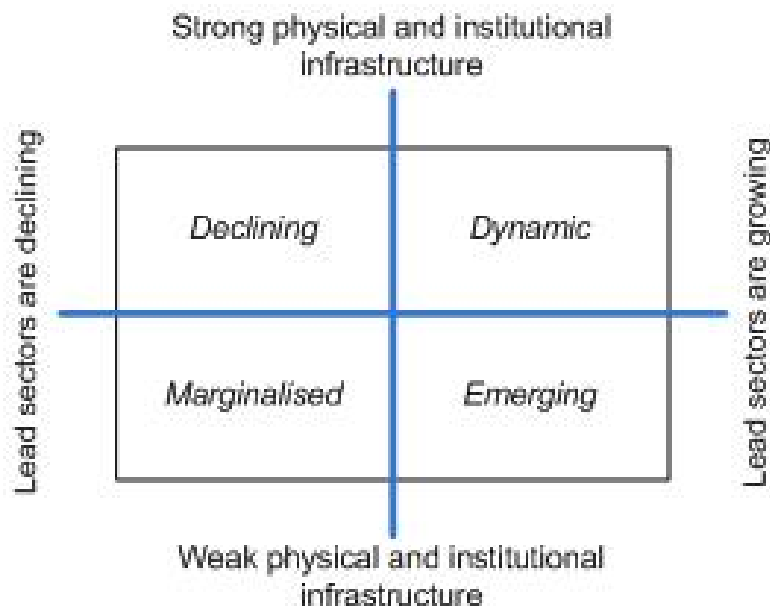


The “4 kinds of region” Exercise Format

The intention of this workshop is to get participants to understand that each territory can contain areas with growing and declining sectors, intersected by strong and weak infrastructure.

Preparation

1. Draw a large cross or matrix on the floor using masking tape.
2. Write the following four headings:
3. “Lead sectors are declining”, “lead sectors are growing”, “strong physical and institutional infrastructure” and “weak physical and institutional infrastructure”.
4. Write the following four headings for the different quadrants: “dynamic”, “emerging”, “declining” and “marginalised”



Format

1. Explain that it is important to consider that economic development must be contextualised within the realities of different sectors.

2. Introduce the matrix on the floor and explain that the matrix will be used to better understand the different approaches that must be taken in different regions
3. Ask the group if they could imagine an area where the lead sector is growing and a place where the lead sectors are declining. Place the headings on the two ends of the x-axis.
4. Ask the group to consider areas within those regions where there are strong physical and institutional infrastructure. Repeat the question for weak physical and institutional infrastructure. Place the headings on the y-axis.
5. Place the correct headings on each quadrant. (Variation: ask people to physically position themselves on the matrix)
6. Ask the participants to identify a territory that fits each of the 4 quadrants.
7. Ask the participants to identify the main characteristics of each quadrant.
8. Explain that sometimes a territory in a quadrant could represent a country, city, town or any other geographic space.
9. Highlight that almost every geographic space may have more than 1 of the quadrants within it. For instance, many cities would be considered “dynamic” areas, but they could include both “marginalised” and “emerging” areas.
10. It is sometimes necessary to highlight that not all rural areas are marginalised, and that not all marginalised areas are rural
11. Explain that on the right of the Y-Axis, most interventions should aim to make “the system work smoother” through increased communication and coordination.
12. Explain that on the left of the y-axis “strong leadership and change” is required, because the area needs a new vision and new hope.
13. Brainstorm activities that could improve the situation in each quadrant