



Networking for a sustainable future

Building the sustainable network using LEGO[®] Serious Play[®]



Foto: Markus Scholz/scholzfoto.de

Workshop by Dr. Claudia Schmitt, Wolfgang Denzler and Cordula Rüth

Network session "Networking on Sustainable Development: How does the ideal network look like?"

Abstract

Shared Mental Models, Design Thinking and Serious Play: Using Lego® for Envisioning a Sustainable Future (I & II)

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Research on team processes and performance shows that shared mental models play an important role for effectiveness and achievement (Mathieu et al., 2000). Design Thinking (Kelley, 2006; Brenner & Uebernickel, 2016) as well as Serious Play (Schrage, 2000) are recent trends not only in business organizations but also in educational settings to generate new insights and perspectives.

What if we use these findings, methods and tools for purposes such as envisioning a sustainable future? What if we (re)activate playful mindsets and collaboration techniques for creating shared models of how organizations dedicated to sustainable development would look and feel like? What if we can facilitate sustainability-oriented organizational development by applying innovation modes (cf. Schmitt & Palm, 2017)?

In this workshop, first a short introduction into the above mentioned theoretical frameworks is given; moreover, Lego Serious Play[®] (LSP) is proposed as one example tool for generating experiential knowledge, to develop new shared views and to discover hidden opportunities within transformational processes (cf. Dornaus et al., 2015): The practical section of this workshop offers the occasion to get familiar with basic LSP related to sustainable development challenges and visions. It shows one way of how inter- and transdisciplinary topics are approached within the HOCH^N project, a research collaboration on fostering sustainable development at Higher Education Institutions, funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF; www.hoch-n.org). A joint discussion on the models, team processes and method per se will be the closing section of this workshop.

Workshops I and II will be structured alike and will take into consideration for participants' interests and expectations; procedures and example topics are flexible and will depend on the needs of the participants.

Literature:

Brenner, W. & Ubernickel, F. (Eds.) (2016). Design Thinking for Innovation: Research and Practice. Heidelberg: Springer.

Dornaus, C., Staples, R., Wendelken, A., Wolf, D., et al. (2015). Innovationspotenziale: entdecken, wertschätzen, nutzen! [Innovation potential: discover it, appreciate it, use it!]. Erlangen: FAU University Press.

Kelley, T. (2006). The Ten Faces of Innovation. Strategies for Heightening Creativity. London: Profile Books.

Mathieu, J.E., Heffner, T.S., Goodwin, G.F., Salas, E. & Cannon-Bowers, J.A. (2000). The Influence of Shared Mental Models on Team Process and Performance. Journal of Applied Psychology, 85 (2), 273-283.

Schmitt, C.T., Palm, S. (2017, in press). Sustainability at German Universities: The Universität Hamburg as a Case Study for Sustainability-oriented Organizational Development. In Leal Filho, W. (Hrsg.). Handbook of Sustainability Science and Research. Berlin: Springer.

Schrage, M. (2000). Serious Play: How the world's best companies simulate innovation. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.

Network session "Networking on Sustainable Development: How does the ideal network look like?"

Goal

Goal of the workshop is to introduce LEGO-Serious-Play (LSP)-method and create shared ideas. Small groups of participants are challenged to build a model of how an ideal network for sustainable development would look like.

Structure

- Introductory talk about the "five minds for the future" model and how they relate towards creative thinking and working
- Introduction of the theoretical background of the LSP-method
- Playful introduction into the method with a short building exercise (skill-building)
- Introduction of the leading question
- Building of a shared group model for the university of the future with focus on one of the HOCH^N-fields of action

Results

Results sum up the experience of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours with the LSP-method. After building individual models the participants created their shared models for networking, each with the focus the group chose for itself.

Video and background information

Watch the video of the LSP workshop and read more background information about the event: http://uhh.de/knu-hsds-lego

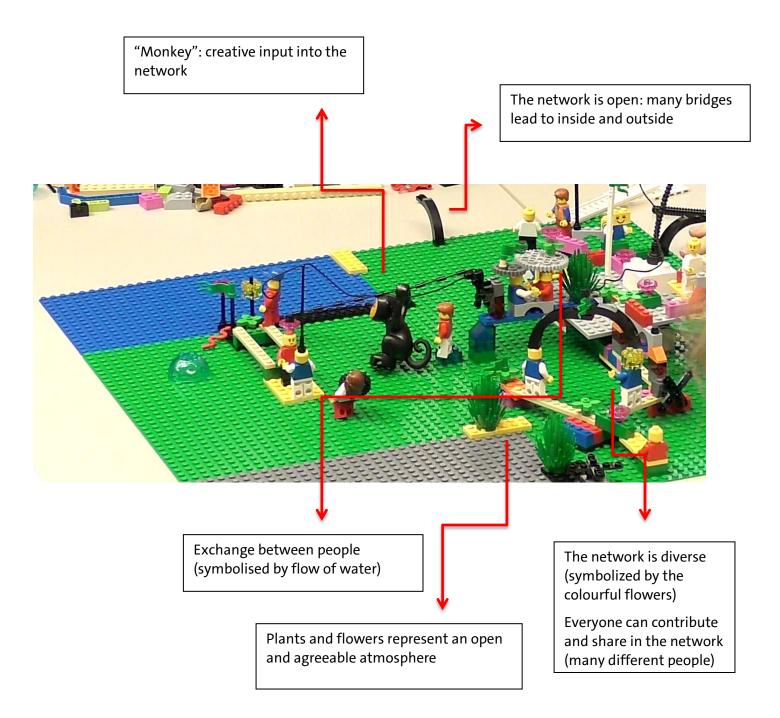


You can find more about the five minds for the future <u>here</u>.

Foto: Markus Scholz /scholzfoto.de

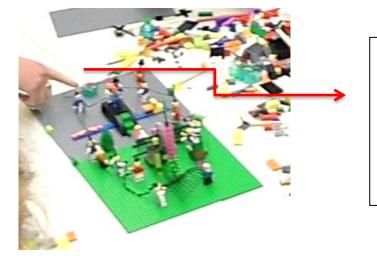
Network session "Networking on Sustainable Development: How does the ideal network look like?"

Group 1



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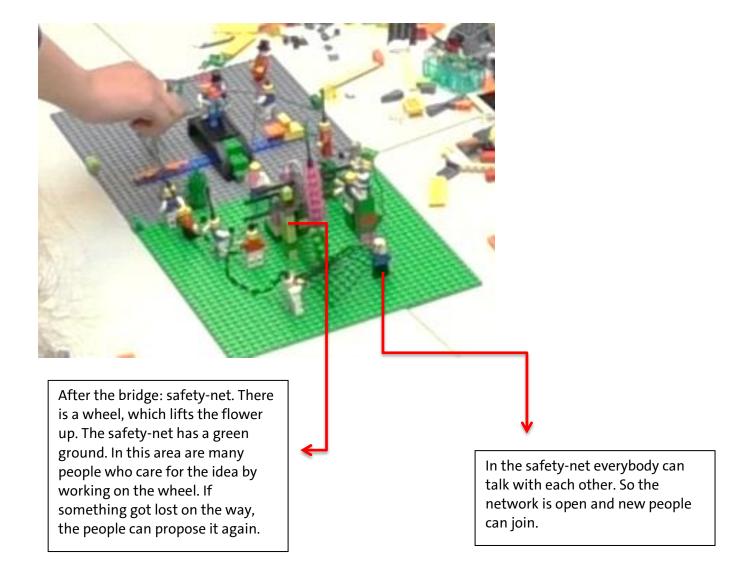
Group 2



The network starts with somebody's idea

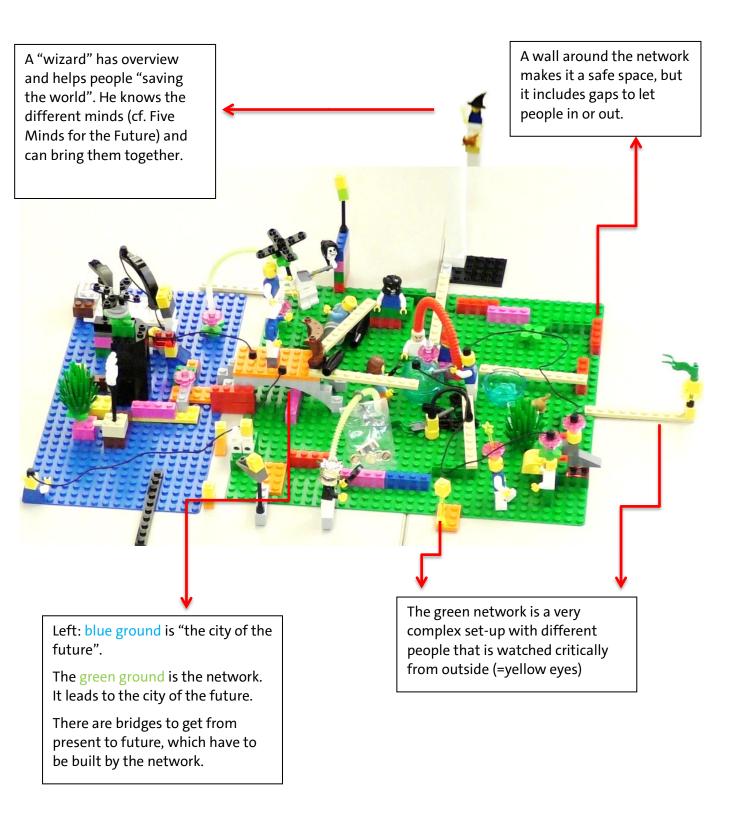
On the bridge is a meeting point where people talk about the idea.

The people have flowers which stand for new ideas. So the basic idea grows.

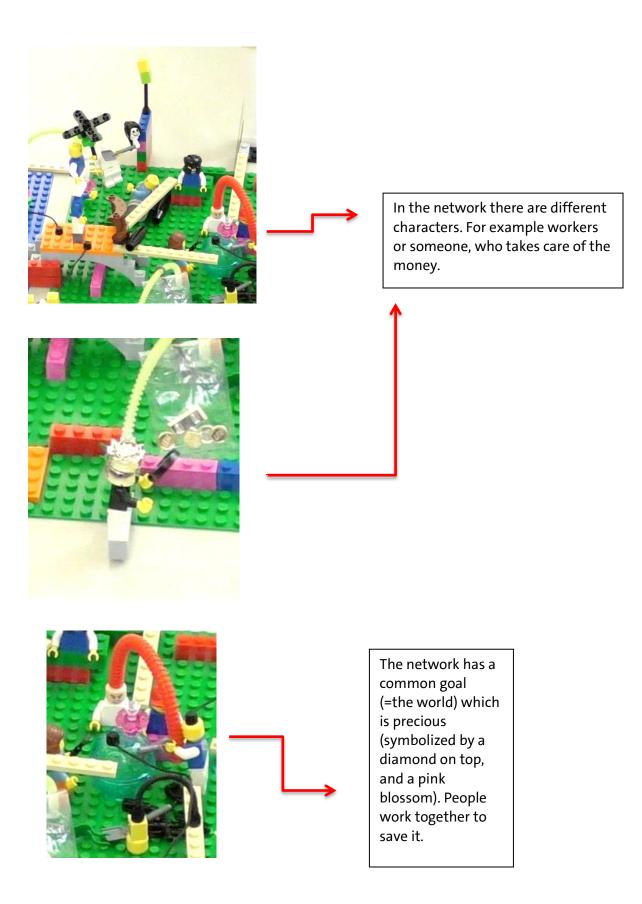


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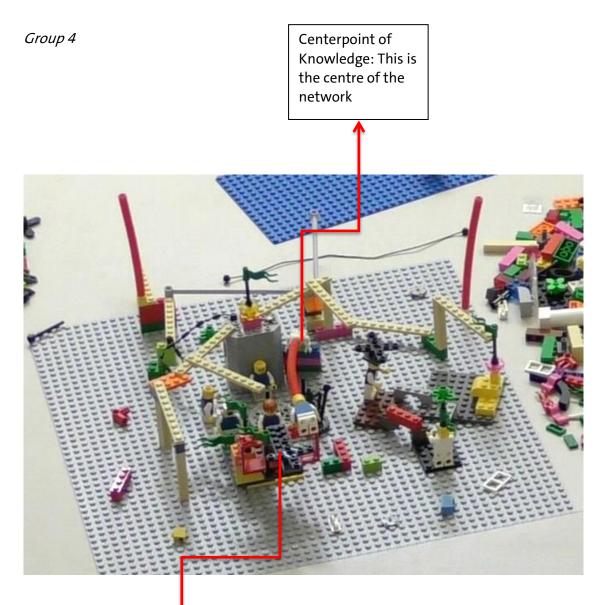
Group 3



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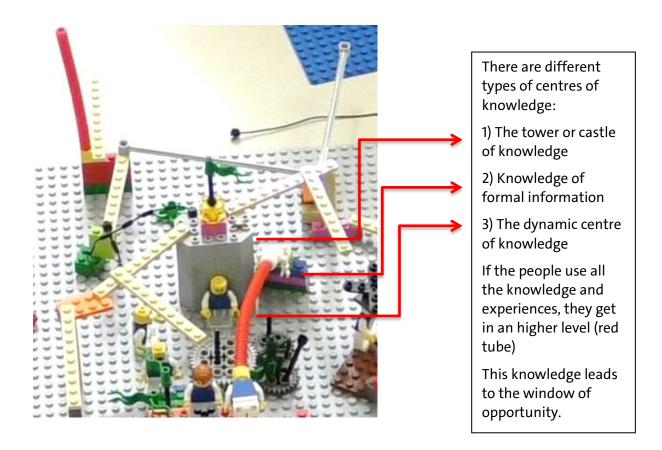
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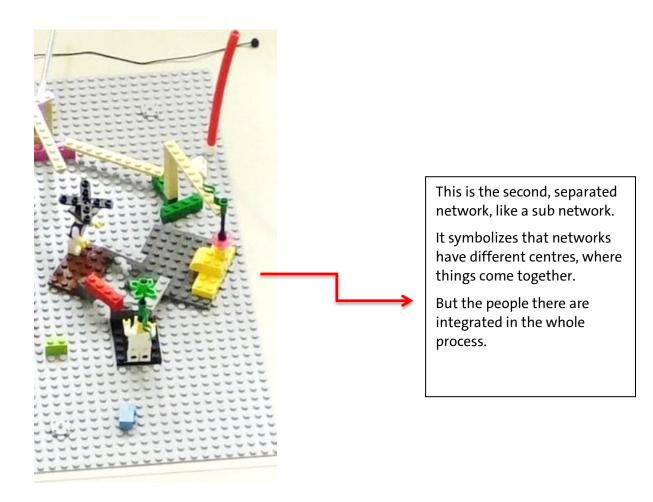
Window of opportunity: Here people can see their visions and can mentally fly away.

The flags symbolize different ideas that influence visions.

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Network session "Networking on Sustainable Development: How does the ideal network look like?"



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The main points that are included in the models of the different ideal networks are diverse and each group focussed on different aspects they deemed as important. The most prominent features of the models are summarised here.

Group 1: creativity and openness, a positive atmosphere

Group 2: the process of becoming part / building a network, safety, allowing for trying out new things

Group 3: the goal of a network (here the (sustainable) city of the future), and how to reach it by using the diversity of its members for a common goal

Group 4: the complexity of knowledge, and how to use the network to overcome and gain from it

According to the models built in the LSP session, key features of networks for sustainable development are

- process orientation
- overcomings gaps and barriers
- openness / exchange
- flexibility
- common goals