





Conflict Is Natural

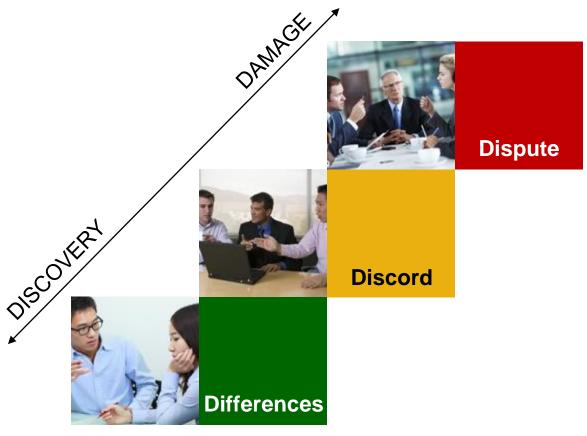
Because people have different:

- Experiences
- Points of view
- Preconceptions
- Styles
- Abilities
- Motivations





Conflict Continuum







What are the signs of conflict?







At what point do these differences start to have a negative impact on others and the organization?



Causes of Conflict

- Conflicting goals/priorities
- Differing personalities/ values/interests
- Scarce resources
- Mistrust
- Cultural/Language differences
- Etc.





Building Accountability

- What do leaders say or do to:
 - 1) facilitate resolution and 2) enable conflict?
- What do employees say or do to:
 - 1) take ownership and 2) avoid resolution?





Leader

- Be alert for signs.
- Uncover the cause.
- Prevent escalation.
- Facilitate resolution.
- Spark discovery.

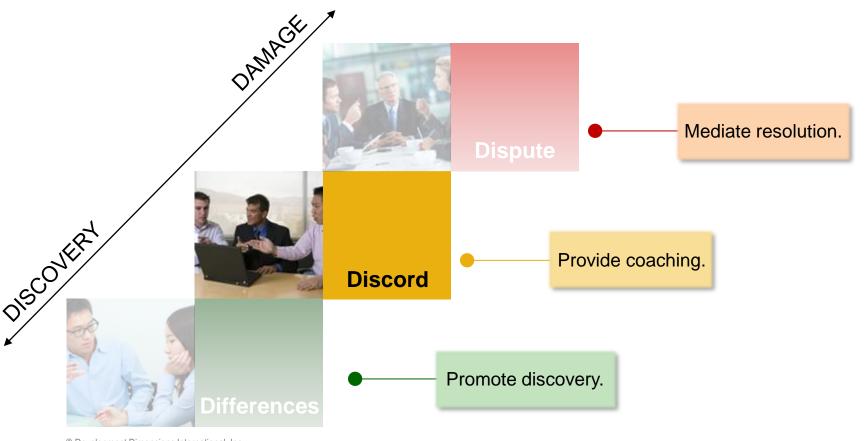
Employee

- Take ownership of actions, behaviors.
- Develop ideas and solutions.
- Take action to resolve the conflict.





Conflict Continuum







Coach When...

- Someone asks for your help.
- You want to encourage someone to take the lead.
- You want to develop someone's ability to resolve the conflict.
- People are capable of working it out.
- People are willing to take ownership.





- Help others see their role in the conflict and the benefits of resolving it.
- Build others' ability and confidence to resolve their own conflicts.
- Encourage people to understand the other person's point of view.
- Ask powerful questions to develop solutions, encourage discovery, and build commitment.

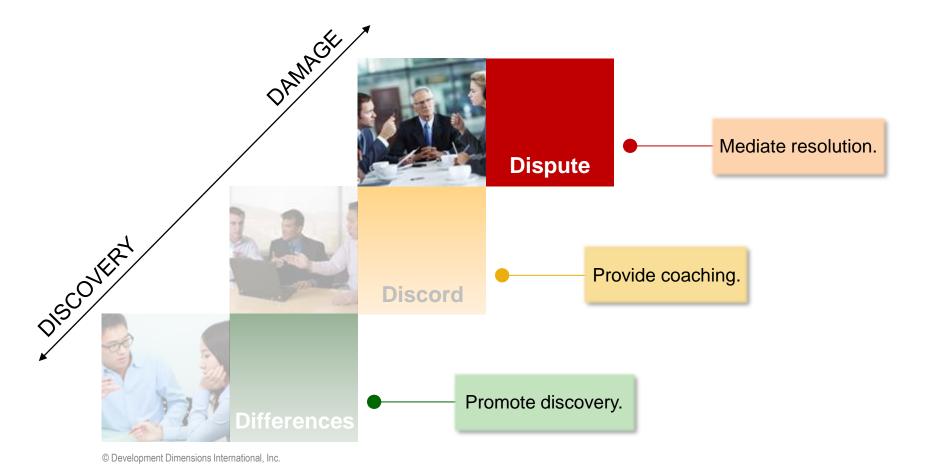








Conflict Continuum







Mediate When...

- People involved are at a stalemate.
- Coaching didn't work, and the conflict is escalating.
- Productivity and morale are affected; people can't work it out themselves.
- People refuse to work it out themselves.
- People won't take ownership.







- Makes it possible for people to talk about their differences in a nonthreatening, nonjudgmental setting.
- Gets people to focus on the facts, listen objectively, and commit to resolving the conflict in everyone's best interest.
- Sets ground rules for the discussion.





Examples of Ground Rules

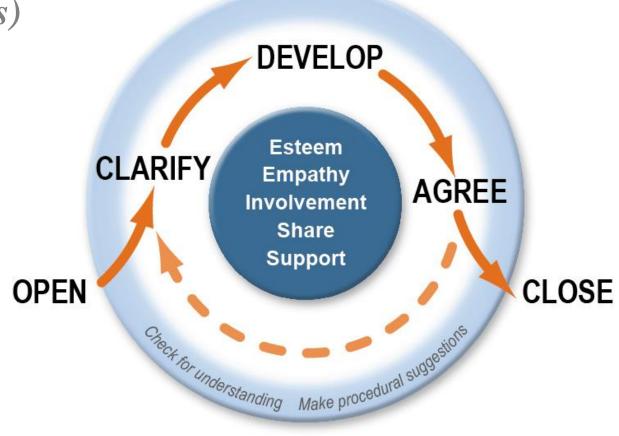
- Respect everyone's feelings and ideas.
- Focus on facts.
- Call a break, if needed.
- Take responsibility for your actions.
- Admit mistakes.
- Don't interrupt, don't blame.
- Avoid "you" statements (sounds like blame).
- Build on others' ideas.
- Make no assumptions.
- Restate the other person's perspective until understood.





Interaction Essentials

(to meet personal and practical needs)



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Key Principles to Take Ownership: Empathy and Involvement

- Acknowledge the emotions people are expressing so that they feel heard and understood and can focus on solutions. (Empathy)
- Ask open-ended questions to clarify the situation and encourage others to be part of the solution. (Involvement)





- What will happen if this conflict goes unresolved? What if it is resolved?
- How might you be contributing to this conflict?
- What one thing could you do to resolve this conflict?
- What might you say to acknowledge the other person's point of view and feelings?
- How will you know this solution is working?







- Facilitate self-reflection.
- Build awareness of the impact.
- Help challenge assumptions.
- Transform perceptions.
- Uncover different perspectives.
- Seek possible solutions.
- Encourage ownership, discovery, and discussion.





- Express confidence in people's strengths and their ability to generate solutions. (Esteem)
- Share your candid thoughts and concerns to help people see the importance of resolving the conflict. (Share)
- Encourage people and offer your support while holding them responsible for resolving the conflict. (Support)





• Thank you.

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