ALIGNING SYSTEMS FOR HEALTH

Health Care + Public Health + Social Services

Bridging Trust & Community





Welcome

Karen Minyard & Glenn Landers Georgia Health Policy Center



Keynote Speaker

Liz Weaver

Tamarack Institute







Gratitude & Acknowledgement

We begin this workshop by acknowledging that we are meeting on Indigenous land. As settlers, we are grateful for the opportunity to meet and we thank all the generations of Indigenous peoples who have taken care of this land.

As settlers, this recognition of the contributions and historic importance of Indigenous peoples must be clearly and overtly connected to our collective commitment to make the promise and the challenge of Truth and Reconciliation real in our communities.







In the Tamarack Learning Centre we support our learners in the five interconnected practices that we believe lead to impactful community change.



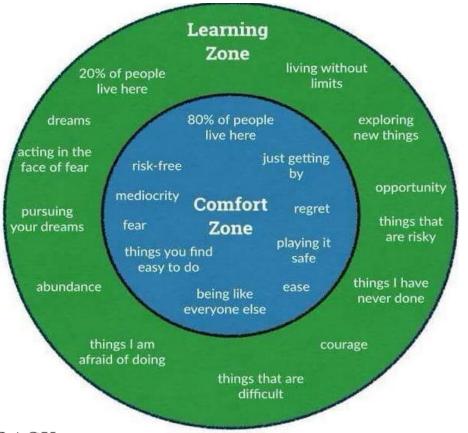
CITIES CITIES DEEPENING COMMUNITY
Vibrant Communities

In Vibrant Communities we support cities and local leaders to implement large-scale change initiatives to reduce poverty and deepen community.

Goals for the Webinar

- Understand the importance of building trust to cultivate collaboration and community
- Discuss the connection between building trust and engaging community
- Determine how to navigate situations where trust has been broken





Building Trust means moving collectively from the Comfort Zone to the Learning Zone







The Neuroscience of Trust

- **1. Status:** relative importance to others
- **2. Certainty:** being able to predict the future
- **3.** Autonomy: a sense of control over events
- **4. Relatedness:** a sense of safety with others, of friend rather than foe
- **5. Fairness:** a perception of fair exchanges between people

DISTRUST & TRUST



via Psychology Today



The 5 Waves of Trust – starting with self trust



Source: Stephen Covey, The Speed of

Trust

The 5 Waves of Trust

- Self-Trust: deals with the confidence we have in ourselves –
 in our ability to set and achieve goals, to keep commitments,
 to walk our talk and also with our ability to trust others
- Relationship Trust: is about how to establish and increase trust with others
- Organizational Trust: deals with how leaders can generate trust in different organizations
- Market Trust: reflects the trust customers, investors and others in the marketplace have in our organization
- Societal Trust: is about creating value for others and for society at large



via Stephen Covey, the Speed of Trust



13 Ways to Build Trust

- 1. Talk straight
- 2. Demonstrate respect
- 3. Create transparency
- 4. Right wrongs
- 5. Show loyalty
- 6. Deliver results
- 7. Get better

- 8. Confront reality
- 9. Clarify expectations
- 10. Practice accountability
- 11. Listen first
- 12. Keep commitments
- 13. Extend trust

Do you have other ideas on how to build trust? Please share any thoughts or comments in the chat box.



Building Relational Trust

Sincerity: Assessing that you are honest, that you say what you mean and mean what you say, and that you can be believed and taken seriously. Your actions will align with your words

Reliability: Assessing that you meet the commitments you make, that you keep your promises

Competence: Assessing that you have the ability to do what you are doing or propose to do - the other person believes you have the requisite capacity, skill, knowledge, and resources

Care: Assessing that you have the other person's interests in mind as well as your own



Organizational Trust

Compared with people at low-trust companies, people at high-trust companies report: 74% less stress, 106% more energy at work, 50% higher productivity, 13% fewer sick days, 76% more engagement, 29% more satisfaction with their lives, 40% less burnout.

Source: https://hbr.org/2017/01/the-neuroscience-of-trust



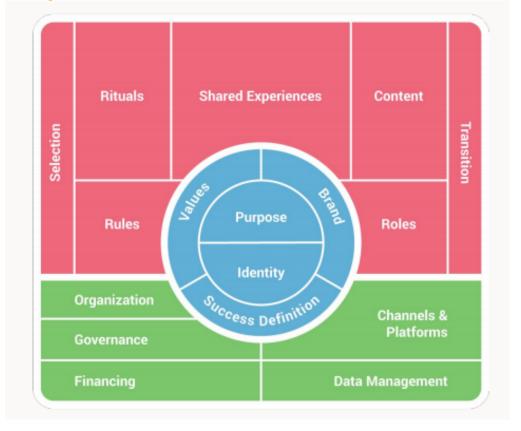
Societal (Community) Trust

While many organizations and platforms provide opportunities for people to collaborate and connect, **only communities can scale trust and unlock the support of what otherwise would be strangers**. While in most organizations your trust extends as far as your relationships go, in a community your trust reaches across a whole ecosystem of relationships.



The Community Canvas

Source: https://community-canvas.org/









Tools for Building Trust

- Trust in Teams
- The Four Agendas
- Connection Questions



Why Trust is Important on Collaborative Teams



DEEPENING COMMITMENT



FOSTERING COLLABORATION



ADJUSTING FOR GROWTH



DRIVING CHANGE



Increasing Trust in Teams

- The feeling of connection among you that comes from understanding of each other's moods, habits, and quirks.
- The perception of **credibility** that comes from knowing that they have the skills and are taking the right approach to be successful.
- The sense of reliability that comes from knowing that you have a strong work ethic and a shared set of priorities.
- The confidence in each other's **integrity** that comes from evidence that you are honest, transparent, and trustworthy.



4 Agendas in Collaborative Innovation



THE ALIGNING AGENDA
is about aligning around a
clear and deeply shared intent
for our work together.

via CoCreative Consulting





THE CONNECTING AGENDA is about building trusting connections across the many boundaries between us.



THE LEARNING AGENDA is about deeply understanding the system and the human experience within it.



THE MAKING AGENDA is about building and testing tangible solutions and bringing them to scale.

Tools for Building Trust: Connection Questions

Conversations and Questions:

- Checking in and checking out of conversations
- Why is it important that I am here today?
- What will it take to get to the change we want?
- What can I give? What do I need to get? What are my constraints?
- Engagement Strategies that you use...







The Challenge of Turf

Turf Defined:

- The space between working together and working in isolation.
- Mechanisms to protect ourselves and our organizations from perceived threats.



FIGHT, FLIGHT, WORK

Fight - Using energy against others and group leaders

Flight – draining energy out and diverting attention

Work - providing a catalyst for group members to address an issue

Giving Information, Opinions or Suggestions

- 1. Using emotion laden words
- 2. Repeating points
- 3. Making speeches
- 4. Accusing, blaming
- 5. Name-calling
- 6. Taking a fixed position

- 1. Taking side trips
- 2. Telling irrelevant stories
- 3. Playing down differences to avoid conflicts
- 4. Intellectualizing

- 1. Suggesting group norms
- 2. Providing relevant data
- 3. Identifying underlying interests
- 4. Suggesting workable options by linking different ideas together
- 5. Suggesting experiments



FIGHT, FLIGHT, WORK

Fight - Using energy against others and group leaders

Flight – draining energy out and diverting attention

Work - providing a catalyst for group members to address an issue

Responding to Differences in Perspectives and Values

- 1. Focusing only on differences
- 2. Enlarging number or size of differences
- Using differences as a basis for stimulating conflict
- 4. Labeling and stereotyping others ideas
- 5. Using outside experts to bolster one's position
- 6. Using power plays and coercive tactics to force one's opinion or values on the group

- 1. Smoothing over differences
- 2. Avoiding discussion or differences hoping they will go away
- 3. Using secrecy to avoid confrontation
- 4. Complying with, or submitting to, the strongest position of others
- 1. Identifying and clarifying differences
- 2. Clarifying underlying interests
- 3. Clarifying semantic confusion and misunderstanding
- 4. Using differences as a basis for inventing new approaches and strategies



FIGHT, FLIGHT, WORK

Fight: Using energy against others and group leaders	Flight: Draining energy out and diverting attention	Work: providing a catalyst for group members to address an issue
Dealing with Turf Issues		







12 Common Sources of Conflict

- 1. Unclear jurisdiction
- 2. Buried conflict
- 3. Poor communication
- 4. Dependent relationships
- 5. Differences in objectives or assumptions
- 6. Internal crisis at the organization

- 7. Competition for limited resources
- 8. Personality clashes
- 9. Differences in methods
- 10. Differences in values
- 11. Using outmoded or ineffective solutions
- 12. Organizational culture

When Turf Is Destructive

- Diverts energy from important activities and issues
- Destroys the morale of people or promotes poor self concepts
- Polarizes groups
- Deepens differences in values
- Produces irresponsible and regrettable behaviours

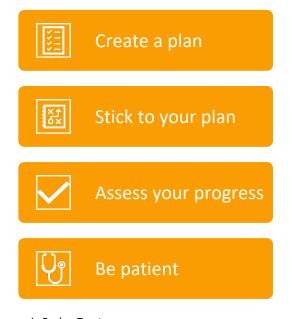
When Turf Is Constructive

- Opens up issues of importance resulting in their clarification
- Results in a solution
- Increases the involvement of individuals in issues important to them
- Causes authentic communication
- Serves as a release to pent-up emotions
- Helps build cohesiveness among people by sharing the conflict, celebrating its resolution and learning
- Helps individuals grow personally and apply what they have learned



Repairing Trust When it Breaks Down





via BrokenTrust.com



Additional Resources

- Tamarack Institute: Turf, Trust, Co-Creation and Collective Impact https://www.tamarackcommunity.ca/library/turf-trust-co-creation-collective-impact
- Harvard Business Review: How to build trust in a virtual workplace https://hbr.org/2012/10/how-to-build-trust-in-virtual
- Co-Creative Consulting The Four Agendas https://www.wearecocreative.com/tools





www.AlignForHealth.org

