

Leading

Problem-Solving

Individuals and teams sometimes need leadership to focus their intelligence and energy into getting good results. The problem-solving model below provides a framework for harnessing brains and effort to move forward and achieve results.

Problem-Solving Model

- 1. Define the Problem
- 2. Generate Alternative Solutions
- 3. Examine the Pros and Cons of Each Alternative
- 4. Choose a Solution
- 5. Plan and Implement
- 6. Evaluate the Solution

1. Define the Problem

Questions to Lead the Process

- · What's not working?
- Who is impacted and how?
- · What are the root causes of the problem?
- Ask Five Whys: "Why does that happen?" x 5

Helpful Tools

- Pull Back the Camera*
- Be a Fair Witness*

Output: A clear definition of the problem, as well as an understanding of what the "ideal" end-state looks like and the motivation to move towards that ideal.

Warning Signs: You have all the details and give direction, you spend more time than appropriate with the problem owner.

2. Generate Alternative Solutions

Questions to Lead the Process	Helpful Tools	
What are possible ways the problem can be solved?What assumptions are limiting your alternatives?	Brainstorming	
Output: Many options to address the problem, but not yet "quality checked."		

Warning Signs: You give solutions.

3. Examine the Pros and Cons of Each Alternative

Questions to Lead the Process	Helpful Tools
What are the positive and negative consequences?	Be a Fair Witness*
What are the time factors?	 Sort for Impact*
What are the cost factors?	
Output: Options assessed for feasibility, impact, and timelin	ess.

Warning Signs: You're the one talking about/offering all solutions

4. Choose a Solution

Questions to Lead the Process	Helpful Tools	
Could more than one choice be made?	Be a Fair Witness*	
Why does the choice seem right?		
Is there a way to "pilot" a choice?		
What are the consequences of no decision?		
 Is there anyone who cannot support this choice (if a group decision)? 		

Output: Solution(s) to implement.

Warning Signs: You're taking more ownership, using "I" versus "You" or "They", you're suggesting suggestions/solutions.

5. Plan and Implement

Questions to Lead the Process	Helpful Tools
What actions must be taken?	Sort for Impact*
In what order?	 What-Who-When format
By whom? By when?	Reality Check

Output: A plan with actions (what), responsibilities (who) and timelines (when).

Warning Signs: You own the workplan, you have too many action items (or at least more that the proper owner should)

6. Evaluate the Solution

Questions to Lead the Process	Helpful Tools	
What are simple, effective measures of the solution's effectiveness?How and by whom will data be collected?	Be a Fair Witness*	
	 Pull Back the Camera* 	
	 Sort for Impact* 	

Warning Signs: You're the one collecting data, you're conducting the analyses.

^{*} Being Strategic Tools. Watch the Being Strategic videos on proteusleader.com to learn more.



TRY IT

Problem-Solving

Step
Define the problem
Generate alternative solutions
Examine the pros and cons of each alternative
Choose a solution
Plan and implement
Evaluate the solution