

About Oliver









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Oliver F. Lehmann, MSc, ACE, PMP

- University studies in Stuttgart, Liverpool
- Degrees:
 - Master of Science in Project Management
 - Authorized ATP Trainer for PMI's PMP program
 - Approved Consultant & Educator in Project Business Management (ACE)
 - Project Management Professional (PMP)
- Practitioner, trainer
- Active at the Project Management Institute (PMI®)
 - Member, volunteer since 1998
 - President of the PMI Southern Germany Chapter e.V. (2013 to 2018)
- Owner of the Project Business Foundation

About Oliver

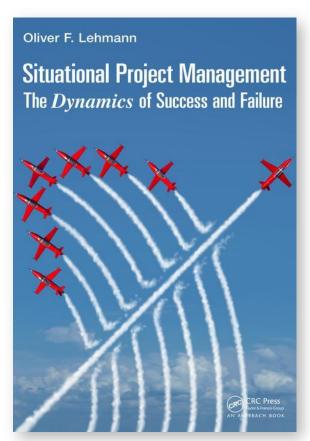


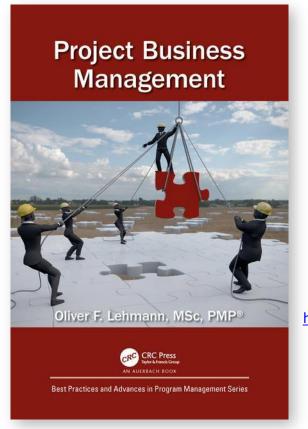
Publications

Books











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About Oliver

Oliver F. Lehmann Project Business Training

Publications

• >50 Papers



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Leadership in Project (Business) Management by Oliver F. Lehmann Series Article

Project Business Management

Followers Make Leaders

Oliver F. Lehmann²

Literature generally assumes that leadership is a form of skill, or a skillset, or possibly a

assumption that followers make leaders? And are "leadership skills" not rather the skills that prevent leaders, once chosen by followers, from failing?

¹Editor's note: This series of articles is by Oliver Lehmann, author of the book "<u>Project Business Management"</u> (ISBN 9781138197503), published by Auerbach / Taylor & Francis in 2018. See full author profile at the end of

² Based on a chapter in Oliver Lehmann's book "Situational Project Management, the Dynamics of Success and

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mindset. People become leaders because they have these abilities, that others do not have, and by turning these others into followers. However, is it not a far more logical

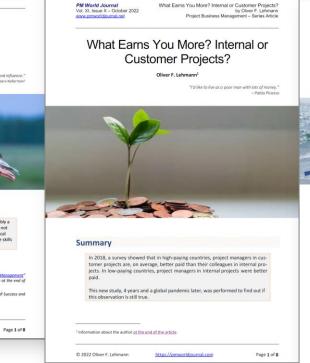


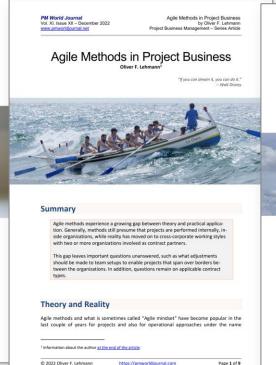
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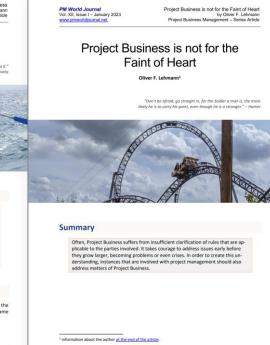
What Earns You More? Internal or Customer Projects?



https://liverpool.academia.edu /OliverLehmann







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Meet Clara Loft, a project manager.

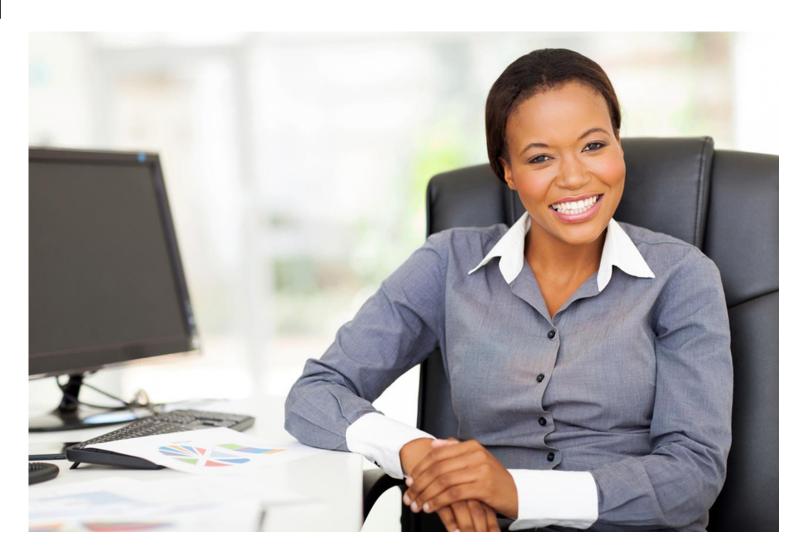
I manage projects.





Meet Clara Loft, a project manager.

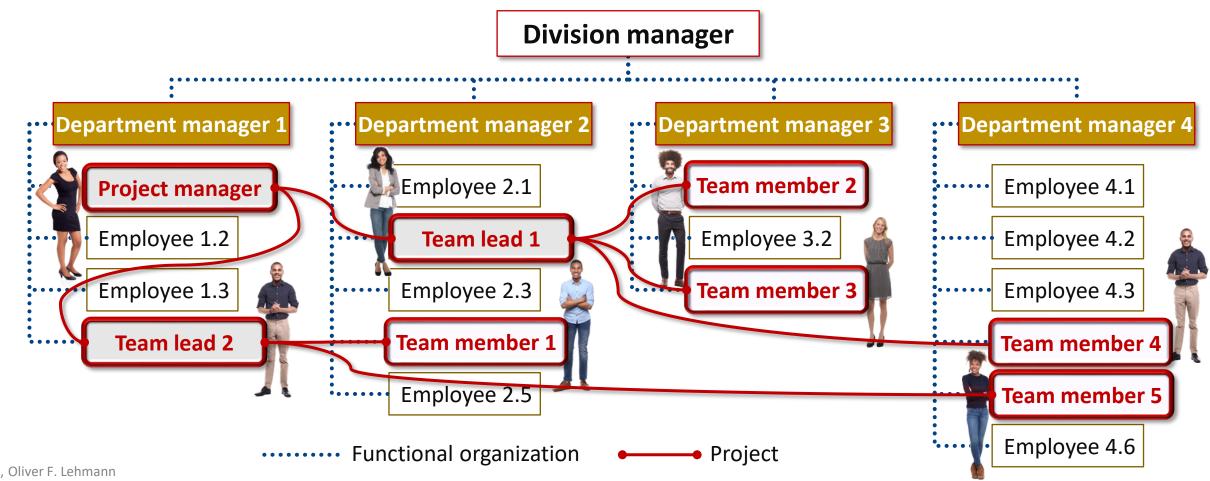
- Until recently, Clara managed internal projects.
- She implemented strategic initiatives.
- She brought change to the organization.
- She developed new products & services.
- She delivered on time.





Her speciality: Cross-functional project management

Getting work done in an internal matrix organization

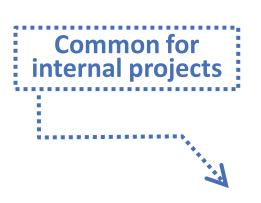




Her speciality: Cross-functional project management

The matrix continuum

Common for customer projects



Weak Matrix Strong Matrix Role of the PM More a project coordinator Project or program manager Availability of PM and PM team Full time Part time **Budget with...** Functional manager Project manager Functional organization Staffing, procurement done by Project manager Low, unreliable **Resource availability** High, reliable Rather poor Reputation of the PM Rather high



Clara had the skills to be successful in a weak matrix environment

Navigating inside the organization "like a fish in the water"

Weak Matrix

- Stakeholder orientation
- Persuasiveness
- Servantleadership
- Social skills
- Empathy
- Self-control

Weak Matrix		
More a project coordinator	Role of the PM	Project
Part time	Availability of PM and PM team	
Functional manager	Budget with	
Functional organization	Staffing, procurement done by	
Low, unreliable	Resource availability	
Rather poor	Reputation of the PM	



Things changed, when her company fired her from one day to the next.

- Her project was outsourced to an external provider.
- Despite all her
 - Skills
 - Knowledge
 - Behavior
 - Interpersonal competency
 - Professionalism

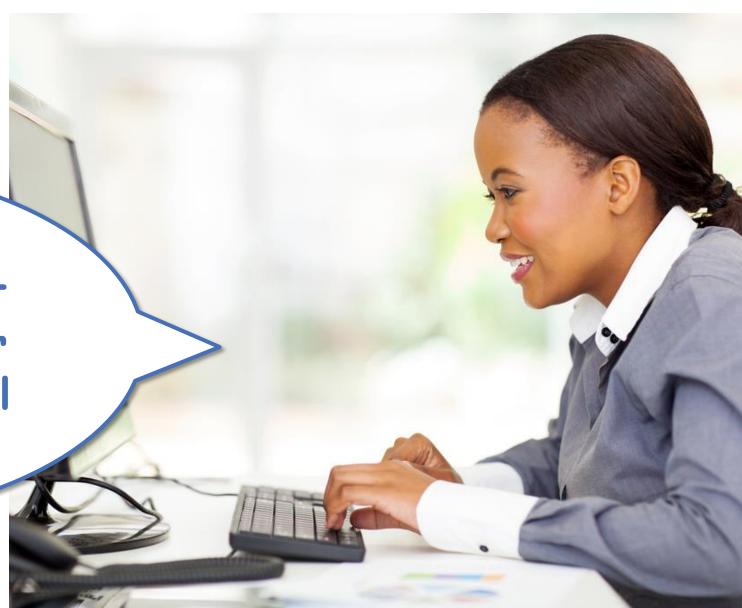
she felt outright redundant.





She considered accepting a new challenge.

Today, more job openings seek project managers in customer projects than internal projects.





She considered accepting a new challenge.

Bringing money home with projects—can it be that difficult?





A survey

• Made: 09-2021

• Region: Global

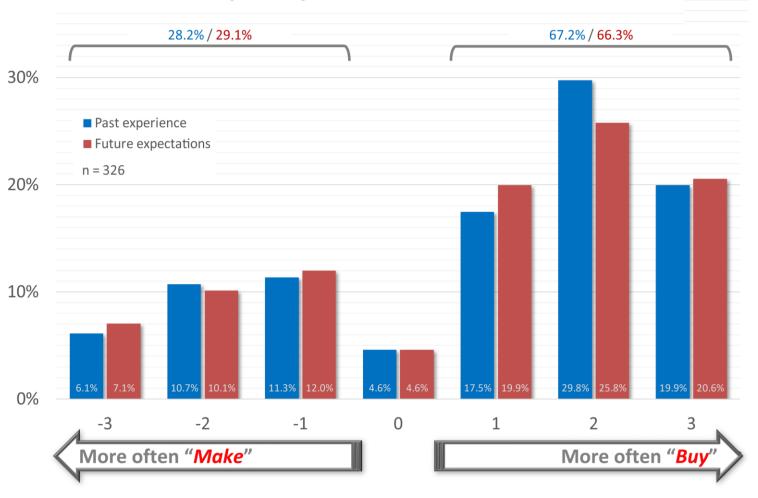
• More often Buy: 66.7%

• More often Make: 28.7%



https://www.project-business.org/academy1/survey-market-trends

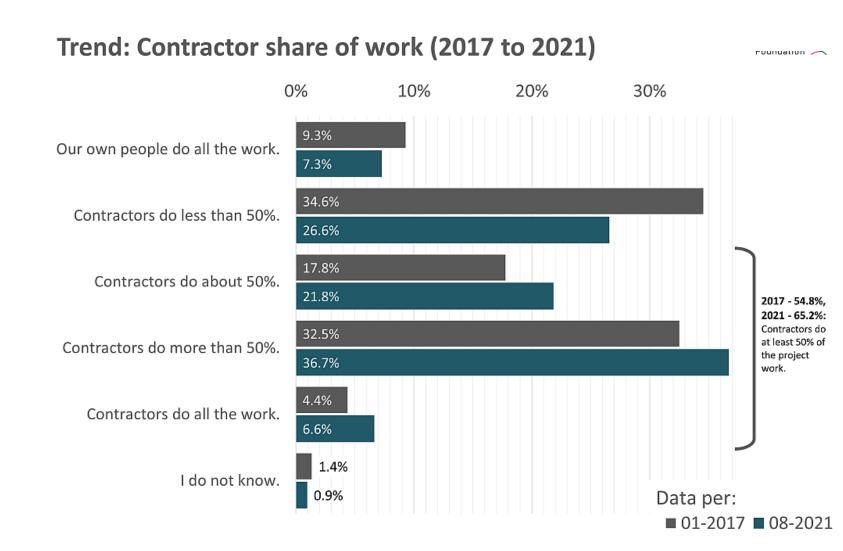
Make or Buy in Project Business – What is the Trend?





Projects performed under contract

- 2 global surveys
- Participants reporting that 50% or more of the project work is done by contractors:
 - 2017: 54.8%
 - 2021, 65.2%
- Source:
 - Ibid

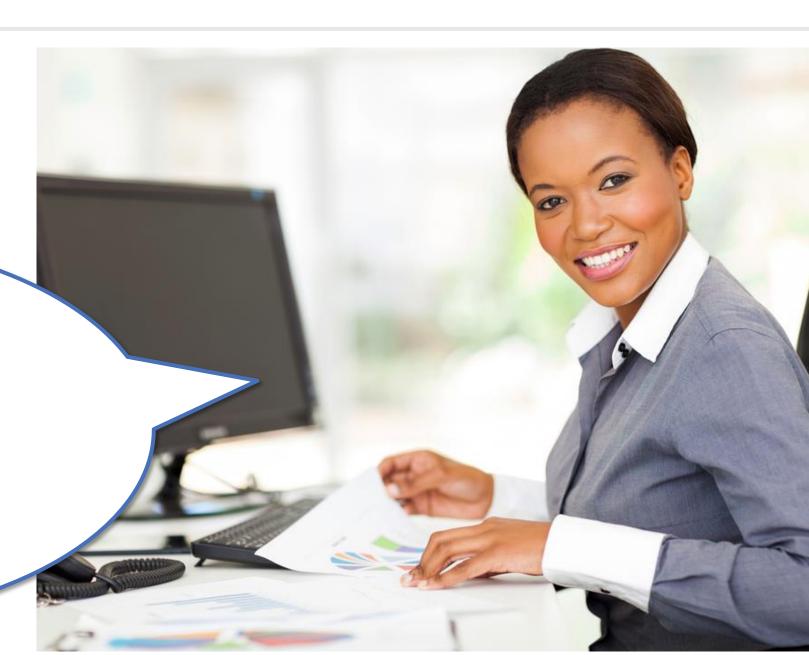




Clara came to a decision:

Whenever "Buy" is chosen, a customer project is created.

Performed by a contractor.





Clara came to a decision:

Contractor organizations also need project managers to run these profit centers.

I could do that.





Soon, Clara found a new employer...

• ...and she also got a new project assignment in a customer project.



However...

• working for a contractor, she is now responsible for benefits for two organizations:







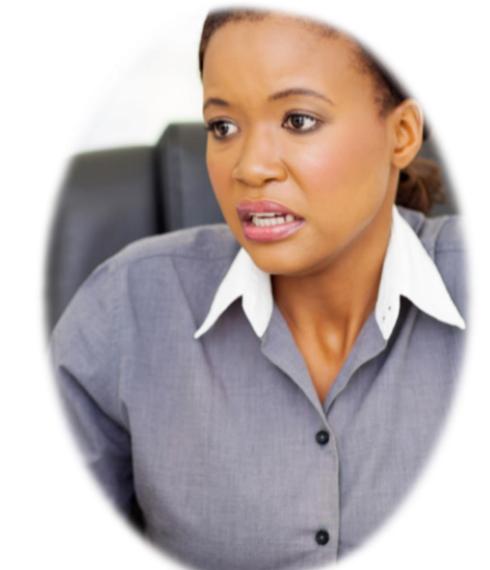


Now, it was no longer enough to meet the demands of internal

requestors.

Clara had to

- Make a paying customer happy
- Ensure the profitability of the project
- Protect the company's credit line





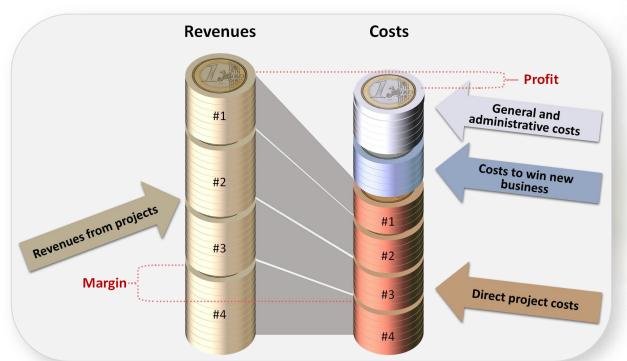
Clara had never before managed a profit center.

Profitable customer projects create margins that cover...

- The project's direct costs. - The indirect costs of running the organization. - The costs of winning new

business.

...and help the contractor make a profit.







Clara had to bridge disputes between the companies caused by

- Different commercial interests
- National and corporate cultures
- Processes and tools in use
- Communication styles
- Data protection and security
- Big egos
- And many more...



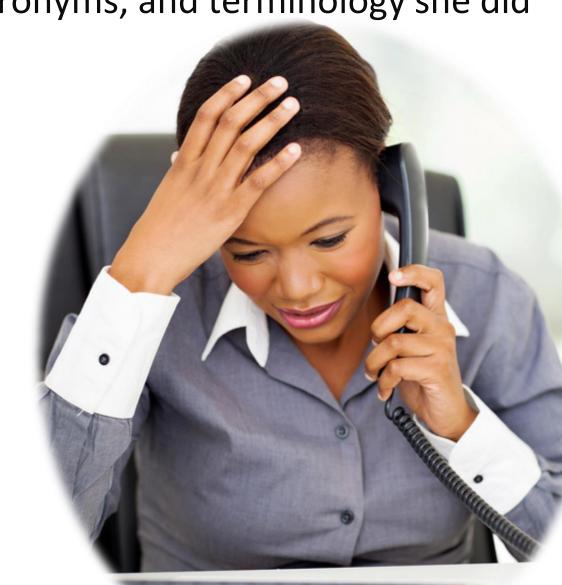


Clara was confronted with legal terms, acronyms, and terminology she did

not understand, such as:

- Privity of contracts
- Statement of work
- RfP, IfB, ItP, ItT, RfQ...
- Proposal, bid, pitch, quotation...
- Penalties, liquidated damages
- Incentives, award fees
- Benefit engineering

• ...





Clara had to deal with contracts.

• Worst case scenario: Costly lawsuits that consume management attention and make failure public.





Clara spoke to her new manager.





Clara spoke to her new manager.



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To be continued...





Internal projects and customer projects are different.

	Commonly observable differences	
	Internal projects	Customer projects
Are for the performing organization	Cost centers	Profit centers
The project requester is	Located inside the own organization	A legally separate entity
The project team has to consider	The interests of the performing organization	The interests of the performing organization and the customer
Project approval mostly follows	A project request/approval process or no process at all	An offer/acceptance process leading to a contract
Disputes are to be finally resolved	By management	At courts
The performing organization does the project to attain	Deliverables and change	Income
Project selection is made as	A sequence of internal decisions	A bid/no-bid decision (contractor-side), contract award (customer-side)
Project work for the requester is based on	Internal requests and agreements	Legally binding contracts
Team's familiarity with the target environment at project start is generally	High	Low
A project budget is developed through	A more or less informed	Deducting a margin from the

Conflicts in Proje

Internal projects and customer projects are different.

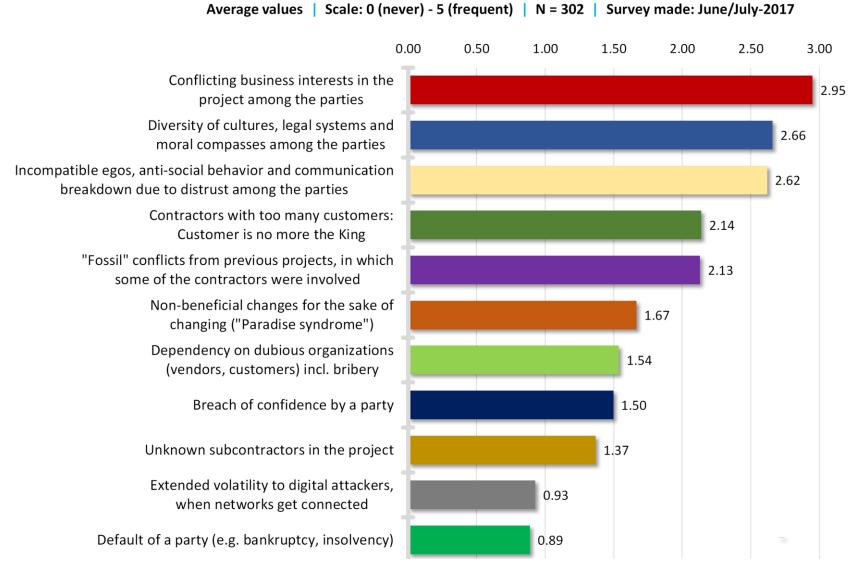
		award (customer-side)
Project work for the requester is based on	Internal requests and agreements	Legally binding contracts
Team's familiarity with the target environment at project start is generally	High	Low
A project budget is developed through	A more or less informed management decision, or not at all	Deducting a margin from the price to the customer
A project budget is usually managed by	The project sponsor or a supervisory board or may be inexistent	The project manager
Inside matrix organizations, most project managers are	Rather weak	Rather powerful
Obtaining internal and external resources is generally	Rather difficult	Rather easy
Availability of booked resources is rather	Unreliable	Reliable
Management attention for the project is mostly	Rather low	Rather high
Project managers must consider	The interests of the own organization	The interests of both the customer and the contractor
Staffing and procurement is mostly managed by	Functional units	Project manager and project management team
Reputation of project managers inside the performing organization is mostly	Rather low	Rather high



Survey: Frequency of causes of conflicts:

- 1. Conflicting business interests
- 2. Incompatible organizations
- 3. Incompatible egos
- 4. ..

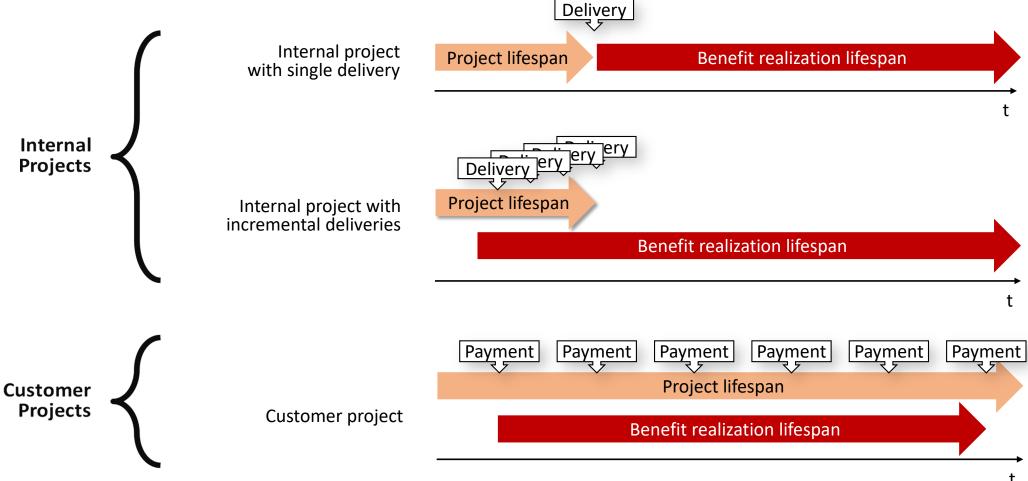
Frequency of Causes of Conflicts between Project Contract Parties





Different business interests

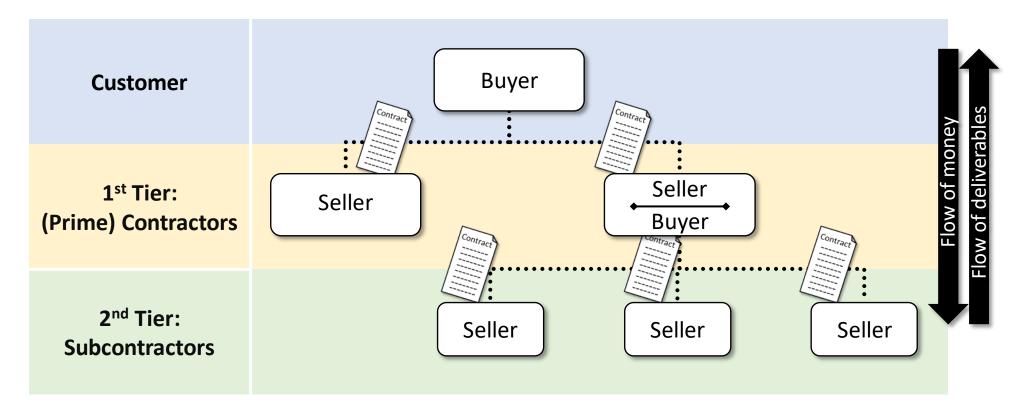
Example: Typical benefit realization





In projects under contract, complex multi-tier Project Supply Networks (PSNs) evolve.

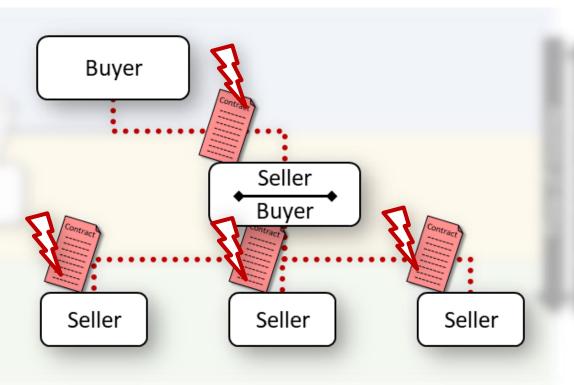
• A simple example:





A prime contractor is both

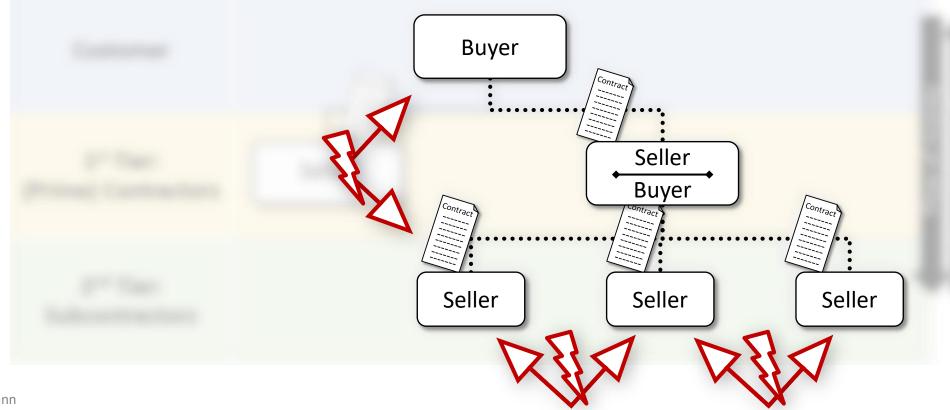
- Contractor (of the customer)
- Customer (of subcontractors)
- Several contractual interfaces must be managed
- Each interface brings the potential for conflicts.





"Privity of contracts"

- There are no contractual relationships between the customer and the subcontractors.
- However, conflicts also happen at non-contractual interfaces.





Example: Crises in mega projects

- "Identifying the antecedents of megaproject crises in China"
 - Analysis by Aimin Wang & Tyrone S. Pitsis (08-2020) on crises in mega projects in China
- Enabler: Missing crisis awareness
- Main causes for crises:
 - 1. Lack of project management skills
 - 2. Clash of interest
 - 3. Lack of responsibility
 - 4. Red tape and centralization
 - 5. Lack of ability to forecast



Accessible at:

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0263786317313182



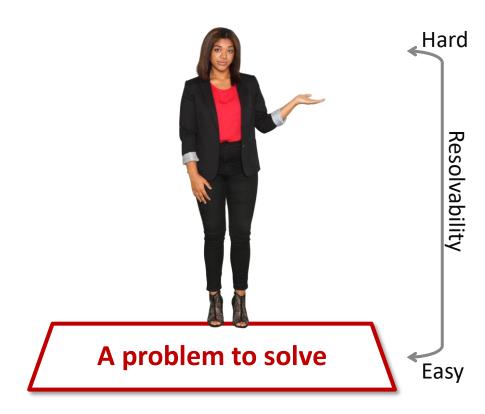




The 5 stages of conflict*

1. A problem to solve

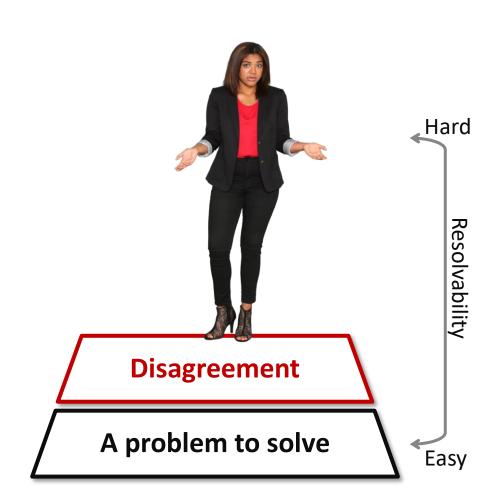
- Conflicts about technical solutions, goals, values, interests, and needs.
- Focus on issues, not people.
- Resolvable based on mutual interests and professionalism.



^{*} Source: Speed B. Leas (1998), "Discover Your Conflict Management Style" https://www.amazon.com/Discover-Your-Conflict-Management-Style/dp/1566991846

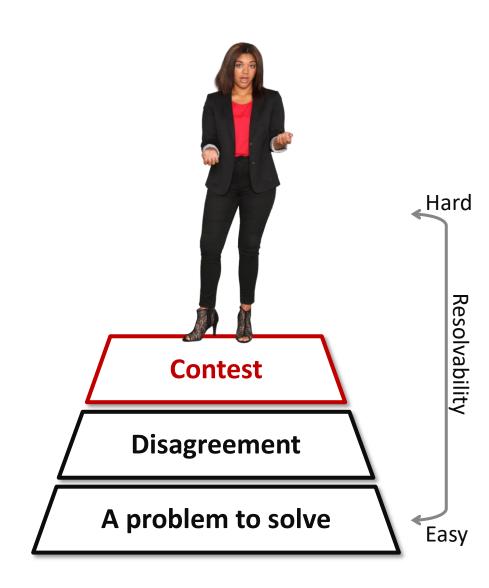


- 1. A problem to solve
- 2. Disagreement
 - Focus shifts from issues to people.
 - Problems get blurred.
 - Growing distrust.



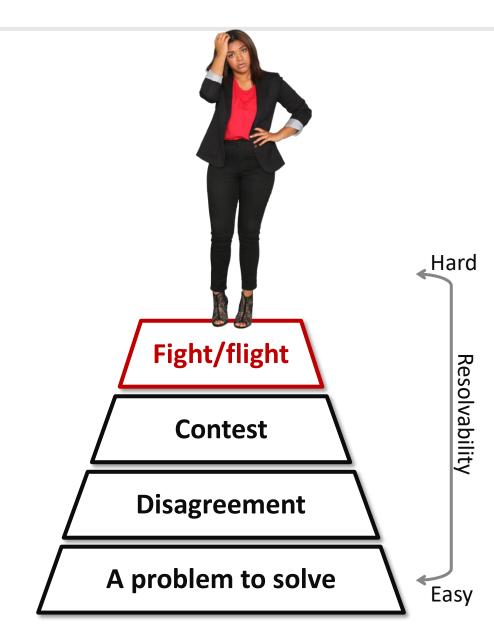


- 1. A problem to solve
- 2. Disagreement
- 3. Contest
 - Competitive behavior.
 - People think in terms of winning and losing.
 - Attacks become personal.
 - Formation of factions, tribes, sides, and camps.
 - Distortion becomes a major problem.
 - So does mutual distrust.

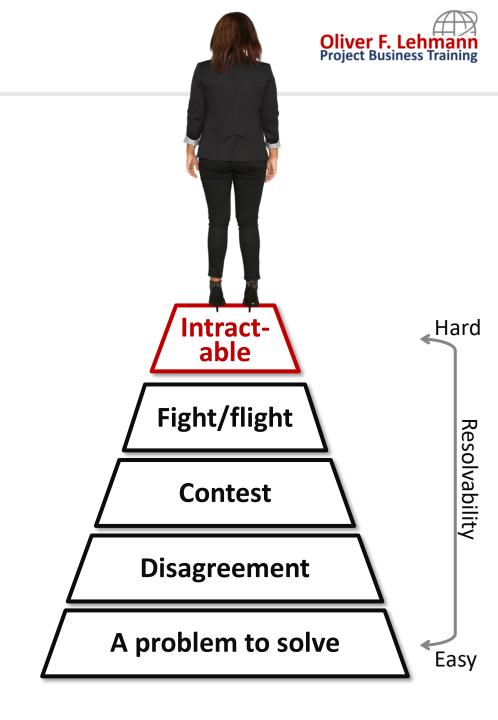




- 1. A problem to solve
- 2. Disagreement
- 3. Contest
- 4. Fight/flight
 - Shifts from winning to excluding people.
 - Attacks are mostly personal.
 - Parties seek allies.
 - Tribes get solidified.
 - Discussion of "principles" instead of "issues."



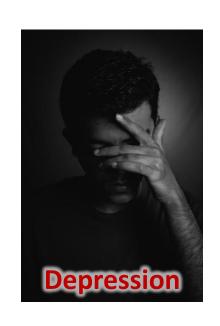
- 1. A problem to solve
- 2. Disagreement
- 3. Contest
- 4. Fight/flight
- 5. Intractable situations
 - The cross-corporate project is in deep crisis.
 - The issues at hand have become secondary.
 - The conflict is no more manageable.
 - Focus is on the elimination and/or destruction of people.

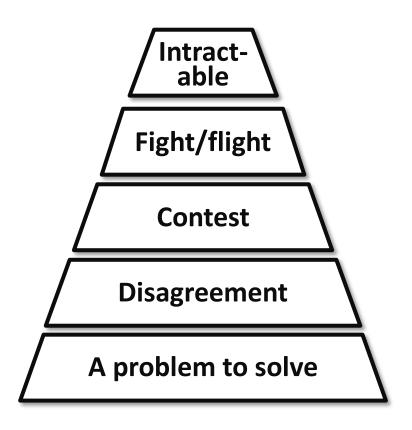




- 1. A problem to solve
- 2. Disagreement
- 3. Contest
- 4. Fight/flight
- 5. Intractable situations

- 0. Depression
 - Conflict and anger are turning inward.
 - Burnout.
 - Absenteeism.

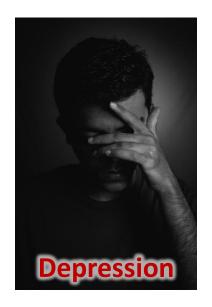


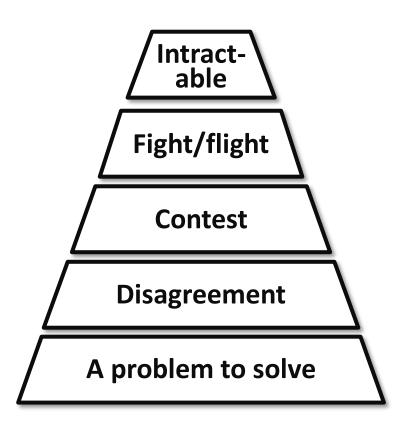




What to do with: Depression

- Find the deep causes and remove them.
- Seek psychological help.



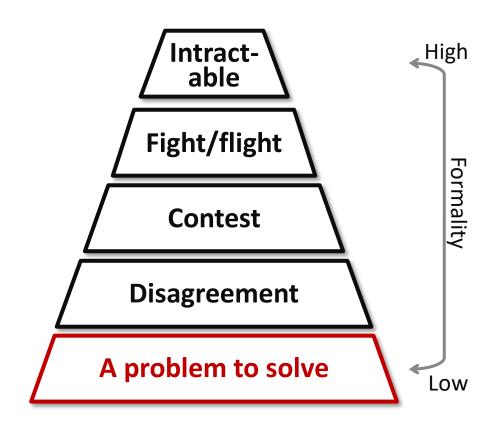




What to do with: A problem to solve

- Give evidence of your trustworthiness and good faith.
- Talk with others.
- Respect their business interests and culture.
- Find agreements.



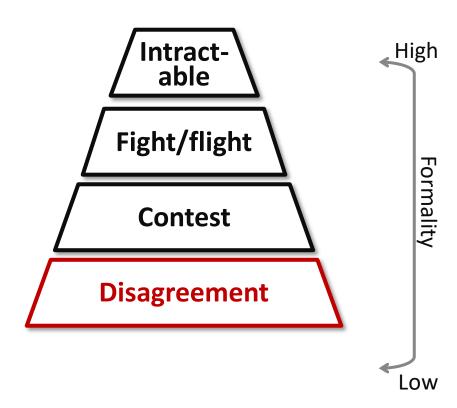




What to do with: Disagreement

- Develop self-control
- Seek amiable solution
- Cross-corporate team-building
- Healing days
- Mediation



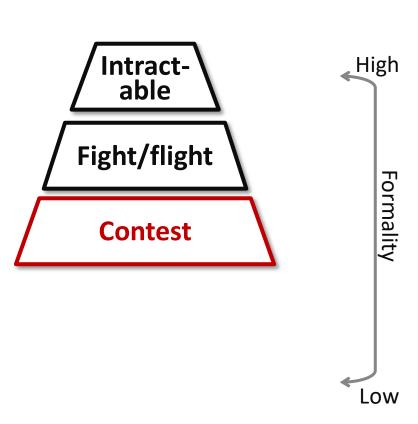




What to do with: Contest

- Cross-corporate team-building
- Healing days
- Mediation
- Arbitration

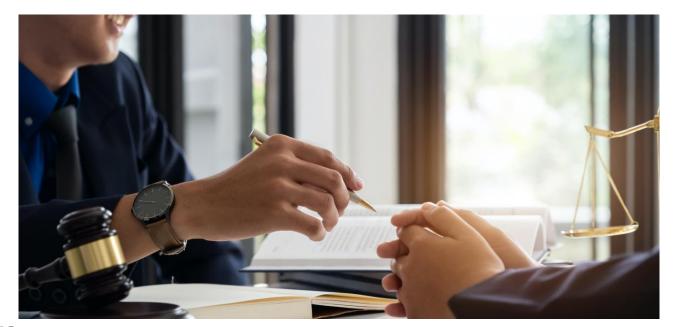






What to do with: Fight/flight

- Healing days
- Mediation
- Arbitration
- Binding arbitration





High

Formality

Low



What to do with: Intractable situations

- Terminate contract
- Binding arbitration
- Litigation at a court of law





High

Formality

Low



What Clara had learned:

Put completing over competing.

Act in good faith as a project partner, not just a contract party.





Follow a "Mission Success First" approach for a successful project.

But be prepared project business sometimes gets ugly.

And remember: Project business is high-risk business for all parties involved.





Select the right partners that will not cause trouble.

Pay attention to small issues that can escalate.

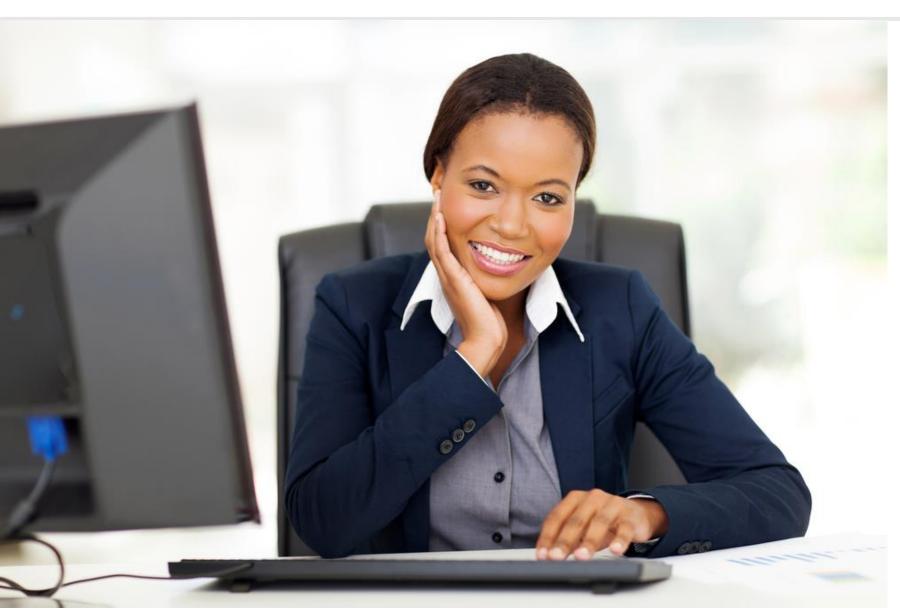
Use 3rd parties when you need help to resolve conflicts.

Yeah, I'm happy to help!



Questions?











Hyperlinks



Website of Oliver F. Lehmann

https://www.oliverlehmann.com



Project Business Foundation

https://www.project-business.org



Connect on LinkedIn

https://www.linkedin.com/in/oliverlehmann



Market Research – Report

https://www.project-business.org/research/survey-market-trends



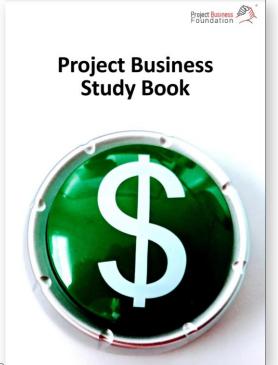
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More on Project Business Management

Project Business Study Book, Free Edition

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Project Business Study Book Free edition 04 2022

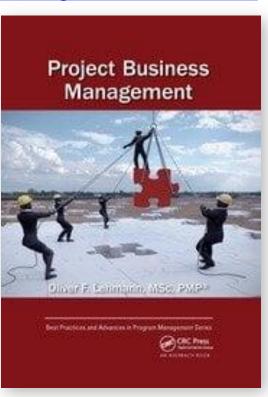




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More on Healing Days



https://www.academia.edu/77534993/Project Business Healing Days PBM series article

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A Project Business Healing Day by Oliver F. Lehmann Series Article

Project Business Management¹

A Project Business Healing Day

Oliver F. Lehmann

"Imbalanced systems, whether internal or external, will tend to polarize."

— Richard C. Schwartz, Psychologist and family therapist



Summary

A Project Business Healing Day can be a powerful tool to turn quarreling project parties into project partners and bring the project back on track. However, as a facilitator, one should understand the dynamics of the event and how one can contribute to its success.

¹Editor's note: This series of articles is by Oliver Lehmann, author of the book "<u>Project Business Management</u>" (ISBN 9781138197503), published by Auerbach / Taylor & Francis in 2018. See full author profile at the end of this article.

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