MANAGING CONFLICT IN YOUR ROTARY CLUB

Rotary District 9685

Aims for Session

- Understand the sources of potential conflict in your club
- □ Identify different methods used to resolve conflict
- Develop and implement an action plan to reduce & manage conflict in your club
- □ Identify opportunities to increase skills in conflict resolution, complaint and dispute handling

The Potential for Conflict

- □ Voluntary organisations are strongly values-based, and may experience intense conflicts about directions and policies.
- □ Volunteers can assume a special "ownership" of a project or organisation
- □ Their interest can involve such dedication that it can become a passion. For some, this can reach the level of obsession.

Scenarios

- □ Rotary
 - Food
 - Venue
 - Cliques
 - Financial statements
 - Roles

The Impact of Conflict

- □ Disputes are time-consuming, and get in the way of the good work.
- □ Public image and reputation.
- □ Adversely affect membership, morale, relationships and fund-raising potential.
- □ Like other sectors, the voluntary sector is looking for ways of managing conflict and resolving disputes.
- □ Conflicts, left to themselves, nearly always grow!

The Impact to Rotary

- Aggrieved person
 - Becomes disinterested
 - Becomes negative
 - Takes leave of absence
 - Joins another Rotary Club
 - Resigns from Rotary

The Impact to Rotary

- □ The Club
 - Becomes focussed on conflict and not service
 - Becomes divisive rather than inclusive
 - Loses another member
 - Becomes a smaller club
 - Loses it vitality
 - Loses critical mass
 - Fails to meet its reason for being
 - Club folds

Nature of Conflict

- □ Understanding conflict is basic to its resolutions
- Conflict is natural, inevitable, necessary and normal
- Conflict may be viewed as a feeling, a disagreement, a real or perceived incompatibility of interests, inconsistent world views or a set of behaviours

Sources of Conflict

- □ There are 5 basic sources of conflict:
 - Communication
 - Emotion
 - Values
 - Structures
 - History

What Not to Do at your Club

- ☐ If you notice a member or partner in your club is unhappy or has raised a complaint you can:
- □ ignore him/her and the problem will go away eventually
- □ try to talk the person/s out of it by saying it is not important
- □ tell the person to forget about it
- make jokes over dinner in front of others
- □ the member was probably going to resign anyway
- □ it's not my problem so I'm not getting involved
- □ it was his/her choice and every end is a new beginning

Create a Conflict Management System

- prevent and manage conflict and
- create a culture of conflict competence- the creation of an environment where all who experience conflict feel comfortable to raise it, knowing it will be dealt with respectfully and responsibly.
- Training
- Feedback

Types of Interventions

- □ Facilitative
 - Negotiation Mediation Facilitation
- □ Advisory
 - Counselling Coaching Investigation
- Determinative
 - Adjudication Arbitration Expert determination

Coach/Advisor

- □ Active listener, doesn't interrupt
- □ Asks open questions
- Reality tests proposals
- Coaches you through options
- □ Plays the "devil's advocate"

Mediation/Conciliation

- the process whereby an impartial third party (the Mediator) assists parties in dispute to agree on terms to resolve their dispute.
- Confidential process
- □ Can provide guidance, but does not impose an outcome
- □ Internal—a Rotarian mediator
- □ External CJC or LEADR

Impact on Club

- □ Retention of members who may otherwise leave.
- □ Happier club atmosphere
- Better outcomes and mutual respect for all Rotarians

Amendment to Bylaws of Rotary

□ Adopted enactment 07-343

□ Article 24 – Arbitration and Mediation

Disputes

- □ Any dispute, excluding an internal club dispute, or a dispute over a decision of the Board of RI, that cannot be settled amicably,
- □ Current or former member of a Rotary club, Rotary district, RI or an RI officer
- By request by any disputant, to general secretary within 60 days of dispute arising
- ☐ First to referred to mediation; if a party refuses mediation, then direct to arbitration

Mediation

- □ Within 90 days after request
- Procedure set by RI board
- Mediator appointed by general secretary or his appointee
- Mediator to be a Rotarian with mediation skills & experience, not from the disputing clubs
- Outcomes/agreements to be recorded & copy provided to general secretary
- Costs to be borne equally

Arbitration

- □ If a disputant objects to mediation
- □ At the request of a disputant, if mediation is unsuccessful
- □ Each party shall appoint an arbitrator & arbitrators shall appoint an umpire
- □ Arbitrators & umpires are to be Rotarians
- □ Decision by arbitrators or umpire (if they can't agree) is final and binding
- Costs to be borne equally

Internal Club Dispute

- □ The club rules or constitution must provide a process of conflict resolution
- □ Train the board to be conflict competent
- Consider crucial conversations and plan them

Basis of Resolving Conflict

- □ Interest based
 - focuses relationships
- □ Rights based
 - Focuses on perceived legal entitlements
- □ Power based
 - Relies on the power of numbers or position

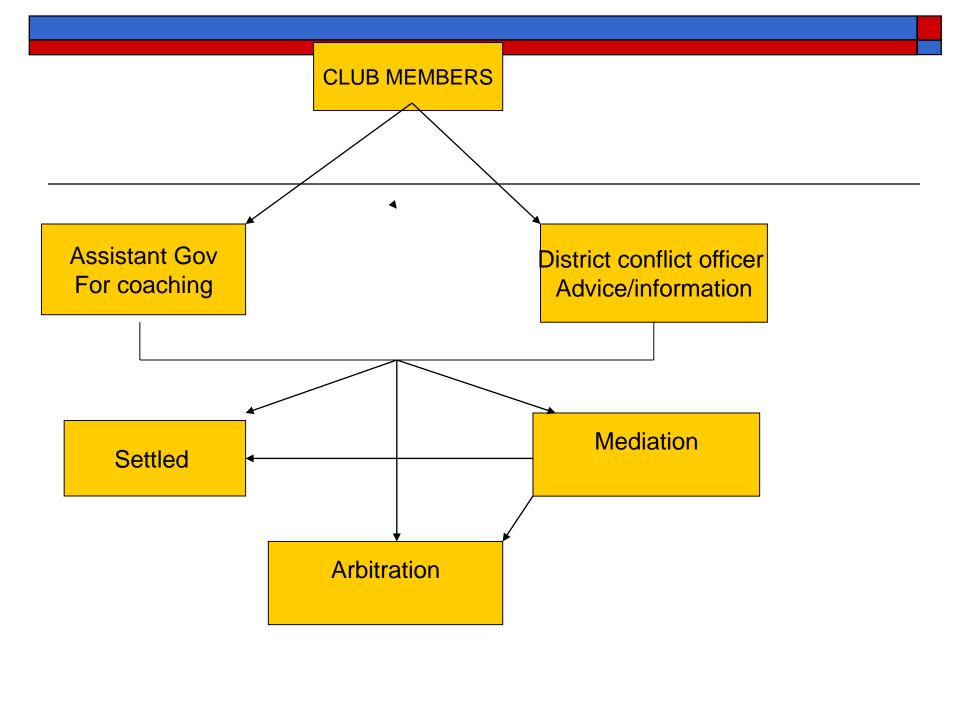
The 4 Way Test

of things we think, say or do:

- □ is it the truth
- □ is it fair to all concerned
- Will it build goodwill and better friendships
- □ Will it be beneficial to all concerned

Conflict Management Options

- Conflict coaching
- District conflict officer
- Mediation
- Arbitration



Conclusion

- □ Traditionally, there has been a tendency for dispute avoidance, rather than resolution.
- Create conflict management skills within clubs & districts
- Resolve disputes at the lowest level
- □ If disputes cannot be resolved:
 - refer to district conflict officer,
 - if conflict is between clubs, members of other clubs, or with the district, refer to RI general secretary for mediation & if necessary, arbitration