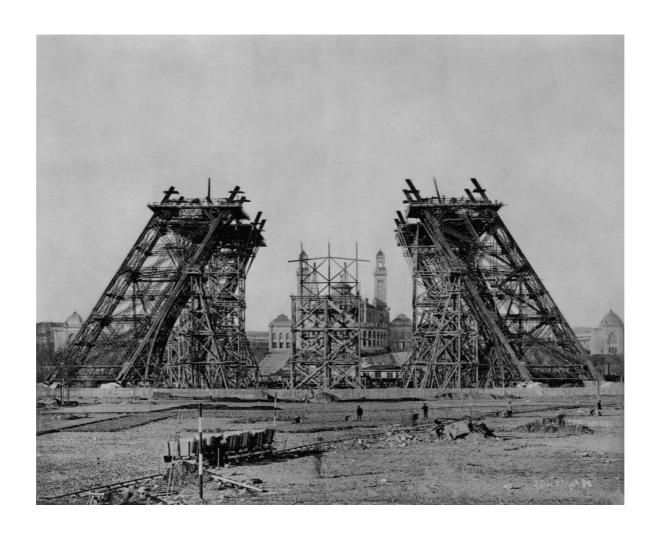




Build a Tower, Build a TEAM.

https://youtu.be/H0_yKBitO8M

What does it take to build a team?



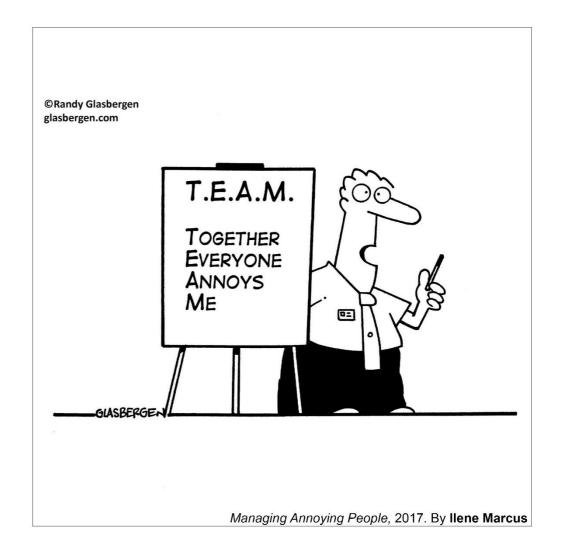




Teams defined...

A small number of people with complementary skills who are committed to a specific objective, goal and approach for which they hold themselves mutually accountable.







Teams that RECOMMEND things.



Teams that MAKE or DO things.



Teams that RUN things.

Just because you have people reporting to you, doesn't mean you have a team!



TEAMS vs. WORKGROUPS

Characteristic	Workgroup	Team
Leadership	Strong, clearly defined	Shared leadership roles
Accountability	Individual	Individual and mutual
Purpose	Same as the organizational mission	Specific team purpose that the team delivers
Work Products	Individual	Collective
Performance	Sum of the individual members	Greater than the sum of individual parts
Meeting Goal	Efficiency	Open-ended discussion and active problem solving
Focus of Meeting	Discussion and decisions	Add the rubber on the road
Measurement of Effectiveness	Indirectly by influence on others	Directly by assessing collective outcomes

why Teams?

Maximizes HUMAN RESOURCES

Encourages RISK TAKING and INNOVATION

Teams outperform individuals due to

SYNERGY



Teams foster a culture of

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

EVERYTHING about a team is about PERFORMANCE

Describe your own great experience in a team!

DESCRIBE your TEAM

- What's your clear and explicit PURPOSE? Does the team have one?
- Who are the members of your team? Do you have all the right seats filled?
- What's your TIMEFRAME to meet goals? Who says WHEN goals have to be met?

- What are some of the QUIRKS of your team?
- How does your team
 COMMUNICATE? Is it EFFECTIVE?
- Does the team have clear and explicit GOALS?
- How do you know when you've MET YOUR GOALS?









- Functional Teams
- Cross-Functional Teams
- Self-Managing Teams
- Process Improvement Teams
- Problem Solving Teams
- Virtual Teams









What kind of **LEADER** do **YOU** want?

- Do high-performing teams need leaders?
- If they do (hint), what kind of leader do they need?
- Individualism vs. Collectivism
 - Cultures at work and nationally
 - Autonomy and self-reliance or collaboration and shared responsibility?



Evaluating **EFFECTIVENESS**







Executive Leadership Teams

- Growth
- External Focus
- Clear Thinking
- Imagination
- Inclusiveness
- Expertise
- ???



PROBLEMS in TEAMS

- Leaders select people who are too similar to themselves
- Individual talents are not used
- Leader fails to motivate the team
- Communication is not open, leading to a lack of trust.
 Criticism becomes personal
- Leader allows a member to dominate conversations or fails to involve all members



What blocks effective teamwork?

- Lack of support and commitment from senior leadership.
- Pressure for short-term results.
- Political meddling and power politics.
- Lack of trust with team members and leadership.
- Lack of a clear vision, goals and objectives.
- Lack of autonomy and decision making power.
- Poor communication and interpersonal skills.
- Failure to reward and recognize group efforts.
- Insufficient release time.
- Inadequate training or skills development.

Which of these are the responsibilities of leaders or managers?



 A good leader and a cohesive team can achieve any goal.

- Leaders lose their power in teams.
- Newly formed teams are automatically selfdirecting.
- Employees want to work on teams.
- Resistance must be overcome.





Great teams...

- Set clear goals and objectives with defined roles
- Have clear and open communication
- Effective decision making
- Value diversity
- Share credit for cooperative accomplishments
- Engage in appreciative inquiry and debriefing
- Create subcommittees for key areas and give them authority to make decisions
- Let other members facilitate team meetings
- Leader speaks last and is clear when expressing personal opinions.



PERFORMING

The final stage, performing, reflects a period of productive collaboration in which members demonstrate support for each other and assume roles that will enhance task activities. Constructive attempts are made to resolve an issues related to the completion of the task.

... and Adjourning

NORMING

STORMING

During the first stage,

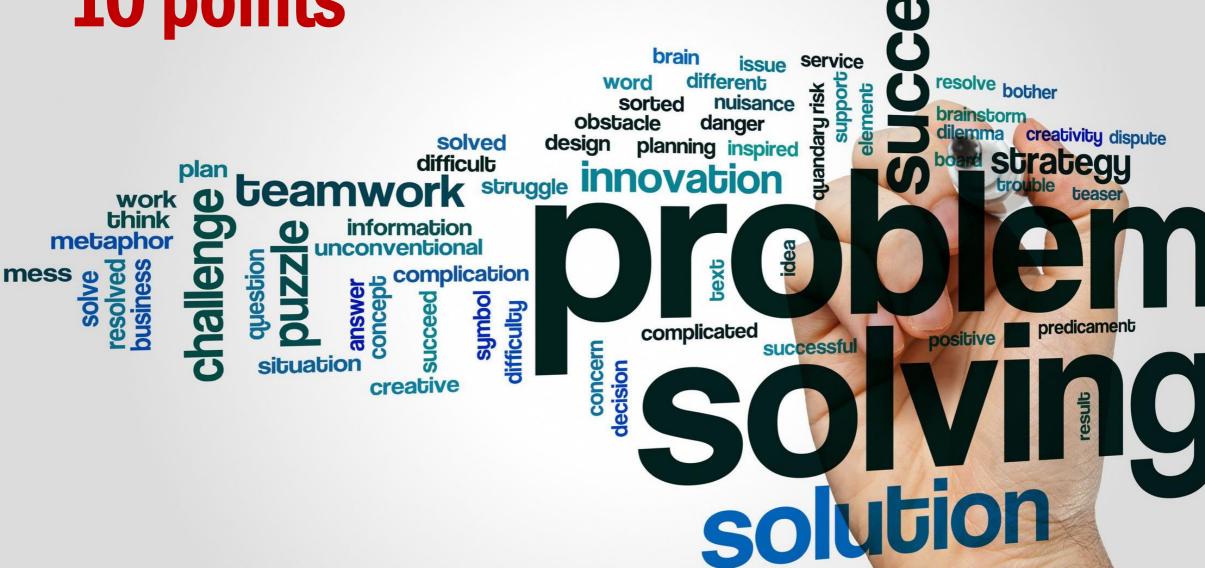
forming, team members
establish interpersonal
relationships, become
familiar with the
assigned task (the group
assignment) and create
ground rules.

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individuals
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The second stage, storming, marks a time of intragroup conflict due to lack of group unity. Because team members still see themselves as individuals rather than as part of a team, they may resist the formation of group structure in favour of expressing their individuality.

The third stage, norming, is characterized by the emergence of group harmony as group members begin to openly express ideas and opinions. Members begin to accept teammates for who they are and task-related conflicts are avoided in an effort to preserve harmony.

10 points

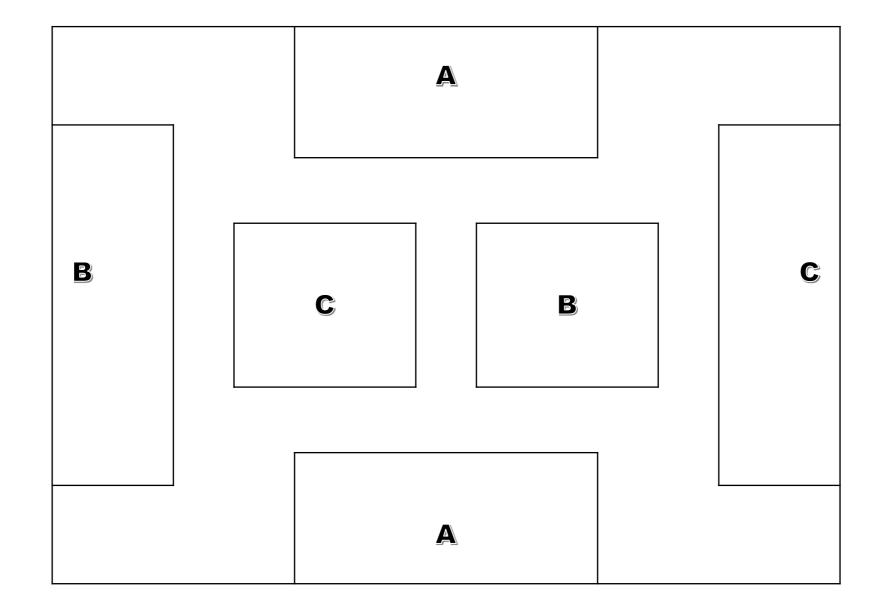




100 points

Rules:

- 1. Using a single line (straight or curved) for each, connect A to A, B to B and C to C.
- 2. No lines may cross.





Thank you!

Any questions?



