



Scottish Community
Safety Network

**WORKING IN COMPLEX SYSTEMS,
MEASURING PERFORMANCE, CREATING
SAFER COMMUNITIES PART II**

#SCSNComplexity

www.safercommunitiesscotland.org



Scottish Community
Safety Network

Welcome
Hannah Dickson, National
Development Officer, SCSN

www.safercommunitiesscotland.org

A Human, Learning, Systems approach to Community Safety

Toby Lowe
Newcastle Business School
[@tobyjlowe](#)

Annabel Davidson Knight
Collaborate CIC
[@annabelknight](#)

[#HumanLearningSystems](#)

Agenda

- 10.00** Welcome and introductions
- 10.15** The Human Learning Systems (HLS) approach
- 10.50** Q&A
- 11.20** Break
- 11.35** Table discussion - what would the HLS approach look like for you?
- 12.35** Working lunch
- 1.05** Designing an experiment for HLS practice
- 1.35** What next?
- 2.00** Finish

Introductions

Introduce yourselves to others on your table:

Who are you?

Why have you come today?

Overview

- What is complexity?
- What does complexity mean for your work?



Human



Learning



Systems

- Building a movement

Complexity

Why is complexity relevant?

Our assertion:

Complexity is important because it describes the fundamental processes by which the **outcomes** we care about are made.

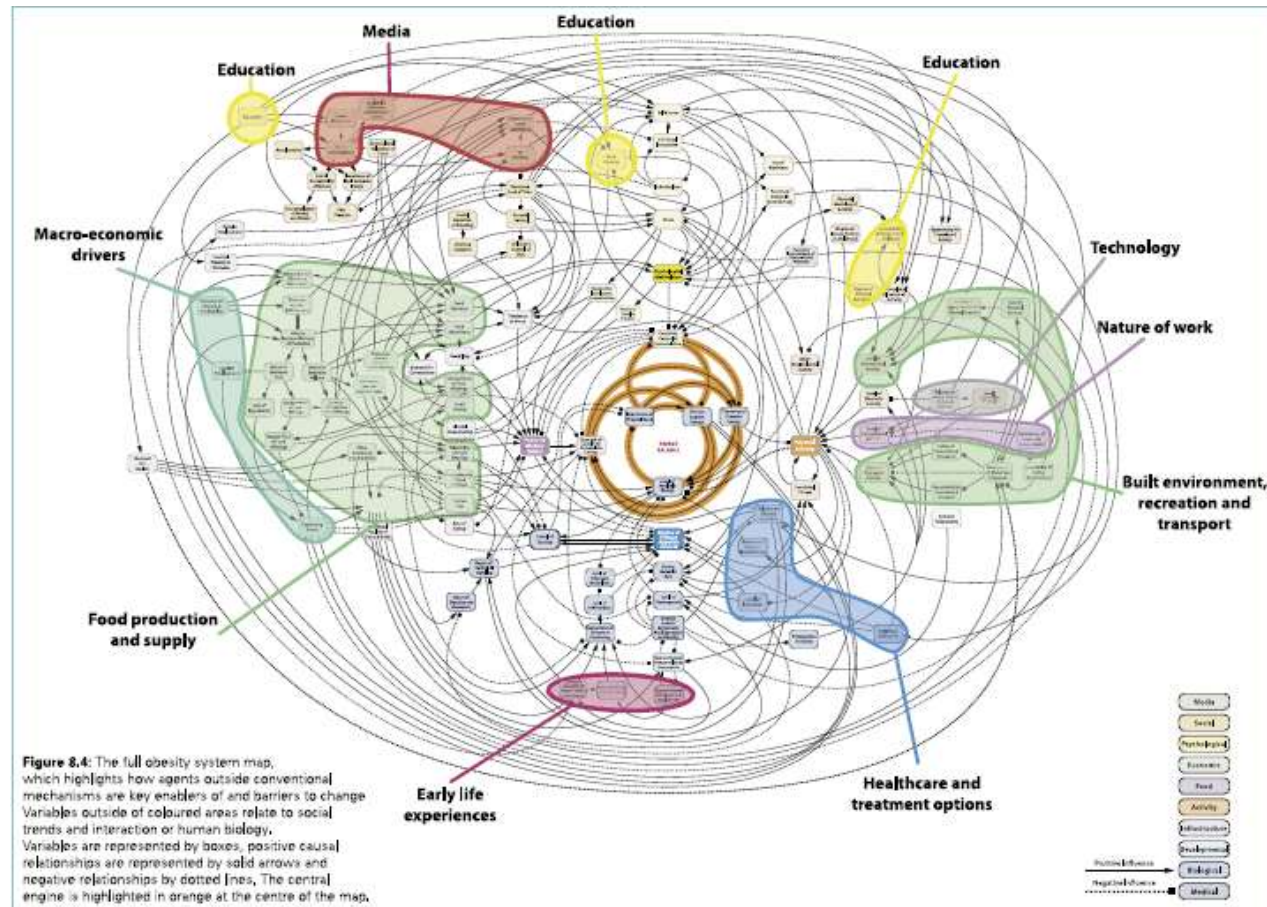
If we fail to understand and embrace complexity, we will not be able to create the outcomes we seek.

collaborate
for social change

Complexity

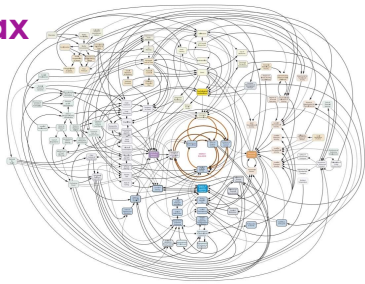
We know we are in **complex** territory when:

- there are a **variety** of strengths and needs, and these look different from different perspectives
- when outcomes are being produced by **many factors interacting together in an ever changing way**
- when people are working in systems that are **beyond the control** of any one of the actors in the system

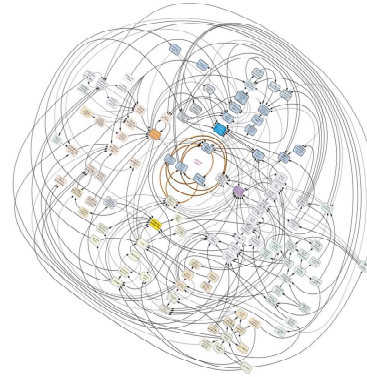


Human Variety

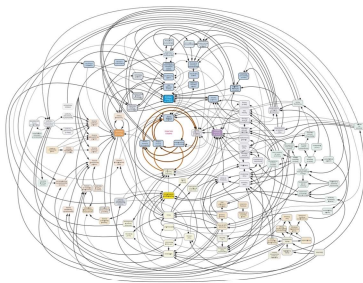
Max



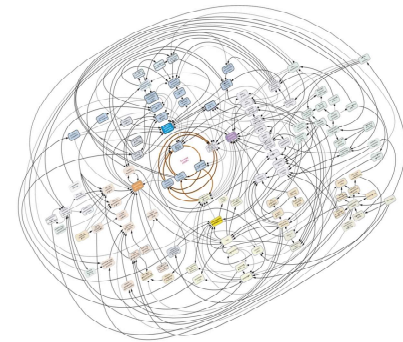
Rob



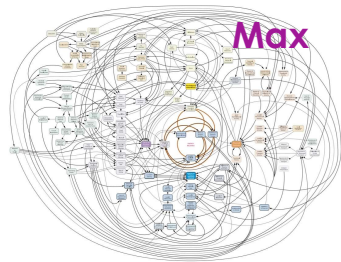
Toby



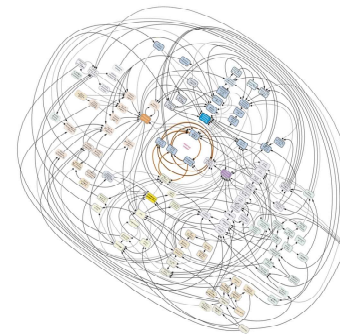
Mary-Lee



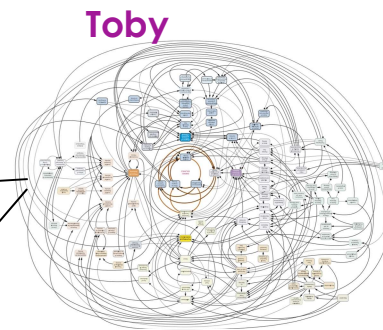
Dynamic complexity



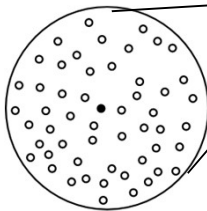
Max



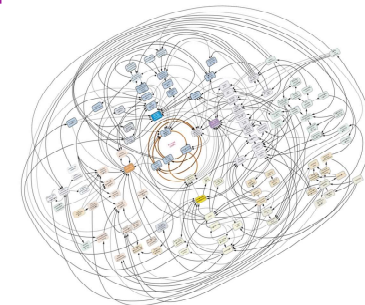
Rob



Toby



Mary-
Lee



Let's play a game...

Implications for Performance Management

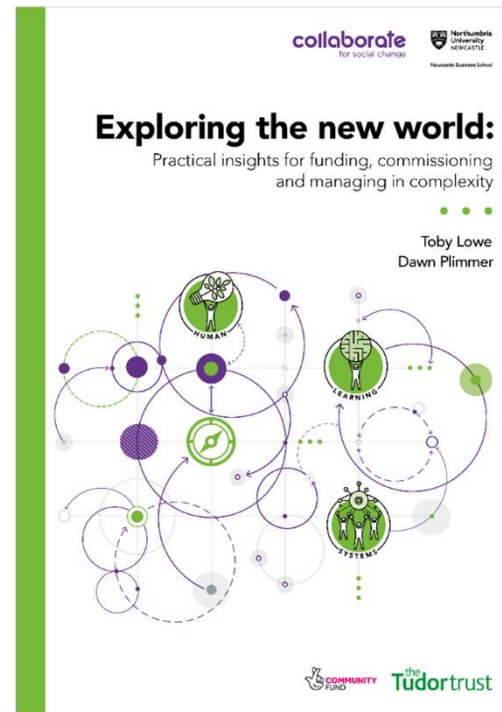
**OUTCOMES ARE NOT DELIVERED BY
ORGANISATIONS!**

**The outcomes we desire are emergent
properties
of complex systems**

collaborate
for social change

What does complexity require of us?

- The capacity to respond to **variety** – each person's strengths and needs are different
- The ability to **adapt to change** – the context in which social interventions are undertaken constantly changes
- The ability to **shape systems** whose behaviour can't be reliably predicted, and which no one controls



Key ideas

Funding, Commissioning and Managing in complexity involves:



Being **Human** to one another: put on your

VEST



Learning and adaptation: improvement

requires



continuous learning

positive outcomes – be a System Steward

Systems: Nurture healthy systems to create

collaborate
for social change

Human



To be Human, put on your VEST:

- Respond to **Variety** of human need and experience
- Use **Empathy** to understand the life of others
- View people from a **Strengths-based** perspective
- **Trust** people with decision-making

For Funders means:

- Long term funding
- Funding without Performance Measures/KPIs – “core/unrestricted funding”
- Fund those organisations you trust to build effective human relationships with people – e.g. Plymouth – £80m, 10 year Alliance contract

Human



= Social action is Bespoke by Default

Each human being is recognised as having their own strengths and needs.

The job of social interventions is to:

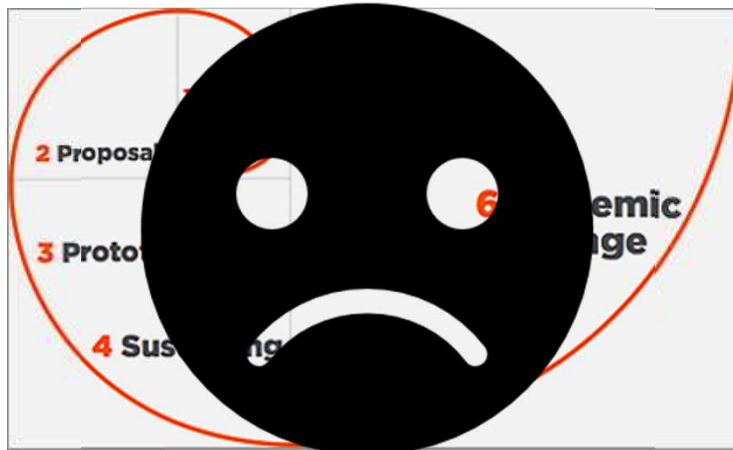
- Hear and understand those strengths and needs through forming relationships with people
- Respond appropriately to those strengths and needs

“liberating” workers from attempts to proceduralise what happens in good human relationships, and instead focus on the capabilities and contexts which help enable these relationships”

Learning

Current view: Learning is a phase in social innovation

- Learn & experiment.
- Find “what works”
- Do more of that



Young Foundation,
Stages of Social Innovation

collaborate
for social change

Learning



In a complex environment, **learning is a continuous process**

There is no such thing as “what works” – because “what works” is always changing.

“What works” is a continuous process of learning and adaption.

= funders and commissioners are “purchasing” the capacity for organisations to **learn and adapt**.

Learning



“intended learning”

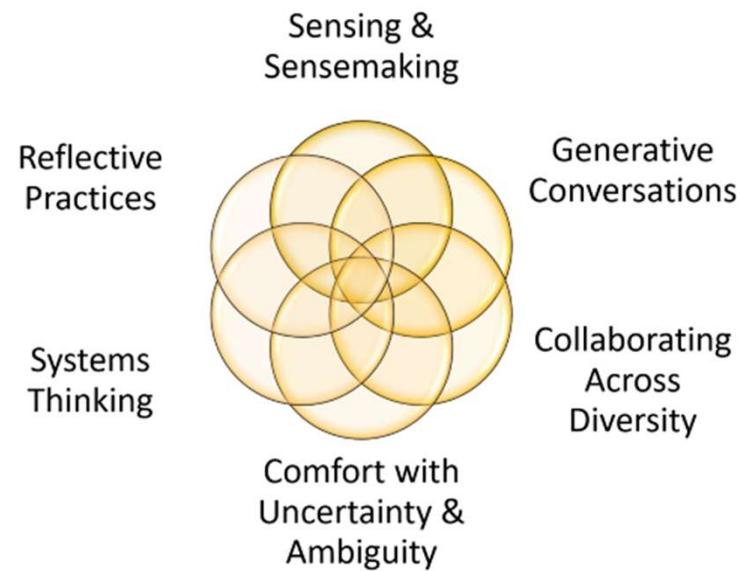
(we know what ‘good’ looks like, we want you to know it too)

VS

“emergent learning”

(what ‘good’ looks like keeps changing, we all need to keep up)

Emergent learning



Sahana Chattopadhyay

<https://medium.com/activate-the-future/six-enablers-of-emergent-learning-a1b9390279a6>

collaborate
for social change

Learning



Learning is enabled by:

- Funding for learning, not 'results'
- Creating a learning culture:
 - Removing competition
 - Creating a positive error culture
 - Formal and informal spaces for learning
- Using data to learn

Learning



Campbell's Law:

'The more any **quantitative social indicator is used for social decision making**, the more subject it will be to **corruption pressures** and the more apt it will be to **distort and corrupt the social processes it is intended to monitor.**'

Systems



Who looks after the health of a system?

Role of System Stewards

Systems



System Stewards

What does a healthy system look like?

[System Behaviours \(via Lankelly Chase Foundation\):](#)

Perspective

- People view themselves as part of an interconnected whole
- People are viewed as resourceful and bringing strengths
- People share a vision

Power

- Power is shared, and equality of voice actively promoted
- Decision-making is devolved
- Accountability is mutual

Participation

- Open, trusting relationships enable effective dialogue
- Leadership is collaborative and promoted at every level
- Feedback and collective learning drive adaptation

Do you know what the relevant system(s) look like?

- Who are the relevant actors?
- Do the actors in the system recognise it as a system?
- What are the relationships between those actors?

How do you know what the state of play with your system is?

- Who is acting as a **System Steward**?

Building a Movement – what's happening?

Research into what HLS practice looks like

e.g. Tudor Trust – what does it mean to be an HLS funder?

What are the implications for VCS organisations?

IVAR

Experiments in HLS practice

Plymouth, Liverpool, Nottingham, Surrey, Gloucs, Cornerstone and more...

New funding approaches

Save the Children, Ashoka, Losing Control

Building a Movement – what's happening in Scotland?

- **Active experimentation** – providing advice and support to actively test and embed – places or on thematic issues
E.g. Cornerstone Commissioning Test sites, Funders
- **Connecting for collective bravery** – provide courage and solidarity to dispersed changemakers – learning communities
E.g. Corra's People in Place programme, SCSN, KIN commissioning group
- **Working with an enabling national context** – learn and challenge – Scottish Government, NHS Scotland, regulators, membership bodies
E.g. Reform of Adult Social Care, CCPS Commissioning and Procurement, Firestarter

We need your ideas!

- **Active experimentation**

What existing programmes or projects could HLS practice help support?

Do you know places who could benefit from bespoke support?

- **Connecting for collective bravery**

Are you part of a network which would value exploring HLS approaches together?

What new groups could be useful to establish?

- **Working with an enabling national context**

Are there particular policy or regulatory developments where an HLS approach could be valuable?

What can you do?

- Use **the language of Human Learning Systems**
- Act as a **champion**. How can use your leverage with others?
- **Explore** funding/managing in an HLS way. Where would you start? (this afternoon)
- **Join with others**: “Complexities” group

Knowledgehub

<https://khub.net/group/complexity-friendly-system-oriented-commissioning-pilot-project>

- Over 300 leaders from across the world (mainly UK)
- Resources from other places
- Forum to ask questions

Questions?



Scottish Community
Safety Network

Coffee Break

www.safercommunitiesscotland.org

Table discussions

What would an HLS approach look like for you?

In pairs, pick **one** of these questions to discuss for **40 minutes**:

Human: What would a VEST (Variety Empathy Strengths & Trust) approach look like in your organisation?

Learning: How can your organisation learn and adapt to a dynamic world?

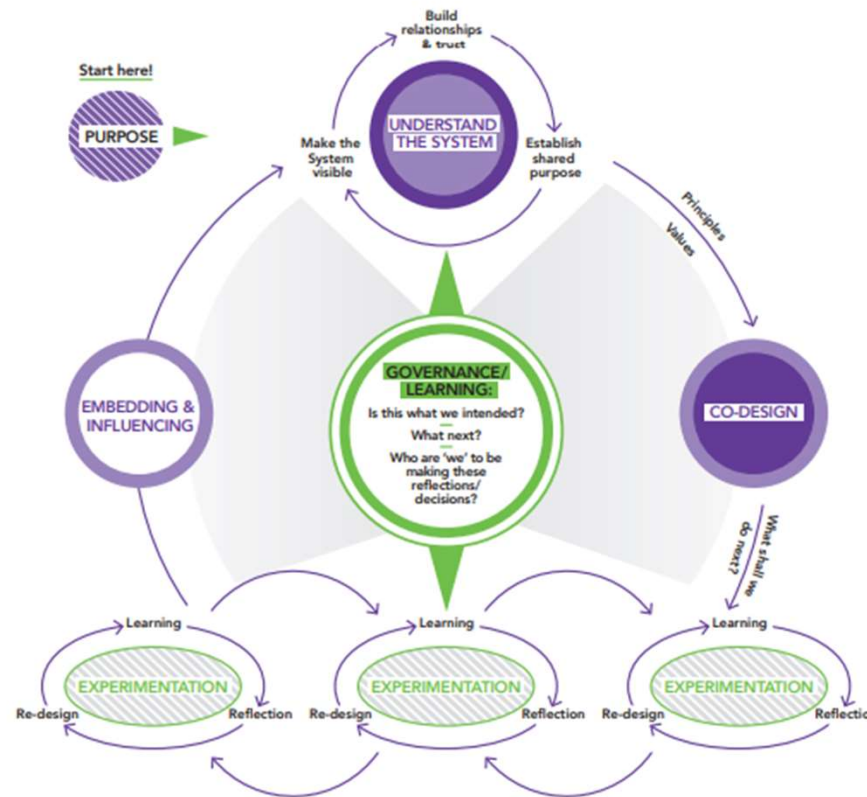
Systems: What is your role in creating healthy systems?

Then for **20 minutes**, share what emerged from your conversation with others on your table

Lunch:
**Find a group to design the start
of your HLS exploration**

The life-cycle of HLS

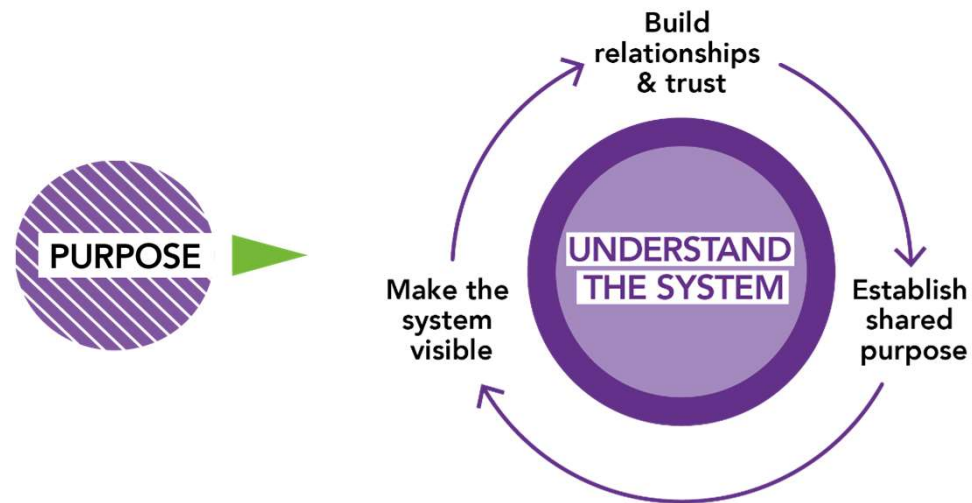
practice



Exercise

In small groups:

- What is your system's de facto purpose?
- How will you 'understand the system'?
- **30 minutes**



What would an HLS approach look like for you?

In pairs:

What will you do next?

What help do you need, and from whom?

10 minutes discussion in pairs
1 minute to share

Thanks for listening

toby.lowe@northumbria.ac.uk
@tobyjlowe

annabel@collaboratecic.com
@annabelLknight

collaborate
for social change



Scottish Community
Safety Network

Close

www.safercommunitiescotland.org



SCSN
@SCSN2

Tweets **3,522** Following **1,254** Followers **1,323** Likes **1,040**

Tweets **Tweets & replies** **Media**

You Retweeted

Stonewall Scotland @StonewallScot · 24h
Many LGRT people continue to experience poor mental health awareness week

Safety NET-works
April 2019

www.safercommunitiesscotland.org
Youth Work Edition

YouthLink
Scotland
The national agency for youth work

Youth Work Research - Dona Milne, Chair of Youth Work Research Group.

Youth work in Scotland is going through a challenging time: a time where there is an increasing focus and expectation on demonstrating outcomes whilst at the same time the sector is facing significant reductions in resources. I believe that one of the best ways to demonstrate impact is to generate evidence showing what works and what doesn't. This can help us to do more of what works and less of what doesn't.

The report *The Impact of Community-based Universal Youth Work in Scotland* describes the findings from a piece of qualitative research undertaken with three organisations in Scotland who deliver community-based universal youth work. What did we find?

- Young people developed confidence and skills for life from taking part in youth work, which increased their opportunities and life chances to pursue their interests and shape their futures.
- Participation in youth work enabled young people to develop and grow friendships, and provided them with respite from challenging life circumstances.
- Youth work harnesses the ambition and ability of young people through opportunities for undertaking voluntary work and leadership roles in the youth work setting. The research also captured the "how" of youth work which isn't always the easiest thing to describe.
- Youth Clubs are places which reduce isolation, create a sense of belonging and provide new experiences and opportunities for informal learning.

Continued on page 4

Continued on page 9

Guest article: Natalie McBride
Volunteering with the PSYV
Page 5

Guest article: GE Gilles
Youthwork at Dalkeith Fire Station - Page 6

Focus on Rural Affairs:
You said, we did
Pages 7-9



/Scottish Community Safety Network



info@scsn.org.uk



0131 225 7772/8700



@scsn2



www.safercommunitiesscotland.org



SCSN Learning

Publications & Resources

it profile

ions

with April

Working

ent drowning

est Blog

Rural Affairs