



# Moderation & Facilitation Techniques

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# Understanding Facilitation

Facilitation is a structured conversation. A facilitator leads a group through designed activities in order to achieve a predetermined goal.

## Successful Facilitation Requires...

adequate preparation and materials,  
a structured goal, complete stakeholder  
attendance, an appropriate venue, and a  
passionate host.

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# Facilitation

Before:

- Understand the participants
- Develop clear and relevant focus areas with supporting activities
- Organize materials and logistics

During:

- Facilitate the session

After:

- Recap, related to expectations

# 1/ Understand the participants

# Answer the following questions:

- Who will be in attendance? How many?  
Get a list of names, titles, roles and responsibilities.
- Will the decision-maker be in the room? Will they be there for the entire time or just part of the session?  
Define the critical decision points they must be a part of.
- What are their expectations? What needs to be done to meet their expectations?
- Do the participants get along? Are there political tensions between departments or divisions?

# Answer the following questions:

- What are the starting and ending times of the session?  
Define the time blocks of the day – don't forget to include breaks and opportunities for causal conversation. Role-play the flow of the day.
- What is the seating arrangement and can it be changed?
- Is it a neutral, friendly, or hostile audience?
- Consider the emotional state of the audience. What do they wish for? What do they fear?

2/ Develop clear and relevant  
focus areas with supporting  
activities

## Developing a clear and relevant focus

It is important to articulate the focus and goals of your facilitated session, and select methods based on the client needs and your project needs.

# “Soft” goals might include:

- **To build trust and gain respect.**  
In all client relationships, but particularly with new clients, it's critical to establish a positive working relationship that's built upon trust and mutual respect (both of process and people).
- **To develop a shared understanding of strategy**  
While a strategy may already exist, stakeholders may not be aligned on a trajectory.
- **To understand client personalities**  
The individual wants and needs of clients can be one of the most significant factors in describing the cadence of a project and predicting success.

# “Hard” goals might include:

- **To define scope, boundaries and methodology**  
While these are typically listed and negotiated in a statement of work, an alignment session can ensure that everyone realizes what deliverables will actually be produced, and what value these deliverables offer. An alignment session can uncover important nuances in a client’s development process that may conflict with the design process. Mitigating these risks early on is critical to the success of the project.
- **To define success criteria**  
Frequently, a client has an explicit business goal they are hoping to achieve and a company culture that may or may not support that business goal. An alignment session can ensure that everyone is using the same language to define and measure success.



## Method Selection

Once you have identified a clear focus and set of goals for your session, you can pick, create and refine methods that will support achieving your goals.

# Method Selection

## ALIGNMENT GOAL

## POTENTIAL METHODS TO LEVERAGE

Build trust and gain respect

- Build something together, in order to foster a creative relationship based on shared ideas
- Go on a field trip, to better empathize with the problems they are trying to solve and build a sense of team respect

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Develop a strategy

- Build an innovation ranking to understand how much risk can be implicit in a design
- Build a customer journey map to help identify obstructions to achieving a given strategy

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Understand client personalities

- Build something together, in order to learn more about how the client thinks about problems

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Define scope and boundaries

- Create success criteria together to ensure that everyone understands the project timeline, scope, methodology, and boundaries of engagement

# Innovation Ranking

# Innovation Ranking

Clients have a varying appetite for innovation, and the word itself can be difficult to define. Innovation ranking provides a step-by-step process to define expectations related to level of “risk.”

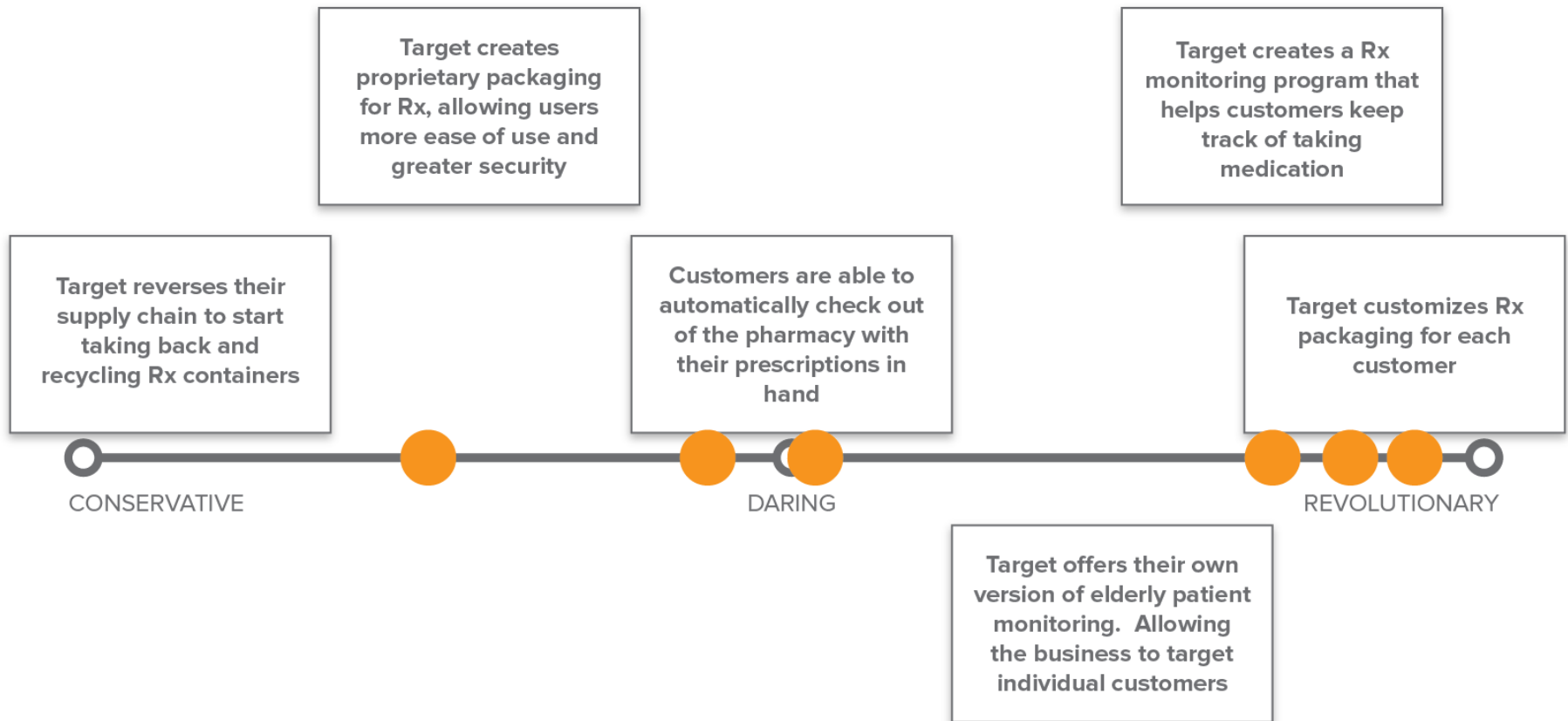
## Why should I use it?

- To create an innovation profile of key client stakeholders
- To understand better the perception of current ideas / concepts (if concepts already exist, or a range of concepts have been created for the client to reflect on)
- To define specific expectations around the current design challenge

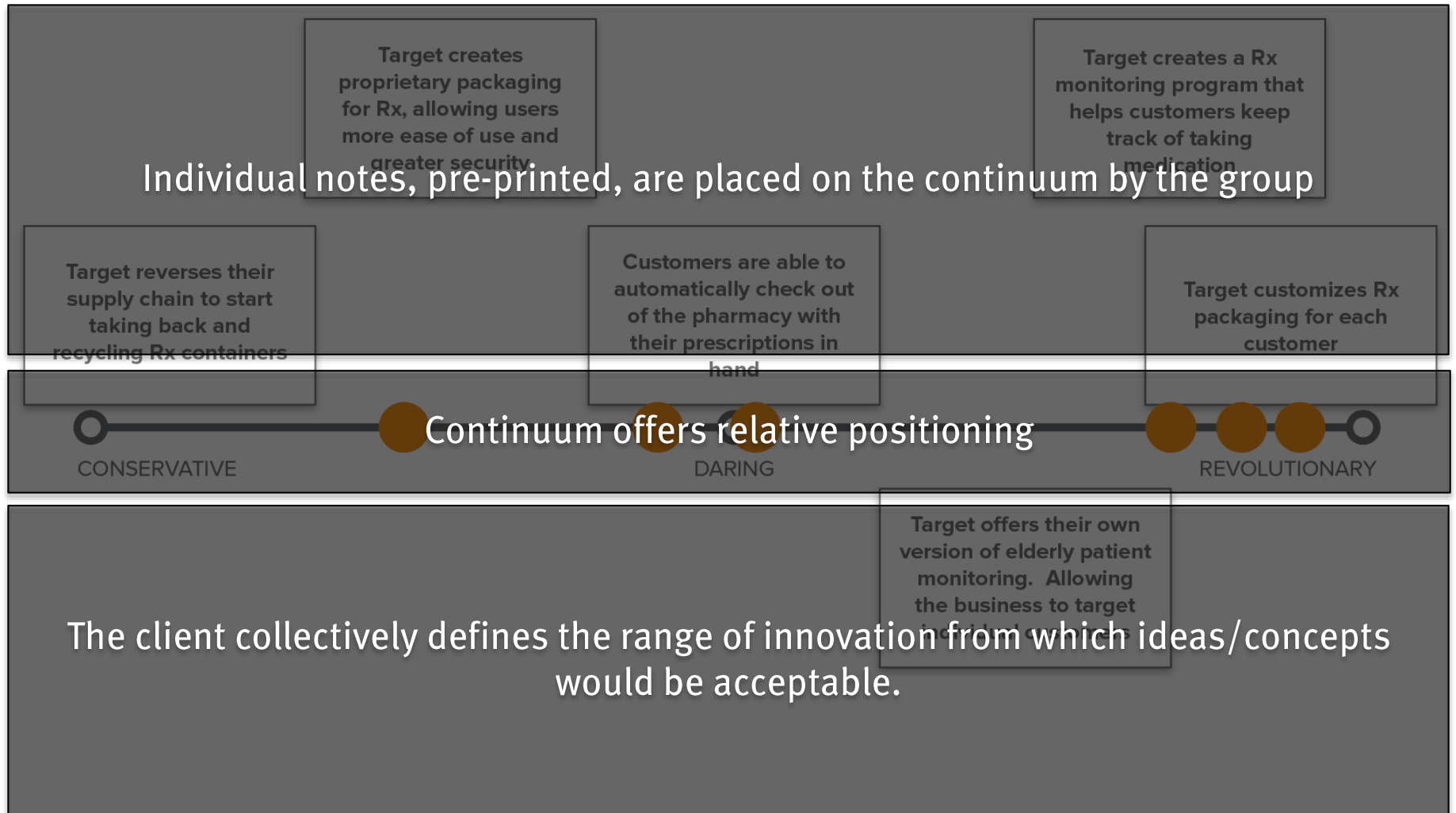
## When should I use it?

- During program kick off before research begins (this exercise is most helpful for programs involving design research)

# Innovation Ranking



# Innovation Ranking



# Innovation Ranking

Innovation Ranking requires a pre-generated set of ideas and concepts. These should be created prior to beginning.

1. Generate a list of ideas/concepts that range from conservative to revolutionary. Place each idea on a large Post-it.
2. Create an Innovation Continuum on the wall – a line anchored by “Conservative” on one end, and “Revolutionary” on the other.
3. Schedule 1 – 2 hours for this exercise depending on the number of items and the size of the group.
4. Read out each idea/concept and have the group collectively define where the idea should be plotted on an innovation continuum. Facilitate discussion around each item.
5. Once all ideas/concepts are plotted, have each member of the client team plot their acceptable innovation range using stick dots. Have them verbalize this process.
6. Finally, have the group establish an acceptable range of innovation for the project.

# Success Criteria



# Success Criteria

Metrics and criteria that define success have subtle, often unspoken nuances. A focused activity on defining success criteria can help to ensure that clients understand what will be achieved in the program – and ensure accountability across the project team.

## Why should I use it?

- To understand how the program impacts the broader client's business
- To define broad program objectives, and better understand business drivers behind the program
- To define specific evaluation criteria around the design challenge
- To set a prioritized focus for the program – potential tradeoffs can be identified by having the client prioritize the list of program objects and concept criteria

## When should I use it?

- Success Criteria should be facilitated at the beginning of a program
- Results of this exercise will be used during the concept evaluation phase of the program

## Program Objectives

### A concept that...

- Delivers a differentiating consumer experience
- Reflects the GM brand
- Is feasible for a 2015 product launch
- Seeds the PLM product road map

### A process that...

- Utilizes the same logistic chain for existing Direct to consumer products

### A 2015 product that...

- Drives global market share
- Maintains the GM brand image
- Is scalable for multiple GM li

## Concept Evaluation Criteria

### Immersion phase success factors

- Delivers a differentiating consumer experience
- Is feasible for a 2015 product launch
- Seeds the PLM product road map
- Utilizes the same logistic chain for existing direct to Consumer products

### Brand Alignment

- Reflects stylish design
- Provides differentiation at launch
- Speaks to premium trend setter consumers in developing countries

## Concept Evaluation Worksheet

	Targets the segment  Speaks to premium trend setter consumers in developing countries	Fits with the brand strategy  Reflects stylish design	Perception of Innovation  Provides market differentiation at launch	Capability  Utilizes the same logistic chain for existing direct to consumer products	Totals
Concept					

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## Concept Evaluation Criteria

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## Concept Evaluation Worksheet

Concept evaluation worksheet that can be used to compare concepts across prioritized criteria

# Success Criteria

## Steps to defining success criteria:

1. Gather initial success criteria that were established during the business development process (if any).
2. Provide each stakeholder with a homework assignment prior to the kickoff meeting: “Please come to the meeting ready to share three items related to the following points:
  - a) What are the long term Program Objectives?
  - b) What are the specific Constraints that are limiting our ability to execute?
3. Create a large axis on the wall, describing priority (from low to high).
4. Go around the room, and have the participants position their success criteria on the axis.

# Success Criteria

## Steps to defining success criteria:

5. Facilitate the conversation by identifying conflicts and hosting a brief discussion about them.
6. As categories of success criteria emerge, define them using a different color post it note.
7. After the meeting is over, formalize and distribute the list of categorized and ranked success criteria to the group.
8. Ensure the success criteria is used later in the program as an evaluation tool.

# Competitive Landscape

# Competitive Landscape

During an alignment meeting or kickoff session, it can be energizing and provocative to explore how the competition might try and steal market share.

Competitive Landscape is a method for describing how key competitors might approach a problem and the advantages the client may have in the space.

## Why should I use it?

- To discover how the client approaches and thinks about an opportunity
- To learn about internal, latent perceptions surrounding competitive advantage

## When should I use it?

- When kicking off a project with a new client or new group of stakeholders
- When arriving at a point of conflict related to features, functions, or services

# Competitive Landscape

Competitor: \_\_\_\_\_

If <<Competitor>> does not offer <<product>>, how could this competitor steal market share from <<Client's>> existing business?

What unique differentiator does <<Client>> have that the competitor does not?

How would <<Competitor>> approach solving this problem. What might <<Competitor's>> product be like?



# Competitive Landscape

## Steps to creating a competitive landscape:

1. Schedule 1 – 2 hours to complete this activity.
2. As a group, create a list of both direct (obvious) and indirect competitors.
3. Divide into small groups, splitting the list of direct and indirect competitors.
4. Provide a competitive landscape worksheet to each group.
5. Give groups 5 – 10 minutes to complete the worksheets for each of their competitors
6. Have each group present the worksheet. Pin the sheets to a board for other participants to see.
7. Hold a retrospective conversation to extract the main implications, and list them.

# Go to Market

# Go To Market

During an alignment meeting, kickoff session or ideation session, it can be effective to explore alternative go to market strategies. This highlights shortcomings in the clients process or capabilities, and can help build strategy.

## Why should I use it?

- To extract success criteria from the client
- To discover how the client approaches a problem
- To begin planning a strategic approach to product or service rollout

## When should I use it?

- When kicking off a project with a new client or new group of stakeholders
- When the client is considering a product, system, or service that is outside of their current set of offerings / capabilities.

# Go To Market

Which channel will be the most successful in selling this solution?  
(Arrange post-its by priority)

What are the minimum capabilities to go to market?  
(Arrange post-its by priority)

What are potential road-blocks or considerations that could impact the top 2 - 3 market channels?  
(Arrange post-its by priority)

# Go To Market

## Steps to creating a go to market list:

1. Schedule 2-3 hours to complete this activity.
2. As a group, create a list of current and possible go to market channels for a given product or service.
3. As a group, define the minimum go to market capabilities for each channel that has been listed. There will likely be a common core of functions and features across channels, and then unique capabilities per channel.
4. Stack-rank the list of channels, based on likely success.
5. Starting with the least-likely to be successful, define and discuss the roadblocks and challenges that stand in the way of execution.

## 3/ Organize materials and logistics

# Create an Agenda

Your agenda should include an overview of the session goals, in addition to:

- **A schedule of the activities that support the goal**  
Try to create a cohesive plan for each day of facilitation. List one day per page.
- **Expectations of participation**  
Define the critical decision points participants must be a part of and the guidelines for participation (should they be vocal? withhold judgment? etc..).
- **Homework or other preparations**  
Identify things you need the participant to do prior to the facilitated session. Note that they may not actually do it. Simple work sheets are a great way to encourage participation.

# Space

Facilitation is an energetic process that requires room to move around and wall space to pin up artifacts.

- Find a room that is large enough for people to move
- Get 4x8 sheets of foam core to pin up materials  
Sometimes you can't adhere materials to the client's walls. Bring your own!



## Materials

A blank canvas is intimidating. Provide the participants with a starting point for each activity and exercise.

- Print out and organize worksheets and activities
- Make sure you also have plenty of pens, markers, post-its and stickers

## Practice

Conduct a pilot test of your facilitated session, and encourage your teammates to role-play.

# Provide Ground Rules

- Don't judge ideas
- Build on the ideas of others
- Stay focused on the topic
- One conversation at a time
- Encourage wild ideas
- Be visual
- Go for quantity

## 4/ Facilitate the session

# Facilitation Requires Focus

Focus your facilitation on one key purpose. Worksheets and activities are a great tool to contain the focus of your participants.

Make sure you clearly outline the goal of each activity, expectations for participation, and the steps of the activity before beginning.

Constantly verbalize the relationship between the activity and the goal.

Help participants understand why you are asking them to do various things.

# Facilitation Requires Connection

Connect with your audience. The facilitator's focus should be on the participants; the participant's focus should be on the activities.

Be sure to include a simplified set of instructions on each of your activities.

Check the “emotional temperature” of the room constantly. Are people engaged? Are they checking email? Do they look tired?

# Facilitation Requires Passion

You feed the energy in the room.  
Your participants consume it.

Great facilitation comes from passion. You are taking the participants on an emotional journey. You need to give just as much thought to preparing an emotional story line as an intellectual one.

## Facilitation

The process needs to be emotionally supportive, offering participants places for “sanity checks.”



## 5/ Recap, related to expectations

## Recap the day

Create and distribute a recap of each day that was facilitated. This helps your client reflect on what just happened and reinforces the value of participating.

- Consider adding photos of anything you built together
- Include memorable quotes or moments from the day
- Include a brief synopsis of where you are in the process and what they can expect in the upcoming days / weeks

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