ADVISA + GIVELIFY
WHO YOU ARE IS HOW YOU LEAD

Quick Reference Guide

Session-by-session takeaways + models

Phase 1: Foundations

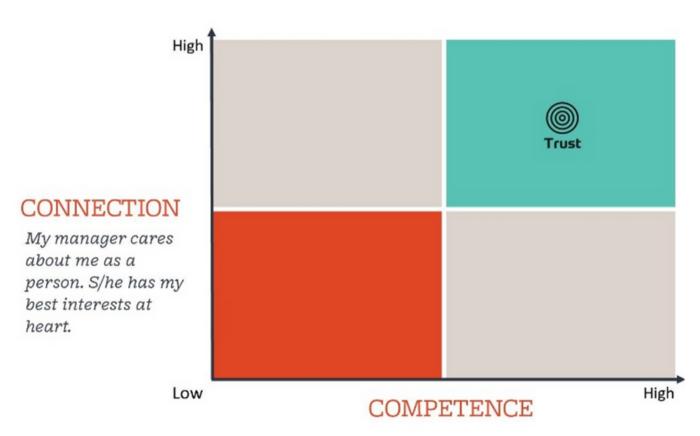
Keys to remember from the Connection Circle:

- Leadership starts with self-awareness.
- Self-management helps us respond rather than react.
- Engaging others is the key to strong leadership.
- Teams achieve business results under strong, self-aware leadership.

Keys to remember from Connection + Competence:

- Leaders need a mutually-trusting relationship with the people they work with.
- This trust comes when both connection and competence are high.







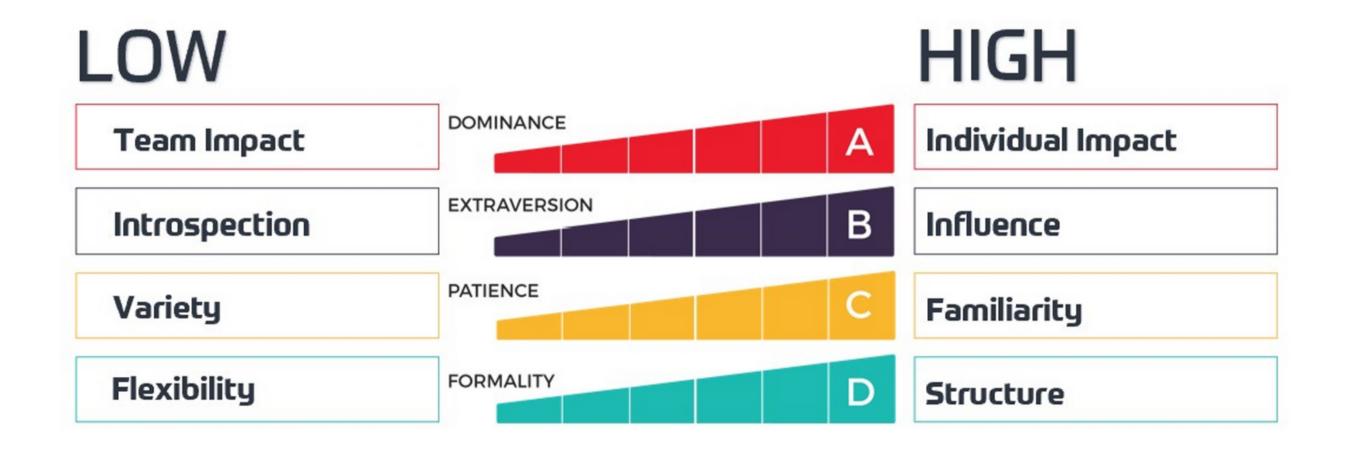
Phases 2 + 3: PI®, MYSELF, AND WORK

Keys to remember from PI® + ME:

- PI tells us which drives and needs motivate our behavior.
- Leading with PI helps to unlock confidence and productivity in others.

Keys to remember from PI® + THE JOB:

- A job requires a certain set of behaviors.
- Looking at people and job data tells us how a person relates to his/her job.



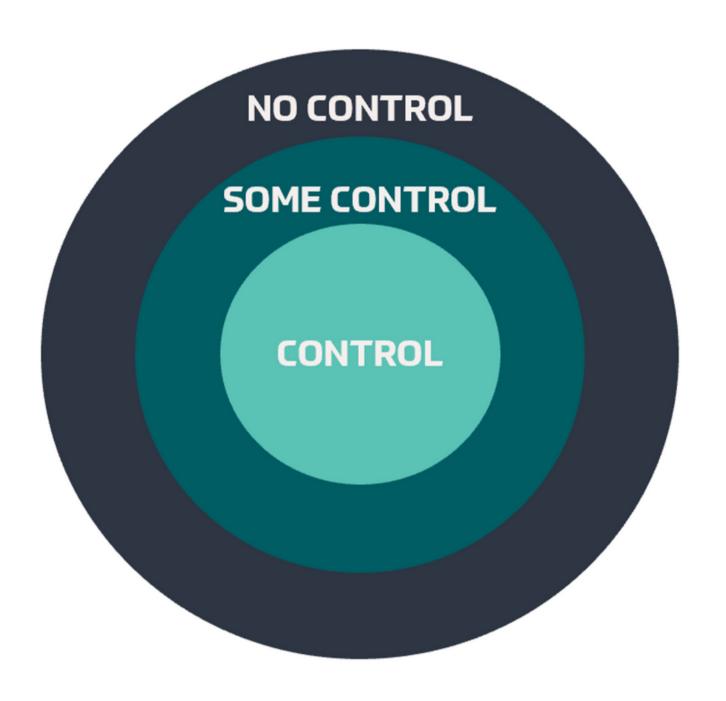


Phase 4: Intentional Ownership

Keys to remember:

You can approach challenges differently depending how much control you have over the outcome:

- Full control (e.g., thoughts, reactions, behaviors): DO
- Some control (e.g., other people's behavior, project outcomes): INFLUENCE
- No control (e.g., weather, global circumstances): ADAPT

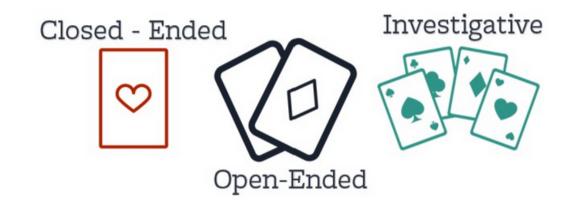




Phase 5: Communication

Keys to remember:

- Invite a free flow of information by asking the right questions.
- Challenge yourself to replace closed-ended questions with open-ended or investigative questions.
- Remember, a vital piece of communication is how you respond to the answers you get.



Step 1: Receive

"What I'm hearing is you feel _____about ____."

"Thank you for telling me."

- acknowledge/affirm
- seek to understand

Step 2: Process



Phase 5: Communication Cont.

Keys to remember:

When communicating important messages, humans think in threes.

Keys to remember when delivering Feedback with Situation Behavior Impact Model:

- 1. Situation. Lay out the facts of the situation as you observed them.
- 2. Pause. Allow air in the conversation for the person to respond.
- 3. Behavior. Highlight the gap between observed behavior and expected behavior.
- 4. Impact. Illustrate the impact that the observed behavior has/will have.

- 3 main points
- Who/where/when
- What/so what/now what
- 3 locations
- 3 steps
- 3 phases









BONUS:

Follow up with a question, like: "How might you resolve this?" or "How might we move forward from here?"



Phase 6: Team Dynamics

Keys to remember:

Teams go through four stages of development, and precipitating events can cause teams to enter each stage.

- 1. Forming: getting to know each other
- 2. Storming: working out authority, solving tensions
- 3. Norming: establishing processes
- 4. Performing: succeeding and innovating



Storming teams benefit from collaborating to form **team agreements**, which help the team establish authority structures and work through conflict.





Norming teams benefit from the establishment of early wins, and **celebrating** those wins in a way that supports team camaraderie.



Questions?

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