

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. This White Paper focuses on the foundation of leadership applicable to all cultures and styles; WP1099¹ describes some of the different styles and approaches a leader can use.

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 track².
- 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!

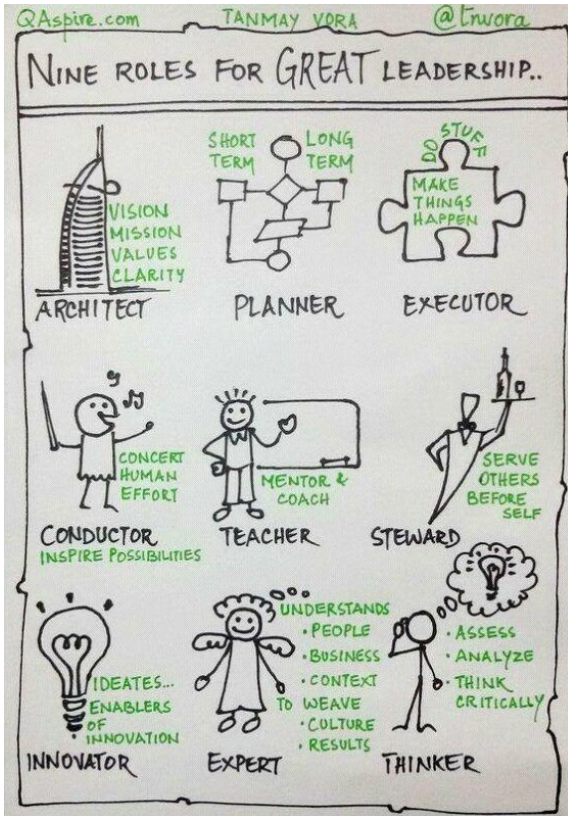
Consequently, leadership is a choice we make, not a place we sit. It is a decision we make to influence the thinking, behaviour and development of others. To accomplish this we need to develop a sincere interest in people, a commitment to delivering outcomes, and a mindset of continual renewal of our 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 cultures³; to be an effective leader you need to understand the culture of your prospective followers.

¹ For **leadership styles** see: https://mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1099_Leadership_Styles.pdf

² For more on the **functions of management** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1094_Defining_Management.pdf

³ The **cultural dimension of communication** are discussed on page 5 & 6 of: https://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 mentoring⁴, that changes as your personality evolves and the relationships with your followers evolve.

Everyone in a leadership role has to be open, honest and transparent⁵, and be able to communicate with confidence⁶, style and passion to inspire people⁷; because if you don't, you are not going to be leading for very long. However, excellent communication skills⁸ 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 elements:

- **Ethos:** our moral character and credibility, which instils in people a sense of trust and confidence in the message we are delivering.
- **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 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 succeed⁹.

⁴ For more on **mentoring** see: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/Training-PM-Coach.php>

⁵ Effective leaders have a strong ethical foundation, for more on **ethics and leadership** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1001_Ethics.pdf

⁶ For more on **communication theory** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1066_Communication_Theory.pdf

⁷ For more on **motivation** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1048_Motivation.pdf

⁸ For **communication** see: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/PMKI-PBK-040.php>

⁹ See **Level 5 Leadership**: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag_Articles/SA1030_Level_5_Leadership.pdf

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 listening¹⁰; 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.

Building Connections

Powerful leadership connections are built through hundreds (or thousands) of interactions with people that occur every day. Each of these ‘touch points¹¹’ 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

¹⁰ For more on **Active Listening** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1012_Active_Listening.pdf

¹¹ *Touch Points* by Douglas Conant & Mette Norgaard; J-B Warren Bennis Series



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 you message is clear and understood, they will spread the message onto this wider audience.

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 diagram¹².

¹² For more on **power and authority** see:

https://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.

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*¹³. 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.

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 communication¹⁴: including providing clear direction, open feedback and active listening¹⁵.

Effective time management: focus on the important issues¹⁶, 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.

¹³ See WP 1030 *The Value of Trust*:

https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1030_The_Value_of_Trust.pdf

¹⁴ For more on **communication** see: <https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/PMKI-PBK-040.php>

¹⁵ For more on **Active Listening** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1012_Active_Listening.pdf

¹⁶ For more on **problem solving** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1013_Problem_Solving.pdf



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 delegation¹⁷: 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 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 motivate¹⁸; 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.

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 SQ¹⁹: 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.

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
5. **Seek First to Understand, Then to be Understood:** Principles of Mutual Understanding

¹⁷ For more on effective *personal time management* see:

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

¹⁸ For more on *motivation* see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1048_Motivation.pdf

¹⁹ For more on *Social and Emotional intelligence* see:

https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1008_Emotional_Intelligence.pdf



6. **Synergize:** Principles of Creative Cooperation
7. **Sharpen the Saw:** Principles of Balanced Self-Renewal of body

10 Fundamental truths about leadership²⁰:

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 oversight 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.

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:

²⁰ From *The Truth About Leadership*, J.M. Kouzes & B.Z. Posner.



- Recognising that ‘people factors’ can be the difference between success and failure. This means focusing on stakeholder management²¹ and the personal aspects of change management²². 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)²³ 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 ‘persillience’ – 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.

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 people²⁴ 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

²¹ For more on processes to support stakeholder management see: <https://mosaicprojects.com.au/PMKI-TPI-075.php>

²² For more on **organisational change management** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1078_Change_Management.pdf

²³ For more on **EQ and SQ** see: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1008_Emotional_Intelligence.pdf

²⁴ For more on **personal time management** see WP1054: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1054_Personal_Time_Management.pdf



also acts as the primary link between the team and the rest of the organisation and the larger stakeholder community²⁵.

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 skilled in both managing and leading²⁶; they work with and support their teams to achieve the outputs expected by their primary stakeholders.

The concept of the *Hero PM*²⁷ 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*²⁸, 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*.

For more on effective leadership styles, see:

https://mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1099_Leadership_Styles.pdf

²⁵ For more on *stakeholder management* see:

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

²⁶ For more on *competency* see WP1056: https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/WhitePapers/WP1056_Compentency.pdf

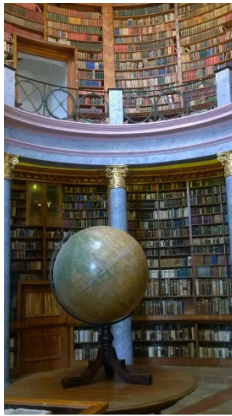
²⁷ See: *The future of the PM Hero*: https://mosaicprojects.com.au/PDF_Papers/P105_PM_Hero.pdf

²⁸ For more on *5th Level Leadership* see:

https://www.mosaicprojects.com.au/Mag_Articles/SA1030_Level_5_Leadership.pdf



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