

WYRED – SHOWCASE WORKSHOP-

METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSALS

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WORLD CAFÉ

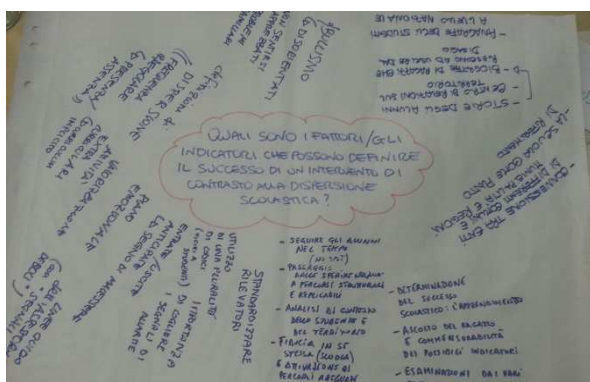


Photo: Federica Cicala.

The World Café method is very useful when you need to gather many ideas on different aspects of an issue in a short period of time. According to the general goal of the session, participants rotate on different tables where specific questions are available in the form of a tablecloth (usually large piece of paper on the tables). Thanks to small group discussions and the notes left from other groups, World Café allows young people to build knowledge and make concrete proposals on relevant issues.

The facilitator's role is to manage time; letting groups rotate among tables/questions and make sure that groups allow inclusive participation of every person.

At the last round, the facilitator should ask groups to stay on their final table and give them a few minutes to sum-up in bullet points, the main outcomes of the questions.

Finally, each group should then choose a representative to share the results of the table in plenary. The collection of the results can be therefore summarised in a report which will accurately represent the perspective of the whole group on that specific issue / recommendation.



World Café on Gathering recommendations to fight school's drop-out in Italy. November 2016, Naples. Photo Federica Cicala.

For more ideas, visit the websites below:

- [The World Cafe](#)
- World Café Community Foundation: [A quick reference guide for hosting World Café](#)

OPEN SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Open Space Technology is a method used to organise sessions/events aiming to generate concrete collective ideas and proposals concerning a specific issue relevant for the community.

The role of the facilitator is to set the topic, provide the space and gather people willing to actively contribute towards the goal. It is, therefore, very important to set the right statement / question to invite people to participate.

OSP can last from 2 hours to 2 days or more and the group can be composed of a minimum of five people up to hundreds.

At the beginning of the session the facilitator explains the rules (see Table 2 below) and creates the agenda together with the participants. Start with a brainstorming session where every person can propose herself/himself to lead a working group on a specific aspect related to the general topic on the OSP. When all the proposals are collected, divide the sessions according to time and spaces available. Several working groups can be organised at the same time.

Participants can freely move into the different working groups and contribute according to their feelings, knowledge and experiences on the issues under discussion.

Each working group should come up with a report on the main outcomes that are shared in plenary at the end of the meeting.

Follow up action can be taken according to the stakeholders the group(s) wish to address.

Table 2

The principles of Open Space Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• “Whoever comes is the right people”• “Whatever happens is the only thing that could have”• “Whenever it starts is the right time”• “When it is over, it is over”
Law of Two Feet <p>This law says that every individual has two feet, and must be prepared to use them. Responsibility for a successful outcome in any Open Space event resides with exactly one person -- each participant. Individuals can make a difference and must make a difference. If that is not true in a given situation, they, and they alone, must take responsibility to use their two feet, and move to a new place where they can make a difference.</p>
Roles of participants <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Bees</i> fly from group to group cross-pollinating the discussions.• <i>Butterflies</i> sit around looking relaxed; interesting discussions emerge around them as people find them and pause to chat.

For more ideas, visit the websites below:

- [Open Space World](#)
- Wikipedia: [Open Space Technology](#)

FUTURE WORKSHOPS

The aim of Future Workshops is to give young people the opportunity to identify a global issue that causes them concern, and reflect on what they could do about it at a local level. They then propose ideas and policies to their local authorities or other decision-makers. By doing this, they learn to voice their needs and suggestions, participate in the democratic process and become active young European and global citizens.

The Future Workshop methodology allows participants to first critically analyse aspects of the issue in question and then reflect on what they would like their local authority or other decision-makers to do in order to change the situation for the better.

The workshop consists of two four-hour sessions. After these, there is an event that brings the young people and representatives from their local authority, or other decision-makers, together.

Session 1 (four hours)

Context analysis phase (two hours)

Teacher / Facilitator propose an issue to discuss. This phase is designed to draw out problems, thus stimulating a critical analysis of them.

Participants critically brainstorm the main problems related to the proposed issue. The critical aspects are written up as a numbered list on large flip-chart paper. Afterwards, participants vote for the problem they consider the most important in relation to the issue.

Proposal phase I (two hours)

This phase aims to convert the problem into concrete proposals to overcome it that can be developed further.

In practice:

1. Participants turn the problem into proposals (from bad to good). This phase starts with the change from the most voted issue into proposals written as positive statements.
2. The proposals are written up as a numbered list on a flip chart, just as the problems were.
3. Voting. Participants vote for the three, four or five proposals that they consider the most important. The number of proposals chosen depends on how many groups will be formed to work on the development of each proposal. (In a group of approximately 25 participants, this is usually four to five groups.) Participants should be encouraged to come up with real, concrete proposals, about which something which *can* be done.

Session 2 (four hours)

Proposal phase II (two hours)

1. Ask young people to form small groups in order to work on the proposal they are most interested in. The groups will develop their chosen proposal following this outline: *Why* (Why have we chosen this proposal? What's the issue at hand?), *What* (What we would like to propose?) and *How* (How we would like to develop our proposal?). The developed proposals are written up on flip-chart paper or made into a PowerPoint presentation, and are given a

catchy title. Participants are encouraged to use the internet during this phase, to research their problem/proposal. They can also decorate their presentation with drawings, cut-outs, photos, etc.

Feasibility analysis phase (two hours)

Participants share their proposals to gain feedback from others and to undergo a “feasibility analysis”. This phase aims to demonstrate whether the proposals could be feasibly implemented.

In practice:

1. The proposals, together with a summary of the previous phases, are shared with an initial audience. Participants who are still at school usually do this in front of their head teachers and/or other classes and teachers. The audience give their feedback.
2. Facilitator/teacher invites all teachers to share their experience during the workshop with colleagues, to actively use the online tools to continue exploring global issues with their group/class and other groups/classes.
3. The workshops and the facilitator are evaluated by both students and teachers at the end of each session.

Final event

A final event is organised which is aimed at allowing participants to publicly present their proposals to decision-makers. The local authority representatives or other decision-makers, previously briefed about the format of the event, will have the task of responding to the participants and assessing which proposals they are able/willing to implement.

Follow-up of the final workshops will be monitored by participants to continue to be actively engaged as young European and global citizens.