We're All Human:

Human Behavior and Risk
Management

Nonprofit
Risk Management
Center
...find the answer here

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Human Beings and Risk

- People are in the middle of risk in organizational life.
- People influence—in a positive or negative way—the likelihood and magnitude of downside risks facing nonprofits.

Human traits are the starting point for risk awareness

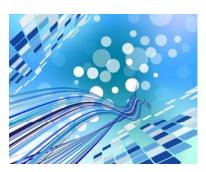
- Fear
- Worry
- Curiosity
- The lure of "certainty"



On a positive note...

• Diverse, human perspectives create

a more accurate risk *mosaic*.

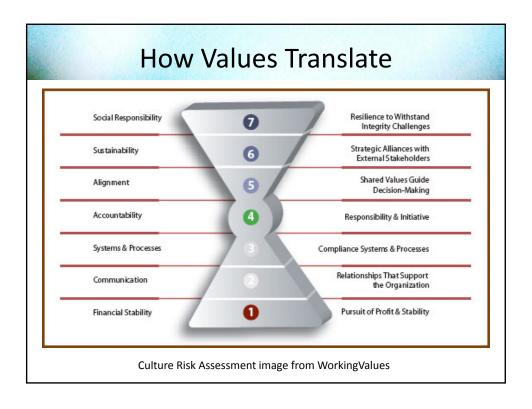


"Practical" risk management means activity that "works" in a human environment

- Clear and consistent
- Mission-advancing
- Timely
- Relevant

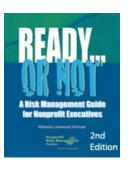


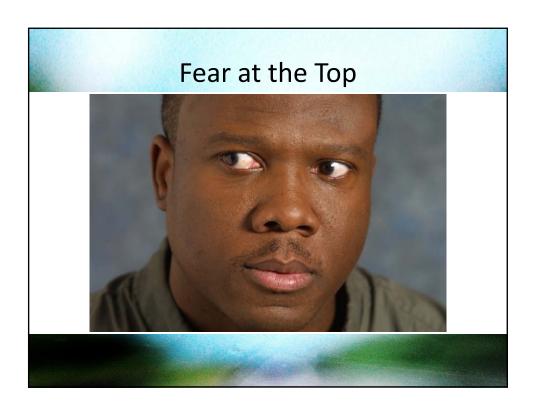
Values Needed at Work There are 7 types of values... COMMON GOOD Social 0 Responsiblity Sustainability SELF INTEREST Internal Alignment Accountability Responsibility Self-Esteem Belonging Survival ...that reflect who we are as individuals. Culture Risk Assessment image from Working Values

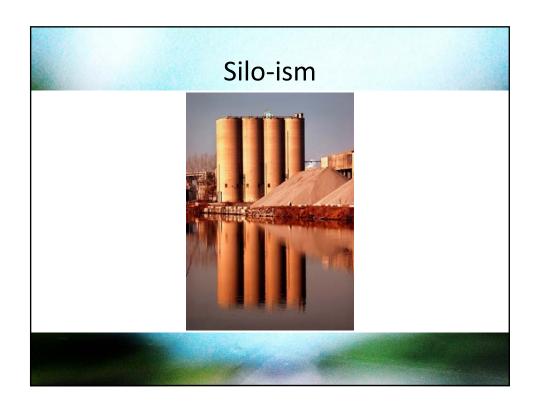


Human Factors that Interfere

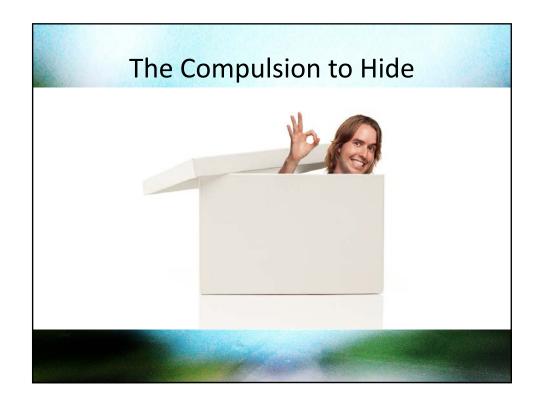
- Fear at the Top
- Silo-ism
- Fear of the Truth
- The Compulsion to Hide
- The Challenge of Getting Along











The Challenge of Getting Along



Risk Culture

- Risk management is most effective when it becomes part of the organization's culture
 - Intuitive
 - Habitual
 - -Genuine

Embedding Risk Culture

- Committed leaders
- Defined risk culture: what's your risk appetite?
- Strong communication to staff
- Risk manager or risk committee
- Ethics over profit!

Ethics Come From the Top

July 16, 2012

Damage Done by a Culture of Deference: Leadership Lessons From the Penn State Tragedy



Enlarge Image

averted.

By James E. Canales

The child-abuse scandal that unfolded at Penn State University over the past decade and half is a tragedy of epic proportions. Nobody can disagree with that after the report last week by the former FBI director Louis Freeh provided clear evidence that the crimes committed by Jerry Sandusky could have and should have been

Article from The Chronicle of Philanthropy online

Shared Responsibility

- Employees
- Volunteers
- Management
- Board of Directors
- Professional Advisors

Management should lead by example!

The Risk Management Team

- Come from existing committee?
- Essential vs. fluid positions
- Determine risk appetite
- Create a charter
 - Purpose, authority
 - Responsibilities, meetings
- DIVERSITY!
 - Different perspectives bring new risk awareness

Value Diversity

- Myriad of valuable skills and attitudes
- Embrace:
 - Generational gap, gender, etc
 - Employees' personal culture, lifestyle experience
 - Leadership & communication styles
 - New perspectives, creativity

Diversity Example: Age Diversity

- PROS
 - Many skill sets
 - Technology savvy younger employees
 - Traditional business savvy older employees
 - Mentoring
 - Continuity for organization

WORKPLACE CHARACTERISTICS				
	Veterans (1922–1945)	Baby Boomers (1946–1964)	Generation X (1965–1980)	Generation Y (1981–2000)
Work Ethic and Values	Hard work Respect authority Sacrifice Duty before fun Adhere to rules	Workaholics Work efficiently Crusading causes Personal fulfillment Desire quality Question authority	Eliminate the task Self-reliance Want structure and direction Skeptical	What's next Multitasking Tenacity Entrepreneurial Tolerant Goal oriented
Werk is	An obligation	An exciting adventure	A difficult challenge A contract	A means to an end Fulfillment
Leadership Style	Directive Command-and-control	Consensual Collegial	Everyone is the same Challenge others Ask why	*TBD
Interactive Style	Individual	Team player Loves to have meetings	Entrepreneur	Participative
Communications	Formal Memo	In person	Direct Immediate	E-mail Voice mail
Feedback and Rewards	No news is good news Satisfaction in a job well done	Don't appreciate it Money Title recognition	Sorry to interrupt, but how am I doing? Freedom is the best reward	Whenever I want it, at the push of a button Meaningful work

Ownership Behavior

- "Team-esteem," mutual respect
- Satisfaction from work
- Integrity
- Contribution to the organization's overall success
- Accountability, responsibility
 - Encourage "owning up" to mistakes



Inspire Truth-Telling

- Truth comes from TRUST
- Truth vs. interpretation
- Different truths for different people
- Importance of open communication

Implementing Risk Culture Change

- Keep it simple
- Strive for feedback ... not perfection
- Be mindful of the gap
- 1. Communicate
- 2. Educate
- 3. Reward

Communicate

- Why are we doing this?
 - A better working environment for all
- Two-way communication
 - Feedback for management and staff
 - Foster dissent and inquiry
- No project, deliverable or objective is risk-free
- Communicate risk culture values:
 - Ownership
 - Integrity
 - Truth-telling

Educate

- Keep it simple
- Managing risk is more cost effective than fixing problems
- Planning for risk allows you to respond earlier and more effectively
- Constant, consistent messages
 - Part of daily responsibilities

Reward & Recognize

- Align reward and disciplinary system with the culture you want to create
- "Doing the right thing" over "doing whatever it takes"
- Communicate successes
- Recognize good risk reduction ideas

Resources on Human Behavior

On Being Certain: Believing You Are Right Even When You're Not, by Robert A. Burton, MD

➤ "the feeling of knowing happens to us; we cannot make it happen"

Everything is Obvious: Once You Know the Answer, by Duncan J. Watts

➤ "The Strategy Paradox," Michael Raynor ("great strategy that just happens to be wrong")

Resources on Human Behavior

Blind Spots, by Madeleine L. Van Hecke, PhD **Blind Spot #6 – Trapped by Categories** – "sorting things out is a natural human tendency"

"classification systems are naturally reductionistic" – we focus on similarities and miss the variations

➤ "The big trick, I think, is to remember that we're intentionally ignoring different perspectives when we view anything through the lens of a classification system..."

Resources on Human Behavior

Surviving and Thriving in Uncertainty: Creating the Risk Intelligent Enterprise,

by Frederick Funston and Stephen Wagner

Anticipate Causes of Failure

Root Cause Analysis – "why did it fail?"

Failure Modes and Effects Analysis – "how could it fail?"

Thank You!

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