



# **Empowering of School Boards**

2019 - 2022

# Organisation Development in Estonian schools

# SECOND MODULE

03rd - 07th of February 2020

# TRAINING BOOK











# **Table of Contents for My Training Book**



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**Anja Köstler** was born in Munich/Germany in 1961. She graduated in Social Sciences and Adult Education. Her work experience includes 15 years in management functions in Germany and USA.

Additional qualifications: mediation /conflict management, organizational development, HR-development, communication - intercultural competence, mindfulness and mindful leadership. Since 2001 she is a certified mediator BM® and trainer in mediation BM®. She worked as a self-employed consultant, trainer and mediator since 2009 and joined Trigon Munich as a senior partner in 2017.

She lives close to Munich, is married, two adult children.

Her interests: literature, music, theater, swimming, sports, travelling

E-Mail: anja.koestler@trigon.de

#### **Current focus**

- Conflict Management / Mediation: individuals / teams / large groups specialties: cross-hierarchical conflicts; management and works council; conflict-coaching
- Change Management / Innovation: intelligent structures of organizations for the future; concepts of leadership and the role of decision making and communication processes (e.g. agile approach, selfguidance, self-organization)
- Teambuilding / Teamdevelopment
- **Professional Training in Conflict Management** for mediators, executive staff, internal counselors; implementation of conflict-management-systems
- Management Development:
  - Leadership under conditions of instability and uncertainty
  - Mindful leadership presence and awareness as core competences for the future
  - Empowerment and control essential polarities in leadership

#### Core competence

Anjas main focus is to identify appropriate and coherent solutions for the specific requirements of the client system. Along that way she places emphasis on:

- \* empowerment of the whole system, using the knowledge of all involved for new tracks
- \* developement of a clear and common understanding of responsibility and its realization.

#### Clients (shortlist)

Audi AG, Augustinum München, Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Arbeit und Soziales, Burda, Continentale AG, Deutsches Patent-und Markenamt, Erzbischöfliches Ordinariat, Fraunhofer Institut, ING-DiBa, kbo, Knott AG, Lapp Group, Loheland Stiftung, Mayflower GmbH, Swiss Re, Versicherungskammer Bayern, Universität Witten/Herdecke.

#### Publications (shortlist):

Köstler: "Mediation", UTB/Ernst-Reinhardt-Verlag, München 2010 Köstler/Bauer-Mehren: "Der Konflikt weiß alles besser", Stuttgart 2012 Köstler: "Das ist Mobbing!", in: Die Wirtschaftsmediation 2/2013

Köstler: "Next Level Leadership", in: Trigon Themen 1/2016;

Köstler: "Vom Personenkonflikt zur Zukunftsgestaltung der Organisation", in: Trigon Themen 3/2017





Harald Jäckel was born in 1952. He studied business administration and worked as an entrepreneur in a medium sized company. With an additional sales qualification he became a sales representative in a well-known IT-company. After post graduate studies in the field of pedagogy and arts he was engaged in founding a Waldorf /Steiner school, in teaching and fulfilling leadership tasks for 7 years. Since 1992 he has been a consultant and trainer for organizational, management, personnel development, coaching and conflict management. He joined Trigon as a partner in 1994 and co-founded Trigon Munich in 2002. Harald is a member of the world-wide consultant network "Association for Social Development". He is married, father of an adult daughter and son and lives in Prien by Chiemsee. His leisure activities include sailing, swimming, biking and philosophizing. Email: harald.jaeckel[at]trigon.de

#### Fields of experience

Harald sees his core competence in stimulating change processes for persons and organizations and in supporting them during a result-oriented implementation of such processes. He accompanies concrete change processes with integrated qualification programs.

#### Fields of consulting

- Conceptualizing, supporting and implementing change management processes (diagnosis, future projection, decision-making and realization)
- Especially in large and complex change processes: building project structures, accompanying project teams, focusing on information and learning processes, conceptualizing and implementing large group interventions
- Creating market-oriented future projections (scenarios, visions, mission statements, strategies) along with the management and supporting the implementation
- Conceptualizing and running internal management development programs for employees in all hierarchy levels, optimizing and reorganizing management systems and processes, solving conflicts
- Dealing with resistance to ameliorate corporate and team cultures, clearing functions and roles, bargaining with involved parties
- Diagnosis, counselling and mediation in conflict situations
- Designing internal and external seminars with a focus on organizational-, personneland management development and conflict management

#### Experience in school development

Co-founding a Waldorf Kindergarten in Bingenheim in 1981, Waldorf teacher seminar at the Institute for Waldorf Education, Witten-Annen, co-founding of the Freie Waldorf School Wetterau in Bad Nauheim 1985, 7 years as teacher.

Consulting School institutions since 1992. 30 different school projects.

Development of school facilitators in 3 courses for 3 years each as a Trigon trainer - together with Michael Harslem. His new book 2019: The future shape of the Waldorf/Steiner school. A contribution to the innovation of structures and processes. Info3 Verlag. Frankfurt



#### A warm welcome

# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Module 2
3. -7.2.2019
Kuressaare, Saaremaa
with
Anja Köstler
Harald Jäckel







### Please take place ...

on 5 tables each with 6 people in new mixed groups (please fix for this modul)

- 1 Principal
- 1 School board leader from another school
- 4 Participants or Foreign participants
- 1 Young participant or Head of training division or University teacher
- minimum 1 participant of pre workshop

Extra table for Researchers
Extra table for trainers

Come in contact in the constant seating arrangement on tables in the 5 days All in one room: individual, group, plenary work Frequent exchange, more efficient working in table groups







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# Rules/agreements of the game in our learning team (suggestion)

- Please speak and document english
- Perceive instead of attribute something to somebody Get to know contents
- Mistakes are part of learning! There are no "stupid" questions
- No justification
- Talk about yourself not about "somebody" Please use "I" statements
- · Listen and let talk out only the moderator is allowed to interupt
- Please signal troubles
- · JYU scientists bring up a reflecting question
- Everyone has an active part of responsibility
- Our lived social culture sets an example
- · Personal matters need protection in confidence
- If you leave or if you come later please let us all know why
- Please be there 10min before start, so that we can start in time.
- Please organize roles in groupworks: Moderator, Timekeeper, Writer, Presenter











## Put on some "glasses"and take resposibility in some special roles

Clearness

Time

Connection to reality

Balance 2x

Stop! Hidden message

Spontanous feedback

Rise the card. Process will be stopped to clear now the rising question











# My expectations







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### My expectations for this modul

#### What should be achieved?

Please describe as concretely as possible

- ✓ the events
- ✓ the results ...
- ✓ the conditions

which should have occurred and which you want to have achieved









# The program





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#### Overview over the moduls

#### modul 1

Elementary social skills

Basic concepts

Education and school quality

Process of diagnosis

Contacing & contracting

#### modul 3

Process of learning

Process of implementation

Process of psycho-social change

Process of change management

#### modul 2

Contacting & contracting

Process of future design

Strategy, Presencing, Design thinking

Role of a consultant, Designing a workshop

Mindfulness

Structures and processes

Decision making

Process of information

Budgeting & Controlling

#### modul 4

Leadership

Collegial management

Conflict resolution Dynamic of conflicts

9 stages of escalation Interventions

Possibilities of Mediation

Exercises







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Module 2 / h	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00 – 10:30		Inner calmness The role of a consultant	Inner calmness Design thinking	Inner calmness Mentoring	Projects
Coffee	Coming 9:50 h Start 10:00 h				
11:00 – 12:30	Contacting & contracting Trends	Designing a workshop		Mindfulness	
Lunch					
14:00 – 15:30	Future Design Vision	Scharmer Presencing	Leadership	Leadership	Feedback End
Coffee					
16:00 – 18:00	Strategy			Decision-Making	
Dinner			Visiting schools		
19:00 – 21:30		Film			





#### Saareemaa Municipality Government

Leader
Deputy leader
Head of Education
General / Education Advisor
Advisor of early childhood Education
Head of children and family support center
Head of Child Protection Services

Madis Kallas Helle Kahm Urmas Treiel Oilme Salumäe / Meelis Kaubi Maiu Raun Aaro Nursi Monika Sarapuu

	1	2	3	4	5
	Kuressaare Gümnaasium	Saaremaa Uhisgümnaasium	Kärla PK	Pihtla LA	Kaali PK
Principal	Toomas Takkis	Viljar Aro	Sirje Ellermaa	Riina Saar	Kristiine Järsk
Head of School Board	Maris Rebel	Anton Teras	Ingrid Leemet	Eveli Nögu	Taavi Tuisk







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### The resonance group

- · Participation of each person in at least one module
- Responsibility for participants' focus from the beginning of the actual module to the beginning of the next one

#### Tasks:

- · Taking care of the organisational framework and procedure
- Forming an interface between participants and management
- · Increase willingness to moderate group work
- Be awake for feedback from participants
- · Collect open questions
- · Even artistic exercises, short inputs, ...
- Management of the daily and weekly review
- Maintain the interface between the modules: intervision meeting
- · Informal highlights: Evenings together, tobogganing, ...



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#### Mega trends

- 1. Please take a look at the 25 Mega Trends ...
- 2. Have a little chat
- 3. Each person please choose 1-2 Trend cards
- Please point out in the plenary session the special importance of this mega trend for your organization





1 How am I affected by important changes:

2 What does this mean for my responsibilities:

7 My 3-5 big challenges:

6 What does this mean for employees:

3 What does this mean for the structure and my working approach:

4 What does it mean to me with regard to management culture, leadership style, leadership role, team building:

5 What other topics have major priority:

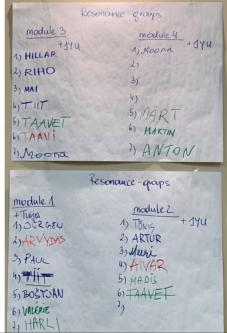


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# Resonance group







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#### Intervisions groups



#### Short feedback:

- What did take place?
- Which topics / questions have occured?
- Where do we go from here?



# Task for table groups **Repetition**

- 1. Please recall the concepts from module 1
- Please present essential aspects in plenary:
   7 elements of an organization, 4 phases of development, 7 basic processes

Preparation 10 min
Please present in plenary session 5 min each



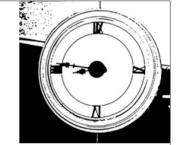
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### **Quaker Quarter (15 min)**



Take time to calm down inside.

Reflect on the really important aspects of the question. Which questions are new to you? What else is unclear? What new connections can you identify?

What is necessary for you... so that you can take the decision responsibly? to provide assistance?







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### How satisfied are you with this day?

Half and half satisfied...



Less satisfied ...

Not satisfied...



#### **Process Reflection**

What has been successful from your personal point of view? What does this mean for the near future?

What has been less successful? What was missing?

Everyone can express himself/herself individually! There are no justifications or comments









### **Feedback Process Reflection**

#### content

- · Were the goals of the process clear to all?
- · Have the questions been answered?
- Are the solutions appropriate, realistic?

#### interaction

- Was the social culture lived, the climate good?
- Have the parties achieved to get in touch?
- Could latent tensions be dealt with?

#### procedure

- Was the method appropriate?
- Were alternative methodological approaches weighed up?
- · Have the resources been used in the best possible way?





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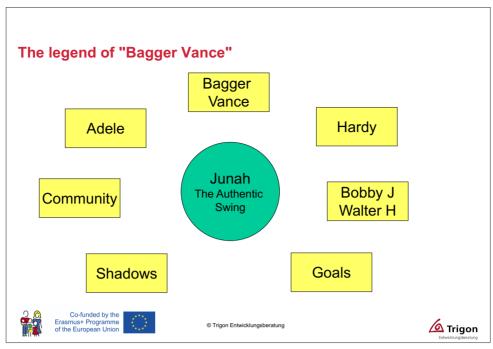


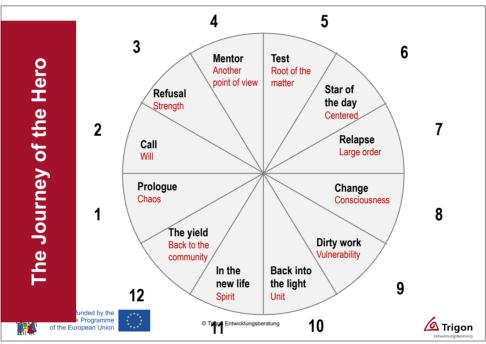
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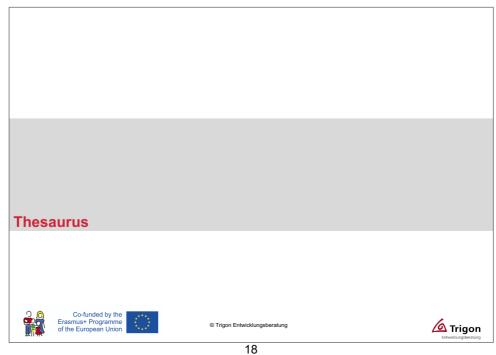












#### **Soul** (dictionary.com)

- the principle of life, feeling, thought, and action in humans, regarded as a distinct entity separate from the body, and commonly held to be separable in existence from the body;
- the spiritual part of humans as distinct from the physical part.
- the spiritual part of humans regarded in its moral aspect, or as believed to survive death and be subject to happiness or misery in a life to come: arguing the immortality of the soul.
- the emotional part of human nature; the seat of the feelings or sentiments.



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#### Spirit (Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English)

• the qualities that make someone live the way he/she does, and makes him/her different from other people





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#### Designing a whole process









	Participants			sled		ıers	str	tants	
	Steps in process	ljor <b>q</b> Isət	govern Loc	Princi	Boa dmem	15e9T	Pare	Consul	əvni қธb
	خف	က	2	2	2	25	50	2	
-	Order, goals, design over all, budget, contract Bulid a Project team		<b>←</b>	8	S	20		8	2 × 0,5
2	Design specific, information policy	ო		-	ო			8	0,5
3	Kick off, official statements, expectations, time plan, questions and answeres Large group workshop	ო	2	2	2	25	50	7	~
4	Diagnosis of the situation - in NN workshops/interviews	<del>-</del>	72	72	75	?5 ?15	?5 ?20	_	6 × 0,5
2	Develop a future concept								
9	Look for the forces See which tensions to look after and conflicts to solve								
7	Bulid little fokus teams for part projects Clear how they will work Rules for communication								
80	Support part projects								
6	Information, response, dialog with the whole school system Large group workshop								
10									
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# Organization development for Estonian schools

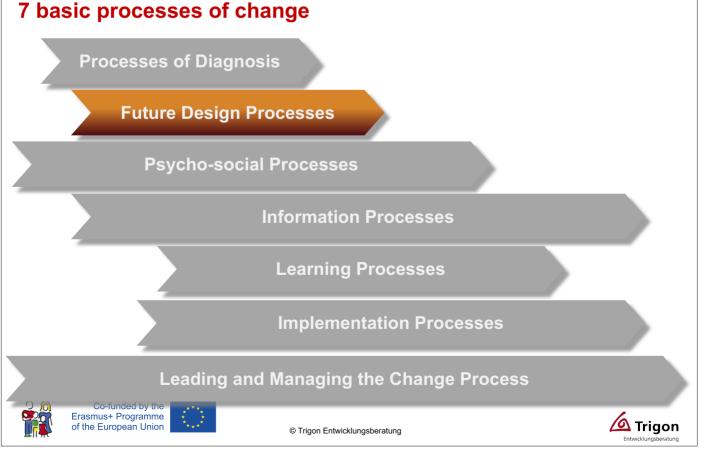
Training for school board trainers

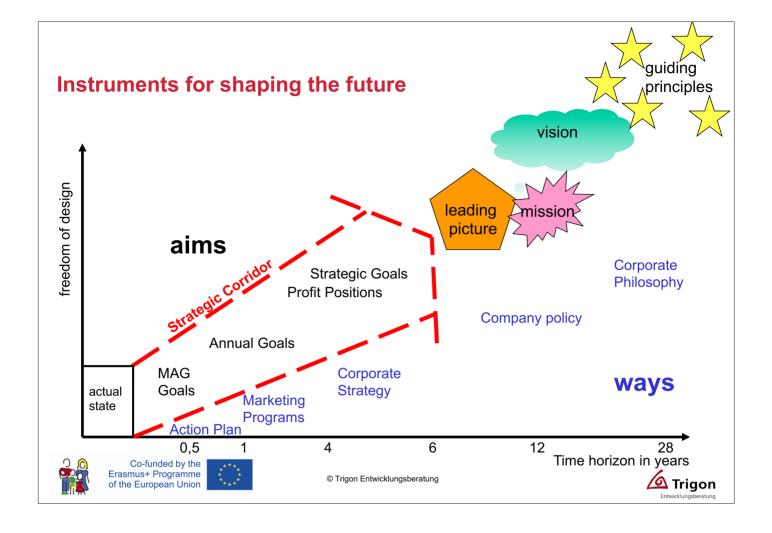
Future Processes Visioning 2.00

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# **Future design processes**

- As far as possible, active participation of those concerned
- Observe the focus of the participants: Micro, Meso, Macro
- Work with the need of changing the past and the pulling force of future
- Apply macroscopic and microscopic view, as well as rational and intuitive methods
- Distinguish goals and paths





# **Developing the future means:**



- to be open to a paradigm shift
- to detach oneself from the stream of reactive consciousness
- to search for the really new and to grasp it in your mind
- to emotionally associate with it
- to get a vivid picture of the new situation
- to be able to describe this picture
- to recognize individual meaning,
   i.e. for me or my own organisation





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# From "Vision to Action"

### Without a vision of the future -

i.e. without a clear, internalized picture of a desired future - there is a danger that action will be exhausted in disoriented actionism.

## Without appropriate action

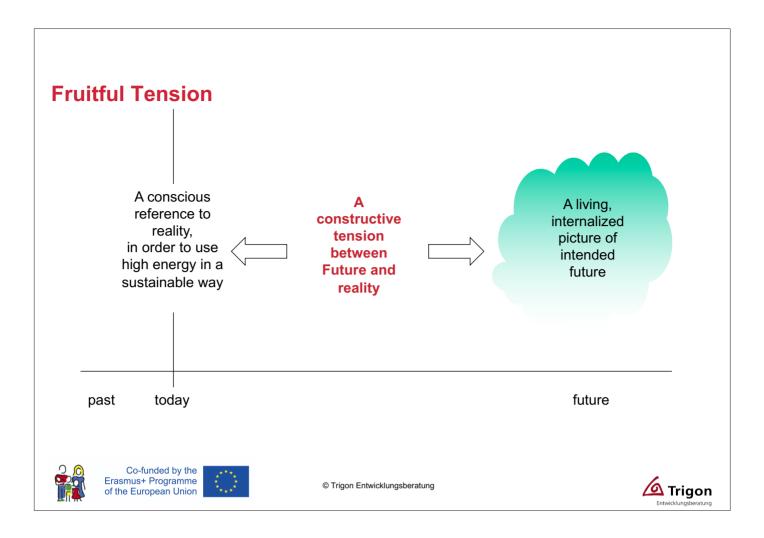
a vision can easily take off and become an illusion or utopia.

Vision needs action. Action needs vision.









# **Future trend**

- 1. What vision of the future of unit in 3 years do I carry within me? What could have been achieved? Where could be the unit then?
- 2. Which germinating beginnings of this future exist already today? Where are they recognizable?
- 3. How could these seedy beginnings evolve to the next level? What would have to happen?
- 4. If we really want to development this, what will we have to let go?
- 5. What would then be the practical next steps? What should we start already from tomorrow?









# Direction of change: With a change we want to get...



and towards ... ≽?





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# Core questions to identify the DNA of an organization

What's the sprit of work in this organization?

What is the motivation to join this organization?

What is important on a deeper level?

What is the inner motivation for the people who work here?

What motivates them every day to work again?

What needs to be met here, so that people can feel good?

Which qualities help to come forward ... or to solve conflicts?





# **Brainwriting Method "6-3-5 – Form"**

6 persons - 3 suggestions each - 5 minutes time each

- Problem definition: ......
- Notes: Identify yourself with the suggestion of your predecessor.
   Further develop the suggestions of your predecessor Please write clearly

Proposal 1	Proposal 2	Proposal 3	
	Proposal 1	Proposal 2	Proposal 1 Proposal 2 Proposal 3



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# **Creative path**

1 Your question

- 2 How would you know, that you have reached your future goal?
- 3 How can you make sure, that your goal is guaranteed not to be achieved?
- $4\ ...$  and what would be the positive reverse

- 5 How did others reach their goals?
- 6 Who else should hear about these ideas and help to develop them further?



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# **Visioning**









# Vision quest is an old rite of passage

# Objective:

- to live in the stream of time
- to be able to look over the threshold
- to learn to feel the new
- to find orientation
- to recharge one's batteries
- to learn to detach oneself from the old

# Literature:

Forster, Steven; Little Meredith. Vision Quest. Search for meaning and self-healing in the wilderness. Brunswick 1991.

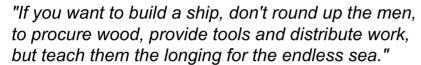






### A common vision ...

- is an invisible spiritual force,
- that strongly connects people.
- Energies are aligned immediately.
- People are pulling in the same direction.



(Antoine de Saint Exupéry)











# A vision is:



- the dramatization of our ideals, values, goals, desires
- condensed to a picture
- imagined
- "unreasonable," because it arises in the realm of feelings and wills
- something very personal
- radical with regard to the resulting consequences
- obligatory



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# **The Small Vision (Realimagination)**



- A for me clearly recognizable "apparent" development
- Next steps, results and consequences are obvious to me
- Emotional concern









# Difference between vision and illusion:

#### Illusion is:

- Arbitrary statement
- "Castle in the air", obvious impossibility
- Bypassing the important questions
- No emotionally binding reference to my person
- Seems ridiculous
- Undermines serious search for shaping the future









# Develop a vision exemplary for ...

- New forms of living and housing in old age
- A consulting institute with specific core competencies
- A new business idea, e.g. in e-commerce
- A possibility of cooperation of a virtual international team





# Friedrich Glasl

## **Recommendations for visionaries**

- Look at a time span from 3 to 5 years ahead
- Consider larger contexts, get away from details.
- Get on a helicopter and look at your organization from a distance (bird's eye view)
- Detach yourself from all "ifs and buts."
- Describe as lifely as possible in vivid pictures
- Address as many senses as possible: describe what can be heard, grasped, smelled, tasted, seen, ...
- Use a simple language and name symbols
- Describe your sensations, address the emotional one
- Do not slip into regions of unreality
- Look also at your own role





# Steps of concrete vision work

- 1. My focused question to the future? Time horizon?
- 2. Prepare vision search
- 3. Dream vision
- 4. Work out, condense, supplement vision
- Advocatus Diaboli
- 6. Breaking down to objectives, instruments
- 7. Communicating Vision
- 8. Realize your vision





# Preparation of my vision journey

- What exactly is my question?
   What is the aim of this question?
   Is the answer to this formulation what I am really asking?
- How is my feeling about that ...
   How does the question sound in me?
   How does it touch me?
- How high is my identification ...
   What does this question mean to me?
   What could an answer give to me?
- Developing my own vision for ??? years in advance I carry the following pictures already today in me ...



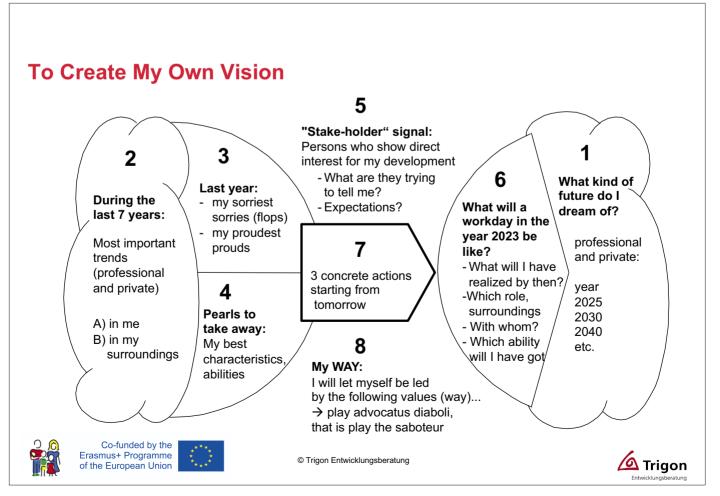


# **Communicating visions**

- as a speech to a jungle expedition before leaving home
- as a speech to a sailing crew on the ship in port before the start of the voyage
- as a speech to a rope team before leaving base camp
- as a speech to your own football team before the quarter finals in the away game
- as a speech to the Formula-I-pit-crew before the decisive race
- as a speech to a theater ensemble in front of the next premiere







## Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Trends and developments 2.03

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### **Trends & Developments**

Trends & developments	Importance for your company 0 = insignificant 3 = very significant	Try to concretise the trends that are important for your company!
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# **Digitalisation**

- Platform economy (booking.com, mobile.de, amazon ...)
- Digital back office, decision by algorithms
- Networking Internet of Everything
- Work on demand anywhere, anytime
- All processes are digitally depicted





### Megatrend

# New energies / resources

- Nuclear phase-out, coalfired power plants
- Energy from wind, solar, hydropower, geothermal energy
- Northstream Gas Pipeline
- New power lines
- Small power plants for households
- Battery technology









### Megatrend

# Climate change / environmental pollution

- Extreme weather events
- Tropical storms
- Rising sea levels
- Melting of glaciers and polar caps
- Microplastics
- Antibiotics
- Dieselgate









### megatrend

# **Changed consumer behavior**

- All information on the Internet
- Online trade growing
- Demands on perfect process chains (Amazonization)
- Joint consumer representation of interests (forums, blogs ...)
- Danger of the inner cities being orphaned



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### Megatrend

# **Deep Learning / Artificial Intelligence**

- Computers can hear, understand, speak, write, recognise images, use collected knowledge in a targeted way, recognise patterns.
- Automated identification
- Language analysis with typologisation (application)
- Human question of existence
- transhumanism









### Megatrend

### **Industry 4.0**

- Assistance systems in production (robotics)
- Smart factory
- The deserted factory
- Other Jobs

- Customer interaction
- Networking of sensors, data and learning systems









### Megatrend

# **Agile working methods**

- Scrum
- Kanban
- Design thinking
- Two-handed guidance
- SAFe
- Sprint planning
- Retrospective
- Incremental learning







## **Connectivity**

Knowledge is available everywhere car-to-car communication Internet of everything Virtual Worlds

Cambridge Analytics High mobile phone penetration addiction phenomena Apple Watch, Google glasses data goggles









## Megatrend

## Mobility => "e

- Diesel bans
- Farewell to the internal combustion engine?
- Networked driving
- Battery costs

- 12% Electric cars mandatory in China
- Self-propelled cars, trucks









### Megatrend

# **Disruptive change**

- Car trade or e-mobility?
- Banks or Fintechs?
- Taxi or Uber?
- Are there "safe" industries?
- Diesel or sharing of autonomous vehicles?
- Digital vulnerability







# **Globalization / Open Market**

- Internationalisation of markets - new tariffs
- Emerging markets are players
- Cheap imports
- Growing number of super wealth and poverty
- Exponentially growing air traffic
- Long-distance tourism









## Megatrend

#### **Urbanisation**

- Focus on cities as a way of life and culture
- The "green city"
- Citizens' initiative and participation
- Transition Town
- Move it: Innovation City









## Megatrend

## **Demographic change**

- Demographic gap
- New value of the > 65 year olds
- Postponement of the retirement age
- War for Talents
- Increasing life expectancy
- Overpopulation







## Self-organisation / flexibilisation Team development next level

- Reduction of hierarchy levels
- Circle structures
- Focus on social skills
- Laloux: Reinventing
- Sociocracy
- Holocracy
- Spiral dynamics







#### Megatrend

#### **Customisation**

- Individualized careers
- Generation Y, Z
- New Independence
- Personalized networking and communication
- Many smaller expert capacities
- More single households
- Pluralized life forms
- Lifelong learning









## Megatrend

## **Co-working and Collaboration**

- New rules and forms of cooperation
- Open Innovation
- Spontaneous Teams
- Cross-organizational thinking and acting





# **Leadership next level Culture Change im Management**

- Leadership as a service function
- Self-regulation instead of hierarchy
- Reflection and feedback
- Self-organization needs leadership
- New cooperative forms of learning
- Self-controlled budgets









#### Megatrend

## Mindful leadership

- Out of esotericism
- From stress reduction to basic competence
- Search inside yourself
- Twitter CEO meets Dalai Lama









## Megatrend

#### Work-life balance

- Entitlement to reconcile work and family life
- More father timeout
- Management career also with part-time work
- Growing investment in quality leisure activities fitness, bikes, travelling









## Women in leadership

- Quota system
- Equality: Salary + Career
- Compatibility of family and career
- More births again
- 16.7 % Women in management positions in Dax groups
- Women ready to lead???









#### Megatrend

## **Eco-philosophy**

- Climate change
- Conservation of resources
- Environmental protection
- Purification of the seas
- Extinction of species
- Social commitment
- Corporate Social responsibility











#### Megatrend

#### **New World Order**

- America first!
- Brexit
- EU in crisis
- Success of the populists
- China on the upswing
- Taliban / IS
- Warlike entanglements
- 10 mio persons on the run







#### Financial world on the move

- New currency and payment systems
- Bitcoin and others
- Blockchain Technology
- Impending financial crisis 2.0









#### Megatrend

## **Refugees** in Motion

- Overstretching politics
- Further inflow
- Deal with Turkey
- Camp for refugees
- Failing feedback

- EU in Africa
- Much more men
- German "Leitkultur"









## Megatrend

## **Changed health systems**

- Health card
- **DRGs**
- Financial distress of smaller units
- Growth of private health groups
- Pharmaceutical profit orientation
- Alternative Medicine
- Digitalisation
- Doctor via Skype









# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Strategy development 2.04

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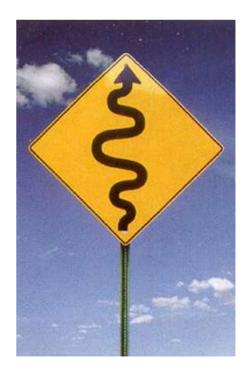






## Strategy in 30 words

- Please formulate the strategy of your organization spontaneously in 30 words or less
- Strategy is a way to achieve certain goals under competitive conditions







# Example Strategy in 30 words

We...

- strengthen the reliable relationships with our regular customers
- generate growth in a space of individual design and development
- design creative concepts for products/services market-oriented
- promote fun and powerful personalities





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# **Principles of the strategy**



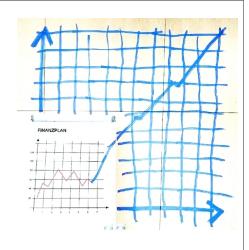


### Strategic thinking

is future-oriented thinking in terms of opportunities and risks

## **Strategy**

is the control of success factors



## **Strategy development**

is a mutual adjustment, alignment, coordination, control of different activities of an organisation that affect profit or loss

## **Strategy implementation**

is to create competitive advantages in a targeted manner and then maintain the distance to competitors







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## Strategic principles

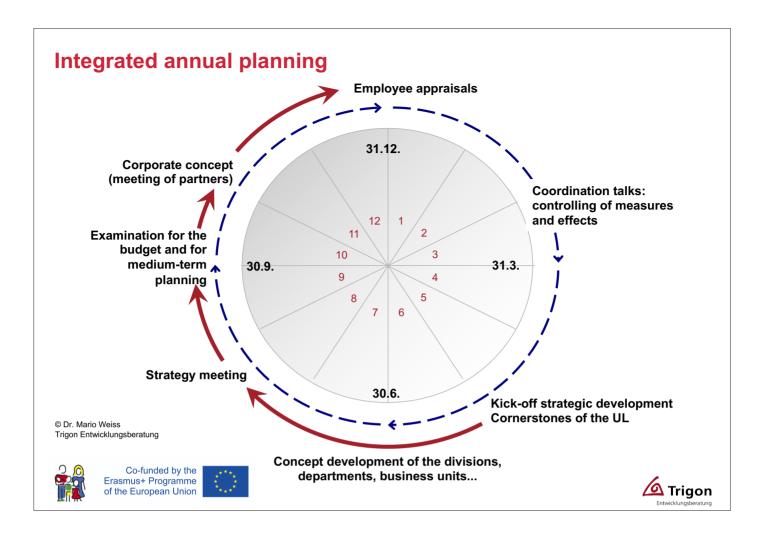
- Concentration of forces on promising potentials
- Strengthening of strengths focus means renunciation!!
- Consistent use of opportunities in the market field
- · Creative innovation: Different from others
- Harness synergies
- Calculated risk
- Simple and clear
- Persistent and consistent











## Strategic business fields / service fields Classification criteria

- Related product structure (from customer perspective)
- Homogeneous customer groups / needs
- External market presence
- Uniform market
- Business segment specific strategy possible
- Organizational delimitability
- Minimum/maximum size
- Heterogeneity between the business segments
- Clear allocation of revenues and costs

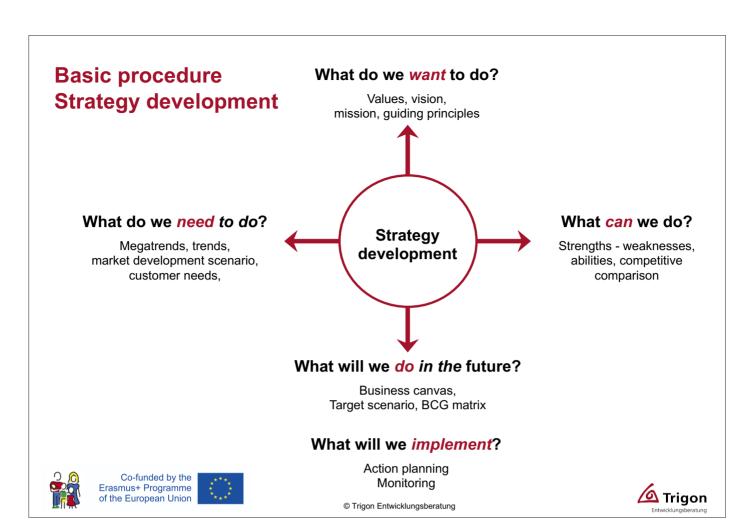
## Example of a bank:

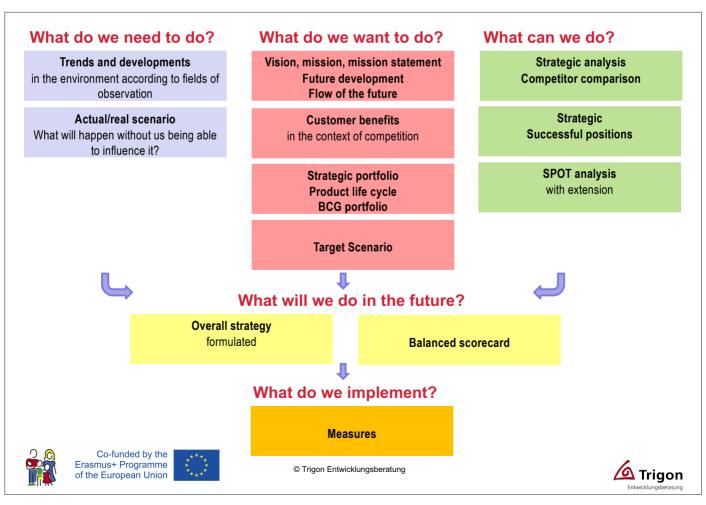
Private customers
Business customers
Key accounts

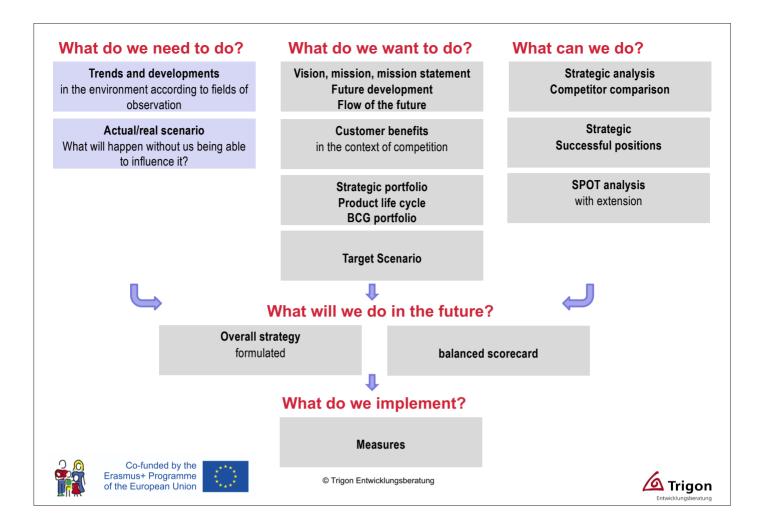
Payment transactions Investment advice Lendings/loans Real Estate

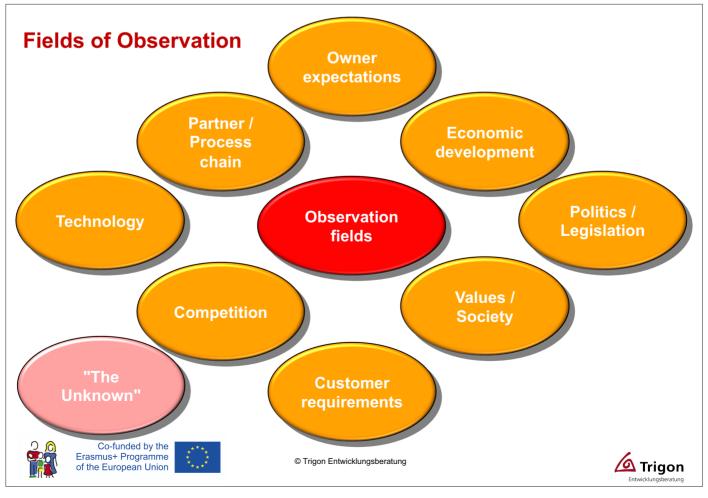












## Important trends and developments in an observation field

Observation field	Relevant trends and developments	Importance for your organization 0=insignificant 3=very significant
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## Real/actual scenarios:

of the European Union

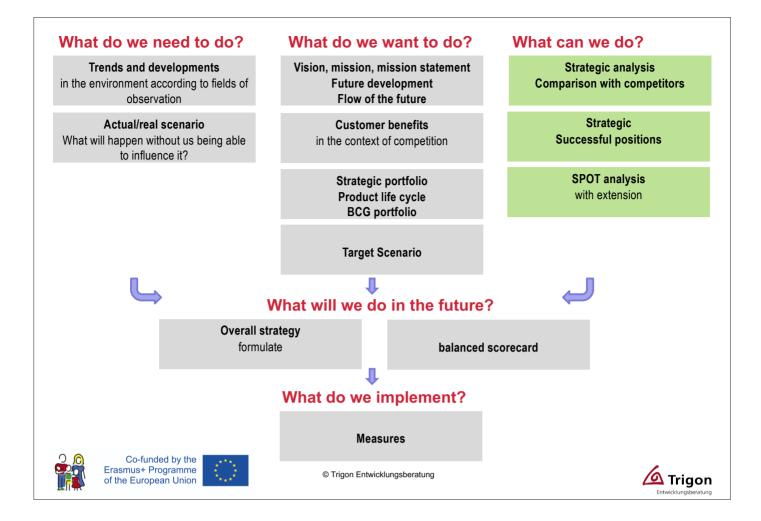
What will definitly come to happen – without a possibility for us to exert influence on this

#### Work steps 1. Define: strategic business field, type of service, product group, acting subject Time horizon: 3, 5, 10 years 2. List and summarize relevant fields of observation 3. Per field of observation: Review of trends 5 years, 10 years, 15 years: What has changed? (needs, problems, products ...) - quantitatively and qualitatively -Per field of observation: Future trends 2020 + 5 years = assumptions, interrelationships, complex developments 5. Develop variants: optimistic - pessimistic Develop models 6. Estimate probabilities of occurrence 0 - 100 quantitative/qualitative 7. **Testing** Incidents, unforeseeable events, war, disasters, FAU 8. Qualitative summary archetypical, metaphorical, journalistic





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## Strategic analysis: comparison with competitors

Competitors: X, Y, Z, ...

- 1= decisive advantage
- 2= big advantage
- 3= slight advantage
- 4= slight disadvantage
- 5= big disadvantage
- 6= decisive disadvantage

Key market strengths and weaknesses	We	X	Υ	Z	









## **Customer benefits in the competitive environment**

for most important products/services

	Today	Future	Competition 1	Competitor 2	Competition 3
Zero benefit					
Assumed basic benefit					
Expected Benefits					
Desired benefit					
Unexpected benefit					





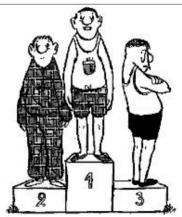


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## Strategic positioning in the field

- Achieving true superiority
   Building a unique market position
- Developing a service profile, which is not common among competitors
   Establish a system of unique, hardly imitable business activities
- Either offer customers a higher benefit/value or a similar benefit/value at a lower price or both
- More than just a marketing message!!







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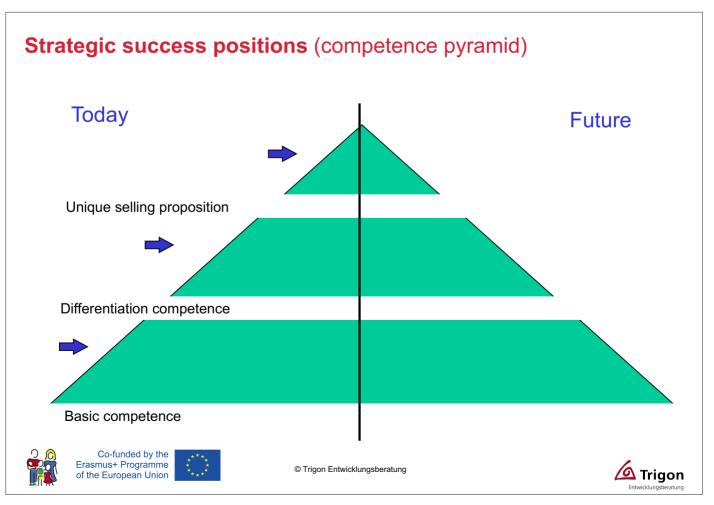


## Strategic success positions (competence pyramid)

- Unique selling proposition competence determines unique selling possibilities
   Ability to offer in such a way that in the eyes of the target group an offer becomes unique and preferable through exclusive characteristics
- Differentiation competence determines differentiating features
   Ability to offer in such a way that the target group perceives the provider cluster with similar, but distinguishable characteristics of an offer
- Basic competence determines basic characteristics
   Ability to offer in such a way that the target group takes note of an offer (service, offering organisation) as an alternative to the competitive offer on the market







# SPOT-Analysis extended in 8 dimensions

# Satisfactions - Strengths

# Problems - Weaknesses

# Opportunities - Chances

How can we build on and use our strengths to seize our opportunities? How to reduce our weaknesses sto prevent them harming our chances?

# Threats - Dangers

How to develop and use our strengths in such a way that we can master future dangers? How to transform our weaknesses in order to prevent them transforming into real dangers of our future?



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#### What do we need to do?

#### Trends and developments

in the environment according to fields of observation

#### Actual/real scenario

What will happen without us being able to influence it?

#### What do we want to do?

Vision, mission, mission statement
Future development
Flow of the future

#### Customer benefits

in the context of competition

Strategic portfolio Product life cycle BCG portfolio

**Target Scenario** 

#### What can we do?

Strategic analysis
Competitor comparison

Strategic Successful positions

SPOT analysis with extension



#### What will we do in the future?

Overall strategy formulate

balanced scorecard



#### What do we implement?

Measures



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# A vivid picture of the future in X years ...

### What will be like then???



- How will the unity, the structure, the process, the open question... have developed further?
- Where will we be then? What hurdles, thresholds will we have overcome?
- What will have been achieved? What topics will we have mastered?
- What basic attitudes, attitudes will we have adopted?
- · What abilities will we have gained then?
- What tasks will we then complete?
- What responsibility will we bear?
- What products and services will we offer? With which special features?
- Which customer segments will we serve?
- Which needs of our customers will we meet?
- How do we stand in relation to our competitors?
- How do we present ourselves to the outside world?







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## Strategic portfolio

With which 6 - 8 measures can you most effectively achieve your corporate purpose?

## **Efficiency**

high	Continue cautiously	Profiling	Forcing
medium	Observe	Powerful Persevere	Strengths
low	Stop!	Observe	On low flame further
	low	medium	high



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Uniqueness



## Market attractiveness Competitive advantage

- Market growth
- Market volume/purchasing power
- Profitability of the market
- Price sensitivity/room for manoeuvre
- Intensity of competition
- Substitutability of services
- Access to procurement markets
- Dependence on the economy
- Reliance on laws
- Dependence on the public

- Market share
- Market access
- Proportionate income
- Know-how, experience
- Number of know-how carriers
- Cost advantages
- Distinctness
- Reference projects
- Synergy potential
- Long-term commitments



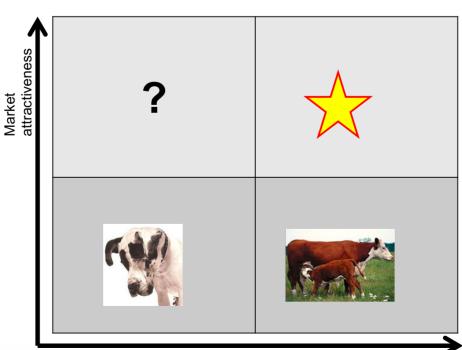
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## **BCG** portfolio





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Competitive advantage



## **Desire/target scenarios**

What will happen if we are able to shape market events in our own interest?

## Work steps Key intrinsic trends 1. Past (5 years) What are the main changes in retrospect? Future (in 7 years) What will be the main changes? 2. Which trends do we want to influence: divert - brake - accelerate - amplify - stop? 3. Fictitious result report Futurum 2: Imagine that in 7 years you write a report about the actual improvements/developments that you are now striving for: (a) What are the minimum results that should then be achieved? b) What "more" would be desirable? Describe all of this as if you could actually state, see, and concretely describe these results now!

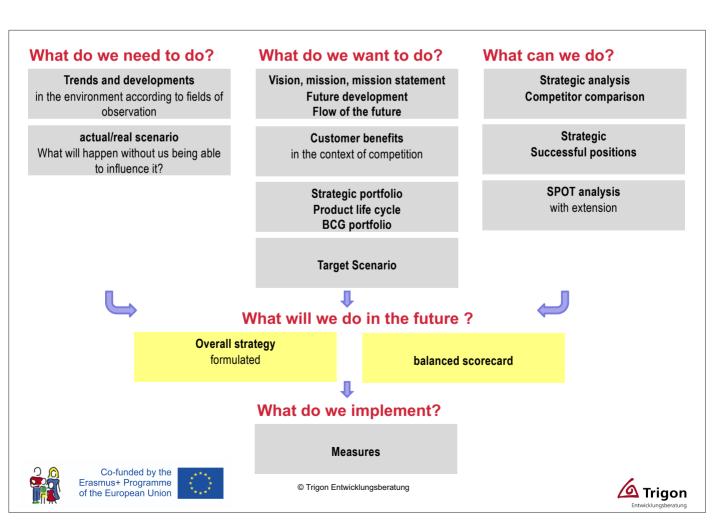


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What does that mean for the immediate future...





## A formulated strategy using the example of ALLIANZ

#### Five goals of our strategy

#### 1. profitable and sustainable growth

We are striving for profitable and sustainable growth in our three business segments of property and casualty insurance, life and health insurance and asset management.

#### 2. balanced business portfolio with synergies

Our business segments and operating units complement and enrich each other, especially by serving the complex needs of our customers. We leverage Group synergies resulting from our strong brand, capital allocation, functional and underwriting best practices, joint run-offs and technology investments.

#### 3. solid capitalization

We seek to preserve capital for our investors and are always careful to ensure that our business is built on a strong capital base to withstand shocks in the capital markets and protect the wealth of our clients.

#### 4. world-class wealth management business

A serious and sustainable investment strategy that generates stable returns and, if necessary, compensates for low interest rates or the threat of inflation, is the basis for qualitatively strong growth and a solid capital base.

#### 5. forward-looking risk framework

Through our risk management approaches, guidelines and systems, we set the framework for our investment-specific, underwriting and operational decisions within a prudently defined tolerance for predictable risks.

Through our risk management approaches, guidelines and systems, we set the framework for our investment-specific, underwriting and operational decisions within a prudently defined tolerance for predictable risks.



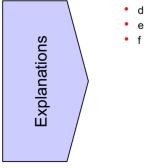






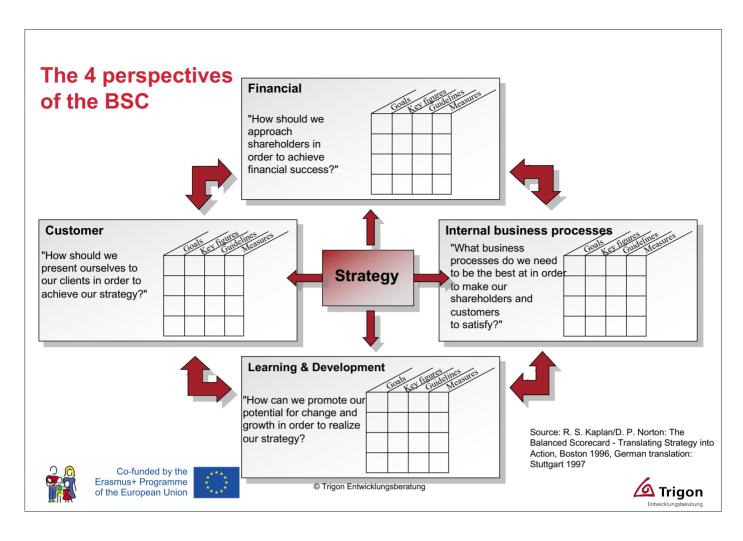
## Our basic strategy

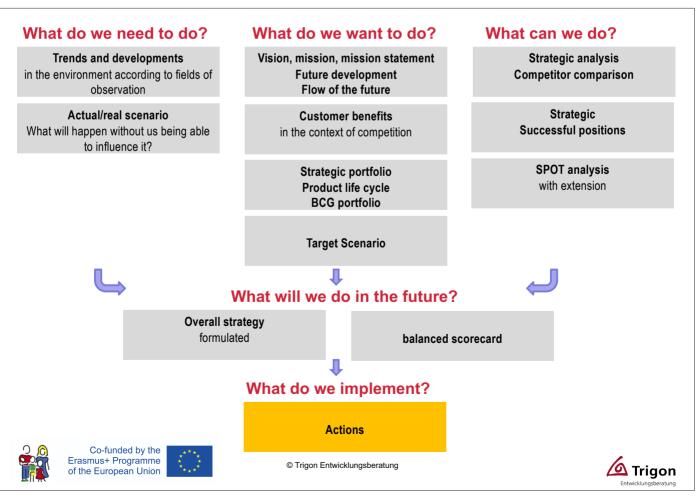
- 1. Quantitative sales growth and qualitative improvement
- 2. Strengthen and rejuvenate the brand profile through strategic, focused product range development
- 3. Unify and simplify internal processes
- 4. Developing new products
- 5. Opening up new distribution channels
- 6. Dynamization of the sales structure
- 7. Becoming more agile and flexible with a focus on market and customer orientation











# Action

What?	
Target?	
Responsible?	
With whom?	
Until when?	
Conditions	
Importance: 0 - 10	
Urgency: 0 - 10	

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# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Canvas

2.05

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#### **Business Model Canvas**

- The idea is to work together on an expression the size of a canvas
- Development of new products and services
- Generation of new business models
- Creation of a common language for all participating decision-makers
- More transparent processes in the team
- Joint business-relevant analyses
- Promoting sustainable strategic decisions in the team

Download a template: https://strategyzer.com/canvas/business-model-canvas





Schlüsselpartnerschaften	Schlüsselaktivitäten	Wertangebote		Kundenbeziehungen	Kundensegmente
	Schlüsselressourcen			Kanäle	
ostenstruktur			Einnahmequellen		

• Key partners Who are your most important partners? Which key resources do you acquire from partners? Which key activities do your partners perform?	• Key activities What are the activities you perform every day to create & deliver your value proposition?	Value propositions     What is the value you delivery to your customer?     Which of your customer's problems are you helping to solve?     What is the customer need that your value proposition addresses?     What is your promise to your customers?     What are the products and services you create for your customers?		Customer relationship What relationship does each customer segment expect you to establish and maintain?	Customer segments For whom are you creating value? What are the customer segments that either pay, receive or decide on your value proposition?
	• Key resources What are the resources you need to create & deliver your value proposition?			Channels How does your value proposition reach your customer? Where can your customer buy or use your products or services?	
● Cost structure What are the important costs y	I ou make to create & delivery you	ur value proposition?	• Revenue strean How do customers re What are the different	ward you for the value you provi	de to them?

### **Business Model Canvas for ...**

key partner	key activities	value propositions	customer relations	1 Customer
Who are our key partners?	What do we have to do to win customers and to deliver our services?	What do we offer? What are the benefits for the customer?	What maintenance of the relationship is necessary?	segments Which customer group do we address?
key resources	Services:	customer:		canals
What is/are key resources for this business? How available is this resource?				How do we reach our customers? How do they get to us?
cost structure			revenue streams	
What are the most important costs in our business model?			What do we earn? What does the customer pay for?	
Which activities and resources are most expensive?				

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royalties / personnel costs

maintenance costs (hardware ...)

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development costs /advertising

#### key partner key activities value propositions customer relations 1 Customer segments record label purchase of new music free account deployment platforms licenses extensive music library premium account unknown artists mobile operators upgrade server legal music listening . student rate music lovers automaker software development free of charge / inexpensive spotify family advertising companies payment provider conduct contract negotiations selection of playlists forum sharing through social media social Networks with licence holders contact form terminal manufacturers build partnerships easier search, similarity email famous artists guidelines for advertisers search last.fm music immediately available blog wikipedia playable on different mobile developer devices media & festivals gift cards distributor advertisers: non-profit organizations targeted advertising advertising partner various advertising formats: advertising for Free sponsored session server maintenance video takeover, audio, display, billboard, homepage takeover, branded playlist advertiser page user information increase of awareness key resources canals hardware website spotify.com Software apps licenses pre-installation on end devices staff free to download cost structure revenue streams vouchers

advertising revenues

subscriptions

## **Numbers Spotify in 2017**

- 71 million paying subscribers
- 88 million free users
- Annual turnover 4 billion euros
- Loss of 1.2 billion euros
- Financing costs 974 million Euro
- Expectation 2018: sales 6 billion euros, 90% subscriptions, 10% advertising







## **Strategic Change Canvas**

for a concrete change project

Conception: What	is our vision for this ch	nange?	Importance: Why is	s change important for	r us?		
Success factors: V	Vhen are we successf	ul?	Measuring progress progress?	ss: How and where do	o we show		
Who and what is a	Who and what is affected?: Which people, organizational units and processes need to change and how?						
How will we support our employees?: With which activities will we (leadership/change team) support/integrate the affect executives/employees in this change?					tegrate the affected		
What is our Activities Plan?	Launch: What do we start with?	Next steps: most important, activities?	Prepare: in planning	Running: currently in progress	<b>Review:</b> discoveries		





# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Presencing

2.06

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"Yes, but we are interested in the truth," I said.

The old man made a mocking grimace.

"You can't find the truth, my boy. It'll find one."

Carlos Ruiz Zafón. Marina. Fischer Publishing House.





## Necessary spiritual conversion in me

- from judgmental thinking to exploratory thinking (Open Mind)
- from emotional reaction to feeling (Open Heart)
- from ego-centered will to intuitive experience in will (Open Self)

## So away from...

Downloading mental models





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## The gesture to develop future

- 1. Focus
- 2. Immerse yourself in the diagnostic work
- 3. Interrupt, change context
- 4. Allow opening, paying attention
- 5. Turn attention to what is emerging
- 6. Trust and follow the emerging thought
- 7. Plastify the new

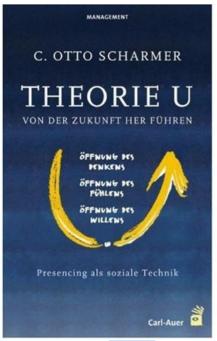






## C. Otto Scharmer. Theory U.

Lead from the future. Presencing as a social technology



www.presencing.com

www.ottoscharmer.com

www.theoryU.com

www.dialogonleadership.org

www.presence.net







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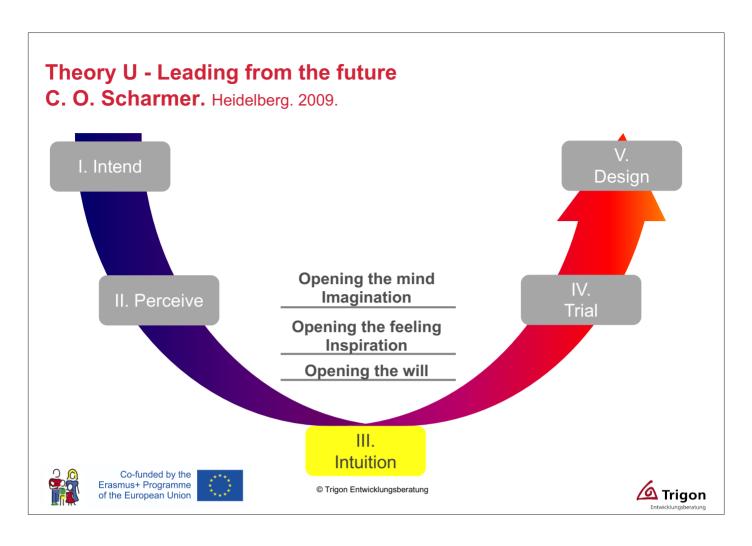
# U Theory - Presencing by Claus Otto Scharmer at MIT, Boston

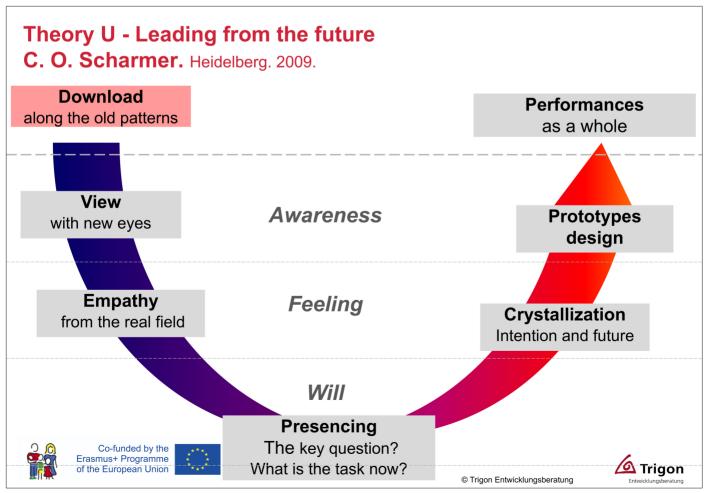
- Research on ability to perceive the energy field of future potentials
- Presencing is the ability in the present (presence), to feel a more comprehensive reality (sensing),
- to recognize and consciously penetrate,
- in order to be able to intervene in a formative way in the future that awaits us

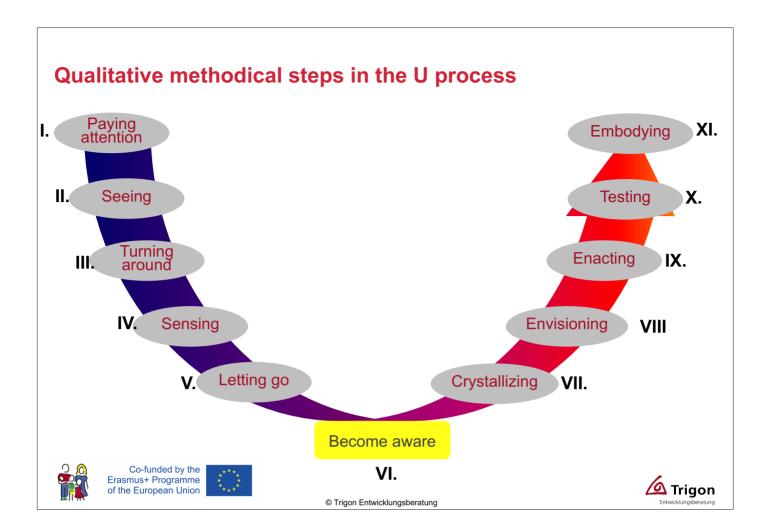












### Intuition

- The best ideas come unexpectedly ... showering, hiking, reading...
   In a relaxed state when I am all ME
- The flash of inspiration occurs when I am "in" a topic, i.e. more deeply emotionally connected
- The "saving idea" often seems poetic at first, sometimes simple-minded, amateurish
- In a "flash of inspiration" the wholeness becomes visible

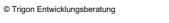
#### Paul Hindemith:

"Who is unable to create a composition in the light of a single moment in its absolute wholeness, but at the same time in every single detail ...will never become a real composer."

(H. Barth. All-powerful music. 1984. p.129)









#### Intuition

#### Paul Hindemith:

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(H. Barth. All-powerful music. 1984. p.129)

#### Friedrich Schiller:

In the beginning of every great work of art there is "a dark powerful total idea", a vague emotional grasp of the whole work.

Quoted after S. Langer, Feeling and Form.

Gauss, the mathematician, wrote about a theorem which he had tried to prove for years without success: "I finally succeeded two days ago, not thanks to my laborious efforts, but by the grace of God. Like a sudden lightning bolt, the mystery was solved. I myself cannot say what was the red thread that connected what I knew before with what made my success possible.

Quoted after: Gauss. A letter. Revuédes Questions Scientifique. October 1886.



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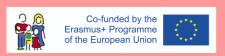


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Presencing - for a personal question

as a process in the here and now





## 1

## **Paying attention**

a) Developing a question (5 min)

It is important to formulate **a real question**, one that has something to do with me as a person, that moves me inside

b) Diagnostic instrument (15 min)

Four perspectives of life - Ken Wilber

What answers to your question can you think today from the perspective of the four quadrants

The aim is to concretise and/or extend it through new aspects







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## Four perspectives of life (by Ken Wilber)

#### individual

ı

# The inner side of an individual

What I think, feel, want, need, can, have experienced, believe, recognize through my consciousness, my unconsciousness ...

ı IT

# The exterior side of an individual

From the outside, it appears to be objective, that I ... (state, behavior, skills ...)

inside

#### WE

# The inner side of a group, community

What we think, feel, want, need, may have experienced, believe, recognize about our consciousness, our unconscious, our history, and future ...

YOU

# The exterior side of a group, community

From the outside, it appears to be objective, that we... (system/organization, input/output, data/facts, ...)



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collectively



outside

## Four perspectives of life (by Ken Wilber)

#### individual

ı

Who am I? Which values shape me?

Which important questions guide me in my life?

How am I doing with myself?

What is typical for me?

How is my current self-esteem?

How do I manage my crises?

Which groups are belonging to me - from my feeling?

IT

What are the circumstances, conditions in my life? My education, knowledge, skills, professional competences?

What are my not yet realized potentials, possibilities?

What about my health condition?

How is my appearance?

inside

#### WE

How are we doing?

What connects us, what separates us emotionally?

What differences do we experience in our group?

What relationships do we experience?

What shapes our relationships?

What patterns do we experience?

How do we think we can help each other?

YOU

In which larger relationships, contexts do we stand? (political system, economic situation, social conditions,

infrastructure, transport network ...)
In which systems, organisational structures and processes are we integrated?

How transparent and influenceable are these systems for

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collectively



outside

# 2 Looking at the situation - also from the outside - with open widened view

## a) Single (10 min)

When you think of your question...

Which **1-3 situations** in your life do you have spontaneously vivid and as a picture before your eyes?

## b) Exchange in trios (3 x 10 min)

A describes the situations briefly and concisely and establishes the reference to the question.

## Why do I choose exactly these situations?

What are they saying for me?

What is particularly important to me?

**B** and **C** listen, observe and add their own associations.

How does the situation/question present itself from the perspective of other stakeholders in the system? Other aspects! Dialogue about it.



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#### 3

## Turn around, inwards

#### a) Individual work (10 min)

#### **Exploring my inner place**

How do I look at the question? What do I question, what don't I question? What hypotheses am I unconsciously based on?

What are my own patterns of thought and action, my montal models.

What are my own patterns of thought and action, my mental models. What position do I take?

#### b) Individual work (5 min)

#### What's up with me?

What is not possible by what I am actually looking for? Which of my abilities I cannot use, not bring into the world? What are neglected parts of my personality?





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### Between 3 and 4

#### When I get that distance... (5 min)

Does this change **my initial question?** How? Does it dilate, constrict?

Which facets gain importance?

What changes when I look at the whole from a super-personal higher perspective?

Can I make the question clearer, more precise or perhaps reformulate it for myself?





### 4

# Sensing: Experiencing my own feelings

#### a)Individual work (15 min)

#### What is the current situation?

Paint a picture of the situation you feel you're in ... standing f.e. in the metaphor of a river landscape - Let it flow...

#### b)Individual work (10 min)

### What am I experiencing?

What feelings are coming up? What is touching me particularly? What am I feeling in my body?

Perceive with all your senses! Make notes







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## 5

# Let go: Opening and loosening your own will (30 min)

Let go of the experienced process, but let it resonate

Do something completely different, stress-free (!) without having to stop completely in consciousness ... make your soul work

to go for a walk alone and reflect lie on the bed paint swimming, bathing, showering knit polish shoes unpack suitcases

. . .







### Intuition

- The best ideas come unexpectedly ... showering, hiking, reading...
   In a relaxed state when I'm all ME
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### 6

# Becoming aware - letting future impulses rise within and consciously grasping them (Presencing) (30 min)

## Meditative way:

- I relax and expand
- 2. I go into the gesture of humility and adoration
- 3. I enter the world of ideas
- I bring my question, the diagnosis, my feelings to the inner eye and deepen me
- 5. I create inner concentrated free space
- 6. I see what's happening
- 7. I thank and say goodbye
- 8. I take seriously in what happened and connect it with my question

Or: "Increased Silence"











# 7

## Let me come (10 min)

Please write down as spontaneously as possible ... (No interpretations!)

- What have I seen?
- What do I see before me?
- Who or what came into my head?
- What feelings have come over me?
- What touched me in particular?





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## 8

## **Compress**

### a) Individual work (15 min)

Please create a fictitious report in 2020, by assuming that what you are striving for has already been achieved:

- This is my professional environment...
- That is achieved...
- I work with these colleagues...
- These are my main activities...
- This is what my private surroundings look like...

#### b) Exchange in trios (3 x 10 min)

The best intentions are usually thwarted by ourselves. That's why I send my plans to the shaking line:

- What objections could I object to myself not to start in the first place?
- What could I do to stop or distract myself again?
- What could be done by others to thwart my plans?









# **Bring out (10 min)**

### Concrete, short-term actions

According to the Chinese motto:

"Even the greatest journey begins with the first step", it is now a matter of taking the first concrete steps towards realisation.

- What will I do in the near future to get closer to the goal?
- What will I refrain from doing in the future, i.e. not doing any more?
- What skills do I want to develop?
- Which verifiable interim targets/stage goals do I set myself?





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## 10 **Trial**

Regularly document your experience in implementation

- What succeeds?
- What to do less?
- Why?
- What can I change to open up further possibilities?







# 11

# **Anchoring**

Review after 3 months:

What have I set myself?
What was important to me?
Where do I stand today?





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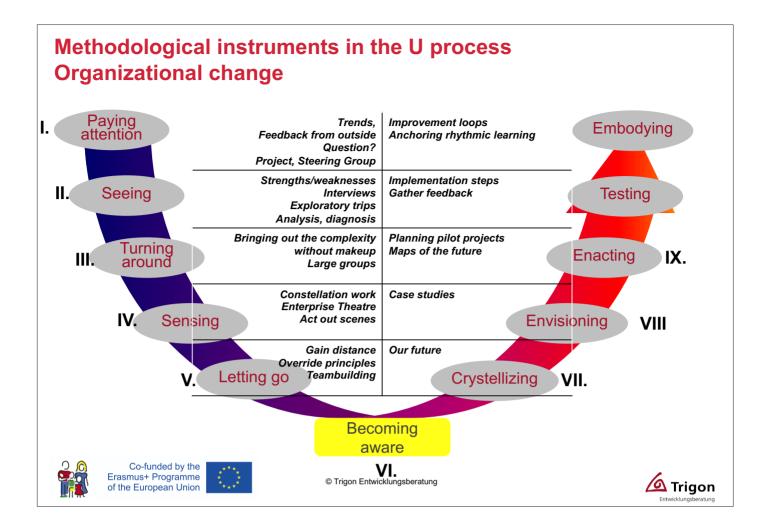


# **Presencing**

Structured approach in organisational innovation and change processes







## I. Form intention: Work steps

- 1. What is the intention with regard to the whole? What do people who are having an interest in the organisation report back to this intention - even if they are not directly related to the topic?
- 2. How does the intention expand, if I start from the point of view of the highest future possibility of the persons concerned?

  What is then the intention?
- 3. Who could further represent the upcoming intention with personal professional competence, quality of heart, passion, power and commitment?

  Which people from the environment could still be meaningfully involved and make a valuable contribution?





## **Paying attention** Form a common intention

1. Mindfulness - What comes from the environment?



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## Where do I stand myself?

What are my own life and career goals? Am I really going after them?

#### 1st past

- 1.1 Which goals have I set myself over the past year
  - ... in the longer past?
- 1.2 How did I actually deal with them?
- 1.3 Which goals helped me in my life?
- 1.4 How did I find my way to these goals?

#### 2nd future

- 2.1 What are my goals for the next year?
- 2.2 How will I deal with them?
- 2.3 Which hurdles do I already see on my way?
- 2.4 Where can I get support?

#### 3. fellow human beings

- 3.1 What do I know about the objectives of my coworkers, colleagues?
- 3.2 How do I deal with them?
- 3.3 If we exchange ideas, am I supporting, confronting?
- 3.4 What do I want to intensify?

#### 4th organization

- 4.1 How do my goals fit in with those of the organization?
- 4.2 Are these contradictory to each other or consistent?
- 4.3 Are targets top down, bottom up, in dialogue developed?
- 4.4 What does this mean for me?



of the European Union



# Four perspectives of life (by Ken Wilber)

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(Political system, economic situation, social conditions, infrastructure, transport network ...)

In which systems, organisational structures and processes are we integrated?

How transparent and influenceable are these systems for us?



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# Important trends and developments in the relevant markets Detecting even weak signals

Trends and developments	Importance for your company 0=insignificant 3=very significant	Try to concretize the trends that are important for your company
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# **Strategic analysis: comparison with competitors**Competitor:

- 1= decisive advantage
- 2= big advantage
- 3= slight advantage
- 4= slight disadvantage
- 5= big disadvantage
- 6= decisive disadvantage

Key market strengths and weaknesses	1	2	3	4	5	6





What is the question of organisation in our view here and now?









- I. Paying attention Form a common intention
- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Forming relationships by listening, listening including yourself recognizing what appears from me, from others, between me and others and the environment as an impulse for the future





## **Brainwriting method 635 - form**

6 persons - 3 suggestions each - 5 minutes time each

- Problem definition: .....
- Notes: Identify yourself with the proposal of your predecessor
   Develop the suggestions of your predecessor further
   Please write clearly

	Proposal 1	Proposal 2	Proposal 3
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			







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# The four rooms of change

Identify in each field the 5 most important moods that live in our area today

1 Room of security, Clarity, contentment Room of irritation, ambiguity, insecurity

Room of future, necessary next steps

Room of emotions, feelings, needs

Please enter one by one each of the rooms and write down what you think is important.

Take note of the already written messages and confirm them (exclamation mark) or relativize them (question mark) from your point of view.









## The Phoenix checklist for problem identification

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) uses a checklist, to stimulate their agents, a problem or a challenge from many different angles.

The questions contained therein may also serve as a basis for corporate management, to better grasp problem situations.

It is useful to evaluate them according to your own experience to be added or changed.

Literatur: Michalko, M.: Thinkertoys - A. Handbook of Business Creativity for the 90th - Berkeley : Ten Speed Press 1991





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# The Phoenix checklist for problem identification

- 1. Why is it necessary for us to solve the problem?
- 2. What benefit does a solution to the problem bring us?
- 3. What is unknown to us?
- 4. What is it we don't yet understand?
- 5. What information do we have?
- 6. What's not the problem?
- 7. Is the information sufficient? Or is it insufficient? Or redundant? Or contradictory?
- 8. Can and should we describe the problem in a diagram? In a figure? Can it be quantified?
- 9. Where are the boundaries of the problem?
- 10. Can we separate the problem into partial problems? Can we write them down? How are the parts of the problem related to each other?
- 11. What are the influenceable variables of the problem?
- 12. Have we seen this problem before?
- 13. Have we ever seen a similar problem before?
- 14. Do we know of any related problems?
- 15. Can we think of a familiar problem having the same or similar unknown quantities?
- 16. Assuming there is a related problem that we have already solved can we apply the methodology?
- 17. Can we rephrase our problems? In how many different ways can we describe it?

  Can it be generalized or specified? Can rules be changed?









What is the question of organisation in our view here and now more concrete, clearer, more specific?







- I. Form a common intention
- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Form a space in which the intention is enlivened and held (core group)





#### I. Pause

### Form a common intention

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Form a team, which as a project group is responsible for prototyping



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## Preparations in a core group

#### Task definition:

- What is our exact work assignment? Expected results? How long ago?
- What freedoms in the process? What resources are available?
- What backing/anchoring/support is there in the system?
- What limits must be observed?
- What connections are there to the existing hierarchy?
- How should the project group be found? According to which criteria?
- Are there any binding milestones? As regards content? Appointment?
- How, when and about what the system should be regularly informed?

#### Self-organisation:

- What skills do the members of the LG bring with them?
   How do they complement each other in terms of work style, temperament, learning style ...?
- Should the group have a leader? If so: Who, with what tasks?
- What are the rules of cooperation?
- How often does the LG meet? At what pace?
- How much work can be done individually outside the LG work?
- Can I be released from ongoing tasks?







#### II. Have a look at

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. form relationships
- 3. vessel
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Go on a journey of discovery to the places of greatest possibilities



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## **Dialogue interviews** (conducted with managers)

to C. O. Harmers

- Describe your most important leadership experiences that brought you to this point.
- How did you meet significant new challenges and what helped you to cope with them?
- Describe your best team experience.
   How does it differ from your other team experiences?
- What are the three most important challenges you are currently facing?
- What are your most important interest groups?
- On the basis of which results is your performance considered a success or a failure
   and in what time horizon?
- What do you need to let go of to be successful in your current leadership role?
   What do you need to learn? What conditions do you need to develop?
- How do you develop your team? What do you need from your team and what does your team need from you?
- Which criteria will you use to evaluate, in case you will be successful in nine to twelve months from now?
- If you think about our conversation now and listen to your inner voice:
   What important question arises in you?

What can you deduce from this conversation for your immediate future?









# **Stakeholder interviews** (conducted by internal managers with e.g. customers) C. O. Scharmer

- What is your most important goal and how can I help you to achieve it?
   What for do you need me?
- Which criteria will you apply to evaluate, whether my contribution to your work has been successful?
- If I were able to change two things in my area of responsibility that would have an impact on you within the next six months: Which two things would you appreciate most? What would benefit most?
- Which barriers in the current systems or regulations have made it difficult
   for those responsible in their role to meet your expectations?



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## **Sensing Journeys**

- Exploratory trips close to or outside the industry
  - as an opportunity to experience one's own system through the eyes of the various interest groups:
- A small group is assigned to go to different places in the system and explore how the conditions are there.
  - It is precisely this unfamiliar territory that should be entered...





### II. Have a look at

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Create a condensed diagnosis and analysis





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# S P O T - Analysis extended in 8 dimensions

# Satisfactions - strengths

Problems - Weaknesses

# Opportunities - Chances

How can we build on and use our strengths to seize our opportunities?

How to reduce our weaknesses so as not to ruin our chances?

# Threats - Dangers

How to develop and use our strengths in such a way that we can master future dangers? How to transform our weaknesses so that they do not become our undoing in future dangers?



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## III. turning over

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Condensed diagnosis and analysis
- 7. Listening and dialogue

Opening up his thinking, feeling and willing in communication To work out and recognize the meaning of the situation in a vivid way





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## Large group - work with clinics (concise case studies)

- 2 days in a suitable room
- Most important 20 100 personalities from all areas
- Table groups 6 10 persons

## Objective:

- In each table group: The question/challenge of the organisation is illustrated with real, concise case studies
- Developing concrete innovative ideas (Experience of a shortened U-trial)
- Develop common positive energy, especially confidence in one's own strength





### **Methodical additions**

- Storytelling: successful and unsuccessful team or project experiences
- Official/ inofficial rules of the game Front stage/back stage
- Still images, slide series
- Personalize: Profile of the company personality
- Tips for job applicants
- Emotional resonance
- Painting a river landscape
- Colour diagnosis



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## **IV. Tracking**

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Condensed diagnosis and analysis
- 7. Listening and dialogue
- **8.** Looking at oneself from the outside developing collective organs of perception





# From the perspective of the future understand the phenomena

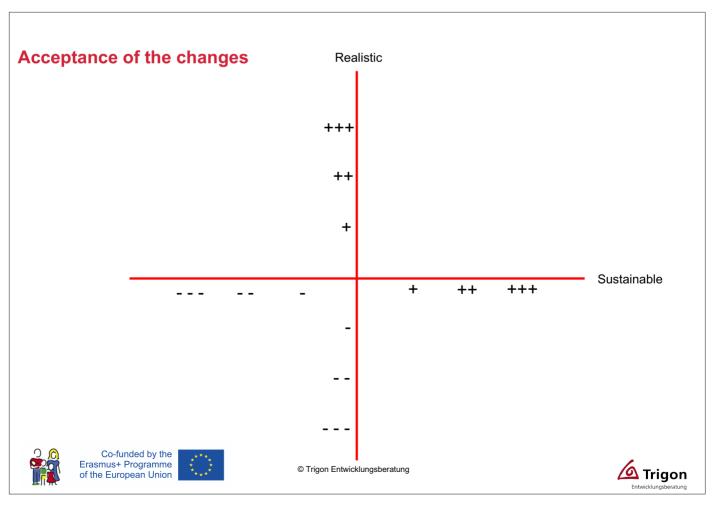
- Work in the core group/project group
- Positioning in polarities/quadrants
- Formulating the voices of my inner team (Schultz von Thun)
- Lively staging by a professional group of corporate theatre with Live Coaching/Live Communication
- Work with pictures, painting
- Feeling yourself in the situation: bodywork
- Creating drama
- Elicit concern
- Showing what is apparently necessary











# V. Let go

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Condensed diagnosis and analysis
- 7. Listening and dialogue
- 8. Looking at oneself from the outside
- 7. Letting go of all that is not needed



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## Let go

- Allowing moments of emptiness to arise, gaining distance, doing nothing, getting out, changing location, renunciation
- 2 weeks thematic break, 3 days free time
- Override something, for example Valid principles Folder with organization instructions Current rules of communication Structures Status symbols (parking, ...)





## VI. Becoming aware

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Condensed diagnosis and analysis
- 7. Listening and dialogue
- 8. Looking at oneself from the outside
- 7. Letting go of all that is not needed
- 8. Come alive



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## Intuition, common will formation

Which task/possibility do I have in connection to my organization?

Increased silence - Connecting with your source

Listen to your inner voice **Experiencing the authentic self**Perceiving the future field

The highest future possibility in the Community arise and become present

Entering a **future space**; walking through an imaginary door





## VII. Letting come

- 1. Mindfulness
- 2. Relationships
- 3. Space
- 4. Responsible team
- 5. Journey of discovery
- 6. Condensed diagnosis and analysis
- 7. Listening and dialogue
- 8. Looking at oneself from the outside
- 7. Letting go of all that is not needed
- 8. Come alive
- 9. Working out the picture of the future and connecting with it power





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## Sharing and anchoring the vision of the future

- Work on the individual impulses, images
- What is common, what is mutually exclusive?
- Consciously connecting with it as a core group
- Increased team building in the core group
- Tell biographies
   When, under what circumstances and where have I already had intuition experiences in my biography?
- When, how, under what circumstances have breakthroughs been achieved?





## VIII. Compress - XI. Anchoring

- 12. Develop case studies for individual questions
- 13. Develop **prototypes** as maps for the future
- 14. Penetrate the new with your thinking, feeling and wanting
- **15.** Use **recurringly improvement loops** through feedback from the organization, the environment
- **19.** Create **meeting places**, in which solutions from the emerging be developed and reflected upon as a whole
- 20. Design and anchor structures of rhythmic learning and reflection
- 21. Making the Presencing method visible to the outside and transporting it





# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Develop and implement a model of mission statements 2.07

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https://www.ted.com/talks/george\_monbiot\_the\_new\_political\_story\_that\_could\_change\_everything#t-12137







## International research proves:

## The purpose of a school profile

- In remarkable good schools
   a high degree of coherence in the behaviour of teachers
   i.e. the colleagues live according to a few common guiding principles
- Process of constant self-renewal of the school is focused and is part of the self-conception
- The sharing of values, perspectives of meaning creates the possibility of identification, support, prevents the burn-out syndrome
- Relief for many everyday problems, because of the common orientation
- Not extra work, but original assurance of quality and effectiveness







# **Models of mission statements** Examples







## Example of a school profile

(H. Bieger. School life as a school program - primary school Schwartbuck. Journal for School Development 2/1997. Innsbruck-Vienna)

- We want a partnership, friendly and peaceful interaction between everyone in the school, girls and boys, age groups, students and teachers, staff and parents.
- We want to strengthen the self-esteem of every single child and encourage them to be independent.
- We want to help the children to get to know themselves and their very own possibilities and to accept their individual capabilities.
- We want to work to promote and strengthen social behaviour: Agreeing, accepting, abiding by rules and agreements.
- Taking into account the rights and needs of others, being able to respond to others, recognizing and respecting the distinctiveness of others - working for those in need humility, politeness.
- We accept conflicts and take the time to resolve them: outlawing the use of physical violence in all disputes between children.
- Improving language skills Strengthening the ability to compromise
- We want to overcome gender prejudices and barriers and develop the ability to learn, work, play and accept each other.
- We want to create space to take *responsibility* for ourselves, for other children, for the things entrusted to us, for nature and the environment around us.



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#### View over the fence

Association of schools committed to reform education since 1989

## **Extract from the Bensberg Declaration 2010:**

All children and young people should be able to develop in the school environment, learn with pleasure and achieve the best possible results.

#### We know

- Children and young people need encouragement, confirmation, recognition and their own time. Pressure and fear destroy motivation.
- They need reliable adults and a lively community. They need meaningful and challenging learning experiences.
- Schools need the courage to recognise children as experts in their learning. Teachers need the courage to encourage children to learn and not just to teach subjects.





# In the school profile of a Waldorf school ...there are statements about...

- How can Waldorf Education be realised at this location?
- What does holistic learning with head, heart and hand mean here?
- What are the guiding ideas that shape the lower, middle and upper school?
- What is the importance of project teaching?
- What does "learning to learn" mean?
- What should enable the talents of young people to develop?
- What does self-organised learning mean for grades 10-13?
- What is the school's position on state qualifications?
- What is the relevance of internal communication and cooperation?
- How does the school intend to guarantee pedagogical quality?
- How do parents, teachers and pupils work together?
- What decision-making powers are allocated in which organs?







# Model of the Rudolf Steiner School, Kreuzlingen

#### 1. We give children time.

Continuous and comprehensive education instead of early selection Learning and gaining self-confidence without stress and exam nerves Discover, train and maintain existing facilities (strengthen strengths!) Develop courage, initiative and strong roots
Preserving childhood as a protected space

#### 2. We work with modern learning concepts.

Epochal and block lessons allow an intensive immersion in topics
Self-designed teaching materials promote the internalization of what has been learned
Practical application of knowledge outside the laboratory situation of the classroom
High value of artistic and craft activities
Secure prospects for university entrance and graduation (from toddlers' group to school-leaving certificate)

#### 3. We overcome borders.

Meeting place for Swiss, German and host families from all over the world International network with over 800 schools in all regions and cultures Promotion of world interest, tolerance and intercultural competence English and French from the 1st class onwards
Bilingual teaching phases in the middle and upper school

#### 4. We develop initiative.

Parents and teachers as entrepreneurs and school developers
School development under our own direction
Joy at work instead of a compulsory programme
Financing the school through parental contributions, donations and charity campaigns
Promotion of civil courage and drive instead of a consumer mentality

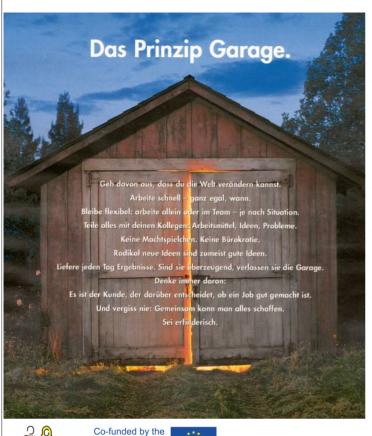
#### 5. We offer an intact social environment.

Manageable, familiar school operation
Open discussion culture and solidarity
Attentive and loving attention to the children
Clear boundaries and rules of the game in dealing with each other
Extensive security against problems of violence or drugs









## The "garage"- principle

- Believe you can change the world.
- Work quickly, keep the tools unlocked, work whenever.
- Stay flexible: work alone or work together
   as the situation needs.
- Share tools, ideas. Trust your colleagues.
- No powergames. No bureaucracy. (These are ridiculous in a garage.)
- Radical ideas are mostly good ideas.
- Make a contribution every day. If it doesn't add value, it doesn't leave the garage.
- Always keep in mind: It is the customer who defines, whether a job is well done.
- Never forget: Together we can do anything.
- · Be creative in inventing new ways.





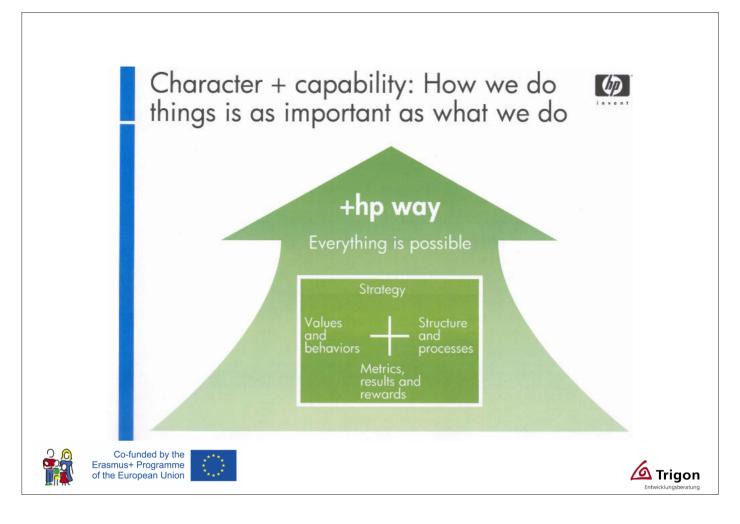


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## **Management model**

### Our managers are responsible for competent management.

- We expect them to think holistically, to continuously develop our objectives and our organisation so that the interests of our customers can be taken into account in the individual tasks.
- Our managers act as role models for mutual information, communication and cooperation at and between all levels.
- Further essential management tasks are to formulate comprehensible goals and clear assignments and to monitor their fulfilment in an appropriate form.
- Our managers support their employees in performing their tasks and feel responsible for their further development.
- They promote motivation through respect, humanity and leadership behavior appropriate to the situation.
- It is the task of our managers, above all, to recognize conflicts and ensure that they are resolved positively.
- Employees with high professional and problem-solving competence may expect the assignment of tasks for responsible transfer.





#### Investing in the business continued

#### Investing in the brand

Hiscox believes that a strong brand will belo sell its products throughout the world

The brand is built on the behaviour and performance of employees. It is only highlighted by marketing and sponsorship

Linking into the brand are Hiscox's values. Regularly appraised by staff, these values are constantly evolving.

# Challenge convention

here is always a better way.

## Integrity

rue to our word.

#### Respect

Decisive in decision, considerate in execution.

## Courage

Dare to be differen

# Quality Good enough is not enough

Excellence in execution

See it through, thoroughly.



"Our mission is simple: develop the Hiscox brand through a powerful combination of flexible underwriting and superb service, backed by innovative marketing."



## Philosophy of a coffee roaster

Coffee roasting Rechenauer Craftsmanship. Enjoy. Tradition.

- Who works with coffee, the spice of the brain, the food of reason and peaceful luxury food, must convince through quality and ethics.
- What is sold cheaply must have been produced cheaply - but to whose disadvantage?
- Whoever lives in a rich country has an ethical obligation. As a small company we can only be successful in the market, if the quality of our offer is right.
- We assure our customers:
   We will ceaselessly fight against the alliance of
   the big players, against exclusion of
   competition, against poor quality and uniformity
   of taste, against price dumping and exploitation.

- We hereby call upon you to rethink, to more social justice.
- We are highly motivated to achieve this with up-to-date information and new ideas, toughness and passion.
- All this in the sense of a fair competition culture, ecology and last but not least a higher morale.

With the best beans,
Coffee roasting Rechenauer
Manuela and Klaus Peter Rechenauer







# **Theoretical aspects**





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### A model ...

#### Is

- a picture of the future we aspire to
- a draft identity of the organisation
- a compilation of integrative guiding ideas

#### **Nescessary**

- to bring out what is unmistakably special
- describe the future in an ideal way
- pointing the way, giving orientation for change
- · making sense, motivating

#### Has to

- be honest and able to reach a consensus
- be multicoloured, but coherent in itself
- be concisely and clearly formulated
- have a form that corresponds to the content









## Statements in a school profile

#### Pedagogical concept

- Central values, ideas,
   Qualities for lower, middle and upper school
- Benefits for our students
- Relationship to parents

#### Internal resources

- Attitude, posture
- Previous professional experience





#### External relations

- Significant trends in the environment
- · Cultural, political and social self-image
- Responsibility of the school

#### Leadership and cooperation

- Special skills, knowledge
- Social conception
- Forms of cooperation, networks ...







# Resolve a dispute between the claims Ideas in the mission statement should be ...

Multi-perspective

mutually reinforcing

complex

forward-thinking

ideal-typical

action-oriented

capable of development

like a piece of the cake

attainable

workable

able to reach a consensus

coagulated once

no house rules

enunciated







1. Start	2. Workshops	3rd Manage- ment Board	4. Validation	5. Roll Out
clarifications project team	6 workshops	workshop	test group	action plan roll-out
contract	compacting	release 2.0	supplements project team	ritual
offer	release 1.0	finishing project team	release 3.0	effective project mgt
GO!		agency	board	work with key topics
Preparing WS with project group		optimized release	final version	involve leadership
				projects
			1	Evaluation of the process

# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Design thinking

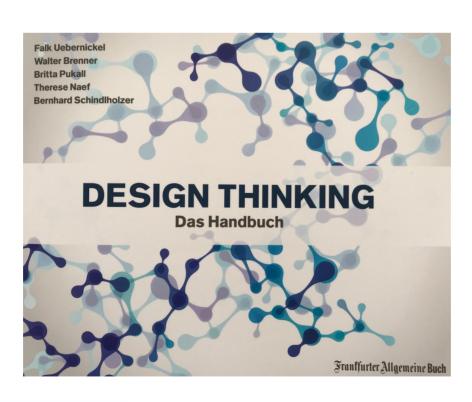
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## 4 x Design Thinking

## as culture, philosophy, mindset

=

principle-driven innovation processes for products, services and business models

#### as a toolbox

=

a large number of different methodological approaches and tools exist

#### as micro-process

=

structured method to design innovation processes for a question in a group quickly and comprehensibly

#### as a macro process

=

design approach for an organizationwide OE/change process









## design thinking

- People from different disciplines work in an environment that encourages creativity
- You develop a question together
- This question considers the needs and motives of users (customer centricity).
- Developed concepts are tested several times by prototypes, on which feedback is sought
- Role model: Work of designers as a combination of Understanding, Observing, Finding Ideas, Refining, Executing, Learning
- Also used for service development, as boundaries between products and services become blurred.

see Stickdorn, M., Schneider J.: This Is Service Design Thinking



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## **Starting point Customer centricity**

	product centric	client- conscious	client- orientated	client- centric
School of thoughts	<ul> <li>The customer is the passive recipient of our services.</li> <li>We know best what he needs.</li> <li>Customers don't know what they need.</li> </ul>	We segment our customers according to demographic characteristics so that we can more easily convince them to buy our products/services.	<ul> <li>We understand the needs of our customers so that we can align existing products/services with them.</li> <li>We work together with our customers and integrate them into our innovation processes.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>We understand our customers deeply and holistically in order to max. adjust products to them and to develop new products.</li> <li>If necessary, we separate ourselves from the existing products.</li> </ul>
focus	products, services, capabilities = output: first product/DL, then customer	customer segmentation, marketing	customer requirements	customer needs, will and ability of the organization to respond to them



market readers need seekers









## **Design Thinking Mindset**

- Always take the focus of the user
- Include the stakeholder perspective
- Playfully, curiously working on questions and developing solutions
- Absolutely cooperative behaviour no space for competition
- Reframing Expand the framework Put everything in question
- Let yourself be surprised by everything that is possible Every idea is valuable
- Illogical, unattainable ideas are welcome!
- Mistakes are part of innovation
- Pay close attention to a straight process
- Action-oriented solutions are in demand
- Work in short cycles





## **Design Thinking (micro-process)**



- Explore the problem spaceConsider
- Considerall perspectivesPut everything in
- question
   Wanted
  resolution
  for target group A
- for target group for the following framed conditions for target state NN
- Clear question!

- Identify the needs of user
- Collect basics findings / insights
- by
- observation
- interviews
- participationbenchmarking

- Open space to find the ideas
- Next to brain storming many techniques
- Integrate users
- Check your thinking models
- Create real prototypes as models for innovative products / service / business models
- Concretization of ideas
- Capturable, reviewable concepts
- Perspective unseen
- Recognize questions

- Judge results with users/ stakeholders with respect
- On-site validation Inspiration and
- evaluation
   Concretisation
  of a solution
  corridor
- Transfer of the results to a development department
- All necessary functions pointed out









## **Materials (selection)**

crepe paper	mug	Lego
cartons	felt	Playmobil Dolls
coloured paper	disposable cutlery	toy
paper rolls	rope	Kapla Stones
Post its	cord	balls
Tesa Crepe	wool	periodicals
glue sticks	ribbons	carpet knife
tape	aluminium foil	scissors
felt-tip pens	pipe cleaners	cutting mats
cards	polystyrene	ruler
color dots	paperclips	tape measure







## methods pecha kucha persona brainwriting brainstorming analysis of session customer benefits usability "vou are right 6 - 3 - 5six thought testing Bob ..." hats 5 x why headstand customer design thinking method clinics 90 min photo study role plays story telling video prototyping Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme 体 Trigon of the European Union

## Our exercise here: The wallet of the future

- 1. Form duos
- 2. Show your wallet / credit card storage today
- 3. Interview each other about how you use your wallet today.

What are your special needs?

What do you appreciate about your solution today?

What else would you like to have in the future?

What "crazy" idea comes to your mind?

4. Individual work = brainstorming with questions about the future user 5 min

5. Each one creates a prototype 15 min

6. Reciprocal introduction and feedback Pick up ideas for further development

2 x 5 min

7. Possibly improve the prototype

5 min

8. Reflection of the process in duo

5 min

15 min

Exchange in plenary







## Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Contacting & contracting 2.09

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## **Targets in Contacting**

#### For client

- Get a picture of the consultant
- Submit goals
- Present the organisation and yourself
- Learn how it could work

#### For consultants

- Get a picture of the organization
- Show competence
- Getting to know partners
- Communicate concepts / procedures









## In conversation:

- Align expectations
- Work out the target perspective
- Create a rough procedure sketch
- Is there any final competence to sign a contract?
- General conditions / administration
- Arrange first steps





## **Diagnosis**

## Client

- View on own problems new perspectives
- How professional is a consultant?

## Consultant

- What is the reason for the request?
- How does client see problems?
- Focal points and differences in perception
- Resilience of the client





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## **Future**

#### Client

- What we want to achieve
- What are the values / goals of the consultant
- Which time span

## Consultant

- What values does the client
- What are fears / hopes









## **Psychosocial processes**

- Build confidence
- Shape roles and relationships
- Scan of power, security, autonomy





## **Learning process**

#### Client

- What do we learn from past experience?
- Profit from the experience of the consultants

#### Consultant

- Which learning styles live in the client system?
- Which language is typical for client





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## Information process

#### Client

- Who do we need to inform about consultants
- What else do we want to know about consultants

## Consultant

- What other information must the client provide
- What does the client need to know about me









## Implementation process

#### Client

- What should consultants do?
- With whom should interviews take place?
- Preparing formal decisions
- Making concrete agreements

## Consultant

- What do I want to offer?
- Clear the place
- Estimate effort and time
- Calculation





## **Process control**

- ·Let us plan further contact meetings
- Decision on start-up activities
- Provide people, time, money



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## Criteria of a good contract

#### Good contract

- strong support from a person who also has the power to enter into a contract
- 2. high commitment of this person
- 3. support by internal consultants
- 4. financing is clear
- 5. deadlines have been agreed; it is clear who will participate in the project
- 6. objectives are clear
- 7. clients and consultants have a good feeling about working together
- 8. fears are openly expressed
- 9. possible risks are known
- 10. the next step has a diagnostic character, or is based on a previous diagnosis

#### Weak contract

- the consultant has a bad feeling without knowing why
- 2. the willingness of the client to invest time is unclear
- 3. many other things in the organisation are more important
- 4. insufficient planning time before the next action
- 5. unclear relationship between internal and external consultants
- 6. the client shifts all responsibility to the consultant

(according to Marvin Weisbord)



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## Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Role of a consultant 2.10

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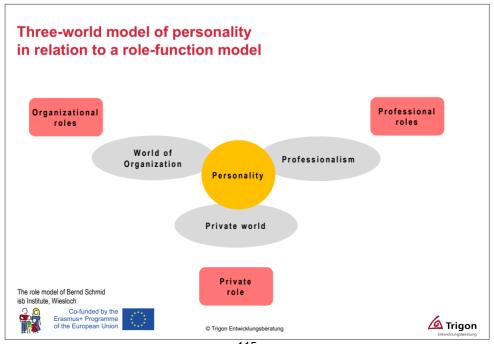
Everyone experiences, that the way other people see him, winged or paralyzed. How I understand or misunderstand someone, acknowledge or disregard, has lasting effects on his self-experience and his actual standing in the world.

#### **Bodo of Plato**









#### **Roles**

- In private and professional life people take on different roles
- Role is experienced coherently when the behaviour is congruent
- Mostly unconscious
- A role can hinder you being completely authentic
- It is often necessary to take on different roles depending on the situation
- The environment of a person often cannot understand a situational role change
- · Times of transformation require new role constellations from managers
- New roles and the appropriate behaviour can be learned
- Clarity of roles (with tasks, authorities and responsibilities) can determine the success or failure of actions
- The conscious clarification of roles is an essential intervention of organizational development





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#### The role contract

#### Role offer

Every person is unique according to history, socialization, e.g. position in the succession of siblings, temperament, abilities, charisma, shape ...

#### Role requirements

Role expectations of individual

#### Role contract

Occurs when people meet a role expectation and assume the respective roles





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#### Developing a role

#### • Feel, test

A has a need for B's behaviour B offers behaviour, A accepts behaviour from B

#### Confirm

3 x repetition becomes the rule Expectations are confirmed Behavioural patterns are coordinated

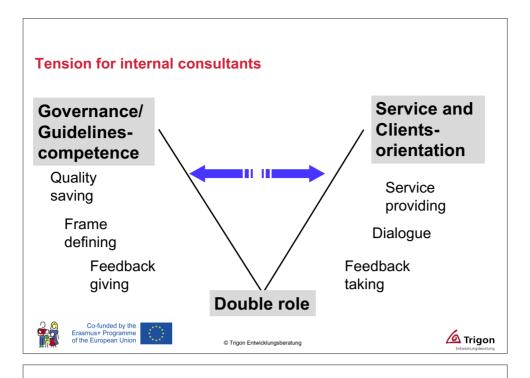
#### Solidify

Behavioural patterns often get executed unconsciously and repeat unreflectedly Looping in ever further, danger of chronification









## **Guide in the sandwich position**

## **Bravery**

I express my thoughts and opinions and I fight for my conviction







## Wisdom

I express only what can be accepted by my contracting authorities





## What defines a dominant role

Define room	Allocate space, make space, take space - grand gestures
Define time	Take the initiative, set the pace, set time frame
Define content	Define topic, specify terms
Communicate one-way	Act only as a transmitter, without aiming for consent, accept offers without consideration
Force something	Break resistance through sanctions, take advantage of the "thin spot" in the other person
Denial	Expected empathy, participation not fulfilled







## **Expectations of a consultant**











#### Roles of a consultant

(see E. R. Schmidt, H. G. Berg. Consult with contact. Offenbach 1995)

#### Observer

Process facilitator

Sparring partner

Researcher

Problem solver

Coach

Expert

Advocate

- participates, makes observations available, formulates questions
- observes, accompanies, comments, discusses interpretations, recommends
- reflects, asks, gives feedback, shows chances and risks
- analyzes, presents, organizes evaluation processes, is working on the conclusions
- examines solutions, evaluates them, suggests possible actions, structures decision-making processes
- supports, trains, prepares for critical situations
- evaluates, prepares expert opinions, formulates decision documents
- advertises a certain idea, tries to influence







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## Clarify and agree on consultant roles

For the following aspects/themes/problem areas ...

... the consultant will assume the role:

...the client will have the part:

In particular, the consultant will do:

The client will do this accordingly:

But the consultant will not do:

The delimitation of competences:

The delimitation of competences:

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## Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Designing a workshop

2.11

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Workshop 2.1.2020 from 9:00 to 18:00

with Harald Jäckel









time 8:00	method	content / step		ļm	nin.	who	goals
	coffee break						
	lunch						
	coffee break						
18.00		Planned end of day					



• Who I am...

## **My color...**Short introduction round

- What I bring...
- What's important to me...
- What I'm looking forward to here...



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#### **Arrival**

## All nines...



- What have we already achieved in 2019?
- What "all nines" did we achieve?
- How did we score internally and externally?
- What did/does this mean for us and our teams?



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## Our way through the day

- Arrival
- Overview, goals, expectations, rules
- Diagnosis: Four fields
- · Work on identified issues
- Feedback and conclusion





## Goals







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## My expectations of this workshop



What should happen in this workshop?

What should the process be?

What should be the result?







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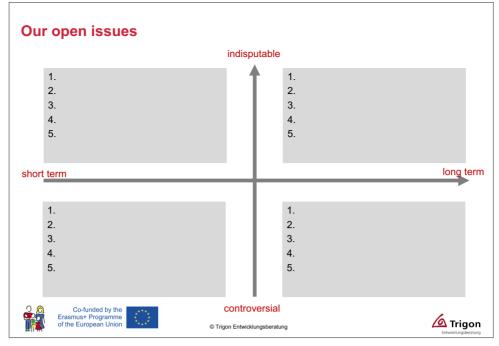
## Rules in a learning team

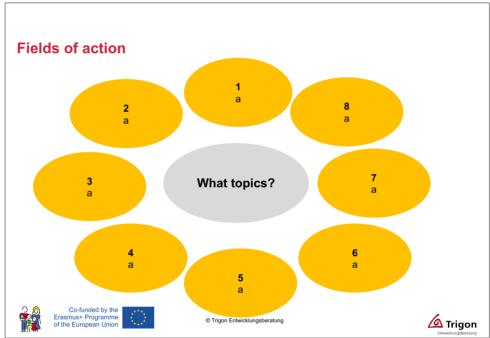
(suggestion)

- Perceive instead of attribute something to somebody Get to know contents
- Mistakes are part of learning! There are no "stupid" questions!
- No justification
- Talk about yourselfn- not about somebody Please use "I"-messages
- Listen and let talk out only the moderator is allowed to interrupt
- Please signal troubles
- Everyone has active part of responsibility!
- Our lived social culture sets an example
- Personal matters need confidentionaly protection

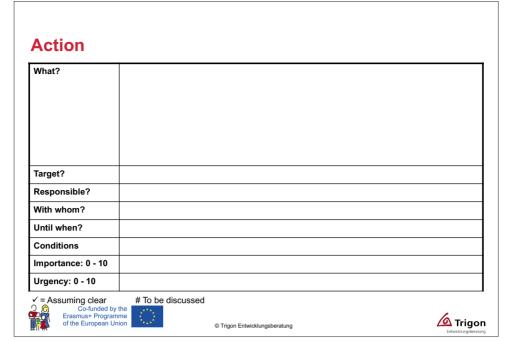








Preparation of topics in small groups	35 min				
1 Subject What exactly is the question?	5				
2 Brief diagnosis (strengths and weaknesses of the initial situation)	5				
3 Next steps that seem to make sense - constructive or alternative	5				
4 Required resources, means, capacities	5				
5 Possible timetable as a forecast					
6 Necessary decisions	5				
7 Emotional resonance	5				
0 - 100 Positive energy, motivation, hope, faith, spirit of optimism					
0-100 Negative energy, inhibition, doubt, worry, fear					
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Review, feedback, conclusion



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## Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Mentoring

2.12

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## **The Mentor**



- Before entering the Trojan War, Odysseus trusted his son Telemachos, his friend's mentor, to educate him...
- A mentor is a person with life experience, who takes care of and encourages younger people, who are growing into responsibility.
- For decades, mentoring has been a conscious method of supporting and supervising junior staff.
- In organisations, mentoring serves to promote young talents in their personal and professional development.
- The aim is to pass on experience and knowledge and to build up networks









## **Coaching and Mentoring**

## coaching

- Continuous and time-limited
- Partnership-based expiring
- Accompaniment and support
- For individuals, groups or teams
- In connection with professional role/task and the psychosocial aspects of the person (group)
- Goal-oriented and situation-oriented
- The coaching client himself is responsible for learning and making decisions

## mentoring

- Temporally open, longer-term
- Demanding and promoting
- Accompaniment and development process
- For junior staff
- For targeted preparation of new tasks
- Under the guidance of an experienced person
- As a professional friend, supporter and helper
- Where the mentee himself is responsible for learning and developing



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# Advantages and benefits of mentoring for the mentee/talent

- Professional and personal suggestions from an experienced person
- Insight into the formal and informal rules of the game of the organisation
- Concrete and field-tested recommendations
- Access to network contacts within the organization
- Familiar contact person for problems and critical situations
- Personal counsellor who promotes personal development





# Advantages and benefits of mentoring for the company

- Talents are promoted effectively and at an early stage
- Tried and tested practical knowledge and many years of experience are specifically passed on to junior staff
  - Support in goal, work and relationship issues
  - System oriented, taking into account the environment, practice-oriented
  - Holistically including factual, relational and value level
  - organisational expertise
- The learning culture of the organisation is promoted in a targeted manner
- Managers receive impulses and ideas from junior staff (reverse mentoring)
- Promotion of the competencies and potentials of managers and employees





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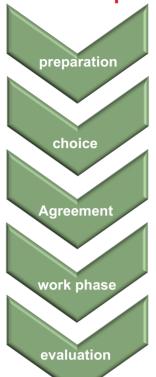
## ...also the mentors benefit

- Expansion of the personal network within the company
- Reflection on one's own leadership behaviour
- Gain in consulting and accompanying experience
- Information from other organizational areas
- Insight into the leadership behaviour of new colleagues
- · Acquisition of potential cooperation partners from other organizational areas





## Phase sequence



Mentoring training

- Matching Talent chooses mentor
- · Agreeing development plans, portfolio
- mentoring contract
- Clarify cooperation, arrange appointments and rules
- Regular discussions on the basis of development plans
- Spontaneous / situational support in crises and conflict situations
- · Accompanying coaching on request
- Final evaluation



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## **Prerequisites**

- Sufficient time budget
- Mentor and talent should not be within one area, one department
- Mentor must not be a superior
- Mentor should have sufficient experience (at least 3 years) and an appropriate contact network





## **Qualifications**

- Knowledge of the organization
  - Goals, Values
  - leadership culture
  - formal and informal rules of the game
- Ability to self-reflect and guide others to do so
- Knowledge of the mentoring methodology
- Strong communication skills
- High willingness to engage in conflict
- Ability to change perspectives
- Willingness to engage in talent



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# What does a good mentor do? (Results of a survey)

- Acts as a "sounding board", gives feedback on development
- Advisor, sponsor, mediator, confidant person
- Benevolent professional friend, always responsive
- "Controller" for agreed targets, possibly target giver
- Shows "railing" and helps mentee to move along it
- Analyser, clarifier of strengths and weaknesses, "development aid".
- role model, sage, room encoder, no "know-it-all"
- Career (under)supporters
- Recognised personality in the organisation
- Focus, challenge, trust and allow
- · Self reflected, centered
- Active listener, problem solver, informant







## **Mentoring contract**

#### What to arrange between mentor and mentee

- · The objective is the professional and personal advancement of the other
- The following applies for the duration of the mentoring relationship
  - What is spoken and written down is confidential
  - Both try to shape the mentoring relationship pro-actively
  - Emerging problems are addressed and a solution is worked out together
  - Both give open and clear feedback
  - Both assume responsibility for the mentoring relationship
  - The mentee is responsible for the preparation and follow-up of the joint meetings
  - The mentor takes minutes after each meeting
  - The mentee documents the progressive learning and development process (portfolio)
  - The mentor is responsible for imparting relevant knowledge and controlling the process
  - Mentoring is a voluntary and personal agreement and can be terminated unilaterally by either party at any time. This must be done in writing



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Mentoring contract	Differentiated agreements
Addresses and contact details	
Times of availability	
Number and rhythm of meetings	
Desired duration	
Mentee's expectations of the mentor	
Mentor's expectations of the mentee	
General conditions of the meetings	
When and how can the relationship end?	
Focus on the following topics at the beginning	
Further agreements	
Date, Signatures	









## **Reflection on mentoring**

- What inspired me? What questions do I have?
- group discussion
- Core messages please on cards
- Subsequent plenary







# **Organization development for Estonian schools**Training for school board trainers

## Requirements profile for consultants

2.13

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Luisenstraße 1, D-80333 Munich, Germany T: +49/89/24 20 89 90, www.trigon. de



Friedrich Glasl

## Requirement profile of an OD consultant

In professional OD projects it is always about the situational correct linking of interventions from the **7 basic OE processes** (according to F. Glasl 1983) with the **7 elements of an organisation** (F. Glasl / B. Lievegoed 1993).

As a consultant, you protect yourself and your clients from problems if you honestly check yourself:

- How much competence do you already have in the following areas?
- In which area this competence needs to be expanded, deepened or supplemented by partners?

## 1. A) Check your competence for the OD basic processes according to the following gradations of the scores 5 to 1:

- 5 I have mastered many methods, can communicate them to others well
- 4 I know many methods, can work with them independently
- 3 I know several methods, can use them quite well
- 2 I know some methods, need support
- 1 I know few methods, need supplementation by consultants
- 0 I am not competent in it at all

Note your score

(5 to 1) before each line of the following 7 OD basic processes:



1. Diagnostic processes: Methods, instruments, skills, especially for	4 1 <i>1 1 1</i>	communicate the				em well to others ethods, can work			
		know s em qu			ods, c	an use			
		know s ipport	some n	nethod	ds, nee	ed			
		know c need a							
	0 l'i	m not	сотре	etent a	t all in	this.			
1.1 Self-diagnosis (active participation of the persons concerned in the survey, questioning, observation)	5	4	3	2	1	0			
1.2 Data feedback, data feedback to respondents	5	4	3	2	1	0			
<ol> <li>Design and moderation of diagnostic workshops, diagnostic retreats</li> </ol>	5	4	3	2	1	0			
<ol> <li>Oral interview methods (individual interviews, group interviews)</li> </ol>	5	4	3	2	1	0			
1.5 Creation of written questionaires	5	4	3	2	1	0			
1.6 Designing sample surveys	5	4	3	2	1	0			
<ol> <li>1.7 Preparation, implementation and evaluation of written surveys</li> </ol>	5	4	3	2	1	0			
1.8 Metaphorical and imaginative diagnostic methods	5	4	3	2	1	0			

Sum of the scores Diagnostic processes:



2. Future design processes: Methods, instruments, skills, especially for:	<ul> <li>5 I know many methods, of communicate them well</li> <li>4 I know many methods, of with them independents</li> <li>3 I know several methods, them quite well</li> <li>2 I know some methods, in support</li> <li>1 I know only a few method</li> </ul>				well to ds, car dently ods, c ds, nee	Il to others can work ntly s, can use need		
	<ul><li>I need additional counsellors</li><li>I'm not competent at all in this</li></ul>							
2.1 Joint formulation of direction statements for changes	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.2 The development of long-term visions, mission statements and concepts	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.3 Planning and implementation of future workshops and conferences	5	4	3	2	1	0		
The development of milestones and strategic change goals	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.5 The formulation of measurable, operational change targets	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.6 The revision of services offered to customers	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.7 Scenarios for future organizational models	5	4	3	2	1	0		
2.8 Artistic and imaginative methods for future designs	5	4	3	2	1	0		

Sum of the scores of the future design processes:



Psychosocial change processes:     Methods, instruments,     skills, etc. for	C		nicate	them \	well to	others	
	4 I know many methods with them independen						
		know s nem qu			ods, c	an use	
		know s upport	ome r	nethod	ds, nee	ed	
		know d need a					
	0 1	m not	сотре	etent a	t all in	this.	
3.1 Pointing out and treatment of taboo topics and power plays	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.2 Processing of disturbances, stresses and energy lows in processes	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.3 Picking up of signals of resistance and demotivation	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.4 Adressing and dealing with conflicts between persons, groups and organizational units	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.5 Uncovering and processing of conflicting interests	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.6 Dissolving unwritten role contracts and helping to find new roles and relationships	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.7 Editing of dominance and displacement behaviour in groups	5	4	3	2	1	0	
3.8 Identifying and editing gender-specific role and behaviour patterns	5	4	3	2	1	0	

Sum of the scores of psychosocial change processes:



n	Learning processes in the narrower sense: methods, instruments, skills, etc. for		CC		nicate	them v	vell to	others		
				know n vith the				work		
		3		know s em qu			ods, c	an use		
		2		know s ipport	ome n	nethod	ds, nee	ed		
		1		know o need a						
		0	ľı	m not o	compe	tent a	t all in	this.		
	nputs to present more complex concepts and theories	ţ	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	Situatively improvised ad hoc inputs on organizational and cooperation issues	Ę	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	Small ad-hoc training sessions (skills training) on organizational and cooperation issues	Ę	5	4	3	2	1	0		
4.4 S	Setting up of pilot projects in organizations	ţ	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	Setting up of ad hoc role-playing games to try out alternative courses of action	Ę	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	nsertion of small loosening and relaxation exercises when the process is too heady	Ę	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	nclusion of creative and artistic forms of learning to deepen cognitive content	Ę	5	4	3	2	1	0		
	Applying the experience of emphasized learning methods		5	4	3	2	1	0		

Sum	of the	scores	learning	processes:	
Oulli	01 1110	300103	1641111114	piocesses.	



5. Information processes: Methods, instruments, skills, especially for	5 I know many methods, communicate them well								
	4	I know many methods, can wo with them independently					work		
	3			evera		ods, c	an use		
	2		now s ipport	ome n	nethod	ds, nee	ed		
	1			-		ethods unsella			
	0	ľı	n not	сотре	etent a	t all in	this.		
5.1 Designing and moderating information markets	5	9	4	3	2	1	0		
5.2 Organizing and holding major information events	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.3 Planning and moderating interactive information events	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.4 Dissemination of information by written means	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.5 Creating readable reports	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.6 Appealing design of visual communication media	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.7 Use of modern information and communication media (e-mail, internet, etc.)	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		
5.8 Experience emphasised forms of communication	5	5	4	3	2	1	0		

Sum of the scores information processes: \_\_\_\_\_



6. Implementation processes: Methods, instruments, skills in particular for	4 1 H	communicate them well						
	3 I know several methods, can them quite well							
	2 I know some methods, need support							
	I know only a few methods,     I need additional counsellors							
	0 1'1	m not	compe	etent a	t all in	this.		
6.1 Finding of motivating, symbolic actions by managers	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.2 Coaching of a manager for convincing exemplary behaviour of the manager	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.3 Creating a high level of commitment to objectives, plans, decisions	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.4 Decision methods for the selection and priorisation of implementation projects	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.5 Providing projects with material and human resources	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.6 Assessing the need for secretarial support for projects	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.7 Step-by-step implementation of complex change projects	5	4	3	2	1	0		
6.8 Identifying and removing obstacles to implementation	5	4	3	2	1	0		

Sum of the scores Implementation processes: \_\_\_



7. Management of change processes: Methods, instruments, skills, especially for		communicate them well to other						
	4 I know many methods, can wo with them independently							
	3 I know several methods, can us them quite well							
	2 I know some methods, need support							
	I know only a few methods,     I need additional counsellors							
	0 1'1	m not	compe	etent a	t all in	this.		
7.1 Designing medium-term, more complex change strategies	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.2 Design of workshops and retreats	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.3 Planning and facilitating decision-making processes for change projects	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.4 Appointing, coordinating and monitoring project teams	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.5 Establishment and staffing of steering groups, project teams, decision-maker groups	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.6 Organizing sponsors (promoters, godparents, mentors) for pilot projects	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.7 Review and evaluation of the results achieved	5	4	3	2	1	0		
7.8 Coordinating change projects with ongoing business activities	5	4	3	2	1	0		

Sum of the scores Management of the change processes:



# 2. B. Next, check what knowledge (concepts, models, theory) and skills (applicable techniques, practical skills) you have in relation to the 7 essential elements of an organization:

Score again self-critically from 5 to 1:

- 5 "I bring a lot with me and I can help others."
- 4 "I bring a lot with me and can work with it completely independently"
- 3 "I can generally work independently here."
- 2 "I bring in little knowledge and skill."
- 1 "I absolutely need competent experts to complement"
- 0 "I'm not competent here"

10



1. Identity of an area:	5	5 "I bring a lot with me and I of support others"							
	4			ag a lot with me and can with it on my own."  agenerally work bendently here."  ag in only little knowledge skill"  solutely need competent at to complement"  not competent here:  ag a lot with me and I can out others:  ag a lot with me and can with it on my own."  agenerally work bendently here."  ag in only little knowledge skill"  solutely need competent at to complement:					
	3		_		-		d can  e."  vledge  etent  d can  d can  vledge  etent  e."		
	2	"I bring in only little knowledge and skill"							
	1				Ithers"  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Inerally work ently here."  Ionly little knowledge  Iot with me and I can thers"  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Inerally work ently here."  Ionly little knowledge  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and can it on my own."  Iot with me and I can there."				
	0	"]'	m not	comp	etent h	nere"			
Image internally and externally, mission, vision and mission statement, basic values of a division, core services and core tasks of a division, grown selfimage of a division, identification of employees with their division, cultural type of the division									
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		
2. Policy, guiding principles, strategies of an area:	5					and I	can		
	4		bring a lot with me and can cork with it on my own."  can generally work odependently here."  bring in only little knowledge and skill"  absolutely need competent experts to complement"  'm not competent here"  bring a lot with me and I can cupport others"  bring a lot with me and can cork with it on my own."  can generally work odependently here."  bring in only little knowledge and skill"  absolutely need competent experts to complement"  'm not competent here"				can		
	3			a lot with me and can the it on my own."  In enerally work dently here." In only little knowledge attely need competent for complement and I can others.  In lot with me and I can others.  In lot with me and can the it on my own."  In enerally work dently here." In only little knowledge.  In only little knowledge.  In only little knowledge.  In only little knowledge.					
	2			oring a lot with me and can rk with it on my own."  can generally work dependently here."  oring in only little knowledge of skill"  absolutely need competent oerts to complement"  on not competent here"  oring a lot with me and I can opport others"  oring a lot with me and can rk with it on my own."  can generally work dependently here."  oring in only little knowledge of skill"  absolutely need competent oerts to complement"  on not competent here"		edge			
	1	"I absolutely need competent experts to complement"							
	0	0 "I'm not competent here"							
Unwritten, "secret rules of the game" of a division or an overall organization, guiding principles for leadership, cooperation, customer orientation, etc., medium-term business strategy of a division, guiding principles for customer orientation, quality standards, etc.									
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		



	į								
3. Organizational structure	<ul> <li>5 "I bring a lot with me and I support others"</li> <li>4 "I bring a lot with me and owork with it on my own."</li> <li>3 "I can generally work independently here."</li> <li>2 "I bring in only little knowled and skill"</li> </ul>						l can		
							,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
							edge		
	1	experts to complement"							
	0								
Models for management structures (type and number of management levels), management span, criteria for central and decentral organizational units, knowledge of modern matrix forms, centers of competence, profit centers, etc.							The state of the s		
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		
4. People, groups, leadership, climate:	<ul> <li>5 "I bring a lot with me and I can support others"</li> <li>4 "I bring a lot with me and can work with it on my own."</li> <li>3 "I can generally work independently here."</li> <li>2 "I bring in only little knowledge and skill"</li> <li>1 "I absolutely need competent experts to complement"</li> </ul>								
							,"		
							ledge		
							tent		
	0 "I'm not competen					there"			
Images of man, development phases of human development, motivation theories, models for leadership styles and leadership techniques, theories and concepts for team development, conflicts and power in organisations, working atmosphere, etc.									
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		



5. Individual functions, organs:	5 4 3 2 1	support others"  "I bring a lot with me and can work with it on my own."  "I can generally work independently here."  "I bring in only little knowledge and skill"							
Models for the analysis and design of tasks, competencies and responsibilities; models for work sharing and coordination; criteria for humanistic job design, work structuring, creation of delegation and representation rules, mandate for project groups, steering bodies, etc.									
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		
6. Processes and procedures:	5 4 3 2 1	support others"  "I bring a lot with me and can work with it on my own."  "I can generally work independently here."  "I bring in only little knowledge and skill"  "I absolutely need competent experts to complement"							
Models for core processes, support processes and management processes; critical review and redesign of business processes; design rules for decision-making processes, information processes; process cost models; design of interfaces between areas, etc.									
Score:	5		4	3	2	1	0		



7. Material resources:	5	"I bring a lot with me and I can support others"
	4	"I bring a lot with me and can work with it on my own."
	3	"I can generally work independently here."
	2	"I bring in only little knowledge and skill"
	1	"I absolutely need competent experts to complement"
	0	"I'm not competent here"
Financial flows within the company; budgeting methods, controlling methods; knowledge of the hardware of a division, understanding of the importance of architecture and technical resources for the division's operations, etc.		
Score:	5	4 3 2 1 0

#### Sources:

Glasl, F. (Ed.): (1983) Administrative reform through organisational development. Bern/Stuttgart 1

Glasl, F. / Lievegoed, B. (1993) Dynamic corporate development. Bern/Stuttgart

14

# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

- 2.14 Leadership
  - leading myself and leading others -

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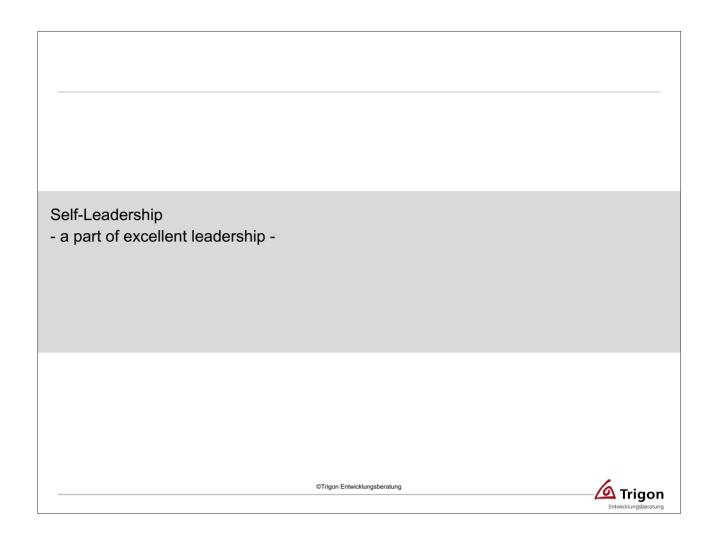
#### **Introducing Thought**

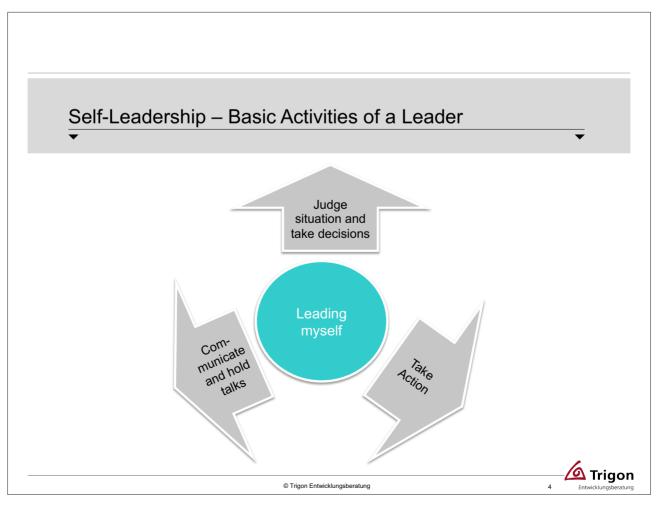
"If your actions inspire others

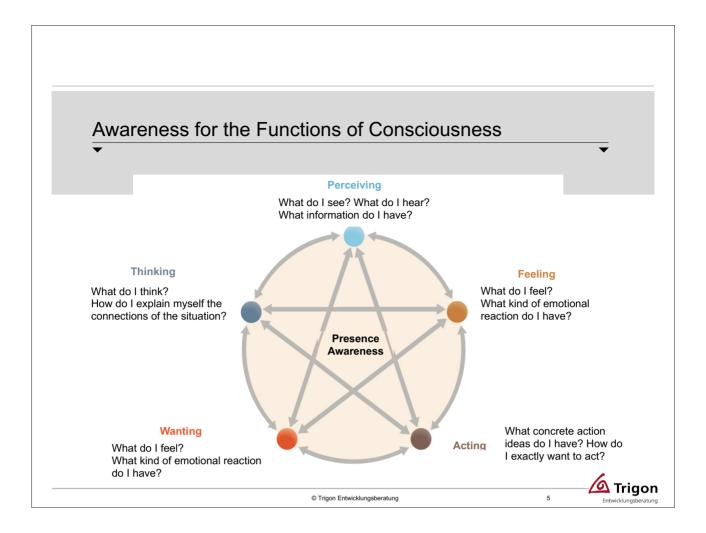
to dream more, learn more, do more, and become more,
YOU ARE A LEADER."

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS** 













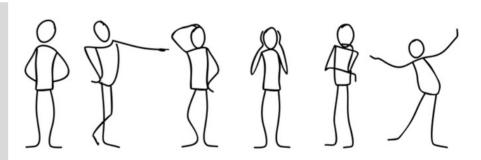
Tasks of a leader		
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# 



#### How much time do I spend on each of the seven core tasks of a leader? Identify own strengths and weaknesses % Identify and reacting to opportunities and threats Design the future in own area systematically Securing Develop awareness for costs the Future and earnings Identify needs Lead by numbers Develop customer Being benefits Approaching Responsible for Results the Take care of the most Customer and Costs important customer relations % Leadership Overlook performance processes ■ Be a Change Manager **Developing Myself** Analyse, optimize, Deal with resistance and Managing Performance Processes Initiating change or eliminate conflict Change non-value added % processes Leading Employees Agree to goals and Teams Delegate % 💁 Trigon ©Trigon Entwicklungsberatung





#### Typical Manager Issues Include:

- Lack of patience
- Feeling of being held back
- Feeling of not being given the opportunity to use their full potential

#### Typical Subordinates Issues include:

- Lack of attention
- Inadequate development
- Feelings of inadequacy



# **Comparison between Strategic Leadership** and Operational Management

STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP		OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT		
Deciding  long-term goals business fields	Doing  • developing new technologies/processes	<ul><li>Deciding</li><li>short-term goals</li><li>production quantities</li></ul>	Doing  • producing/promoting/ selling	
products/services/ technologies long-term marketing strategies capacity expansion investment budgets	<ul> <li>product and service innovation</li> <li>capacity expansion</li> <li>developing new skills</li> <li>seeking new markets, developing, testing</li> <li>launching new products</li> <li>long-term staff development</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>production processes</li> <li>prices</li> <li>advertising campaigns</li> <li>operational budgets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>purchasing/supplying</li> <li>service</li> <li>efficiency improvement, cost reductions</li> <li>performing quality circles</li> <li>cash management</li> <li>recruitment, salary and compensation</li> </ul>	

# **Comparison between Strategic Leadership** and **Operational Management**

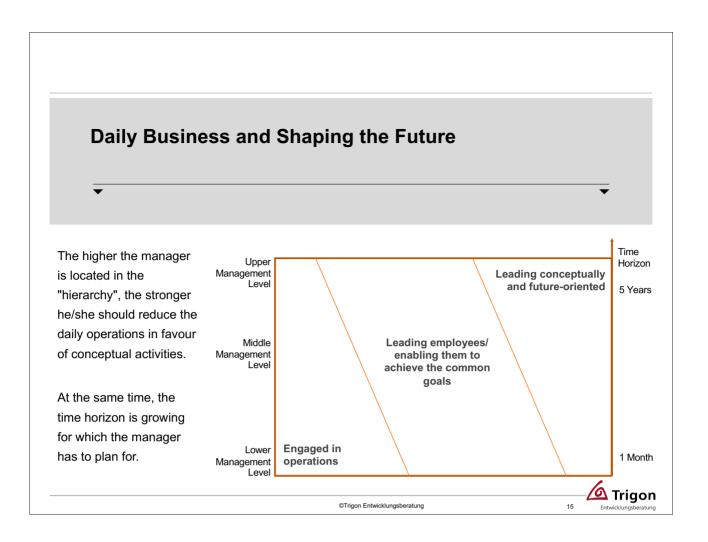
for success

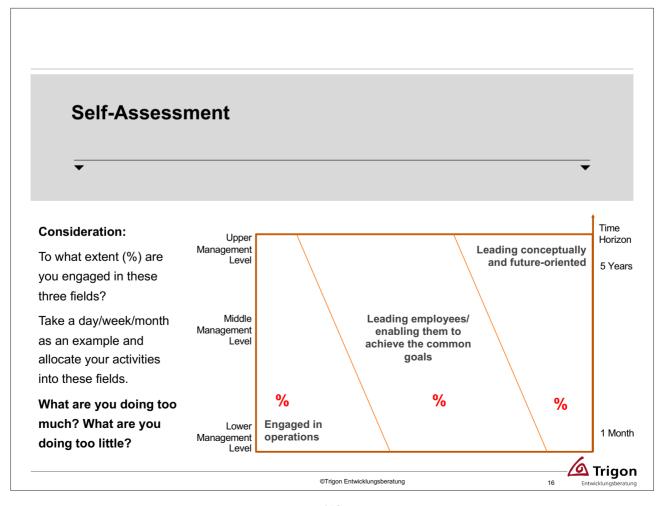
"Doing the right thing"

STRATEG	IC LEADERSHIP	OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT		
Deciding	Doing	Deciding	Doing	
<ul> <li>long-term goals</li> <li>business fields</li> <li>products/services/ technologies</li> <li>long-term marketing strategies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>developing new technologies/processes</li> <li>product and service innovation</li> <li>capacity expansion</li> <li>developing new skills</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>short-term goals</li> <li>production quantities</li> <li>production processes</li> <li>prices</li> <li>advertising campaigns</li> <li>operational budgets</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>producing/promoting/ selling</li> <li>purchasing/supplying</li> <li>service</li> <li>efficiency improvement, cost reductions</li> </ul>	
	itegic management: maintaining potential	-	ional management: rt-term success	

Entwicklungsborstung

"Doing the things right "





#### How do I develop the Future?

Recognizing changes and doing environmental scanning

- ...

Developing the unit's vision, strategic goals and mission

٠...

Defining strategic pathways and milestones and implementing the strategy

- ...

Systematically improving and developing the collaboration in the team/region

- ...

Continue developing the culture, that is, to work systematically on changing the values, attitudes and behaviour: customer- quality- and cost-orientation

- ...

Systematic human resource management, which is based on the strategic objectives

- ...

Promoting innovation: products, processes, cooperation

- ...



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## How to Implement Strategic Leadership into Daily Work?



- Never put strategic issues at the end of the meeting agenda you will never have enough time to tackle them
- Hold meetings with the focus on strategic issues at least 2 times a year with your team
  - Keep it simple, make it specific
  - Debate assumptions, not forecasts
  - Discuss resource deployments early
  - Clearly identify priorities
  - Continuously monitor performance
- Integrate strategy and yearly planning circle
- Reward and develop execution capabilities
- Communicate, communicate, communicate (Important messages need to be sent 7 times to anchor)

#### What else can you do?



# Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

2.15 Leadership concepts and leadership challenges in different stages of an organization

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#### **Introducing Thought**

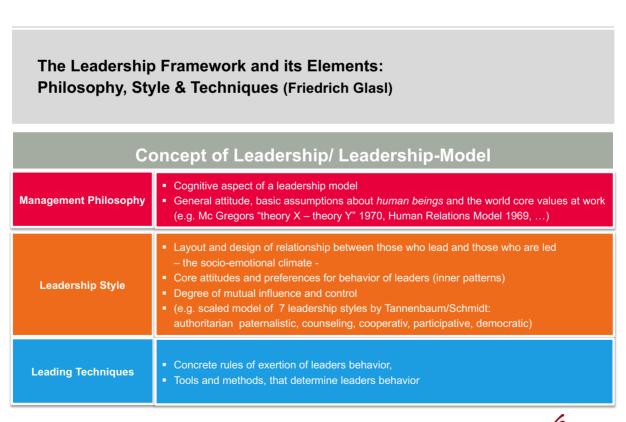
"If your actions inspire others

to dream more, learn more, do more, and become more,
YOU ARE A LEADER."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS



# Development of Leadership Concepts - A Time Travel -



#### Level of Involvement in Decision-Making

Use of Authority by the Leader

Team Members Power and Influence

#### Leader Power and Influence

Area of Involvement of Team Members

#### Authoritarian

- Leader is able to take decisions which others accept
- Takes decision and announces it

#### Paterna<u>listic</u>

- Leader "sells" decision
- Interested in gaining acceptance

#### Consultative

 Leader presents ideas and/or decision and invites to ask questions

#### Cooperative

 Leader presents tentative decision subject to change after inputs

#### **Participative**

 Leader presents the problem, gets suggestions and inputs, then decides

#### Democratic

- Leader defines limits within group take decisions
- Joint decision making within limits defined by organizational constraints

Source: Tannenbaum/Schmidt (1958): How to choose a leadership pattern, In: HBR March/April 1958, S. 95-101

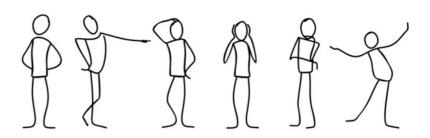
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5

Transactional Leadership Leadership and Management - Styles, Models, Buzzwords Leadership Theory Management 3.0 X or Y? Management Situational Trans-formational by Objectives Leadership Leadership Authoritorian – (Burns 1978 / Bass 1985) Blanchard 1977) Democratic -Laisser Faire -Servant Transaktional Leadership Managerial Grid ??? LEADERSHIP ??? 体 Trigon ©Trigon Entwicklungsberatung

# The individual Leadership Style



Self-reflection and Discussion	Personal Touch	Theory X	Theory Y
What do I think how employees are motivated?	<ul> <li>Leadership is influenced by a person's character, customs and beliefs.</li> <li>McGregor's theory X and Y calls for two conflicting beliefs how leaders can see their employees</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>People are basically lazy and shy away from responsibility.</li> <li>Corporate goals can only be achieved through leadership, pressure and threat of punishment.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>People are motivated to work and the want to realize themselves.</li> <li>Initiative and willingness for self-improvement are possible when the right conditions are met.</li> </ul>

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#### **Leadership and Management – A Fragmentary Timeline of Management** Philosophies, Leadership Styles & Tecniques Manage-ment by Digitalisation, Manage-Core Manage-Management by Participation, Empowerment Conceptions ment by Exception Ideas Objectives for tecniques Delegation Leadership **Enabling working agile** Styles Authoritorian – Democratic Transforma-Managerial Situational Leadership - Laisser Management 3.0 Leadership (Blake & Mouton, 1964) (Hershey & Blanchard 4.0 **Management Philosophies** Time Contingency Theory Systemic Systemic-(Woodward Leadership understanding Scientific evolutionary 1965) (Greenleave, 1970) Relations complexity Management (Maslow 1934 – McGregor 1954) (Lievegoed, of man and 1979, Scharmer (Taylor 1911) organisation Theory X 2007) Theory Y (McGregor 1970) 🙆 Trigon n Entwicklungsberatung

#### **Context of Leadership and Management Models**

- Development Phases of Organizations - (Glasl/Lievegoed - 2004)



#### 1. Pioneer **Phase**

"Organization as a big family "

Crisis: Overview? Chaos

Arbitrariness

Necessary

2. Differentiation **Phase** 

"Organization as a bureaucratic machine"

> Crisis: Over organization Partition walls



3. Integration **Phase** 

"Organization as a living organism"

Crisis: Too much autonomy Strategy discussions

→ Focus on customer, dynamic, process, employee development



4. Association **Phase** 

"Organization as a type of biotope "

> Crisis: Power blocks Monopoly

→Redefining of purpose, collaboration includes external world

Development:

→ Hierarchy, functions, distribution of limited power

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#### Leadership and Stage of the Organization

#### 1. Pioneer **Phase**



#### 2. Differentiation **Phase**





#### 4. Association **Phase**



#### Leadership 1.0

#### Leadership 2.0

"One knows all "

"Follow the good order"

Founder centered:

Law - Rules - Silo-

charismatic/ heroic /pragmatic / paternalistic; decision-making in 1 hand or identified with the leaders personality

based management:

Layers of leaders - with focus on goals and decisions made by superiors (on inner order) Partition into knowledge areas

#### 3. Integration **Phase**



#### agility can be used in its potential ..

"Focus on customer "

Situational-developmentoriented leadership

Trust, empowerment, development of employees; everybody can take on leadership by his specific qualities

Variety of leadership-styles required

"We are interdependent"

Purpose, participation, lifelong education

Enabling open networking, fostering trust instead of double safety systems, continuous improvement, transparency

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#### Leadership 4.0 – Within the Organization

Leading in a VUCA-environment – embracing digitalisation –

(VUCA = Volatile, Uncertain, Complex, Ambiguous)

#### Leaders 4.0 leave behind:

- Leading mainly by Command & Control
- Decision-making only on their own
- Micro-Management /constant interfering in tasks
- Emphasizing their own power and high status
- Communication-lines following the organigramm
- Exclusive information policy and restricted sharing of knowledge

Post-heroic leadership

#### Leaders 4.0 are committed to:

- Participation & Self-Responsibility & Empowerment
- Leading within a network of other people in lead
- Remote Leadership give up control
- Communication on eye-level
- Cohesion: approachable, in relation and contact, behave reliably/trustworthy, stand for a firm will to deal with conflict situations when needed
- Open information, open sharing of knowledge
- Using the full scope of digital possibilities for collaboration and agility

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#### **Leadership 4.0 – in Relationship with Customers and Competitors**

#### Leaders 4.0 leave behind:

- EBITs / Revenues as the only focus for success
- Exclusive information policy and restricted sharing of knowledge
- Fight mode

#### Leaders 4.0 are committed to:

- "Purpose for the customer" as main orientation+ value-based entrepreneurship
- Open communication on eye-level with the customer
- Collaboration / Cooperation mode:
   Be approachable, behave reliably/trustworthy,
   and as well stand for a firm will to deal with
   conflict if needed
- Co-creation and cooperation even with competitors - to realize innovation and improvement for the customer

Leaders 4.0 take on responsability as a role model for all employees



#### **Cohesive Leadership**

A Meta-Concept of Leadership

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#### **Meta Concept Cohesive Leadership**

In a world of fast changing requirements, growing complexity and globally operating teams, it is a great challenge for organizations and its leaders to maintain a certain degree of cohesion. Cohesion is the basis for good collaboration, communication and goal achievement. For leaders this means that it is even more important to develop their humanistic personality and character than their professional competence for the digital world.

How does the world get a little better through our actions?

Purpose

Cohesive Leadership

How do we need to align our trainings and educate ourselves towards collaboration?

Education

How can we involve employees in the joint progress?

Model by Franz Kühmayer

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#### P for Purpose



#### Purpose focuses on:

- The common good
- Sustainability of actions and work outcomes
- Leading by example (Ethical role model).

To identify, create and handle Purpose well the following aspects are crucial:

- A great deal of empathy is needed in order to identify the needs for the environment and the people. (Customers, Employees, Stakeholders, Individuals of Society, etc.).
- As a leader it is crucial to be able to convey the purpose of the organisation and the work to all people involved in the work process.
- Intuition and authenticity as key competencies for good leaders.



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#### **E** for Education



#### **Education** deals with:

- The right skill set (e.g. conflict management, communication, collaboration, etc.
- Social learning in groups. Through e.g. constructive conflict-resolution, new ways can be established and innovation can be fostered.
- Practical qualifications (e.g. Problemsolving, decision-making, constructive communication, conflict management, etc.).
- Permeability of departmental, hierarchical and corporate silos.



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#### **Continuation - E for Education**



#### **Education** deals with:

- 21st Century Skills (Proposed by OECD & World Economic Forum):
  - Understanding the world: dealing wth complexity, media competence and knowledge management.
  - Mastering the world: Social and intercultural action, willingness to change, personal responsibility.
  - Creating something new together: Communication, conflict management and innovation.

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#### P for Participation

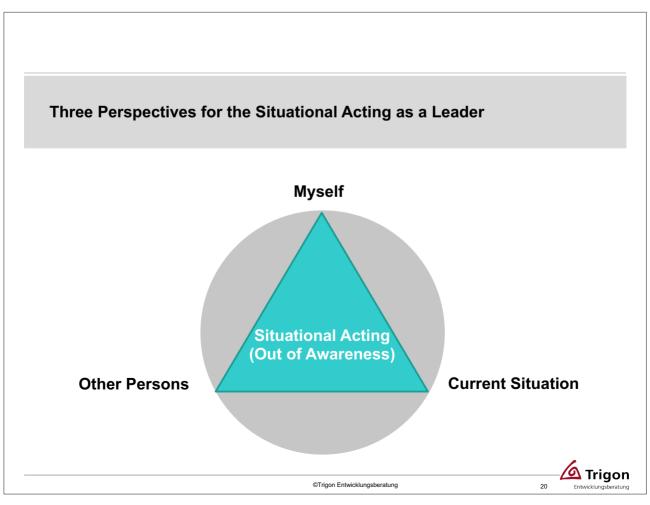


#### Participation aims at:

- The involvement of all people working together towards a common goal.
- Defining these goals together.
- Delegation (sharing work).
- > Entrusting employees with responsibility.
- Fostering entrepreneurial thinking.

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### Recommendations for the Leader: Situational and Development-Oriented Leadership

#### When assigning a task to an employee or a project team member

- Recognize the needs of the situation
- Recognize the capabilities and motivation of employees
- And define appropriately the responsibilities and the scope of action

#### Thereby assisting the employee in his or her development

- How can I support him/her professionally? Increase his/her skills and performance
- How can I support his emotional and motivational development? Personal responsibility, commitment, initiative?

#### Create the right level of challenge

 If I understand the needs of the employee, I can create motivational challenges (stretch-zone) and avoid excessive demands and under challenging (stress-zone)

#### Situational acting as a (project)manager

■ The leader should look renewed at every situation and change their own style of leadership according to the situation's demands: → Directing – Training – Supporting – Delegating



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#### The Necessary Flexibility of Taking on Various Roles of the Leader

#### Assessment of the situation

The assessment of an employee and of a management situation is also related to one's own beliefs:
 How are employees motivated? (s. slide 7: theory x – theory y)

#### The ordinary style of leadership

- Leadership style is strongly influenced by one's own character and habits. Knowledge of one self is important to assess one's own abilities and capabilities: What are my traits? What are my needs as a leader? What leadership style is easy for me? What leadership style is difficult for me?
  - Directing leadership style: directing, determined and clear language
  - Training leadership style: initiating learning and practice processes
  - Supporting leadership style: supporting, caring
  - Delegating leadership style: delegating full authority, letting go, trust

#### Role flexibility – situational change of leadership styles

- How do I manage situational leadership, switching from one style to another?
- What should I learn in order to meet the demands of different situations and people?
- What do I have to "unlearn" in order to meet the different demands of situations and people?



#### Leadership-Styles

Newcomers and career changers:

- Seek guidance, still need to find their roles
- Need concrete assistance in the performance of work

#### I. Directing Leadership Style

Employees who need to professionalize:

- In the work processes
- In social behaviour

**II. Training Leadership Style** 

Independent and autonomous working employees:

- Professional skills
- Good organization

#### IV. Delegating Leadership Style

Employees who are largely self-employed, need support in certain situations:

- Technical uncertainties
- With difficult decisions

#### III. Supporting Leadership Style

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#### I. Directing Leadership Style



#### I. Directing Leadership Style

#### Situation of Employees

#### **Factual Level:**

- Ambiguity of the task
- Lack of experience
- Excessive demand
- Lack of involvement in the unit

#### **Motivation Level:**

- Need for security
- Need for orientation & guidance
- Need for support

#### **Possible Management Steps:**

- Discuss precisely the responsibilities, tasks and authorities
- Explain the usefulness of the tasks
- Provide information on obstacles
- Show exactly how it is to be done
- Check the intermediate steps
- Final inspection of the result



#### II. Training Leadership Style



#### **II. Training Leadership Style**

#### **Situation of Employees**

#### **Factual Level:**

- Partially sound competence, partially lacking competence
- Ambiguities in cooperation with others

#### **Motivation Level:**

- Need to take things into their own hands to show their own ability
- Need for participation
- Need to find his or her own place
- Need to develop further

#### **Possible Management Steps:**

- Clarify and agree on development objectives
- Discuss the specific approach
- Regular discussions and feedback

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#### III. Supporting Leadership Style



#### III. Supporting Leadership Style

#### Situation of Employees

#### **Factual Level:**

- Work largely independent
- In difficult situations, professional and at times, emotional support is necessary

#### **Motivation Level:**

- Need for encouragement, confirmation
- Need for leeway

#### **Possible Management Steps:**

- Create spaces for freedom
- Provide support in difficult situations
- For the development of scenarios for alternative solutions
- For assessing risk
- For recognizing of teammates and opponents

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#### IV. Delegating Leadership Style



#### IV. Delegating Leadership Style

#### Situation of Employees

#### **Factual Level:**

- Ambiguity of the task
- Lack of experience
- Excessive demand
- Lack of involvement in the unit

#### **Motivation Level:**

- Need for security
- Need for orientation
- Need for support

#### **Possible Management Steps:**

- Discuss precisely the responsibilities, tasks and authorities
- Explain the usefulness of the tasks
- Provide information on obstacles
- Check the intermediate steps
- Final inspection of the result

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#### The Rules in our Organisation about Leadership

- What do you think are the official rules of leadership in your organisation?
- What do you think are the hidden rules of leadership in your organisation?



#### What is Employee Development?

Employee Development means to track and manage your team's competencies related to personal and organizational needs.

The goals are to ensure that your organization has the skills needed now and in the future.

Consistent employee development also helps to retain people.

It aims to provide a balance between individual career needs and goals and the organization's need to get the work done.

There are six main factors related to people development:

- 1. Understanding the needs of your organization and your team
- 2. Leadership Development
- 3. Training and Career development
- 4. Managing Knowledge
- 5. Coaching and Mentoring
- 6. Peer Consulting



#### Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

2.16 Decision making

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1. Decision-Making and Leadership:



#### Decision-Making – a Core Task of Leadership I

To be able to and to be in power of decision-making is the central function of leadership in organisations.

Decision-making and power in the organisation are strongly connected in traditional organisations.

In times of a VUCA-environment it is necessary to rethink hierarchical procedures of decision making. In a non-changing world it is very appropriate to decide along the status within an organisation.

In a VUCA-world as well quality and acceptance of a decision play a much more important role than before. Quality consists of many parameters and has to be looked at from various perspectives. As well does acceptance. If both criteria are met, a really effective decision has been taken.

Deciding and decision-making are challenging processes of leadership.

That is why it is valuable to understand very well:

- the process of decision-making and deciding
- the differences in decision-making depending on the environmental surroundings of a required decision



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#### Decision-Making – a Core Task of Leadership II

In complex contexts a leader should take on his leading role in awareness of the special challenges. He will:

- > enable experiments: try out new approaches ("safe-to-fail"-projects, prototyping, ...)
- > make use of unconvenient experiences of failure to gain results for learning, to enhance knowledge and experience (open and unthreatening evaluation of failures)
- > intensify interaction and communication:
  - o keep track on the goal and challenges the others (- instead of running ahead)
  - o ask for dissent and gives space for development of new ideas and work on contradictions
  - o keep high attention to sense even weak signals
  - o therefore is in close contact with people, shows involvement and interest in the development
  - o allow and facilitate conflict clarification
- > support and use creativity, diversity, difference



# 2. The Cynefin-Framework - A Meta-Model for Decision-Making -

#### A Meta-Model for Decision-Making: The Cynefin-Framework

Decisions and decision-making can have very different frames and contexts.

The Cynefin-Model differentiates between four different kind of problems and stades of context:

- Simple
- Complicated
- Complex
- Chaotic

In a VUCA-world the well-known strategies of simple and complicated contexts are not any more efficient. Acting innovative and standing stable in crisis requires a deep understanding of decision-making under complex and chaotic circumstances, and a deep knowledge in what kind of participation fits under which circumstances.

The fifth field "Disorder" is the area you are in, if you are not aware of whether you are working on a simple, complicated, complex or chaotic situation.

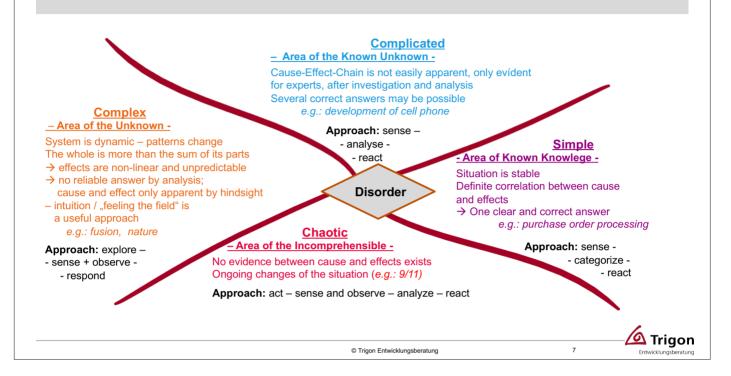
Then you should first sort out which aspects of your problem qualify for which area and start then working on it.

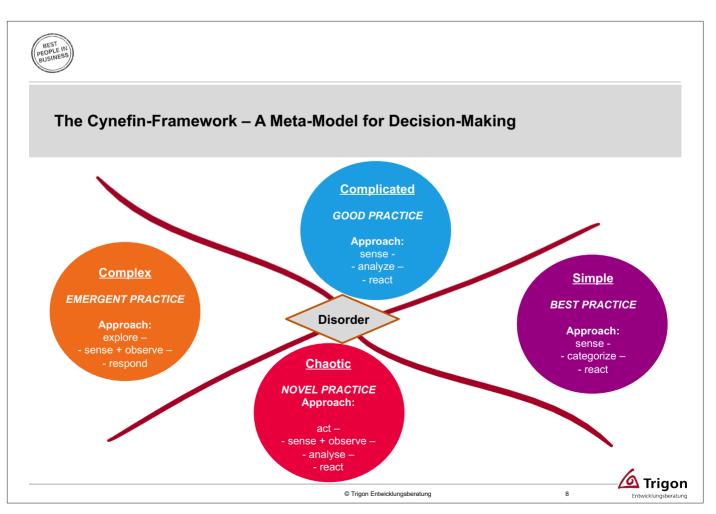
Based on: David Snowden/Mary Boone (2007): Das Cynefin-Framework





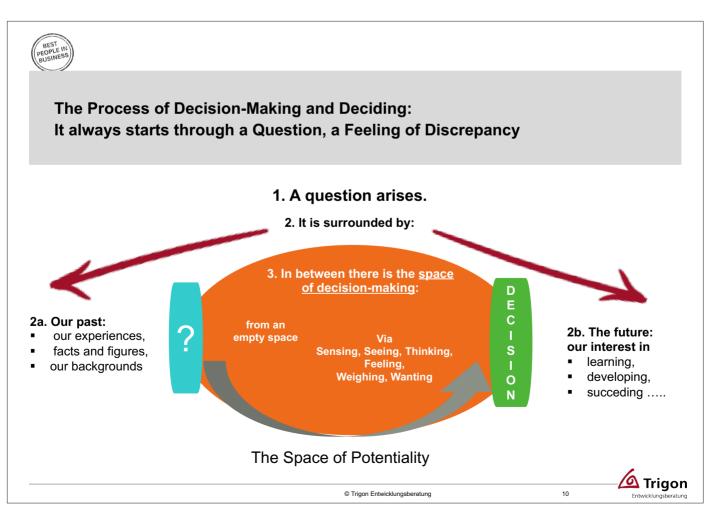
#### The different Fields of the Cynefin-Framework





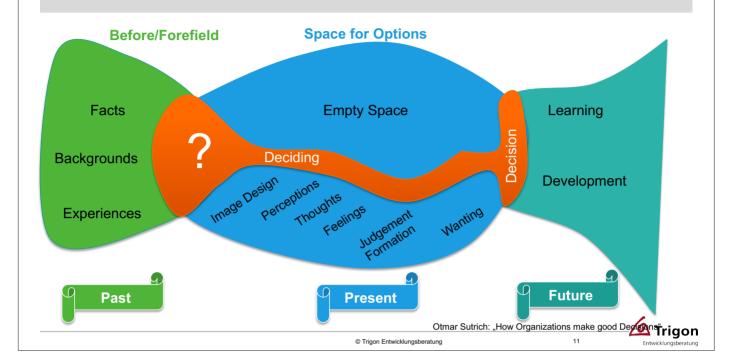
#### 3. The Art of appropriate Decision-Making

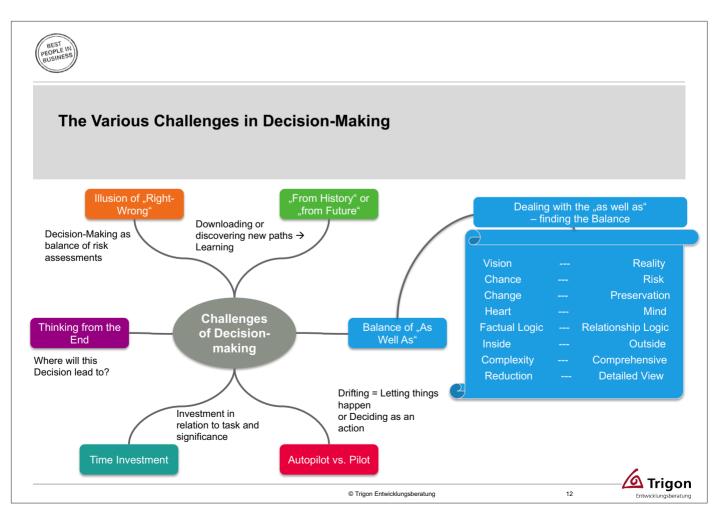






### Deciding and Decision - Two very different kinds of actions along Past, Presence and Future







#### 4. Process-models of Decision-Making

- A few Examples of different Approaches

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#### **Process of decision making**

Que aris aris pict pict pict pict pict and and and solve Solve Solve Avor Avor Avor Avor Avor Avor Avor Avor	Level	Question arises		<b>–</b> – –	Working in Solution 1	⊆ਛਜ਼	Working in Solution 2	
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TOP

**Directors** 

Managers

Coordinators

Internals

Senior Leadership M



#### Stages of a decision-making process

Preparation Task, objective Delimitation/external

Delimitation/extension of the order

Guidelines, framework conditions, resources

Mode of operation, time

Group formation, roles, tasks, competencies

(especially: who decides how?)

10%

**Image design**Developing alternative solutions, collecting compaction to realistic

alternatives
Collect criteria

35%

Judgment formation Prioritizing the criteria

Discuss pro and contra in detail

Consequences

Personal Preferences

**Decision** Selection, decision

Decision (Who? What? With whom? When? How? Where?)

Saving the results

Commitment, review date?

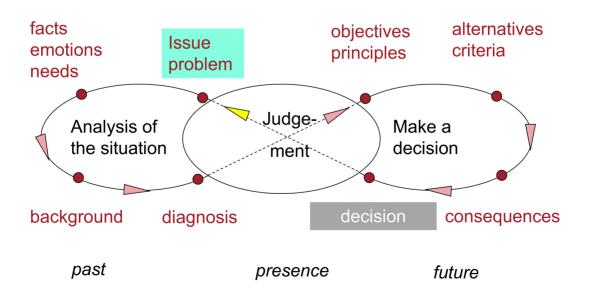
20%

35%

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#### Process of solution finding and decision making





#### DECISION

Content What will be decided?	Criteria	
Expected result?	Until when?	
Rejected alternatives?	Milestones	
Who responsible? With whom?	Who decides?	
Power Frontiers	Majority / 51 - 67 - 75 % Installation / disqualification	
Budget	Planned information flow What? When? To whom?	
Evaluation	What if budget exceeded?	
Date	Return procedure?	

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#### **Kanban Teamboard**

Upcoming tasks	Next.	team person	In progress	Done	Necessary aftercare
		1			
		2			
		3			
		4			



#### **Deciding in Consent**

#### **Element of Sociocracy**

- Agile principle, not 100% solutions, but learning as fast as possible "Good enough for now and safe enough to try!" -Implement and then improve decision iteratively
- Faster decisions with less discussion effort
- Group intelligence is widely used preferably in a heterogeneous team
- No right for anybody for a strict veto; instead of veto: serious objection, if the decision is to be made on real, identifiable risks and can lead to risks for the company's goal
- Structured neutral moderation with 4 rounds, in which everyone in the circle brings his/hers contribution one after the other in peace no direct reaction!
- Provide all important information to everyone before the appointment

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#### **Deciding in Consent**

#### **Element of Sociocracy**

#### 1. Information session

The participant who initiated the decision presents the basis and background.

Afterwards: each person can take a stand in a circle one after the other on the following two

questions:

Are there any questions about the proposal?

What is missing to form an opinion?

#### 2. Opinion-forming round 1

How does each participant feel about the proposal?

What feelings do you get?

The initiative participant gives answers

#### 3. Opinion-forming round 2

What is the opinion on content now?

What's your feeling now?

Are there any ideas for solution improvements in the circle?

The decision can be tested at a defined time =

e.g. four weeks of experience and

then back to discussion in the team to agree on the further course of action

#### 4. Round of consensus

Are there any serious objections to the latest version of the proposal? Otherwise decision and resolution



#### Organization development for Estonian schools

Training for school board trainers

Mindfulness

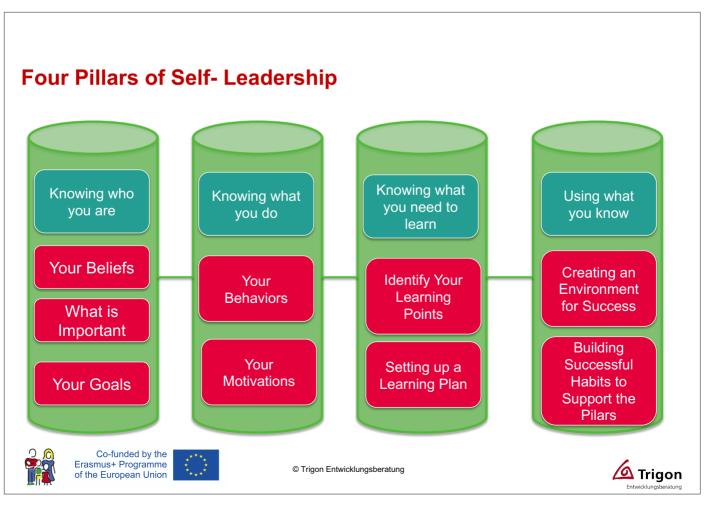
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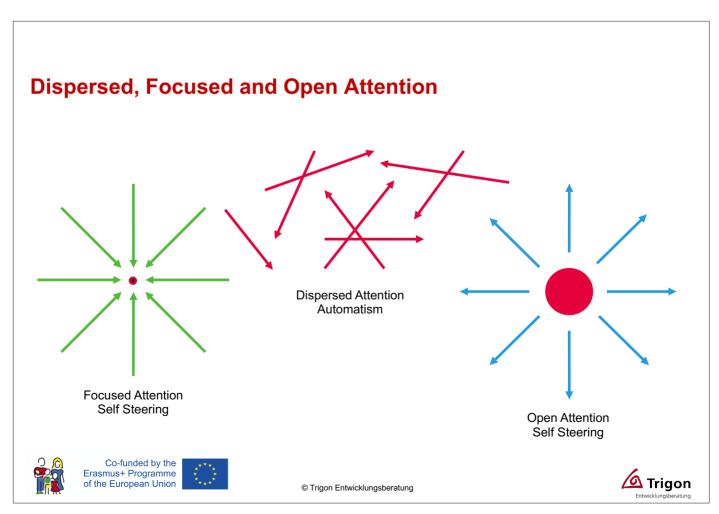


### Awareness and Focus as the key to Self-leadership









### Mindfulness - A Definition by Jon Kabat-Zinn

"Mindfulness is awareness that arises through paying attention in a specific way:

- On purpose
- > In the present moment
- Non-judgementally. "

Jon Kabat-Zinn

**Mindfulness means** maintaining a moment-by-moment awareness of our thoughts, feelings, bodily sensations, and surrounding environment, through a gentle, nurturing lens. ... When we practice **mindfulness**, our thoughts tune into what we're sensing in the present moment rather than rehashing the past or imagining the future.



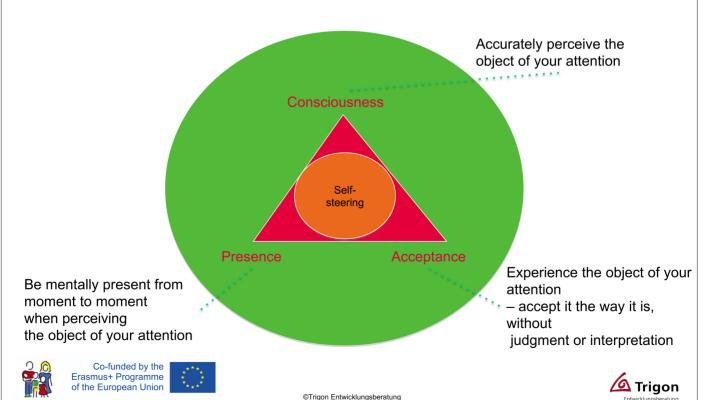


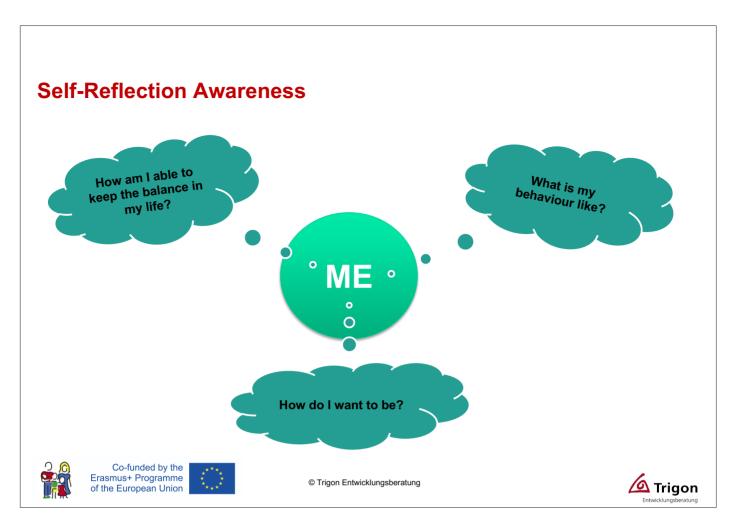


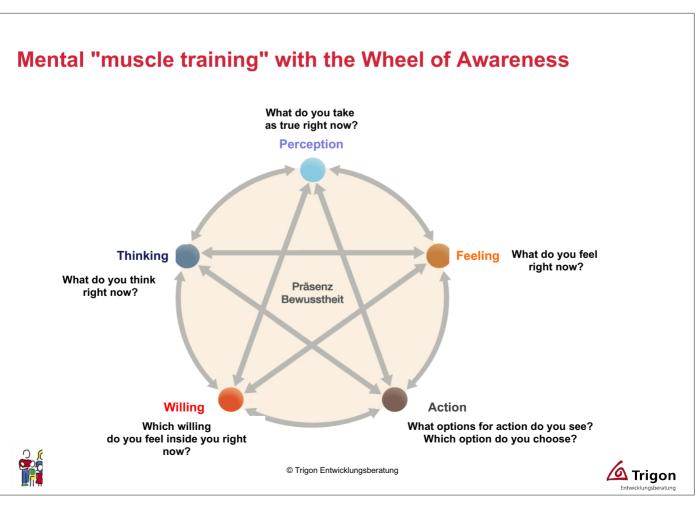
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### **Characteristics of Mindful Conciousness**







### What is mindfulness?

http://www.achtsamleben.at

- Mindfulness is the intended **Drawing attention** to the **present**, i.e. to the present moment, to the present experience. Mindfulness means conscious observation, whereby the observation is made from a certain *posture*. This is
- benevolent, accepting,
- non-judgmental, non-judgemental,
- not classifying or categorising,
- not identified with the object of observation. but participating directly in the experience,
- impartial, open,
- viewing the world as if through the eyes of a child "( Beginner's Spirit )





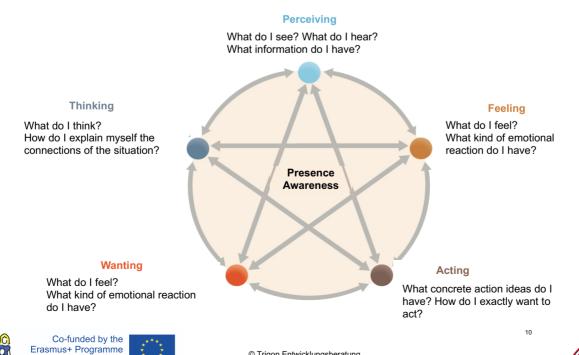
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### **Awareness for the Functions of Conciousness**



# **Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 1**

### 1. Perceiving and Sensing the Body (Body Sensations)

- A: What do you see right now?
- **B**: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what do you feel right now in your body?
- **B**: Spontaneous answers
- A: Thank you!

\_\_\_\_\_

- B: What do you see right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what do you feel right now in your body?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!

.....

- A: What do you see right now?
- B: etc. -> looping





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# Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 2

### 2. Perceiving and Thinking

- A: What do you hear right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what do you think right now?
- **B**: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!

.....

- B: What do you hear right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what do you think right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!

.....

- A: What do you hear right now?
- B: etc. -> looping









### **Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 3**

### 3. Perceiving, Feeling and Willing

- A: What do you hear right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what do you feel right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!! And what drive do you feel right now in your will?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!
- B: What do you hear right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what do you feel right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what drive do you feel right now in your will?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!

- A: What do you hear right now?
- B: etc. -> looping



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### **Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 4**

### 4. Feeling, Willing and Thinking

- A: What do you feel right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what need do you feel right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what do you think right now?
- **B**: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!
- B: What do you feel right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what need do you feel right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what do you think right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!
- A: What do you feel right now?
- B: etc. -> looping



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# **Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 5**

### 5. Feeling, Willing (needs) and acting

- A: What do you feel right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what need do you feel right now?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And how do you feel that need right now inside of you?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And what could you actually do in order to fulfill your need?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!
- B: What do you feel right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what need do you feel right now?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And how do you feel that need right now inside of you?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And what could you actually do in order to fulfill your need?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!
- .....
- A: What do you feel right now?
- B: etc. -> looping





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# **Exploring the Functions of the Awareness Wheel – Exercise Repeated Questions 6**

### 6. Analyzing behavior under stress

- A: Please tell me about a socially stressful situation
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! What do you feel in such moments when you reach your limit?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! What do you do in such a situation to save yourself?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you! And which need do you actually feel in such a situation?
- B: Spontaneous answer
- A: Thank you!
- B: Please tell me about a socially stressful situation
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! What do you feel in such moments when you reach your limit?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! What do you do in such a situation to save yourself?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you! And which need do you actually feel in such a situation?
- A: Spontaneous answer
- B: Thank you!
- A: Please tell me about a socially stressful situation
- B: etc. -> looping









### Effects of regular and persistent mindfulness practice:

- I am more present in the encounters with other people
- I learn to understand myself better through introspection and to follow my (spiritual) path more efficiently
- I am more creative
- my intellectual capacity increases
- experiences of physical and emotional discomfort cause less suffering

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- physical and mental pleasures become more fulfilling
- I can resist an unwholesome desire better.

Shinzen Young. "Break through Pain." 2004. S. 23





### Organization development for Estonian schools

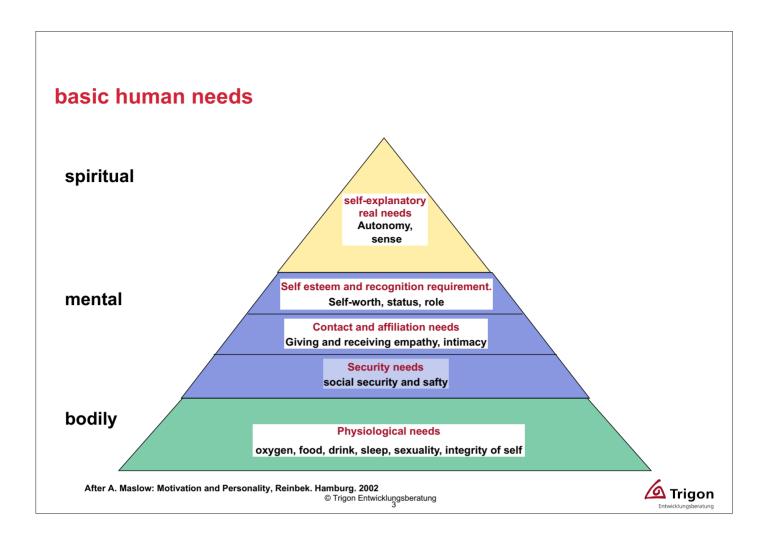
Training for school board trainers

2.18 Individual and organisational learning processes.Learning organizationLearning cultures

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# Processes of Change Processes of Diagnosis Future-design Processes Psycho-social Processes Information Processes Learning Processes Implementation Processes Leading and managing the Change Process © Trigon Entwicklungsberatung



# Individual learning © Trigon Entwicklugsberatung



Learning must make it easier!!!







Learning doesn't mean

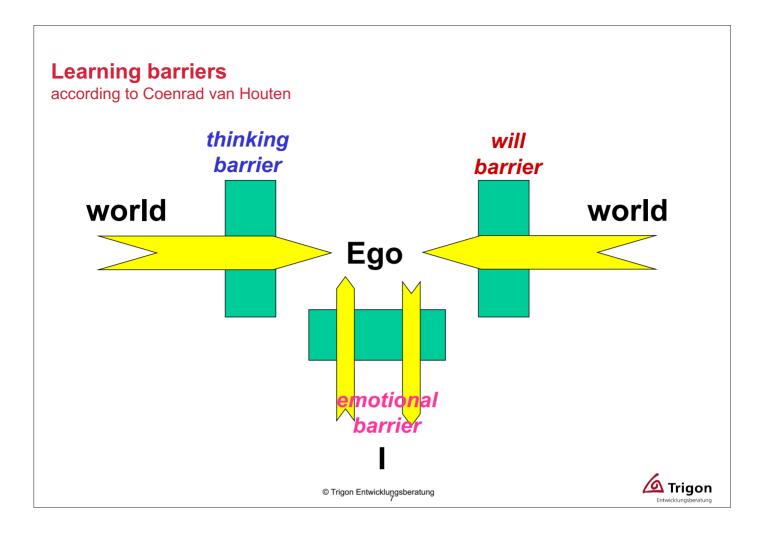
to fill a barrel,

but

to light a fire!







### Overcoming barriers ...

### **Emotional barrier**

What do I not want to admit to myself about myself?
 Which inner transformation seems necessary, but has an inhibiting effect?

### Will barrier

What fear of change blocks me?
 What decision am I balking at?

### Thinking barrier

What comes to me from the world?
 What do I think I know and what do I understand? And what not?



### **Guiding principles of motivated learning**

- Learning is to discover, comprehend, understand, accept, appropriate
- Learning takes time
- Learning should be initiative
   Discovering own potentials, future necessities
- In self-responsibility
   Development of goals, own learning path, process control
- Define learning corridors
   Securing the future of an organization

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**Learning - Cultures According to Edgar H. Schein 1997** 



### Hierarchy thinking in the cockpit (To Blake, Mouton, Canse. 1989)

- Analysis of an aircraft crash just a few km from the runway
- Flight recorder: Flight engineer has warned loudly for minutes
- Pilot circled on, because of small difficulty with the landing stick
- Repetition in the simulator with the same result
- Only if the person who called was a pilot colleague of the same or higher rank was the information adequately considered.

Finding: Hierarchy can stand against the right solution

Open question: How can existing knowledge be used unconditionally?

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### Professional groups form cross-organizational cultures

**Fishers** 

**Miners** 

**Teachers** 

Salesmen

Analogue careers

Commonalities in the learning/training contents

Similar work experience and work requirements

Assembly workers
IT service technicians
Managers/CEOs

Encounters of equal judgements and prejudices



### Emotional barriers create hurdles

"Innovation Management"

- Company boss: Hoping for adaptation to market requirements
- Managers: The opportunity to make career for themselves
- Project manager: Opportunity to finally implement a long-cherished idea
- Workers: Another new trial without hope of change

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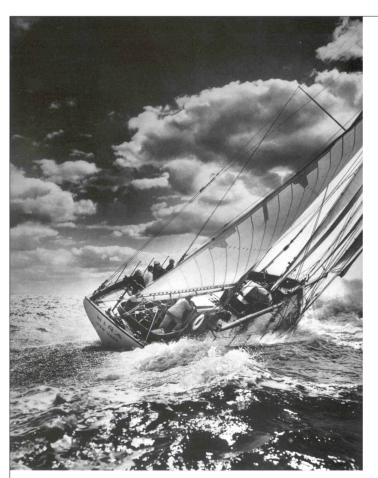
### What can you do about it?

- Which current question could be the reason ...
- How to ideally assemble a professional heterogeneous group?
- How to create a climate in which learning cultures become visible side by side?
- How to evaluate the results, find appropriate decisions?
- How to confirm?
- How to develop a new culture?
- How to communicate the colleague at the same and higher level?



### **Organizational learning**





### Safe in the future is

"Stormy Sea"

speed of change continues to grow

Increase in information and knowledge stocks

problem solutions become internationally comparable

Consequence:
Half-life of knowledge
decreases further





### Solution: Building Collective Intelligence

Open-minded, receptive, quickly learning and always curious people

Creating conditions for the transfer of knowledge (methods & instruments)

Network - Special laws of interaction between autonomous individuals

Spontaneously form groups for a goal and then dissolve again

**A** Trigon

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### "Fail - try again - fail better. "

**Samuel Beckett** 



### Learning processes in the development phases

### First pioneering phase:

- Individual learning
- Personal learning of the pioneering persons is supported by imitation/identification learning Learning from other people

### 3rd integration phase:

- Self-responsible learning
- The organization becomes aware that it is an evolving organism.
   Learning is specifically promoted. Team development. Integrative processes

### Second phase of differentiation:

- Organised learning is transferred to the organisation
- Some special agencies are acting on behalf of the organisation in the learning process; transfer and implant rational learning content

### Fourth association phase:

- Learning with partners is the key quality of external networking
- The organization has learned to learn and sees itself as a learning impulser in its environments

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### A "learning organisation" ...

- regards learning as a key competence for securing the future
- enables the learning of all members of the organisation
- is continuously transforming itself.

Short definition of a 'learning organisation' (Pedler, Boydell, Borgoyne)

The rate of learning must be equal to, or greater than the rate of change in its environment, should be the logo of any learning organisation.

Reg Revans



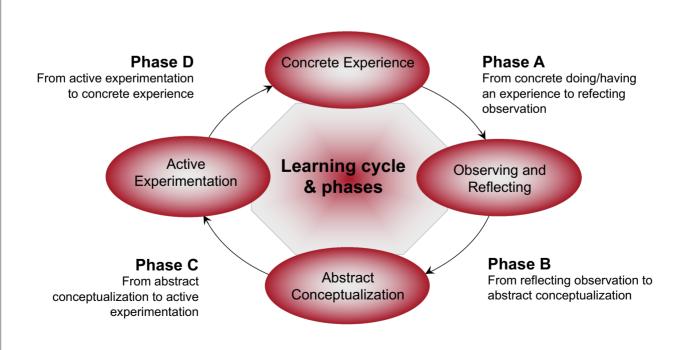
### The leadership dilemma: practiced incompetence (Chris Argiris)

- Most of us admire competence. ...
- Most of us fear incompetence very much. ...
- Incompetence with managers or organizations is the continual causation of unintended consequences.
   Usually, we justify such repeated failures with a lack of ability and skill.
- But the most difficult-to-correct incompetence among executives is closely linked to skill. Especially intelligent, dedicated and hard-working managers use extremely polished skills and still cause consequences that they do not intend.
- ???

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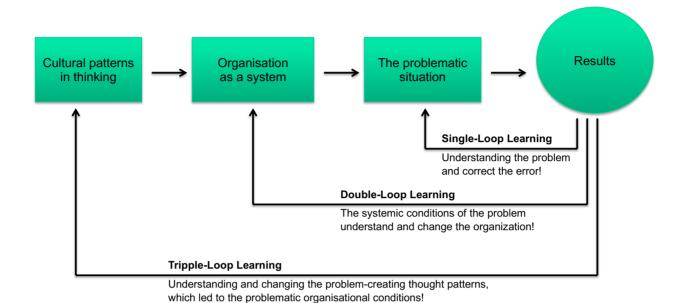
### Learning cycle and learning phases



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© David Kolb

### **Triple Loop Learning – Change patterns**



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### Criteria of organizational learning ...

- Multiple functions/organs involved
- Super-personal learning
- New spaces for experience and encounter tapped between learning cultures
- New skills emerge
- Networks, informal contacts
- Sustainable behavioural change

Recognizing the Essence

Changing the patterns

Overcoming one's own limits

Willful seizure

Conscious, targeted, planned, guided redesigning and redesigning



# instruments © Trigon Entwicklungsberatung

### instruments

- Mentorships, sponsorships
- Multipliers
- Internal Support, Change Managers, Change Agents
- Supervision, Intervision
- Meetings, Workshops, Trainings, Coachings
- Intranet, email community with regular exchange of information
- Job rotation
- Conscious diagnosis conscious evaluation
- Conference Calls
- · Regular reviews, lessons learned
- Final presentation of the project
- Integrate external and internal speakers on a topic-specific basis
- Knowledge database, responsible topic officers
- Anchoring feedback and error culture



### **After Action Review**

- Evaluation of a currently completed process step
- Showing what really happened
- Listening, Perceiving
- No embellishment
- Please no sensitivity
- Say it the way you see it!
- Anyone in evaluation who also participates in action
- No reports to the top or to the outside



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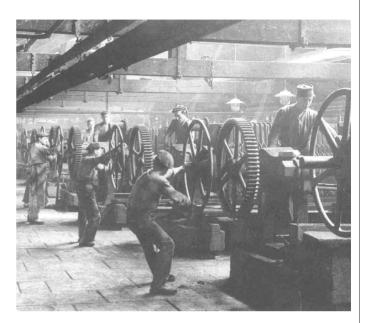
### After action review

- 1. What was the plan?
- 2. What happend really?
- 3. What makes the difference?
- 4. What do we learn from it?



### **Initiate learning partnerships**

- Learning group of voluntary participants meets on their own topic e.g. 1 x monthly
- Agreement on procedure and milestones of cooperation
- Goal is learning in a team, exchange of experiences, reflection, feedback Up-to-date information on operational developments
   Transfer of background knowledge, e.g. on company policy, history ...
- Additional intervision/supervision possible for concrete projects in the field of work
- Consultation of a coach if required (e.g. manager of the next higher level)





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### Concrete exercise: Creating a learning and error culture ...

### 3 people sit down in trios and report:

- What was my most serious professional mistake in the last year?
- What insight have I gained from him?
- What's different today than before the mistake?



### Introduction to meditative practice



### Studies prove positive effects of meditation

### Perception

working memory

Increases self-perception
Supports concentration ability
Accelerates cognitive
processes
Improves the short-term or

### **Emotions**

Helps to reduce stress Reduces feelings of anxiety Helps to control impulsive behaviour Reduces emotional hypersensitivity

### Conduct

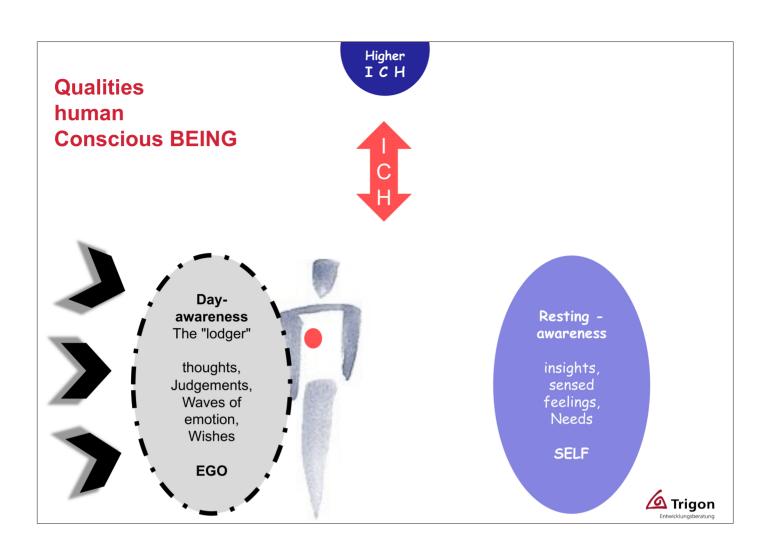
Favours a mindful approach to oneself Increases empathy Supports solidary coexistence

### Health

Reduces depression

Reduces chronic pain
Helps to combat eating
disorders
Alleviates psoriasis
Helps to prevent drug abuse
Slows down cell aging





### 1. exercise series

From the perception training for meditative feeling recognition



### **Objective**

- I have learned to focus my attention more strongly (ability to concentrate)
- I can think what I want better (self-determination)
- The step from a purely differentiated analytical view for holistic perception has been experienced
- I have studied the various mental gestures
  - the devotional being in the holistic view and
  - of being with me in the inner imagination can be experienced as different emotional experiences

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5

### "Understanding" the stone 1

- 1. Sit comfortably upright
- 2. Calm down, watch your own breath
- 3. Perceive the stone as precisely and in detail as possible
- Close your eyes, see the stone like this
- 5. A holistic view of the stone
- 6. Close your eyes, see the stone like this
- 7. Imagining the stone inside
- 8. With eyes closed, replasticize the stone (Outline, color, shape, area, ...)
- 9. Reflection: What have I experienced, felt? What was in one phase, what was in the other phase?

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Z

3 x

# "We are about to awaken, when we dream we're dreaming."

### **Novalis**

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### "Understanding" the stone 2

- 1. Sit comfortably upright Calm down, watch your own breath
- 2. "I look at the stone!"
  (Attention goes from me specifically to the stone)
- 3. close one's eyes
- 4. "The stone is visible... ...shines on me." = devotion in silence, immersion
- close one's eyes
   Imagine the stone inwardly and build a living relationship
   Thinking thoughts that have to do with the stone
- 6. Reflection: What have I experienced, felt? What was in one phase, what was in the other phase?



### "Understanding" the stone 3

- Sit comfortably upright Calm down, watch your own breath
- 2. "The stone is visible... ...shines on me."(I am quite passive, while paying attention to being illuminated)= devotion in silence, immersion
- 3. I close my eyes and recreate the stone in the inner picture
- 4. I observe how the stone expresses itself in me: Empty consciousness... What thoughts go through my mind? What do I feel?
- 5. Reflection: What have I experienced, felt? What was in one phase, what was in the other phase?



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### 2. Exercise series

From pictures of the past in your mind to meditative recognition of the essential



### **Objective**

- I have learned to concentrate better
- I can think what I want better
- I have practiced to perceive holistically
- I have studied the various mental gestures
  - the surrender of being in a holistic view (AMAZING) and
  - of being with me in inner imagination (FOCUSING) can be experienced as different emotional experiences
- I got to know the phases of a structured meditation
- I approached a person in a meditative, tentative way and tried to get to recognize him or her, to understand him or her better - and the relation to me



11

### Meditation ist most free decision in your life

- Every meditation is a new experiment with me as an instrument
- Any expectation is a hindrance
- Every deeper experience is a gift
- When an inner image emerges recognize it consciously before it quickly disappears
- Meditation is not so much a search experience as it is an experience of being
- There is no measuring criterion for success except myself Only my inner experience can tell me whether I am wrong, or to advance to a truthful, coherent content
- If I don't want to succeed, I'm taking more time right now, to try again
- "Meditate quickly" is not a serious option



### "Awakening" on a person The necessary basic attitude

Core questions of the soul

- Who are you?
- How are you? Honest sympathy (sympathy/compassion)
- What can I do for you? be willing to do what is necessary (conscience)

From: Bos, L. Christuswirken im Sozialen. Dornach 1996

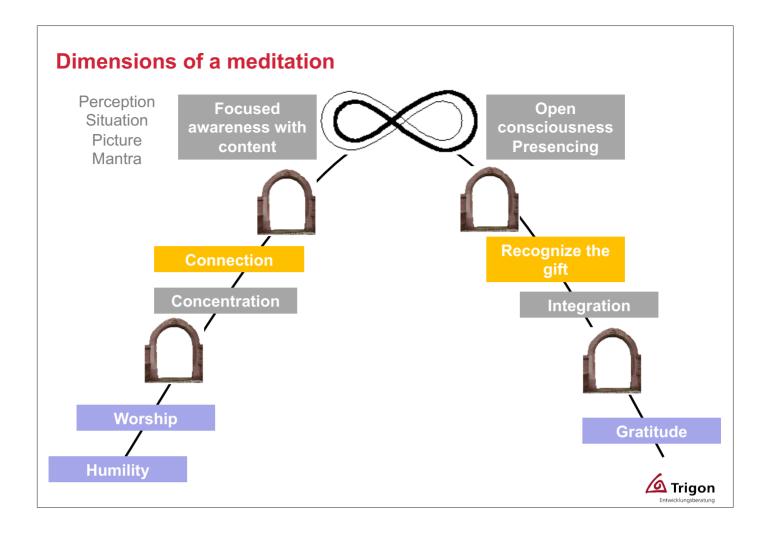
Not structures should be social - but the individual should have a social effect



### "awakening" on a person 1

- Sit comfortably upright Calm down, watch your own breath
- I choose a human being
   I want to deal with this person with the greatest respect for his personality without any judgement
- 3. I try to imagine his/her face, his/her figure inside me
- 4. I observe him/her inwardly, how he/she moves especially the walk
- 5. I vividly remember some of the life situations we had together
- 6. What is the feeling about this person?





### "Awakening" on a person 2

- Sit comfortably upright Calm down, watch your own breath
- I choose a human being
   I want to deal with this person with the greatest respect for his/her personality without any judgement
- 3. I get this person alive in various situations before my inner eye. What do I feel inside?
- 4. I try to experience and understand the current fateful living conditions around this person as a whole, what shows up, reveals itself to me?





### "Awakening" on a person 3

- Sit comfortably upright
   Calm down, watch your own breath
- I choose a human being
   I want to deal with this person with the greatest respect for his/her personality without any judgement
- 3. I get this person alive in various situations before my inner eye. What do I feel inside?
- 4. I try inwardly to sense, which question of life this person carries within him/her



5. In light of this experience, what does it mean to me? What can I be for this person? What do I want to do?







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