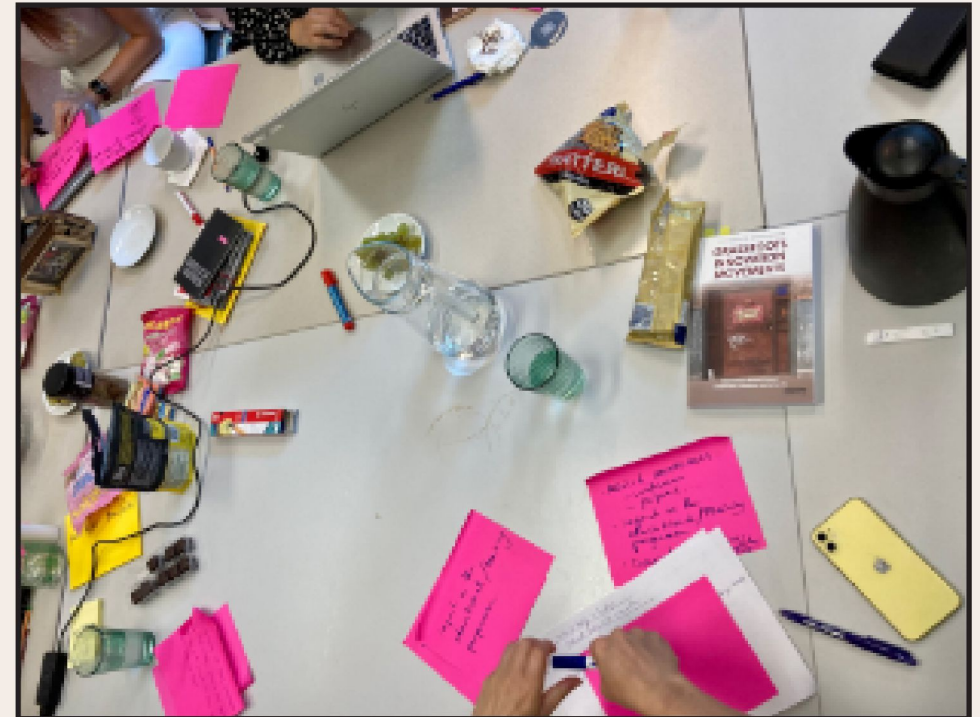


3.2

Participatory Practices - Workshop Tools

This part highlights practical reflexive and critical tools that have been used in the project in interactive workshops, selected and designed to support the participative process.



Participatory Vision Building Process

I – theoretical background

Vision is a carefully formulated and clearly articulated description of a future state of affairs that an individual or group finds desirable. The motivation to formulate visions is that they underpin and promote change (Brien & Meadows 2007). Therefore, visions are usually formulated in participatory processes to create commitment to the desired change towards the vision.

Wiek and Iwaniec (2014) have identified quality criteria for sustainability visions. According to their analysis sustainability visions should be: Visionary, sustainable, systemic, coherent, plausible, tangible, relevant, nuanced, motivational, and shared.

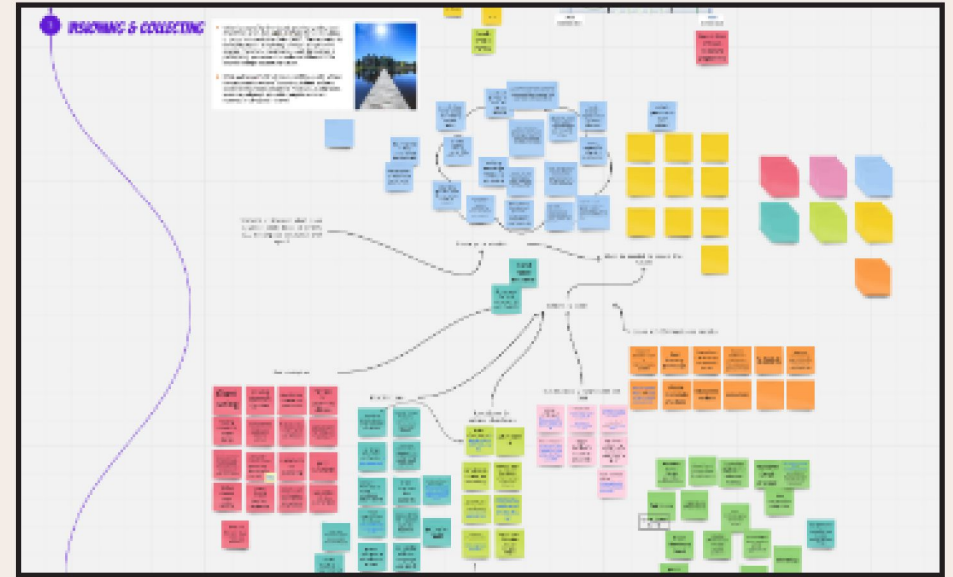
Key aspects

- 1 Visions are typically formulated by participating **different stakeholders**
- 2 Vision building is an equal, **social process** that allows different opinions to be shared
- 3 Vision building is about building **shared understanding** and learning on different topics
- 4 Visions allow **different kind of action paths** towards the desired state of future
- 5 Vision building embeds to an methodological entity, where other kind of methods can also be applied as a part of the larger **knowledge creation** process.

Participatory Vision Building Process II - in practice

“Visions/Dreams: What does a world look like in which all making is critical and open?”

Steps designed for the participants of the Critical Making Interactive Workshop, a collaborative session on WP5 Openness:



Vision

- 1 Share your vision
- 2 Learning from:
 - a ...bad examples
 - b ...practices
 - c ...practices in online platforms
 - d ...guidelines/standards of OSH
 - e ...cases of OSH business models
- 3 What is needed to reach the vision?

Designing a Co-Design Process

This is a collection of tools and toolkits we would like to recommend. These demonstrate considerations in and the “state-of-the-art” of co-design processes.

Recommended Tools

- 1 “Responsible Design for Digital Communities”: A toolkit that considers digital right questions, demonstrates best practices, workflows and useful tools: <https://responsibledesign.tech>
- 2 “Participedia”: A global network and crowdsourcing platform for researchers, educators, practitioners, policymakers, activists, and anyone interested in public participation and democratic innovations. They offer a wide range of methods for inclusive co-design: <https://participedia.net/search?selectedCategory=method>
- 3 “Action Catalogue”: an online decision support tool that is intended to enable researchers, policy-makers and others wanting to conduct inclusive research, to find the method best suited for their specific project needs: <http://actioncatalogue.eu/search>
- 4 “OpenDot healthcare co-design toolkit”: useful templates for co-design, especially in healthcare, but applicable to various participatory contexts: <https://www.careables.org/resource/opendot-healthcare-co-design-toolkit/>
- 5 “RRI Toolkit”: various tools built with and for the Community of Practice <https://rri-tools.eu/search-engine#keywords=@filterOption=40105@order=@page=1>
- 6 “Social Innovation Manual”: for innovators, intermediaries and public/private sector to improve their Social Innovation design skills <https://www.silearning.eu/sic-manual-for-si/>

Setting up a Co-Design Process

Engage those concerned from the very start to ensure the relevance, applicability and impact of your research (inspired by Zamenopoulos et al. 2018)



Co-Design: the who, how, why?

Who

- 1 Identify & reach out to participants - use networks and communities
- 2 Make sure to also reach marginalised groups
- 3 Reflect on who is included/-excluded

Why

- 1 Empowerment & ownership of those involved
- 2 Democratising society & knowledge
- 3 Find meaningful, useful solutions
- 4 To achieve a specific purpose

How

- 1 Invite participants
- 2 Create/use a forum: set up physical or virtual workshops or other spaces, select collaborative methods/tools
- 3 Make sure to only use one platform to not overwhelm the participants
- 4 Which roles will be attributed to participants?
- 5 Think of giving back: What do participants get from their involvement?

Round of introductions in Online Workshop Sessions

Methods to set up an inclusive space in online meetings

Setting up an inclusive space

Who

- 1 Invited participants in an online workshop setting
- 2 Moderator, facilitator, etc

Why

- 1 Getting to know each other, overview of participants, networking
- 2 Warming up: to make everyone speak/interact in the beginning of a workshop to ignite a collaborative spirit and make everyone feel welcome
- 3 Establishing a hierarchy-free atmosphere

How

- 1 Start with a round of short introduction statements, take notes of each person (up to 15 people, depending on the workshop duration)
- 2 Participants are asked to share 3 keywords representing themselves
- 3 People can share answers to prompts in a chat (if time is tight or there is a large group of participants)
- 4 When possible, cameras should be turned on - at least for this part to improve interaction (but respect any wishes for privacy or weak connection - pictures might be an alternative)



Tools for Online Workshop Sessions

Methods to set up an inclusive space in online meetings



Designing an inclusive space

Who

- 1 Invited participants in an online workshop setting
- 2 Moderator, facilitator, etc

Every participant should be able to:

Why

- contribute
- see other people's contributions
- know where to find the infos
- have access to the materials also after

How

- 1 Use an online whiteboard that everyone is invited to edit in
- 2 Use a collaborative text document if media proficiency might be an issue
- 3 Have only one space for the meeting



Participatory methods applied in Critical Making

The following responsible, participatory research methods that could be applied in researching Critical Making were collected during the Critical Making Consortium's Interactive workshops



Responsible, Participatory Research Methods



Borrowing from **user research** to develop maps, understand the feelings, struggles, desires of other people in a methodological way.



Diaries put the participants in charge and gives them autonomy over what they want to share - and what they do not.



Participatory activities emerging from **applied theatre**. A **specific topic** is defined beforehand, the workshop creates the sense of equalness: no references are made to organizations, no last names are used, the focus is on what the shared aims, commonalities are that unite the participants.



This **equalness** is echoed in terms of gender, race, sexuality, and other categories to allow for **critical reflection** based on an awareness of power relations.

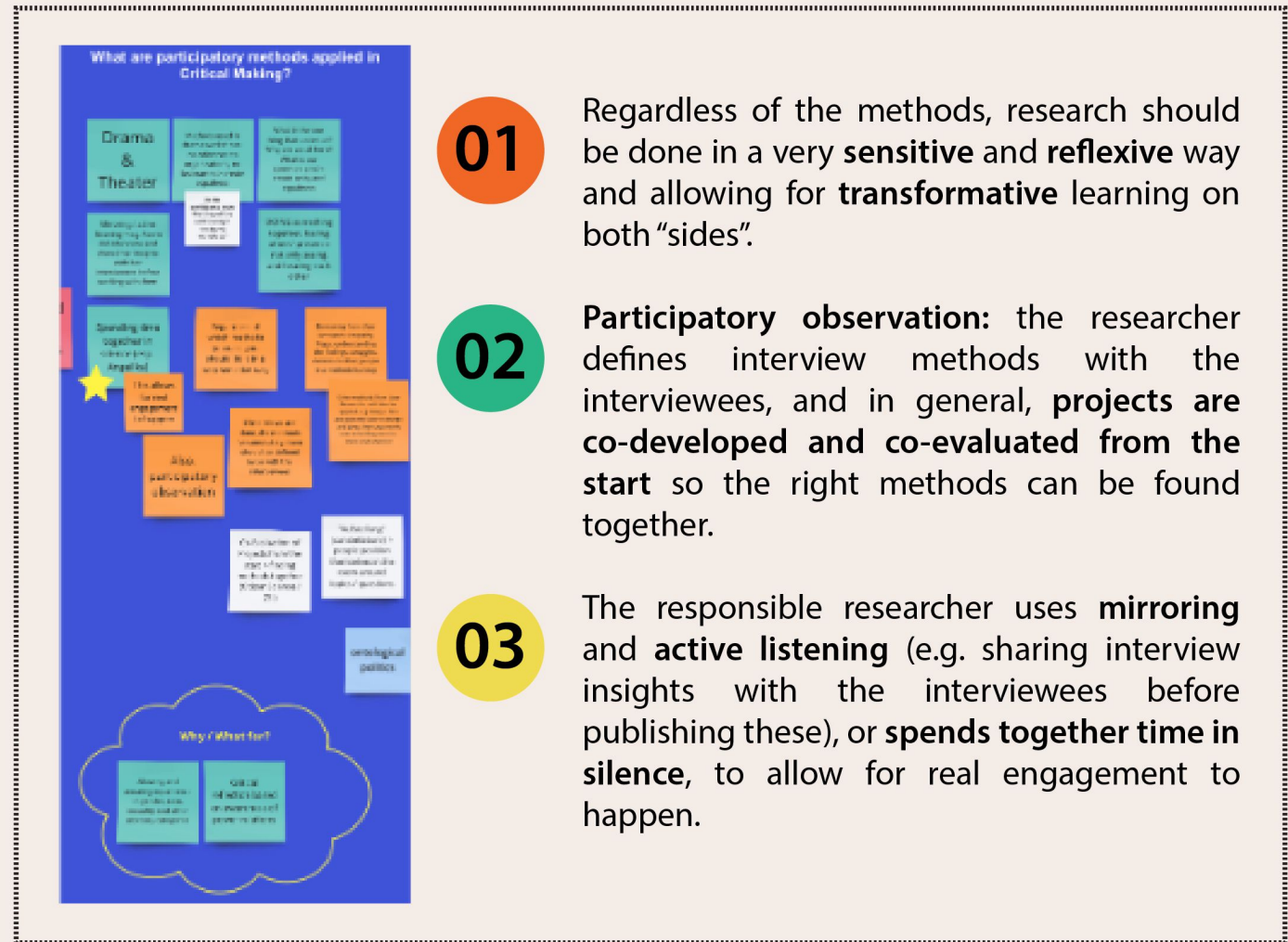


Constellation: people use their own bodies to position themselves in the room around questions and topics to highlight new, previously invisible

Participatory methods applied in Critical Making

The following recommendations for responsible researchers were collected during the Critical Making Consortium's Interactive workshops:

Recommendations for Responsible Researchers



01

Regardless of the methods, research should be done in a very **sensitive** and **reflexive** way and allowing for **transformative** learning on both “sides”.

02

Participatory observation: the researcher defines interview methods with the interviewees, and in general, **projects are co-developed and co-evaluated from the start** so the right methods can be found together.

03

The responsible researcher uses **mirroring** and **active listening** (e.g. sharing interview insights with the interviewees before publishing these), or **spends together time in silence**, to allow for real engagement to happen.

The Critical Makers' Checklist

This questionnaire, designed based on the Responsible Making Principles will be uploaded as an interactive tool for maker communities on Wikifactory:

Is your community making critically? This checklist helps you think about whether you “check all the boxes”:

Is our project local and connected?

- Does it integrate local knowledge?
- Does it include the community, or build a network?

Is our project socially responsible?

- Is it ethical?
- Does it address social needs?

Is our project reflexive and critical?

- Is it based on critical thoughts?
- Does it reflect upon power structures?

Is our project impactful?

- What types of impacts does my project have?
- Does it change structures?

Is our process joyful and meaningful?

- Does the process give makers joy?
- Does it mean a lot to them?

SDG Evaluation Tool

Practitioners wished for an SDG evaluation tool that helps to evaluate one's own project according to the SDGs



Next steps

- facilitate workshop for needs assessment and sharing what different grassroots innovators are currently using for this purpose
- research available solutions
- create blogpost, tool or webinar the workshop