



Leadership for Innovation

Araceli Castaneda

Public Utility Research Center
University of Florida

CANTO 2017
Reimagining ICT



About PURC...

- At the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida
- Research and training on regulation of public utilities, as well as leadership
- PURC/World Bank International Training Program
 - 153 countries, ~3300 professionals
- Advanced International Practices Program**
- Customized courses
- Executive and Leadership Academy



Introduction:

The Importance of Innovation

- Amazon's acquisition of Whole Foods
- Stock price of Whole Foods' rivals dropped
- Investors in those competitors feared the upcoming Amazon-Whole Foods innovations
- Competing for the future is about innovation, especially in the ICT world



Innovation is Risky

Start-Up Companies in Silicon Valley:

- 30-40% failed completely
 - 30-40% managed to return money to their investors, no profit
 - 10-20% were successful *
- * *This 10-20% sets the pace for everyone else*



- To not innovate is risky too....
- To “reimagine ICT as a tool for national growth & development” you will need to innovate

Three Kinds of Innovation

Leadership Tools for Innovation



1. Innovation in what is known

- Constant improvement on a product line, a service, etc. that already exists
- The work is done by the technicians, engineers, economists...
 - *Imagine innovation as a ladder: you can make the ladder sturdier, thinner, lighter, etc.*
 - Example: Google search engine



2. Innovation into what is knowable

- Understanding the customers and designing solutions to eliminate customer frustrations
- The work is done by the psychologists and marketing experts
 - *Imagine innovation as a ladder: you make the ladder taller*
 - Example: Mark Zuckerberg - Facebook as a dating tool



3. Innovation into the unknown

- Creates products that customer did not even know they wanted. It “creates the desire/need”
- The work is done by the artists by anticipating the customers’ needs
 - *Imagine innovation as a ladder: you may need to step sideways, blindly, to reach out for another ladder you can’t see*
 - Example: iPhone and Steve Jobs



Leadership Tools for Innovation

- How do you create the type of company culture that tolerates potential failures and encourages innovation?

Consider the following juxtapositions



Not *Best* practices, but *Next* practices

- Best practice is imitation, or “borrowing knowledge”
 - Best practice has a *backward*
 - Best practices is likely to keep you anchored to a culture that doesn’t encourage innovation
 - Next practice is needed when we are going into areas where no one has gone before
 - Accept that what you’re going to try next is going to be an experiment
- *What will you try next that has not been tried before?*



Not *What?*, but “*Why?*”

- Ask “*Why* have certain practices or experiments been successful or unsuccessful?”
 - Analyze underlying priorities and context
 - Learn, keep what is important. Discard what holds us back
- “*Why*” is about learning. Learning changes organizations
- This reasoning will give us something to hold on to as we move towards the future
- And help us design those **next** steps

- How can learning be improved?



Not *Leading*, but *Leadership*

- No “follow me” in an innovative environment
- Leadership mobilizes people to tackle difficult and often ambiguous problems
(Heifetz, Ronald A. 1994. Leadership Without Easy Answers, p. 15)
- Helping people understand that we don’t have the answers to our questions...
- *Stirring and steering* to make progress

- *How can you stir and steer?*



Thank you for your attention!

araceli.castaneda@warrington.ufl.edu

www.purc.ufl.edu