

COLLABORATIVE FRAMEWORKS AND TOOLS THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

A Relationship-Based, Systems-Building Approach to Community Collaboration



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OTHER EXAMPLES

Open-Ended Question	Agreement to Collaborate	Action Verb	Challenge Subject	For Whom?	Located Where?
THE GUIDING QUESTION					

How could we	work together to	ensure that	the right food, gets to the right place at the right time,	for the right people in need	within Wayne County, Indiana?
Open-Ended Question	Agreement to Collaborate	Action Verb	Challenge Subject	For Whom?	Located Where?

A GUIDING QUESTION EXAMPLE

- What will it look like to create the kind of transformation at the Kostoyrz Elementary school that it draws the curiosity of the community and becomes a catalyst for transformation in Corpus Christi?
- How can we provide holistic asset-based services so youth thrive in a unified and collaborative system in Bartholomew County?
- Why, despite our very best efforts, are we still experiencing chronic homelessness in Calhouhn County?
- How can the community create a culture of continuous improvement and support that raises the rate of high school success?
- How do we build on current structures and relationships to stabilize and enhance Medicare? How can Medicare contribute even more to the Canadian identity?
- How can we achieve our prevention goals while treating all of those currently infected?







Organizational Leadership

Orchestrates actions within an organization

Power is what holds things together lead by an individual leader

Determines the **role or function** of an organization from the aim of the system

Uses top-down coordination (hierarchies)

Addresses **complicated** organizational problems (agreed-on goals)

Oversees the efficient allocation of organizational **resources**

Examines how people process things independently (human capital)

Seeks a competitive advantage

Plans hold everything together (ends)

"Sells" finished plans to stakeholders

Closes the gap between the present and a projected **idealized future state**

Fundamentally an analytical process

Collective Leadership

Cultivates actions across organizations

Purpose is what holds things together served by a guiding team of leaders

Determines the **aim of the system** to improve relationships among the parts

Uses self-organized collaboration (networks)

Addresses **complex** community problems (limited consensus on goals)

Oversees the effective tending of stakeholder relationships

Examines how people behave interdependently (social capital)

Seeks a system of cooperation

Process holds everything together (means)

Creates solutions along with stakeholders

Managing the **evolutionary potential** of the present (limited knowledge cause & effect)

Fundamentally a **social** process

GUIDING TEAM ROLES

A guiding team is a small leadership group that works to shape the relationships among the people, programs, and organizations to achieve the essential goal of the whole system. The team acts as the glue for collaboration, serving and supporting the collective work. Rather than working vertically within organizations, a guiding team works horizontally across programs, organizations, and even the public, private, and social sectors of society.

Roles and Responsibilities:

Co-Convening Leaders nurture relationships A few strong, facilitative leaders in the stakeholder group convene, catalyze, and sustain these collaborative efforts.

Key Stakeholders conduct the work Stakeholders are the people and organizations that can affect or be affected by any decisions or co-created solutions. As their relationships evolve, the system is transformed.

Content Experts inform the work Experts provide stakeholders with the information necessary for making good decisions.

Process Facilitators guide the work Facilitators serve as a process guide, a tool giver, neutral third-party, and process educator.

Backbone Support Staff serve and support the work Backbone support services provide strategic and operational support to the collaborative effort.

5





TRANSACTIONAL APPROACH

RELATIONAL APPROACH

Believes in a philosophy of entitlement ; what's in it for me	Believes in a philosophy of commitment ; a path chosen for its own sake
Trust is conditional and is considered to be akin to a deal or contract	Trust is unconditional and is considered a promise made with no expectation of return
Relationships among stakeholders are valued as means to an end	Relationships among stakeholders are valued as ends in themselves
Results in a customer-supplier relationship: I'm the customer, you're the supplier and your job is to serve me	Results in a true-partnernership relationship: we are collectively responsible for the success of the system
The change process happens to or for people	The change process happens with people, including the design of the process itself
Believes in holding others accountable for results, and that watching improves performance: an imposed extrinsic expectation or standard	Believes that responsibility is an intrinsic duty and that it should be personally accepted before holding others accountable: responsibility precedes accountability
Sees community building as a zero-sum game: for me to win, you must lose	Sees community building as a positive-sum game: things work best when we all win

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TO MAP THE EXISTING LANDSCAPE OF WORK UNDERWAY, ASK EACH STAKEHOLDER...

Who	is doing what	for whom	and why are they doing it?	How is success measured?
Identify the stakeholders who should be at the table	ldentify the current work that can be built upon	Identify the customers being served	Look for strategic alignment, mutual interest, and shared outcomes	Determine what outputs are currently measured and what data exists?
Sample Interview C	Questions			
"What is your name and your role in the community?"	"What program(s) is your organization working on related to the challenge?"	"Who is being served by each program and the work?"	"What is the purpose of the programs and the work?"	"How are you measuring success?"
Example Response	es			
Who	is doing what	for whom	and why are they doing it?	How is success measured?
Josie Smith with the Community School Corporation	iGrad Coaching Pilot Program	At-Risk High School Juniors	To increase the number of high school graduates ready for a career, certificate, and/or degree	Graduation Rate: 87.6% Attendance Rate: 82%

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HAVE EACH STAKEHOLDER COMPLETE THEIR ROW AND COLUMN

	STAKEHOLDER 1	STAKEHOLDER 2	STAKEHOLDER 3	STAKEHOLDER 4	STAKEHOLDER n
STAKEHOLDER 1	Mission/Purpose	Describe how the stakeholders are working together			
STAKEHOLDER 2		Mission/Purpose	Describe how the stakeholders are working together	Describe how the stakeholders are working together	Describe how the stakeholders are working together
STAKEHOLDER 3			Mission/Purpose	Describe how the stakeholders are working together	Describe how the stakeholders are working together
STAKEHOLDER 4				Mission/Purpose	Describe how the stakeholders are working together
STAKEHOLDER n					Mission/Purpose

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VOICE OF THE CUSTOMER (beneficiaries)



CURRENT LANDSCAPE OF WORK (providers)



LEARNING JOURNEYS (internal)



BEST PRACTICE VISITS (external)



LIVED EXPERIENCE (challenges)



POSITIVE DEVIANCE (opportunities)







THE EQUITY MAP

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THE SYSTEM

THE SYSTEMS MODEL







SHIFTING THE CONDITIONS THAT HOLD THE PROBLEM IN PLACE



Source: The Water of Systems Change, John Kania, Mark Kramer, Peter Senge

MAKING A SYSTEM VISIBLE

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Co-Create



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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

Outputs are the stuff we make	Outcomes are the difference our stuff makes
An output involves a process as in production	An outcome is the result of an action
Outputs are typically designated as the accomplishment or product of an activity, program or project	The output of a factory is 20 cars an hour, but the outcome of replacing the manager is that the output rises to 25 per hour
Outputs relate to "what we do" (what)	Outcomes refer to "what difference is there in the world" (why)
<i>Example:</i> products, services, programs, trainings, workshops, revenue, profit	<i>Example:</i> For a highway construction project, outputs are the project design specs and the number of highway miles built and repaired. Outcomes of the project are better traffic flow, shorter travel time, fewer accidents.
Outputs are the quantity of stuff that is produced	Outcomes create benefits , meanings, relationships, and differences
Outputs, like revenue, fund outcomes	Without outcomes, there is no need for outputs



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WHAT DIFFERENCE DO WE WANT TO MAKE IN THE...

Short-Term

Shared Measures Learning, awareness, attitudes, relationships

Intermediate-Term

Good outcomes usually begin with words like: increased, decreased, reduced, better, fewer, shorter,

more, less, higher, lower, stronger, etc.

Behavior, practices, decisions, coordination

Long-Term

Cultural, civic, social, economic conditions

TIME





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HARLEM CHILDREN'S ZONE EXAMPLE

TIMEFRAME	OUTPUTS	MEASURES	OUTCOMES
Short-Term Learning, awareness, attitudes, relationships Incubate & demonstrate	Creating a one-block pilot, activating "The Pipeline" among the stakeholders	Number of children participating in The Pipeline by age group	Learning what works, adapting based on the evaluation of the pilot, and demonstrating increased educational achievement and attainment
Intermediate-Term Behavior, practices, decisions, coordination <i>Replicate</i>	Replicating and expanding The Pipeline into additional city blocks within Harlem	Language and math academic achievement by grade level (HCZ lottery winners/losers and Black/ White students) Number of city blocks	Ensuring fair outcomes by closing the equity gaps among Black students compared to all students in language and math grade- level performance
Long-Term Cultural, civic, social, economic conditions <i>Work into public policy</i>	Increasing the enrollment and completion of Black students in post-secondary education and connecting them to economic opportunities	Post-Secondary Enrollments and Completions Percent of population below the poverty level and inflation adjusted change in median household income	Breaking the cycle of intergenerational poverty

SYSTEM STRUCTURE





Redesign







- 1. **Design at a Human Scale:** A pilot project should "re-humanize" a social system, reducing challenges down to a human scale, taking them to a local level, and re-engaging those that have a stake in the outcomes of the system.
- 2. Create a Simple Working System: A complex system that works is invariably found to have evolved from a simple system that worked. A complex system designed from scratch never works and cannot be patched up to make it work. You have to start over with a simple working system.
- 3. **Define the Learning Objectives:** Pilot projects should be low-risk, fail-safe, smallscale, rapid-cycle learning experiments. In systems, they represent "feedback" loops.
- 4. Build the Project in Phases: A good pilot project moves through the development phases of 1) incubate, 2) demonstrate,
 3) replicate, and 4) work into public policy.

- 5. **Test Key Factors Systemically:** A set of key factors must be conceived and pursued as a coherent whole because they work together interactively. Identify a few interrelated factors that have the greatest leverage on system-wide performance, design a model that incorporates all of the factors, and then shift the leverage points in a sustained, coordinated way over time.
- Design for Sustainability: The potential for scale and sustainability is part of a project's initial design, not a phase of implementation.
- 7. Create an Evaluation Process: A welldesigned evaluation process assesses the progress being made, while discovering lessons learned. Progress may include:
- Rewiring Relationships: Pilot projects help people understand how their relationships work and how they could be rewired to create new practices and outcomes.

Reconfiguring Resources: Pilot projects can experiment with new funding models to "unlock" resources already within the system that may be configured ineffectively.

Reviewing Shared Indicators and Targets: A small, but comprehensive, set of shared indicators and targets that become the platform for ongoing learning that gradually increases the effectiveness of all stakeholders.

8. Establish an Expiration Date: Pilot projects should have an expiration date. At the conclusion of the project, either the system has learned something about itself, or the new practices cultivated by the project have taken root within the system changing behavior, or the project has not impacted the system. In the latter case, the project should be dissolved with its resources redeployed to new systemsbased experiments.





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WHO WE ARE

The Stakeholders

Education

Bartholomew Consolidated School Corporation*

Flatrock-Hawcreek School Corporation*

Ivy Tech Community College* IUPUC*

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Purdue College of Technology*

Business (100+ Partners)

Cummins Inc.

- Columbus Regional Health*
- SIHO Insurance Services
- Johnson Ventures
- Coca-Cola Bottling Company
- Brands Inc.
- Force Construction
- Analytical Engineering Inc. Home News Enterprises

Community

Heritage Fund* City of Columbus* County Commissioners* Board of Aviation Commissioners* Workforce Development* Columbus Chamber Economic Development Board United Way of Bartholomew Co.

Regional Partners

EcO₁₅ Ten County Region Network Institute for Coalition Building

HOW WE DO OUR WORK The Projects and Initiatives



The Community Education Coalition is a partnership of education, business, and

community leaders focused on aligning and integrating the Columbus, Indiana and

region's community learning system with economic growth and a high quality of life.



All data for Bartholomew County, Indiana

WHAT DIFFERENCE DO WE MAKE

The Outcomes and Results

Stakeholder Engagement and Collaboration

- Increased cooperation among the business, community, and education stakeholders
 Increased communication
- Increased communication among education institutions to advance learning
- Better coordinated and aligned learning system

The Economic Benefits

- A fully employed and employable workforce
- Healthier tax base
- Increased economic prosperity
 Better prepared and workready labor force with the necessary hard and soft skills
- More efficient and effective businesses
- Increased value of a two-year degree recognized by industry and community
- More companies choosing to grow and locate in the region
- Improved talent retention of young people staying in the region after graduation

The Social Benefits

- Safer and healthier community
- Increased educational and career opportunities for students and the community
- Increased civic engagement
- Increased self-sufficiency
- Stronger family environment
- Better tolerance of differences
- Better understanding by youth of how school translates into workplace opportunities

The Equity Imperative

- Increased educational access, attainment, and success
- Increased awareness of the value of higher education
- Higher rates of at-risk youth going to college 22

Redesign

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THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROCESS

WHAT IS IT?

A relationship-based, systems-building approach to addressing complex social problems by redesigning the way people work together.

WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

When it comes to community collaboration, the process is the product. The purpose of the process is to discover and pioneer new ways of working together, creating a system that brings out the best in people. 6d Frameworks 2-3

GUIDING QUESTION: What question are we collectively working to address? 6d Framework 4

WHO: Identify the relationships that affect the guiding question

- Improving a system is everyone's responsibility: Who will accept responsibility for the various roles on the guiding team? 6d Frameworks 5-6
- Whose relationships most shape and influence the guiding question? 60 Frameworks 7-8
 - Beneficiaries: Who does the system serve? (targeted populations)
 - Providers: Who serves the system?
 - Leaders: Who can change the system?

WHY: Understand how the relationships currently work

- *Transforming a system is ultimately about transforming relationships:* What relationships currently exist among the stakeholders? (primary information)
 - *Providers:* How are the stakeholders serving the system currently working together? 6-3 *Frameworks 9-10*
 - Beneficiaries: Have the voices and experiences of those being served by the system been collected and understood in context? 6-3 Frameworks 11-13
 - *Leaders:* How is the current design of the system's structure creating problems and inequities for the beneficiaries and providers? 6-3 *Framework 14*
- What do we know and not know about the guiding question? To foster a shared understanding, what data can we share and what does it mean to us? (secondary information)
- We must ensure equity before we can enjoy equality: Have we explored the primary and secondary data using an equity lens?
- As long as it remains invisible, it remains unsolvable: What is it that we want to make visible within the system? 6∂ Framework 15

WHAT: Co-create new ways of working together

- Leveraging the evolutionary potential of the present, what outcomes do we want to co-create together? What difference do we want to make? 6-3 *Frameworks* 16-18
- *It's a systems thing, not a single thing:* How could we change and improve the way we work together to achieve the desired outcomes?

- *Providers:* How could we improve the relationships among the providers who serve the system? (remember: the "system" is the way we work together)
- *Beneficiaries:* How could we improve the relationships among the beneficiaries whom the system serves? (empowering them to more effectively self-organize)
- *Leaders:* How could we improve the relationships among the leaders who can influence and change the system? (seeing and understanding the system)
- Intrinsic Relationships: How could we improve the way the providers serve the beneficiaries?
- *Power Dynamics:* How could the leaders shift more power to the beneficiaries, giving them more voice and choice about how the system works?
- System Redesign: How could the leaders and the providers better redesign the system to improve the way it serves all people? (coordinated entry, system navigation, coordination, integrated service teams, feedback loops, transforming the system by changing the type of system it is thought to be, etc.)
- Create a model or framework visually showing the new system. A set of key factors must be conceived and pursued as a coherent whole because they work together interactively.
 6-3 Framework 19

HOW: Redesign the work by rewiring relationships

- A system cannot be controlled, but it can be re-designed: How will we redesign the way we work together? What relationships should be formed, rewired, and strengthened? (based on the new co-created model or framework)
- *Start small, think big, aim high:* How will we pilot and test out the newly redesigned relationships? A pilot project should "re-humanize" a social system, reducing challenges down to a human scale, taking them to a local level, and re-engaging those that have a stake in the outcomes of the system. 6∂ *Framework 20*
- A dynamic problem cannot be solved with static data: How will we measure the new outcomes produced by the rewired relationships? Over time, can we shift the way we measure the work...
 - From → To
 - Isolated Measures → Shared Measures
 - Programmatic, Organizational \rightarrow Systems-Level
 - Static, Episodic → Dynamic, Real-Time
 - Secondary Data → Primary Data (People-Specific)
 - Reactive Analytics \rightarrow Predictive Analytics
- How will we evaluate what we learn and determine what measures have meaning to us? How will we return learning back to the system?
- Sustainability is not an event, stage, or phase of implementation. It is a continuous process of situating the new ways of thinking, learning, and working within the system. How will we organize, coordinate, and embed our new way of working together into the system giving it permanence? 6∂ *Frameworks 21-24*

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CIVICLAB is a nonprofit institute dedicated to advancing the practice of civic collaboration.

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Jack Hess, Executive Director for CivicLab jhess@civiclab.org

Jack Hess serves as Executive Director of CivicLab. CivicLab's approach is to learn what makes community collaboration work at its best, document the discoveries, and teach and share the practices broadly. As both an overarching set of principles and a hands-on practice for improving a community, CivicLab's stakeholder engagement process provides people with a common language and common approach for dissolving complex social problems. Prior to his work with the CivicLab, he was the President of the Columbus Area Chamber of Commerce where he set in place an aggressive strategy of building on the power of place, increasing member engagement, and promoting the principles of entrepreneurship and innovation. Within two years of implementing its new strategic plan, the Columbus Chamber was named the Indiana Chamber of the Year in 2008. One year later, the American Chamber of Commerce Executives (ACCE) presented the Columbus Chamber with the National Chamber of the Year Award. While at the Chamber, he helped to champion a number of collaborative projects including the state-of-the-art Advanced Manufacturing Center of Excellence, the formation of a regional learning system through Economic Opportunities 2015, an online training academy for entrepreneurs called SmallBizU, and the Indiana University Center for Art+Design.

John Burnett, Chief Executive Officer for the Community Education Coalition jburnett@educationcoalition.com

John M. Burnett, serves as President and CEO of the nationally recognized Community Education Coalition (CEC) of Columbus, Indiana. CEC is committed to development of a coordinated learning system linking to economic opportunity and quality of life. He is co-founder of CivicLab, An Institute for Civic Collaboration with his colleague Jack Hess. Burnett is a founder of Southeastern Indiana's EcO Network (Economic Opportunities through Education). Launched in 2008, the network focuses on educational attainment leading to well-paying jobs. EcO Network has been funded to-date by more than \$80 million in grants, including major gifts from Lilly Endowment Inc., and substantial funding by Cummins Foundation, Indiana Department of Workforce Development, and Lumina Foundation. Burnett and CEC recently supported start-up of Indiana University's J. Irwin Miller Architecture Program in Columbus, Indiana. Columbus, Indiana is ranked 6th in mid-century modern architecture in the United States. In 2017, Lumina Foundation named CivicLab to its national team in support of partnership health for Lumina's Talent Hub mobilization strategy. Burnett previously served as President of Irwin Financial Foundation, owner of a successful human resources firm; and as a human resource executive at Cummins Engine Company for nearly thirteen years, supporting U.S. operations and international joint ventures.

Amber Fischvogt, Director afischvogt@civiclab.org

Amber Fischvogt has over 15 years of business and community development experience. During this time she has managed a wide array of entrepreneurial education and development programs at both a local and national level that served several thousand entrepreneurs annually. She is the facilitator for Leadership Bartholomew County and the Coalition Through Collaboration Leadership course. Amber currently serves on the Centra Credit Union Board, is a past board member and Chair of the United Way of Bartholomew County Board and a co-founder and first Director of Columbus Young Professionals.