BACKEWARD CHAINENEG WORKSHEET

Purpose:	Solve	problems	by	working	backward.

- 1. Define the goal.
- 2. What needs to happen right before achieving it?
- 3. Continue backward until you reach the present.

Who	ıt	is	the	end	goal/o	bjed	ctive	∍?						
						How	did	Ι	get	there?				
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						How	did	Ι	get	there?				
						How	did	Ι	get	there?				
			Act	ion	I will	tak	e to	g	et t	here st	arting	today	?	



Goal Clarity:

- → Clearly define your ultimate goal at the top of a worksheet. Then list prerequisites or conditions that must be met to reach that goal.
- → Ensure that each backward step is specific, measurable, and time-bound.

Sequential Mapping:

- → Create a flowchart that maps out each step in reverse order.
- → Identify dependencies and decision points.
- → Validate each step by asking, "If I had this in place, would it logically lead to the next required step?"

Identify Gaps and Bottlenecks:

- → Use the process to uncover hidden obstacles or missing resources.
- → Brainstorm alternative routes or contingencies if a particular step proves problematic.

Iterative Refinement:

- → Review the entire chain with stakeholders to ensure feasibility and alignment with broader objectives.
- → Update the chain as circumstances change, maintaining flexibility in planning.



Defining the Ultimate Goal:

- → What is your final, most important goal (e.g., achieving financial independence, launching a successful project, maintaining work-life balance)?
- → How would you know, in concrete terms, that you've achieved this goal?

Mapping the Steps in Reverse:

- → What is the immediate step right before reaching your qoal?
- → What conditions or milestones need to be met at each preceding stage to ensure the next step is possible?

Identifying Dependencies and Obstacles:

- → For each step, what resources, information, or support do you need?
- → What potential obstacles could derail a particular step, and how might you mitigate them?

Ensuring Alignment with Long-Term Vision:

- → How does each backward step align with your overall values and priorities?
- → In what ways can you adjust your current practices to better support these critical steps?



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Purpose: Find win-win solutions in conflicts.				
 Define the conflict. List your needs and the other party's needs. 				
3. Find common ground.	er party's needs.			
My Needs	Their Needs			
Middle Ground / Wir	n-Win (Shared Goal)			



Focus on Interests, Not Positions:

→ Ask: "What does each person truly want?" instead of arquing over specific demands.

Use the "Steelman" Approach:

→ Before arguing, summarize the other person's argument better than they can.

Separate Facts from Emotions:

→ List what is provable fact vs. what is assumption or emotion-driven.

Find the Hidden "Win-Win" Option:

→ Instead of compromising, ask: "Is there a third option that benefits both?"

Pro Tip:

→ Before reacting emotionally, write down your argument on paper—seeing it in writing makes it clearer and less reactive.



Clarifying the Issue:

- → What specific behavior or event sparked the conflict, and what factual details can you recount?
- → How does this conflict affect you, others involved, or the broader context (e.g., workplace harmony, family dynamics)?

Understanding Different Perspectives:

- → What might be the underlying needs or interests of each party involved in the conflict?
- → How do cultural, financial, or personal values play a role in how each side perceives the issue?

Exploring Solutions:

- → What would a win-win resolution look like for everyone involved?
- → What compromises or adjustments can each party make to address the core issues without sacrificing essential values?

Reflecting on Communication Styles:

- → How can you reframe your feedback or discussion points to focus on facts and impacts rather than personal criticism?
- → What questions can you ask to encourage open dialogue and ensure all voices are heard?

Evaluating Long-Term Impact:

→ How will resolving this conflict contribute to a more positive or productive environment in the long run (whether in finance, relationships, or daily operations)?



→ What follow-up steps can be taken to ensure the resolution is sustained and learning is applied to future conflicts?



Purpose:	Understand	others'	perspectives.
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- 1. Who are you empathizing with?
- 2. Fill in the four quadrants.
- 3. How does this change your approach?

Think And Feel	Hear And See
Say And Do	Pains And Gains



Go Beyond Surface-Level Understanding:

- → Don't just ask, "What do they say?" Ask, "What are they afraid to say?"
- → Don't just ask, "What do they feel?" Ask, "Why do they feel?"
- → Don't just ask, "What are their pains?" Ask, "Where do their pains come from?"

Use "Day in the Life" Perspective:

→ Imagine you're them for 24 hours—what challenges do they face?

Identify Emotional vs. Logical Drivers:

→ People rarely make decisions based on logic alone—what's their real motivator?

Pro Tip:

- → Write down what they THINK, FEEL, SAY, and DO separately to map their perspective.
- → Then, write what they THINK, FEEL, SAY, and DO together in vivo to map how isolated variables differ from the whole.



Understanding the Stakeholder:

- → Who is your target user or stakeholder, and what are their primary roles, needs, and challenges?
- → What specific language or phrases do they use when describing their experiences?

Capturing Experiences:

- → What do they see (environment, influences), hear (advice, criticisms), and say about the problem?
- → What are their main feelings, both positive and negative, related to the challenge you're addressing?

Pain Points and Gains:

- → What are the key frustrations (pain points) and unmet needs they experience?
- → What would a successful outcome look like from their perspective? How do they define "gains" or benefits?

Contextual Influence:

- → How do factors such as cultural background, financial circumstances, or work environment shape their perspective?
- → In what ways can you use these insights to design solutions that resonate on an emotional and practical level?



SITUATION BITHAVIOR IMPACTIVO RIKESHIFT

Purpose: Provide structured feedback based on specific behaviors.

- 1. **Describe the Situation (Context).** Be specific. The goal is to be clear about the time, place, and circumstances.
- 2. What behavior did you observe? Keep it simple and descriptive. Avoid judgment.
- 3. What was the impact of that behavior? Impact on you, on others, and on the result of the project, team, or organization.

Situation	Behavior (-s)	Impact (-s)



Precision in Preparation:

- → Before giving feedback, write down the specific situation, the observable behavior, and its impact. The more detailed, the better.
- → Avoid vague terms—include dates, times, and specific actions to anchor your feedback in reality.

Neutral and Constructive Tone:

- → Frame the behavior without assigning blame. Use "I" statements to express the impact (e.g., "I felt distracted when..." rather than "You always interrupt...").
- → Practice active listening during feedback sessions to ensure the other party feels heard, which can reduce defensiveness.

Follow-Up:

- → Schedule a follow-up conversation to review progress after the feedback is given.
- → Encourage a two-way dialogue—ask the recipient for their perspective on what might help improve the situation.

Contextual Awareness:

- → Ensure the feedback is timely—provide it soon after the observed behavior while the context is still fresh.
- → Use SBI both for constructive criticism and positive reinforcement, highlighting what behaviors to continue.



Deep Causal Analysis:

- → Beyond the immediate behavior observed, what underlying attitudes or systemic issues might be influencing the situation?
- → How can you distinguish between one-off incidents and recurring patterns when describing the impact?

Empathy and Objectivity:

- → How do you ensure your feedback focuses on observable facts rather than assumptions about intent?
- → What questions can you ask to invite the other person's perspective on how their behavior affected you and the team?

Actionable Insights:

- → What concrete actions or changes can be derived from your assessment of the situation, behavior, and impact?
- → How can you design a follow-up plan that not only addresses the immediate conflict but also builds a stronger, more collaborative environment?



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Purpose: Identify personal strengths and leverage them.

- 1. List your top strengths.
- 2. How do they show up in your work/life?
 - 3. How can you double down on them?

Strengths	How I Use Them	More Ways To Use Them



Stop Fixing Weaknesses—Double Down on Strengths:

→ Instead of trying to be "well-rounded," build a spiky skill set (be great at a few things).

Use Strengths to Solve Weaknesses:

→ If you're bad at details but great at vision, partner with detail-oriented people.

Identify What Feels Easy to You (But Hard to Others):

→ Your unfair advantage is often what comes naturally to you.

Use "Energy Audit" to Find Strengths:

- → Track your work for a week and note:
 - ◆ What tasks drain you?
 - ♦ What tasks energize you?

Pro Tip:

- → Your highest value work happens where your strengths meet what the world values.
- → If you're struggling, you may be playing the wrong game—shift to your natural talents.



Core Strength Identification:

- → What are the skills or traits that come most naturally to you, and how have they contributed to your past successes?
- → How can you articulate these strengths in measurable terms (e.g., achievements, impact on team performance, personal milestones)?

Leveraging Strengths:

- → In challenging situations, how can you use your inherent strengths to overcome weaknesses or obstacles?
- → How can you align your strengths with your long-term goals, whether in personal development or professional advancement?

Feedback and Growth:

- → What constructive feedback have you received that aligns with your strengths, and how have you leveraged that to further enhance your abilities?
- → How can you create a plan to develop complementary skills that reinforce your natural talents and mitigate areas of vulnerability?

