Engaging Conflict in Collaboration

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Increasing the Capacity of Individuals and Groups to Collaborate

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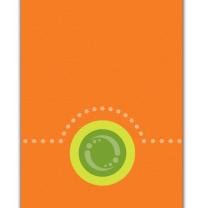
Purpose and Process of Collaboration

- Purpose is shared learning maximize benefit of differences
- Process of collaboration is dialogue
- Quality of dialogue is an indicator of the success of collaboration
- We know when moments in dialogue become crucial – shift from learning stance to telling stance
- We have a choice more than silence or violence
- Goal is to engage intentionally in dialogue

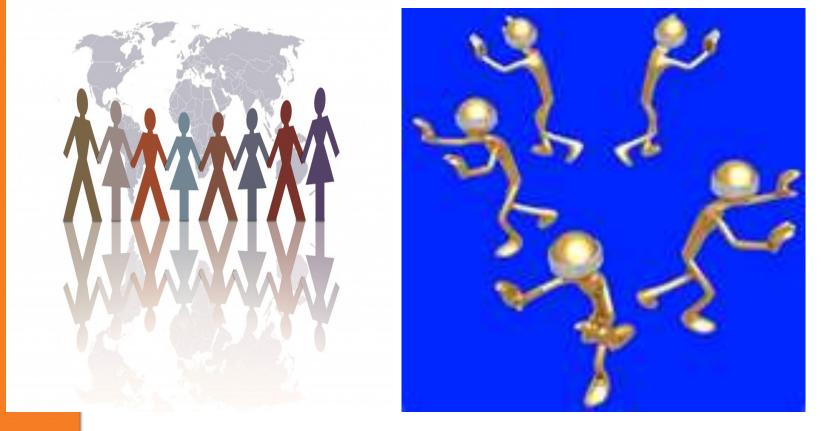


...when diversity (disagreement) among members shows up, we stop valuing diversity and collaboration breaks down?

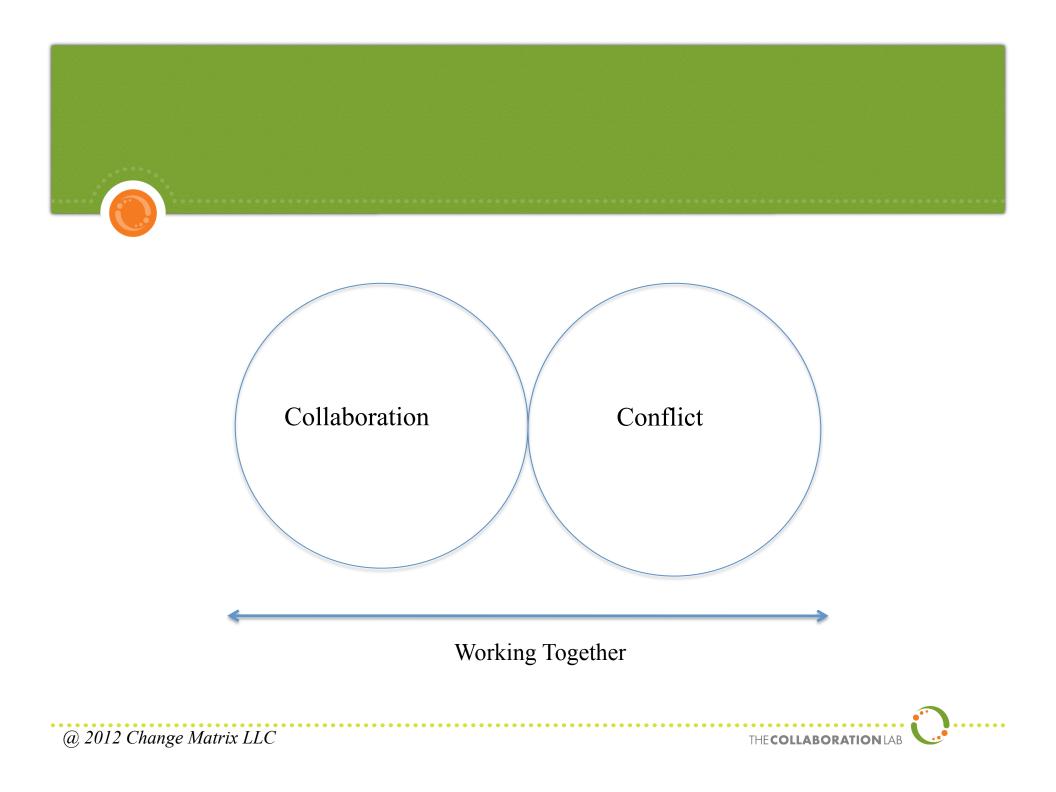


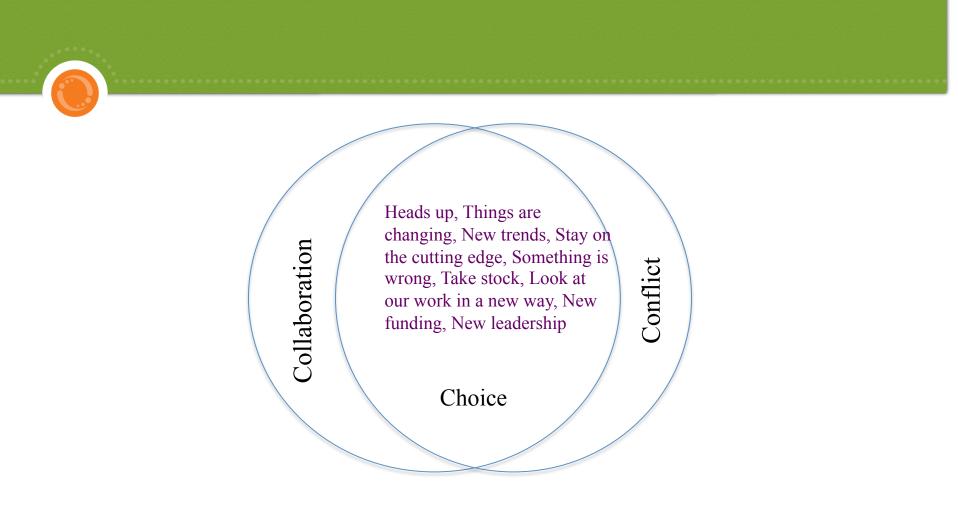


Collaboration and Conflict









Working Together

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Who are you in conflict?

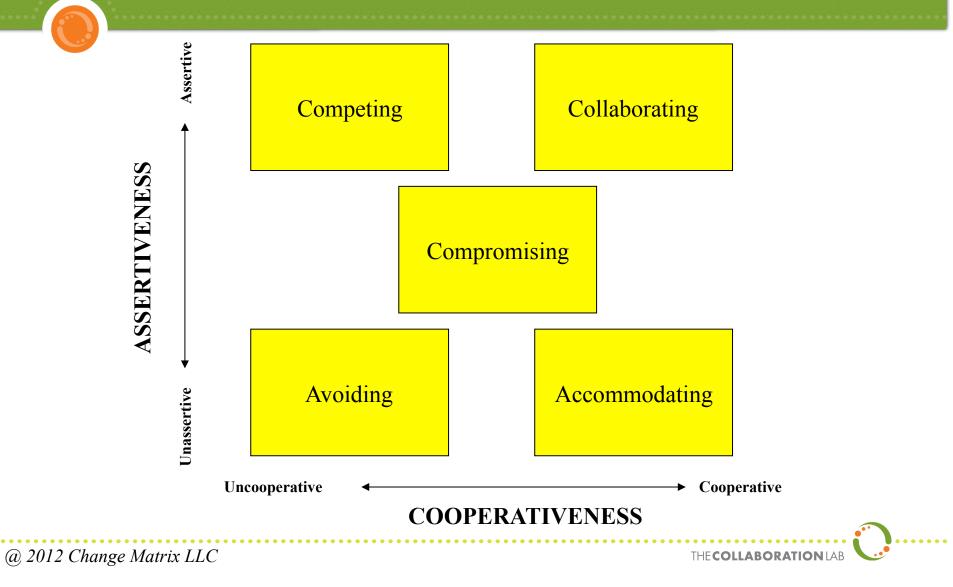
- Individually: Identify 2-3 events in your life that you believe shape the way in which you engage conflict.
- Share these events with your partner and identify what they taught you about conflict.
- How do these early lessons continue to inform you and show up in how you currently engage conflict?
- How has this shown up in your engagement with partners on Project Launch?

Thomas-Killman responses to Conflict

- Compete you work to get your needs met, but you are not working to meet the needs of others
- Accommodate you are not working to meet your own needs, but work to meet the needs of others
- Avoid you are not working to meet anyone's needs
- Collaborate you are working to meet the needs of everyone
- **Compromise** you are working to meet some needs of everyone, but not all

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Five Conflict-Handling Styles



Common Definitions of Conflict

• Wikipedia - A clash of interests, values, actions or directions often sparks a conflict. Conflicts refer to the existence of that clash.

• Websters - Fight Battle, War (!!!)

 2 a : competitive or opposing action of incompatibles : antagonistic state or action (as of divergent ideas, interests, or persons) b : mental struggle resulting from incompatible or opposing needs, drives, wishes, or external or internal demands

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• **Teen definition** – a conversation that involves hostility or anger

A Better One

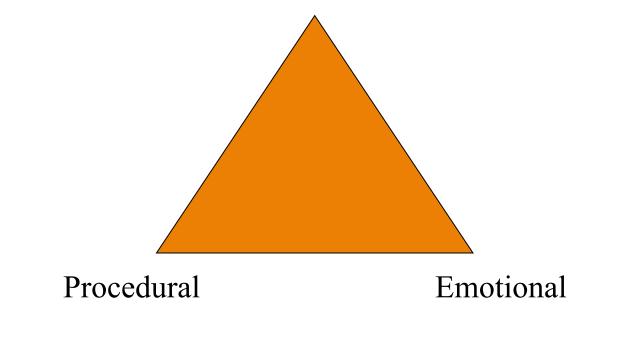
Conflict is the *interaction* of *interdependent* people who *perceive* incompatible goals and interference from each other in achieving those goals

Folger, Poole, Stutman, Working Through Conflict: Strategies for Relationships, Groups and Organizations, Longman, Inc., 2001

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Elements of Satisfaction

Substantive



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Why is conflict so hard?

- True difference in approach/philosophy and an inability/ unwillingness to listen to others
- Pride/insecurity
- Time (lack of)
- Culture
- Other differences (resources)
- Discomfort with change
- Communication we think we are doing it, but are we?

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• Others?

Addressing Conflict Some General Themes

- Be Intentional chose to engage
- Engage productively know what you need (your interests) from the interaction and the best way to get there (relationship, substance and procedure)
- Approach the conversation/dialogue from the center not the sides
- Balance inquiry and advocacy Be curious!
- Remember it is journey (and it doesn't end)

Model for Difficult Dialogue

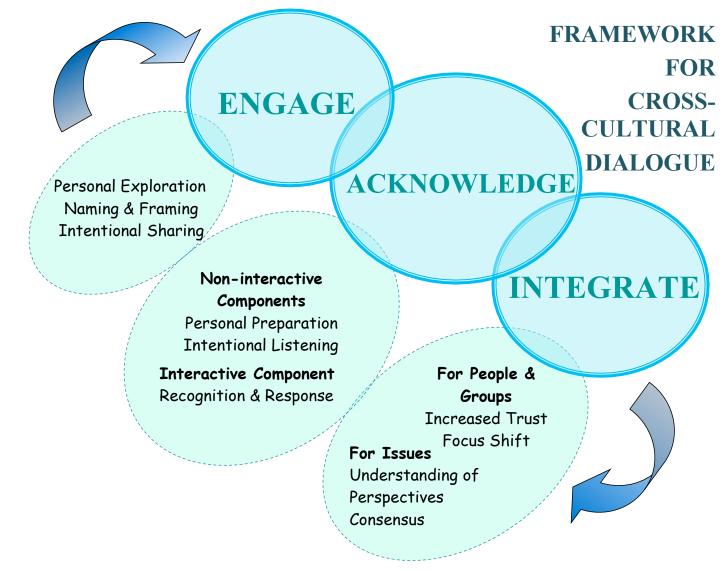
• Engage

- Decide to engage what do you really need to communicate
- Frame your interests how to communicate

• Acknowledge

- Listen with courage and curiosity investigate the differences
- Help the speaker feel heard acknowledge does not necessarily mean agreement

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source: Sockalingam, S. and Waetzig, E. (2009) A Framework for Cross-Cultural Dialogue

The Power of Questions

- What we ask, how we ask it, the spirit with which we ask, all invite certain responses and discourage others.
- The very act of asking questions influences people. Acts of asking and answering alter experiences and generate experiences.
- Questions have the power to shape meanings and restrict or expand possibilities for action.

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Intentional Inquiry

- Is intentional and purposeful
- Is born of genuine curiosity.
- Causes both the inquirer and the responder to "ponder."
- Broadens the range and opportunity for response.

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• Creates openings rather than closings.

Crafting Intentional Questions

- What work do I want this question to do?
- What kinds of responses might this question invite? Restrain?
- Is this question likely to stimulate fresh thinking?
- Do I have an answer in mind?
- Are my own assumptions imbedded in this question?

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Asking the Right Questions

- Closed Questions
 - Are restrictive
 - *Limit the range of answers from the responder*
 - May imply a particular answer is wanted
- Open Questions
 - Are broad in nature
 - Invite a range of answers from the responder

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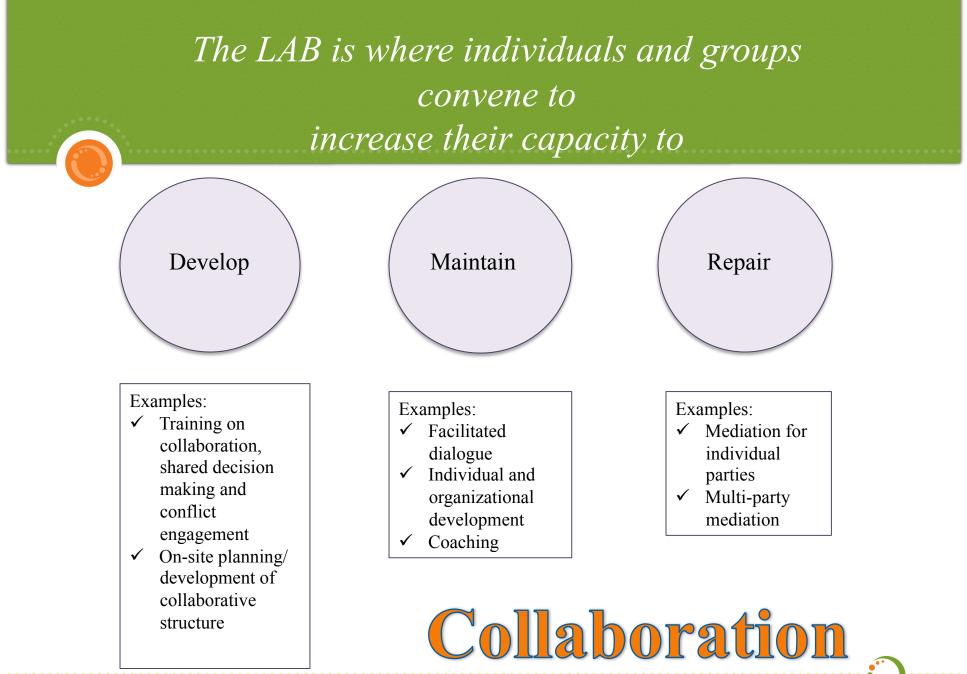
Questions to move a group forward

- What would it look like if...?
- What happens if we stay where we are?
- What can we accomplish on our own if collaboration is not possible?
- If we could do anything we want, what would it be?

- For when you get stuck
- It happens to every group
- It deserves our attention and effort
- Outside support may be useful

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