

BENEFITS and BARRIERS to WORKING COLLABORATIVELY

Considering working collectively or collaboratively on an important societal issue? Here are the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach.

Benefits

- © Quality. Comprehensive analysis of the problem improves the quality of solutions.
- © **Diversification**. Multiple views of the problem.
- © Reduced impasse. The risk of impasse is minimized because differences are explicitly addressed and decisions are made collectively.
- Stakeholder's interests. The process ensures that each stakeholder's interests are considered in any agreement.
- Ownership. Parties retain ownership of the solution.
- © Expertise. Parties most familiar with the problem, not their agents, invent the solutions.
- ② Acceptability. Participation enhances acceptance of solution and willingness to implement it.
- ② Innovation. The potential to discover novel, innovative solutions is enhanced.
- © Relationships. Relations between the stakeholders improve.
- © Cost. Costs associated with other methods are avoided.
- © Continuity. Mechanisms for coordinating future actions among the stakeholders can be established.

Barriers

- Mission/visibility. Organisational commitments create disincentives due to a perception that collaboration will dilute their mission and their visibility.
- Adversity. Long-standing adversarial relationships stemming from deep ideological differences and historical usage of the judiciary process to resolve conflict.
- Power. Concern about preserving one's own power base if their interest becomes secondary to a more powerful one.
- Resource management. Fiscal policies that concern that allocation of scarce resources.

Facilitation, mediation, evaluation, graphic recording, capacity building:

- Effective organizations
- Multi-organizational collaborative solutions

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Benefits and Barriers to Working Collaboratively

- Risk management. Perception of risk can cause one to focus on some problems and ignore others.
- **Organisational culture**. Administrative policies impede collaboration with budget restraints and budget cycles. Also an established reward system is based on individual performance rather than collaboration.
- Self-interest. Willingness and capacity of the individuals and organizations to undertake the shifts in thinking necessary (i.e., shifting from personal and organizational self-interest to meaningful collective interest.).
- ② Leadership. The absence of leadership and a facilitating infrastructure to support the development of collaboration.

Source: Gray, B. 1991. Collaborating: Finding Common Ground for Multiparty Problems. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

