

Effective stakeholder engagement for project success

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Today

- **Who are my stakeholders and who is important?**
- **Effective engagement**
 - *Building and maintaining relationships*
- **Some practical tips:**
 - *Managing upwards/downwards*
 - *Managing external stakeholders/peers*
 - *What other organizations do*
- **How ready is your organization?**



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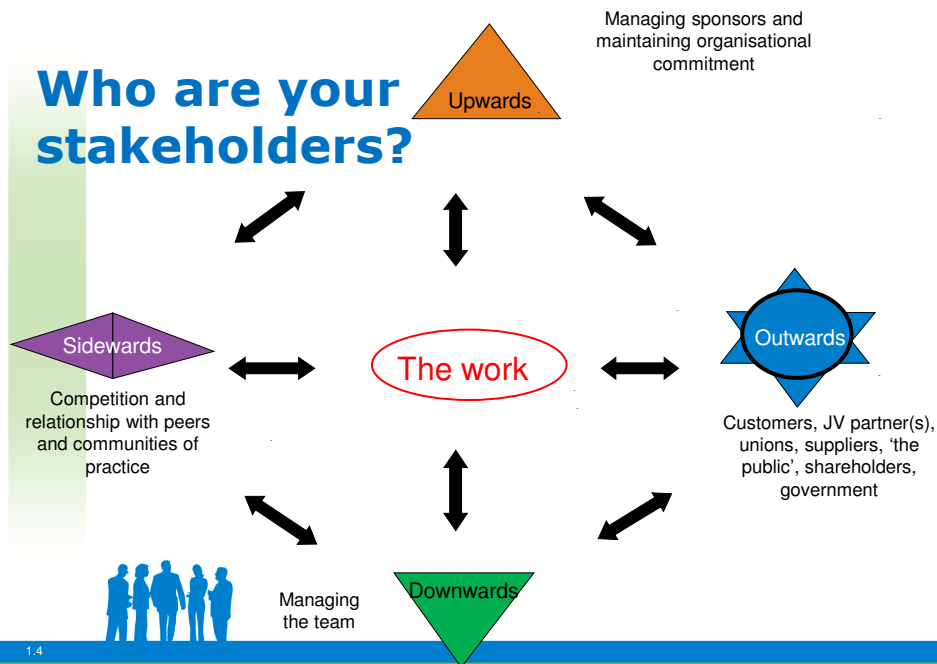
What is a Stakeholder?

- **French, Spanish, Chinese, German, Danish**
 - Those who have an interest; Those who are involved
 - Assumption of power?
- **Narrow or broad?**
 - Owner/shareholder
 - Wider range from a broader definition
- **Groups, individuals, who can effect, or are affected by, the work or outcomes of a project or organisation, or perceive this is the case**



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Who are your stakeholders?



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Who is important?

The questions:

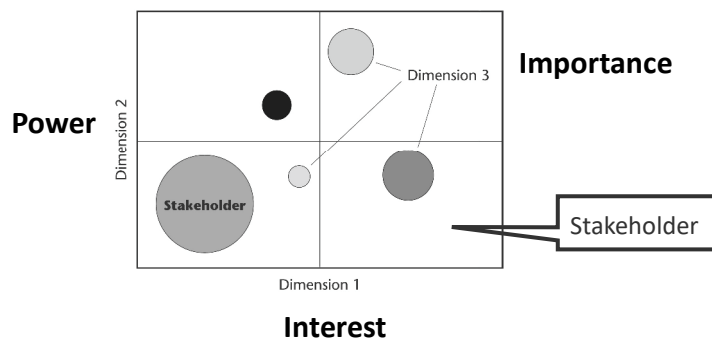
- **Power (to stop the project)**
- **Proximity (to the work)**
- **Urgency**
 - *What is the stake? and*
 - *What is the stakeholder prepared to do to achieve it?*



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Mapping Stakeholders

The 'grid' representation used in the *PMBOK® Guide*

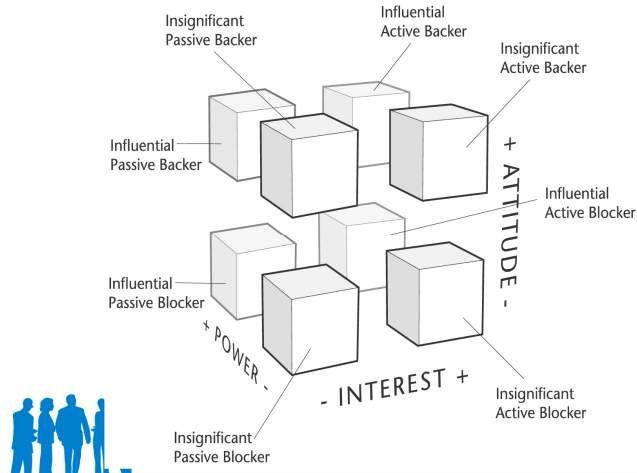


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Mapping Stakeholders

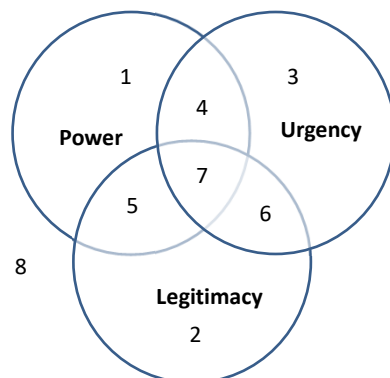
- **The Stakeholder 'Cube'**



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Mapping Stakeholders

- **The 'Salience model'**



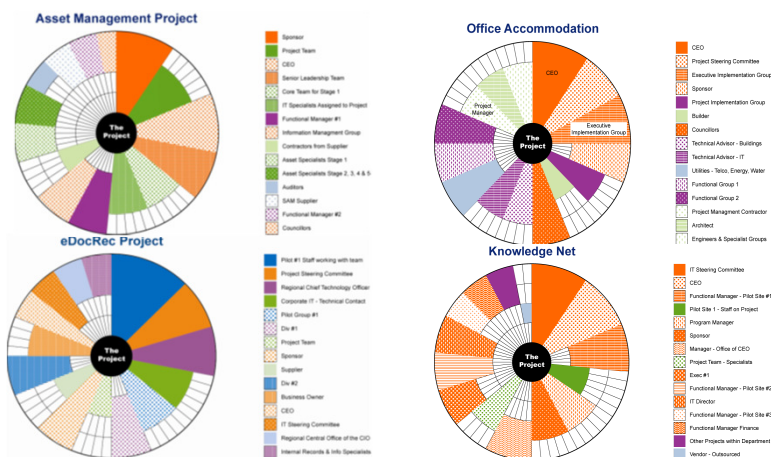
1. Dormant
2. Discretionary
3. Demanding
4. Dominant
5. Dangerous
6. Dependent
7. Definitive
8. Non stakeholder

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Mapping Stakeholders

Stakeholder Circle: Project Communities



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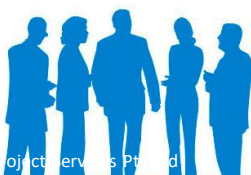
A new approach to stakeholders

- **Stakeowners:**
 - 'legitimate' (traditional) claim on the firm
- **Stakewatchers: pressure groups**
 - Possess only an indirect claim
- **Statekeepers:**
 - regulators who impose external control and regulations on the firm
- **Stakeseekers:**
 - seek to have a voice in the public debate and 'pretend' to have a claim on the firm



Fassin, Y, (2012).

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The rules of engagement

Your stakeholders:

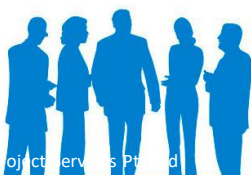
- Why you have chosen them
- Their expectations
- Their attitude (+ or -)
- Communication strategies
- Measuring effectiveness



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Neuroscience view

- **Status**
- **Certainty**
- **Autonomy**
- **Relationships**
- **Fairness**



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Managing upwards



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Managing upwards

Points to ponder:

- **They may not know (or care) about stakeholder management techniques**
- **We need them to be flexible, understanding, prepared to listen, and supportive**
- **They have used entirely different skills to get to this senior position**



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LB's 3 rules for advising up

- **Never problems BUT solutions and recommendations**
 - *Enough information for good decisions*
- **Always use business language**
 - *Not jargon*
- **Make them 'look good'**
 - *No surprises ever!!*



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Building the relationships

- **How they can help you?**
 - *Research: Senior stakeholder support is ESSENTIAL for successful delivery of project, program outcomes*
- **How you can help them (help you)?**
 - *Build relationships early so they know your project*
 - *Help them assist you through providing them with information for good decisions*



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Managing downwards (the team)



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Leadership

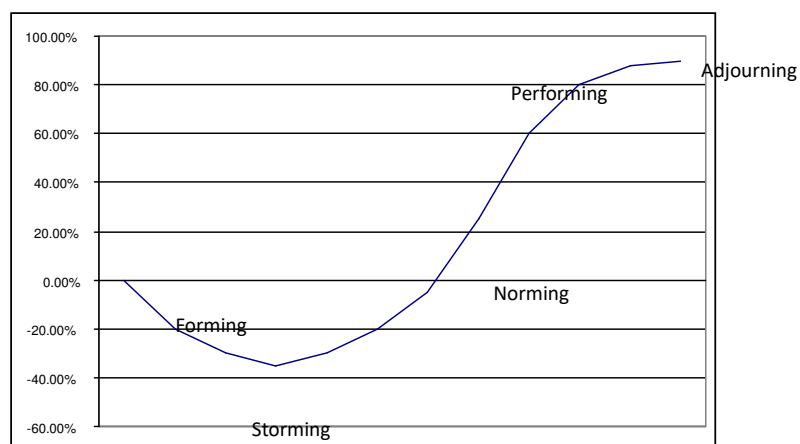
- **Leadership involves:**
 - A leader and followers (team)
 - A common goal
- **Leadership qualities (in all cultures):**
 - Motivating and inspiring followers
 - Dealing with uncertainty and ambiguity
- **Other leadership relationships will vary according to cultural rules**



Differences in Asia, USA, Europe

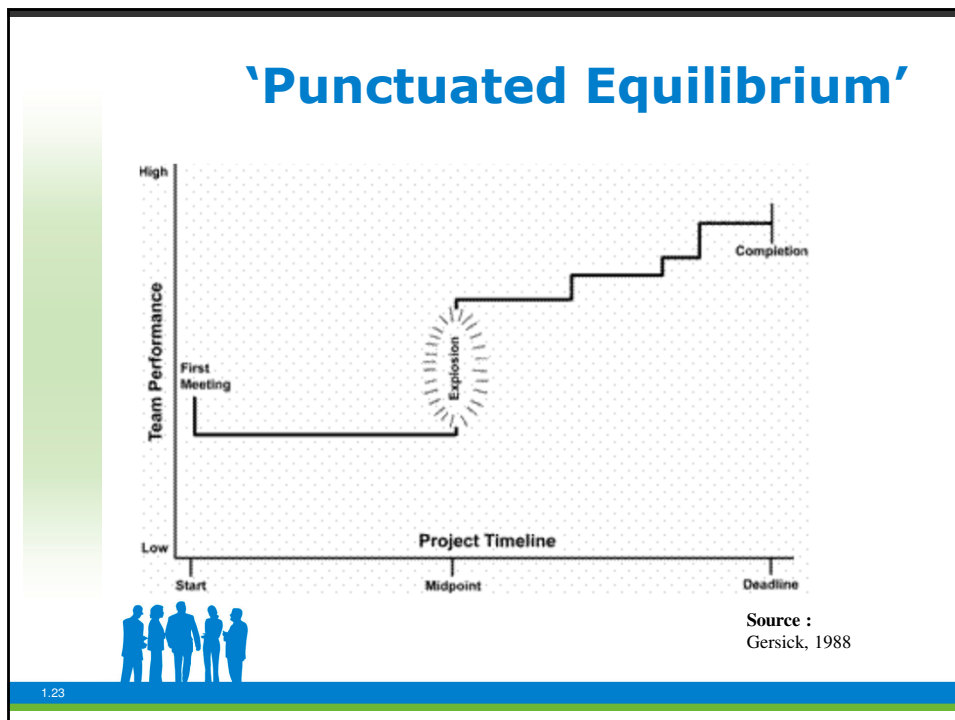
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Team Building (Tuckman)



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<p>Rattlesnake: <i>political; protectors of territory; eternal bluffers</i></p>	<p>Triceratops: <i>satisfaction from seeing change fail ('the only sane ones')</i></p>	<p>Lion: <i>in charge; and feared; defeating a challenger</i></p> <p>Hyena: <i>scheming; success through ambush</i></p>
<p>Piranha: <i>aggressive and dangerous ('the feeding frenzy')</i></p> <p>Ants: <i>getting on with it</i></p>		
		<p>Jackal: <i>territorial; controlling</i></p>
		<p>Feline: <i>showing off highly tuned skills; being liked</i></p>

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Managing external stakeholders



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Who?

- **Do you have direct contact with them?**
- **Do you have to brief someone else?**
 - *These people are also your stakeholders*
- **Same questions**
 - *Who is important? Expectations?*
- **Try for information back as well**



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Managing relationships with your peers



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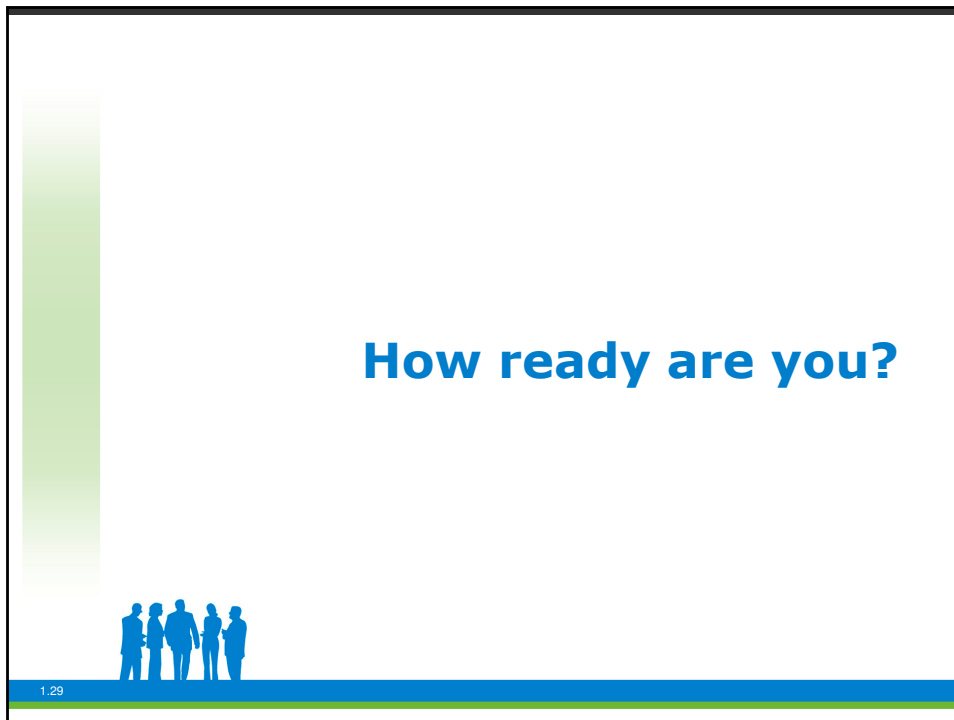
The value of networking

- **Not just 'what you know' but 'who you know'**
- **Source of:**
 - *Information*
 - *Collaboration*
 - *Jobs, resources and opportunities*
 - *Influence*
- **Messages to non-supportive stakeholders**



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SRMM Stage	Features	Methodology Steps	Reporting / Tools	Comments
1. Ad hoc: some use of processes	One area recognises the need for improved SHM	Generally focuses on simplified selected steps. Sometimes just Steps 4 and 5	Self-developed tools - Word templates - Spreadsheet lists	Requires continuous and significant management 'push' to maintain impetus
2. Procedural: focus on processes and tools	SHM introduced as part of implementation of consistent processes (perhaps result of CMMI assessment)	Sometimes all five steps but truncated and simplified	Standardised tools - Word templates - Spreadsheets with macros - Simple database	Require continuous and significant management 'push' to maintain impetus
3. Relational: focus on the stakeholders and mutual benefits	Recognition of usefulness for competitor analysis, or support for mergers/acquisition	All five steps implemented. Move towards valuing insights / information in decision making	Fully functional tools - Spreadsheets with macros - Sophisticated databases	Useful for specific applications or events; rarely with an intention of continuous application
4. Integrated: methodology is repeatable and integrated	'Business as usual' application using the full methodology for all projects and selected operational work	Steps 1 – 5 with Step 4: engage and Step 5: being vital for evidence of success	Graphic reports, visualisation, engagement profiles, etc, used in management reports and KPIs	The methodology and tool are used as a demonstration of repeatable application within that part of the organisation
5. Predictive: used for health checks, predictive risk assessment and management:	Implementation of the full methodology and supporting tools tool	Steps 1 - 5. 'Lessons Learned' & comparative data. Integrated data across programs, etc.	Trend reporting, pro-active risk identification (unusual profiles) Comparison between projects and different categories of work	Organisation –wide and complete focus on continuous improvement as competitive advantage



Why is SRMM necessary?

- **For effective implementation of relationship management process and practice in organisations**
- **Tailor the level of sophistication to the readiness of the organisation**
 - *Too ambitious for some organisations*
 - *Too simplistic for others*
- **Judge the appropriate level**



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Implementing improved stakeholder engagement ?

- **Federal government, Australia**
- **Maersk Shipping, Denmark**
- **Transet, South Africa**
- **Various mining companies in Chile and Brasil**



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Questions Please



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