

Future Box Tourism



Method I Presentation and feedback

Basics

Objective	The aim of this method is to obtain a final overview of the design challenges and solutions selected by the various teams. In addition to the test phase, another feedback loop may be added here.
Competencies	Participants strengthen their competence to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● make decisions and find the focus ● present and communicate ● give and receive feedback ● ...
Material	for the presentation: design challenges and prototype(s) for the feedback: red and green stickies, pens
Form of social interaction	in teams (presentation) and in plenary (feedback)
Duration	approx. 6 minutes per team

Brief Description

At the end, the participants present their revised and final prototypes based on the feedback they received during the test phase. They will receive feedback from their colleagues in the room, which can be helpful for the further development and implementation of the idea/prototype after the bootcamp.

Preparation

As part of the preparation, the participants clean up the workspace so that only the selected design challenge and the prototype(s) are left. Teams are also tasked with deciding who will present and what they will communicate. Members of the remaining teams are tasked with listening carefully and then providing 'red-green feedback'. Green feedback is reinforcing feedback: what about the solution is particularly cool, creative, innovative ...? Red feedback is constructive in the direction of: what else should the team think about? What (unintended) effects could arise during implementation? Who could help? What are alternatives and ideas for further development? ... If necessary, the feedback rules are to be discussed: appreciative, constructive, supportive.

Implementation

1. Present

Presentation team: Present your prototype in context (target group, design challenge). If time permits, it will be interesting for the audience to learn how your prototype has evolved with the insights you gained during the testing phase.

Annotation: The presentation can be counted in by the moderator or by everyone together and rounded off with a 'thunderous applause' (practice several times).

2. Optional: ask comprehensive questions

Plenary: if desired (and time available): You can now ask comprehension questions.



3. Give feedback

Plenary: Now give critical-constructive feedback to the team that presented. Use green Post-its to write what you think is cool ... and red post-it's for suggestions for further development ... (see preparation). Give your feedback to the team by sticking the Post-its on the table.

4. Accept feedback

Presentation team: you may now say thank you for the feedback.

Alternatives

During the presentation, longer and shorter (pitches) variations and a walk from table to table are possible, as well as broadcasting the presentation (zoom-in of the prototypes) via a video telephony program on the screen. If there are many teams, it is also worth considering dividing the teams into two or three subgroups, in which the teams report to each other on their status and give or take feedback.

In addition, it can be decided whether time will be allowed for comprehension questions following the presentation and whether feedback will be given verbally or silently ('silent'). In silent feedback, the feedback givers hand over the Post-its without explanatory notes.

Good to know

If comprehension questions are possible after the presentation, make sure that they are really comprehension questions and not (hidden) feedback. When giving feedback, also make sure that it is worded in an appreciative and constructive and not in a pejorative or destructive manner. Instead of "I don't like that" or "That doesn't work anyway," feedback should be linked to a stimulating question or a concrete suggestion about what could be done better and how.

Follow-up / securing results

As part of the follow-up, the presentation and feedback process can be reflected on, for example, the extent to which it was possible to communicate the central content, formulate and answer comprehension questions, give critical-constructive and appreciative feedback and how it felt in each case.

In terms of securing the results, the participants are given the task of looking at the feedback, documenting it and deciding what they want to consider regarding a further development of the solution. In addition, they should document the entire work process, e.g., with the help of their smartphones, save the documentation accordingly, and clean up their workstations afterwards or in parallel.