Abstract
Preventive youth intoxicant work in Helsinki is co-ordinated by Klaari. Work started as a project, but was then regularized in 2003. The project period produced both research data and recommendations, for use of further work in this field. This particular study deals with challenges of multi-professional networking from a co-ordinator’s point of view. Moreover, it opens the work contents by reflecting the current situation in the light of earlier assessment materials. The research method is qualitative and the results are obtained using by e-mail questionnaire and a co-operatively produced competence map, which formed the basis for a guided group discussion. The research participants were Klaari planners, co-ordinators and a Klaari supervisor. Research was carried out between December 2007 and January 2008.

Multi-professional networks are often formed for a certain task or for resolving a certain problem. Even though the network activity is based on trust and reciprocity, they need persons who guide the activity further. The network cannot be run as a company, it is rather about guiding the work. The networks do not have traditional leaders, any actor can be the leader of the network in question. Overlapping membership which supports communication are essential for multi-professional networks. Klaari, being a member of several networks, enables communicating know-how between different actors. Klaari is a social innovation itself, and a generator of innovations. Klaari co-ordinators are masters of encounters, they are familiar with different work cultures, and they make themselves known and acquainted very quickly. Common factors bridge various work cultures. Familiarity breeds safety and commitment to the activity. In the tale of Klaari, the we spirit is very strong.

Based on this research, Klaari’s contributions are highly valued in various networks. In addition to this, Klaari is considered to be a resource that enables regional cooperation. Klaari’s relation to citizen and inhabitant activists varies regionally, which calls for community workers, as there is no time for all requests. The criteria for preventive youth intoxicant work, developed by Stakes, are considered to be a helpful innovation in outlining the work. Klaari participates in intoxicant work development efforts and comments matters related to intoxicants. Klaari’s work profile related to intoxicant matters, but is not limited to that. Since the regularization of the activity, the work and administrative practices have been consolidated. Data transportation (data guidance) and the ability to perceive entities in the field of networks is one of Klaari’s strengths. Deputy chainings complicate the work, as mastering and taking over the duties require the minimum of six months.

Keywords
co-ordination, preventive youth intoxicant work, community, network