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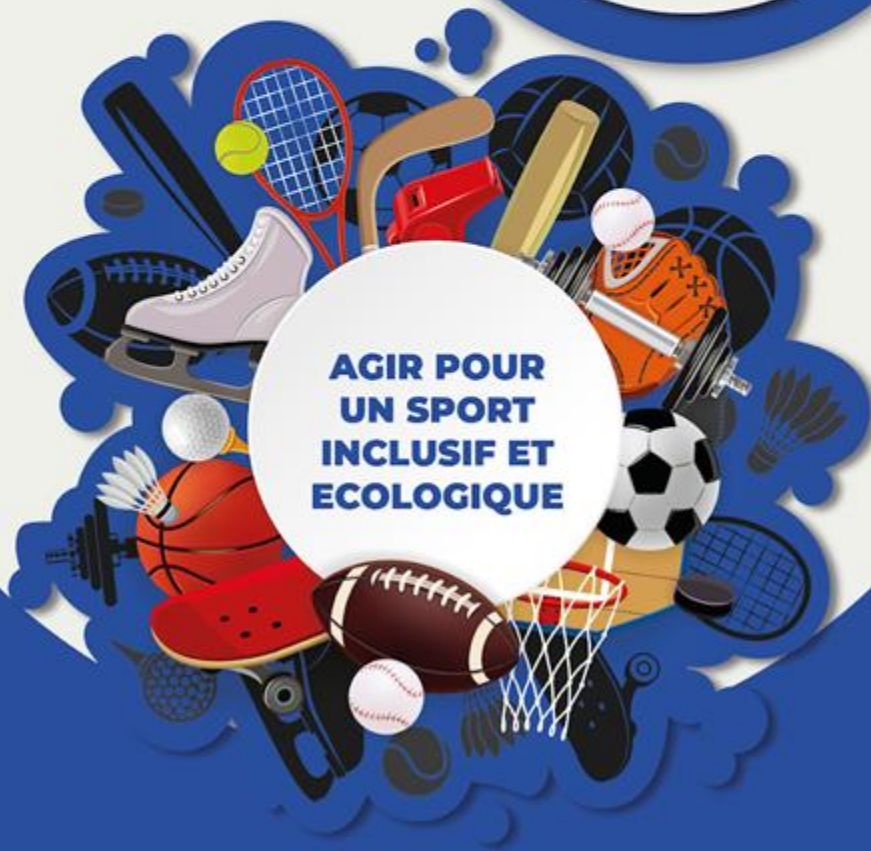
«Project methodology»

*Problem tree
and SMART Goals*

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CEIPES



Resource: [For Educators](https://www.theconsortiumforpubliceducation.org/resource/human-centered-design-resources/) <https://www.theconsortiumforpubliceducation.org/resource/human-centered-design-resources/>

Human-Centered Design Resources (HCD)

Human-centered design (HCD), a subset of design thinking, provides a wealth of tools for educators to increase engagement and develop stronger solutions to problems with students, colleagues, and community members.

The following resources provide information on several human-centered design methods to serve as a reference for anyone looking to find new solutions in an inclusive and engaging way. For ease of reference, these resources are organized according to the phase of the design cycle they are most commonly used in: empathize, define, ideate, prototype, or test.

For information about our HCD training sessions, customized training sessions, or our HCD facilitation options, visit our [HCD Training](#) page.

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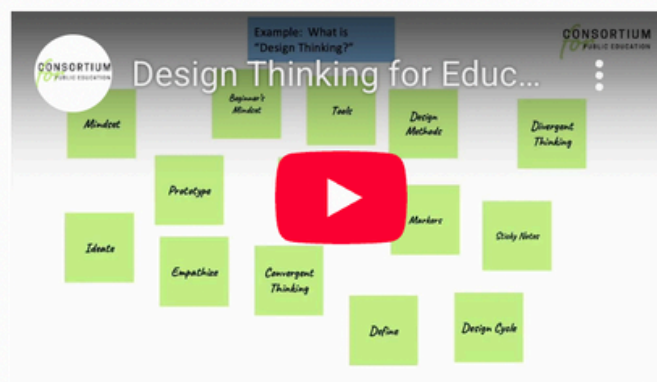
Define:

Synthesize data, observations, or research, to clearly state the problem or challenge.



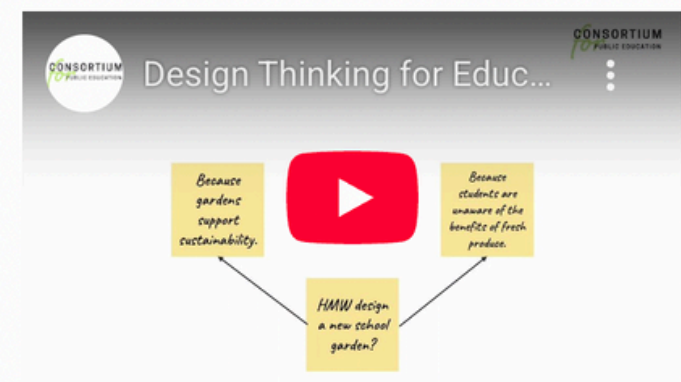
Stakeholder Map

Stakeholder Mapping is a method for identifying, organizing, and understanding the role of individuals and groups within a system or community by visually illustrating the key relationships between people.



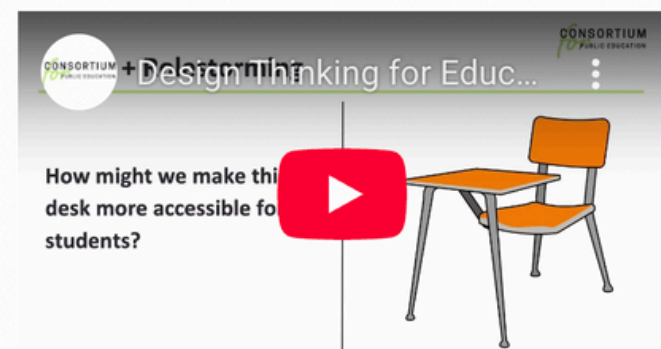
Concept Map

Concept Mapping is creating a detailed visualization of all of the elements of a larger concept, phrase, or term. It may take the form of a web, a flow chart, or a hierarchical chart to name a few.



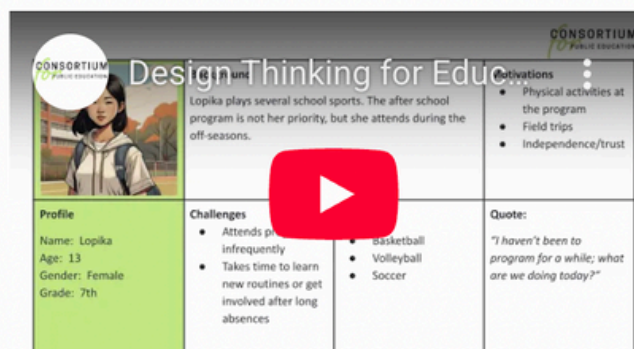
Abstraction Ladder

An Abstraction Ladder helps make sure that you are addressing the right problem, so your efforts are focused in the right direction.



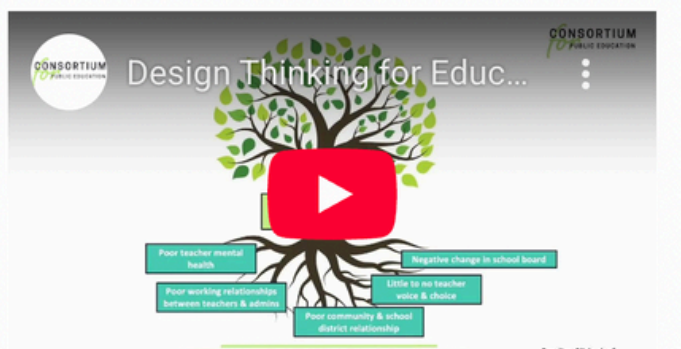
"How might we...?"

"How might we..." questions help frame your challenge and allow your brainstorming to be as divergent and inclusive as possible.



Personas

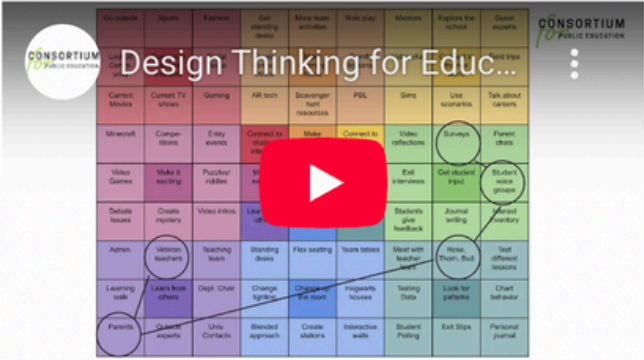
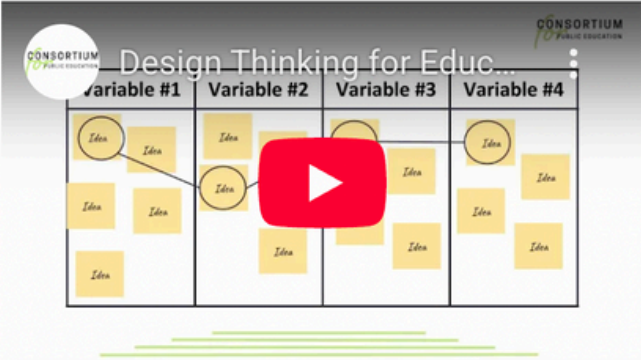
A persona represents a specific stakeholder group with nuance, based on data, to inform decision making and sustain focus on your goals to serve that population.



Problem Tree Analysis

Problem Tree Analysis is a useful method for exploring root causes and effects of a given problem to refine the challenge you want to address.

Ideate: Divergent Thinking



Morphological Chart

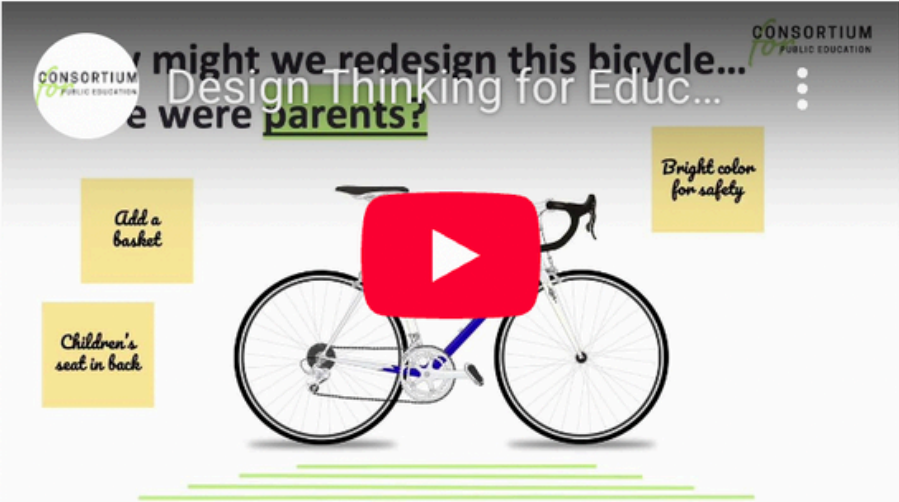
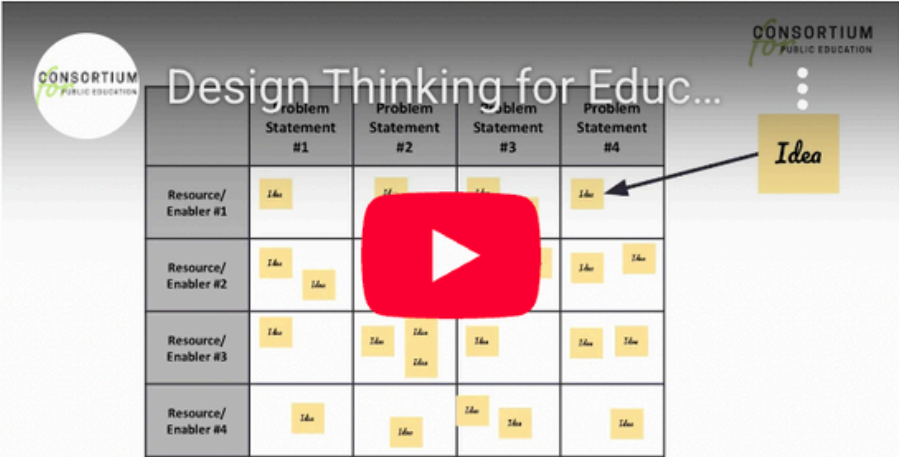
A Morphological Chart is a form of divergent thinking or broad brainstorming that can empower a team to generate new ideas and concepts by connecting unique variables together.

Lotus Blossom

The Lotus Blossom is a simple, but structured form of brainstorming that can yield as many as 72 unique ideas for solving a problem.

Round Robin Brainstorming

Round Robin Brainstorming provides structure to group ideation sessions by embracing time limits, proximity, and collaboration as tools for generating and refining new ideas.



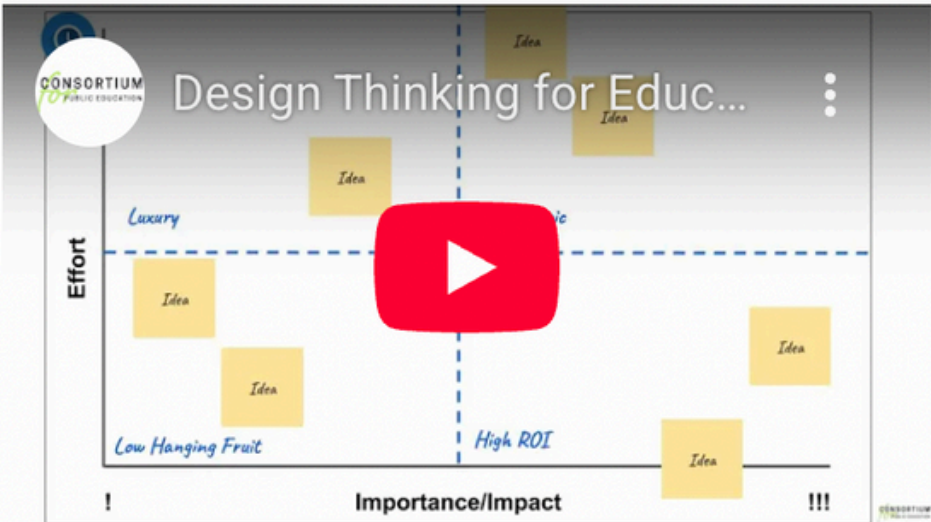
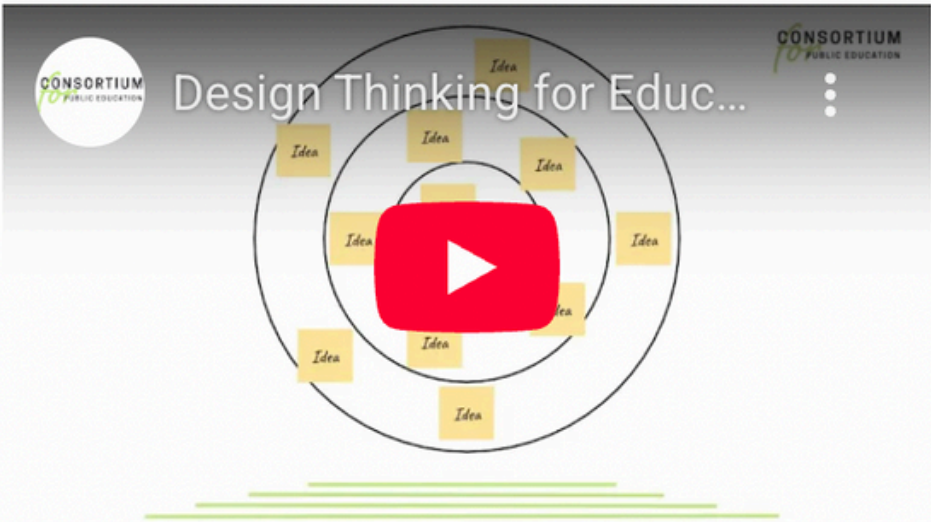
Creative Matrix

A Creative Matrix is a brainstorming method that pairs questions or challenges with specific resources to spark new ideas or solutions.

Rolestorming

Rolestorming is assuming the lens, or role, of another person or character to assist with brainstorming or empathizing as part of addressing a challenge.

Ideate: Convergent Thinking



Bullseye Framework

The Bullseye Framework is a method that helps participants set priorities, requiring participants to place ideas within the limited space of each circle ring—with limited space for top priorities.

Importance/Effort Matrix

An Importance/Effort Matrix helps team members to reach consensus, set goals, and generate action steps.



S

SPECIFIC



Make goals
clear and
specific.

M

MEASURABLE



Define
measureable
assets.

A

ATTAINABLE



Confirm your
goals are
attainable.

R

RELEVANT



Verify your
goals are
relevant.

T

TIME-BASED



Set up a **time-**
based plan.



SMART Goals

S

M

A

R

T

