

#### Lewis & Clark • College





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- 1. Identify conflict and the underlying causes
- 2. Map your personal conflict style, and how it can change based on your positionality
- 3. Understand how power dynamics show up in your conflict responses





# Why is this relevant to wilderness risk management?

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#### What is conflict?

When two or more people have different needs or wants

Not a bad thing!

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02

A very normal and expected outcome of being in relationship with others









An opportunity for growth





#### What are you fighting for?



Power

Belonging Respect Recognition

Trust

Ego Need to be right Proof of authority Value

Interdependence Relationship validation

Inspired by Esther Perel

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#### only fight AFTER a snack











Position in the organization

Seniority, days in the field

**Id**entity, social bias

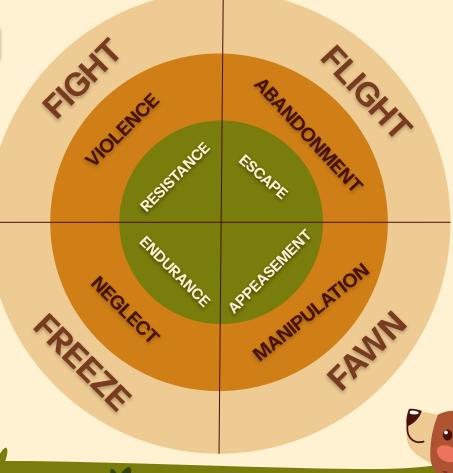
**C**ultural upbringing

### Mapping Survival Responses and Power Dynamics

By Kai Cheng Thom



Manifestation of survival response in a Power Under situation





#### **Your Personal Conflict Style**

Competitive

**Collaborative** 

**Avoidant** 

**Accommodating** 

Compromising



High Assertiveness

Soncern for Sel

Low Assertiveness

Competitive

**Collaborative** 

Compromising

**Avoidant** 

**Accommodating** 

Low Cooperation

**High Cooperation** 

**Concern for Others** 





#### Competitive

Outcome > Relationship

Highly Assertive, Low Cooperation Sense of Urgency





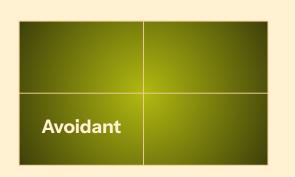


#### Collaborative

Relationship = Outcome

Highly Assertive, Highly Cooperative Can be lengthy





#### **Avoidant**



Personal Needs > Outcome

Low Assertiveness, Low Cooperation

May feel safer to withdraw







#### Accommodating



Relationship > Outcome

Low Assertiveness, **Highly Cooperative** 

Can be at the expense of their own needs









#### Compromising



Time + Outcome > Relationship

**Balance of Assertiveness and Cooperation** 

Everyone gives a little



High Assertiveness

Soncern for Self

Low Assertiveness

Competitive

**Collaborative** 

Compromising

**Avoidant** 

**Accommodating** 

Low Cooperation

**High Cooperation** 

**Concern for Others** 



#### Questions - 5 min per pairing

- Introduce yourselves (name, pronouns, role in org)
- 2. What's an example of a conflict in which you had more power than the other party?
- 3. What's an example of a conflict in which you had less?



- 1. **Notice that conflict / tension is present.** Identify sources of resourcing and regulation
- 2. Identify what are you / they fighting FOR?
- 3. Identify any **power differences**, and how you may have contributed to this rupture
- 4. **Identify your own emotions, values, and needs**. Does this remind you of anything in the past?
- 5. Work with your own trauma parts to explore past influences on this moment, seek support
- 6. If the conflict still feels present for you, identify the emotions, values, and needs of the other party



- 8. Broach the issue with the other party.
  - a. Ask for consent before engaging
  - b. Name what you value about the relationship
  - c. Clearly articulate your desired outcome
  - d. Utilize the **active listening skills**, and know the barriers (on the handout)
  - e. Ask for clarification, instead of making assumptions
  - f. Clearly name boundaries
  - g. Address one issue at a time



## What if you are the one who messes up?

#### Anatomy of an effective apology

l'm sorry

Name the hurt or the harm

De-center yourself. Name the impact.

Take responsibility by naming your actions

Commit to not doing the hurt/harm again







#### Thank you!

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