

Workshop Focus

- Share our own unique story from a perspective of inquiry and curiosity.
- 2. Share successes, growing pains, and tensions related to the CAC, Multi-Disciplinary team and protocol.
- 3. Draw on parallel experience with the Sexual Assault Interagency Council (SART) and the 8-step protocol development.
- 4. Suggest useful tools for managing conflict and agreement on the MDT.

Our Story – The invitation

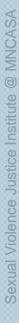
- Spring 2010 Mayo Clinic Rochester invited stakeholders to a meeting to explore establishment of a Child Advocacy Center in Rochester
- Fall 2010 Steering committee formed to oversee start-up.
- Winter 2010 Select members of the Steering Committee invited to join team training at National Children's Alliance -Huntsville



The Start-up

Self-organizing and negotiating

- Steering committee oversees protocol development Jan 2011 – Jan 2012
- Decision to enter a pilot phase in February 2011 while protocol development takes place.
- New committee structure takes over upon protocol completion.
- Move into physical space Spring 2012.



The ah-ha's

- Value of advocates as members of the MDT.
- New, previously unconsidered perspectives.
- Increased understanding of one another's roles, rules & realities.
- New appreciation for the complexity of the work



The bumps in the road

- Learning as we go presented some issues.
- Sometimes the core values or worldviews of various professionals conflicted.
- Have used a problem solving approach to conflict - convening a facilitated large group process and working through the major issues as they presented themselves.



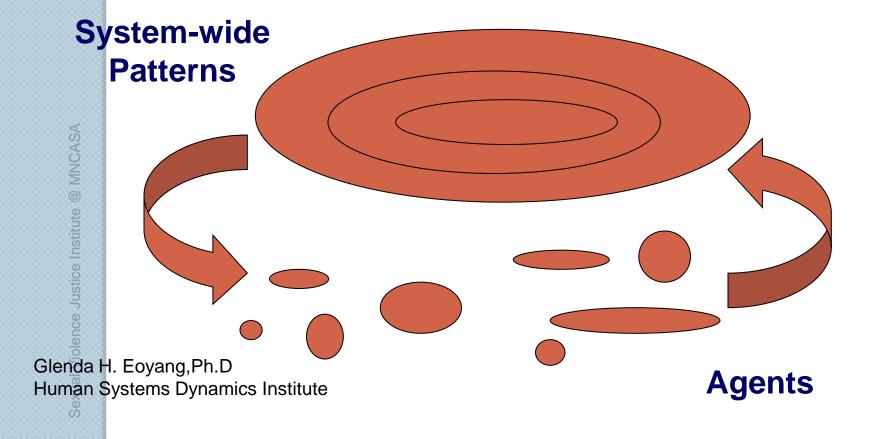
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Inquiry

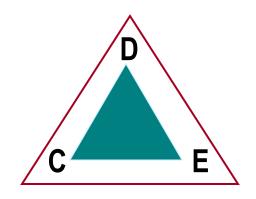
A stance of perpetual questioning that enables us to engage the world without bias or pre-determined answers. We stand in inquiry when we

- »Turn judgment to curiosity.
- »Turn disagreement to mutual exploration.
- »Turn defensiveness to self-reflection

Multi-Disciplinary Teams are: Self-Organizing Systems



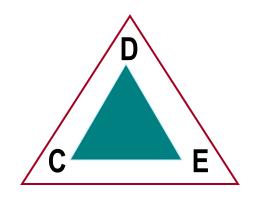
CDE Model: Conditions for Self-organizing



- Containers: Bound the system. Who are we?
- Difference: Provides the potential for change. What differences make a difference?

do we share information and resources?

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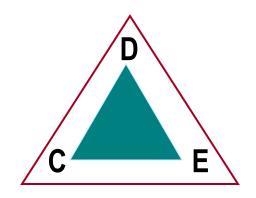


Containers

The CAC Building

- Three teams
 - Executive
 - Operational
 - Multi-disciplinary Team

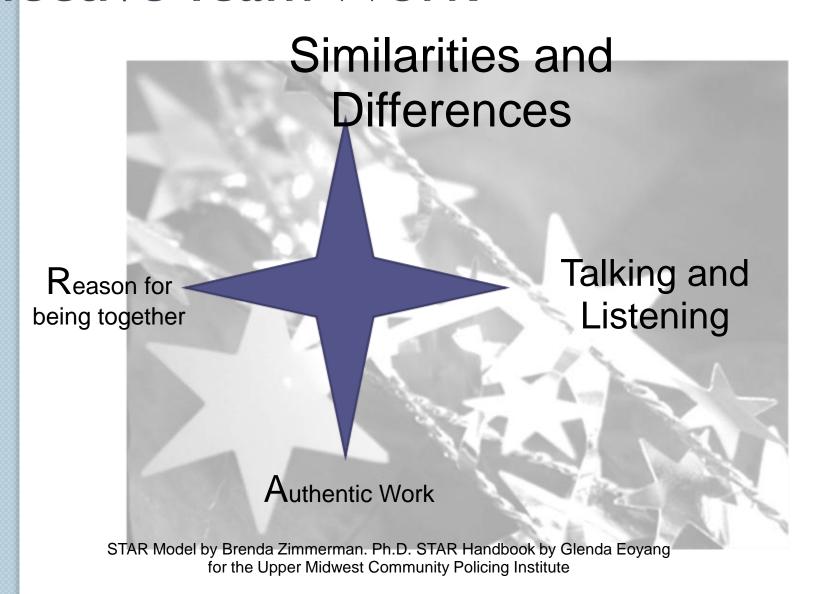
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- Containers: Bound the system. Who are we?
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Exchange: Establishes the connections. How do we share information and resources?

Effective Team Work



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WORKING WITH SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES



Attending to Similarities

What similarities are key with the team membership?

Can there be too much similarity?

Too little similarity?

+ (contribute)	0 (neutral)	- (distract)
Your professional discipline	Gender	friendships, strong collegial relationships between team members
Familiarity with criminal justice response and its principles	Age	Inclusion in initial team training in Huntsville.
Medical training	Parenthood	Medical training
Training on a trauma informed response		Training on a trauma informed response.

Other differences on teams?

- Length of time on team (founding/long time/new)
- Child Sexual Abuse IQ (high/low)
- Familiarity with child protection practices.
- Trained in forensic interviewing techniques.
- Level of sophistication of practice/technique
- Differences in client/patient population (class, rural/urban, ethnicity)
- Agency resources
- Degree of personal experience with issue
- Agency decision-making structure (hierarchical/private/public/non-profit)
- Rank or credentials,

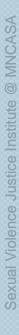


Transforming Distracting Differences

Training on Trauma-Informed Response

What can you do to make this a constructive difference?



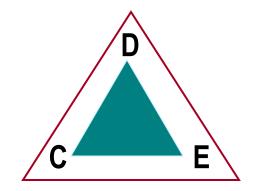


In Summary....

- Similarities are the glue that holds the team together.
- Difference can bring the potential for change and engagement. Look for the differences make a difference.
- Noticing can give you opportunities to act: identify, push, minimize, or remove
- Ignoring them can lead to negative team dynamics

CDE Model:

Conditions for Self-organizing



Containers: Bound the system. Who are we?

Difference: Provides the potential for change.
What differences make a difference?

Exchange: Establishes the connections. How do we share information and resources?

Norms

Have fun

No put downs

Confidentiality

Be open

NORMS

Take risks

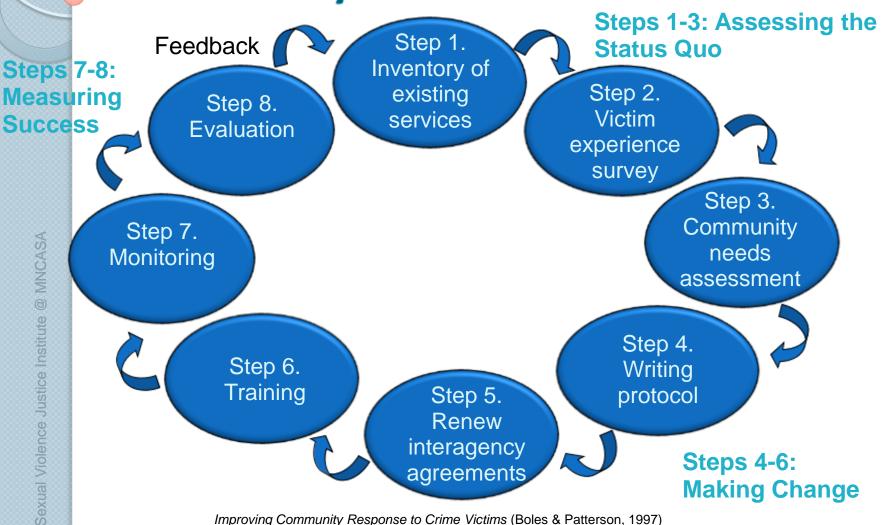
Self-responsiblity

Resist monopolizing

Ouch - then educate

Engage then detach

Protocol Development Cycle: A Cyclical Process



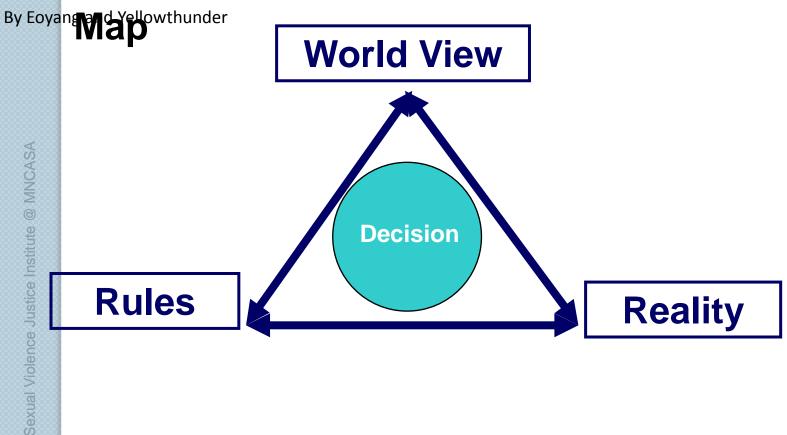


Tools to work with exchanges

- Decision Map
- Conflict Circles Process

When we face decisions, we need to balance...

Decision



A Team Example

Understanding mandated reporting and a minor's right to confidential care.

Worldview

- Our cognitive frameworks. How one looks at the world
- The stories we tell ourselves and others about the way things are and why.
- The filters we use to understand reality.
- Our own, personal, subjective truth.

To bridge across differences in worldview you tell stories and disclose your own worldview to others.

Worldview

	Attorneys	Teen Pregnancy Providers	Advocates
olence Justice Institute @ MNCASA	Prosecuting "age-based" sexual assault is good public policy. Adopting a practice of liberal reporting helps protect the County from lawsuits	Teen parents benefit from services. The requirement to report interferes with the helping relationship	Teens and their parents should be empowered to make decisions in their own best interest

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Rules

- Guidelines for action.
- Includes formal (laws, policies & procedures) and informal (social norms).
- Normative truth arising from negotiated agreement.
- To bridge across differences in rules you inform others of your rules and reinforce those who make their different rules explicit.

Rules

Attorneys	Teen Pregnancy Provider	Advocates
MN Statute 626.556	MN Statute 626.556	MN Statute 626.556
"When in doubt report"	"Don't Ask; Don't Tell"	"Honor the victim's choice"
Attorney Ethics and MN Rules of Law	Data Privacy & Social Work Ethics	Data Privacy & Social Work Ethics

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Reality

- The specific circumstances we find ourselves in.
- Our present environment.
- The way things are.
- Objective truth observable, evident

To bridge differences in **reality** you **measure** your **performance** against clear criteria and you **report** your **findings**.

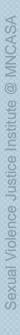
Reality

Atto	orneys	Teen Pregnancy Provider	Advocates
County pros retains charge Teens & parcalways make that are in the interest of the	ging authority. ents don't decisions ne best	Our services are voluntary. The requirement to report is a barrier to the involvement of fathers.	Communication with an advocate is privileged and the crisis line must be confidential. The medical center has stated they cannot in good faith refer to our program if reports that don't fall under the statute are made.

- Lay your cards on the table:"
 - Develop a series of questions/offerings that allow people's maps to become clear
- Build a bridge:
 - BRIDGE gaps between two or more maps
 - Bridge on reality by gathering data and measuring
 - Bridge on worldview by telling stories
 - Bridge on *rul*es by making your rules explicit and asking others to do likewise

Use it to inform action:

- Change strategies (change rules, change realities?)
- How we train?

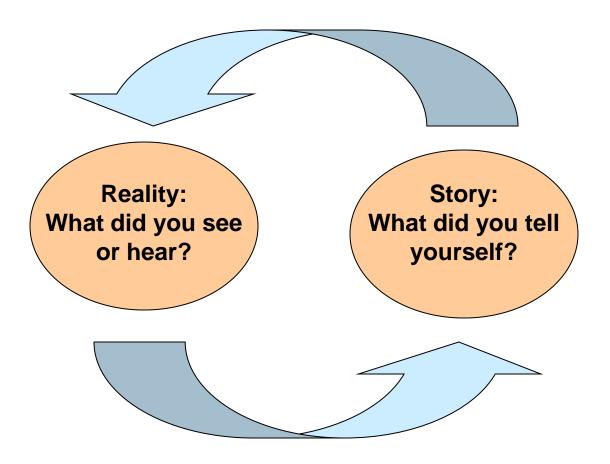


Conflict Circles Process

Options for intervening at the individual level

 With formal facilitation people re-focus on differences that matter and talking about them in productive ways

• From Chaos to Coherence: A Tool to Manage Conflict, Glenda Eoyang. www.hsdinstitute.org





Conflict Circles Process

- I. Each party describes their reality and their story.
- Each one composes three questions for the other.
- Differences in reality are researched and resolved.
- 4. Both meet together and alternate asking and answering questions.
- 5. The meeting ends with action planning for both.



What aspects of the conflict belong in each of the circles?

What have I seen and heard?	My story about what I've seen and heard
A medical provider is observing the forensic interview from another room	The medical providers don't trust my skills as a forensic interviewer.
The interviewer was not informed that they would be viewing the interview.	The medical providers' failure to disclose and ask permission prior to the interview happening is unprofessional.
The family is not informed about who will view the interview.	The medical providers haven't been trained in the forensic interviewing model and won't appreciate the technique.
The medical provider was directed not to make any comments to the interviewer during the interview	They were sing sneaky



When to use this approach?

- Managing myself
- Personality conflicts

Conflict

Agreement

Which is better?

Conflict

Agreement

Mismanaged (-)	Managed (+)
Fighting	Learn
Exhaustion	Adapt
Isolation	Grow
Loss of Energy & Focus	Attention to the differences that make a difference
	Transformation and innovation—finding a third way

Which is better?

Conflict

Agreement

Mismanaged (-)	Managed (+)
Fighting	Learn
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Loss of Energy & Focus	Attention to the differences that make a difference
	Transformation and innovation—finding a third way

Mismanaged (-)	Managed (+)
Blaming & scapegoating	Sense of belonging
Irritation with others	Real assessment of risk and learning cycles
Deterioration of project progress	Shared meaning and understanding
Sabotage, lack of follow-through	Coherence
Collusion	Transparency

Which is better?

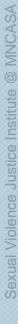


When Agreement is Problematic

When groups take action that contradicts what the members of the group silently agree they want or need to do.

The Abilene Paradox





Signs a Group Has Arrived

- Deteriorating project status
- Blaming and scapegoating
- Irritation with others





Characteristics of Groups "on the Road to Abilene"

- Individuals agree, in private, about the nature of the problem.
- Individuals agree, in private, about suitable steps to a solution.
- Once in a group, individuals fail to communicate their concerns, opinions, and reservations.

Groups on the Road, continued

- Decisions are made based on inaccurate "data".
- Members experience frustration, anger, and irritation with each other.
- The problem intensifies until the cycle is broken.

More familiar examples?

- Agreement to start or sit on a team, but no real expectation to change anything (going along to get along)—assigned by department administration
- Agreement to collaborate with another agency/department on a project for appearances only

"....an understanding of and agreement about the goals of the team effort...should be easy because, after all, everyone wants the same thing, don't they?

The fact is that everyone does not always want the same thing...failure of the team initiative can result from the inevitable disillusionment that follows a beginning in which everyone seems to be in apparent agreement that they all share the same goals."

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Problem Solving Orientation to Conflict

Conflict is a problem to be solved.

 A problem exists because of an incompatibility of needs or interests.

 The ideal outcome to conflict is to solve the identified problem.



Transformational Orientation to Conflict

Conflict is an opportunity for growth

 Parties are confronted with a challenge to learn on an individual and relational (team) level.

 The ideal outcome to conflict is to help transform the individuals (team members).



We approach the world

- With questions, rather than answers
- Paying attention to the dynamics of a challenge rather than its outcomes, process, or symptoms
- With openness that brings people together in ways that emphasize assets rather than rigid expectations and stereotypes
- Recognizing, in every moment, in every interaction, in every decision, in every action, the potential for learning and growth rather than the intent to merely fix what's broken



References & Resources

- Abilene Paradox, Jerry Harvey, Ph.D. Film and Workshop Guide, www.crmlearning.com
- Human Systems Dynamics Institute www.hsdinstitute.org
 - From Chaos to Coherence: A Tool to Manage Conflict by Glenda Eoyang (www.hsdinstitute.org)
 - Be A STAR: A Tool to Assess and Maintain Team Effectiveness by Glenda Eoyang (www.hsdinstitute.org)
- Improving Community Response to Crime Victims: An 8-Step Model for Developing Protocol (Boles & Patterson, 1997, Sage Publications)
- Sexual Violence Justice Institute @ MNCASA svji@mncasa.org