



ENGAGEMENT TOOLBOX

Tools and resources for designing and delivering impactful stakeholder engagement.

IDENTIFICATION

The first step in finding the right tool/method for your engagement format is to independently go through the Chaordic Stepping Stones and **identify the purpose** of your engagement format.

Note: If you have the workbook “The Art of Hosting – Meaningful Dialogue and Participatory Leadership WYSS ACADEMY FOR NATURE” (2023) you can complete the template “Design and Planning for Working in Complexity Chaordic Design Applied Practice Exercise” starting on p. 129.

Tip: Click on each tab to jump to a category 

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Design and Planning for working in complexity

Chaordic Design applied practice exercise



Applying the method

We encourage you to practice using this approach as early in the design and planning process as possible. You may already have in mind that it is a meeting, a workshop or a larger initiative, though as much as possible you are encouraged to engage with the groundwork steps before jumping to finalizing your structure.

This method is designed to provide you with deliberate practice in slowing down, asking important questions of yourself and together with others, learning, sensing, and carefully articulating as you set the groundwork and invite people into participatory and collaborative work to engage complex challenges. The time and intentional process is a worthy investment that can lead to better use of resources over time as well as better outcomes and relationships.

Groundwork

The first stage of design and planning enables you to explore and understand the context of your work and what is actually needed more deeply and ensure that it is connected to a clearly articulated shared purpose that helps to focus and anchor the work. Attention is given to identifying the key people who need to be involved, and guiding principles are agreed upon to support the ongoing process and working relationships.

Groundwork Exercise

Choose a topic or initiative in your work or leadership context that you are currently shaping and developing. Choose something that has some elements of complexity to it and that would benefit from an engaged, collaborative approach. It may be fully open to any form or already have some assumed structure (such as a meeting). Either way, bring as much open-mindedness to each step of the process as possible.

Note: If you do not have a leadership role that gives you the decision-making authority to choose the planning process in any of your work, you can still do this exercise to explore what is possible and share your ideas with your team. You may still be able to bring some leadership or influence from your position based on what you learn in the exercise.

Specific Focus of Inquiry and Work:

Write a one sentence “headline” that roughly describes the focus of the work/inquiry you are engaging with.

Necessity

“Necessity” (sometimes called “need”) refers to the conditions in the current state of affairs that are telling you there is a genuine, pressing need for something to happen, be addressed or changed in some way. The necessity is the compelling and present reason for doing anything.

Identifying the necessity helps to anchor an invitation. Sensing the necessity is the first step to designing a meeting, organizational structure or change initiative that is relevant.

You may have some initial thoughts about the “necessity” from your own observation and assumptions. It is also important to engage others and invite more perspectives to help more thoroughly and accurately identify, understand, and articulate the necessity for the work, whatever form it takes. It is particularly important to listen to the people who are part of the process and the people who are impacted by the outcomes.

Necessity Notes:

Reflect and write a brief description of your current/early thinking to describe the necessity you see for this meeting or initiative.

Context is important:

- What is going on right now that makes the work of this meeting or initiative important?
- What are the challenges and opportunities we are facing?
- What are we seeing or hearing that tells us it is important that we do this work?

Context is important:

Who else do you need to speak with and bring into the conversation to hear different perspectives and to understand the necessity more fully?

Purpose

“Purpose is the invisible leader” - Mary Follett Parker

Purpose statements are clear and compelling and connected to the identified necessities. They are forward looking and describe the intended direction of travel of our work together. Discerning a shared purpose is helpful to guide work, invite others to participate in meaningful ways, to seek outcomes and evaluate your work together.

Possible questions to consider:

- If this work should live up to its fullest potential, what would be possible?
- What could this work do/create/inspire/result in?
- What are the stories, experiences, or outcomes we want to see more of?

Purpose notes:

Reflect and Write: What is the purpose of this work? (1-3 sentences.)

People

Who are the people that are important to include in this meeting or work/initiative? Why is it important that these people attend this meeting? Who are the people that can provide insights, different perspectives, bring needed skills or strengths? Who needs to be informed about what happens in the meeting and/or the outcomes? Be sure to consider who has lived experience as well as other expertise, who is impacted and who has power to influence the outcome.

Possible questions to consider:

- Who needs to be included? Who needs to be informed?
 - Who needs to give permission? Whose buy-in is important?
-

People notes:

Principles

Principles guide your work individually and as a team. Principles of cooperation help us to know how we will work together. It is very important that these principles be simple, co-owned and well understood. These are not principles that are platitudes or that lie on a page somewhere. They are crisp statements of how we agree to operate together so that over the long term we can sustain the relationships that make this work possible. The best principles help to guide us when the plan breaks down, so make them observable and simple to remember. It is valuable to discuss and create principles together as a group.

Examples: Ensure everyone has a chance to speak or ask questions before key decisions are made; include the people impacted in key conversations.

Principles notes.

Implementing

Outputs

Whether you are planning a single meeting or an ongoing strategic initiative, it is crucial that you focus on the outputs: the concrete and intangible results and effects of your work.

All work will result in both tangible and intangible outputs. Both are important and interconnected. We often overlook the intangible outputs and focus on the tangible outputs, only to find that the quality and sustainability of the tangible outputs requires the intangibles. In fact, lack of key intangibles such as trust, buy-in, confidence, positive relationship, can undermine the purpose of the work and the value of the tangible outcomes.

Take time to discuss and articulate what tangible and intangible outputs are needed from this meeting, keeping in mind the purpose of the meeting, the people that are coming and both immediate needs and the ongoing work and role of this group.

You can use this outline as part of your post meeting reflection and evaluation process to continue to improve the effectiveness of your meetings and associated work together.

- What are the tangible outputs that your meeting will create?
 - What are the intangible affects you want your meeting to have? Why are they important?
 - How will you communicate these outputs, and their value, to those who need to hear about them?
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Outputs notes:

List desired tangible and intangible outputs:

Architecture of Implementation

The architecture of implementation refers to what you will build to sustain the work you have created. If you are doing innovative work in your meeting or team, you will need to develop an innovative approach to sustaining it. It is critical that you make decisions about how you intend to support the outcomes of the process before you begin to undertake the substantive work.

- What resources (especially time, money and people) do we need to sustain our work together that comes out of this meeting or this series of meetings?
- What capacity and learning do we need to build to sustain this work?
- How can you leverage power and relationships to support the sustainability of the work?

Consider these questions yourself, and in conversation with others (core team, others). Connect to the need and purpose.

Architecture of implementation notes:

Structuring

Concept

The concept represents a high-level framework in which you can develop and test ideas. Working with a concept allows you to prototype and experiment early and raise any limiting beliefs* that you might have. This can be a short or extensive process depending on the context. For meetings this is the space where you can think more creatively about how you might want to structure the meeting in some new ways in connection to purpose and both tangible and intangible outputs.

- What is a good high-level approach to addressing your need and meeting your purpose?
- What do you want to experiment with or try out, to test its effectiveness?
- What do you already know will be an effective way to do this work?

Consider these questions yourself, and in conversation with others (core team, others). Connect to the need and purpose.

*Limiting Beliefs: Assumptions, judgments, and ideas that unconsciously restrict how we see reality and narrow our ability to explore possibilities. Left unquestioned, they constrain our thinking, reinforce judgment patterns, and make creative or complex work more difficult. Addressing them involves inquiring into those thoughts—examining how they align with reality and how they shape our emotions and behavior—to shift how we think rather than simply trying to “fix” problems.

Concept notes:

Limiting Beliefs

What fears, attachments and assumptions are arising as you consider new or bold possibilities for structure? What are you afraid will happen if you try this new concept? What same old ways of doing things are you attached to and why?

Limiting beliefs notes:

Structure

Once the concept has been chosen and we have worked through the limiting beliefs, it is time to create the structure that will channel our resources and enable work to happen. This is where we decide upon process structure, a plan of action and define the roles and responsibilities of those involved. It is in these conversations that we also make decisions and choices about the resources of the group: time, money, energy, commitment, and attention.

Meetings:

- What form of meeting and what processes will best serve the purpose and lead to the tangible and intangible outcomes we intend? (This can include a mix of processes including what happens in: whole group, small group, partnering, individual work or reflection.)
 - Consider how the agenda is created and if parts of the agenda would benefit from input or co-creation.
 - How will decisions be made and by who? Consider which decisions are made by the group and which are made by the leader or others with input from the group.
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Initiatives:

- What form will the work take? (Examples: event, a series of events, an intervention, a program, an organization....)
 - What resources are needed in time, money and attention and where are these going to come from?
 - What will happen with the results of the work and decisions in the meeting?
 - What logistical questions need to be resolved?
 - What expertise can help us with our work?
-

Structure - meetings notes:**Structure - initiatives notes:**

Concerns, Considerations, Potentially Limiting beliefs:

Parking lots and process

It is important to remain aware of—and take time to articulate and discuss—concerns, considerations, and potentially limiting beliefs throughout the design and planning process. To both acknowledge these perspectives and keep the work moving forward, it can be helpful to create a visible “parking lot” space (such as a flip chart or shared note area) where issues can be noted and revisited at appropriate moments. Before final decisions are made, the group should return to these points to ensure that concerns have been heard, to strengthen trust, and to benefit from the value of diverse perspectives.

Considerations and concerns “Parking Lot”

Any considerations or possible concerns related to this meeting, that come to mind in your own reflection or that you are hearing from others that are involved. These can help guide further discussion, inquiry, or investigation in your planning. For example, cultural considerations; timing considerations; differences in approach or opinion.

Considerations

Key things we want to remember to consider before deciding.

Concerns

Limiting Beliefs

Be aware and make note of your own limiting beliefs that come up as you name a bold purpose, invite a diversity of people and perspectives, explore more creative or new ways of structuring, inviting, working.

Where are we stuck, avoiding, resistant, fearful in this work?

- What do we fear about pursuing this idea or conversations? About this new way of leading or working together?
 - Who are we judging or in conflict with? Avoiding, blaming or excluding? What assumptions are we making about that person or those people? What other perspectives can we bring or invite?
 - Where am I/we stuck in cynical thinking? “This will never work!”
 - What outcomes or ways of doing things am I / are we attached to that are keeping us stuck? “It has to be done the same way we always do it.”
-

Limiting beliefs notes:

See prompts above. What do you notice and hear?

Limiting Beliefs: Personal Leadership

When you think about stepping into participatory leadership for this meeting or initiative and potentially bringing some change to how the meeting is run or the work is done, what fears, stresses, resistance, or avoidance comes up for you? What are you afraid will happen? What assumptions or judgements do you hold about specific people, the group?

Note: you can later use the Limiting Beliefs Inquiry Exercises to engage your own fears, assumptions and judgements so you can plan, invite and host with more clarity.

Limiting Beliefs–Personal leadership notes:

Ongoing Reflecting, Learning and Adapting

Working with complex challenges and groups of human beings requires ongoing learning and adjusting based on what we are learning as we move forward in the work. Complex challenges have emergent properties that show themselves over time, and as we act there may be positive or not positive impact with regards to the purpose. It is important to keep connected to the identified needs and purpose and intended outcomes and, take time to reflect, learn and make informed adjustments to your structure and approach as needed.

You can practice this yourself as a leader and it is also important to take time to reflect and learn with others involved in the work. In complexity diverse perspectives are needed for the best outcomes.

What am I learning about myself in this work?

What am I /are we learning about this context and the work itself as it unfolds?

What is happening as expected? What is happening that is unexpected?
What is serving the purpose? What is not serving the purpose?

What am I/are we learning about the people (on my team, stakeholders, people impacted, etc.)

From my own observation and also feedback received.

What adjustments do I / we need to make based on learning so far?



STEP 1

2

3

WELL DONE !

You've completed an important step that brings you closer to identifying the right engagement method for your activity. Now, onto step 2.

PS: Continue with developing / implementing, reflecting, learning and adjusting. Repeat. Do this together with others.

Identification ✓

Identify the purpose of your engagement format

Matching

Match the identified purpose with a pre-defined list

Selection

Select the appropriate method for your activity



MATCHING

Match the identified purpose: now that you have clarified the purpose of your engagement format, select the pre-defined purpose that best aligns with it. Which one is the closest that you just defined?

| # | Purpose Name | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Knowledge sharing & Learning | Groups aim to spread expertise, share experiences, and collectively increase their knowledge base on specific topics, enhancing the overall competency of the group. |
| 2 | Innovation & Problem-Solving | These groups are looking to break out of conventional thinking patterns, create novel solutions, and address pressing challenges in innovative ways. |
| 3 | Stakeholder Engagement & Collaboration | The goal here is to ensure inclusive participation, harmonize diverse perspectives, and build consensus, promoting a collaborative approach to address shared challenges. |
| 4 | Visioning & Future Planning | Groups focus on outlining their long-term vision, setting milestones, and devising strategies to achieve their envisioned future, ensuring alignment with their core values. |
| 5 | Policy Engagement & Advocacy | Participants work towards influencing policy-making, advocating for specific causes, and ensuring that their voices and concerns are heard and considered at decision-making levels. Strongly linked to the challenges in the Hubs. |
| 6 | Building Communities & Strengthening Ties | The emphasis is on community-building, fostering trust, nurturing relationships, and creating a sense of belonging and unity among members. |
| 7 | Co-Creation & Participatory Design | Groups aim for collaborative design processes, valuing inputs from all participants, and co-creating solutions, strategies, or products. Ensuring to create a safe space for diverse stakeholder groups. |

| N | Purpose Name | Description |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| 8 | Research & Academic Exploration | The objective is to delve deep into academic or research topics, explore hypotheses, and collaboratively contribute to the knowledge pool. Supporting researchers in applying the most appropriate methods to engage with stakeholders for e.g. data collection. How to keep stakeholders engaged without leaving the feeling of having “exploited” them by only collecting their data? |
| 9 | Cultural & Narrative Exploration | Here, groups look to explore, understand, and celebrate cultural narratives, histories, and stories, fostering mutual respect and understanding. How to tell stories to and about our stakeholders? |
| 10 | Systems & Complexity Understanding | Participants aim to unravel complex systems, understand interdependencies, and strategise keeping the bigger picture in mind. |
| 11 | Feedback & Iterative Improvement | Groups focus on continuous improvement, valuing feedback loops, refining strategies or products based on feedback, and evolving iteratively. |
| 12 | Strategic Planning & Alignment | The goal is to set clear strategic directions, ensure alignment with broader objectives, and prioritize initiatives that bring the group closer to its goals. |
| 13 | Exploration of values & Ethics | Participants delve into core values, ethical considerations, and ensure that their actions and decisions are in alignment with these core principles. |
| 14 | Public Engagement & Outreach | Groups aim to engage with the wider public, disseminate information, raise awareness on specific topics, and drive public opinion or behavior in desired directions. How to tell the stories that are happening “on the ground”/ Solutionscape level on a global level (with the aim to scale, find collaborators for systems transformation)? |

Which purpose suits your engagement format best?

WELL DONE !

You've completed step 2. You now have a clearer foundation for choosing an engagement method that fits your activity. Now, onto step 3.

Identification ✓

Identify the purpose of your engagement format

Matching ✓

Match the identified purpose with a pre-defined list

Selection

Select the appropriate method for your activity



SELECTION

You've reached an important milestone: you clarified the purpose of your engagement format. This will help guide your next step—selecting an engagement method that aligns with your intention.

Step 1: Preparation

Select your engagement method below:

Needs & Purposes

Methods

Knowledge Sharing & Learning

World Café
Open Space Technology
Wyss Academy Symposium



Tip: Click on each method for more info

Innovation & Problem-Solving

Rapid Ideation
Design Thinking Workshops

Stakeholder Engagement & Collaboration

Science Kitchen
Open Table
Multi-day Innovation Lab

Policy Engagement & Advocacy

Open Table
World Café
Wyss Academy Symposium

Building Community & Strengthening Ties

Social Network Mapping
Community Listening Sessions
Open Space Technology

Co-Creation & Participatory Design

Pro Action Café
Wyss Academy Dialogue for Purpose
Rapid Ideation

Needs & Purposes

Methods

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Research & Academy Exploration | Wyss Academy Symposium Knowledge Café Wyss Academy Dialogue for Purpose |
| Cultural & Narrative Exploration | Storytelling Circles Pro Action Café Knowledge Café |
| Systems & Complexity Understanding | Systems Mapping Theory U Deep Dive Future Backwards |
| Feedback & Iterative Improvement | Feedback Carousel Rapid Ideation Design Thinking Workshops |
| Strategic Planning & Alignment | Open Space Technology Multi-day Innovation Lab |
| Exploration of Values & Ethics | Appreciative Inquiry Pro Action Café |
| Public Engagement & Outreach | Pop-Up Consultation Town Hall Meetings Open Table |

 *Tip: Click on each method for more info*

Step 3: Read about each engagement methods

To be able to understand which method is best suited for you, read below and discover which one in more details.

Tip: Click on each tab to jump to a category



Appreciative inquiry

Pro-Action Café

Community Listening Sessions

Rapid Ideation

Design Thinking workshops

Science Kitchen

Feedback Carousel

Social Network Mapping

Future Backwards

Storytelling Circles

Knowledge Café

Systems Mapping

Multi-day Innovation Lab

Theory U deep dive

Open Space Technology

Town Hall Meetings

Open Table

World Café

Pop-up Consultation

Wyss Academy Dialogue

Wyss Academy Symposium

Appreciative Inquiry

Tip: [Click here for more resources](#) 



Appreciative Inquiry says that the best way to create change in organizations is by working through relationships and conversations—asking questions that focus on what’s working well, and building on strengths rather than problems. Appreciative Inquiry is based on the following core beliefs about people and how organisations work.

Appreciative Inquiry:

- People individually and collectively have unique gifts, skills and contributions to bring to life
- Organisations are human and social systems, sources of unlimited relational capacity, created and lived in language
- The images we hold of the future are socially created and, once articulated, serve to guide individual and collective actions
- Through human communication (inquiry and dialogue) people can shift their attention and action away from problem analysis to lift up worthy ideals and productive possibilities for the future

Community Listening Sessions



Community listening sessions are organized events or gatherings designed to provide a platform for community members to express their opinions, concerns, and suggestions on various issues. These sessions are typically facilitated by community leaders, organizations, government agencies, or other stakeholders interested in gathering input from the community.

The primary goal of community listening sessions is to create an open and inclusive space for dialogue, allowing residents to share their perspectives on local issues, policies, projects, or any matter that affects the community. This process helps decision-makers and organizers gain a better understanding of the community's needs and priorities.

Key features of community listening sessions may include:

- **Open Dialogue:** Participants are encouraged to speak freely and openly about their thoughts and experiences.
- **Structured Facilitation:** Sessions may be facilitated by trained individuals who guide the discussion, ensuring that it remains focused, respectful, and inclusive.
- **Diverse Participation:** Efforts are made to include a diverse range of community members to capture a broad spectrum of perspectives.

Tip: [Click here to go back to method overview](#)



- **Feedback Collection:** Various methods, such as surveys, open mic sessions, or small group discussions, may be employed to collect feedback from participants.
- **Actionable Insights:** The information gathered is often used to inform decision-making processes, policy development, or the planning of community projects.
- **Community listening sessions** can cover a wide range of topics, including education, healthcare, public safety, urban planning, social services, and more. They are an essential tool for fostering community engagement, building trust between residents and decision-makers, and promoting a sense of shared responsibility for community well-being.

Design Thinking Workshops



Design thinking workshops are a structured approach to problem-solving that encourages creativity and innovation. Design thinking a) connects the needs of people involved in the problem to researchers'/experts' observations of the problem; b) focuses on creating innovative ways of looking at the problem; c) embraces visualization, storytelling, and experimentation through building and testing prototypes.

Feedback Carousel



The purpose of the feedback carousel is to get a variety of different kinds of feedback from a large number of people in a relatively short period of time. The carousel has been found to be particularly effective for getting feedback on a plan for any future work.

Future Backwards



"Future Backwards" is a technique or method used in scenario planning and strategic foresight. It involves imagining a future scenario and then working backward to identify the steps and conditions that would lead to that particular future. The goal is to explore possible paths, anticipate challenges, and understand the factors influencing the envisioned future. This approach helps organizations and individuals think critically about the present and make informed decisions by considering a range of potential futures.



Knowledge Café

Tip: [Click here for more resources](#)



A Knowledge Café is a conversational, participatory process that brings people together to share experiences, insights, and understanding around a topic of mutual interest. It creates an informal space where participants learn from each other, build relationships, and make sense of complex or evolving issues without the pressure to reach decisions or consensus. The focus is on open dialogue and collective sense-making rather than structured outcomes, allowing diverse perspectives to surface naturally. At its best, a Knowledge Café enhances collaboration, trust, and shared insight across individuals or groups.

Multi-day Innovation Lab



Sometimes known as social innovation labs, learning labs, or change labs, these participatory processes combine design thinking, group facilitation, collaborative learning, and prototyping to develop new solutions to complex problems. Innovation labs differ from research projects in that they build a learning and innovation capacity among the stakeholders and invite diverse approaches to problems and issues.

Open Space Technology



The goal of an Open Space Technology meeting is to create time and space for people to engage deeply and creatively around issues of concern to them. The agenda is set by people with the power and desire to see it through, and typically, Open Space meetings result in transformative experiences for the individuals and groups involved. It is a simple and powerful way to catalyze effective working conversations and truly invite organizations to thrive in times of swirling change. www.openspaceworld.org

Open Table

The Open Table complements other forms of engagement such as the Science Kitchen format. The focus of the Open Table by the WA lies on policy engagement, which is naturally not exclusively focused on political actors. The objective is to place the WA as a competent facilitator on stage, as well as creating policy leverage, while applying its innovative, open-minded, and engaging approach to policy dialogue.

Tip: [Click here to go back to method overview](#)



The Open Table format aims to involve various WA units and offers horizontal and vertical knowledge exchange on pressing (policy) issues for nature, people, and justice. It should allow for honest, critical, and controversial discussions among various stakeholders and as a place where interesting discourses are created. In this way, we strive to create a solution-oriented exchange with various actors, which should stimulate further thinking (and possible action).

Pop-Up Consultation



The format of the pop-up consultations is spontaneous and informal, and participants are actively engaged in impromptu discussions. The idea is to provide quick and accessible opportunities for consultation, feedback, or engagement in a manner that is flexible and convenient.

Pro-Action Café



The Pro Action Café creates a space for creative and action-oriented conversation. Participants are invited to dive into meaningful, small group coaching type conversation focused on a different project, idea or question at each table. The ideas for each table are put forward by individual participants who need help to manifest some work or action.

Rapid Ideation



Rapid ideation refers to the process of quickly generating a large number of ideas, typically in a short period. The goal is to encourage creative thinking, explore various possibilities, and generate innovative solutions to a problem or challenge. This approach is commonly used in brainstorming sessions, workshops, or design thinking processes where quick idea generation is crucial.

Science Kitchen

A Science Kitchen can connect people from different contexts and can be carried out in one singular or several locations in small rounds. Art, science and entrepreneurship can be connected both digitally and through their senses.

Social Network Mapping



Social Network Mapping is a method used to determine and understand the nature of social interactions between individuals as well as groups. This method helps in figuring out which individuals hold what level of influence over another individual or group. A social network with its many links is complex, just like the nature of human relationships. A social network map helps in identifying the actors that enjoy the most influence over the other actors in the network.

Storytelling Circles



Storytelling circles refer to a narrative or storytelling technique where individuals come together in a group, typically seated in a circle, to share and listen to stories. This approach is often used in various contexts, such as community building, education, team building, and therapeutic settings. Storytelling circles create a supportive environment where participants can express themselves, learn from each other, and build connections through shared narratives.

Systems Mapping



Systems mapping, also known as system mapping or system diagramming, is a visual representation or graphical tool used to illustrate the components and interactions within a complex system. The goal of systems mapping is to provide a clear and comprehensive overview of the relationships and dynamics within a system, making it easier to understand, analyze, and communicate about that system.

Theory U Deep Dive



Theory U is a framework for understanding and leading profound change. It was developed by Otto Scharmer, a senior lecturer at MIT Sloan School of Management, and it is outlined in his book "*Theory U: Leading from the Future as It Emerges.*"

The theory is deeply rooted in systems thinking, mindfulness, and collective intelligence. It provides a guide for individuals and organizations to approach transformative change and innovation.

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Town Hall Meeting



A Town Hall Meeting, also referred to as an All Hands Meeting, is a gathering initiated by the leadership in a corporate context for all employees. It is a widely used tool for cross-functional internal communication. Depending on the size and structure of the company, such a meeting may occur annually, semi-annually, or quarterly. Town Hall Meetings are designed to provide immediate answers to participants' questions. Ideally, the workforce directly receives information from the executives regarding their concerns. Conversely, the management receives unfiltered feedback from all levels of the organization.

World Café



The World Café is a method for creating a living network of collaborative dialogue around questions that matter in real life situations. It is a provocative effect, World Café. (From World Café Resource Guide). moving among 'table conversations' at the organizations, and our communities, we are, in metaphor...as we create our lives, our organizations, and our communities, we are, in effect, moving among "table conversations" at the World Café. (From World Café Resource Guide).

Wyss Academy Dialogue for Purpose



The Wyss Academy Dialogue for Purpose is an inclusive engagement platform that brings together diverse stakeholders, including marginalized and underrepresented voices, to exchange knowledge, experiences, and perspectives on a specific topic. Through structured and strategic dialogue, it fosters shared understanding, collaboration, and collective sense-making. The process supports the co-creation of ideas and approaches that are relevant and applicable across different local contexts. Ultimately, it aims to generate innovative and equitable solutions grounded in diverse knowledge and experience.

Wyss Academy Symposium



A Symposium should allow for an academic discussion and deepening of the role of knowledge as a driver to reconfigure our relationship with nature and people. The format should help us to gain a deeper understanding of how the role of knowledge is subject to transformation, and must adapt to promote the pathways. Facilitate a dialogue between representatives from different knowledge systems to gain a deeper understanding for what kind of knowledge effectively drives just transformation and in view of bridging the knowledge-action gap.



Which engagement method did you choose?

WELL DONE !

You've completed the full exercise! You now have clarity on the format that best fits your workshop or event.

Identification ✓

Identify the purpose of your engagement format

Matching ✓

Match the identified purpose with a pre-defined list

Selection ✓

Select the appropriate method for your activity



Engagement Toolbox

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