### **01. Word Clouds** Whats up?











Word clouds is a method of information visualization that organizes keywords about the problem using different sizes or colors according to level of relevance.

#### What's up?

write the main keyword of the problem here

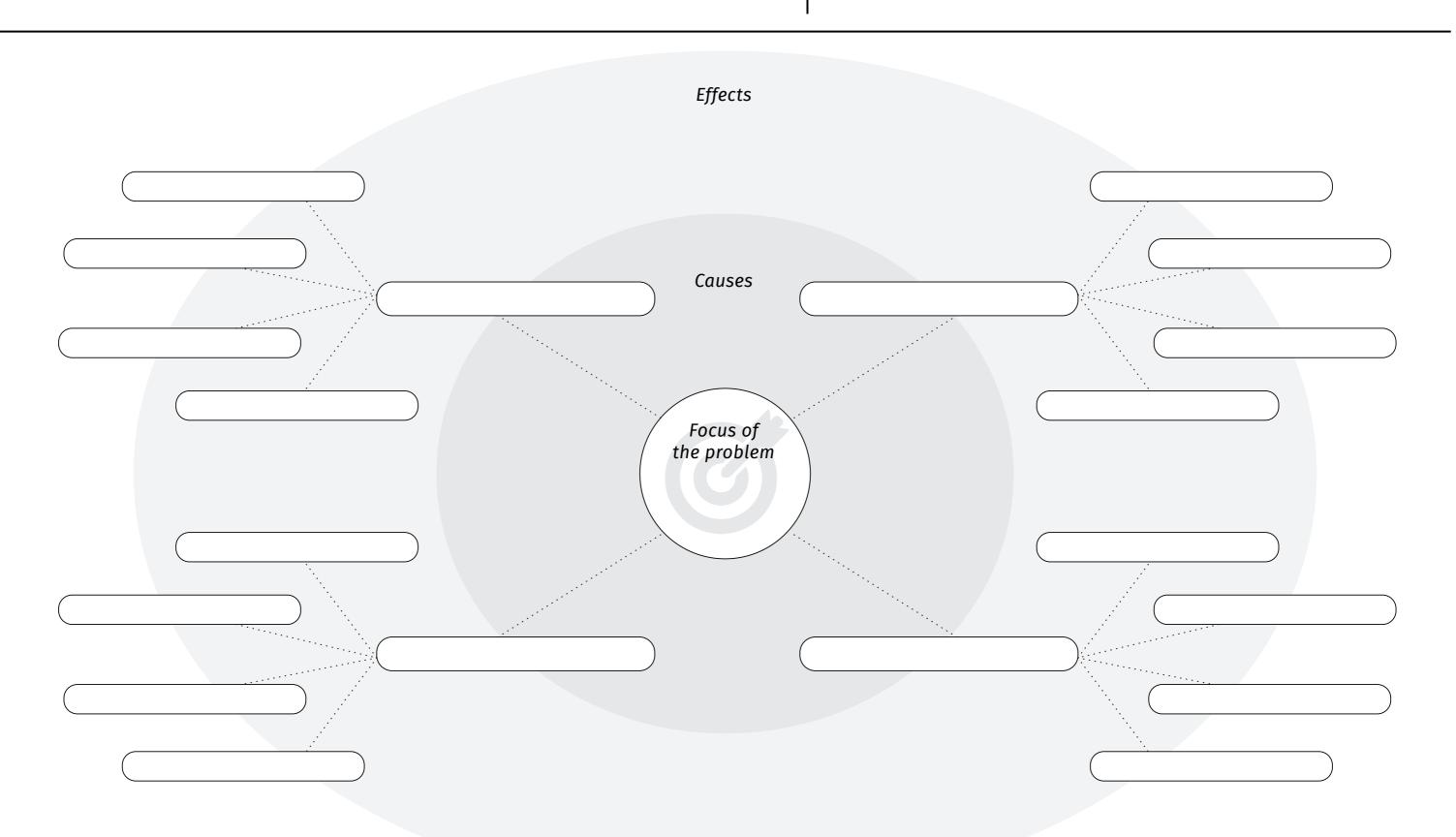




### **O2. Thematic Network** or Problems Tree



Build a thematic network step-by-step, to identify the **effects** and **causes** of a problem. This tool helps to define which of the branches will be the main focus to work on.





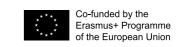




1) (2) (3) (4) (5

Write in a succinct and direct way the main characteristics about the current context of the issue to be solved. This content will guide the next stages of the work.

(attributes of the organization) INTERNAL ORIGIN **Strengths** Weaknesses **Focus of** the problem (attributes of the environment) ORIGIN EXTERNAL **Opportunities Threats** 





### 04. Empathy Map



2





Empathy maps should be used throughout any process to establish common ground among team members and to understand and prioritize user needs.

### What does he/she feel? (what his/her needs)

What does he/she hear? (what others say about him/her)



What he/she see? (what he see in his/her environment)

What he/she want? (desired wishes for his/her own life)

**Opportunities** 

Difficulties

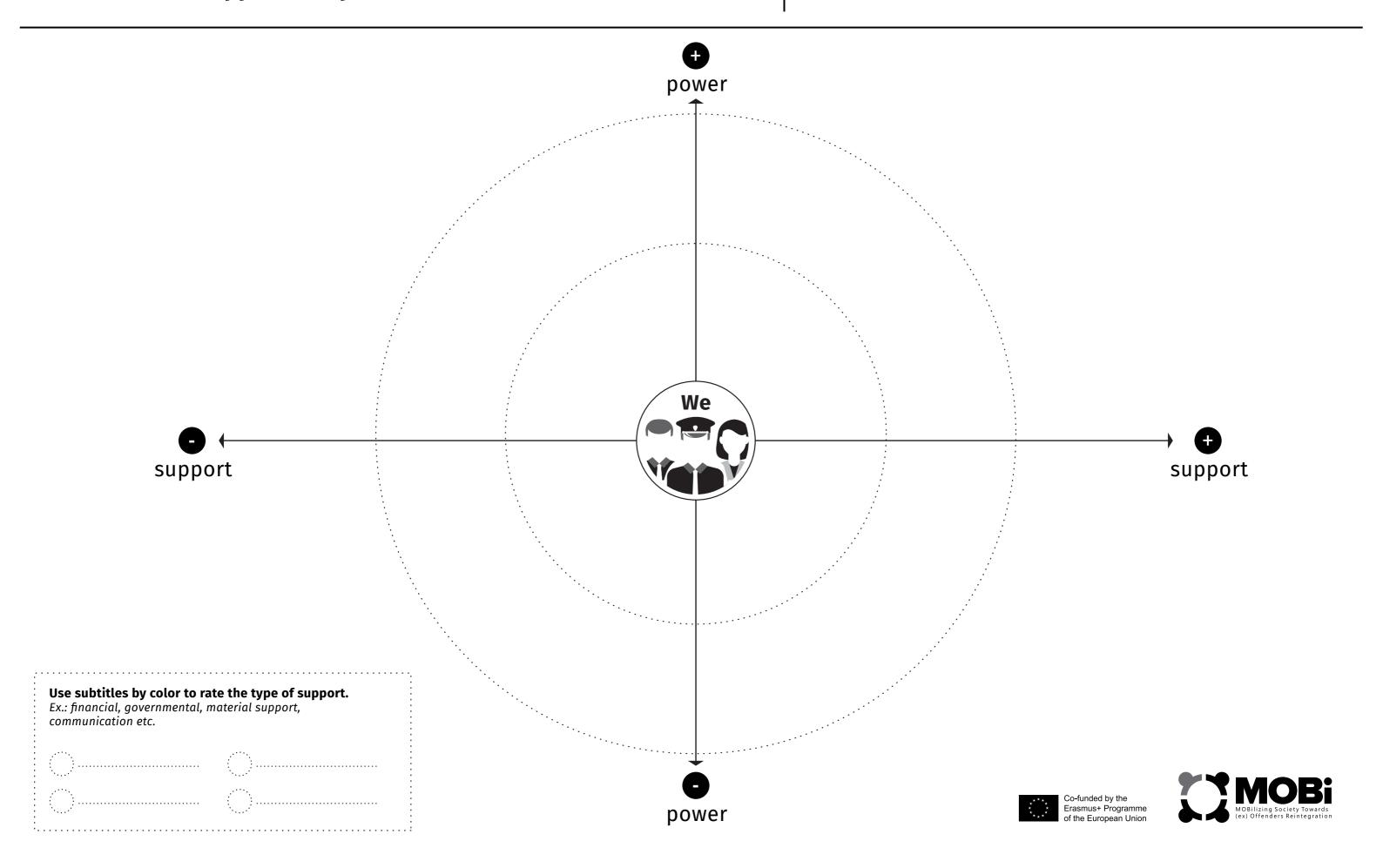




# 06. Stakeholder Maps (Who?) support and power



What stakeholders do we have the power to mobilize to support us? What stakeholders with power should we keep away from us, since they prevent us from getting more support?



# 07. What? Why? Where? When? How?

1

2

5

Once the stakeholders have been revealed, identify what, why, when, where and how they can support them.

Who?	What? (objectives)	Why?	<b>Q</b> Where?	When?	XX How?
takeholder 1					
takeholder 2					
takeholder 3					
takeholder 4					
takeholder 5					
takeholder 6					
takeholder 7					
takeholder 8					
takeholder 9					





### **08. It's Match?**Match CJS' needs and CSO' resources

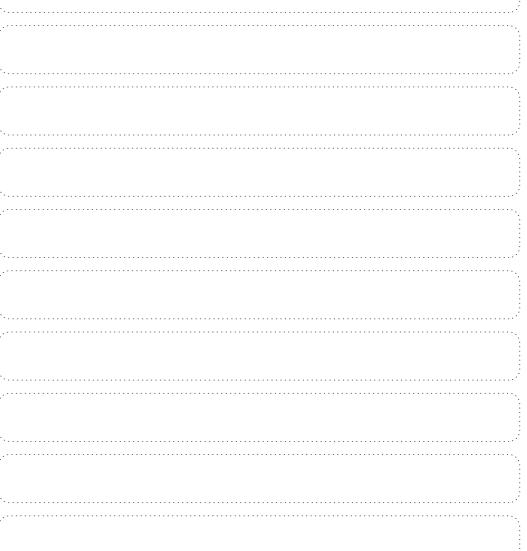


Relate (writing and making lines) the needs of the CJS (Criminal Justice System) with the respective resources of the CSO (Civil Society Organizations). A resource can serve more than one need (and vice versa). As in the dotted example.





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### 10. Brainstorming and guidelines

1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

Write all ideas in post-its. Ideas can involve topics such as: technologies, needs, existing services, etc. Below are some guidelines for good brainstorming.























### 11. Solution Definition

**Engagement actions** 



2

3

5

Write your possible solution (What?) to the problem in the center. After identify Why, Who, Where, When, and last How.









#### 12. Collaboration Agreement

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#### Name of the project

	on the one part, 'the coordinator'
and	'the partner'.
What was agreed?	
Subject matter of objective:	
Contract duration:	
Obligations:	
Allocation of funds:	
Record Keeping and Reporting - Documents etc	
Banking Details	
Ownership and copyright	
Termination	
Liability	
Confidentiality	
Publicity	
Modification of agreement	
Settlement of Disputes and Applicable Law	
The annexes (if there is, for e.g Financial and contractual rules	s
Others?	





### 13. Priorities Definition

Resolutions









5

Start by listing the activities/resolutions that should be done by categorizing your level of importance in relation to the categories. After that, add the values. Activities that add up to the greatest number should be a priority. Scores: (1) Few; (2) Medium; or (3) A lot.

#### **Categories**

Ó		**************************************
egic	Necessary	Impact of



	•		~V4	9		
	Strategic relevance	Necessary time	Impact of the action	Expertise to implement		
	Score:	Score:	Score:	Score:		Total:
1.					•	
2.					)	
3.		<u>.</u>			•	
4.					}	
5.					)	
6.						
					,	
7.					••••	

You can use other categories, such as: Availability of resources; Ease of implementation/maintenance; Feasibility of intervention



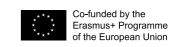


# 14. Contextual Research Plan



Organize the actions of the project. Define inside of timeline various stages, work, sessions, responsible, participants, budget etc. You can use colors to differentiate the activities. In the example below, Activity 1 will occur from day 3 to day 21.

Time	Month 1			Month 2	
Time	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 1	15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
	Ex.: Activity 1	Ex.: Activity 2		· · ·	
XX Activities		EX.: ACTIVITY 2			
	Resources to do Activity 1			· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Resources					
	Tools to do Activity 1			<u>:</u>	
Tools					
	Responsibles to do Activity 1		•••••	·	·
Who responsibles					
other					



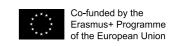


# 15. Solution Storyboard (one per solution)



Constructing narratives that explain how system solutions work. It's more important that it helps you fully think through your concept than create something that looks beautiful. Once you're done, act out the Storyboard to your stakeholders for feedback.

Scene:	Scene:	Scene:
Scene:	Scene:	Scene:





### 16. Checklist for Implementing the Engagement Action

		100	٠.,	100			٠.,	100	
1	À	2	2	:	3	4	ļ)	Ę	5





• conflicts bet	ween participating stakeholders
	s to engage
	fatigue
	eak versus strong stakeholders
<b>2. BRIEF STA</b> Note: The bri	KEHOLDERS ABOUT ENGAGEMENT  of should be sent to named individuals rather than to an organisation well in the action. The information included in the brief should contain:
• the purpose	and scope of the engagement
• the engagem	ent process and timelines
• what kind of	contribution is expected from the invited stakeholders?
• what kind of	benefits are the participants receive?
• logistical an	d practical information about the engagement
• the nature o	f the issues, the risks and opportunities associated with them
• how the issu	es are currently managed within the organisation?
• what policie	s and systems are already in place?
	anisation can and wants to do about the issues?
3. DOCUMEN	IT THE ENGAGEMENT AND ITS OUTPUTS ukeholder Tracker Database shall
• the purpose	and aims of the engagement
• the methods	used
• who particip	ated and who did not
• the time frar	ne
• a summary o	f stakeholder concerns, expectations and perceptions
• a summary o	f key discussions and interventions
• outputs (e.g.	queries, proposals, recommendations, agreed decisions and actions)





### 17. Follow Up

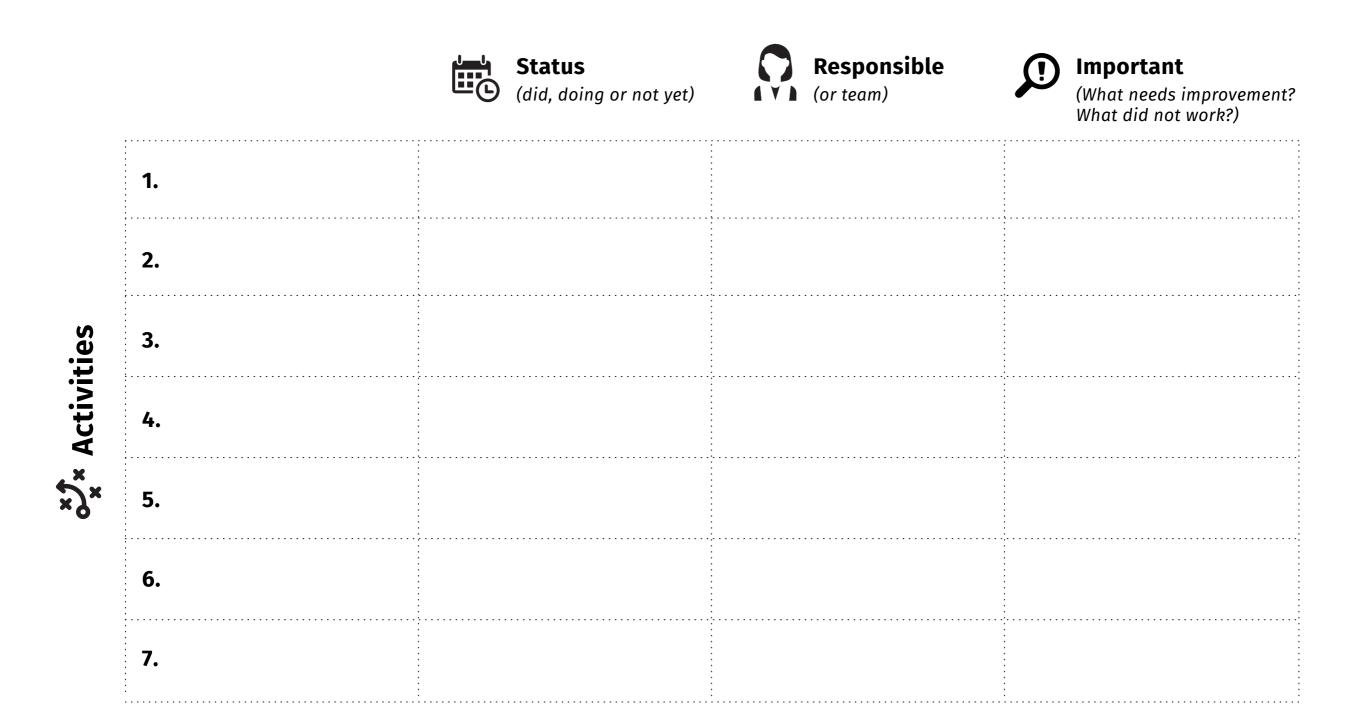


2

3

4

To follow the progress of the actions, fill with the stakeholders the results already achieved. The action can be done in a focus group or meeting.







### 18. Solution Evaluation

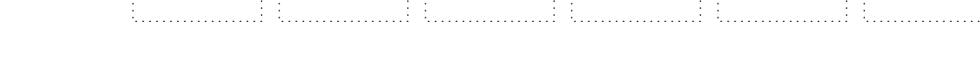
(2) (3) (4) (5)

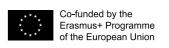
Evaluate whether the actions met the proposed engagement goals by assigning satisfaction value to each of them.

Scores: (1) Somewhat satisfies; (2) Satisfies; or (3) Strongly satisfies

### \*\* Actions dones

ACTION 1	ACTION 2	ACTION 3	ACTION 4	ACTION 5	ACTION 6	ACTION 7	ACTION 8
Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:	Total:
	Score Score Score	Score Score  Score Score  Score Score	Score Score Score  Score Score Score  Score Score Score  Score Score Score  Score Score Score	Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score	Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score	Score     Score     Score     Score     Score       Score     Score     Score     Score       Score     Score     Score     Score       Score     Score     Score     Score       Score     Score     Score     Score       Score     Score     Score     Score	Score Score Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score Score Score  Score Score Score Score Score Score Score Score







# 19. Engagement Evaluation











Answer the four questions to assess the level of engagement.

#### **Process**

how was the engagement? (design and implementation)



### Reach

the stakeholders were reached? (how)

### **Appropriateness**

was the engagement appropriate and how well did the public and stakeholders accept the process?



#### **Outcomes**

were the intended outcomes of the engagement process achieved?







### 21. Checklist for Engagement Report 1 2 3 4 5

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		-			

1. QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS MAY INCLUDE:	
• The number of people involved	
• Growth rates	
• Resources	
• Prices	
• Level of stakeholder group participation	
• Level of stakeholder satisfaction, opinion	
• Update of activity inputs, e.g. loans, school enrolment, children vaccinated, etc.	
• Adoption of activity outputs, e.g. technologies, manuals, newsletters, guidelines, etc.	
• others?	
2. QUALITATIVE INDICATORS MAY INCLUDE:	
• Attitude changes	
• Emergence of leadership	
• Ability to self-monitor	
• Improvements in solidarity	
Behavioural changes	
• others?	

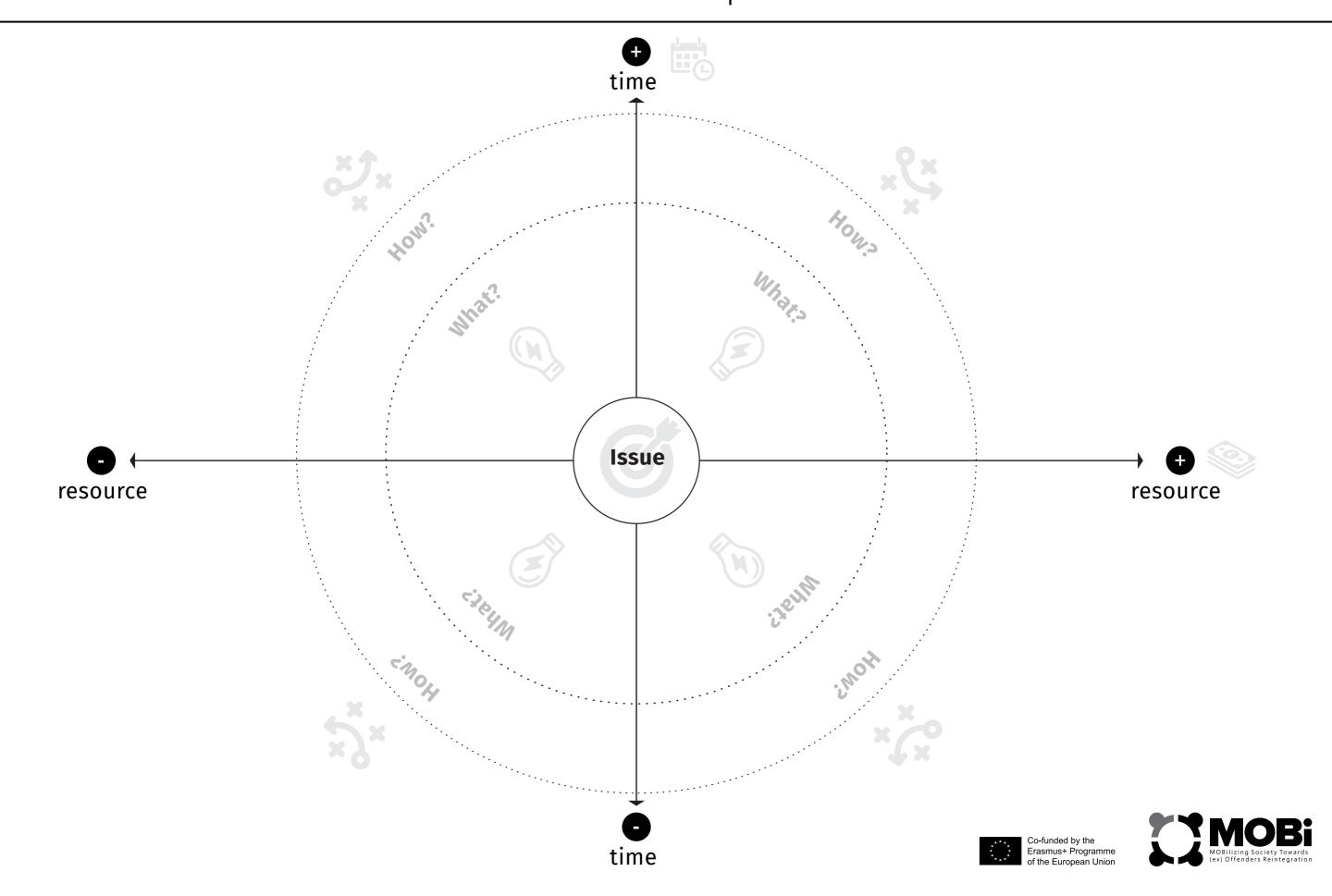




## 23. Scenarios through map of polarities



Is a method to support decision making, allowing for dialogue and knowledge sharing among stakeholders. Through the map of polarities "resources vs. time" (or others polarities), you can create 4 scenarios to decide which one to choose. Each scenario created should show what the idea (What?) and how it will be done (How?).



# 24. Registration of Meetings

2 3 4 5

Tool to record the evolution of the engaging process. First identify the activities to be done or endorsed. In the sequence point your progress within the listed items.

	Status	Timelines	Local	Responsibles	Tools	Resources	Notes importants
1.							
2.							<u> </u>
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							

**Meeting number:** 

\*\* Activities



Date and place:



Participants of the meeting:





### **Techniques**

		,
01. Word Clouds	1 2 3 4 5 %	Legends:
02. Thematic Network	1 2 3 4 5 🖫 😽	PHASES:
03. Contextual Inquiry	1 2 3 4 5 🖶 😽	1 Mapping Needs
04. Empathy Map	1 2 3 4 5 🖫 💮	2 Identify, Classify & Match
05. S.W.O.T.	1 2 3 4 5 %	3 Engagement
06. Stakeholder Maps	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	4 Performing
07. What? Why? Where? When? How?	1 2 3 4 5 🕒 😽	<b>5</b> Evaluate, Report & Renew
08. It's Match?	1 2 3 4 5 🖫 😽	
09. Study Cases	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	ASSOCIATED WORKLOAD:
10. Brainstorming	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	Short 20min - 1h
11. Solution Definition	1 2 3 4 5 🖫 😽	( ) <b>Medium</b>
12. Collaboration Agreement	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 💝	
13. Priorities Definition	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	Long 3h or more
14. Contextual Research Plan	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	
15. Solution Storyboard	1 2 3 4 5 🕒 🔆	TECHNIQUES RELEVANCE:
16. Checklist for Engagement Action	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	₩ Mandatory
17. Follow Up	1 2 3 4 5 🖫 😽	<b>⊕</b> Optional
18. Solution Evaluation	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 😽	
19. Engagement Evaluation	1 2 3 4 5 %	
20. Focus Group	1 2 3 4 5 🖶 😽	
21. Checklist for Engagement Report	1 2 3 4 5 🕒 😽	
22. Cross-fertilization	1 2 3 4 5 🕒 😽	
23. Scenarios	1 2 3 4 5 %	
24. Registration of Metting	1 2 3 4 5 🗅 🍑	



# **Our Methodology** for Community Engagement

	Team:				
	Techniques	<b>Objectives</b>	Associated Workload	With Whom?	Done
Mapping Needs					
2 Classify & Match					
3 Engagement					
4 Performing					
aluate, port Renew					



