INTRODUCTION

This report examines the preconditions for systems change in a place. It unpicks the critical behaviours and vision that makes system change more likely, more deliverable and more sustainable. In doing so is addresses a critical gap in the thinking and practice of system change - the need to systematically build readiness to work towards outcomes in more collaborative ways.

‘Behaving like a system’ is more than a tag line. It is a critical part of delivering more effective services to support people facing multiple and complex needs. The following pages show why this is the case drawing on a period of deep collaboration between Collaborate, the City of Coventry and the Lankelly Chase Foundation. Our conclusion is that without understanding and getting the system preconditions right, transformation in public services cannot achieve lasting and fundamental change for citizens.

Our study is grounded in Coventry but the preconditions have much wider resonance: both geographically and for different services. This is why we have developed this shorter, action focused report as a summary of our more in-depth paper http://collaboratec.com/wp-content/uploads/Collaborate_17_11_15_Behaving-like-a-system_Long-Version2.pdf

In it, we set out:

- Nine preconditions for systems change (focusing on vision and behaviours)
- What these preconditions look like to people when they do (and don’t) exist
- Ways in which places might use these preconditions to support place-based system change

We have found that these preconditions, now identified, are starting to act as a convening narrative; enabling people and organisations in a place to have an honest conversation about what really needs to be done together to enable individuals to flourish within a system of services. Developing this approach across service areas and into the granular challenges of delivery could not be more critical at a time of acute spending cuts and sustained social demand. We are delighted to be be working with Lankelly Chase to develop this thinking by considering other places, other services and most importantly the system infrastructure required to enable outcome-focused delivery.

Sarah Billiald
COLLABORATE
INTRODUCING OUR PRE-CONDITIONS FOR SYSTEMS CHANGE:
A FOCUS ON VISION AND BEHAVIOURS...

These preconditions are neither linear nor independent: they are adaptive and interdependent as people, relationships and priorities change.

- **Beneficiary impact over organisation focus**
- **Strengths based: utilising the assets of people and place**
- **Resilient and risk embracing: safe to fail, able to quickly bounce back.**
- **Issues are acknowledged as systemic and requiring collaboration**
- **Able to let go: act as a platform for innovation**
- **Vision: The ambition of the system**
- **Behaviours: How you plan to do systems change**
- **Distributed leadership: enabling, fluid, no egos, convening**
- **Citizen centred: from concept to delivery**
- **Grounded in the place but open to new approaches**

Trusted partners: understand and adapt to each others values
NINE PRE-CONDITIONS FOR SYSTEMS CHANGE:

VISION

These pre-conditions are neither linear nor independent: they are adaptive and inter-dependent as people, relationships and priorities change.

A. BENEFICIARY IMPACT OVER ORGANISATION FOCUS: setting aside the boundaries of organisations and focusing on the outcomes for the place and people, above and beyond what it might mean for you and your organisation.

B. CITIZEN-CENTRED: FROM CONCEPT TO DELIVERY: getting under the skin of what we really mean by ‘citizen-centred’, where the system challenges itself to put the clients at the centre of its decisions and business approach.

C. ISSUES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED AS SYSTEMIC AND REQUIRING COLLABORATION: a genuine acknowledgement early on that the change being sought is systemic and will require multiple actors to work together.

D. GROUNDED IN PLACE BUT OPEN TO NEW APPROACHES: harnessing the assets of the place as the starting point but without being constrained by ‘the way things are done around here’ in order to learn, try new things and leapfrog traditional routes to change.

BEHAVIOURS

E. TRUSTED PARTNERS: UNDERSTAND AND ADAPT TO EACH OTHERS VALUES: supportive relationships and ways of working that can aid delivery – honesty, trust and the ability to challenge one another being key – this is not about sharing values but about understanding each other’s values and adapting accordingly.

F. STRENGTHS BASED: UTILISING THE ASSETS OF PEOPLE AND PLACE: focusing on the positive capacity of individuals and communities – rather than on their needs, deficits and problems – applying this way of thinking to the whole system and considering the place as well as the people.

G. DISTRIBUTED LEADERSHIP: ENABLING, CONVENING, FLUID, NO EGOS: LEADING from behind and building guiding coalitions across the system – rather than being ‘owned’ by a single person or organisation – recognising that this will change over time as the system evolves.

H. RESILIENT & RISK EMBRACING: SAFE TO FAIL, ABLE TO BOUNCE BACK AND LEARN: acting as a multiplier for other pre-conditions, this is about the ability to take risks – to fail fast, to learn and to try again – not letting individual or collective resilience be drained.

I. ABLE TO LET GO: ACT AS A PLATFORM FOR INNOVATION: moving from public servants as bureaucrats to public servants as entrepreneurs – receptive to disruption, able to seed and support innovation, sharing control and acting as a platform – rather than always delivering.

The first four pre-conditions fall under the heading of ‘vision’ because they speak to the ambition of the system. This is about more than a statement on a piece of paper, it is about setting the overall approach: a vision should define the behaviours, infrastructure, delivery, impact and learning of the whole system. The next five pre-conditions fall under the heading of ‘behaviours’ because they speak more to how systems change is likely to take place in an area given the behaviours of the actors in that system.
I am placed in accommodation that not only fails to support my personal needs, but exacerbates them. As a 65 year old with limited mobility, I am placed on the tenth floor of a building with a lift that breaks down regularly. As a result, I am regularly stuck in my flat for days at a time.

My lived experiences is valued and there are mechanisms for me to influence service design and delivery through telling my story. In doing so, I help to shape what commissioners value and will pay for. The service I receive reflects this synergy.

I am asked to describe my needs once, at point of assessment, and I am involved in choosing the right property for me.

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I tell my story once and relevant details are shared appropriately. Services are linked and provide joint outreach/clinics that are accessible. I can choose how to tell my story or access these services (online, phone, in person) so am able to self service when desirable.

There is a network of services to help me find my feet. The Foodbank helps me to feed my family and I can go to the food union for a cooked meal every day if I need to. I am referred to DV services that are great. They offer a bedspace for me and my family for the night; in the morning they only ask for information I haven’t already given them.

I have had to leave my home with my children due to domestic violence but with no money, food or clothes.

I am offered Foodbank support but the accommodation is miles away from my family support network and my children’s school. When I get to the refuge, I cannot access social care in Coventry because I am out of area and no longer considered to be at risk.
## Behaviour Pre-conditions:

Up to this point, system pre-conditions have been discussed from the perspective of organisations and those delivering public services. What would it feel like for an individual facing multiple complex needs when these pre-conditions are in place? What would it feel like when they aren’t? And how could the presence or absence of these pre-conditions act as a lever to redesign services with individuals at the centre?

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<th>Pre-condition</th>
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<tr>
<td>E. Trusted partners: understand and adapt to each other’s values</td>
<td>My family has multiple complex needs, I have been told I can access a personal budget.</td>
<td>F. Strengths-based: utilising the assets of people and and place</td>
<td>I would like to be involved in the design or delivery of services I either use now or have used in the past.</td>
<td>G. Distributed leadership: enabling, convening, fluid, no egos</td>
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<td>IF THE PRE-CONDITION IS IN PLACE MY EXPERIENCE IS...</td>
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<td>Services help me to manage different appointments for my family. I am asked which agency should take a lead in coordinating my care. I am offered a personal budget for different parts of my needs: some from Social Care, some Health, some Children’s Services.</td>
<td>It is difficult to manage different appointments in different buildings. No-one talks to each other although I am sure they all know my family has high support needs. The personal budget is difficult to access. The money needs to come from different budgets but I don’t really understand the details.</td>
<td>Service managers treat me as an asset and value the strengths and skills I have. There are opportunities to share these skills in the community and I can also learn from others and create networks.</td>
<td>I have skills and interests that nobody asks or cares about. I want to share but don’t know how. I need help in my home but don’t know who to ask. I want the opportunity to connect with others and make a difference but don’t know where to go.</td>
<td>The City Council asks CEN to sit on strategic planning forums for libraries. We lead discussions with local residents and facilitate community ideas meetings. We help to shape and drive plans together with the City Council and other local partners. The council acknowledges our contribution and welcomes our leadership and contacts with the voluntary sector.</td>
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<td>H. Resilient &amp; risk embracing: safe to fail, able to bounce back and learn</td>
<td>I have a setback in my recovery. My case was closed six months ago. I am not sure I will be supported again. I feel like I have let myself down.</td>
<td>I have been out of work for 18 months, I need new skills to find a new job. I would like to set up my own business.</td>
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<td>I call my old service team and am told they are happy to provide ongoing support. My community-based worker visits me at home and reassures me that it’s okay to fail. We look at the things that led to the setback and plan how to deal with it if it happens again. I am asked what I need to cope now.</td>
<td>The old service does not provide ongoing support to cases they have closed. I am told, reluctantly, that there is a drop-in centre but I am not a priority because they have existing ‘clients’ to deal with. I feel like a ‘problem’. I don’t go to the drop-in centre even though my setback could have implications for my family.</td>
<td>I access a new Back To Work programme, funded and led by the local SME forum. I gain new skills and build professional networks and learn from others in similar situations. I consider myself an entrepreneur.</td>
<td>There are limited opportunities for me to develop my skills set or to make connections with potential employers in the city. Setting up my own business is seen as something beyond my abilities.</td>
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<td>Several private meetings happen before we are invited to join. Even then the offer seems tokenistic and smacks of a ‘consultation’ that isn’t really a consultation, where decisions have already been made and it’s a done deal. We may have been able to leverage support to keep our library open but we weren’t given the chance to influence the decision-making process.</td>
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HOW MIGHT A PLACE USE THESE PRE-CONDITIONS?

ONE THING THE PRECONDITIONS ARE NOT, IS A CHECKLIST: SOMETHING TO TICK THINGS OFF FROM AND MOVE ON IF A CERTAIN NUMBER ARE ACHIEVED. INSTEAD, THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME WAYS THE PRE-CONDITIONS ARE BEING USED:

1. As a diagnostic tool to understand the prevalence of the preconditions in a given system before beginning a new piece of work in or with that system. Alternatively, as a diagnostic tool to understand why something is or isn’t working well or to help design infrastructure to support systems change.

2. As a shared language to help build systems understanding across organisational boundaries and between people.

3. As a framework to broker conversations with those who do not yet consider themselves as part of a system or as a broader introduction as to what systems change means in a place.

4. As a set of connectors (vision, behaviours, language) between different smaller systems (or rapid prototypes) to allow larger scale system change in due course as the different mini-systems connect together.

5. As a set of things to consider before embarking on a major policy change (e.g. new legislation or a new national or regional initiative), using these nine issues to frame the debate rather than turning immediately to the payment mechanism or regulatory framework to set the approach.

6. To consider strategies beyond the immediate system. For example, once homelessness is ‘working’ as a system, it could be considered alongside housing, and then as part of the wider growth agenda for Coventry, and then as part of West Midlands region.

7. As a framework for those brought together via a governance structure (e.g. a Health and Well-Being Board) to consider how well they are placed for future system changes, what they need to do to build capability and what role they can play to enable a systems approach.

8. As a set of behaviours or competencies to recruit people to (or appraise people against) to ensure a set of incentives and behaviours based on systems above and beyond individual organisations.

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