**Assess Discovery Risks**

**Your name**

**TIM7030- Managing Risk, Security, & Privacy in Information Systems**

**Date**

Every project begins with a conceptual idea (an initial drawing or flowchart that will help in brainstorming sessions), request, or to address a compliance requirement or technical need requiring launching an information technology solution project. The first step in creating a technology strategy, project justification, or implementation plan is to present an idea, current situation, needs analysis, and requirements statement.

During this phase, the figure of a leader, coach or mentor is critical to ensure that the discussions and team dynamics runs smoothly and deliver a sound and logical result. Leading teams, especially cross-functional teams (teams composed of members from different departments or business units), is no easy task, and this is where the project manager (PM) comes into play. Depending on the skills of the PM, the project will run as scheduled and achieve its scope.

Project managers must possess certain skills, such as managerial, technical, professional, ethical, and socio-political skills. Communications skills is essential, for project managers spends most of their time communicating. It is estimated that a project manager spends over 80% of their work-time communicating. Therefore, soft skills like attention, empathy, patience, and understanding while enforcing managing rigor to project tasks and processes is essential for success in managing teams and lead them to a successful project execution.

Teams expects to have a leader figure that serves as a central point of reference and direction, plus ensures professional and respectful team dynamics.

Skills every project manager must master:

* Empathy – must always show care for team members, recognizing their importance to the success of the project, and display patience during learning curves.
* Mentoring – Teach, guide teams through successful project execution.
* Ethical – State and follow rules of engagement and observe code of ethics from the organization and profession.
* Grounded – Realistic.
* Focused – Exercise due care when executing tasks, do what is expected from us to do, and do it right.
* Analytical- Look at the requirements and specifications, analyze patterns and what needs to be done, measuring results.
* Motivator – Get the team engaged and happy by creating and managing a clean and harmonious work climate.
* Results-Driven – a leader that is results-driven guides teams to follow their path and deliver high-quality results to customer or user satisfaction. (Due Dilligence).
* Team builder – get the team to work together all putting their skills to work at a maximum level.
* Creative – Be open to ideas from team members and stakeholders.

A project manager must make sure that every team member and effort is instrumental to the project, acknowledge the role and the effect on each phase of the project. Must acknowledge and celebrate milestone achievements, recognizing at all times the work performed by each resource, both internal and external, and provide constructive positive feedback for improvement. Keeping a positive and good working climate is paramount during projects, and this is where the project manager must exercise strong leadership skills. This is the core objective and focus of this course.

The Project Management Institute@ and all professional organizations have a code of ethics that all members must acknowledge and observe. All project managers must exercise due care when planning and executing projects, and exercise their leadership style from the viewpoint of effectiveness and professionalisms evidenced by character driven decisions.

Be sure to review this week's resources carefully. You are expected to apply the information from these resources when you prepare your assignments.

References

Burke, R., & Barron, S. (2014). Project management leadership: Building creative teams (2nd ed.). <http://site.ebrary.com.proxy1.ncu.edu/lib/ncent/detail.action?docID=10839223> Read chapter 1 (pp. 1-18), and chapter 3 (pp. 29-52)