Module descriptor

Inter-professional work with marginalised youth

Vincenti, Gordon; Klausen, Bodil; Kjær Jensen, Jesper; Søbjerg, Lene Mosegaard

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Module descriptor:
Inter-professional work with marginalised youth
This work is the result of a co-creative collaborative process between young people, practitioners, students and educators. All have been equally involved and all need to be thanked for their time and efforts. Furthermore, an additional acknowledgement must be made to the European Union, which has made our collaboration possible in the HEI Inter-professional module – co-created by marginalised youth, practitioners and students (http://hip.via.dk)
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The conclusions from the Leonardo Network combined with the theory of wicked problems has led the consortium to the idea of this project: that service users, students and practitioners should be a part of defining the learning space of students at higher educational institutions (HEI) and should also be participants when delivering the module. Despite the partner countries’ different histories and welfare systems they all have the same problems finding solutions to wicked problems. It is not enough that each profession is good at what they do separately if they cannot collaborate. It is important that students practice collaboration with the other professions already during their education.

A second starting point for the module was an interest by the participating developers to work with a constructivist approach and one based on the idea of co-creation between the involved partners and vulnerable youth in and from European countries. This was made clear through the experiences of the previous Leonardo Network. Also an increasing awareness that it is the youth who are experts in their own lives and that they have a voice and contribution to be made specially within a framework of an understanding of the challenges faced by them and professionals as wicked problems. (Williams 2002, Rittel & Webber, 1973: 159-169).

Many researchers state that wicked problems need to be solved by engaging all stakeholders. Roberts identifies one strategy to cope with wicked problems: “These strategies aim to engage all stakeholders in order to find the best possible solution for all stakeholders. Typically, these approaches involve meetings in which issues and ideas are discussed and a common, agreed approach is formulated” (Roberts 2000). In his 1972 paper, Rittel hints at a collaborative approach, one which attempts “…to make those people who are being affected into participants of the planning process. They are not merely asked but actively involved in the planning process.” (Rittel, 1972).
Co-creation of the module

During the project, there was a partner meeting in each country, where we took advantage of the opportunity to work co-creatively with each other and with local youth, practitioners and educators. Emphasising the co-creational position of the project, all partner meetings included a phase of dialogue and explorative exchange with young people, students and practitioners from the participating countries. This was to strengthen the collaborative nature of the module and the importance placed on the co-creation of responses in the module development.

Each partner in the project had the experience of planning a co-creative workshop involving all partners. Each partner brought a different approach to planning, facilitating and evaluating a co-creative workshops. The experiences from the co-creative workshops formed the basis of a draft for the module, which was tested in a pilot in each country. These experiences combined with local curriculum and specific circumstances have been used by the partners in planning their pilot of the module.

The present module descriptor is built on the different experiments from the workshops, the pilots and experiences collected during the project period.

We have been trying to address the following issues:
1) which kind of frames, structure and content is necessary,
2) which kind of input is necessary from the partners?
3) what could the outcome be for the involved partners?

The collaboration described in the figure illustrates how the four participant groups, students, young people, educators and practitioners all provide input and also are influenced by the input of the others and can be visualised as an interactive crisscross: (see the figure).

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Criss cross model of co-creation developed in the project

The development phase of the module has been one of co-creative experimentation and the partners have chosen different ways for running the pilot. In The Netherlands, Ireland and Spain the pilot has been an extracurricular possibility for students to take part in. In Romania and Denmark, it has been integrated as an experiment in the curriculum and therefore a mandatory part for the students. In Romania, Ireland and Denmark the pilots have been organised as short, concentrated periods of co-creative workshops. In The Netherlands and Spain, the pilots have been organised as courses for longer periods. In Romania and Denmark big groups of students have been involved and focus have been on facilitating the crisscross collaboration on the home ground of the practitioners and the young people. In The Netherlands, Spain and Ireland smaller groups of students have been involved and focus have been on making contact and relationships between the students and young people.

In this project we have worked with the elements together in practice with students, young people and practitioners. We had the opportunity to integrate these experiences and young people’s voice in the designing of the module descriptor. It is a challenge to work with a collaboration between educational institutions, the field of practice and young people. In this project we have explored the challenge because we want to make education a more co-creative and collaborative project.

All together the workshops at the partner meetings and the pilots have been valuable for developing the module and without the input gained from these interactive and co-creative collaborative workshops and pilots, it would not have been possible to develop the module. We would like therefore to take the opportunity to thank especially the students and all the young people who through their active input and participation made our work possible.

Introduction to the module descriptor

Higher educational institutions (HEI) in different countries have different structures and different curriculums and varying weight placed on interdisciplinary work. The challenge has been to develop a module descriptor that can be used and developed by as many as possible. To maintain this flexibility it has been chosen to present a plan for a three-week period which can be expanded or contradicted according to local requirements.

Allocation of ECTS points depends on the length and curriculum included in the specific context. A guide on how to convert student’s work load to ECTS credits can be found in the ECTS Users guide (Bramus+ 2015).

One of the foundations of the module descriptor is that it is necessary to focus on multiple dimensions of students educational development. Drawing on Ajsen (2012) the module descriptor focuses on three sides of students’ development:

Personal development (the personal development of students and other participants).

Theoretical development (the acquisition of theoretical knowledge and the ability to both understand and apply theoretical knowledge by students and other participants).

Professional development (the development of professional competencies based on personal skills and development, theoretical knowledge and integration of these within the professional field).

The module descriptor should seen together with the accompanying anthology (Share, McTaggart & Cavaliero (eds) 2016).
### Module: Inter-professional work with marginalised youth

**Aim and theoretical concepts**

The aim is to support the personal development of students in such a way that they will develop the skills and capacities to engage in, develop and sustain professional meaningful relations with both young people and also professionals from other disciplines and sectors.

**Development of the student’s theoretical knowledge of forms of inter-disciplinary, inter-organisational and cross sectorial collaboration towards young people and combatting marginalisation and exclusion within a setting of seeing the social political, juridical ecological and community and personal context as wicked problems.**

**Strengthen the collaboration, inter-disciplinary and inter-organizational, of the professions involved in collaboration around young people facing marginalisation and social exclusion.**

**Strengthen the student’s professional identity as co-creators of change together with young people.**

The aims can be illustrated with reference to the theoretical concepts presented by Jepsen (2012). The following illustration can be used to qualify the development of the module.

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**Episteme** is theoretical knowledge, based on a humanistic and or hermeneutic approach offering insight that makes it possible to give explanations of how elements are related or different to each other.

**Sofia** can be seen as an ability to see a situation in new ways, to go beyond strictly theoretical knowledge, to associate in new ways and give drive to develop professional intuition and take a leap into the future.

**Techne** is an ability to know how to use theoretical knowledge in a functional situation for a social worker it could be the theoretical knowledge of leading inter-disciplinary meeting, which can be used in practice.

**Phronesis** is centred on the inter-relational and which forms of relationships can support achievement of the desired goals. A form of knowledge that make it possible to combine theoretical knowledge with a contextual situation and contextual interaction.

The aim of the module is to help students and others work with all three dimensions of Jepsen’s illustration and to work with them in a co-creative process with others. This involves stepping outside of your comfort zone, but an important element of the module is to be led back into the comfort zone.

Working with these three dimensions can be challenging for some students. Especially working with their personal and professional values. One students described the participation in the pilot of the module as challenging but rewarding. In the end - as all the elements came together in the evaluation of the workshop - he said:

> I have never been so happy to be so frustrated.

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**Reflections on participants’ outcomes of a workshop**

The practice partners, Naomi, Joost and Jasper, said it was a great opportunity to share their experiences with MyCoach and they thought it was good to talk about the effects, and challenges of the project. Also for them it was a good reflection. The youngsters felt very proud they could tell their story in front of an international crowd. One girl really had a boost of confidence after talking to the groups. The HvA student thought it was a great afternoon and she learned a lot about all the European insights.

The outcome of this afternoon programme in which everyone was welcome to express himself and to challenge prejudices and stereotypes has been a great contribution to core ideas of the HIP project. (taken from Reflections on Workshops – Amsterdam HvA and BOOT)
The module descriptor represents the position outlined above that it is important for students to work on the development of theoretical knowledge, professional identity and also their personality.

**Contents of the module**

**A. Theoretical approach:**
- Knowledge about different models of the welfare state in European context
- Marginalised youth & wicked problems
- Social innovation – what, why and how?
- Ethics and values

**B. Methodological approach:**
- Action research – all stakeholders are involved in the process
- How to facilitate innovative processes
- Reflection and personal development – qualified self-determination

**C. Reflections on education and practice**
- How to implement innovative processes in education and inter-professional work

The module consists of three different sections:
- The innovative part is the co-creative workshop(s)
- Preparation
- Co-creative workshops
- Project assignment, reflection and assessment

The module focuses on reflective practice as a tool of learning. The students will be asked to use a reflective journal and focus on their boundary experiences from participating in the co-creative workshops.

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Do you have, as a teaching group an opportunity to meet, discuss and prepare how and in what way you will complement each other and the style and type of your expectations and forms of collaboration with practice partners?

How and in what way will you introduce and prepare the students and practice participants to the module?

Will you be starting by asking the students to read theoretical articles beforehand and how will you introduce these? Do you want to provide a list of guiding issues or questions as reading aids to their work or will you integrate this within the module itself?

Finally, more practically considerations covering everything from the availability and type of practice locations to flip chart papers and pens.

**Co-creative workshops**

The co-creative workshops(s) is the innovative core of the module.

**Knowledge and theory about:**
- Innovation
- Co-creative processes
- Facilitation
- The personal in the professional
- Learning strategy: learning by doing:

**Participants:**
- Practice partner: Young people
- Practitioners (and perhaps volunteers)
- Educators
- Facilitators (perhaps external)

**Education:**
- Students

The co-creative workshop is organised in collaboration with the practice partner. The practice partner delivers a challenge, which is an actual challenge from their work with marginalised youth. The purpose of the challenge is two-fold. One purpose is to make the students cooperate with the young people and give the students tools to better understand the young people’s perspective. A second purpose is to give the young people an opportunity to participate and express their voices and perspectives.

The module has three assessment products. In the module, the students are asked to make a creative product either a short video film, a pecha kucha (20 slides, 20 seconds = 400 seconds of presentation), or a dancing act or another form of creative presentation. The presentation is shown to the practice partner and the participating young people.

The students must also reflect on their presentations and finish their individual reflective logs and receive feedback from their educator according to the identified learning goals of the module.
In total the students must produce three assessment products:
- A written assignment (group wise)
- A creative presentation (group wise)
- A reflective logbook (individual)

The important element is not that the module should be adopted as a whole but it should be developed and adapted to local conditions and requirements with respect for national curricula and regulations.

When deciding on how to work with presentations please retain focus on the importance within the module of learning being located in a co-creative setting and together with practice and that learning is seen as an integration of personal, professional and theoretical learning goals and learning inputs.

One approach to using the module has been developed by HvA Amsterdam. The approach is included below as an example. It can be used as inspiration and form a basis for your own reflections about how to use the module descriptor.

**Example. HvA, the Netherlands**

**Introduction into the guidelines of Professional Practice Training with young vulnerable people in co-creation**

The number of marginalised young people is growing in Europe. Partner consortium countries (Denmark, Ireland, Romania, Spain) have found that despite different welfare systems operating countries share similar challenges trying to find solutions to wicked problems involving young people.

Extensive research already shows that "wicked problems" need to be solved by engaging all stakeholders: social workers and social pedagogues, students of social work/pedagogy and young people. To develop competence, it is therefore necessary for social professional students to practice collaborating with young people and a range of practitioners during their education.

In this training course the students from the social work education are working together with students from the vocational school. In a five-weeks’ programme students are visiting each other’s schools, train together, do tasks together. Aim of this training is mutual respect to get confidence in the other, shared interests. Both student groups learn to keep appointments, be consistent, do something different (not just talk but go to sports together) come into each other’s life world. Building empathy in a trusting relationship among different groups of young people by being there, listen and doing. Empowerment in both ways, not one way. Both learn to cooperate with different styles and positions in society.

The training has a didactic structure of describing the context using casuistic from all countries who participated in this EU project. These cases are discussed in class and related to the own cultural background. The literature for this project is given and will be discussed in class. The sessions can be provided independently or as a training line in the skills competencies for dealing with young people.

**Personal Professional Development**

In order to become a social worker working with young people one needs to understand the cultural context, history and social issues that are currently arising in the societies. Also, a youth-worker is an all-rounder. One needs to comprehend his/her own personality well, one should learn to step out of his/her comfort zone, be pro-active and understand what it takes to coach and be with young people. It is during this training that students will look into their own mirror and learn to reflect on their own behaviour, their own habits, beliefs, norms and values. Reflection is key during practice. Students also learn how to communicate with young people during this training course. Students are taught to have an open mind towards different people, different cultures and how to deal with culture shock and intercultural situations. Concluding, next to knowledge on the cultural context of youth work, the focus will be primarily on growing an open mindset and developing your professional personality.

Learning outcomes
- Students will be able to recognize, analyse and apply basic knowledge in the field of international social work, European welfare states, in order to understand the context of international social work and its relation to young people.
- Students will be able to work with young people by training the competencies needed for a competent social worker.
- Students will be able to attend to the interests of others by providing social assistance, by negotiation and by mediating. More specific, they will be able to fulfill the role as coach or mediator.
- Students will be able to make contact with young people and apply skills of cultural awareness to this reciprocal process.
- Students will be trained in professional skills like empowerment, mutual respect and support.
- Students understand how his or her personal, social and cultural background influences his or her thinking concerning young people on a micro and macro level.
- Students can identify and analyse distinctive social, cultural and political aspects of societies that can influence both social work and young people.

Below you can find a specification of the competencies associated with the example from HvA, the Netherlands.

**The professional training in light of the competencies**

| Competence – Role | when an individual joins a group, he or she is required to adopt appropriate roles within the group. This requires the application of social skills and an understanding of the tasks of the group. Higher levels of competence are associated with playing multiple roles as well as with roles requiring leadership, initiative and autonomy. Higher competence is also associated with participation in more complex and internally diverse groups. |
| Competence – Context | human situations, whether occupational or general social and civic ones, supplying the context within which knowledge and skills are deployed for practical purposes. Acting effectively and autonomously in complex, ill-defined and unpredictable situations or contexts requires higher levels of learning. |
| Competence – Learning to learn | encompassing the extent to which an individual can recognise and acknowledge the limitations of his/her current knowledge, skill and competence and plan to transcend these limitations through further learning. Learning to learn is the ability to observe and participate in new experiences and to extract and retain meaning from these experiences. |
| Competence – Insight | the ability to engage in increasingly complex understanding and consciousness, both internally and externally, through the process of reflection on experience. The competence of insight involves the integration of the other strands of knowledge, skill and competence with the learner’s attitudes, motivation, values, beliefs, cognitive style and personality. |
Introduction

The teacher’s guide is developed as a tool to support the more theoretical description of the module on the previous pages. The overall aim of the guide is to provide a tool that will help facilitate the students’ journey of learning and discovery. The guide is structured around a process including three phases: divergent, emergent and convergent phases. The three phases involve guiding the students through a process of working on unfamiliar territory, moving the students outside their comfort zone and leading them back into the comfort zone in the final convergent phase. (Gray, Brown & Macanufo 2010: 1-10). The three phases are:
1) A divergent phase of opening up to new ideas and positions to work. 2) The second emergent phase is one of exploring and developing ideas. 3) The final convergent phase involves narrowing down and securing that the students know more about wicked problems and wicked competences (see the chapters of Navas et al and Taylor in Share, McTaggart & Cavaliero (eds) 2016 on wicked problems and wicked competences).

In the teacher’s guide, the educator takes the position of facilitator of the students’ learning processes. It is important that as an educator, you feel comfortable with this role (Loon & Larsen, no date).

The Teacher’s guide includes sections on
- Logbook
- Scheme for the module – day-to-day
- An example of a manuscript for a three-day co-creative workshop from 2014
- Exercises
- Reference to the article by Tønnesvang & Hedegaard, (2015) which should be read, made available to the participants and used in the module. The article can be downloaded by using the link in the reference.

The logbook is a crucial and integrative element of the module’s learning style. It should be seen as an aid to students’ development.

It can be seen as a way of supporting the integration of different learning styles and activities and the phase in which students can not only identify personally developmental goals but also integrate theoretical knowledge into professional practice and their own personalities.

A good starting point to using the reflective logbook is by first reading Tønnesvang, & Hedegaard 2015 and then using the figure below as a tool to start thinking about and identifying learning or focus areas to be developed during the module. The individual student or participant is asked to reflect on where they feel they would like to or need to develop their competencies and in this way identify their personal hotspot. This includes considerations on which of the four areas they want to focus on (skills, relations, feelings and reflections). Within each area the student should reflect on whether they have challenges or are good at it.
Framework to be used when writing notes in logbook

Name:  
Date:  
Time:  
Place:  

Activity:

Hotspot in the challenge – extra focus on (self-view and interest, see below):

Other participants in the activity:

Description of the activity and your work with

1) Technicality, skills, knowledge, methods:

2) Sociality, relations:

3) Sensitivity, emotions, attitude:

4) Reflexivity:

Scheme for the module – day-to-day -

On the following page is a detailed example of a three-week module.

In this section we present a suggestion of a module working from day to day and including some of the activities, suggestions for literature and practical action that need to be taken. It is based on the project groups collected experience with experimental trails of the module descriptor and the feedback we received from students, practitioners, young people and colleagues.

We suggest that as part of your preparation you take the module scheme and the script for workshop and develop it to fit your local conditions. Doing this enables you to work co-creatively in your local setting and building on the basic input of this module descriptor.
Day | What | Concepts to be worked with | Practical actions
--- | --- | --- | ---
1 | Presentation: introduction to programme, learning goals, didactic of the module, co-creative workshops, individual logbooks, etc. + prepare presentations of theoretical articles to each other | Wicked problems, Inter-professional work, Qualified self-determination | Educator presents a frame for the collaborative work with theoretical articles and the individual logbook. The students work with articles and their individual logbook.
2 | The students work with articles on collaborative learning and their individual logbooks. | Wicked problems, Inter-professional work, Qualified self-determination | Collaborative work with articles
3 | Co-creative workshop – Location: practice partner Challenge: developed by practice partner | Innovative tools for workshops | Prepare and check practical issues such as location, class room, flip charts etc. See manuscript for co-creative workshop below
4 | Website of the practice partner |  | 
5 |  |  | 
6 | Facilitated process with the purpose of finding different hotspots and boundary experiences the students have experienced during the workshop and which ones they want to work on in the next two weeks in self-directed groups. | Wicked problems, Inter-professional work, Qualified self-determination | Facilitated process – educator is facilitator. Choosing hotspots and making groups of 3-5 students. Educator makes sure the chosen hotspots can fulfill the learning goals of the module. The groups are paired with a feedback group.
7 | First draft on individual logbook, with personal hotspot, made available to teacher(s) |  | Teachers: start reading first draft on personal logbooks
8 | Work with theory and discuss and describe challenges and personal hotspots. Identify in their personal logbook which boundary experiences the student will work with. |  | The students identify relevant theory for example from the anthology or other literature from former curriculum or searching for new literature. Groupwork – and individual writing on logbook Teachers: reading logbooks
9 | Coaching and feedback on the students practice and logbook. |  | Teacher makes sure the groups are on the right track and working with the learning goals
10 | Work on challenge and creative presentation. Educators provide guidance where necessary. | Groupwork – and individual writing on logbook, Guidance available | Groupwork – and individual writing on logbook
11 | Reciprocal feedback and guidance from educator on work with logbook. | Groupwork – and individual writing on logbook, Guidance available | Groupwork – and individual writing on logbook
12 | Deadline for written assignment. | Group work – and individual writing on logbook, Guidance available | Group work – and individual writing on logbook
13 | Presentation of creative product to practice field and young people. |  | 
14 | Reflections on the work of the previous days – finishing the individual logbook. |  | 
15 | Feedback group wise from educator on the 1) written assignment, 2) the creative product and 3) individual logbooks. |  | 

Script for workshop

The next section presents a copy of a three-day co-creative workshop which could be embedded into the module on days 3, 4 & 5 in the scheme presented on the previous page.

The 3-day workshop is an example of how the thinking behind the module is turned into actual teaching. When using the module with students and young people, it is useful to produce clear instructions of how the teaching is going to take place. Having a detailed script will strengthen the learning outcomes and make it easier for you as an educator to engage with the students and young people, who are on unfamiliar territory. The following description is an example of a three-day workshop held at ASV Horsens in Denmark.
### TEACHER’S GUIDE

#### An example of a tested 3-day co-creative workshop with 25 students held at ASV, Hornsens (2014)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity and location</th>
<th>Purpose/aims of the activity</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Who is responsible for the process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAY ONE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>Arrival at location (practice partner)</td>
<td>Being on the home ground of the young people, gives the students and opportunity to get insight in the world of the everyday life of practitioners and the young people</td>
<td>Practice partners prepared the arrival partner if needed for the presentation (room) and presentation materials for the students both for the presentation and working stations for the workshop</td>
<td>Facilitator – and practice partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>Moving in – making the room ready for group work</td>
<td>The students relocate the furniture and make their “working stations” ready</td>
<td>The models are introduced on the day when the co-creative workshop is introduced as part of the programme</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-9.45</td>
<td>Short introduction to the location and presentation of the challenges and the criteria of valuation for the workshop the next days, and for the form of the workshop</td>
<td>The process of establishing is both an objective and mean - the aim is to give the students a possibility to sound of the location which is the base of their work the next three days</td>
<td>Hand out the following materials: The 4D-model, and The diamond of Innovation (Darsø 2001)</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.10</td>
<td>Check in:</td>
<td>Who is the practice partner, why are we here and what are the aims of the workshop</td>
<td>The students get the possibility to tune in to the workshop and to realize that it is different room and a different way of learning. Check in (Darsø 2001); Everybody will hear everybody’s voice both literally and figuratively speaking. And together will all the students tune in on the workshop and the aims of the next days. The students will not talk in a row, which means they don’t know when it will be their turn, and just wait for that. The facilitator gets the opportunity to hear the voice of every student and get a feeling of the atmosphere among the students.</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.10-11.30</td>
<td>The groups present Name/logo, slogan and group statue</td>
<td>The groups are given to models of tools for the workshop: The 4D-model, and The diamond of Innovation (Darsø 2001)</td>
<td>The students get the opportunity to read the website of the practice partner and to read the website of the practice partner</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.20-9.30</td>
<td>The students read the challenges and the criteria of valuation and present them for one another in the group</td>
<td>Collaborative learning – to delegate work and trust one another is an important part of the team work in the workshop, therefore it is set up as a task from the very beginning</td>
<td>Prints of the challenges and the criteria of valuation</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30-9.45</td>
<td>Icebreaker &amp; energiser</td>
<td>Icebreakers &amp; energisers: the purpose is “to break the ice”, “get together”, laugh together, make a good atmosphere &amp; give energy to the group, get some oxygen to the brain etc. Exercises – icebreakers &amp; energisers can be used to make a good start, to train focus and balance or just creative breaks in a tight programme</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00-10.40</td>
<td>Reverse brainstorm &amp; 'reverse reverse' brainstorm, How can you ruin the interprofessional work in the challenge? How can you strengthen the interprofessional work in the challenge? The reverse and the right brainstorm should be made as a poster/drawing of first a &quot;tumbledown&quot; bridge and then a sustainable bridge. The bridges should be presented to the others groups.</td>
<td>Brainstorm is typically used for inspiration for ideas to solutions. Reverse brainstorm is used, when it difficult to get ideas, and you want to avoid the barriers to get ideas. Reverse brainstorm take us away from how we usually think by turning the task upside down. It is a funny method if the participants let go. Reverse brainstorm helps moving a problem or a challenge away from us in a way that makes it more possible to get ideas. It is important that a reverse brainstorm is followed by a right brainstorm, where the participants “reverse” the “reverse” ideas.</td>
<td>Big sheets of paper/big rolls of paper, post &amp; notes, speed markers, crayons, tape.</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45-11.30</td>
<td>Every group choose and decide: Name/logo, slogan and group status plus the central points from brainstorms</td>
<td>Teambuilding, dynamic and movement in the groups</td>
<td>Camera or mobile phone to take photos of the group statue</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30-11.30</td>
<td>The groups present Name/logo, slogan and group status plus the central points from brainstorms</td>
<td>Teambuilding, &quot;get together&quot;, inspiration Special kinds of energisers</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<td>8.20-8.30</td>
<td>Energiser</td>
<td>The purpose is to tune in on the teamwork from yesterday and recreate the dynamic atmosphere</td>
<td>- Printout with the questions - Ghetto blaster Guest teacher – practice partner – focusing on balance</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.30-9.00</td>
<td>Sorting the ideas</td>
<td>Discuss and qualify the ideas in relation to the criteria of evaluation</td>
<td>Making sure the empathy maps are made of more than just imagination</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00-9.25</td>
<td>Choose two ideas and interview a youngster and a professional for the finishing the empathy maps</td>
<td>- Choose two ideas - Discuss and qualify the ideas in relation to the criteria of evaluation</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.45-10.15</td>
<td>Finishing the empathy maps and put them on the wall</td>
<td>The aim is to make the empathy maps visible and accessible to all in the group – and to the other groups</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15-10.46</td>
<td>Da Bonos six thinking hats (Da Bonos, 2000)</td>
<td>To see the ideas from different perspectives and angles</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.46-11.15</td>
<td>Make the final sorting and choose the final idea: qualify the idea in relation to the criteria of evaluation</td>
<td>It is important to re-read the challenge during the process. Sometimes the students will discover new aspects just by re-reading because they have obtained a new understanding and knowledge of the subject</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.45-14.20</td>
<td>Next tool/personal empathy map</td>
<td>Persons &amp; empathy maps are very relevant methods in social work as the tools facilitates the process of taking other persons perspective. What do they hear, see, feel, think and say and to share the conceptions in the group</td>
<td>A model of a empathy-map for every group - Big pieces of paper/big rolls of paper/post it notes, speed markers, crayons, tape</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-15.00</td>
<td>Logbook writing</td>
<td>Individual reflections on the day, to be aware of continuity and progression and perhaps frustrations</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30-12.00</td>
<td>Choosing which one of the presented challenges the group will work with</td>
<td>To give the groups the chance to work with the challenge they are most motivated for and to start the process of how to argue and find compromises. The red card – the veto card – is a way to make sure, that no student should work with a challenge with absolute no interest and motivation</td>
<td>Cards for voting – three cards (green, yellow and red) for every student</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-12.15</td>
<td>Lunch and observations</td>
<td>Focus on location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45-13.25</td>
<td>Individual nonstop writing: What do I know, who do I know, what do I want to do in relation to the challenge</td>
<td>Everyone has a chance to think and write on the challenge/ - and paper for the nonstop writing</td>
<td>Prints with the questions - What do I know, who do I know, what do I want to do</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.25-13.45</td>
<td>Idea-baton (idéstafet in Danish): the exercise is done silent without talking. Everyone has a piece of paper, and writes in the top: My idea is... after a minute the papers passes to the person sitting next, who reads the idea, writes on the idea and after a few minutes the papers are passed on again to the person sitting next. The process is repeated until the papers reaches starting point</td>
<td>Gives everyone a possibility to contribute not only to one's own idea but also to work on the others ideas</td>
<td>Model showing the idea-baton - Paper, speed markers</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.45-14.20</td>
<td>Discuss the challenge and the criteria of evaluation again!</td>
<td>Remind the students of reading the chosen challenge and the criteria of evaluation again!</td>
<td>Prints with the description of de Bonos hats</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.20-14.30</td>
<td>Rounding the day – all together</td>
<td>- Rounding the day - All the work will be continued tomorrow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-15.00</td>
<td>Logbook writing</td>
<td>Individual reflections on the day, to be aware of continuity and progression and perhaps frustrations</td>
<td>All</td>
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<td>Facilitator</td>
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<td>8.30-9.00</td>
<td>Choose two ideas and interview a youngster and a professional for the finishing the empathy maps</td>
<td>- Choose two ideas - Discuss and qualify the ideas in relation to the criteria of evaluation</td>
<td>Facilitator – practice partner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.25-9.45</td>
<td>Finishing the empathy maps and put them on the wall</td>
<td>The aim is to make the empathy maps visible and accessible to all in the group – and to the other groups</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
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<td>Make the final sorting and choose the final idea: qualify the idea in relation to the criteria of evaluation</td>
<td>It is important to re-read the challenge during the process. Sometimes the students will discover new aspects just by re-reading because they have obtained a new understanding and knowledge of the subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15-11.45</td>
<td>Task: Prepare a short presentation (4 min) – an elevator pitch - of the idea for two professionals from the practice partner and the other groups. The two professionals are instructed to act as Devil's advocate</td>
<td>The students will be trained in how to present their idea and arguments for it shortly and precisely</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45-</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30-00</td>
<td>Devil’s advocate – questioning and feedback from professionals</td>
<td>The students will get some feedback to refine the ideas from professionals</td>
<td>Stop watch</td>
<td>Facilitator and two practice partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30-13.30</td>
<td>All groups give silent feedback to each group in written form on post it notes. They put the post it notes on a poster with a matrix: 1) I like this because... 2) I am wondering about this, because... 3) I don’t understand... 4) I have got this fantastic idea for your idea...</td>
<td>All students have to be engaged in the presentations and they are invited to collaborate with the other groups. The feedback from the other groups are given in silence as post it notes on a poster and given to the group as a gift they can use if they decide to. They don't have to comment on the feedback to the other students. They just say thank you for the gift and bring the feedback into the further work of the group. This is a way of saving time and keep focusing on working with the idea.</td>
<td>Post it notes</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30-14.20</td>
<td>Work with the feedback and refine the idea</td>
<td>All groups give silent feedback to each group in written form on post it notes. They put the post it notes on a poster with a matrix: 1) I like this because..., 2) I am wondering about this, because..., 3) I don’t understand..., 4) I have got this fantastic idea for your idea...</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.20-14.30</td>
<td>Rounding the day – using the slogans of the groups</td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-15</td>
<td>Logbook writing</td>
<td>Individual reflections on the day, to be aware of continuity and progression and perhaps frustrations</td>
<td>All</td>
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### DAY THREE

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<td>8.20-8.30</td>
<td>Energiser</td>
<td>The purpose is to tune in on the teamwork from yesterday and recreate the dynamic atmosphere</td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.30-12</td>
<td>Seek and find relevant persons on the location who can give feedback – professionals, young people etc.</td>
<td>The purpose is to develop and refine the idea in collaboration with professionals and young people. The SWOT model can guide the process and perhaps minimize the weaknesses and threats</td>
<td>Swot model for each group</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-12.45</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45-13.30</td>
<td>Finish the work – prepare presentation – clean up and make the room in order – be ready for presentations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30-14.00</td>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>One slide/poster – 5 min of presentation</td>
<td>Stop watch</td>
<td>Facilitator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-14.20</td>
<td>Feed back</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator and practice partner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.20-14.30</td>
<td>Check out:</td>
<td>Individually in silence: Write a couple of central words on a post it note related to the following question: “What is the most important you bring with you from the last three days?”</td>
<td></td>
<td>Facilitator and Students :)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30-15.00</td>
<td>Logbook writing</td>
<td>Individual reflections on the day, to be aware of continuity and progression and perhaps frustrations</td>
<td></td>
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Exercises focusing on personally and bodily aspects of being professional

The training in contact, presence, embodied leadership & personal communication must include theoretical parts but above all the training must involve physical exercises combined with reflections. Embodied professional competence can be trained but to a large degree it has to be trained and learned through the body.

A word of caution: Before using the exercises it is perhaps a good idea to work through them and check how long they will take and if you have a suitable room. We found during the pilot included in the process of developing the module descriptor and that some of the exercises took longer than others that not all rooms are appropriate to all exercises.

When working with the exercises, Winter (2009+2012) argues it is appropriate to all exercises.

It can be helpful to accompany some of the exercises mentioned below with a piece of music. We have made some suggestions which we hope will reinforce the creation of a creative mood supporting the aims of the exercises.

Working with personal and bodily exercises is rewarding but can be challenging. A practice partner who participated in the project workshops expressed it with these words:

Reflected back on these games, I now realise while I talk the talk, I quite often avoid walking the walk. The uncomfortable feeling at the start of the learning experience is what we want our student/ young people to put to one side and just participate (knowing best that they will like it when they take part!). At times I felt embarrassed and awkward but in the end I had stepped out of my personal comfort zone and progressed to the learning zone.

Self-contact
Contact with one’s own body and personal feelings; the ability to be focused and present; the ability to include one’s heart and still keep a professional focus and a private boundary.

Communication reading and contact ability
The ability to see, listen, sense and notice; The ability to read both verbal and bodily communication; The ability to create trustworthy and empathic contact with others. The ability to contain and manage conflicts.

Leadership in groups or situations
Professional overview, radiation, centering, clear leadership of the group or situation; the ability to enter or hold a space with a trustworthy and body-based authority and humility.

Exercises

See the short video clip which can be downloaded from http://hip.via.dk/asv-horsens-denmark

Grounding, centering and attention on boundaries

Introduction
The participants are told to make a circle, and then to find a position in which they feel grounded and centered – feet spread a bit, knees bend a bit, shoulders loosened.

The participants are told to mingle and to shake hands saying hello to one another

After a while the participants are told to continue mingling and shaking hands and instead of saying hello they keep quiet and instead keep eye contact prolonged (3-5 secs)

The participants are told to mingle and greet one another in different ways: first streetwise giving high five, then by touching heaps, and then… etc., for some minutes

The participants are told to mingle and to meet another person and slightly bending forward and balancing

After a while the participants are told to expand the exercise by giving hands and lean backwards supporting one another’s balance.

Music suggestions
The Orb: “Little fluffy clouds” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQmHKl3oNu0
Rahman: “Chale Chalo” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=te4xeTKD7LM
The Orb: “Little fluffy clouds” https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQmHKl3oNu0
DJ sid: “Le serpent”
Music suggestion

Rhythm, flow, bodily contact, energy

Holding a space
The participants are told to be quiet and to form a half circle and stand relaxed with their arms hanging loose. Then one by one – voluntarily – the participants can go to the open space in the circle and stand there for a moment making eye contact to all the others just by moving the head slowly. Afterwards reflections in plenum, how was it to be in the circle to be the one holding the space.

Music suggestion
Traditional folk dance in a Danish context eg: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rvzOxKBE
The 4D model of an Appreciative Inquiry process.

It is useful to orientate oneself on and around the following ideas and positions before using the module.

As an educator working with the module descriptor and teacher’s guide it is important to remember that the module is based on the idea of and principle of students working and teachers supporting their work. This is a position similar to that of being a facilitator and especially a process facilitator. As a facilitator you are responsible for making it possible for the students to work and guiding them through the process.

As a support to both the educators and others using the module and the teacher’s guide

Tools

4D model: The 4D model from Appreciative Inquiry can be used to support the process of working with challenges in a co-creative workshop. The advantage of the model is that it seeks to find solutions rather than identifying problems.

Photo cards can support feedback and reflective thinking and investigations amongst students. One of the advantages of using the cards or similar tools is that they can support dialogue and equality in communication positions, as they can be used by anyone and do not demand academic skills. They can also be used to help students and others with different ethnic or minority background reach out and meet each other as equals. In our first workshop in Horsens, Denmark we used the cards as a tool to support investigative dialogue and reduce distance between young peoples and academic lectures. It worked and was fun to see how it was possible to communicate using the cards as equals. See https://shop.rsvpdesign.co.uk/dialogle-pocket2011 for an example.

Check in and check out

The check in is a process to help participants or students to focus on the work or task in front of them. To put aside the daily challenges and struggles of everyday life and focus on the present and the task in front of one, to let everyone break the ice and speak (shortly) and establish the collaboration boundaries, so that right from the start we are all clear on what we expect of each other, and what we expect from the session.

The check out is the process of finishing and leaving the room of working and re-entering into everyday life. In the check out process participants are asked to and allowed to speak (shortly) and put one or a few words/metaphors on the process and/or product of the meeting/workshop.

For further reading about checking in and checking out see Darsø, 2001.

Icebreakers

These can be useful to break the ice amongst a group that either don’t know each other or are divided by power differences or just uncertain. An ice breaker is an activity, game, or event that is used to welcome and warm up, to encourage dialogue and conversation among participants in a meeting, training class, team building session, or other event.

Energisers are quick, fun activities to liven up a group. They are particularly useful after a meal, when groups may be getting sluggish, or late in the day when energy is waning and motivation is decreasing.

For ideas and inspiration see among many others http://www.wilderdome.com/games/icebreakers.html

Reverse Brainstorm see: http://www.gurteen.com/gurteen/gurteen.ndf/d/revcafe

While it can be difficult for some students and participants in a workshop to identify positive goals it is sometimes easier to talk about the opposite, the negative. Reverse Brainstorming asks participants to work on the negative and then to flip the picture and use this as an example of positive goals. An example of reverse brainstorming is asking a group of students to work with the question: How can you ruin inter-professional collaboration? After discussing how inter-professional collaboration can be ruined, you reverse the brainstorm to How can you strengthen inter-professional collaboration? And move on to discuss how the ruining elements can be avoided or diminished.

See https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newCT_96.htm

Lateral thinking

Lateral thinking is a well tried and useful tool when working with groups in a creative process. The two main points are to encourage active listening and inviting participants to provide different and complementary positions and input to the common task. The six thinking hats presented by de Bono are a useful tool to encourage complementary dialogue.

To find out more about Lateral thinking visit:
http://www.debonothinkingsystems.com/tools/lateral.htm

Empathy map

is a method to facilitate the process of taking another person’s perspective. What do they hear, see, feel, think and what are their pains and gains of the working with the challenge. Copy the model below or draw a full figured human being on a large piece of paper.

http://www.solutionsiq.com/what-is-an-empathy-map/
Literature


Links

http://implementconsultinggroup.com/inspiration/articles/facilitation/

http://www.debonothinkingsystems.com/tools/lateral.htm


https://www.mindtools.com/pages/article/newCT_96.htm

http://www.gurteen.com/gurteen/ntfd/reverse-cafe

http://www.wilderdom.com/games/icebreakers.html

https://shop.rsvpdesign.co.uk/dialogue-pocket2011

Hipvia.dk