Conflict Engagement Best Practices II: When Othering Disrupts a Community

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Othering and Bias

Othering

The phenomenon of consciously or semiconsciously seeing people in other groups as different than oneself.

Bias

Deeply ingrained views that people have of other groups.

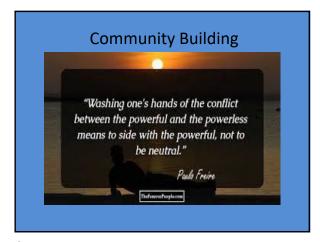
• Unconscious or Implicit Bias

Views about other groups that operate below our conscious level of awareness

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The Nature of Conflict

- Conflict is an opportunity for personal and interpersonal growth and community building
- But if ignored or handled poorly it can be toxic and destructive
- Tenant to tenant conflicts can lead to bad feelings and bad housing outcomes for residents, and to financial and legal troubles for management
- Dispute resolution and mediation skills are valuable tools for housing professionals









Acknowledge Biases

- Self-reflection recognize your biases in all interactions
- Check your biases so they do not interfere with your ability to deal with conflict
- · Examine any hesitation or fear in addressing tenant to tenant disputes
- Lead with empathy for yourself and others
- Employ Mediation and De-escalation **Techniques and Best Practices**
- Ask for help when you need it

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When communicating with all residents there are some things that cannot be compromised. For people who have experienced trauma and exclusion, including members of protected classes, the following values are critical:

- Honesty/Integrity
- Follow-Through
- Feeling Heard

De-escalation Techniques

- · Lead with empathy
- · De-escalate yourself
- Lister
- Allow and acknowledge feelings and emotions of others even if you disagree with them
- Stay calm and control body language and tone
- Focus on the future, not the past
- Good communication helps everyone get what they want with less drama and hard feelings

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Mediation Is a Great Resource

What is Mediation?

- Mediation is a dynamic, structured, interactive process where an impartial third party assists disputing parties in resolving conflict through the use of specialized communication and negotiation techniques.
- All participants in mediation are encouraged to actively participate
 in the process. Mediation is a "party-centered" process in that it is
 focused primarily upon the needs, rights, and interests of the
 parties. The mediator uses a wide variety of techniques to guide the
 process in a constructive direction and to help the parties find their
 optimal solution. A mediator is facilitative in that she/he manages
 the interaction between parties and facilitates open
 communication.

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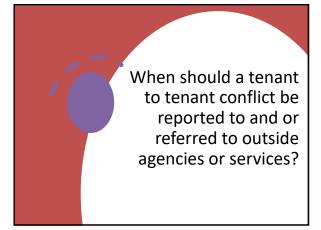
Best Practices in Mediation

- Prior to commencing the Mediation, be sure to set norms to follow to ensure the proper amount of respect is given across the parties.
- Be patient and creative. Think of options economic and non-economic factors.
- Consider a pre-mediation telephone conference with the parties involved.
- Be comfortable with and embrace the silence.
- Be patient; come up with alternatives and options; be flexible and open to ideas.
- Expect and anticipate "ups and downs" during the negotiating process.
- Be prepared to sign a binding settlement document.

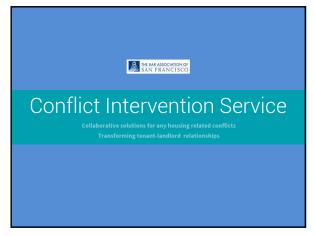
Best Practices in Mediation

- Set aside sufficient time for the negotiation "dance".
- Be an effective communicator.
- Practice active listening.
- Pay close attention to non-verbal communication.
- Learn to recognize fear, isolation, feelings of inadequacy.
- Remember to engage in self-care.
- · Practice reflective listening.
- Establish norms and a parking lot in the mediation.

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