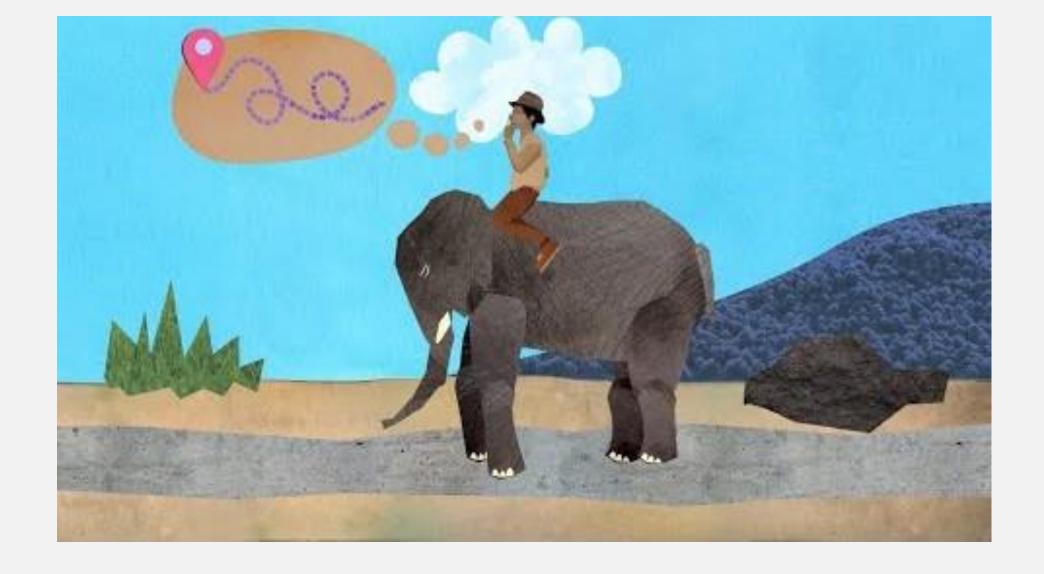


Implementation - Change is about people

Wendy Donaldson Researcher, Te Pou





Why does it matter? Changing hearts and minds



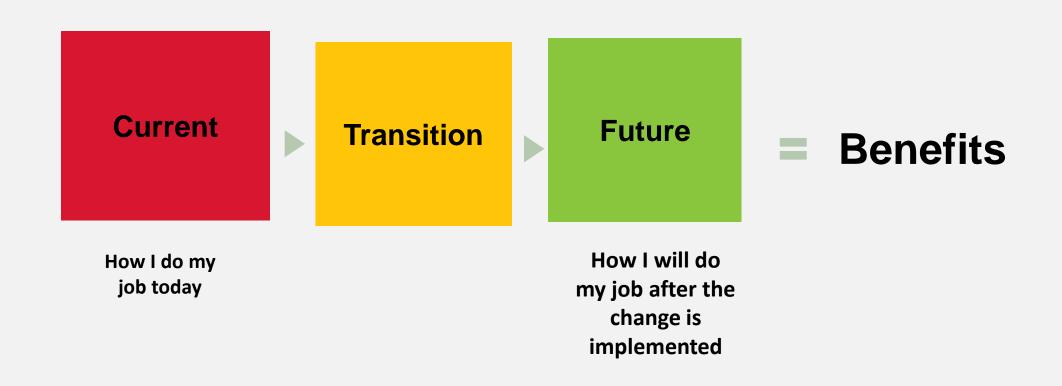
Why does change fail?

- Not enough stakeholder engagement/ involvement
- Lack of clarity
- Sponsor/ leaders
- Role ambiguity
- System fit
- Not guided by a theory of change
- Training only





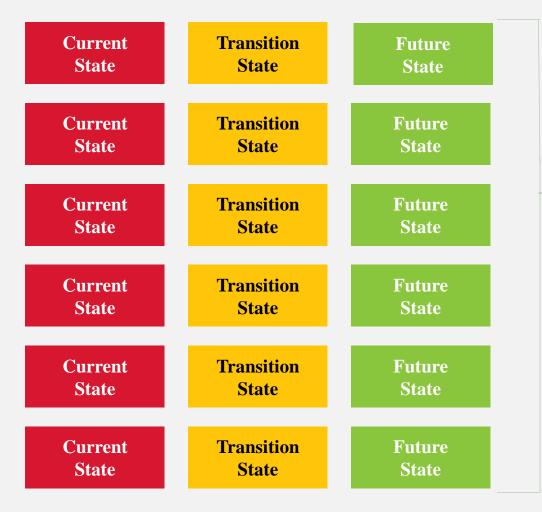
What we want to do is to move people from their current state to a future state





The organisation's future state is actually the collection of many individual future states

Individuals



Organisation

Future State

The top six contributors to change success



- Active and visible senior leadership support with knowledge about change processes
- A structured approach to change
- Dedicated resources and time to make changes
- Stakeholder engagement and full participation in planning for change
- Frequent and open communication about the need to change
- Positive engagement with middle managers



What is your future state?

Current state Future state

What shapes is peeded to get to the fu

What changes is needed to get to the future state?





10 Aspects of change





2.



3.



4.



5.





6.



7



8.



9.



10.

Your story

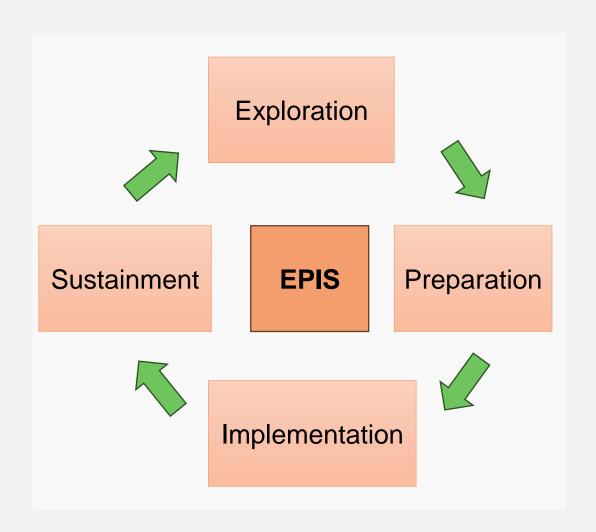


Future state	Why does it matter?		So, what changes do we need to make?		People	
					Who are the people we are targeting to change practice?	Who else needs to know?
What would succes the people who use services?				How could that measured?		
What would success look like for your workers?				How could that measured?		



Implementation framework

Workforce development framework





ADKAR – an example of an implementation process

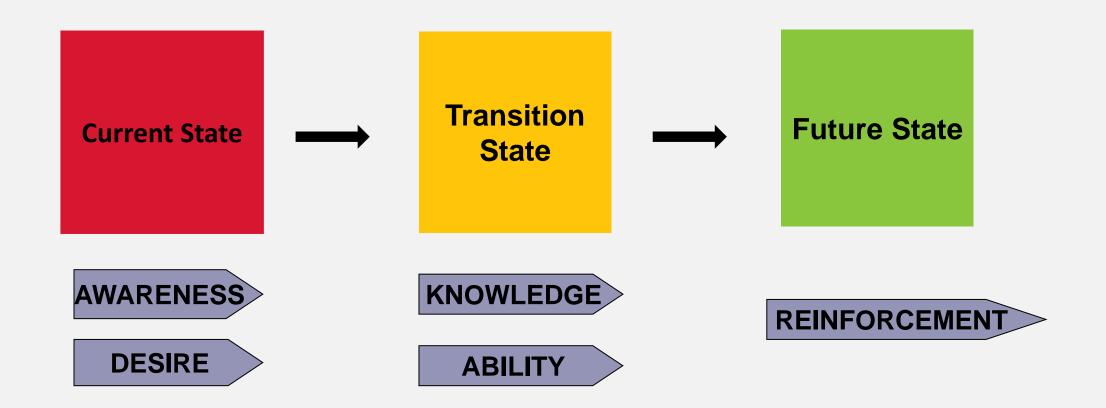
The five building blocks for successful change



- A Awareness "I understand why..."
- D Desire "I have decided to..."
- K Knowledge "I know how to..."
- A Ability "I am able to..."
- Reinforcement® "I will continue to..."



Putting the ADKAR process into context





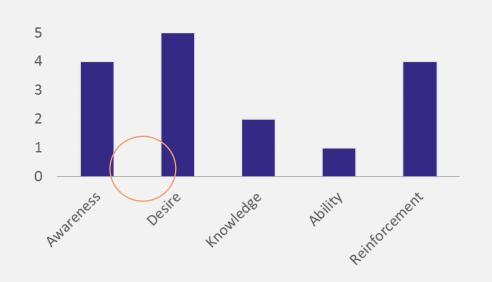
ADKAR assessment

	Give a present state	
		score 1-5
Α	Awareness for the need for change	
D	Desire to participate in and support the change	
K	Knowledge and skills needed for a change to happen	
Α	Ability to implement required skills and behaviours	
R	Reinforcement to sustain the change	



ADKAR profiles

Who	Α	D	K	Α	R
Jack	1	1	3	3	1
Fiona	4	2	3	3	1
Sam					
Di					
Kris					



The results of the ADKAR assessment can be shown in a bar graph



A change formula

A change formula that can help to explain the forces that are acting for and against change for individuals:

Change equals



Getting change to stick is about permission, not control (Barb Grant 'Making change stick')

ADKAR planning template

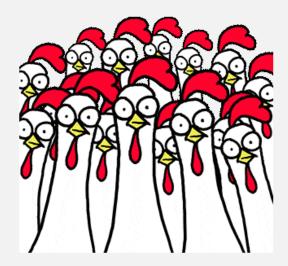


AWARENESS Why change?	DESIRE Why me?	KNOWLEDGE	ABILITY	REINFORCEMENT
We need a complete data set because • quality of care & continuous improvement • ongoing funding & resourcing • etc	See your data making a difference to people – data can tell the stories of tāngata whai ora & enhance recovery. They could miss out on services if you didn't capture and use the data. How you can be involved	Training in new systems – how & when. Discussions on how to best use the data – how & when. Your role and that of others.	Details of mentoring and support available. New systems to input data easier. Networks of practice for continual support & feedback.	Six monthly review of systems. Celebrations of success. Feedback loops established. Adaptations made

Communication plan



- Key messages develop a compelling story
- Use the preferred senders
- Create opportunities for two-way communication
- Use the 'influencers'





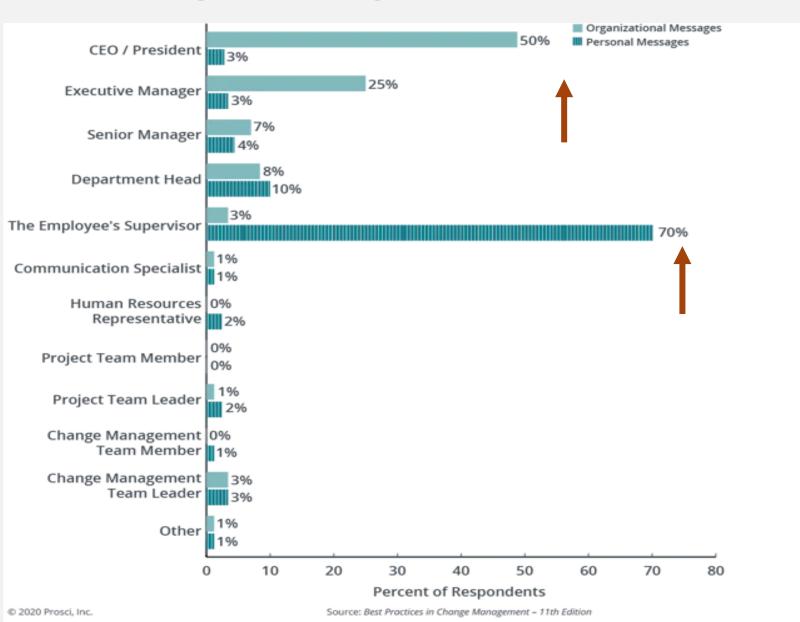


Business reasons for the change

 senior leaders authorising and funding the change

Personal impacts of the change or 'what's in it for me'(WIIFM

immediate supervisors



Communication plan



Communication Plan

Who	Objective	Message content (ADKAR)	Delivery method	Sender	When
Managers	To consult on implementation planning	Evidence around change Communication planning Roles		Leaders of the group Reinforced by CE	Mid July
Middle managers in targeted groups	Create awareness. Hear their concerns. Get them engaged	Why the change. Risks of not changing. What a successful change could look like. Benefits	In-person meeting. Include a mechanism for feedback	Leaders in organisations	Mid July



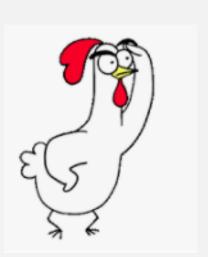
Action plan template

What	Task required (detail)	Stage of ADKAR	Person or group	Deadline
Leadership team buy-in	 Attend management meeting Attend clinical team meeting 	A & D		End of June
Stakeholder identification	 Identify key people involved in the change Connect with 	A		
Communications to build awareness	 Informal discussions with influencers Discussion at staff weekly huddle 	A		





- Reinforce any changes in practice
- Celebrate success
- Review, get feedback, get data
- Make any changes required





The 'people' factors that could be measured



Engagement with the change Knowledge of the change and what it

is trying to achieve

Feelings about the change Are people generally supportive of

what the change is trying to achieve?

about what the change is trying to

achieve?

Progress with change activities What and how many activities are

being held?



Identify the potential barriers

Based on the evidence the top reasons people resist when change is initiated include:

- feeling they do not have enough time
- people feeling they have insufficient coaching and support
- unable to see the relevance of the change
- problems with leaders not 'walking the talk'.



Research shows that the top reason for worker resistance to change is not understanding why a change is taking place.





Most barriers can be solved with:

- good communication around the reasons for the project, the 'WHY'
- a collaborative vision of what success looks like
- visible and effective leadership and sponsors
- good feedback loops so anxieties can be heard, and solutions proposed
- ensuring possibilities for coaching and ongoing support are discussed.



Developing corrective actions with ADKAR

As a check of where your project is at any time-

 The ADKAR model helps to identify the barrier point – the root cause of why the change is not taking place

