

## **1.4 CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

### ***Policy Goals***

We encourage individuals, family members, members, directors, employees, and members of the broader community to resolve their differences among themselves in a respectful and at least cordial manner. However, people are sometimes too close to an issue or too emotionally involved in a situation to accept and understand a differing point of view. Sometimes this creates anger, resentment, and ill will which take people away from a solution. With this potential in mind, the goal of this policy is:

- to help people understand what conflict is and recognize some of its common sources,
- to guide people in avoiding conflicts,
- to encourage people in conflict to find their own amicable solutions and,
- to provide a means for resolving conflict when other means have been unsuccessful.

### ***Conflict and Its Sources***

In the context of our Association, conflict usually is the struggle that occurs when people's needs, demands, or goals conflict with those of others. Conflict can result from (among other things): incorrect assumptions, misunderstandings and incomplete information.

### ***Avoiding Conflict***

We recommend that people try to anticipate and avoid conflicts by:

- Being realistic about their own expectations and the limitations of people and situations.
- Deciding how important a matter is and if it is really worth disputing.
- Being honest and communicating openly. People should make clear to themselves and others what they want, need, or expect.

### ***Resolving Conflicts Informally***

We suggest that people first try to resolve conflicts using one or more of the following methods:

- Step back and try to be objective about the situation.
- Try to put themselves in the other person's position.
- Negotiate a compromise. Sometimes people are better off getting most or part of what they want now than spending time trying to get everything.
- Explain their position to someone they trust to give honest feedback about whether they are being reasonable and fair.
- Get someone to advocate or negotiate on their behalf if they are too close to the problem or too emotional about it.

- Get an informal mediator, someone whose judgment, objectivity, and fairness all parties trust.

### ***The Formal Conflict Resolution Process***

If a conflict cannot be resolved informally, BACI has adopted a formal conflict resolution procedure as follows:

The person seeking resolution should clearly define and put in writing if possible:

- the history and present circumstances of the dispute. (How did this conflict come about and what is the current situation),
- the factors that they think are causing the problem,
- how they want the dispute resolved and why it should be resolved that way.

The person should then present their concern:

- First, to the BACI supervisor/coordinator unless the conflict is with the supervisor. If the conflict cannot be resolved at this level then,
- Second, to the manager responsible for the program in which the dispute started, unless the manager is one of the parties in the conflict. If the conflict cannot be resolved by the manager then,
- Third, to the Executive Director. If the Executive Director cannot solve the conflict or if the Executive Director is one of the parties then,
- Fourth, to the Conflict Resolution Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors.

### **NOTE:**

The Conflict Resolution Process is not intended to resolve conflicts between the Association and employees who are members of the B.C.G.E.U. Unionized employees are expected to use the provision for conflict resolution outlined in the Collective Agreement. Exempt (non-union) employees may use the Conflict Resolution Process.