination, but it also mean spreading and facilitating the usability of the products of the projects, both tangible products (documents, leaflet, CD-Rom, Manuals, Reports...) and intangible products (meeting, conference, workshop). A good dissemination could allow the project designer not to have to deal with problems already handled and probably solved. The

reuse of someone else's experiences allows one to lengthen the life of the projects that otherwise would fall into oblivion.

A frequently asked question is: what does the European Commission intend by the concept of Valorisation that regards the projects and if a definition exists?

Indeed the European Commission doesn't add anything new to what is already known about Valorisation, but it suggests indications about how it is possible to valorise a project supplying the following guidelines:

- Indicate in the planning phase all the activities related to valorisation concept.
- Perform in the first step of the project a careful analysis of the needs in order to identify the needs of the beneficiaries or recipients (phase of analysis of the supply and of the demand)
- Question whether the project to implement could have a positive feedback and not a marginal impact.
- Produce and publish leaflets in order to disseminate them during meetings and conferences.
- Recover data from the database of B-EST (you can access to the website <http://est.indire.it>) where it is possible to find outcomes of Grundtvig and Comenius projects
- Facilitate and promote E-Quality activity by which the National Agency selects the best 10 projects to promote (the scope of this activity is to draft the Success Stories and Best Practices to deliver)

MONITORING M-TOOL

It is the tool adopted by the Agency to monitor the running and performed tasks inside the phase of the project and it allows the target to be adjusted if the project produces effects and outputs not expected. It is certainly a useful tool and a support for partners from the first phase where the partnership is formed to the phase of dissemination.

PROJECT IMPACT

The needs analysis (supply and demand) allows viewing the concept of Valorisation in terms of impact. The impact is the result to consider when before any design and planning activity you should perform the needs analysis. If the impact of the new project in the context of the family, the school and friends is also relevant the activity planned in the valorisation phase will become very interesting. The needs analysis is composed by two components:

- “Context analysis”: family, school, and friends.
- “Tangible Analysis”: output, activity, valorisation and impact.

The discussion highlighted that the Impact and Valorisation could play an important role in generating positive proposals that could influence legislative activity regarding social services in the Italian and European Social Healthcare system. Another issue is the lack of uniformity of the organization and the delivery of the Social Services deployed on the national territory. The competences of Social Assistance are not correctly redistributed between local authorities, thus favouring the inequality of treatment within the national territory.

Inside the European Community the situation isn't better because EC wants to consider the Social Assistance as a marginal issue that depends on the mores of the populations. It is a rapid way to deal with this issue.

The Impact hasn't necessarily have the National and European political framework as context, but could focus on a restricted number of persons involving local authority, families and friends. In this way the impact will permit to show the real needs of a restricted community of persons.

In some cases the impact (for example introducing new methodologies and new technologies) could have tragic result and it could completely upset the habits consolidated in the past. In fact the innovations could find a certain resistance from the families of the disabled person. In order to give an answer to this social discomfort often it is useful to organise OPEN-DAYS to show the family of the disabled person what benefits could derive from new techniques and new methodologies and by trying also to build a little laboratory as test-bench.

Dissemination is a fundamental part of Valorisation because without an adequate campaign to disseminate the results it is not possible to highlight and to deliver a project. Good dissemination practice of dissemination could be supported by Radio, TV, Magazine, Newspaper and Newsletter.

Valorisation also means applying results obtained in other similar frameworks; therefore advertising and promoting activity and experiences could be passed to other projects (concept of trans-planning). An interesting element is the qualitative aspects about valorisation that, in some cases, will produce not only quantitative indicators (how much documentation has been product, how many meeting has been organised, how many booklet has been printed...) but also what new ideas have been generated and what programme and tasks have been innovated.

The Valorisation could also generate benefits after the end of the life of the project for example, maintaining alive the network of the partners that could play the role of a promoter of new ideas and suggest new project titles.

COMPONENTS OF VALORISATION

During the discussion it was highlighted that the Valorisation concept should be given a realistic and pragmatic connotation by trying to unpack it in components. The following components have been proposed:

- ✓ Timing component: to publish results and to maintain it permanently in time.
- ✓ Accessibility and usability component
- ✓ Trans-fertilization component

A frequently asked question inside the project framework of European Community is: if do indicators about Valorisation exist and how many are they?

The European Commission is very evasive regarding the identification of indicators and justifies the non existence of a set of indicators asserting that it is impossible to define evaluation parameters because valorisation must be analysed at many levels and it assumes different meanings in different design contexts.

For example if we consider Comenius projects in the context school, families intend to enrol their children in school that have more productivity in designing. The ability of planning and designing of a school could be an evaluation parameter.

Often the problem of the European Commission only regards bureaucratic issues because for the EC is very important to justify costs and to allocate correctly resources. Bureaucratic issues distract attention from evaluation aspects and often it produces a not valorisation of the projects and a not deep evaluation of their results.

EVALUATION

If the Valorisation concept is not fully defined and implemented, the situation regarding the concept of project evaluation is completely undefined. The questions that were posed during the discussion were:

- ✓ Is it possible to integrate Evaluation concept with Valorisation concept?
- ✓ How does the European Commission deal with the issue of projects evaluation?
- ✓ If they exist, what kind of indicators does the European Commission adopt?
- ✓ In the evaluation phase will the European Commission take into account critical situation generated by some projects typologies?

Dr. Landi tried to give some answer even if the issue proposed were very difficult to treat. There are three macro-activities when we talk about evaluation:



1. Monitoring activity.
2. Evaluation activity.
3. Valorisation activity

Evaluation process should be carried out using an auto-evaluation procedure of the partnership and by an evaluation procedure of National Agency. The European Commission accomplishes task simply sending a very simple grid (with only few questions) that the National Agencies must adopt in audit visits. The evaluation of activities in terms of budget is only useful for the payments. Often in order to evaluate the results of the project, the National Agencies have to consult the B-EST database that allows to recover the outcomes actually realised (web site, manuals...). In evaluation phase of the projects, the European commission and the National Agencies analyse the following parameters:

- ✓ Planned aims can be realistically achievable.
- ✓ Working programme (evaluation of quality of planned activities).
- ✓ Innovations aspects (alternative solutions).
- ✓ Relationship between costs/benefits.
- ✓ Impact.
- ✓ Quality of the valorisation plan (dissemination and exploitation of results).