

Mission Statement

DHCD is committed to creating safe, affordable and prosperous communities to live, work and do business in Virginia.













FACILITATING DIFFICULT CONVERSATIONS SUCCESSFULLY

Through Shared Engagement

Overview

- What is a *Difficult Conversation*?
- Examples
- OARRS
- Facilitator's Role
- Manage the discussion TALK
- Bad turn...group activity
- Close the discussion





What is a DIFFICULT CONVERSATION?

A difficult conversation is one that is hard to initiate, contains sensitive information, and must be conducted without heightened emotions.



Examples of Difficult Conversations

- Firing someone
- Suspending someone
- Sexual harassment issue
- Respect issue
- Saying 'no' to an idea or proposal
- Financial issues
- Conflict between two employees





BEGIN WITH the OARRS

- Outcome
- Agenda
- Roles
- Responsibilities
- Scope





THE FACILITATOR'S ROLE...

- ✓ Helps establish effective group behavior through ground rules, an agenda, and various group processes
- √ Helps build trust among group members
- ✓ Helps members learn effective behavior for improved group process
 - Remain neutral
 - Keep silent on content issues
 - Stay emotionally uninvolved
 - Become invisible when the group is managing itself
 - Stay out of the spotlight





THE FACILITATOR IS NOT SOMEONE WHO...

- ✓ Is involved in the task or issue being examined
- ✓ Is able to freely express her/his opinion on the issue or topic
- √ Has a stake in the decisions made
- ✓ Has decision making authority in the group
- ✓ Is an arbitrator or judge (the group itself is responsible for the decisions it makes and for resolving its own conflicts)



FACILITATING DIFFICULT CONVERSATIONS What Should the Facilitator Know?

- What is the issue or topic of this conversation?
- What do I know about the situation? What are the facts?
- What kind of decision is to be made?
- What information is needed prior?
- How much processing time is needed with the information?
- Are the different types of information available being considered?
- Are there time constraints?





SET THE STAGE

- 1. Describe the purpose and reason for the discussion
- 2. Provide a framing question for the discussion
- 3. Make it clear that the space is free of judgement
- 4. Allot a specific amount of time for the discussion
- 5. Begin the discussion by responding to the framing question





DISCUSSION/CONVERSATION

- Every voice that wishes to be heard should be heard in full
- Provide an opportunity for those who wish not to verbally communicate to provide their ideas in a different format anonymously
- Participants should be mindful to share from their perspective and not provide judgement or analysis to the words of another

4 mental shifts

that make it easier to have a

Difficult Conversation

"Difficult person"

"Difficult situation"

Advocating for your position



Advocating for your interests

Be proven right



Be effective

Change their personality/style



Change their behavior



QUESTIONS for CONSTRUCTING the CONVERSATION

- "Tell me more about..."
- "This is what I heard you say...is it what you meant?"
- "What led you to this point of view?"
- I notice your passion about this issue: What makes this so important for you?"

- "Can you say that in another way?"
- "I'd like to offer another point of view..."
- "I'm wondering if you have some thoughts or feelings about what you've been hearing?"
- "If what you're proposing came to pass, how would things be different?"



Difficult Conversations: RACE...

Five Successful Strategies:

- 1. Understand your racial/cultural identity
- 2. Acknowledge and be open to admitting your racial biases
- 3. Validate and facilitate discussion of feelings
- 4. Control the process, not the content
- 5. Validate, encourage, and express admiration and appreciation to participants who speak when it feels unsafe to do so





Difficult Conversations: TALK...

- T Think about framing how you think about the conversation differently. Don't label it as 'difficult'. It may be about a tricky subject but, by suggesting solutions or alternatives, you can focus on constructive outcomes
- A Always use clear, simple and neutral language. Refer to specific examples and facts
- L Listen to what the other person is saying and hear their point of view. Show you care about how they see things
- *K* Keep the focus on the issue, not the person





DON'T BE AFRAID OF SILENCE

- Silence is not a bad thing...it can signal thinking and reflection. It's not personal
- Participants can share as they are ready and will not be called on
- If nothing is shared in the allotted time for the discussion, provide another opportunity to return to the discussion





Why Difficult Conversations Take a Bad Turn... Group Activity

Predictable response:

Not-so-great reaction:

A better response:





Difficult Conversations: What Not to Say...

- "Don't interrupt me!"
- "You need to be more professional."
- "Okay, since you feel so strongly about this we can talk about it a little longer."
- "My family didn't own slaves!..." "I resent you calling me white..."





CLOSE DISCUSSION

- Ensure consensus and resolution
- Be clear on what decisions were agreed upon
- Know the next steps
- Plan a follow up if needed
- Close the conversation by acknowledging everyone's presence
- Celebrate success
- Provide an opportunity to continue the discussion 1:1 if requested.





What Are Your Tips & Strategies for Managing Difficult Conversations?





Resources

- https://cruciallearning.com/newsroom/
- https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/324223
- https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/312519
- https://www.entrepreneur.com/article/229827
- https://businessfoundations.com.au/how-to-manage-a-difficultconversation/
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OiEmTWZVOb8
- https://www.icslearn.co.uk/blog/posts/2020/november/12-tips-forhandling-difficult-conversations-at-work/





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