Collaboration

Tackling Complex Problems





Complex problems

- Wicked problems (Allen & Gould, 1986)
- Messy problems (Ackoff, 1975)
- Intractable problems (Lewicki et al., 2002)
- Knotty tasks (Cropper, 1996)
- Turbulent conditions (Emery & Trist, 1965)





Wicked Problems

- A wicked problem is a social or cultural problem that is difficult or impossible to solve:
 - incomplete or contradictory knowledge
 - the number of people and opinions involved
 - the large economic burden
 - the interconnected nature of these problems with other problems





Wicked Problems

- Can't be solved by one group
- Requires multi-stakeholder engagement
 - Synergy 1+1+1= 6
- Examples:
 - Climate change
 - Poverty
 - Rural Sustainability





Wicked problems

- Cannot understand issue appropriate level of without engagement
- Engagement is not a political afterthought but an epistemic requirement to complexity
- Chronic nature of wicked problems makes engagement an ongoing requirement





IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation



Increasing Level of Public Impact

Public participation goal

Inform

To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.

Consult

To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.

Involve

To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.

Collaborate

To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.

Empower

To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.

Widespread agreement

- The strategy of going it alone has been placed on the "endangered strategy list" (Austin, 2000, p. 8)
- Collaboration is not only the right thing to do but there is now a global imperative to partner (CBSR, 2005, p. 7)
- Governments, industry and citizens have to embrace collaboration (Dion, 2004, p. 2)





COLLABORATION INVOLVES...

A commitment to a common or complementary purpose where resources are pooled or jointly secured, and where products are shared (Atkinson, 1999)





Collaborating at Grenfell

- Multi-scale
 - Within divisions
 - Across Grenfell/ Memorial
 - Multi-sectoral (Quadruple helix)
 - Government
 - Community
 - Business
 - University





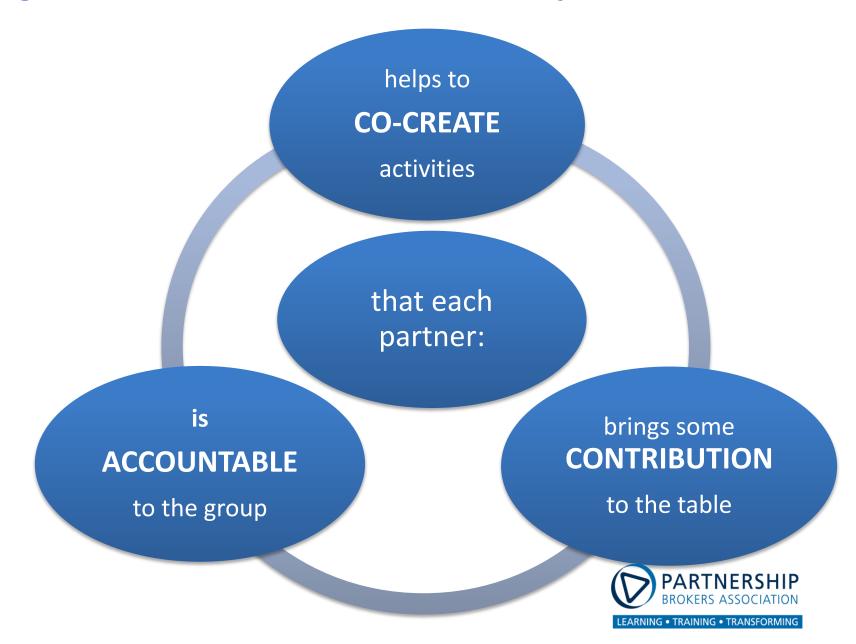
Defining Partnership

- An ongoing relationship where risks and benefits are shared
- No perfect partnerships





Being in line with this definition implies...



Moving a 'partnership' to where it should be...

Transactional

Collaboration/ Partnership

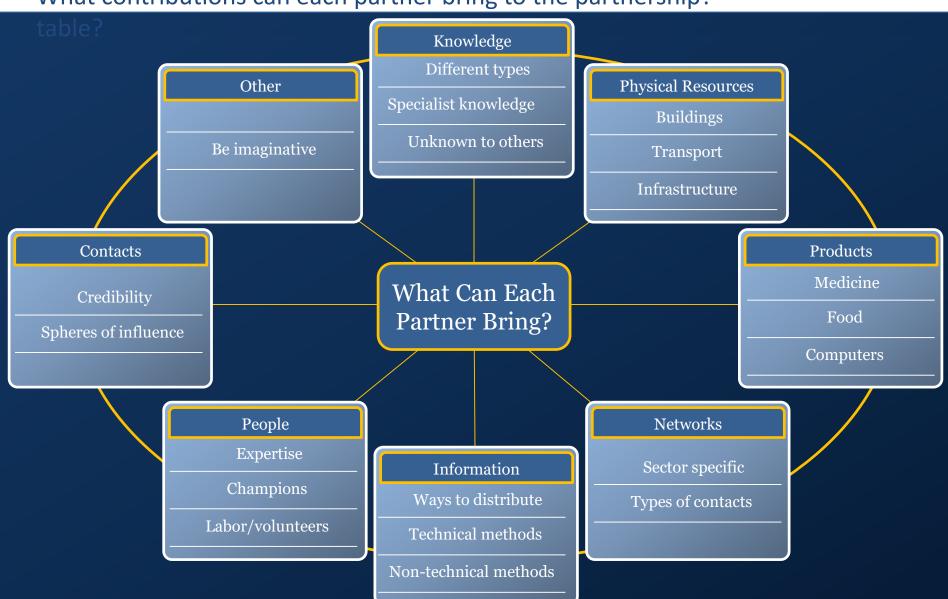
- One party decides the programme
- One party purchases a service
- Fixed contractual arrangement
- Parties not required to reveal their underlying interests
- Limited engagement beyond the contractual arrangement
- Low level of integration into partner organizations
- One-way accountability

- Co-created based on joint knowledge
- Partners bring complementary resources
- Collaboration agreement
- Greater transparency
- Stronger engagement and buy-in
- More integrated
- Mutual accountability

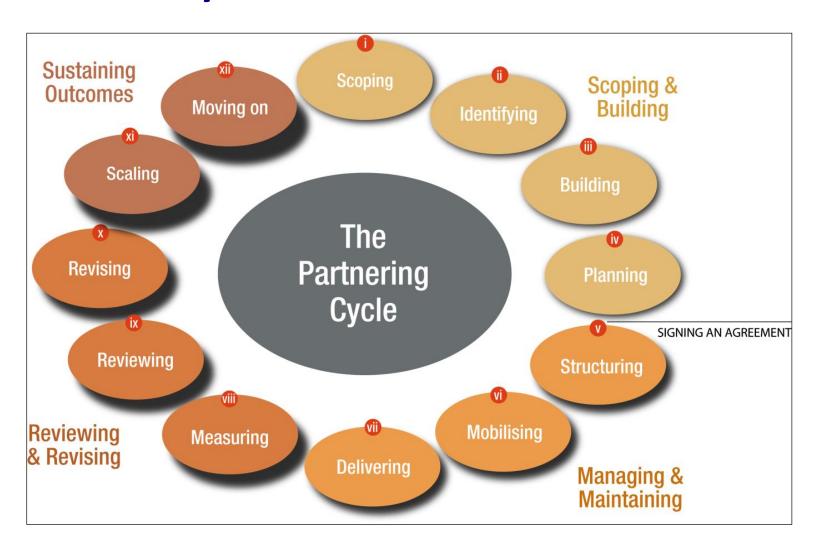


Building a Partnership – Resource Mapping

What contributions can each partner bring to the partnership?



Partnerships can / should be developed systematically...



Partnerships need (at least) 3 core principles to function successfully...

1. EQUITY

because it leads to

RESPECT

for the added value each party brings

because it leads to

2. TRANSPARENCY

TRUST

with partners more willing to innovate & take risks

because it leads to

3. MUTUAL BENEFIT



ENGAGEMENT

more likely to sustain & build value ever time PARTNERSHI BROKERS ASSOCIATIO

LEARNING • TRAINING • TRANSFORMING

What is any partnership's real value?

The 'Benefits' of Partnership

Inputs

resources from all partners

Value added

Innovation
Quality
Legitimacy and buy-in
Integrated solutions
Sustainability
Appropriateness
Likelihood of
implementation

Outputs

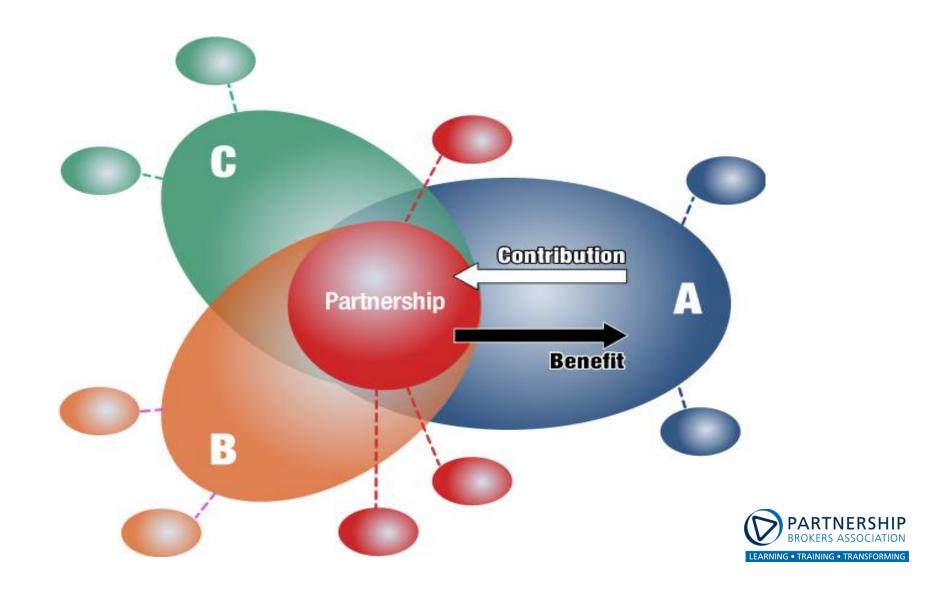
Achievement of project and individual partners' objectives

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS:

Attitude change
Networking
Increased social capital
Spin-off activities
Wider influence on policy
and practice toward
system change
Capacity building of
partners



Deepen partner engagement



Trouble in collaboration paradise

- Cynicism/skepticism on the rise
- Growing recognition that collaboration can be:
 - Very resource-, time-, and labour-intensive
 - Very difficult to initiate, develop, maintain
 - Can create/deepen existing conflict
 - Difficult to evaluate





Typical / global partnering challenges

- Power imbalance
- 'Difficult' people
- Language and mindsets
- Diverse interests
- Differing views of 'success'

- Letting go of (some) control
- Shared accountability
- Communication
- Apathy
- Scepticism





Thanks

Ken Carter GO Engagement



