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Leaders in Conflict as the Eye of the Storm

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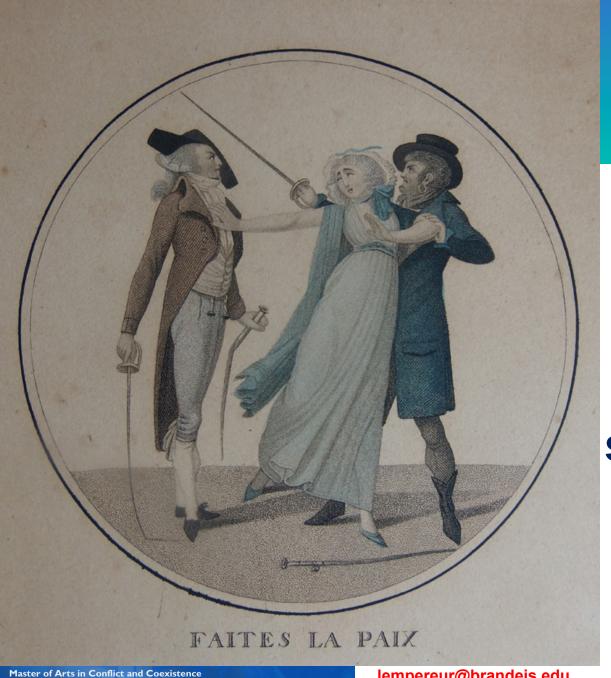
Master of Arts in Conflict and Coexistence

Brandeis University

The Heller School FOR SOCIAL POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ON NEGOTIATION
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Knowledge Advancing Social Justice

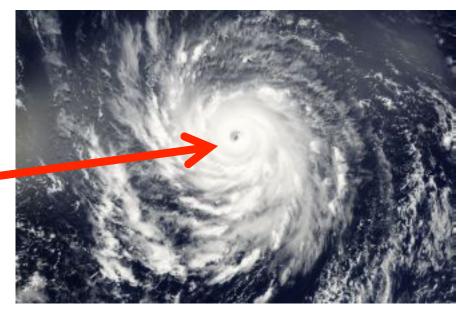
How to be a leader in conflict situations?

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- Eye of a storm = "The region at the center of a hurricane about which the winds rotate, but which itself is relatively calm"
- Note: Figuratively, the eye of a hurricane is the quiet center of a dispute or controversy."

The American Heritage® New Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, Third Edition. © 2005 by Houghton Mifflin Company

Let us look at leaders in a dispute, who must work there...



Eye of Winter Storm Nemo, 2013

PLAN

- 1. The Eye in the Storm?
 - Step Back → A Double Shift: "E²"
- 2. Seeing in the Storm?
 - Accompanying the double shift
 - Detect emotions ... early ... accurately





Fundamental Advice: (1) Step Back

- In the middle of a storm,
 - Do not react, do not speak
- Rather, your first move is to...
 - SHIFT TO EMPATHY
 - Listen purposefully
 - Decide to be all ears
 - Receive what they say
 - Become the calm center of attention



Fundamental Advice: (2) Improve Listening Skills

- Enhance <u>verbal understanding</u>
- Consider <u>different listening styles</u>:
 - Distracted
 - Unemotional
 - Reactive
 - Benevolent





Fundamental Advice: (3) Practice Active Listening

- Do not assume verbal understanding
 - Check understanding
 - Go the extra mile to ensure you get what the other says
 - Demonstrate understanding
- Restate what you hear: "loop"
 - Facts
 - Opinions
- Inquire about the storm: be curious, explore
- Get other's validation and close active listening



Do not simply listen through your <u>head</u>

Listen through your <u>heart</u>



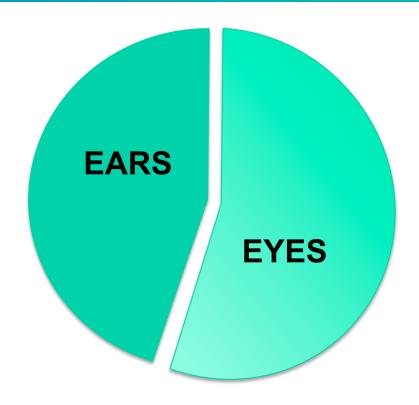
Advanced Advice: (1) Step Back Mindfully

In a storm, step back:

- Be totally there
- Shift to full empathy: let the winds rotate around you
- Pay attention to all the signals people send to you: including what they say beyond words
- Decide to perceive more broadly:
 - Mobilize more than one sense
 - At least: listen & look (L², Houston & Alii, 2013)
 - Be all eyes and ears (E²)



$E^2 \rightarrow L^2$



Advanced Advice: (2) Improve Perceiving Skills

- Enhance NON verbal understanding
 - A party to a conflict is more than words
 - You as a leader or mediator are more than ears
- Explore the forest beyond the tree:
 - Facts
 - Opinions
 - But also Emotions
- Humans communicate most emotions NON VERBALLY



Why Do Emotions Matter?

"Emotions are a process, a particular kind of automatic appraisal influenced by our evolutionary and personal past, in which we sense that something important to our welfare is occurring"

> **PAUL EKMAN EMOTIONS REVEALED:** RECOGNIZING FACE AND FEELINGS TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATION AND EMOTIONAL LIFE 2003, P. 13

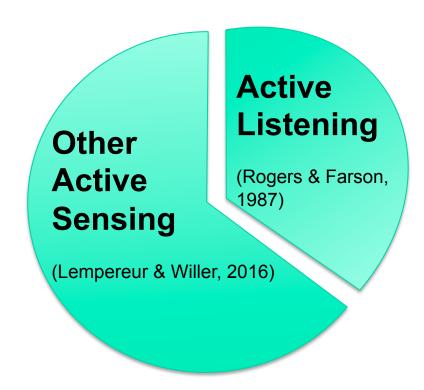


Advanced Advice: (3) Practice Active Perceiving

- Add <u>NON verbal communication</u> to your perception repertoire
 - "7% rule" (Mehrabian)
- Go the "extra mile" in restating all you perceive
- Practice active perceiving or sensing
 - Develop your capacity to grasp more stimuli
 - Make hypotheses, not assumptions
 - Test your hypotheses



Active Perceiving: A Complimentary Approach



Potential Benefits of Active Perceiving/Sensing

- Access deeper motivations, underlying interests
- Hypothesize what people transmit beyond words
- Increase emotional awareness and primal leadership (Goleman, 2005)
- Grow your EQ and not simply your IQ
 - Do not simply rely on logical and verbal intelligence (IQ)
 - Encourage other forms of intelligence, like intra- and inter-personal intelligence (Gardner, 2006)
- Strengthen connection between mediator/leader and parties







How to Support Active Sensing / Perceiving?

Address 3 Challenges about Emotions

- 1. Lack of detection
- 2. Late detection
- 3. Incorrect identification

Pursue 3 Goals in Active Perception

- 1. Detect emotions
- 2. Detect them early
- 3. Detect them accurately

Goal #1: Detect Emotions through the Non Verbal

- Some emotions are universal across cultures
 - They generate **physical and chemical reactions** that help us handle whatever has sparked the emotions
 - They are revealed through many non verbal cues: facial expression, body gesture, tone of the voice, etc.
- **Display rules** are different across cultures
- Practice helps get better at detecting emotions
 - Stronger emotions are easier to detect
 - Macro-expressions easier than Micro-expressions

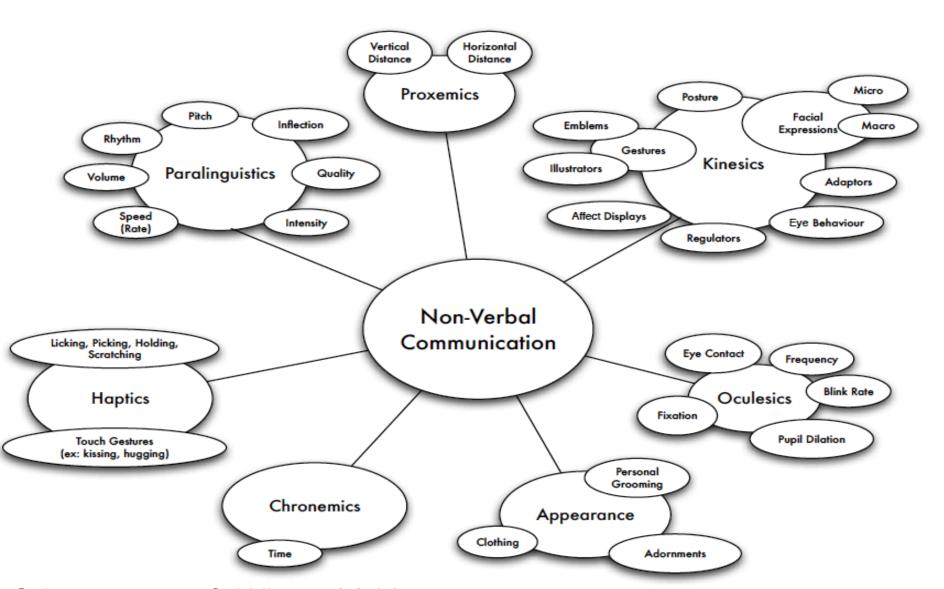


WHAT TO LOOK FOR?

Be Aware of the 7 Subfields of Nonverbal Communication

- 1) Components of speech that modify the meaning of words
 - → Para-linguistics
- 2) Spatial separation between individuals and how it relates to environmental and cultural factors → Proxemics
- 3) Movement, gestures, stance, posture to communicate with others
 - → Kinesics
- 4) Eye behavior → Oculesics
- 5) Physical appearance & surrounding environment → Appearance
 - 5) Study of *time* & how we relate to time \longrightarrow **Chronemics**
- 7) Communication through *touch* → **Haptics**

Map Non Verbal Communication



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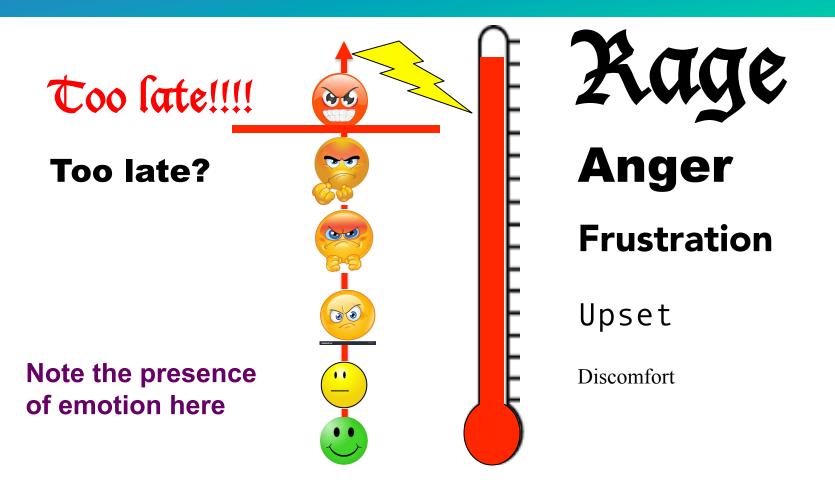
Goal #2: Detect emotions <u>early</u>

Get the different layers/levels of emotions in a timely manner

- Not only patent displays
 - Clear, evident expressions of emotion that are easy to spot (ex: pounding fists and yelling)
- But also latent displays
 - Subtle/hidden/soft expressions of emotion (before outbursts)



Grasp the Timeline of Emotions



Goal #3: Detect Emotions <u>Accurately</u>

- Learn to decipher the "right" emotions
 - Learn to identify universal expressions of emotions
 - Some emotions are harder to distinguish
 - Anger or contempt
 - Surprise or fear
 - Mixed emotions
 - We try to mask emotions, but we leak them through micro-expression
- Practice helps get better at it
 - Macrofacial expressions are easier to spot
 - Microfacial expressions are harder to identify



Advantages of Spotting Emotions Early and Accurately?

It expands my options as mediator/leader:

- > Put people first, separate people from problems
- Perceive / recognize people in their complexity
- > Acknowledge emotions in a timely fashion, rather than "too" late
- > Face the **paradox of emotions**: we need more *or* less emotions

Let us have MORE: CATALYST OF EMOTIONS	Let us have LESS: MITIGATOR OF EMOTIONS
Bring emotions to the surface	Prevent emotional outbursts
Get the real stuff out, let us have it	Not let situation get out of hands
Make / test hypotheses	Mitigate risks of escalation
Understand underlying motivations	Suggest separate meeting (caucus)

→ SITUATIONAL LEADERSHIP



HUMILITY

△ △ △ Proceed with Caution... △ △

- Learning the nonverbal = learning a new language
- We make many mistakes at the beginning
- Continuous inquiry and feedback remain necessary to test hypotheses and question assumptions

Knowing better what someone is feeling does NOT mean knowing what they are thinking!

SUMMARY: LEADERS/MEDIATORS AS THE EYE OF A STORM

First Shift in Conflict: OPEN YOUR EARS

- 1.Step back and do not react
- 2. Improve listening skills (verbal)
- 3. Practice active listening

Second Shift in Conflict:
OPEN YOUR
EYES

- 1.Step back mindfully
- 2. Improve perceiving skills (non verbal)
- 3. Practice active perceiving

Third Shift in Conflict: ... TO EMOTIONS

- 1.Detect emotions
- 2. Early
- 3. Accurately

Thanks for listening ... and looking

