Taking the Conflict out of Conflict Resolution

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Agenda

- Why We Experience Conflict
- The Role of a PM During Conflict
 - Leadership
 - Recognizing Conflict
- Techniques for Conflict Resolution
- Session Takeaways
- Questions



A Perspective on Conflict

Conflict Style

- 1. Competing (forcing, or dominating)
- 2. Avoiding (inaction)
- 3. Accommodating (yielding)
- 4. Collaborating
- 5. Compromising

Conflict Optionality

- Conflict is Negative
 - Stress
 - Resignation
 - o Disagreements/Sabotage
 - Other
- Conflict is Neutral
- Conflict is Positive
 - Pressure
 - Divergent thoughts
 - Advanced ideals
 - Out of the box innovation
 - Other

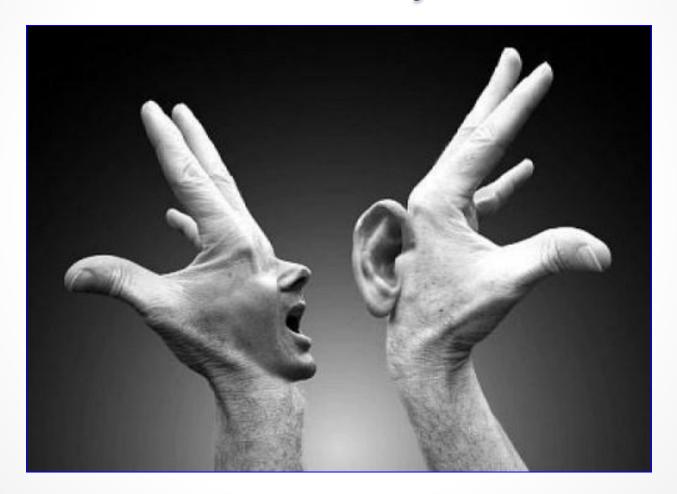
Why We Experience Conflict

- Different Ideas and Perspectives
- Poor Communication
 - Assumptions
 - Expectations
- Different Goals
- Competing Priorities
- Different Styles
 - Unique Personalities
- Emotions
- Processing Changes
- Different opinions, thoughts, methodology, experiences



We See the World Through Very Unique Lenses...

Do You Ever Feel Like You Are Surrounded By This?



The Role of the PM During Conflict

What's the role of leadership during conflict?

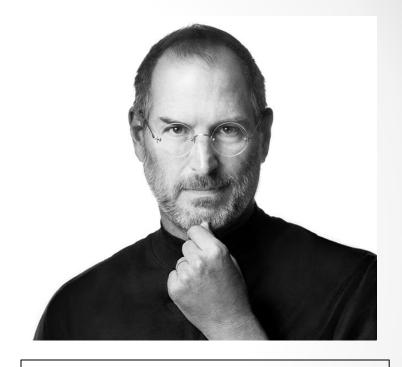




FULL CONTACT SPORT

The Role of the PM During Conflict

- Recognizing Conflict
 - Withdrawn
 - Silence
 - o Sarcasm
 - Arguments
 - False Agreement
- Set the Environment
- Work the Process



For Jobs, every project has a <u>D</u>irectly <u>R</u>esponsible <u>I</u>ndividual

Principles of Conflict Resolution

- First Priority: Build, Repair, Maintain Relationships
- Separate People from the Problems
- Help People Move From Positions to Interests
 - Move From "what" to "why"
- Discover the "Facts" with the parties
- Collaboratively Explore Options

Don't Fear Conflict, Embrace It – It's Your Job

Conflict Resolution Cycle

Set the Environment Co-Negotiate Gather a Solution Information Brainstorm Clarify the Issues Solutions

Step One: Set the Environment

- Determine the best <u>context</u> to discuss the conflict
- Determine the best <u>method</u> to discuss the dispute
- Encourage honest and professional thought expression
- Remind the disputants about perceptions and perspectives

Step Two: Gather Information



- ALL = $\underline{\mathbf{A}}$ ctive $\underline{\mathbf{L}}$ istening $\underline{\mathbf{L}}$ everage
 - Move from Positions to Underlying Interests
 - Create Learning Conversations

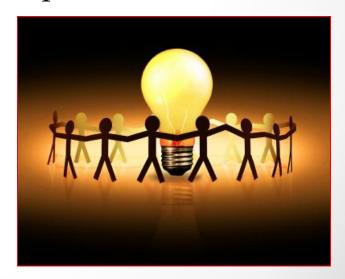


Step Three: Clarify the Issues

- Ensure people understand their own and others' needs
- When multiple issues emerge, discuss them one at a time
- You can't help find a mutually agreeable solution before the issues are identified and analyzed

Step Four: Brainstorm Possible Solutions

- Everyone participates in generating solutions
 - GOAL: *Expand* the pie...
- Not all brainstorms are created equal
 - Set some basic guidelines:
 - Timing
 - Expand, Not Evaluate
 - Write Things Down
 - Build Off Others

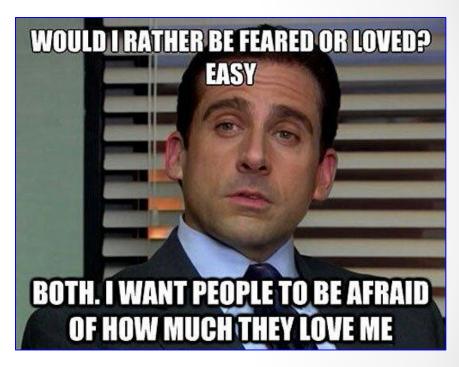


Step Five: Co-Negotiate a Solution

- If new issues arise, revert back to the other steps
 - Set the environment
 - Gather information
 - Clarify issues
 - Brainstorm
- Help the parties find an objective set of criteria to evaluate their pool of potential solutions
- Write down mutually agreeable solutions
- Is it okay to escalate an issue? When? How?
- Conflict Case Study (Worksheet)

Guiding Principles

- o Be Calm
- o Be Patient
- o Be Persistent
- Be Respectful
- Set the Environment
- Work the Technique



Avoid the Michael Scott Effect.

Don't Add to the Conflict!

Takeaways

- Conflict can be + or -
- Multiple Sources of Conflict
- Recognize Forms it Takes
- 5 Conflict Styles
 - o Compete, Avoid, Accommodate
 - o Collaborate, Compromise
- 5 Steps to Resolve
 - Set environment
 - Fact Gathering
 - Issue Clarification
 - Solution Seeking (Brainstorming)
 - Negotiation

