

Leadership



Project managers and leaders operate in world influenced by increased volatility, uncertainty, complexity and ambiguity (VUCA). To survive and succeed in this VUCA world, leaders need to focus on, creating clarity, building unity, supporting inclusion, and fostering agility to assist in grounding and focusing their people during times of change; which requires both the leader and their team to be focused, committed, engaged, involved and flexible. This approach is the antithesis of old school 'command and control' management rooted in the 19th century concepts of scientific management where the leaders message was 'Follow my instructions or else'. Modern leadership (and management) requires a radical shift from this one-way communication style to a two way conversation; the leader's role is not to

tell people how to be followers but to listen to them about how to be a leader and use persuasion and influence to build agreement.

From the perspective of organisations, the distinction between management and leadership was first made in the middle of the last century, when businesses were seeking ways to improve organisational effectiveness; the difference can be summarised as:

- Management is the tactical ability to get things done, usually through other people, by setting appropriate targets, defining clear goals, tasking and motivating people, providing the required support and resources, monitoring progress and making necessary adjustments to stay on track¹.
- Leadership by contrast is a strategic competence, providing vision and purpose, setting overall direction, inspiring people to commit themselves to a course of action. Managers have staff, but leaders have followers. Leadership is a relationship between the leaders and his/her followers in which the leader creates and sustains the hope of achieving a desired future state!

Consequently, leadership is a choice we make, not a place we sit. It is a decision we make to influence the thinking, behaviour and development of others. To accomplish this we need to develop a sincere interest in people, a commitment to delivering outcomes, and a mindset of continual renewal of our own thinking and knowledge. Force and directive behaviour will not lead to long-term commitment from your followers, sustainable change or optimal solutions.

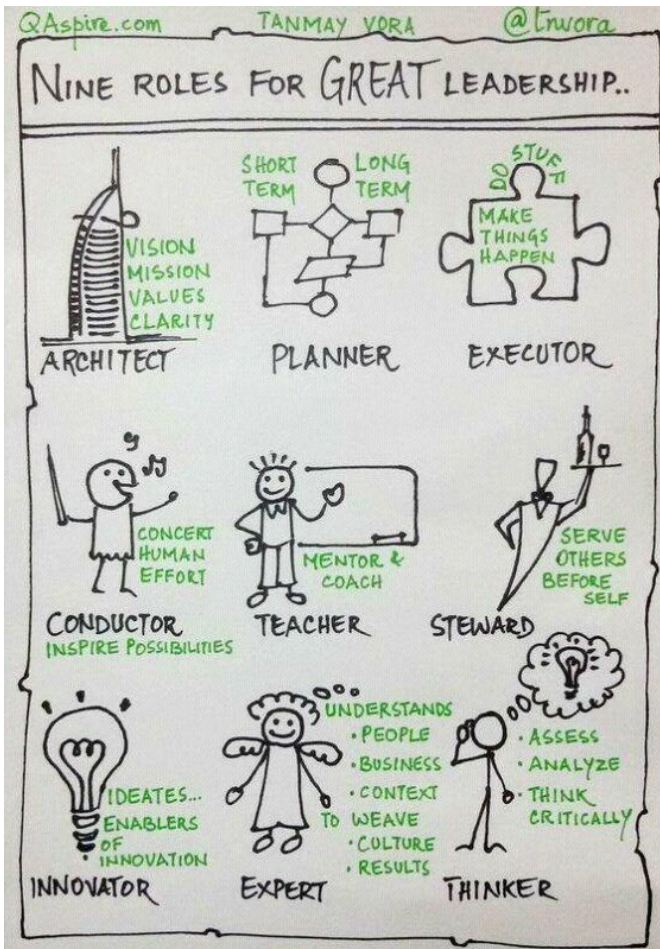
Leaders don't empower their people, *empowerment* is a given; they inspire them. Leaders create conditions that foster openness, trust and release energy by strengthening the cultural bonds between people and respecting them as members of a cohesive social system. This is based in two way relationships and personality; you cannot be a leader without followers! Being a leader is in part personality – different personality types lead in different ways, and in part cultural - different cultures respond best to different types of leadership. There are some common traits that are respected across all cultures such as trust and ethics, others are based in the way people interact and communicate within different cultures²; to be an effective leader you need to understand the culture of your prospective followers.

¹ For more on the **functions of management** see:

http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1094_Defining_Management.pdf

² The **cultural dimension of communication** are discussed on page 5 & 6 of:

http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1066_Communication_Theory.pdf



Effective leadership is not some technical profession taught in a University, it is not a science or even an applied science (although sometimes the application of science helps); M.B.A. degrees are not qualifications for either leadership, or management; they are technical training for specialised jobs, such as marketing research and financial analysis. Leadership is an evolving practice; a craft learned by emulating others and through mentoring³, that changes as your personality evolves and the relationships with your followers evolve.

Everyone in a leadership role has to be open, honest and transparent⁴, and be able to communicate with confidence⁵, style and passion to inspire people⁶; because if you don't, you are not going to be leading for very long. However, excellent communication skills⁷ are not sufficient in themselves; unlike celebrities, successful leaders need substance and content as well as style. This is a multi-disciplined approach to dealing with people, some of the key components (described in more detail later are:

Greek philosopher Aristotle saw leadership as the merging of three key elements⁸:

- **Ethos:** our moral character and credibility, which instils in people a sense of trust and confidence in the message we are delivering⁹.
- **Pathos:** our ability to put the listeners in the right frame of mind, so that they are capable of hearing us.
- **Logos:** the reasoning or logic we develop and the action-oriented words we use in convincing others.

Good leaders combine these elements and enable the free flow of relevant information to build a pool of shared meaning and mutual purpose and respect. They use their skills to create a common purpose within the team or organisation that transforms 'me' into 'we'.

Paradoxically, great leaders in business are not focused on beating their competition. What they focus on is how to make their own organisation better at achieving their goals and be more responsive to stakeholder requirements, particularly clients and customers. They balance strength of purpose with humility and a willingness to promote the success of others in the organisation. Humility doesn't correlate with self doubt

³ For more on **mentoring** see: <http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Training-PM%20Coach.html>

⁴ Effective leaders have a strong ethical foundation, for more on **ethics and leadership** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1001_Ethics.pdf

⁵ For more on **communication theory** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1066_Communication_Theory.pdf

⁶ For more on **motivation** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1048_Motivation.pdf

⁷ For **communication** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PMP_Sup/PMP_Mod10_Communication.html

⁸ For more see Heart of Influence by Jürgen Oschadleus: <http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Books.html#influence>

⁹ For more on **ethics** see WP1001: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1001_Ethics.pdf

or weakness. Humility “*is not a question of thinking less of yourself, it’s a question of thinking of yourself less*” and consequently allowing room for others to help you succeed¹⁰.

Leadership is not without risk. It means being willing to get out in front; being ‘ahead of the curve’. It means defining the issues on your terms and setting your own agenda, not having it set by others. There are many different aspects and styles of leadership, some are discussed below.

The 3 Ls - Listen, learn, and then lead

Importance of Listening

Listening is an acquired art. It is fact-finding and intelligence-gathering from clients, customers, stakeholders, and the employees who are on the front lines of the marketplace. The leader who will not take the time to listen has effectively closed his mind as well as his ears. This is more than active listening¹¹; a great leader encourages open discussion, bad news and different viewpoints from their team. Leaders need to be surrounded by people who are willing to speak the unspoken. To achieve this you need to be:

- **Courageous.** The leader has to be willing to listen to something that might make him/her feel afraid or insecure or defensive, and take in the information or message thoughtfully, even if the delivery is awkward or the message jarring. This needs the courage to be open.
- **Non-judgemental.** Listening is as much about what you don't do as it is about what you do. Resist the temptation to be critical of the speaker or what the speaker is saying.
- **Open.** You need to be free, open, and unguarded. Powerful feelings like fear, anger, sadness, and insecurity do their best to block our ability to listen openly. Breathe evenly and acknowledge what you're feeling to yourself and maybe even to the other person, without dwelling on it. Then reiterate what you're hearing, ask questions, and be curious to understand what the person is saying and to understand what's underneath what they're saying.

Always Learning

Leaders are always learning. They are on high alert for new ideas and insights; they are keenly interested in the changing world around them. Great leaders are lifelong learners, typically voracious readers with insatiable curiosity.

From listening and learning comes the foundation from which to lead. Real leadership is about being authentic, which is a trait that endures. Leadership is also about compassion and the genuine development of the people you are leading. Leadership is never about the one who leads; it is always about the team and the organization. Leadership is about helping people feel sufficient common purpose so that they are able to achieve extraordinary things. Leadership is stewardship; as a steward the leader recognises and articulates the shared journey to create a legacy based on vision, mission, and values. Leadership is much less about the leader, and much more about the followers and the mission.

One simple way to become a more effective leader is to make sure you recognize and challenge each of your team members every week. This involves speaking to each person by name three times a week to recognise something they have done and one a week challenging them to do something better.

The Servant Leader

Servant leadership is nobler than transformational leadership. It emphasises core personal characteristics and beliefs over any specific leadership techniques. The characteristics of servant-leadership include attributes

¹⁰ See **Level 5 Leadership**: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag_Articles/SA1030_Level_5_Leadership.pdf

¹¹ For more on **Active Listening** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1012_Active_Listening.pdf



such as empathy, healing, awareness, persuasion, foresight, stewardship, building community. With servant leadership in place in an enabling organization, we can make wonders happen!

The concept is summed up in the statement by Gandhi: *"The mob is well ahead of me, I lead them."* Some translate this to mean he is getting old and physically following behind the crowd, but he still can lead from there. Servant leadership puts a different perspective of that statement, that is, he was able to empower, enable, mentor, and encourage others to lead or do the job that they are capable of doing!

Servant Leaders are not afraid to share their authority with others to achieve a common goal. Authority must be assigned responsibility to empower the individual to achieve what was expected from them. Project managers are in the perfect position to act as servant leaders. As a servant leader, the PM is someone who recognises that they are a servant first and focuses on the development of their team members and building a sense of community among the team. The emphasis is on the leader as someone who is there primarily to help the team overcome obstacles (and there are always obstacles that the team will require assistance in overcoming).

The effective servant leader uses skills such as trust, awareness, persuasion, conceptualisation, foresight and empathy; they lead their team not through a command-and-control approach, but through activities like coaching and listening to empower each of the team's members to contribute fully to the team's success.

The concept is very old, there are passages that relate to servant leadership in the Tao Te Ching, a document attributed to Lao-Tzu, who is believed to have lived in China in the 4th century B.C., but has modern application in a wide range of project management areas and is particularly relevant in many Agile methodologies where a key function of the project manager is to 'clear roadblocks' to allow the team to perform.

Humility is an important aspect of this style of leadership. Leader humility involves leaders modelling to their followers how to grow and produce positive organisational outcomes by leading followers to believe that their own developmental journeys and feelings of uncertainty are legitimate in the workplace or team. A humble leader recognises the limitations in his/her capabilities and seeks continual growth, and in doing so leads their followers into similar growth and learning - they model how to grow to their followers. Credit is shared, mistakes and limitations are acknowledged and used to trigger learning by doing, follower's strengths are highlighted and valued.

Building Connections

Powerful leadership connections are built through hundreds (or thousands) of interactions with people that occur every day. Each of these 'touch points'¹² can build your leadership and advance your message. To be effective each time you connect with someone you need to engage effectively – start by asking 'How can I help?' Then listen *actively* to hear what is really going on and what is needed, then frame the issue to ensure everyone in the 'touch point' has the same understanding. Then you can advance the agenda by deciding on the next steps, who will take them and what follow up is appropriate. Each 'touch point' needs to be managed consistently, authentically and effectively within your overall leadership mission; every person, every time, every day! And remember, each person you 'touch' will in turn interact with other people in their network and provided your message is clear and understood, they will spread the message onto this wider audience.

¹² *Touch Points* by Douglas Conant & Mette Norgaard; J-B Warren Bennis Series



Conversational Leadership¹³

Conversations with others in the organisation, up, down and across the hierarchy can advance or impede progress towards our objective. As a leader, the conversations you have (or refuse to have) define the quality of your thinking and are central to the building of effective relationships that ultimately affect the outcomes you deliver.

Effective leaders create a safe environment in which all participants can contribute to a shared meaning rather than needing to constrain their thoughts to protect themselves. Within this safe environment people can confront reality and challenge both your thinking and their thinking which in turn encourages curiosity, leading to understanding and the discovery of optimal solutions to problems.

The Virtual Leader¹⁴

Leading a virtual team is one of the most difficult jobs in business. Challenges include: infrequent face-to-face contact, lack of resources, difficulties in building a collaborative atmosphere virtually, lack of time to focus on leading the team, shifting team and organizational priorities, and difficulties in managing poor performers. Some of these are management problems such as ensuring adequate time for the work and minimising unnecessary change, others are a fact of virtual life. Communication is the most important skill required to successfully overcome these issues, particularly responsiveness and following-up. Key practices the virtual team leader needs to master include:

Effectively managing change. You must develop a process for helping your teams adjust to change and help them consistently handle and implement changes. One important step in this process is to involve your team members in decisions that affect them. Doing so increases the quality of the team's decision making and helps maintain high levels of enthusiasm and commitment for the duration of a given change.

Foster an atmosphere of collaboration. Look for new and innovative ways to infuse team spirit and trust into your team. This will help to boost productivity and cooperation. Build an environment that supports collaboration by finding ways for team members to interact and communicate informally. For example, you might choose to use *same-time* technologies such as Instant Messaging and other collaboration tools to help increase more spontaneous communication (but be aware of global time differences). Another important component of promoting collaboration is productively managing the conflicts that emerge¹⁵. Because conflict can often initially go undetected in virtual environments, as a virtual team leader you must proactively look for signs of it and take steps to resolve it in a timely manner.

Communicate team goals and direction. Successful virtual team leaders clearly articulate team goals and direction to ensure that everyone has a shared vision¹⁶. They also periodically revisit these factors to both reinforce their importance and make adjustments as necessary. Shared team goals are especially crucial for virtual teams, because they give members a sense of purpose and meaning that sustains them when they are working alone or without regular direct contact with the team leader or other team members. Clear goals also help to unify the actions of a geographically dispersed team and keep members focused on execution.

Develop strong interpersonal communication skills. It's no secret that team members who work virtually sometimes feel isolated and find it more difficult to tap into the office grapevine. This feeling of isolation can negatively impact morale and productivity. Therefore, the most effective leaders establish informal and formal communication methods to ensure that people have the information they need to do their jobs and to feel *plugged in*.

¹³ Jürgen Oschadleus: PMI Global Congress – Asia Pacific 2009.

¹⁴ For more on virtual team leadership visit: www.onpointconsultingllc.com.

¹⁵ For more on **conflict management** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1041_Managing_Conflict.pdf

¹⁶ For more on **effective explanations** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1090_Effective_Explanations.pdf



Virtual working arrangements do not suit everyone. People work differently, they have different work styles, and they have varying degrees of comfort with using electronic communications technology. In order to effectively manage a virtual team, the project manager needs to accurately assess each person's level of comfort or willingness to be in a virtual setting, and look for any behaviour that may signal that a virtual team worker is suffering from "disconnection". If so, assess the problem and be prepared to implement appropriate actions to overcome the issue.

Leading by inspiring others

Leaders are leaders because their followers follow them! This means the leaders inspires others and connects to their dreams and aspirations. The traits needed to inspire others include:

- **Authenticity** – you need to be open and honest. Authentic people have weaknesses and invite others to partner with them to create success together. But they always have integrity and are believable and consistent.
- **Connect with their dreams** – tap into people's aspirations and dreams; help them align their tasks for today with achieving their dream for tomorrow. Emotions are by far the most powerful force for motivating people.
- **See hidden abilities** – find, nurture and develop the latent abilities everyone has. Notice the hidden talents, and then find ways to develop specific talents to the benefit of the team and the individual.
- **Walk the talk** – speak and live with credibility. Your actions and emotions are far more significant than your words. Contradictions destroy credibility and authenticity.
- **Help people achieve a work-life balance** – caring for others means encouraging balance. Help every individual develop a vision for their life first and their job second. What happens at work is only a portion of their life.
- **Create a culture of inspiration** – motivate and inspire your team by linking their work to a greater good. The value to society and the environment. The mission of the organisation to serve its stakeholders and customers. The 'bottom line' of time and cost will never inspire achievement.
- **Charisma** – Most really great leaders are charismatic. Charisma is an attribute ascribed to a leader by their followers. Charismatic leaders use symbols and metaphors to clarify and simplify their message, motivate their followers and to become someone in whom followers can express their ideals. This influence is rooted in emotional and ideological foundations rather than rational ones (but the two bases are not mutually exclusive). The art of creating charisma can be taught, but requires moral conviction and authenticity on the part of the leader to be effective.

Leadership & Power

All leaders need to possess and exercise power; the difference between leaders and managers is a leaders followers give the leader permission to exercise power, whereas managers rely on enforcement from higher authorities. The ways power can be accrued by a person are outlined in the diagram¹⁷.

¹⁷ For more on **power and authority** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1095_Understanding_Power_Authority.pdf



Love	External Focus	Authoritarian Leadership <i>Source of power is through control and symbols of success (e.g., title, office size, awards, money, etc.)</i>	Authentic Leadership <i>Source of power is internalized self-esteem and sacrificial service to others.</i>
	Internal Focus	Alliance Leadership <i>Source of power is through affiliation with a boss/mentor and organization</i>	Reflective Leadership <i>Source of power is through contemplation and competence and search for integrity.</i>
		External Source	Internal Source
Power			

Leadership & Influence

The words power and influence are used frequently and sometimes interchanged with other but what do these words mean?

Power can be defined as the ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.

Influence can be defined as the capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behaviour of someone or something, or the effect itself.

Therefore influencing is about exercising power in a way that causes desirable behaviours from the people being influenced. This is a key leadership skill! The overt methods of influence are force, exchange, rules and procedures, and persuasion:

- **Force** is about a method of influence derived from physical power. The leader applies force or a threat of force to influence a follower to do what she wants done. Some individual instances of force are found in business organisations (typically bullying). They are usually centred on a particular individual and should not be tolerated. Force in the workplace should never be used.
- **Exchange** is about cutting a deal and this happens at all levels within an organisation and between organisations. The leader agrees with the follower to give her something in return for the desired outcomes or behaviours. Although influencing by exchange can be based on any of the five power sources (see below) it is more likely to be based on legitimate and reward power. Provided that the exchange is ethical, and not accompanied by undue influence, pressure or it drifts into the implied use of force, and then this is an acceptable mode of influence for the project leader.
- **Influence through rules and procedures.** This is the most common method of influence used in the project space. We are all familiar with the various processes and project methodologies available to us in the workplace supported by either imposed or personal rules and procedures. The leader can influence the follower to do something by laying down a rule that this something must be done by all people in that follower’s position. The trick is to ensure that the leader is controlling the proliferation of rules and procedures and not the rules and procedures controlling the leader.
- **Persuasion** as a source of influence. This relies on logic, the power of argument, trust, and on evidence of the facts. It is the preferred method of influence for most people. However, very often



whilst the leader feels that he or she is artfully persuading, what the follower hears is a resounding, "tell". From the project leaders perspective for persuasion to be effective a deep understanding of the facts and also how the individuals concerned are likely to react to that persuasion is critical.

In practice, influence is best achieved through persuasion and rules and procedures and to a lesser extent exchange. Force should never be used.

Authentic Leadership¹⁸

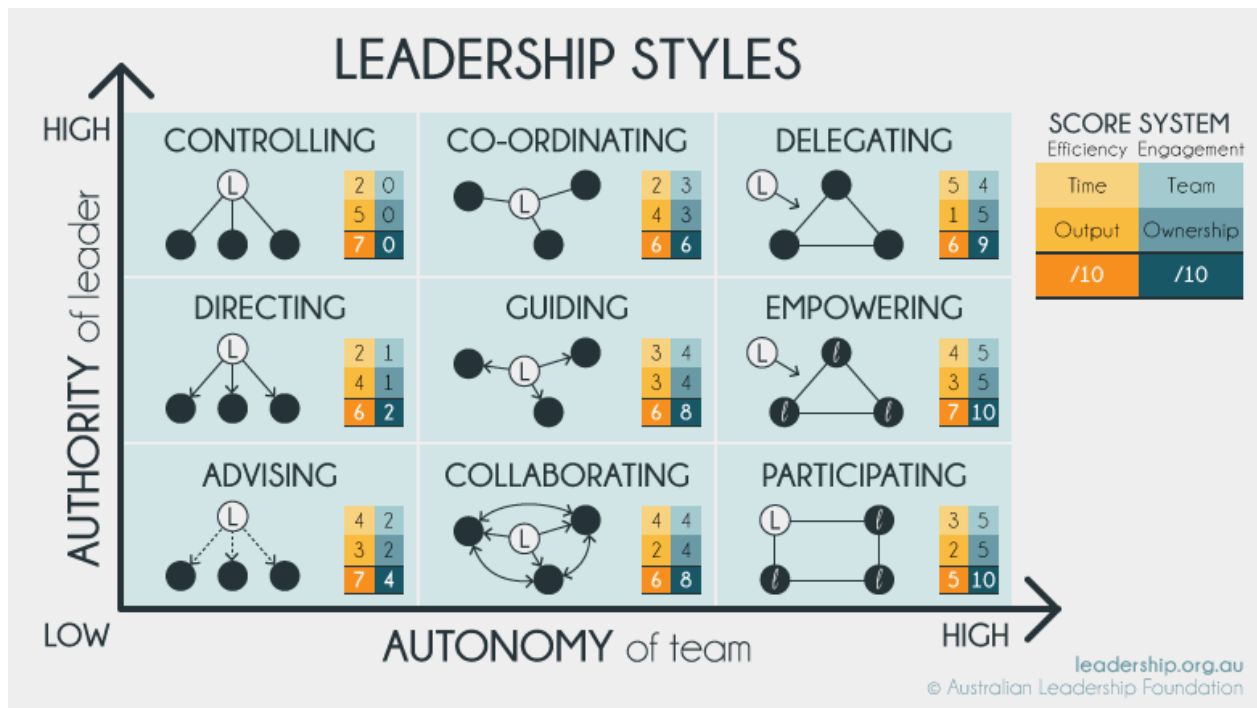
“To thy own self be true.” – Polonius, *Hamlet*

Authentic leaders are:

1. **Self-aware and genuine.** Authentic leaders are self-actualized individuals who are aware of their strengths, their limitations, and their emotions. They also show their real selves to their followers and realize that being self-actualized is an endless journey, never complete.
2. **Mission driven and focused on results.** They are able to put the mission and the goals of the organisation ahead of their own self-interest. They do the job in pursuit of results, not for their own power, money or ego.
3. **People who lead with their heart, not just their minds.** They are not afraid to show their emotions, their vulnerability and to connect with their employees. This does not mean authentic leaders are *soft*, communicating in a direct manner is critical to successful outcomes, but it's done with empathy; directness without empathy is cruel.
4. **Focused on the long-term.** As company leaders they are focused on long-term shareholder value, not in just beating quarterly estimates; they realize that to nurture individuals and to nurture a company requires hard work and patience, but the approach pays large dividends over time.

Leadership Styles

In business, transformational leadership is often the best leadership style to use. However, no one style of leadership fits all situations, so it helps to have an understanding of other styles.



¹⁸ See: *Authentic Leadership*, Bill George's 2003.

As a generalisation, the role of the leader is to deal with uncertainty, so that the managers can deal with the complexity. Common leadership styles (in alphabetical order) include:

1. **Autocratic Leadership:** The leader has a lot of power and staff and team members have little opportunity to make suggestions. The benefit of autocratic leadership is that it's incredibly efficient. Decisions are made quickly, and work gets done efficiently; the downside is that most people resent being treated this way. Best used in crises, when decisions must be made quickly and without dissent.
2. **Bureaucratic Leadership:** The leader works "by the book" and follows rules rigorously, and ensure that their people follow procedures precisely. This is appropriate for work involving serious safety risks or where large sums of money are involved. It is ineffective in teams and organizations that rely on flexibility, creativity, or innovation.
3. **Charismatic Leadership:** The leader inspires enthusiasm within the team and is energetic in motivating others to move forward. The downside to charismatic leaders is that they can believe more in themselves than in their teams.
4. **Democratic/Participative Leadership:** The leader makes the final decision, but includes team members in the decision-making process. They encourage creativity, and team members are often highly engaged in projects and decisions. Team members tend to have high job satisfaction and are productive because they're more involved in decisions. However, this approach can slow decision-making, and can often hinder situations where speed or efficiency is essential.
5. **Interactional:** Combines elements of transactional, transformational and charismatic leadership. The leader's approach to each interaction is determined by the relationship between the leader's personality and the specific situation. Interaction occurs when a behaviour of one team member causes change in the behaviour of another and the leader optimises this by considering how workers' interactions with each other could impact the work environment.
6. **Laissez-Faire Leadership:** describes leaders who allow their people to work on their own (a 'hands-off approach). They provide team support with resources and advice, if needed, but otherwise don't get involved. This leadership style can be effective if the leader monitors performance and gives feedback to team members regularly; and is most likely to be effective when individual team members are experienced, skilled, self-starters.
7. **People-Oriented / Relations-Oriented Leadership:** leaders are totally focused on organizing, supporting, and developing the people on their teams. This is a participatory style and tends to encourage good teamwork and creative collaboration. The downside is that some leaders can take this approach too far; they may put the development of their team above tasks or project directives.
8. **Servant Leadership:** (see above) describes a leader often not formally recognized as such. Servant leaders often lead by example. They have high integrity and lead with generosity.
9. **Task-Oriented Leadership:** Task-oriented leaders focus on getting the job done and can be autocratic. They actively define the work and the roles required, put structures in place, and plan, organize, and monitor work. The benefit of task-oriented leadership is that it ensures that deadlines are met, and it's especially useful for team members who don't manage their time well. However, because task-oriented leaders don't tend to think much about their team's well-being, this approach can suffer many of the flaws of autocratic leadership, including causing motivation and retention problems.
10. **Transactional Leadership:** This leadership style starts with the idea that team members agree to obey their leader when they accept a job. The "transaction" usually involves the organization paying team members in return for their effort and compliance. This leadership style clarifies everyone's roles and responsibilities. People who are ambitious or who are motivated by external rewards – including compensation – often thrive in this environment. The downside is that team members can do little to improve their job satisfaction.
11. **Transformational Leadership:** These leaders are inspiring because they expect the best from everyone on their team as well as themselves. This leads to high productivity and engagement from everyone in their team. The downside of transformational leadership is that while the leader's enthusiasm is passed onto the team, he or she can need to be supported by "detail people."



No one style of leadership fits all situations, by understanding the pros and cons of each style, you can adapt your approach to your situation.

Forgiveness

Only the strong can forgive – to forgive mistakes requires strength, revenge is the domain of the weak! Great leaders know the art of reconciliation; they have the ability to forgive - to let feelings of anger, resentment and blame fall away and become something constructive.

In organisations where you know that if you make a mistake you're going to be fired, there is a culture of fear which stifles productivity. Whereas leaders who can tolerate mistakes and see them as learning opportunities, are those who create a great corporate culture. Forgiveness offers people the chance to take risks, to be creative, to learn and to grow their own leadership capabilities. Forgiveness builds loyalty and good citizenship. People working in organisations that have been instilled with a forgiveness culture are more likely to make an extra effort and helps transgressors to have a more positive outlook on the future; both of which have important consequences for the organisation's bottom line.

But forgiveness is not forgetting. Realistic forgiveness is about healing the memory of the harm not erasing it. When we forgive we don't change the past but we can change the future, truly transformational leaders like Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi and Aung San Suu Kyi seem to have figured this out.

Leadership & Trust

Effective leaders and managers are seen as trustworthy by their followers or subordinates. But trust operates in many directions, and is essential for effective team interaction. Trust is defined as being willing to place yourself in a position of vulnerability. This applies equally to a leader trusting a subordinate to do something, team members trusting each other and followers trusting their leader.

For one person to trust another, they need to feel the person is trustworthy and the system they are operating within is just. The interaction between these different elements is discussed in detail in our White Paper 1030 *The Value of Trust*¹⁹. The key elements needed to allow trust are; in the justice framework 'Informational Justice' – good access to good information, and in the trustworthy framework, the perceived integrity of the other person and where the other person has power, the perceived benevolence of that person.

The Trusted Advisor

Project managers should strive to become Trusted Advisors to their customer (and senior management), but this is a difficult position to reach. Trusted Advisors are involved in all stages of the client's decision making processes to help them create value. Achieving this requires high levels of ethics, credibility, and the ability to 'speak the customer's language'²⁰.

Stephen Covey's 7 Habits of Highly Effective People Leaders

1. **Be Proactive:** Principles of Personal Choice
2. **Begin with the End in Mind:** Principles of Personal Vision
3. **Put First Things First:** Principles of Integrity & Execution
4. **Think Win/Win:** Principles of Mutual Benefit

¹⁹ See WP 1030 *The Value of Trust*: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1030_The_Value_of_Trust.pdf

²⁰ For more on *Advising Upwards* see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Resources_Papers_077.html



5. **Seek First to Understand, Then to be Understood:** Principles of Mutual Understanding
6. **Synergize:** Principles of Creative Cooperation
7. **Sharpen the Saw:** Principles of Balanced Self-Renewal of body

Key leadership traits (in no particular order):

It's not enough anymore to simply have the stamp of power. Leaders are compelled to be fluid in their thinking, acutely self-aware and to continually recalibrate their influence over and through the people and environments they lead. This requires:

Effective communication²¹: including providing clear direction, open feedback and active listening²².

Effective time management: focus on the important issues²³, delegate others.

Trust: leaders are both trusted and trusting. Integrity is crucially important and this is based on what you think about yourself, not what other think about you.

Relinquish the 'doing' role: focus on directing and leading the team so they can do great things. Charisma needs to be balanced with humility, firmness and self-discipline.

A collaborative management style: engaging the team and stakeholders in problem-solving and decision-making is critical for work management success.

Effective delegation²⁴: effective delegation is a skill that needs to be learned. Team members appreciate the authority and opportunities created by effective delegation and help their leader be successful.

Enthusiastic: with focused drive and energy to create their vision.

Organised: leaders need to be able to manage, coordinate and ensure the work the work they have delegated is capable of being accomplished effectively; as well as motivate and direct the work of the team. Learn to say 'no' at the appropriate time and focus on the top issues that need you – only you can manage your time to make time to lead.

Powerful motivator: praise and encouragement motivate²⁵; as does authenticity and honesty.

Get 'out there': you rarely discover emerging problems in your office and the only stupid question is the one you don't ask! You lead by engaging with the team and helping them solve problems. This also means you don't avoid necessary confrontations.

Receptive to change: change is a fact of life, effective leaders are receptive to change and help their team understand the need for the change.

Mutual learning mindset: we all have different aspects of knowledge, different perspectives and frustrations / issues, and valuable insights to contribute. These differences are opportunities for growth and mutual learning. The job of the leader is to draw out all of the options and ideas then work together with the team to develop understanding and the optimum solution.

Adaptability and Flexibility: successful leaders are able to adapt and overcome new challenges. No matter how well a project is planned there will always be something or someone that causes unexpected changes. Another aspect of adaptability is to adapt to the needs of those who work for you. Your job as a strong project manager is to meet each team member more than halfway. Adaptation enables you to achieve the highest levels of communication with your team and colleagues (see EQ below).

Resourcefulness: out-of-the box thinking and creativity to solve problems along with a tenacious, never-give-up approach to overcoming obstacles.

²¹ For more on **communication** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PMP_Sup/PMP_Mod10_Communication.html

²² For more on **Active Listening** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1012_Active_Listening.pdf

²³ For more on **problem solving** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1013_Problem_Solving.pdf

²⁴ For more on effective **personal time management** see:
http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1054_Personal_Time_Management.pdf

²⁵ For more on **motivation** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1048_Motivation.pdf



Ask for help: think for yourself but always be ready to listen to advice and to ask for help and advice from others before it is obvious you really need it. You need good information to make decisions and to solve problems.

Good EQ and SQ²⁶: leadership is about leading people, good leaders manage their emotions effectively and relate effectively with the individuals in their team and the social structures both in and around the team. Tact, empathy and understanding are crucial skills to bond effectively with your followers.

10 Fundamental truths about leadership²⁷:

1. The first truth is that **You Make a Difference**. It is the most fundamental truth of all. Before you can lead, you have to believe that you can have a positive impact on others. You have to believe in yourself. That's where it all begins. Leadership begins when you believe you can make a difference.
2. The second truth is that **Credibility Is the Foundation of Leadership**. You have to believe in you, but others have to believe in you too. What does it take for others to believe in you? Short answer: credibility. If people don't believe in you, they won't willingly follow you.
3. The third truth is that **Values Drive Commitment**. People want to know what you stand for and believe in. They want to know what you value. And leaders need to know what others value if they are going to be able to forge alignments between personal values and organizational demands.
4. The fourth truth is that **Focusing on the Future Sets Leaders Apart**. The capacity to imagine and articulate exciting future possibilities is a defining competence of leaders. You have to take the long-term perspective. Gain insight from reviewing your past and develop insight by looking around.
5. **You Can't Do It Alone** is the fifth truth. Leadership is a team sport, and you need to engage others in the cause. What strengthens and sustains the relationship between leader and constituent is that leaders are obsessed with what is best for others, not what is best for themselves.
6. **Trust Rules** is the sixth truth. Trust is the social glue that holds individuals and groups together. And the level trust others have in you will determine the amount of influence you have. You have to earn your constituents' trust before they'll be willing to trust you. That means you have to give trust before you can get trust.
7. The seventh truth is that **Challenge Is the Crucible for Greatness**. Exemplary leaders — the kind of leaders people want to follow — are always associated with changing the status quo. Great achievement doesn't happen when you keep things the same. Change invariably involves challenge, and challenge tests you. It introduces you to yourself.
8. The eighth truth is that **You Either Lead by Example or You Don't Lead at All**. Leaders have to keep their promises and become role models for the values and actions they espouse. You have to go first as a leader. You can't ask others to do something you aren't willing to do yourself.
9. The ninth truth is that **the Best Leaders Are the Best Learners**. Leaders are constant improvement fanatics, and learning is the master skill of leadership. Learning, however, takes time and attention, practice and feedback, along with good coaching. It also takes willingness on your part to ask for support. Leaders need to be able to do the current job well but also be thinking about what comes next and how to move the team onwards and upwards.
10. The tenth truth is that **Leadership Is an Affair of the Heart**. Leaders make others feel important and are gracious in showing their appreciation. Love is the motivation that energizes leaders to give so much for others. You just won't work hard enough to become great if you aren't doing what you love. These are enduring truths about leadership. You can gain mastery over the art and science of leadership by understanding them and attending to them in your workplace and everyday life.

²⁶ For more on **Social and Emotional intelligence** see:

http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1008_Emoional_Intelligence.pdf

²⁷ From **The Truth About Leadership**, J.M. Kouzes & B.Z. Posner.



Leadership soft skills

Business leaders are great ‘people people’. A research study by the Australian School of Business has shown a powerful link between productivity and compassionate leadership; from all of the various elements studied, the strongest correlation was between compassion and productivity leading to profitability. The ‘soft skills’ needed by effective project managers include:

- Recognising that ‘people factors’ can be the difference between success and failure. This means focusing on stakeholder management²⁸ and the personal aspects of change management²⁹. Successful leaders understand and use team dynamics and engage effectively with their stakeholder community.
- A flexible approach to leadership, selecting the right mode of leading for each situation.
- Developing the project team into a high performing team.
- Using their EQ and SQ (Emotional intelligence)³⁰ effectively to create a compassionate workplace.
- Using insightful communication to achieve beneficial effects.
- Being prepared to learn from knock-backs and resilient. The concept of ‘perseverance’ – the combination of persistence and resilience is a core character trait needed for success.
- Be persuasive; getting colleagues to support your idea can be challenging. One technique is to ask the person to put aside their own view point and generate arguments for the point you want to make. The person has a better idea than anyone of the arguments that may make them change their mind and are likely to use them. An example would be asking a smoker to deliver an anti-smoking message.

Six strategies from professional sports to improve your effectiveness as a leader:

1. **Have a game plan:** A clear vision and action plan ensure that all ‘players’ are focused on the same end-result; any project with an un-articulated objective has very little chance of success.
2. **Associate the game-plan with individual goals:** If the team members aren’t genuinely focused on attaining the goals ... little change will be made. The key to project success is getting everyone on the team motivated to achieve the goals.
3. **Do Drills:** Isolate the key skills required to succeed, and develop exercises that hone those specific skills through practice. A good coach knows the strengths and weaknesses of the team and creates drills or exercises to strengthen the team’s weaknesses.
4. **Put talented people in roles that suit their aptitude:** Fill talent voids in your organisation, as opposed to filling an open job title. Don’t be afraid to give someone new responsibilities or roles if his demonstrated traits suit what’s needed. To be successful, leaders have to put the best people into each role and then trust them to do their job. The great thing is trust is a self-fulfilling attitude³¹.
5. **Use appropriate communication modes and content:** The best coaches in any arena know how to mould their communication style and content to befit the person they are coaching, leading to greater understanding, better rapport, and longer retention. It’s not what you say, but how you say it.
6. **Celebrate:** “Achieving goals and surpassing milestones deserve credit. Celebrating a win doesn’t have to take a lot of time, and helps the team feel like they’ve accomplished something. Otherwise, the job becomes a never-ending death march (which nobody appreciates).”

²⁸ For more on processes to support stakeholder management see: <http://www.stakeholdermapping.com/>

²⁹ For more on **organisational change management** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1078_Change_Management.pdf

³⁰ For more on **EQ and SQ** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1008_Emotional%20Intelligence.pdf

³¹ For more on **trust** see: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1030_The_Value_of_Trust.pdf



Leadership and Management:

The difference between leadership and management outlined in the opening paragraph is:

- Management is the tactical ability to get things done, usually through other people, by setting appropriate targets, defining clear goals, tasking and motivating people, monitoring progress and making necessary adjustments to stay on track.
- Leadership by contrast is a strategic competence, providing vision and purpose, setting overall direction, inspiring people to commit themselves to a course of action. Managers have staff, but leaders have followers.

Leadership cannot replace management; management deals with complexity; the leader deals with the uncertainty and creates a frame for the managers to work within. Whilst both can exist in isolation, effectiveness in business requires both together. Management establishes information flows, processes and procedures to enable the work to proceed effectively; leadership inspires people to commit to doing the work effectively.

Organisations and teams are created to achieve goals larger than those an individual can pursue on his/her own, but it is still the individuals working within the organisation that actually do the work that achieves the goals. The basic purpose of management is to ensure the appropriate resources are available to allow the unit being managed (ie, the project or program) to achieve its basic purpose. However, the manager gets things done through other people³² by coaching, motivating, building teams and directing focus; ie, by leading, so the people working within the unit take the correct actions to deliver the required outputs as effectively as possible.

The art of management is a practice that has to be learned; it uses scientific processes to determine facts and elicit information but this raw data needs interpretation and communication to the right people to engender appropriate action. Within the team, the manager moves intentions from conceptual ideas to concrete results by communicating information, to people to engender actions. The manager frames ideas to create context for everyone else working in the team and then schedules and coordinates appropriate actions. The manager also acts as the primary link between the team and the rest of the organisation and the larger stakeholder community³³.

Michael Maccoby has identified three types of manager with different leadership focuses:

- Strategic Leaders: focus on the future and how to get there. They set the course for the organisation.
- Operational Leaders: focus on keeping the organisation working efficiently and effectively; the traditional management areas of logistics, processes, quality and resources.
- Bridge-building Leaders: connect people together. The newer management areas of knowledge transfer, networking, communities of practice and aligning aims and expectations.

All three traits are important within an organisation to ensure the right goals are set, everything is done that needs to be done to achieve the goal and that everyone is working together to achieve the common aim.

Summary

Leadership is becoming more complex and success is no longer about command and control and issuing orders. Social networks are opening up authority to challenges. Norms and tolerance levels are changing and transparency is increasingly testing leaders' behaviour. The most effective project and program managers are

³² For more on *personal time management* see WP1054:

http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1054_Personal_Time_Management.pdf

³³ For more on *stakeholder management* see:

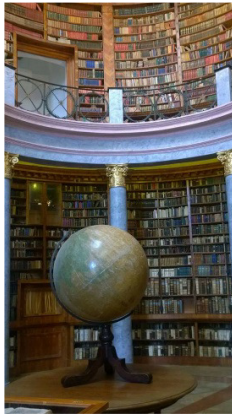
http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1007_Stakeholder_Cycle.pdf



skilled in both managing and leading³⁴; they work with and support their teams to achieve the outputs expected by their primary stakeholders.

The concept of the *Hero PM*³⁵ who as a highly skilled practitioner could create project success almost singlehandedly is rapidly fading. In the second decade of the 21st century successful PMs will display *5th Level Leadership*³⁶, attuned to the needs of the team as well as the power structures of the organisation. Successful PMs will combine the traits of effective leadership described in the first part of this White Paper with competent project management defined in documents such as the *PMBOK® Guide*.

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³⁴ For more on **competency** see WP1056: http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1056_Compentency.pdf

³⁵ See: **The future of the PM Hero** http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Resources_Papers_105.html

³⁶ For more on **5th Level Leadership** see:
http://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag_Articles/SA1030_Level_5_Leadership.pdf