

Fundamental Concepts Harmony College West Las Vegas – Jan 25, 2015 Don Fuson



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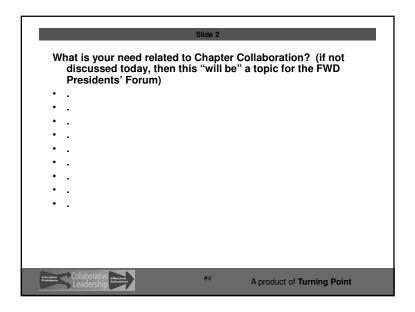
Networking – Exchanging information for mutual benefit.

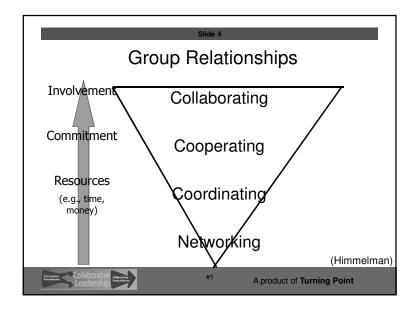
Coordinating – Networking and altering activities to achieve a common purpose.

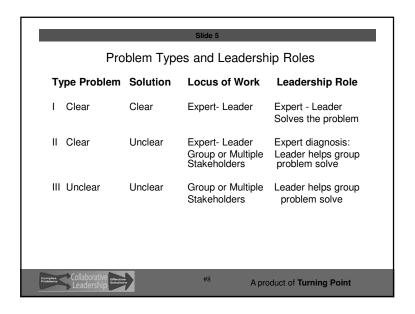
Cooperating – Coordinating and sharing or pooling resources.

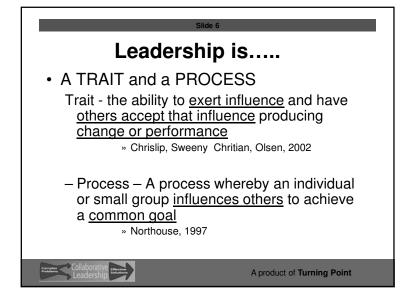
Collaborating – Cooperating and enhancing the capacity of another for mutual benefit to achieve a common purpose. (Himmelman)

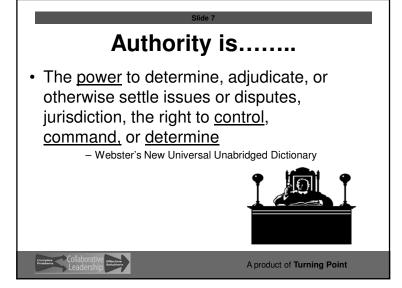
Competing – Exchanging some amount of information, but not "proprietary" information; altering activities to meet own needs; sharing resources minimally or with a "hidden agenda."

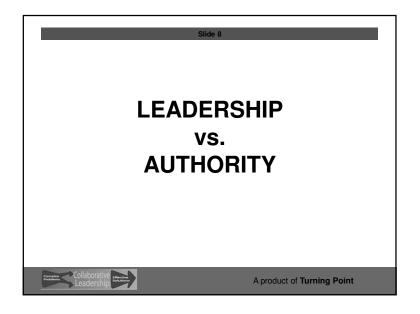








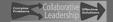




Leadership Traits

- Intelligence ability to understand and reason through problems
- Knowledge of regional problems, their causes, and potential solutions
- Respect the extent to which an individual or group can win the community's estimation or admiration

» Sorenson and Epps,1996



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Leadership Traits

- Resources sufficient finances and time to perform a leadership role
- Energy ability to expend considerable (necessary) efforts on the leadership tasks
- Originality ability to bring new perspectives to bear on local problems

» Sorenson and Epps, 1996



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Leadership Traits

- Persuasiveness may result from some combination of position, eloquence, fear, inducement, or ability to simplify arguments for the general consumption
- Synoptic thinking ability to see the big picture

» Sorenson and Epps, 1996

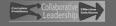


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The Four Leadership Styles

•	Supporting	Coaching	
Supportive Behavior	High supportive	High supportive	
	&	&	
	Low directive	High directive	
	Delegating	Directing	
oddr	Low supportive	Low supportive	
Sı	&	&	
	Low directive	High directive	

Directive Behavior

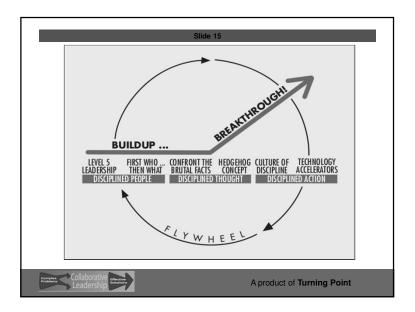


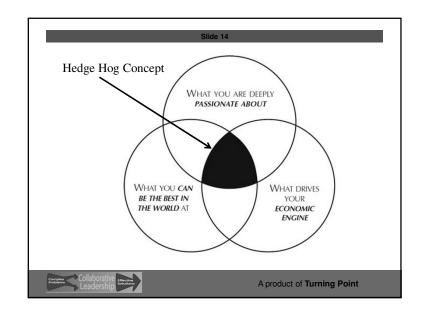
Talking Points

- Ego
- Deference
- Giving up control/power
- Courage
- Not a "traditional leadership" tactic

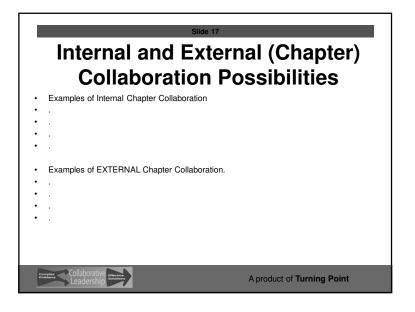


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Be a Quadrant II Leader Ouadrant 1- Urgent & Important Urgent & Important, But not urgent Urgent & Urgent & Important Urgent Urgent & Not urgent A product of Turning Point



Collaboration

A mutually beneficial and well-defined

<u>relationship</u> entered into by two or more organizations to **achieve common goals**

Amerst H. Wilder Foundation

Quotes on Collaboration

• None of us is as smart as all of us

» Edward C. Register, 1915

• Cooperation! What a word! Each working with all, and all working with each.

» Warren Bennis, 1996

• Collaboration is damn tough

» Focus group participants, 1997

» All quotes from Medicine and Public Health: The power of collaboration, Lasker, et al.

Why Collaborate

- Shared Concern
- Pool Power
- Overcome Gridlock ("get unstuck")
- Add Diversity
- Increase Ability to Handle Complex Issues



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Context for Collaboration

- Identify the problem . . . OR Opportunity!
- · Understand what makes leadership difficult
- · Identify stakeholders
- · Assess extent of stakeholder agreement
- · Evaluate Chapter's capacity for change
- Identify where the problem/issue can be most effectively addressed

» Chrislip and Larson



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What Makes Leadership Difficult

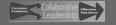
- Apathy
- · Avoidance of risk
- · Fear of being attacked
- · Problems are complex and interdependent
- · Don't know what the "real" problem is
- Information about problem distorts understanding of problem(s)
 - » Chrislip and Larson



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What Makes Leadership Difficult

- Many people with the power to say "NO," yet no one person or group has power to act alone
- Lack of trust
- Hidden agendas
- No larger vision
- · Lack of credibility to provide leadership
- · Not willing to take on leadership role



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Identifying Stakeholders

- Perspective
- Interests
- Implementation
- Cause and/or Effect
- Creating Change





Identifying Stakeholders

- Perspective
 - -What perspectives are needed to credibly and effectively define the problems/issues and create solutions?
 - -Who can speak for these perspectives?







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Identifying Stakeholders

- Implementation
 - -Who are the people, interest groups, organizations who:
 - are necessary to implement solutions
 - can block action
 - control resources
 - » Chrislip and Larson





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Identifying Stakeholders

-What interests must be represented

-Who can speak for these interests?

for reaching an agreement that can

Identifying Stakeholders

Cause and/or Effect

be implemented?

» Chrislip and Larson

- -Who are the people who:
 - cause the problems/issues
 - are affected by the problems/issues
 - will be affected by the solutions
 - » Chrislip and Larson





Interests

Identifying Stakeholders

- Creating Change
 - -Who are the people, if they could reach agreement about the problem and solution, who could generate the political and institutional will to create significant change?
 - » Chrislip and Larson



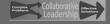
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Evaluating Chapter's Capacity for Change

- To what degree is there conflict, mistrust, and disunity among stakeholders?
- Do the skills necessary for collaboration exist in the Chapter? If yes, to what degree?
- Are there leaders with credibility and respect to bring together stakeholders to address the problem/issue?
 - Who are they? Will they get involved?
 - » Chrislip and Larson

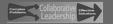


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Assessing Stakeholder Agreement

- · Have stakeholders agreed....
 - there is a problem that needs attention?
 - to work together on the problem/issue?
 - how to work together on the problem/issue?
 - on the definition of the problem/issue?
 - on the solution(s) to the problem/issue?
 - on an implementation plan and action steps?
 - » Chrislip and Larson



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Evaluating Chapter's Capacity for Change

- Are there chapter members with the leadership skills necessary to start and sustain a collaboration process?
 - Who are they?
- Are there people or groups in the chapter that are able and willing to design and facilitate a collaborative process?
 - · Who are they?
 - » Chrislip and Larson



Evaluating Chapter's Capacity for Change

- Can you access the information necessary to make a good decision?
 - How? Where? In what format?
- What are other sources of information that may be useful/helpful?
 - » Chrislip and Larson



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Keys to Successful Collaboration

- Good Timing
- Strong Stakeholder Group
- · Broad-based Involvement
- Overcoming Mistrust
- Clear Need
- Credibility
- Open process . . . Unrelenting Focus
 - » Chrislip and Larson



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Keys to Successful Collaboration

- Commitment/involvement of high-level, visible leaders
- Support or acquiescence of "established" authorities
- Strong leaders of the process
- · A shift to broader concerns
- Interim success (SMART GOALS)
 - » Chrislip and Larson

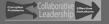


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Characteristics of Successful Collaboration

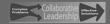
- · Commitment to goal/cause/issue
- Competent leadership
- · Commitment to coalition unity/work
- Equitable decision-making structure/process
- Mutual respect/tolerance
 - » Mizrahi and Rosenthal, 2001; Larson, 2002

Successful achievement of interim goals/steps - Fuson



Collaborative Leadership and Power (to Share)

- Leadership shown by a group that is acting collaboratively to solve agreed upon issues
- Leaders use <u>supportive and inclusive</u> methods to ensure that <u>those they represent</u> are part of the change process
- Requires <u>new notion of power</u>...the more power we share, the more we have to use
 - » http://eric-web.tc.columbia.edu/families/TWC



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Common Issues in Collaborative Leadership

- Power
- Sharing Information and Expertise
- Conflict Management
- Supportive Environment
- Valuing and Incorporating Diversity

» Turning Point Expert Panel Stories video series



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Qualities of Collaborative Leaders

- Capacity for maturity
- · Capacity for patience
- Ego control
- · Capacity for self reflection
- Capacity to handle uncertainty
- Tolerance for uncertainty



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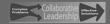
Qualities of Collaborative Leaders

- Capacity to see problems from others' point of view
- · Capacity for respectful assessment
- Capacity to respect others' experience or point of view
- Capacity to create a safe, open, supportive environment



Qualities of Collaborative Leaders

- Capacity to communicate across organizational boundaries and with every part of community
- Capacity to create a shared vision
- · Capacity for creativity
- · Constructive conflict management
 - » Turning Point Collaborative Leadership video series
 - » http://eric-web.tc.columbia.edu/families/TWC



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Six Practices: Definitions

- Assessing the Environment: Understanding the context for change before you act.
- Creating Clarity: Defining shared values and engaging people in positive action.
- **Building Trust**: Creating safe places for developing shared purpose and action.
- Sharing Power and Influence: Developing synergy of people, organizations, and communities to accomplish a shared vision.
- **Developing People**: Committing to people as a key asset through coaching and mentoring.
- Self-Reflection: Understanding your own values, attitudes, and behaviors as they relate to your leadership style and its impact on others.



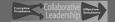
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Traditional-Colla	aborative Leadership
Traditional	Collaborative
Top down	Self-governing
Few make decisions	Broad participation
Unilateral action	Guide & coordinate process
Win or shift power	Build relationships
Linear thinking	Systems thinking
Programs & products	Process
Charisma	Vision
Persuasive	Empathetic
Group falls apart if leader leaves	Group continues when leader leaves
Collaborative Leadership	#2 A product of Turning Point

	Slide 44
Six Pra	actices of Collaborative Leadership Leader Qualities/Skills
Assessing the Environment	
Creating Clarity	
Sharing Power	
Self-Reflection	
Building Trust	
Developing People	
Collaborative Collaborative Collaborative	#9 A product of Turning Point

Challenges

- Economic realities
- Social and cultural unrest
- Loss of confidence in institutions
- No time for critical reflection

» Turning Point Collaborative Leadership video series

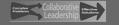


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Methods for Building Collaborative Leadership Skills

- Exposure to different ideas
- Exposure to different cultures
- Critical Reflection
- Experience / Practice





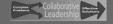
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Methods for Building Collaborative Leadership Skills

- Mentoring
- Coaching
 - Shadow coaching
 - Feedback-based coaching
 - Just in time personal coaching
 - Peer coaching
- Rewards





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Hand Washing Talking Points

- · Learn by Hearing it
- · Learn by Watching it
- · Learn by Doing it

