

ARTICLE

Leading in Uncertain Times

April 2020

As we face the serious and stressful challenge of the COVID-19 humanitarian crisis, we are forced to conduct business in unfamiliar ways. Prime among these is that we are working from home, where we must adapt to social distancing, new technologies, different distractions, and a stream of (usually bad) breaking news. Most firms' business continuity plans (BCPs) focus on technical details and operational duties, not on the human aspect of working alone amidst significant uncertainty and angst. Ignoring the human element, critical for success at *all* times, is shortsighted. In times that call for our BCPs to be enacted, we need a high-functioning team more than ever.

Leadership differs from management—the daily practice of planning, budgeting, organizing, and problem solving. At its core, leadership relates to two things: 1) establishing direction and 2) improving, aligning, and motivating the team. Both aspects of leadership are much harder under uncertainty and when teams are isolated in work-from-home (WFH) situations.

In industries highly dependent on human knowledge, experience, and problem solving, leaders must be skilled at setting direction and motivating their teams in both good times and tough times. Our clients deserve it. Long-term success requires it.

Establishing Direction

Not all decision-making approaches work well in periods of uncertainty. Good times and confidence are like a high tide that lifts all boats—it is hard to tell whether a leader is truly up to the task until the tide of good fortune and certainty goes out. Establishing direction under uncertainty is an essential skill of a good leader.

In times of relative certainty, a range of decision-making approaches can work reasonably well, although many have a downside. In good times, many paths lead to good outcomes, reinforcing a sense of confidence among leaders in their decision-making ability. For some, reliance on past success leads to overconfidence. As the leaders of their organizations they believe they are best positioned to make important decisions and that the risk of a mistake is low. As a result, they do not solicit or value dissenting views for the contribution they can make to vetting decisions, which can lead to both mistakes and "teaching" others in the organization to withhold contrary information and views.

"Ignoring the human element [in BCPs] is shortsighted."



AUTHORS





Uncertainty changes everything. Current practice and direction may not be ideal, or even viable. Leaders who were not accustomed to soliciting divergent views may find themselves blindsided by unknown factors or unable to make decisions because of too little information. Many of these leaders fail the test of good leadership.

In times of uncertainty, firms need their leaders to set the course for the organization through the turbulence—and to do so with less information and more uncertainty than most people are comfortable with. Good leaders make decisions under uncertainty after soliciting input—including dissenting views—from a diverse group of individuals. They see opportunity in the face of change and are not paralyzed by lack of certainty or the risk of making the wrong decision. Rather than sticking rigidly to known paths, they are curious about alternatives and ready to pivot.

Good leaders understand the wisdom of soliciting input, especially opposing views, despite the inevitable discomfort associated with that approach. In other words, they embrace the concept of collective intelligence (CI) or the intelligence of a group rather than of an individual. Research shows that CI is associated with better decision making, greater curiosity, more effective leadership, and improved firm outcomes.

Achieving collective intelligence requires both cognitive diversity and a culture that facilitates effective communication and productive debate—particularly decisions of significant consequence and/or high degrees of uncertainty.

Pursuing collective intelligence is considerably harder in the current environment, however. Not only is it difficult to solicit and process conflicting views in a dispersed workforce, it is also difficult to overcome natural tendencies to resist risk taking and making difficult decisions.

"Uncertainty changes everything. Current practice and direction may not be ideal, or even viable."

Thus, good leaders must be proactive in protecting the important elements of culture that contribute to good decision making. When uncertainty is high, anxiety increases, as does a natural desire to seek comfort and familiarity. The human instinct is to default to doing what we know and to making decisions that feel safe. These are exactly the real-time conditions when leaders must do the opposite, when embracing divergent points of view rather than operating in isolation with limited information (points of view) is critical, and when making difficult decisions on firm direction is often imperative.

Aligning and Motivating Teams

Setting firm direction and making decisions is only part of the leadership function. Successful leaders must also align and motivate the team if the firm is to succeed—needless to say this too is harder in periods of increased uncertainty and the isolation of WFH.

The often-overlooked aspect of BCPs is replacing the natural ebb and flow of office contact with distance-friendly social interaction. Leaders can step into this void by maintaining collaboration and curiosity within their own team and across teams, and by doing so in ways that reflect the current reality. For example, relying on email interactions is suboptimal when video conference capabilities are available and thereby can increase the sense of community by adding visual and verbal cues to the communication.

""Good leaders understand the wisdom of soliciting input, especially opposing views...""

Good leaders recognize the dual impact of uncertainty and isolation on the team and take proactive steps to offset the negative influences where possible—often using the softer skills of compassion and humility. They acknowledge the difficulties faced



individually and collectively, particularly when the challenges emanate from the firm's decisions. And they remind people to be responsive to their colleagues, take responsibility for their own decisions, be kind and understanding, and communicate (overcommunicate by normal standards) as clearly and effectively as possible.

Finally, in these uncertain times, good leaders lead by example. They communicate—even risk over-communicating—on a regular basis, using technology as an asset to convey both firm direction and to motivate the team to continue to deliver in these unusual times.

The Leadership Responsibility

Good leaders rise to the occasion. They make sound decisions in the face of uncertainty. Good leaders lean into crisis and are able to fully engage, motivate, and inspire their most valuable resource—their people—to accomplish their firm's mission as the tide of certainty recedes all around them.



The material contained in this document is for informational purposes only. It is not intended as an offer or a solicitation for the purchase and/or sale of any security, derivative, commodity, or financial instrument, nor is it advice or a recommendation to enter into any transaction. Research results relate only to a hypothetical model of past performance (i.e., a simulation) and not to actual results or historical data of any asset management product. Hypothetical investor accounts depicted are not representative of actual client accounts. No allowance has been made for trading costs or management fees, which would reduce investment performance. Actual investment results will differ. Simulated data may have under-or-over compensated for the impact, if any, of certain market factors. Simulated returns may not reflect the impact that material economic and market factors might have had on the advisor's decision-making if the advisor were actually managing clients' money. Simulated data is subject to the fact that it is designed with the benefit of hindsight. Simulated returns carry the risk that actual performance is not as depicted due to inaccurate predictive modeling. Simulated returns cannot predict how an investment strategy will perform in the future. Simulated returns should not be considered indicative of the skill of the advisor. Investors may experience loss of all or some of their investment. Index returns represent backtested performance based on rules used in the creation of the index, are not a guarantee of future performance, and are not indicative of any specific investment. Indexes are not managed investment products and cannot be invested in directly. This material is based on information that is considered to be reliable, but Research Affiliates, LLC ("RA") and its related entities (collectively "Research Affiliates") make this information available on an "as is" basis without a duty to update, make warranties, express or implied, regarding the accuracy of the information contained herein. Re

Nothing contained in this material is intended to constitute legal, tax, securities, financial or investment advice, nor an opinion regarding the appropriateness of any investment. The information contained in this material should not be acted upon without obtaining advice from a licensed professional. RA is an investment adviser registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940 with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our registration as an investment adviser does not imply a certain level of skill or training. RA is not a broker-dealer and does not effect transactions in securities.

Investors should be aware of the risks associated with data sources and quantitative processes used to create the content contained herein or the investment management process. Errors may exist in data acquired from third party vendors, the construction or coding of indices or model portfolios, and the construction of the spreadsheets, results or information provided. Research Affiliates takes reasonable steps to eliminate or mitigate errors and to identify data and process errors, so as to minimize the potential impact of such errors; however, Research Affiliates cannot guarantee that such errors will not occur. Use of this material is conditioned upon, and evidence of, the user's full release of Research Affiliates from any liability or responsibility for any damages that may result from any errors herein.

The trademarks Fundamental Index[™], RAFI[™], Research Affiliates Equity[™], RAE[™], and the Research Affiliates[™] trademark and corporate name and all related logos are the exclusive intellectual property of RA and in some cases are registered trademarks in the U.S. and other countries. Various features of the Fundamental Index methodology, including an accounting data-based non-capitalization data processing system and method for creating and weighting an index of securities, are protected by various patents of RA. (See applicable US Patents, Patent Publications and protected trademarks located at https://www.researchaffiliates.com/legal/disclosures#patent-trademarks-and-copyrights, which are fully incorporated herein.) Any use of these trademarks, logos, or patented methodologies without the prior written permission of RA is expressly prohibited. RA reserves the right to take any and all necessary action to preserve all of its rights, title, and interest in and to these marks and patents.

The views and opinions expressed are those of the author and not necessarily those of RA. The opinions are subject to change without notice.

© 2022 Research Affiliates, LLC. All rights reserved. Duplication or dissemination prohibited without prior written permission.

AMERICAS

Research Affilates, LLC

620 Newport Center Drive, Suite 900 Newport Beach, California 92660 USA

+1.949.325.8700 info@researchaffiliates.com

EUROPE

Research Affiliates Global Advisors (Europe) Ltd

16 Berkeley Street London W1J 8DZ United Kingdom

+44 (0) 203 929 9880 uk@researchaffiliates.com