Building and Sustaining Effective and Successful Coalitions Tom Wolff Ph.D.

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What are coalitions?

- Doing together that which we cannot do alone
- A coalition is a group of individuals and/or organizations with a common interest who agree to work together toward a common goal.

» From S.Fawcett et.al

Why coalition building/collaborative solutions have been encouraged?

- To create social change
- To encourage social innovation
- To build broad based community support
- Expand interventions to the whole community
- To do more with less when there are budget cuts
- To address limitations of the present systems
- To promote civic engagement
- To build healthy communities

Concerns and dysfunctions with our present system

- Fragmentation
- Duplication of effort
- Focus on deficits
- Crisis orientation
- Failure to respond to diversity
- Excessive professionalism
- Detached from community & stakeholders
- Competition
- Limited and inaccessible information

Stand and Declare

Collaboration with representatives from all parts of the community is fun and easy

Strongly agree

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Coalitions can:

- Promote planning and creation of a shared vision
- Promote comprehensive approach
- Increase communication within the system
- Increase communication with the community
- Encourage collaborative problem solving
- Build on the strengths of the systems and stakeholders
- Create culturally competent systems
- Increase accessibility to resources

Collaborative Solutions

- 1. Engage a broad spectrum of the community
 - Especially those most directly affected
 - Celebrate racial and cultural diversity

The Continuum of Collaboration

2. Encourage true collaboration as the form of exchange

Definitions:

- Networking Exchanging information for mutual benefit.
- Coordination Exchanging information and modifying activities for mutual benefit.
- Cooperation Exchanging information, modifying activities, and sharing resources for mutual benefit and to achieve a common purpose.

The Continuum of Collaboration-cont.

• Collaboration Exchanging information, modifying activities, sharing resources, and enhancing the capacity of another for mutual benefit and to achieve a common purpose by sharing risks, resources, responsibilities, and rewards.

- From Arthur Himmelman

The Continuum of Collaboration

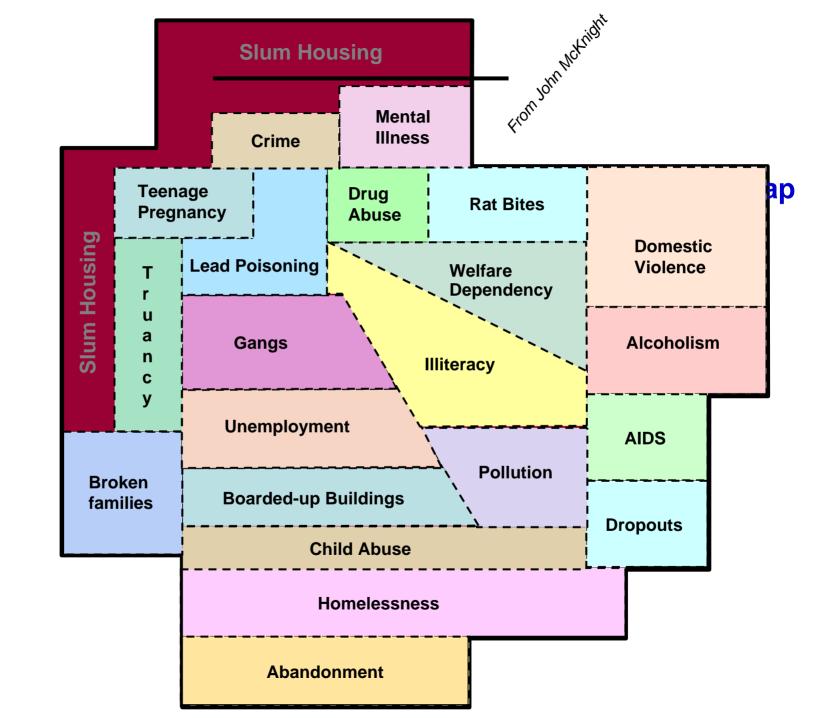
Which do you use most often?

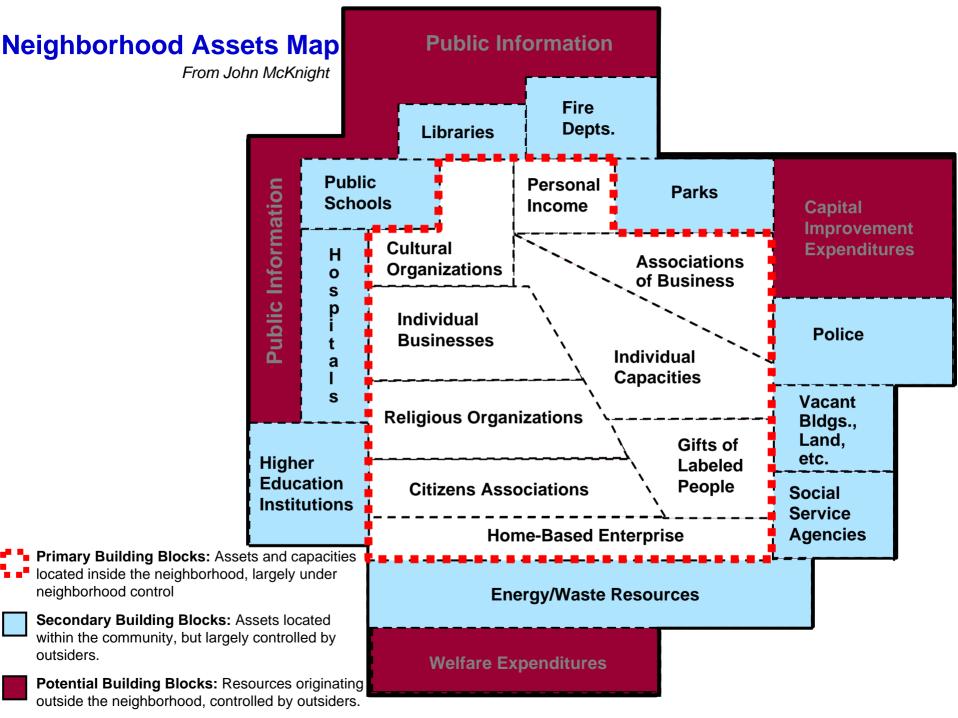
Which don't you use?

Collaborative Solutions cont.

3. Practice democracy

- Promote active engagement and empowerment
- 4. Employ an ecological approach that emphasizes individual in his/her setting.
 - Build on community strengths and assets





Types of community assessment questions

- Traditional:
- What are your needs?
- How can we (providers) meet those needs?
- Asset-based assessment questions:
- What are your community's strengths?
- How can you contribute to helping us find a solution?

Collaborative solutions cont.

5. Take action

- Address issues of social change and power
- Build on a common vision

6. Align the goal and the process

- "Be the change that you wish to create in the world." (M. Gandhi)

Unique characteristic of community collaborations

- Holistic and comprehensive
- Flexible and responsive
- Build a sense of community
- Build and enhance resident engagement in community life
- Provide a vehicle for community empowerment
- Allow diversity to be valued as foundation of the wholeness of the community
- Incubators for innovative solutions to community problems

Factors Affecting a Coalition's Capacity to Create Change

- Having a clear vision and mission
- Action planning for community and systems change
- Developing and supporting leadership
- Documentation and ongoing feedback on programs
- Technical assistance and support
- Securing financial resources for the work
- Working with conflict
- Making outcomes matter
 - From Roussus and Fawcett

Working with Conflict in Collaborations

- Conflict is inherent in Collaborations
- It is useful to recognize different types of conflict and conflict behavior:
 - Power, Accountability, Unity & diversity, Mixed loyalties, Division of labor, Interpersonal conflict
- Expression and negotiation of conflicts is healthy coalition behavior. It leads to better results.
- Use a variety of approaches to prevent, minimize and resolve conflicts

From Beth Rosenthal in Wolff and Kaye From the Ground Up

Guiding Principles for a New Social Contract

From The Boston Foundation

- Incorporate those directly affected by policies at the heart of dialogue and community building
- Value racial and cultural diversity as the foundation for wholeness
- Promote active citizenship and political empowerment
- Build on community strengths and assets

Basics of Coalition Building – Key Components –

- Check on community readiness start where community is
- Develop clear vision, mission and goals
- Ensure inclusive and diverse membership
- Develop organizational competence
 - Collaborative Leadership and Facilitation
 - Decision making
 - Communication
 - Planning

Key Components -cont.

- Identify and use needed resources
- Engage in action and advocacy
- Promote hope and celebration
- Change takes time and persistence
- Monitor and evaluate
- Get help when you need it

Barriers

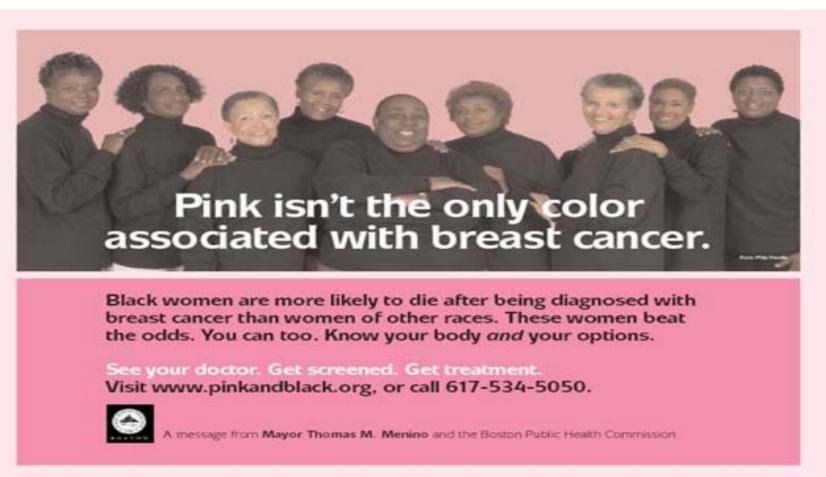
- Turf and Competition
- Bad history
- Failure to Act
- Lack of a Common Vision
- Failure to provide and create collaborative leadership
- Minimal organizational structure
- Costs outweigh the benefits
- Not engaging self-interest

Evaluations of coalitions have shown that their outcomes include

- Creating community changes in programs, policies, and practices;
- Reinvigorating civic engagement and increasing the sense of community;
- Creating vehicles to enhance community empowerment;
- Providing significant support to coalition members;
- Becoming incubators and catalysts for innovative solutions

REACH 2010 Boston

Racial and Ethnic Approaches to Community
Health



Boston Blueprint for Action

- Health Care and Public Health
 - Health Insurance.
 - Data Collection
 - Patient education
 - Health Systems –
 - Cultural Competence-.
 - Public Health Programs
 - Research Needs
- Environment and Societal Factors
 - Neighborhood investment –
 - Jobs and economic security –.
 - Public awareness –.
 - Promotion of key community institutions –

Ten Stages of Coalition Development

- 1.Define agenda & Assess readiness
- 2. Recruit the right people and convene (forming)
- 3. Jointly create preliminary vision, mission, goals, objectives
- 4. Re-examine membership reach out
- 5. Create structure, gather needed resources (storming)

Ten Stages of Coalition Development

- Plan and Act:
- 6.Achieve early wins, energize the group and the community (norming)
- 7. Implement changes (performing)
- 8. Maintain vitality
- 9. Improve through evaluation
- 10. Sustain your legacy

Membership

- Who might you engage?
- Who else cares about oral health issues in your community?
- Who are your beneficiaries?

Stakeholder Analysis

- Capacities, skills, resources?
- Potential role?
- Self interest? Why should they join?
- How will you recruit?
- Barriers to recruiting?
- Who?
- When?

Mission Statement

The Better Oral Health for Massachusetts
Coalition aims to improve oral health for all
residents of the Commonwealth.

Workgroup Reports



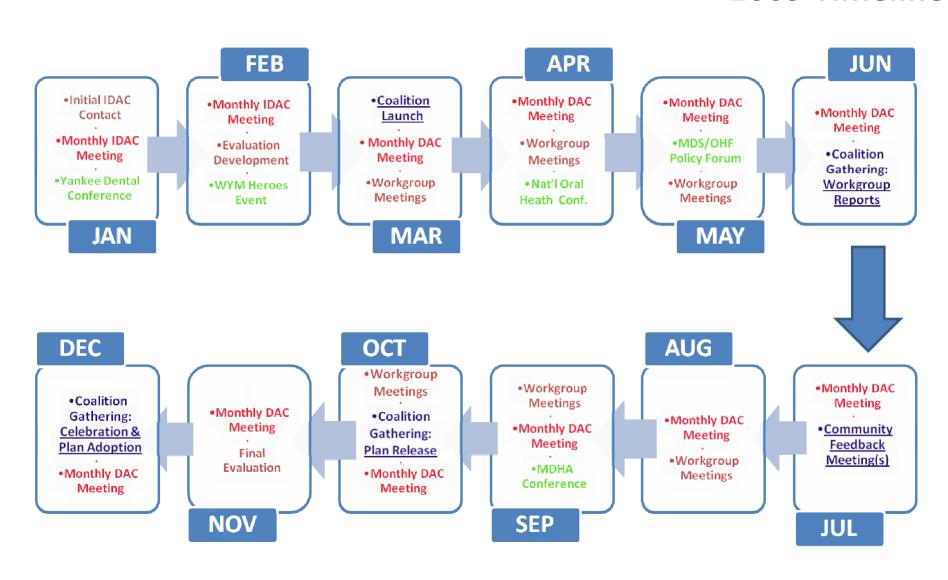
Goals

- With a focus on improving access to care for all, reducing disparities and promoting equity in Massachusetts' oral health, the Coalition will work to:
- 1. Increase access to oral health services and prevention.
- 2. Promote positive policy, advocacy and public awareness concerning oral health.
- 3. Strengthen, diversify and expand Massachusetts' oral health workforce.
- 4. Promote and support ongoing statewide assessment and surveillance systems.
- 5. Form a clear oral health action plan that incorporates at least all of these elements.

Stages of our Plan for the Year

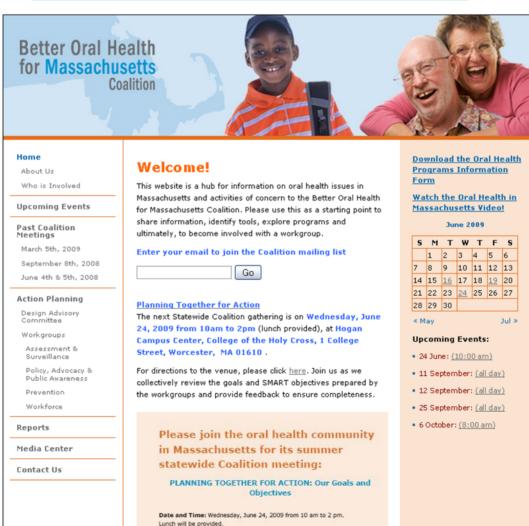
- March 5 The Launch form four work groups
- March-June Four work groups write goals and SMART objectives
- June Whole coalition reviews, edits and endorses the goals/objectives of the work groups
- Summer Community feedback meetings
- Summer /Fall Work groups develop implementation strategies and action plans
- Fall Whole coalition reviews, edits and endorses the plans
- Fall Integrate all the pieces in a plan
- December Celebrate the final product

2009 Timeline



Housekeeping

www.massoralhealth.org



Venue: Hogan Campus Center at the College of the Holy Cross, 1 College Road, Worcester, MA 01610 (Please click here for directions)

Skills for Collaborative Leadership

- Be inclusive, promote diversity
- Practice shared decision making
- Resolve conflicts constructively
- Communicate clearly, openly, and honestly
- Facilitate group interaction
- Nurture leadership in others and encourage top-level commitment

Attributes of Successful Collaborative Leaders

- Ability to share power
- Flexibility
- Ability to see the big picture
- Trustworthiness
- Patience
- Abundant energy and hope

Four Approaches to Sustainability

- Institutionalization of changes
- Policy change
- Finding resources to sustain the effort
- Community ownership/capacity building

http://www.tomwolff.com/collaborative-solutionsspring04.html#new

President-Elect Barack Obama: Community Organizer and Chief

- Community organizing and collaborative solutions were central to his campaign
- His campaign was based on organizing principles. The mantra was:
- Respect Empower Include
- Collaborative solutions are in his vision and in his acceptance speech
- The reaction of many Americans to the election results was to want to be part of the solution

• "Be optimistic, it feels better."

Dalai Lama

Web Resources

- Tom Wolff & Associates
- www.tomwolff.com

- Community Tool Box
- http://ctb.ku.edu