

Towards Wellbeing for all: Participatory and deliberative dialogue and the I2050 toolkit.

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Wellbeing framework and consultation

Participatory Governance

- *Citizens perspectives and lived experiences provide a valuable and alternative knowledge that can inform better and fairer policies (Bussu et al. 2022)*

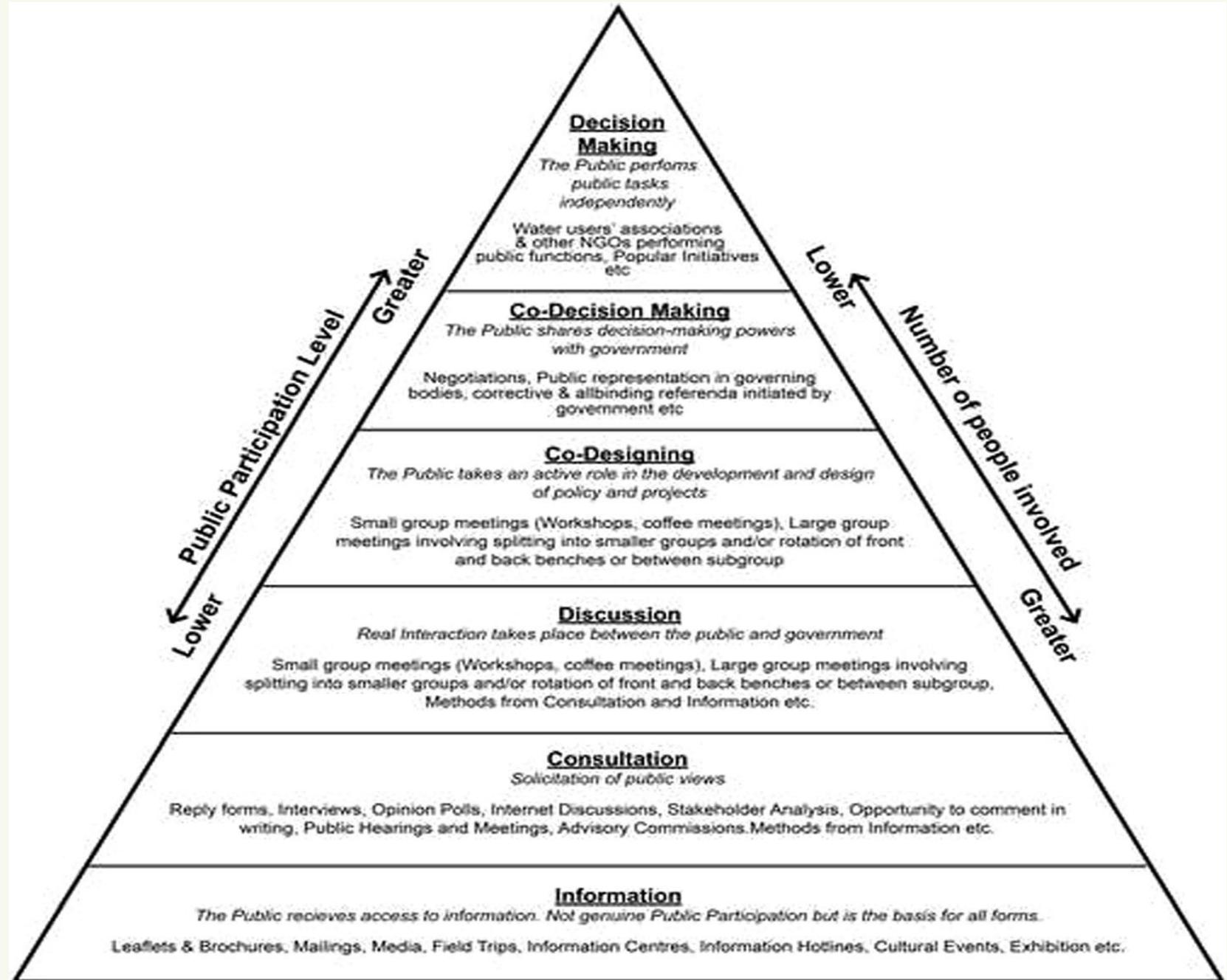
Embedding a Well-being framework in policy-making

1. Build shared consensus
2. Design a workable framework
3. Implant, Monitor and review
4. Integrate and deepen

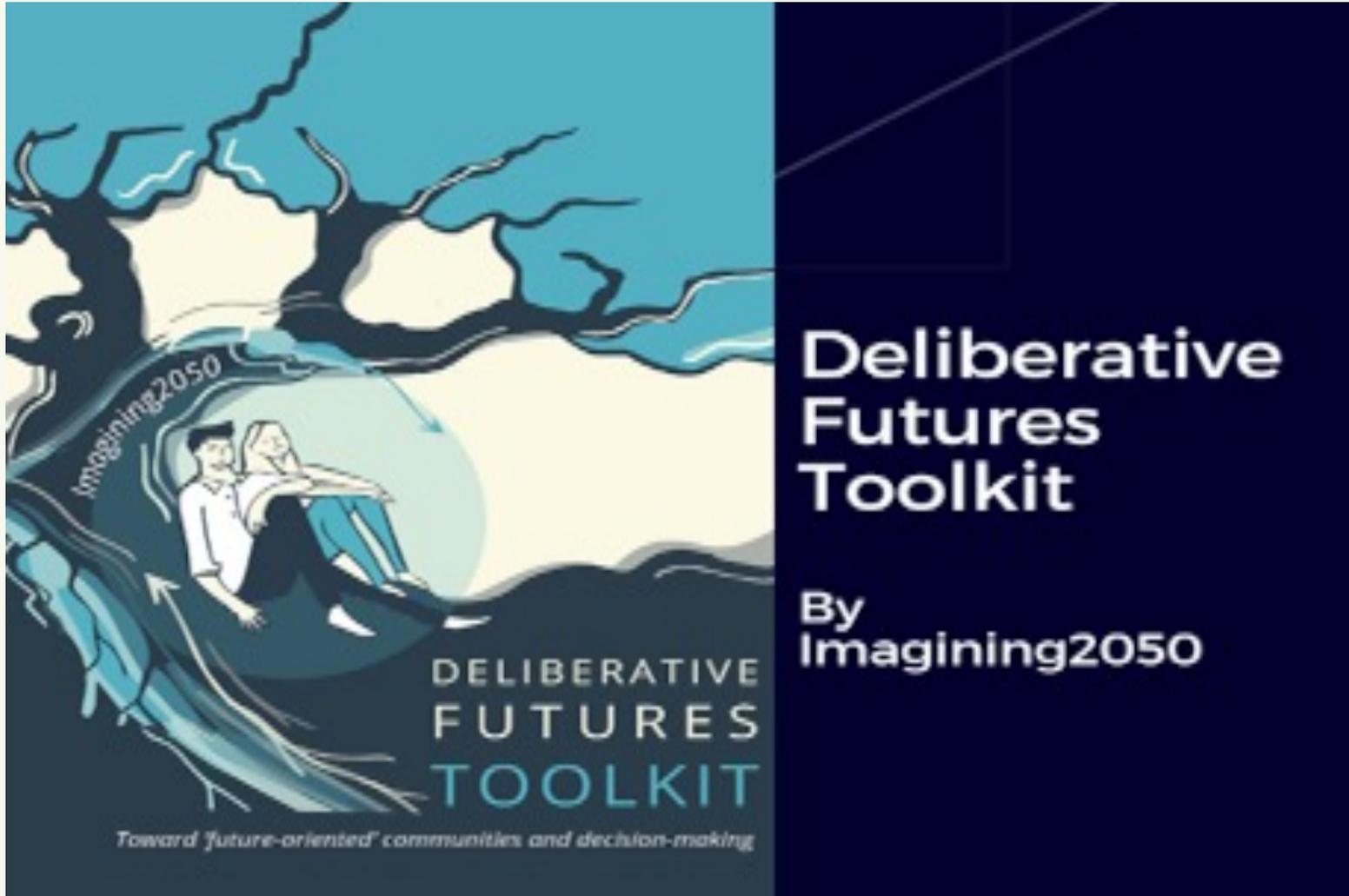
Dialogue with stakeholders and the public as one of the key underlying facilitators (NESC 2022)

What type of participation?

- No 'one size fits' all
- Different forms at different stages.
- Ruiz-Villaverde and García-Rubio's (2017) 'pyramid' of public participation.



12050: Toolkit



Imagining2050 is a research project hosted by the Environmental Research Institute in University College Cork. The research team is diverse transdisciplinary consortium, composed of researchers from UCC and QUB. The team has collaborated with other projects and partners, including visual engagement consultants from Think Visual and video production consultants from Brianoval.

This collaborative effort feeds into the core aim of the project, which is to develop innovative approaches for climate dialogues, using deliberative dialogue to co-construct visions and pathways for a low-carbon and climate resilient society in Ireland for 2050.



Contributors

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DELIBERATIVE FUTURES WORKSHOP

To learn more view our [animation](http://www.ucc.ie/en/imagining2050) at www.ucc.ie/en/imagining2050



PROCESS

DELIBERATIVE AND PARTICIPATORY ENGAGEMENT

 Clodagh Harris, John Barry and Alexandra Revez

Brief description

This toolkit draws on participatory and deliberative approaches to engagement.

Participatory democrats emphasise the multiple benefits of wide participation, through inclusion, direct engagement and empowerment. Deliberative democrats, on the other hand, place greater weight on informed, respectful and reason-based discussions.

Both argue for citizens and communities having a more central role in developing responses to real world problems.

Reflecting the need to both widen and deepen participation on climate action, the toolkit's guiding principles include inclusion, equality of voice and considered judgement.



Guiding principles

Inclusion

 involves the representation of diverse groups, for example a mix of gender, ages, ethnicity, etc. It ensures diverse views and perspectives are present.

Equality

 This is concerned with equal voice within the discussions. It is not enough to offer someone a 'place at the table', they need to be guaranteed a voice, respect and consideration once there.

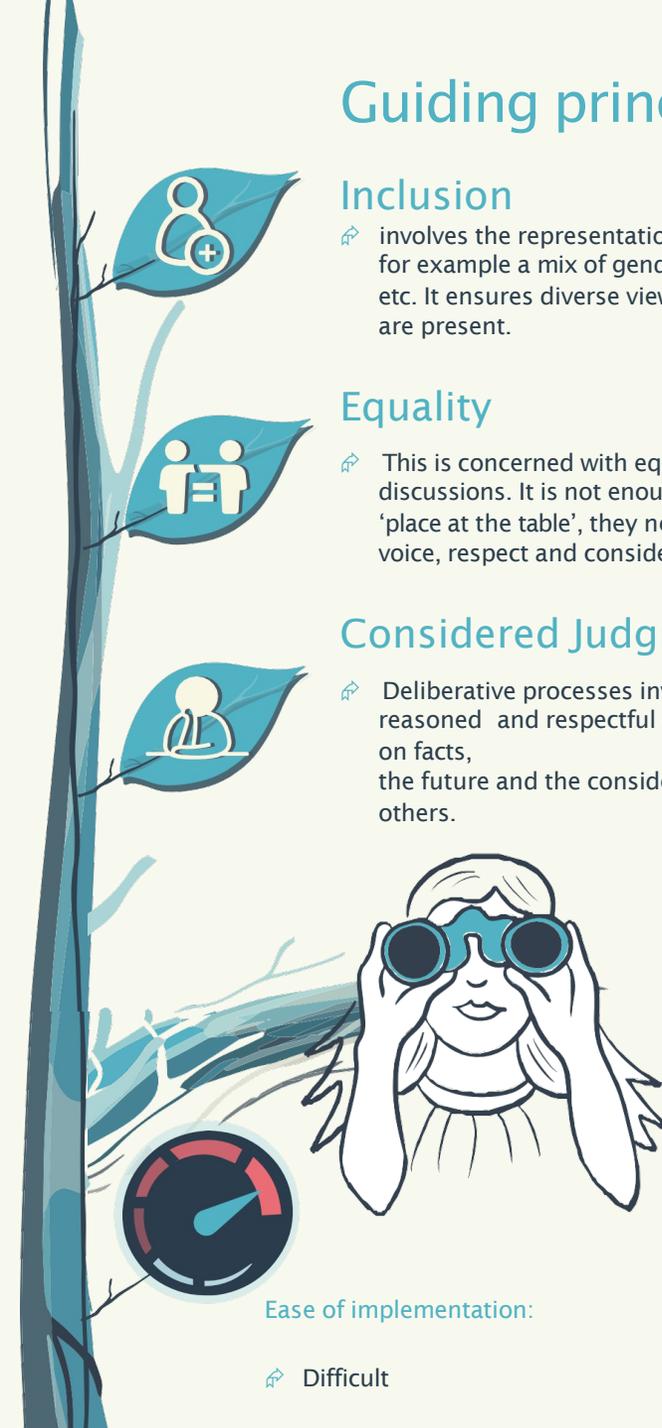
Considered Judgment

 Deliberative processes involve informed, reasoned and respectful discussions that focus on facts, the future and the consideration of the needs of others.



Ease of implementation:

 Difficult



ABOUT THE TOOLS:

In establishing tools for future-thinking based on deliberative processes we tackle difficulties and uncertainties associated with the future as volatile, unstable and unpredictable.

To support the application of these tools we showcase the work carried out by the Imagining2050 project, which includes clear examples of how each tool was employed in the project.

You can adapted, mix and match these tools and processes to create an exciting menu of creative communication and engagement to suit your needs.

FUTURE-ORIENTED & DELIBERATIVE TOOLS

Tools have been rated by level difficulty, based on materials needed, preparation time, experience and ease of participant involvement.



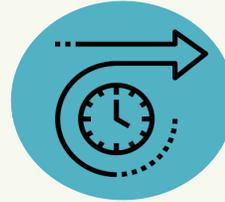
EASY



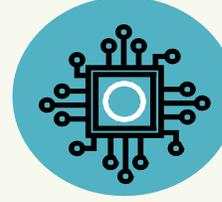
MEDIUM



HARD



Future-oriented



Deliberative Engagement



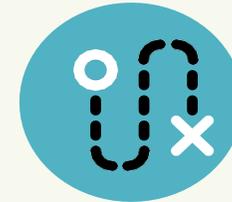
Sense-making



Empathy Mapping



Storyboarding



Community Mapping



Audience Polls



Ballot

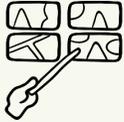


Evaluation

STORY BOARDING



VISUAL NARRATIVE



Interactive visual depiction connecting written word to physical and social settings

PASSAGE OF TIME



Panels in storyboard offer opportunity to sequence action and show passage of time

COLLABORATIVE



Vision, setting, illustration, narration increases opportunity for diverse inputs and insights

Storyboarding has a long history, with professionals producing comics and films. In recent years its use has significantly widened to advertising, computer science, digital learning environments and the social sciences. It was originally developed as an early-stage low fidelity prototyping technique which was used to refine and develop ideas. Some common elements present in the use of storyboarding involve: a sequence of panels, a representation of the passage of time, inclusion of people and inclusion of text.

DIFFERENT USES:

- Breakdown a vision into smaller and more detailed elements;
- explore user system interactions;
- development of new technologies and practices;
- Situated development of future-oriented scenarios..

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY



HARD

MATERIALS

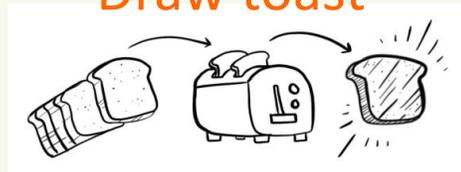
- Pre-printed storyboard template (larger A1 or A0 size is ideal to enable group collaboration).
- Paper of other sizes A4-A2 for notes and activities.
- Range of multicoloured pens, biros, pencils, sharpies.
- Post-its different colours including large colour post-its.

METHOD

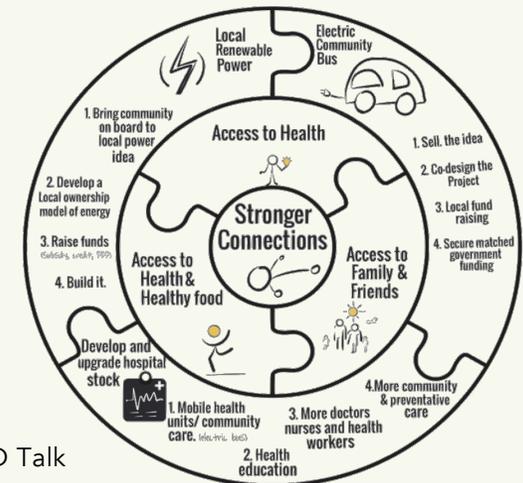
The methodology for storyboarding is flexible and can be adapted to fit specific needs and objectives. One of the main points to consider involves the development of a blank template. In developing a storyboard template, it is important to decide on the ideal number of panels needed and their sequencing. The most common template would be a blank horizontal comic-strip type template. A simple variation of this template could include a sequence of three panels looking at past-present-future.

The Imagining2050 template has three layers, the inner circle considers 'why we care' for 2050 in light of climate change, the middle circle draws out some 'focus areas' or priorities linked to the core concern and the outer layer identifies action strategies and visual depictions of the changes the group aspires to formulation of scenario of 'how it will look like'.

Draw toast



This fun activity was created by Tom Wujec for his Wicked Problem Solving™ toolkit. Check it out for further resources and to peep his ever-popular TED Talk



COMMUNITY MAPPING



GLOBAL PROBLEM/LOCAL SOLUTIONS



To address climate change adequately we need to 'localise' action

PLANNING



Collaborative siting of new technologies, asset protection and ID issues

SENSE-OF-PLACE



Local history, social bonds, connections offer rich and deep connections to support action.

Community mapping is a relatively quick and accessible approach to inform spatially explicit climate change management at the local scale. Community maps provide a visual representation of what a community perceives as "its place" and the significant features within it. For the purposes of planning for climate action, participatory community mapping provides a means for communities to share their knowledge about the past, present and future impacts of climate change

DIFFERENT USES:

- Engaging communities in planning for climate action;
- Raising awareness about ongoing and potential future climate change issues;
- Developing a common understanding of climate change risks;
- Providing a platform to explore and deliberate on potential solutions; and
- Empowering local communities.

LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY



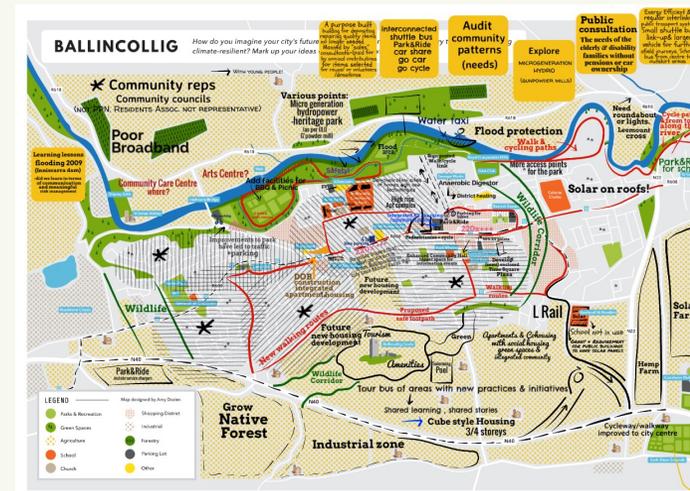
MEDIUM

MATERIALS

- pre-printed local map template,
- markers, pens,
- high level maps of the area with key points of interest identified/highlighted,
- sticky notes

METHOD

1. Identify recent weather events and/or periods of climate variability that have impacted upon the local area and outline impacts;
2. Highlight existing preventative or defence measures and green assets;
3. Consider projected information on how the climate of the area is expected to change in the future and other social, economic and environmental plans/trends.
4. On the basis of the weather events identified in Step 1, outline additional areas that might be exposed as a result of projected changes in climate on the map.
5. Site areas of concern, proposed changes;
6. Consider energy use.



Challenges

1. Recruitment challenges: achieving diversity and representation can be challenging.
2. Training and facilitation requirement: deliberative forums require facilitation this can require training.
3. The need for sustainable resources and capacity building to promote and support engagement.

Risks

1. Little or no uptake of recommendations or even a failure to respond to the output of a public engagement process; and
2. Poorly designed processes that can in turn lead to weak local quality discussions

Conclusion

- The future oriented, participatory and deliberative processes and tools discussed here are not presented as a panacea.
- Not all will be valuable at all steps in embedding a well-being framework. Their usefulness will hinge on the wider political context, the objective of the participation event/and or process and the resources available.
- As we work towards well-being for all, the tools are offered with the aim of supporting the development of a more participatory, deliberative and future oriented way of politics and policy making.

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