

# CCI Academy

Working towards a more peaceful future

- Pracademic
- PhD in law / conflict management
- 25 years experience as a practitioner  
(mediator and coach)
- 25 years as an educator (university and private training)
- Founder of the REAL Conflict Coaching System

**Dr Samantha Hardy**

2021  
recipient of the



Award for Service to  
Dispute Resolution for  
leadership and  
innovation in dispute  
resolution



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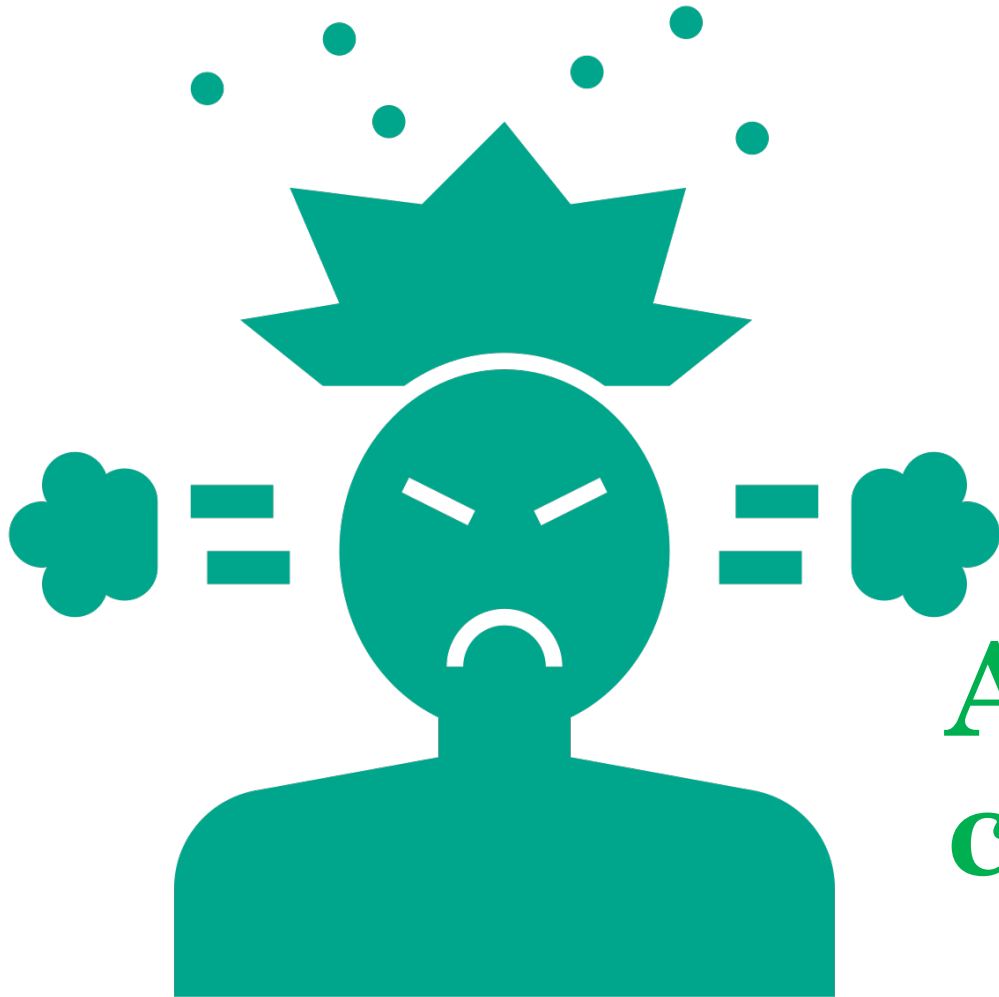
Anyone can become angry – that is easy. But to be angry with the right person, to the right degree, at the right time, for the right purpose, and in the right way – this is not easy.

ARISTOTLE





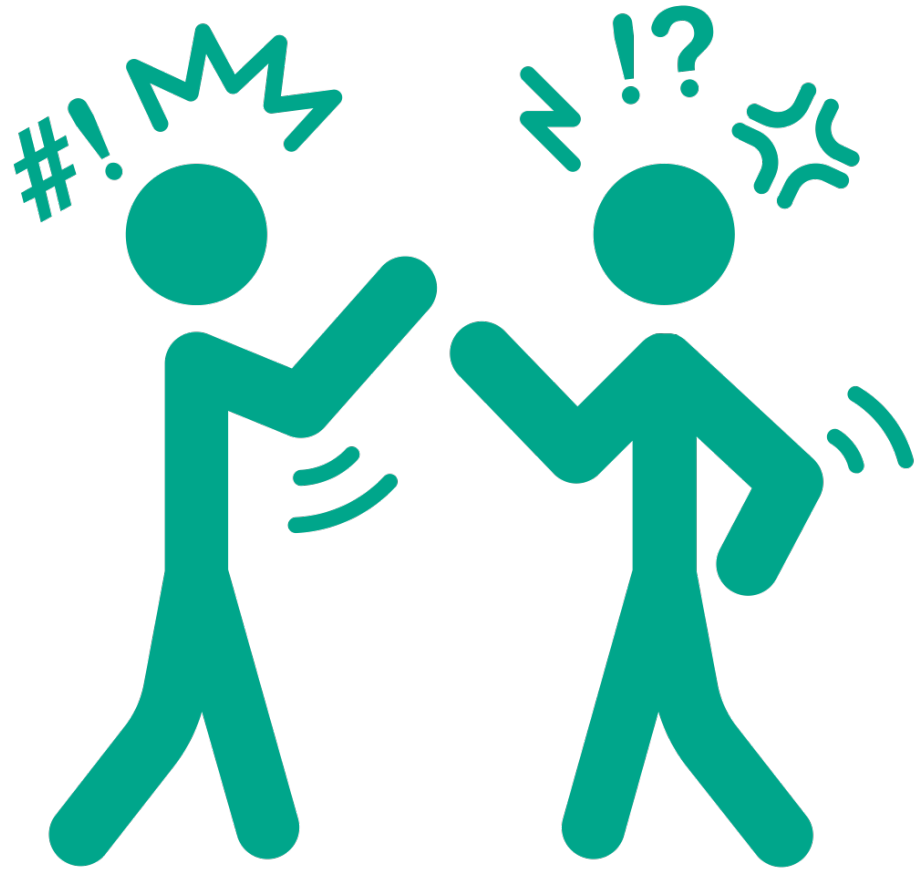
**Anger evolved  
specifically for  
its use in conflict!**



**Anger can cause  
conflict.**



**Anger can be a  
response to conflict.**



**Anger can affect  
how conflict is  
managed.**



**Anger can affect  
whether and how  
conflict is resolved.**

## I'm wondering what you think is the most challenging emotion to work with in conflict situations?

You can see how people vote. [Learn more](#)

anger

43%

shame / guilt

25%

sadness / grief

7%

fear / anxiety

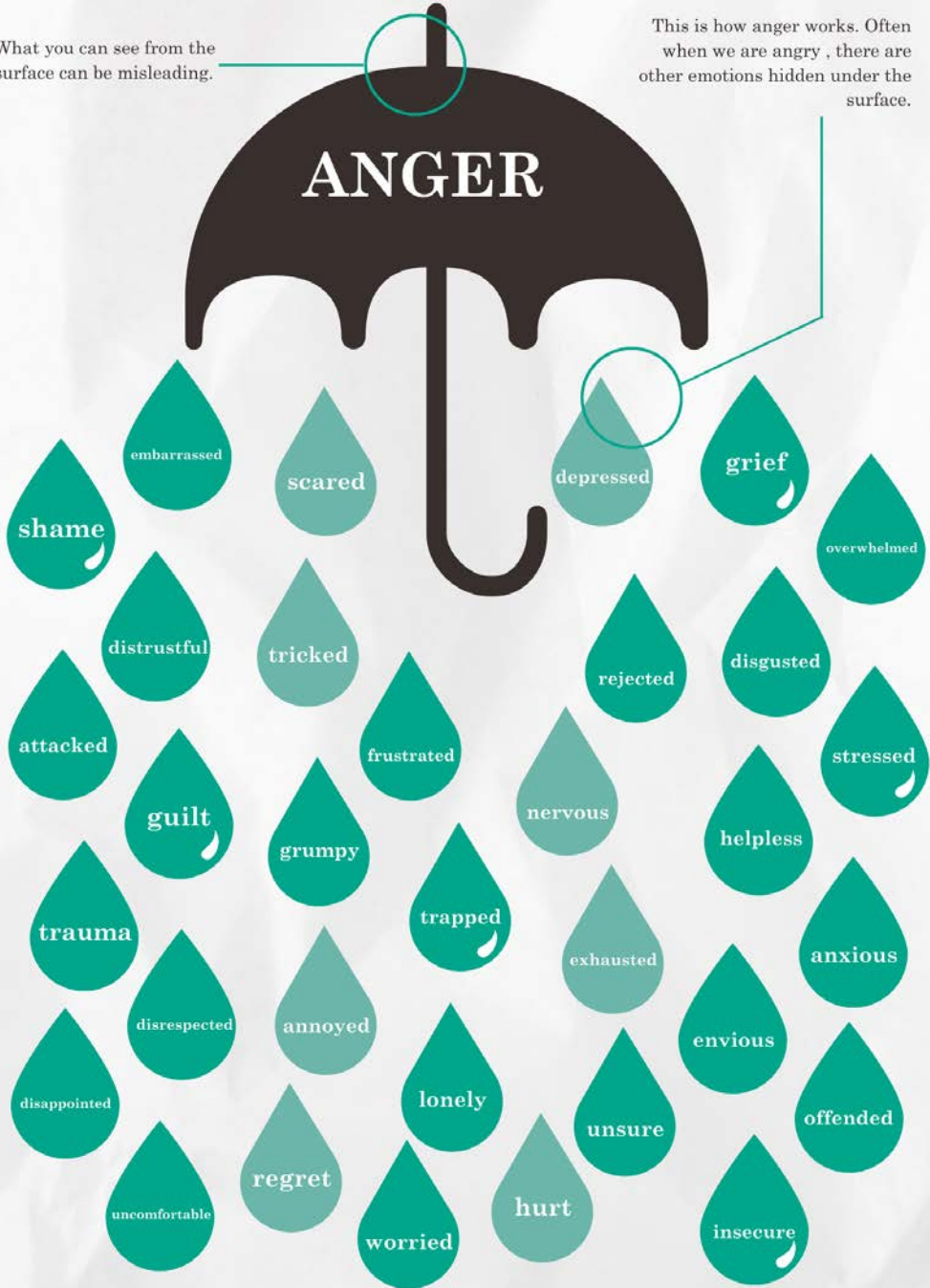
25%



# What is anger?

What you can see from the surface can be misleading.

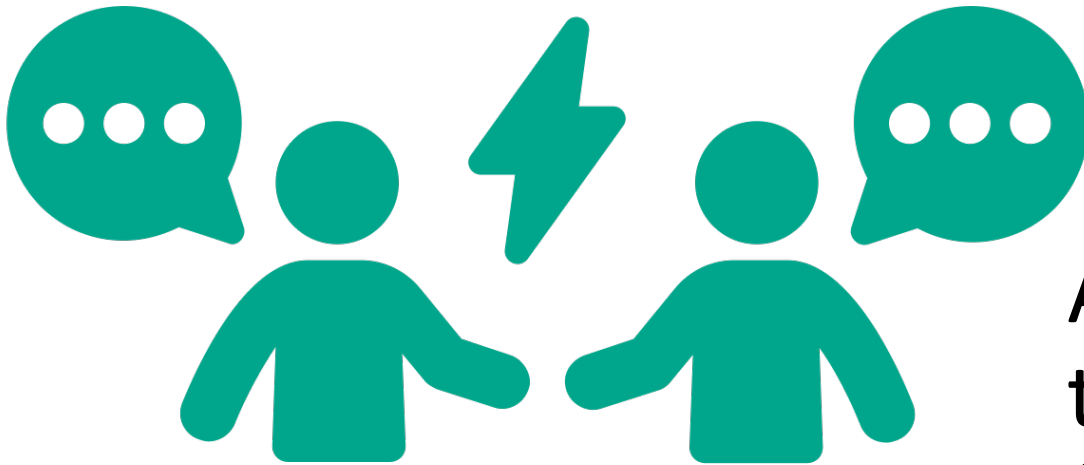
This is how anger works. Often when we are angry, there are other emotions hidden under the surface.



Anger is a category of emotions, consisting of many variations.



Anger can be a state or a trait (some people are more prone to anger).



Anger arises due to a story that we tell ourselves, that 'matches' past stories of anger in our lives and cultures.

## Components of anger



- Endangering something or someone we value.
- The perception that this is wrongful or inappropriately done – external blame.
- A sense of control or coping potential, power/status.
- A desire for retribution.



Anger can be “right” or “wrong”



Anger is often seen as “right” or useful / appropriate in cultures / situations in which individuals strive for self-esteem and independence.



Anger is often seen as “wrong” and immature in cultures / situations in which adjusting to the wishes and activities of the community is prioritised.



# The impact of anger

## Intrapersonal impacts



- Motivates approach and attack behaviours.
- Motivates task engagement and persistence.
- Focus on rewards not threats.
- Less analytical and more reflexive in decision making.

## Interpersonal impacts



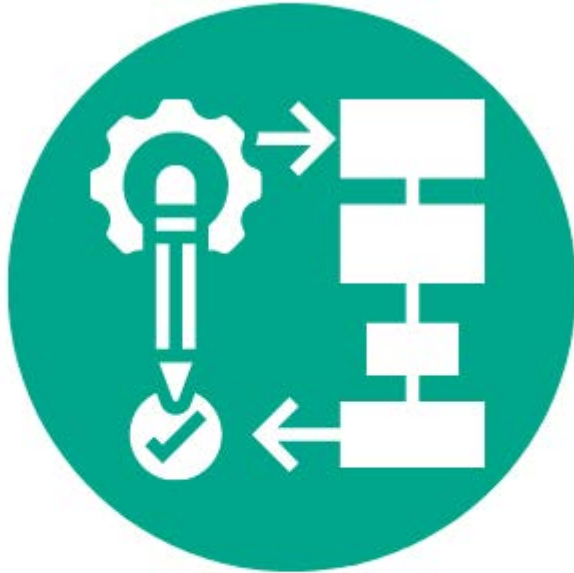
- Can prevent certain behaviour by others.
- Can promote change in behaviour by others.
- Can signal our own boundaries / limits to others.

**Interpersonal  
impacts change  
depending on:**



The level of interdependence of the parties (their relative power / alternatives)

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The parties' information  
processing tendencies

The parties information  
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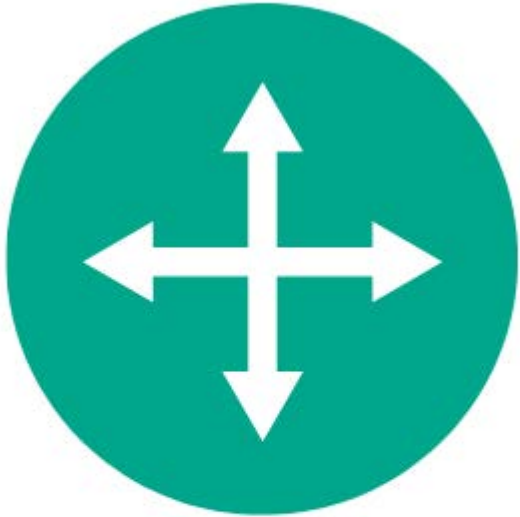
The justifiability /  
authenticity of the  
emotion expression



The intensity of the  
anger expression

The intensity of the anger  
expression.





Whether directed at the  
offer or the individual

Whether directed at the  
situation or the person.

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The number of people involved.



Whether the people involved are distracted from other's emotions.



Whether the person's behaviour is consistent with the anger expression.



The time pressures involved.



Cultural expectations  
of the parties

Cultural expectations of the parties.

## Potential outcomes of anger

- Protection
- Highlight unfairness
- Signal dominance
- Repair / damage social connections
- Win competition
- Enhance self-insight
- Appear powerful
- Enhance performance
- Deterrence
- Defend
- Change another's behaviour
- Achieve a goal
- Elicit an apology

# Strategies to work with anger in conflict





**#%&\$!**

Support people to describe their emotions with more nuance, emotional granularity.



Support people to tell the story underlying their anger.



Support people to identify and explain the “goal” or “value” that is at stake.



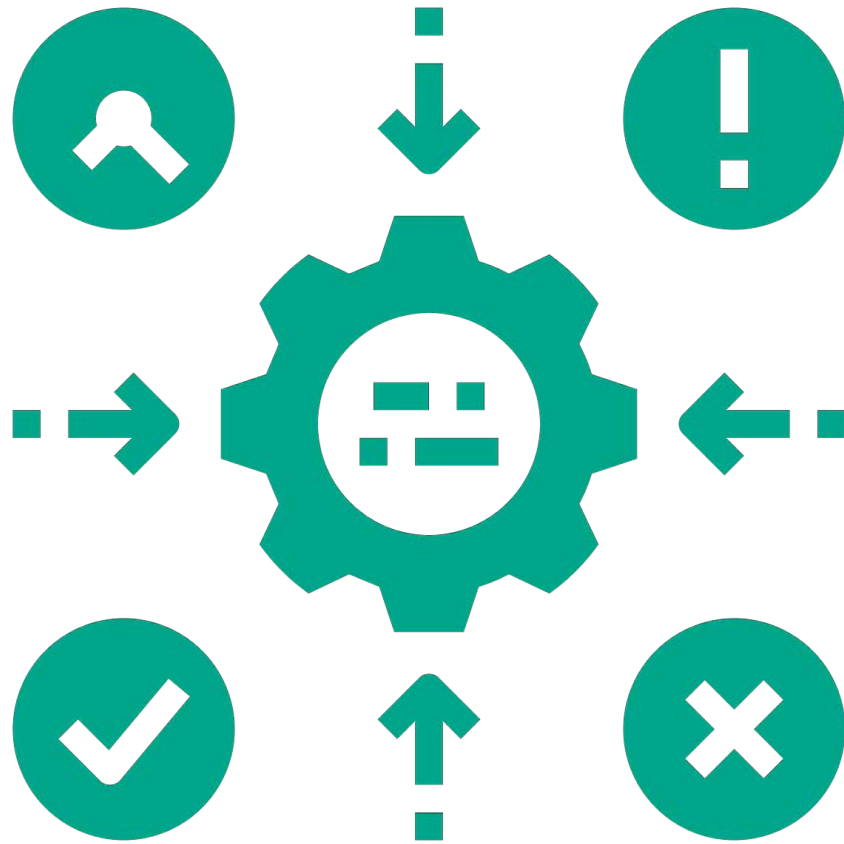
Support people to explain  
"What is the anger trying to  
accomplish?"



Support people to identify and explain the “wrongness” of the threat / damage to that value.



How are others responding to the anger (emotions / behaviours)?



What context factors are impacting on the anger and the responses to the anger?



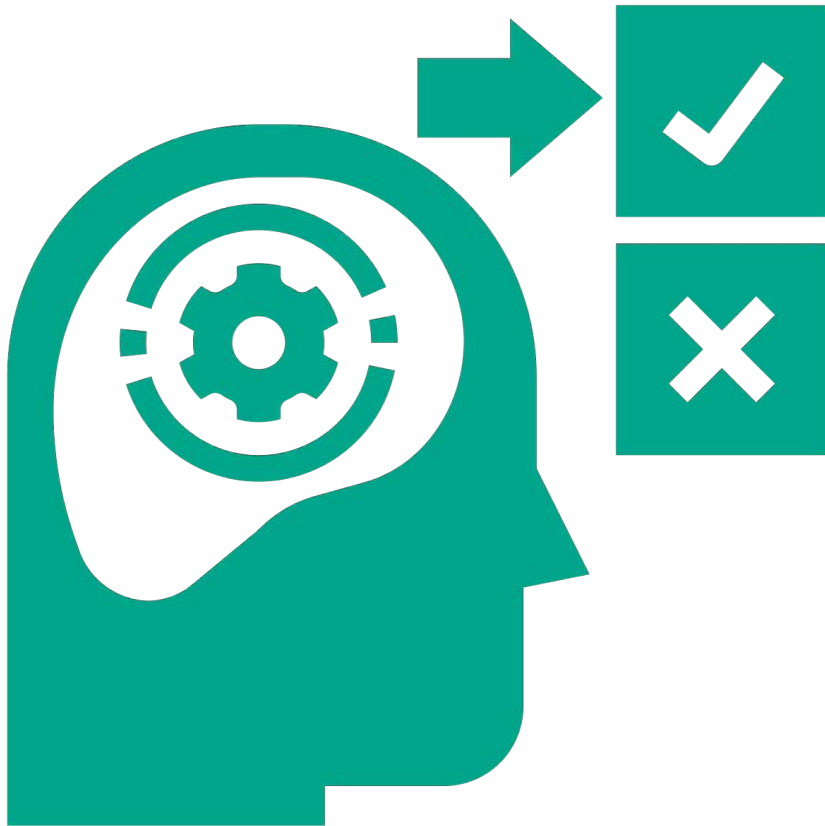
How does the anger impact:

- Achieving the goal
- Relationships
- Personal reputation





Harness the person's sense of control, but refocus towards something more constructive.



Support the person to gain perspective:

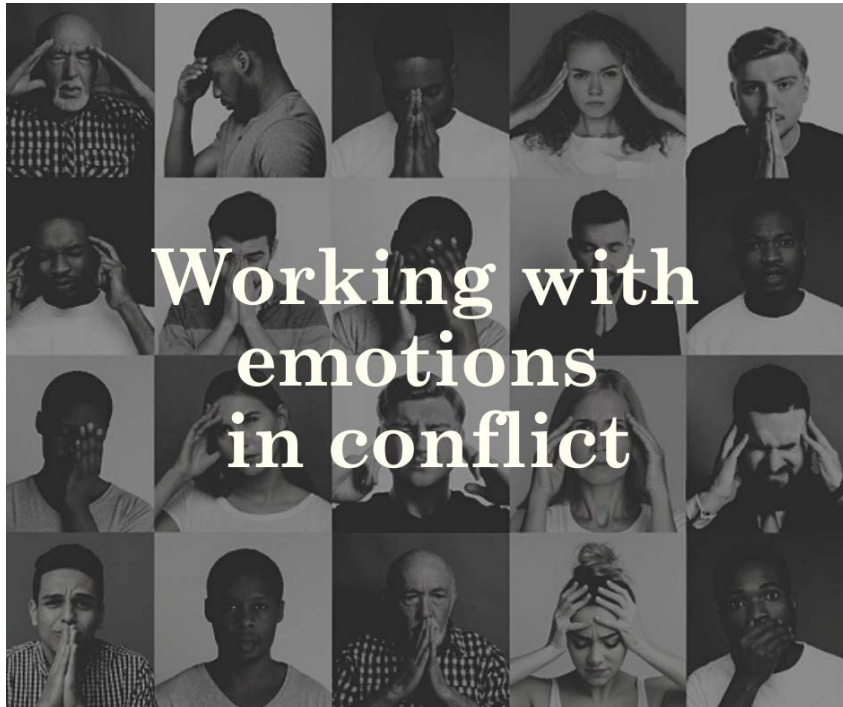
- Long term consequences
- Risks not just rewards



Support the person to act to repair any harm from anger.

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<https://www.cciacademy.com/wwe-online/>