



BLMK Leading Beyond Boundaries

Building Foundations

March 2024



Baseline Survey



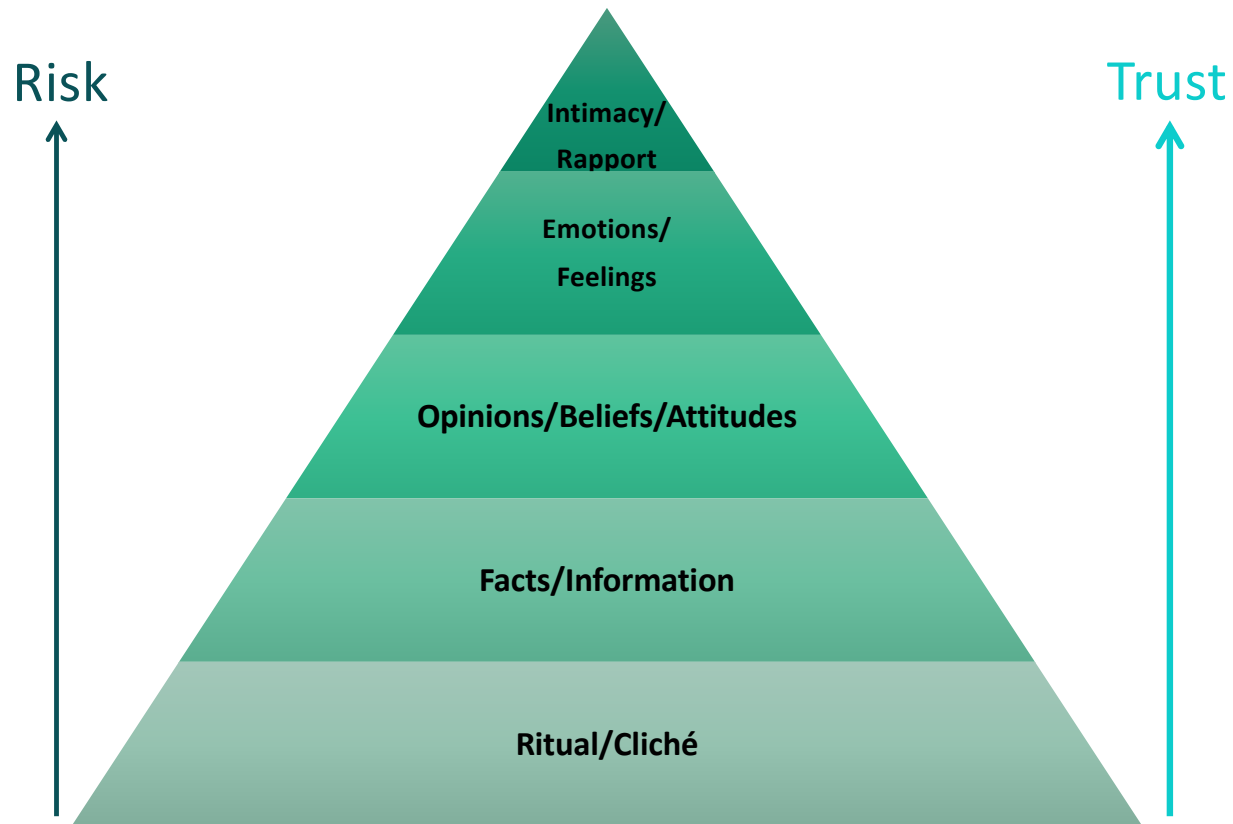
OBJECTIVES

- 1) Create connections across the group
- 2) Set expectations for the programme
- 3) Explore system leadership
- 4) Build your coach approach to leadership
- 5) Get to work on your system challenges

Time	Content
0900	Welcome and Creating Connections
0955	Programme Detail and Ways of Working
1030	Visiting Speaker
1130	Introduction to Systems Leadership
1230	Lunch
1315	System mapping
1545	Change Challenges
1315	Community Visit
1800	Close

Time	Content
0900	Review - Preview
0920	Coach Approach
1100	Coaching Practice
1130	Meet Your ALS
1230	Lunch
1315	Systemcraft – Part 1
1600	Leadership Exchange
1630	Close

EFFECTIVE CONVERSATIONS



CREATING CONNECTIONS I

Describe your reaction to a recent 'change' at work

What was the most challenging learning experience you ever had?

What are you proud of in your local health & social care system?

When you think about the future - what excites you?

LBB PROGRAMME AIMS

1. Develop your capacity for system leadership – skills, tools, mindset
2. Build a network – break down barriers, build trust, relationships and peer support
3. System innovation – make tangible progress on live issues





LBB PROGRAMME PRINCIPLES

1. Partnership working
2. Courage to innovate
3. Community voice
4. Compelling story for change
5. Adaptive leadership
6. A bias for action

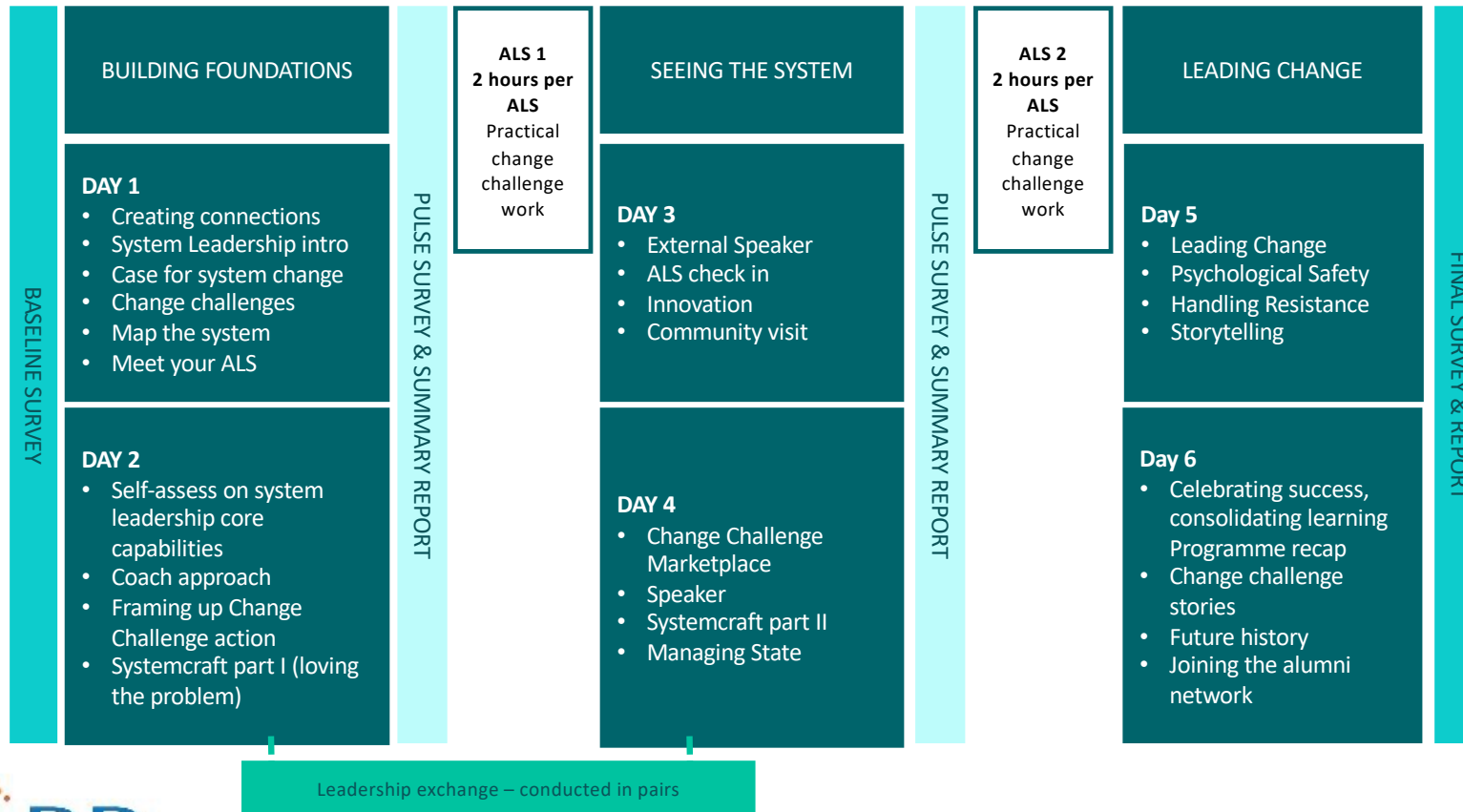


PROGRAMME ARCHITECTURE

Key

IN PERSON

VIRTUAL



Our system strategic priorities

Our system priorities have been identified through engagement with staff and communities in response to the NHS Long Term Plan. They also focus on the core purpose of the ICS. They have had good engagement and buy-in since development – we expect them to form the basis of the strategy and help us to identify our system ambitions.

For each priority area we will identify:

- The **population health data** driving each priority.
- The inequality issues that this programme will seek to address.
- The **outcomes** we will be using to measure our success
- The **approach** we will use to deliver these outcomes



Bedfordshire, Luton and Milton Keynes Health and Care Partnership

MANAGEMENT VS LEADERSHIP

MANAGEMENT: “A set of processes that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running smoothly”

Day-to-day
Order
Consistency
Planning
Budgeting
Staffing
Problem solving
Hierarchical

VS

LEADERSHIP: “A set of processes that creates organizations in the first place or adapts them to significantly changing circumstances”

Direction setting
Clarity of vision
Aligning people
Motivating
Inspiring
Values
Emotions
Comes from anywhere



LEADING IN A VUCA WORLD

Volatile	Dynamic, quick and intense changes. Unexpected, unstable
Uncertain	The event may be known, but it is impossible to predict its presence or outcomes in advance
Complex	Multiple interdependencies, constantly in flux
Ambiguous	Several interpretations, unclear, intangible, inexact

Warren Bennis and Burt Nanus, 1987

ACTS OF LEADERSHIP



Leadership is a capacity
we all have, and it's
realised in the moment
of action.

Impact International

DAWN OF SYSTEM LEADERSHIP

- A profound commitment to the health of the whole
- 'Leith' (to lead) - stepping across the threshold; a process of letting go

1

3 core capabilities

- See the system
- Fostering reflection & generative conversations
- Co-Creating the future

2

3 Gateways

- Redirecting attention - problems 'out there' are 'in here' too
- Re-orienting strategy - creating the conditions that can produce change
- Practice, practice, practice – all learning is doing, but doing is inherently developmental

3

3 Openings

- Opening the mind
- Opening the heart
- Opening the will



Map the System



PROCESS

1. Visually map out what you see as the system you're part of
2. Place yourself – you / your team / your organisation anywhere on the map
3. Map out the system around you – the different stakeholders
4. You may want to...
 - Use size of circles around each stakeholder group to indicate their significance as you see it (small = less significant)
 - Draw lines between stakeholder groups (thickness of the line determining the frequency of contact)
 - Use arrows to indicate the direction of communication (i.e. from who to whom)
 - Use '+' & '-' to represent the level of trust / strength of relationship between different groups

DEBRIEF

Take it in turns to talk through your map - approx. 6 mins each

- What's interesting for you in the way you've drawn your map?
- Who's central / who's peripheral / who's missing – what does this tell you?
- Looking at the map which aspects:
 - Give you energy?
 - Are the no-go areas?
 - Are you curious about?
- Which parts of your system would you like more contact with / knowledge of / better relationships with?

Change Challenges



CHANGE CHALLENGE

What is a Change Challenge?

1. A problem or opportunity that you:
 - feel passionate about
 - are connected to
 - can have some influence over
2. Requires working beyond your boundaries
3. Outcome will positively impact residents/patients/communities

Do not stress if...

- You don't know what your Change Challenge is yet
- Your change challenge is something different to what you put in your application

The invitation is to

- Be ambitious!
- Seek opportunities to collaborate with others in the cohort



CHANGE CHALLENGE – SOME EXAMPLES

- Hospital discharge process between Health, Adult Social Care and Care Providers
- Long waiting times for men at risk of suicide in need of mental health specialist support services in Preston
- Ineffective social prescribing service for the patient population of East Bristol
- The respiratory outpatient service is not delivering best care and value
- Too many paramedics are leaving south central ambulance service
- We're failing to provide suitable employment opportunities for people with a learning disability in BLMK
- Lack of diverse range of roles being provided for the Health and Care Academy work experience programme
- Integrate fire and rescue into emergency response for cardiac
- Provide effective Type 1 Diabetes support for young people with eating disorders

Coach Approach





“

Coaching is unlocking a person's potential to maximise their own performance.

It is helping them to learn rather than teaching them.”



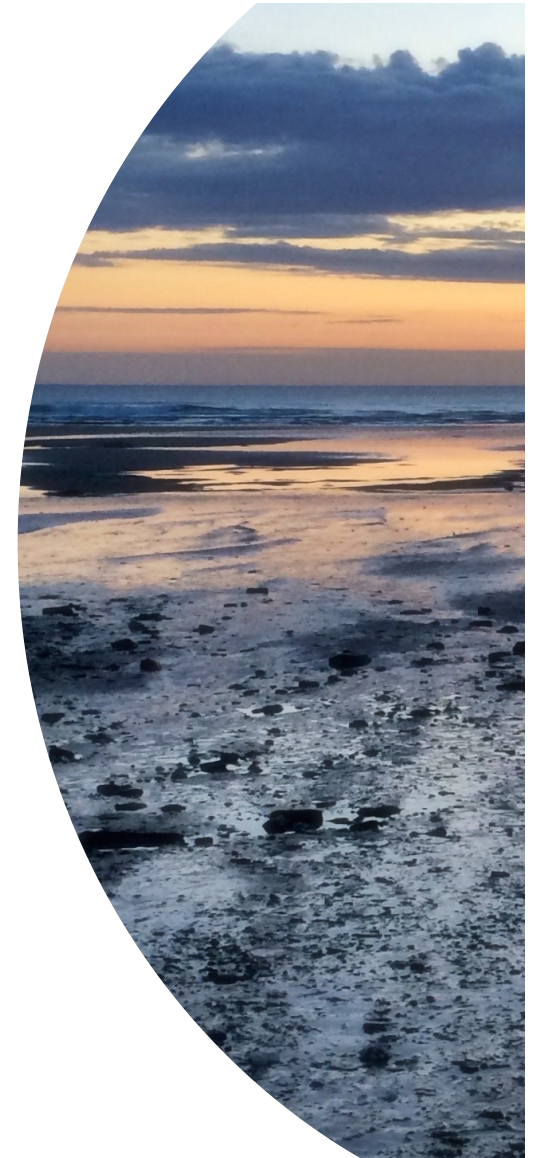
LEADER AS COACH

In various studies Coaching has been linked to:

- **39%** increase in customer service
- **32%** increase in employee retention
- **529%** Return on Investment for Executive Coaching
- **86%** productivity increase when coaching is added to training
- **67%** increase in teamwork
- **52%** reduction in conflict
- **77%** improvement in relationships with direct reports
- **71%** increase in relationship with immediate supervisor
- **61%** increase in job satisfaction

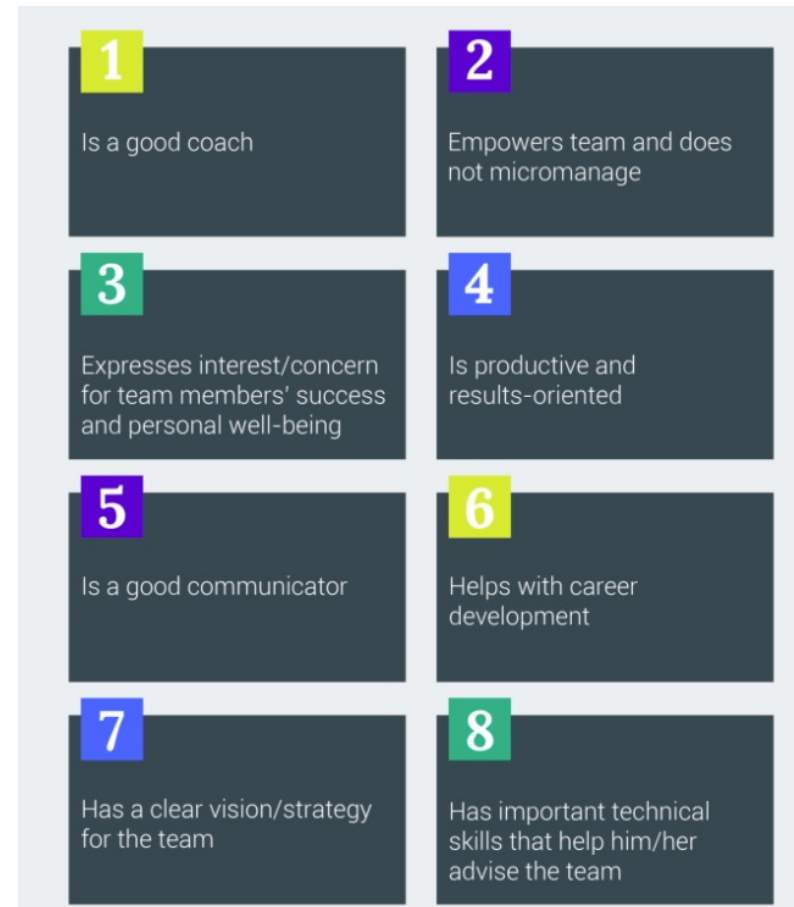


From a variety of sources including McGovern, Lindemann, Vergara, Murphy, Barker & Warrenfeltz with Manchester, Inc



COACH APPROACH

GOOGLE'S STUDY INTO
EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT
FOUND COACHING WAS NO.1



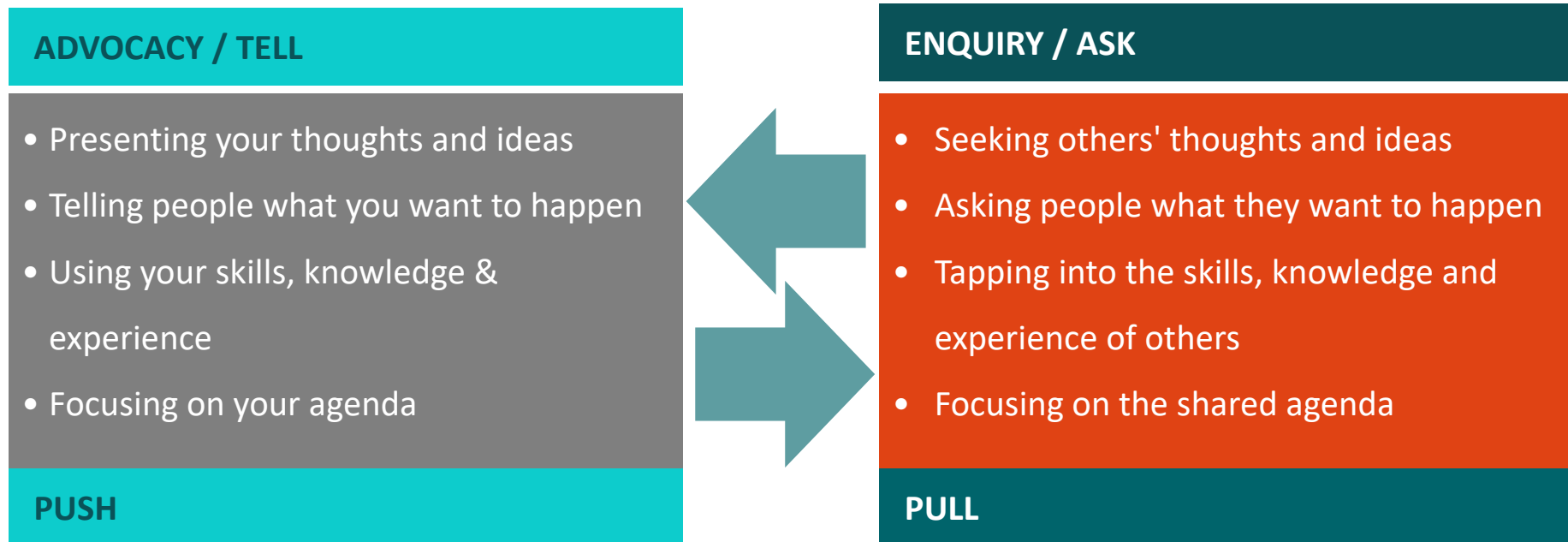
SYSTEMS LEADERSHIP



3 Core Capabilities:

- 1) See the system
- 2) Foster reflection and generative conversations
- 3) Cocreate the future

CONVERSATIONAL AGILITY – BALANCING PUSH & PULL



COACHING

Core skills...

- Active listening
- Active reflection
- Powerful questions

Belief in...

- the ability of the other person / people to achieve and progress
- the positive intentions of the other person
- psychological safety - honest, non-judgmental, confidential

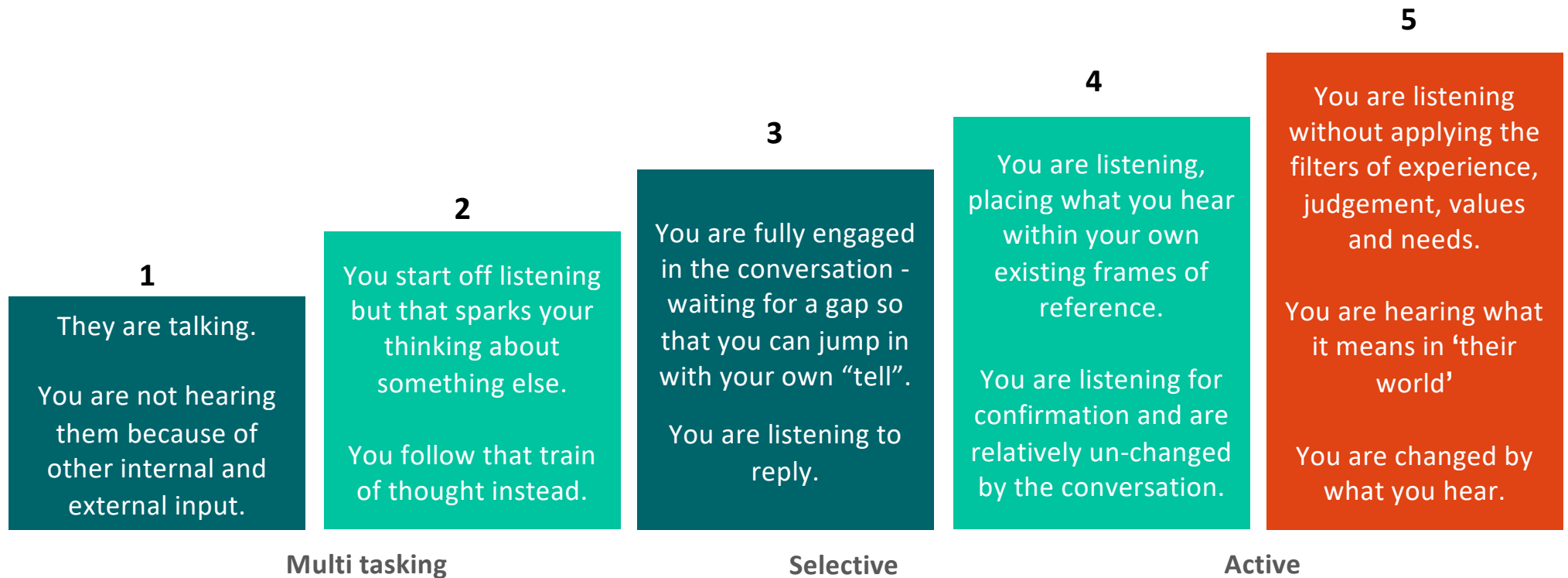
DEFINITIONS OF LISTENING

“Allowing the other person to *hear themselves* more clearly and perhaps understand themselves differently”

“*Really listening* is being willing to change”

An absence of interrupting

LISTENING LEVELS



WHAT WE'RE LISTENING FOR (AT LEVEL 5)

- ⦿ Values / beliefs / feelings / emotions
- ⦿ Assumptions, limiting beliefs, patterns
- ⦿ Contradictions
- ⦿ What is not said / what is left out
- ⦿ Pauses & Silence

Whilst also observing...

- ⦿ Body language, energy, tone
- ⦿ Reactions to what's said – in you, in others



The activity of interpreting
might be understood as
listening for the 'song beneath
the words'.

Ronald Heifetz



AN ABSENCE OF INTERRUPTING

Interrupting suggests:

- ⦿ My ideas / opinions / proposals are more important than yours
- ⦿ I can end your sentence in a better way than you can
- ⦿ You cannot do this work without my input
- ⦿ My input will save you time

(Nancy Kline, Time to Think)



1. DEMONSTRATING “ACTIVE LISTENING”

Clean language ie using only the coachee’s words for their evaluation

- © When you say “stuck in a rut” what is that for you?

Using Analogy

- © I’m imagining it is like you have jumped straight in and realised the water is too cold.

Acknowledging

- © This seems to be tough for you?

Clarifying

- © So, are we talking about this relationship, or all working relationships?

2. ACTIVE REFLECTION

Research shows that active reflection correlates with perceived empathy and rapport, accuracy of understanding.

Benefits of reflecting back:

- © **Create space** to broaden and deepen awareness before rushing on
- © **Paraphrasing / “Bottom-lining”** - ' So it sounds like you've got an opportunity there? Is that right?'
- © **Show respect**, empathy, care
- © **Builds understanding** and trust in the relationship



POWERFUL QUESTIONS

- © Minimal encouragers - say more, what else...
- © Open questions - what, how, where...
- © Single questions (not multiple / layered questions)
- © Provocative or a little unsettling
- © Avoidance of leading phrases - usually containing advice - don't you think that....
- © Questions that serve them, not you



PRACTICE

- ⦿ Listening (pull)
- ⦿ Actively reflecting back (pull)
- ⦿ Minimal encouragers (pull)
- ⦿ Single, open questions (pull)
- ⦿ Giving your thoughts / opinion (push)

Pull vs push – what's the right balance for this conversation? What's needed now?



The background features a collage of four images: a sunset over a port with shipping cranes, a terraced green field, a crowd of people at night, and a dense urban slum. These images are separated by black diagonal lines that form a large 'X' shape. A solid orange triangle is located in the bottom right corner of the collage area.

wasafiri

SystemCraft

How to Tackle our Toughest Problems.



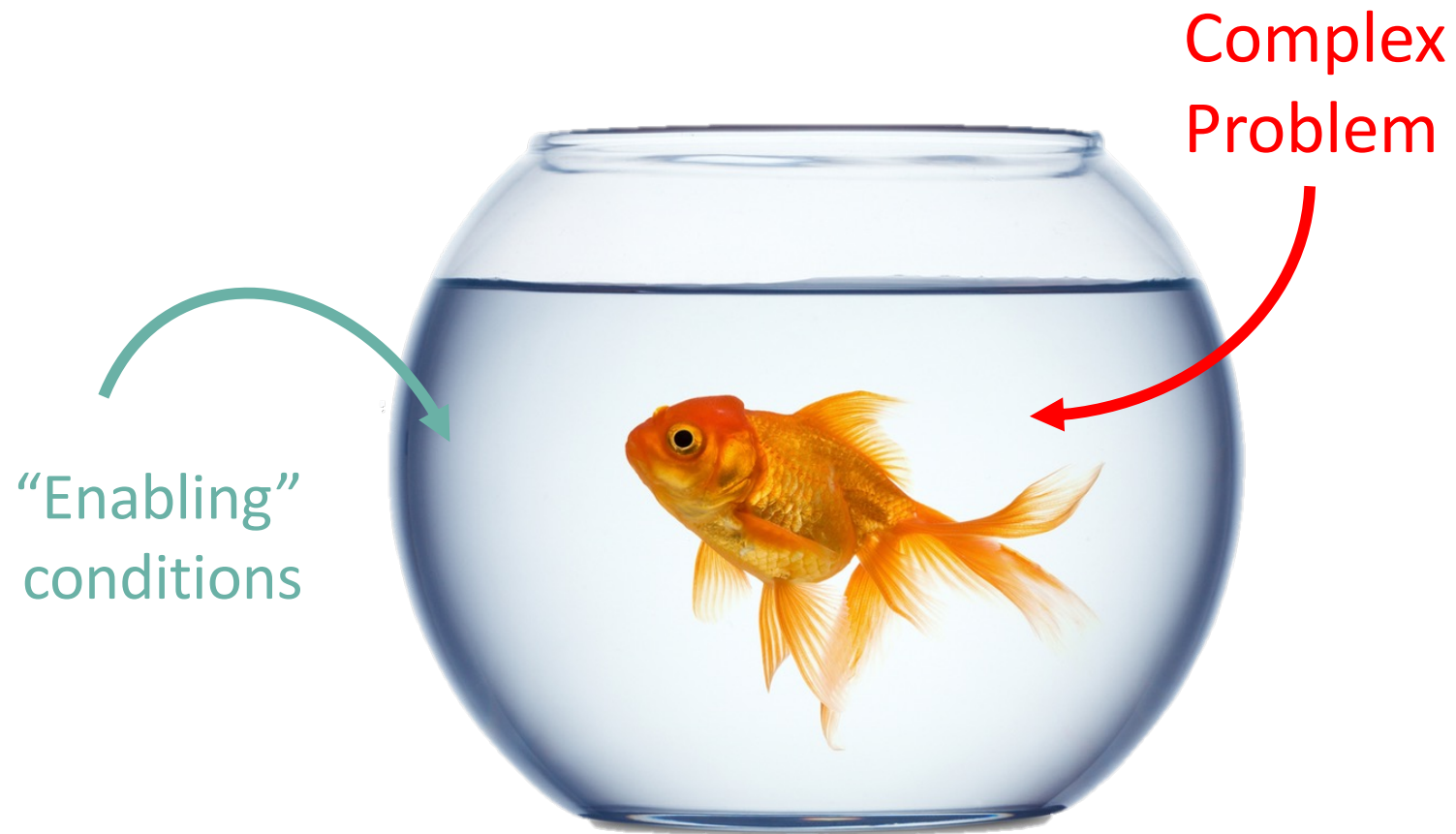


PURPOSE



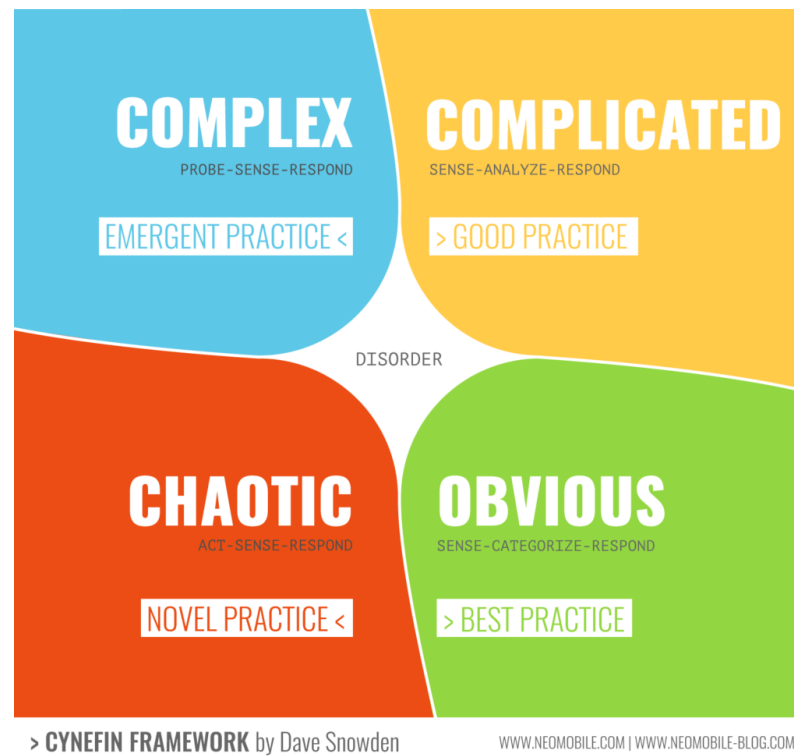
1. Share **Systemcraft** - a tool for creating system level change
2. Work on live 'issues' to work out **what to do next**





How do you tell the
complex
from the **complicated**?

DAVE SNOWDEN, IBM, (1999) | CYNEFIN – HABITAT



SIMPLE/OBVIOUS PROBLEMS

**CARROT CAKE
RECIPE**



INGREDIENTS

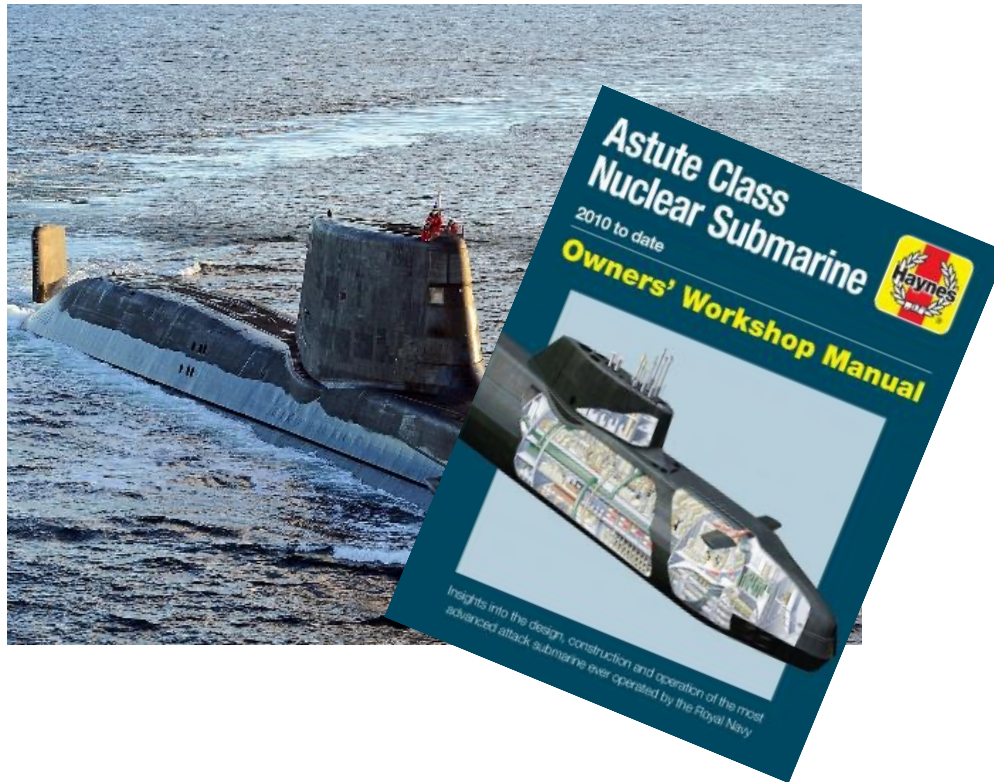
- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 cups granulated sugar
- 2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 2 teaspoons baking soda
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 4 Eggs
- 1 cup vegetable oil
- 4 cups peeled grated carrots
- 1 cup raisins

Known knowns
 $x + y \text{ (always)} = z$

**Follow the standardised
approach**

Works the same way every time

COMPLICATED PROBLEMS



Known unknowns
Analyse cause and effect
(If x, what would y do?)
Work step-by-step towards the solution

Expertise is the primary currency for navigating the complicated

COMPLEX PROBLEMS



Non-linear cause and effect
Constantly changing
No right answers

*Adaptation is the primary
currency for navigating the
complex*

UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM

The four characteristics of a complex problem:

1. No single owner
2. No root cause
3. Constant evolution
4. The system **is working** (for some)

No single owner

US Government, ageing labourers, pharmaceutical companies, young people, community doctors, policy makers, drug users, pharmacists, individuals with mental health problems, people in pain, homeless people, cartels, ports, transport systems, customs, shipping and air cargo companies, police, drug investigators

Constant adaptation

Break down of community, population collapse media talking about it more, new substances entering legal and illegal drug market, reduction of opium production increasing need for synthetic opioids, children learning about drugs from parents – new generation

Multiple root causes

Coal seams dried up, Closure of mines, and other traditional industries, big pharma seeking profits, poor support for people out of work, bribery, poverty, drug marketing rules, lack of regulation and testing, lack of good pain relief before Oxycontin

System is working

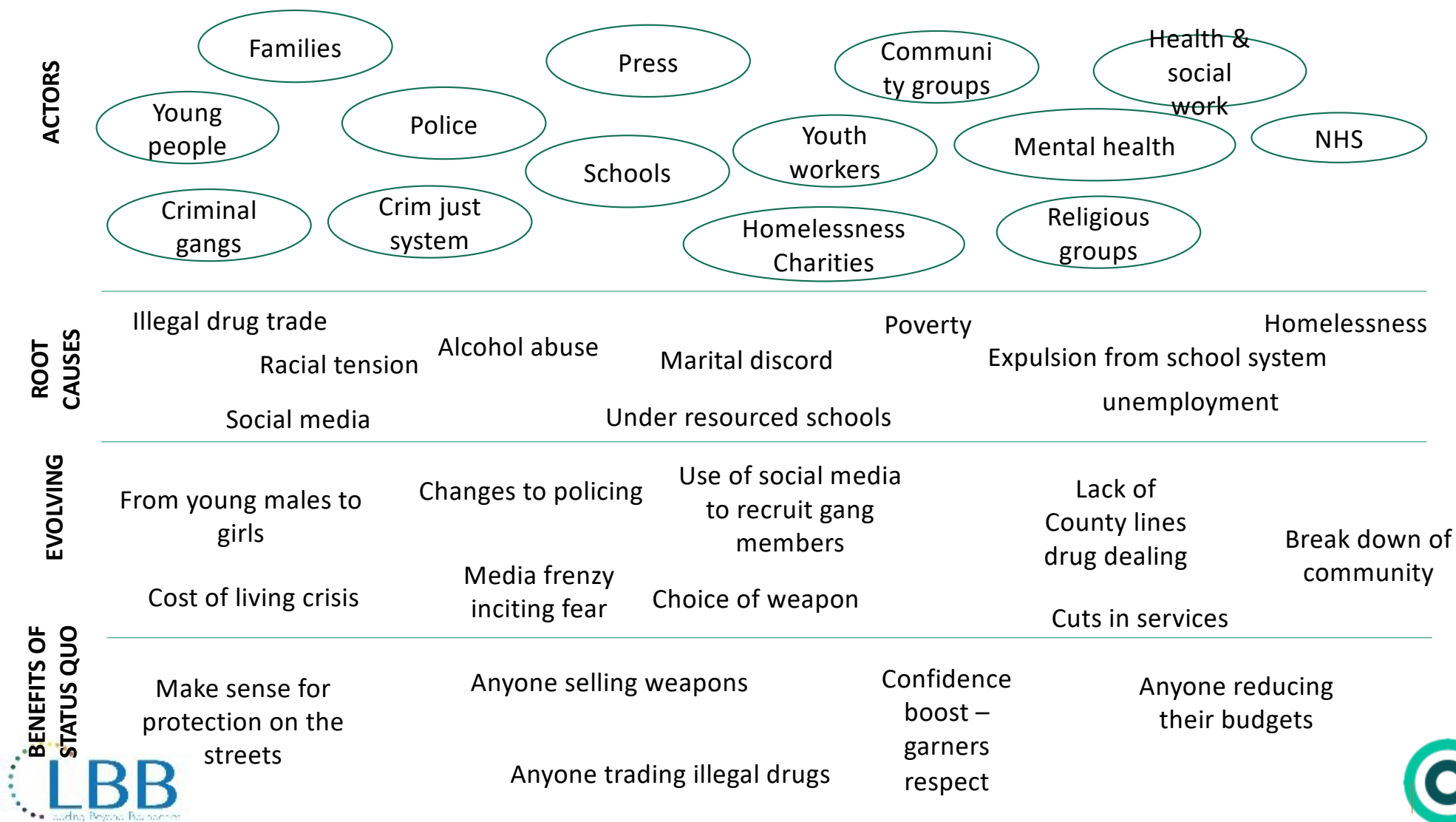
Pharma companies (profit), drug dealers (profit), people in pain, government (taxes from Pharma), people employed in production, support organisations, lawyers, hospital corporations, health insurers

““ Why despite our best efforts have we so far been unable to.....”

*David Stroth,
Systems Thinking for Social Change*

Why, despite our best efforts have we been unable to tackle the problem of knife crime in the UK?

1. Who is involved?
2. What are the root causes?
3. What is adapting/changing in relation to this problem?
How is it dynamic?
4. **Who** is the current system working for and **how** is it working for (i.e. benefitting) them?



The background is a solid teal color. Overlaid on this are several concentric circles of varying shades of teal, centered on the left side of the image. Additionally, there are four triangular shapes, also in teal, pointing towards the center from the corners of the image.

Unpack your problem

Love your problem

Understanding complexity
and how to work with it

TASK – UNDERSTANDING THE COMPLEXITY OF YOUR PROBLEM

In trios – 15 mins per person

Create messy map / rich picture considering the following questions:

1. Who is involved, who has influence over this problem?..... Who else?
2. What are the key drivers / root causes?
3. How is the problem changing / adapting / evolving?
4. Who is the current system working for and how is it working for (i.e. benefitting) them? Who may lose what through change?

Problem owner concludes with

- What am I learning about the problem?

ATTENTION!!

- Objective is to help your colleague explore their problem (not solve it)
- At this stage there should be no solutions - no advice - no 'favourite questions'
- Drill in to the problem using the specific questions given plus follow up questions
- Follow the structure - set a timer for each person



The background is a solid teal color. Overlaid on this are several concentric circles of varying shades of teal, centered on the left side of the image. Additionally, there are some geometric shapes, including triangles and polygons, in a slightly darker shade of teal, positioned around the circles.

Leadership Exchange

LEADERSHIP EXCHANGE

OBJECTIVES

- System learning – to gain a rich insight into the someone else's worlds – another part of the system, the organisation they represent, the challenges they face, how they operate, how they work with other system partners, the culture, etc.
- Leadership development – an opportunity to:
 - Receive feedback from peers on your own leadership style
 - See another leader in action
 - Gain fresh insight / new thinking on specific challenges / current priorities

PROCESS

- 1) Preparation (to host and to observe)
- 2) Observation
- 3) Reflection



Your feedback



