How to Lead Partnerships

As members of Christ's body, Christians are called to collaborate, yet working in partnership with other churches or ministries can be difficult and painful. This practical workshop will take you through a simple framework for thinking through some of the most important questions when setting up a partnership. It will help you figure out how to move things forward when a partnership arrangement is struggling.

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I. Introduction

- A. Reasons to partner (why bother?)
- B. Reasons not to partner (why it's never simple)
- C. What it takes to make it work
 - 1. Being fit to Partner (our own organization)
 - 2. Preparing to Partner (avoiding a bad marriage)
 - 3. Healthy Partnership (the joint relationship)
- D. Leading Partnerships is challenging (leadership qualities)

II. Being Fit to Partner

- A. **Fit with Vision, Mission and Strategy:** do you really have a clearly-defined rationale for proceeding that is consistent with your overall business objectives.
- B. Alternative ways to achieve this: Partnerships are hard work. Could you do this solo or buy this capability in instead?

C.	Internal assessment: Understand your own capabilities, strengths and weaknesses to ensure that you know what you do and don't bring to the table, and stand ready make best use of the abilities of your partners.
Prepa	ring to Partner
A.	Assessing the opportunity: What can we achieve together that we could not achieve separately? Is there genuinely a realistic chance of achieving outcomes or benefits that justify to effort and cost?
В.	Assessing the appetite: Where does this partnership/project fit amongst the priorities of the respective organisations? How much top leadership time and energy will it get? Is it 'too big to fail' for either organisation? Will there be similar levels of commitment to the project? If not, are we happy to live with that?
C.	Assessing each other: Test hard for alignment of values. Assess the culture, capability, capacity and performance of each other. Press hard to achieve honest about strengths and weaknesses. Meet and assess the key people who will be involved day to day: are they credible and reliable? Is the chemistry going to work?

D. **Creating the formal framework:** Documenting the partnership will often expose small but important differences in expectation: Work through this phase carefully! Define in writing the goals, the structure, the questions of IP, the commercial deal

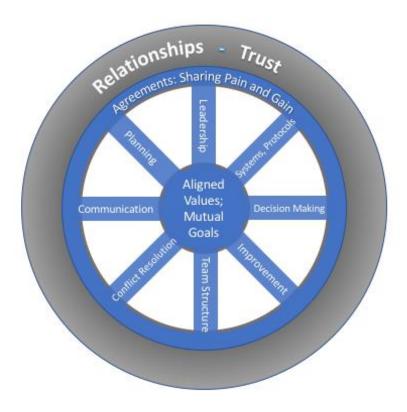
III.

(who brings what to the table, who takes what out later).

E. **Exit strategy:** Define potential exit strategies at the outset of a collaborative relationship. It will also help to anticipate and manage risks, and ensure that disengagement at the end of the collaboration is mutually respectful.

IV. Healthy Partnership

The 'Partnering Wheel' below provides a diagnostic framework for reviewing the overall health of the relationship as it develops. Expect each element to change over time:



Expect each element to change over time. You could create a 'maturity matrix' setting out how you intend for each element to mature over time. An extract/example is shown below:

		Р	artne	ring I	Matur	ity Ma	atrix			
Scoring Instruction ollows: Where we are now	ns: Each R	·	ents a diffe	rent aspect					core TWIC	E as
Vhere you believe w	we need to be for the next Beginning		t stage of the contract Developing		Performing		High performing		Excelling	
Mutual objective and goals	Leaders have their own goals, but do not know what they want		Leaders have shared their respective goals but there is no mutual objective for the partnership.		Throughout the partnership leaders understand each other's goals and share a clear mutual objective.		partnership understand the goals of each partner and are		All stakeholders understand the goals of each partner and are committed to the mutual objective.	
	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next
	not support or challenge		Leaders occasionally raise performance issues but mainly focus on their own responsibilities.		Leaders work effectively across organisational boundaries.		Leaders work together to improve longer term partnership performance, actively challenging performance and removing the barriers to improvement.		Leaders develop joint policy that	
	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next
	Team structure and individual roles are unclear.		roles are discussed by leaders		Team structure and individual roles are clear and collectively agreed by the partnership.		roles are clear and the best people are selected from across		Team structure and individual roles are clear and adapt rapidly and effectively to the changing needs of the partnership.	
	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next
	Partners make decisions independently of each other.				Partners work together to make decisions, develop plans and manage risks.		and manage longer term risks		Partners make decisions and build plans together to pursue strategic opportunities.	
	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next
k	Issues are avoided leading to conflict and mutual blame without action to resolve them.		ssues are identified, discussed and managed as they arise.		Issues are identified, discussed openly and resolved together.		discussed openly and resolved together using an agreed issue		The toughest issues are used to transform understanding and create new learning through courageous leadership.	
	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next	Now	Next

You can see a more fully worked example <u>here</u>.

V. Leading Partnerships

Leading a partnership is inherently more complex than leading within a single organization, because you are dealing with more variables but have less direct control.

Scan	Relate	Act

From many years of working with strategic partnerships, the 'extra' qualities observed in those who succeed in leading partnerships include:

- Greater self-awareness and self-management than most
- Combination of confidence and humility
- Exceptional interpersonal skills
- Influencing a wide range of influencing style; low need for formal power to get things done
- Intellectual agility ability to see things from multiple perspectives, seeing under the surface and around the corner. Move between big picture and detail

Don't assign the person who 'doesn't quite fit your organization' to lead a partnership!