

Prerequisite

We are all vulnerable, we all need someone else's care sooner or later (this has been the case for everyone since birth!). And around us there are, so to speak, many people with that "broken bone", who need our help to survive, until that bone heals, until they regain their autonomy.

Objective



To create a meeting place in which to look at and *explore in depth* the various vulnerabilities that exist in the world. This space will serve as a stimulus to act in a collaborative, dynamic and self-organized way, aiming at the active participation of all, necessary to face complex situations.

What does the world need? To go in search of those who have that "broken bone", those who need care to survive and to get up again. But not on your own, getting together and collaborating so as to be more effective and incisive.



Photo by Annie Spratt

*"A reconstruction (is necessary) that starts from the recognition of human **vulnerability**, from the recognition of its centrality and inevitability, and that begins to replace the interdependence of things with the interdependence of human beings."*

(Pasquale Ferrara)



WORKSHOP #DARE TO CARE

Politics and Care 1st lesson



*"No one in the herd survives a **broken leg** long enough for the bone to heal. Helping someone else in difficulty is the precise point at which human society begins [...] that care which makes all the difference."*

(Lucia Fronza Crepez)

Setting up the laboratory

The method we propose is the **6x1**, envisaged by the Ragazzi per l'unità (Teens for Unity), belonging to the Focolare Movement

<http://www.teens4unity.org/cosa-facciamo/6x1/>

The 6x1 helps to plan a coherent and participatory action; it allows us to identify the real needs in the area in which we live and to focus on our specific contribution.

The pathway, to be developed in the community is organized in 6 steps:

1. Observe



Look around us and look for that wound to heal, that fragility that requires our help.

Acquire a wide and conscious vision of the different realities of the city and discover together the problems existing in the area.

We can also make a list of the resources around us (institutional, cultural, human, etc.).

2. Think



Meeting together, with those like us who want to take care of those who are most vulnerable or injured, *share what each person has observed* and set priorities together. Since it is not possible to meet all of the needs at the same time, we must decide together which "wound" to start from. It is better to face only one problem, perhaps a small one, and to solve it, than to have so many good ideas without getting any concrete results.

To establish priorities, we propose the S.U.T. method (Severity, Urgency, Tendency). For each problem presented, each person assigns a score, from 1 to 10 regarding its severity, a score from 1 to 10 for the level level of urgency, a score

from 1 to 10 for the *tendency* to worsen with time (for a maximum of 30 points assigned, in total, for each problem). Adding up all the scores awarded, the problem which will have the highest score may be the one to be tackled first. Remember that, while starting locally, the horizon within which we move and which directs our choices is the building of a united world.

3. Involve



Formulate clearly and precisely the causes and effects of the problem identified, bearing in mind that in order to solve a problem, the causes must be eliminated, otherwise difficulties will arise again. Networking with those already working in the area, involving those who are sensitive to solving this problem and understanding how to act together to better respond to the needs identified.

Starting from individuals, but going even further, trying to involve public and private institutions, NGOs, governments, etc.

4. Act



Moving forward together with a concrete action. Set achievable and measurable objectives, which can be achieved over a fixed period of time (possibly a few months or at most one year) and then start again with other objectives. Every project, whether small or large, is important: taking care of people in their vulnerability, even just a small group, is already taking care of humanity.

Some questions can help in planning the project:

I. MOTIVATION

Why is it important to carry out this project?

II. OBJECTIVES

What are we aiming to achieve? (You can write a general goal and then small specific and realistic goals, which are likely to be achieved in a few months of commitment).

III. RECIPIENTS

Who are the recipients? To whom is this project addressed?

IV. ACTIVITIES

What will we have to do to achieve our goal? CHRONOGRAMM
What are the stages of the activities we will carry out, by when?

V. RESPONSIBLE

How do we distribute the tasks? Who will do what?

VI. ALLIANCES / PARTNERS

Will we work with other groups, organisations, institutions?
In what way?

VII. BUDGET

What do we need to carry out the planned activities? What resources do we need to carry out the project (economic, material, human...)?



Once the action has started, share it on

<http://www.unitedworldproject.org/daretocare/>

by clicking on the button at the bottom "Present your event", or by writing to pathways@unitedworldproject.org.

Remember that every initiative of active citizenship and of politics for unity of **#daretocare**, if communicated and shared, acquires the strength of belonging to a global project and returns to the area with this dimension.

5. Evaluate



Schedule interim (and final) evaluation of the project. This will allow us to verify if we are generating with the "beneficiaries" of the project a positive and fraternal reciprocity, a solidarity between equals, where everyone gives and receives.

Evaluation is an essential part of the project and also serves to strengthen the group and to learn together from what we have experienced. Giving meaning to every moment, even to possible failures.

Attention! It is good that in this phase a calm and relaxed atmosphere is created so that everyone can express their opinion without fear of being judged or reprimanded, so that no one feels hurt.

We suggest you:

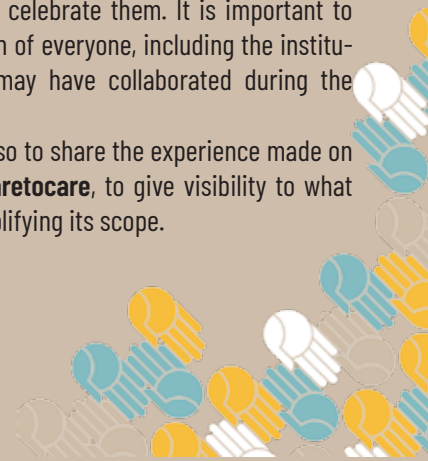
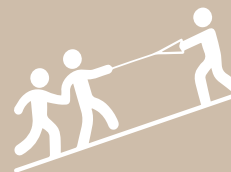
- Ask each participant what he or she feels were the weaknesses and strengths he or she experienced in carrying out the project.
- Ask what we are learning from the "beneficiaries"? Do we give them enough space?
- If any weak points emerge, it will be appropriate to identify the phases that generated them (the planned activities, the distribution of roles, etc.).
- It is essential that the importance of everyone's responsibility towards the project emerges.

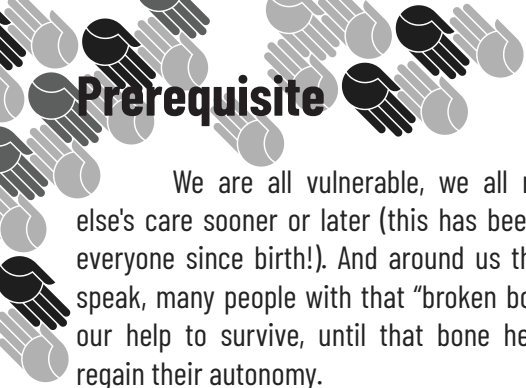
6. Celebrate



This stage is very important because it marks the end of a project and makes visible the results of everyone's commitment. At the end of the journey we meet again with our community and with all the groups with whom we have worked on the project to share the changes, recognise the objectives achieved and celebrate them. It is important to highlight the contribution of everyone, including the institutions and bodies that may have collaborated during the process.

Don't forget also to share the experience made on social media, using **#daretocare**, to give visibility to what has been done, thus amplifying its scope.





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