

Narrative Elaboration: Tools for Change



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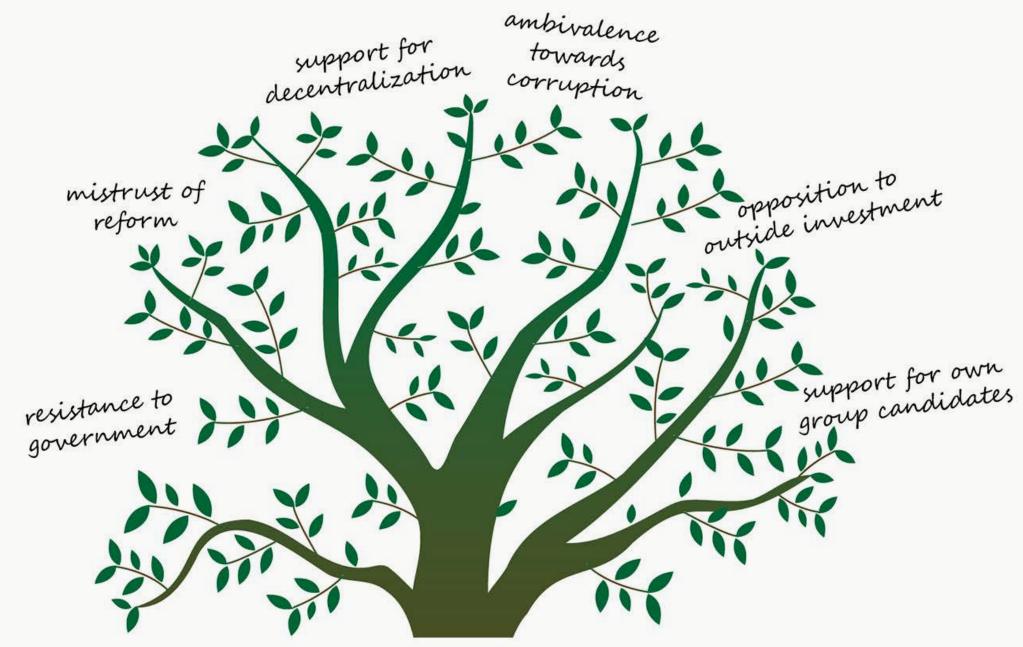
Dr. Sara Cobb Member, IFIT Inclusive Narratives Practice Group Professor, Carter School for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University



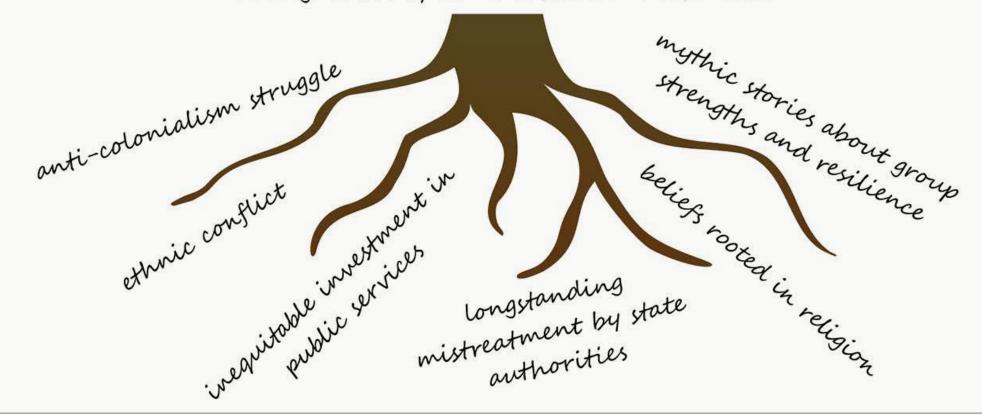
Narrative Elaboration Tools for Change



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Only we can truly understand our needs
Only we can protect our interests
National authorities can't be trusted
Foreigners only want to steal our resources



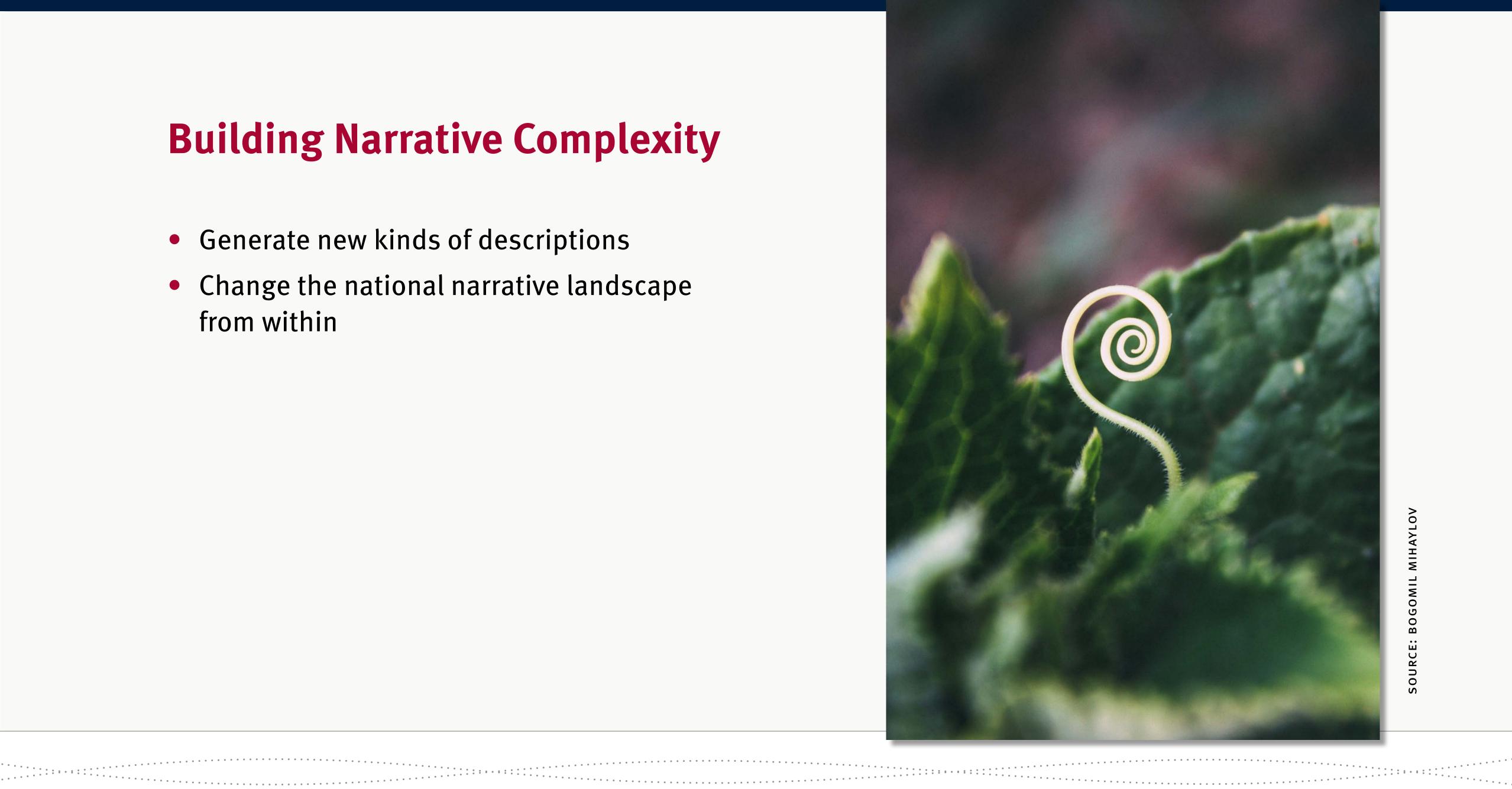
Getting to Narrative Roots and Branches

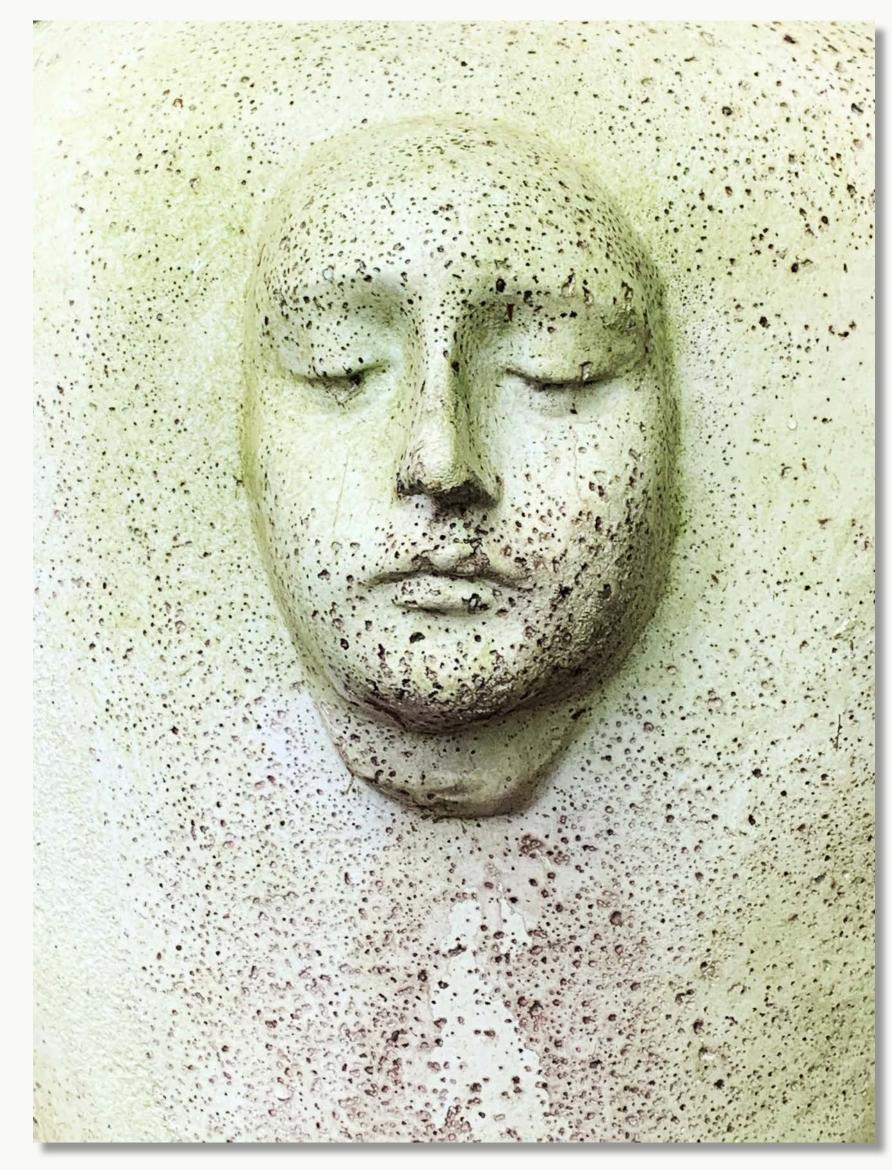
- Roots: What are the kinds of commitments that underlie what people are pushing for?
 - What are the values?
 - Where do these values come from?
 - What do the stories give to people?
- Branches: What kinds of policies and practices arise from these commitments?

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Building Narrative Complexity

- Generate new kinds of descriptions
- Change the national narrative landscape from within





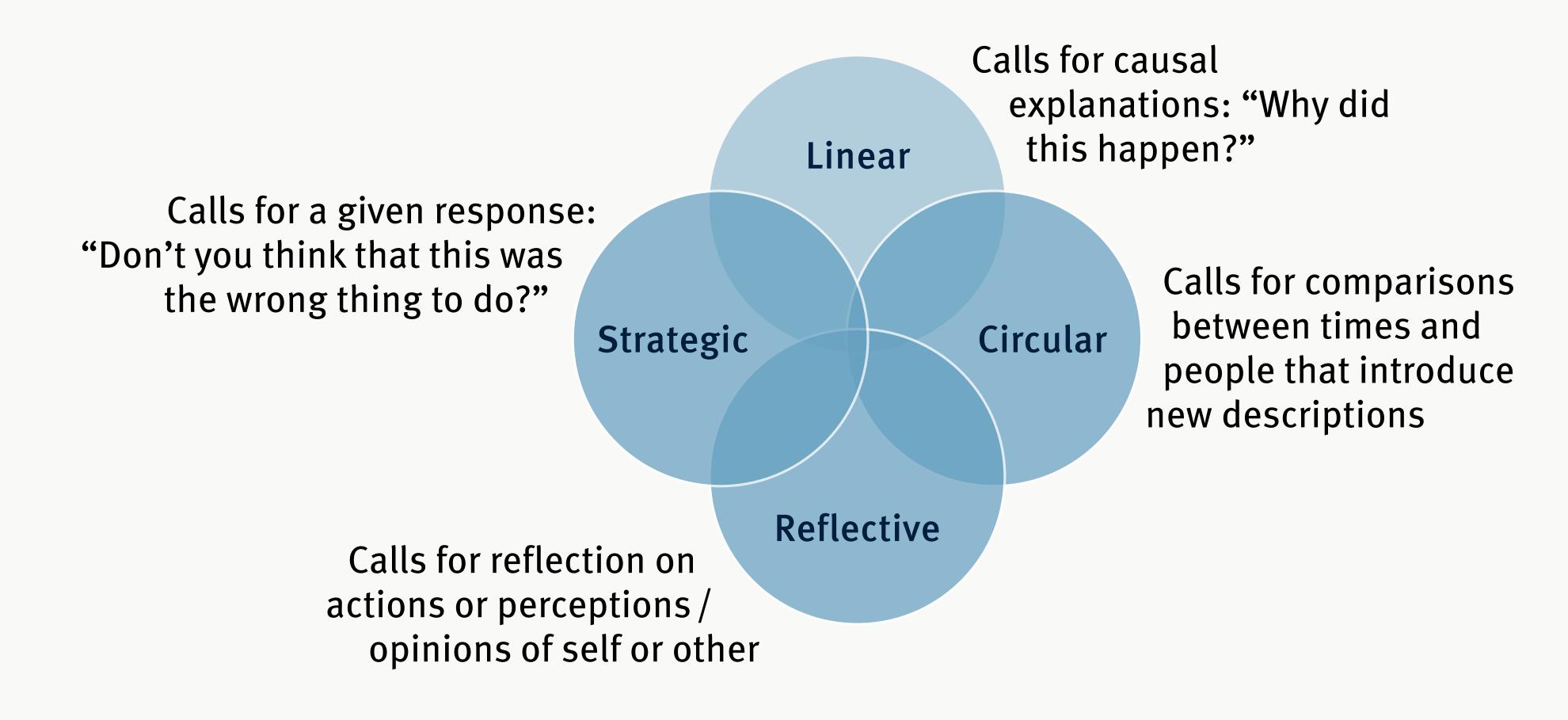
Trauma Narrative Elements

- Starts with unknowing
- Often moves to:

- Awareness and disbelief
- Fear and anger
- Passive acceptance
- Lack of agency and voice

OURCE: JAN CANTY

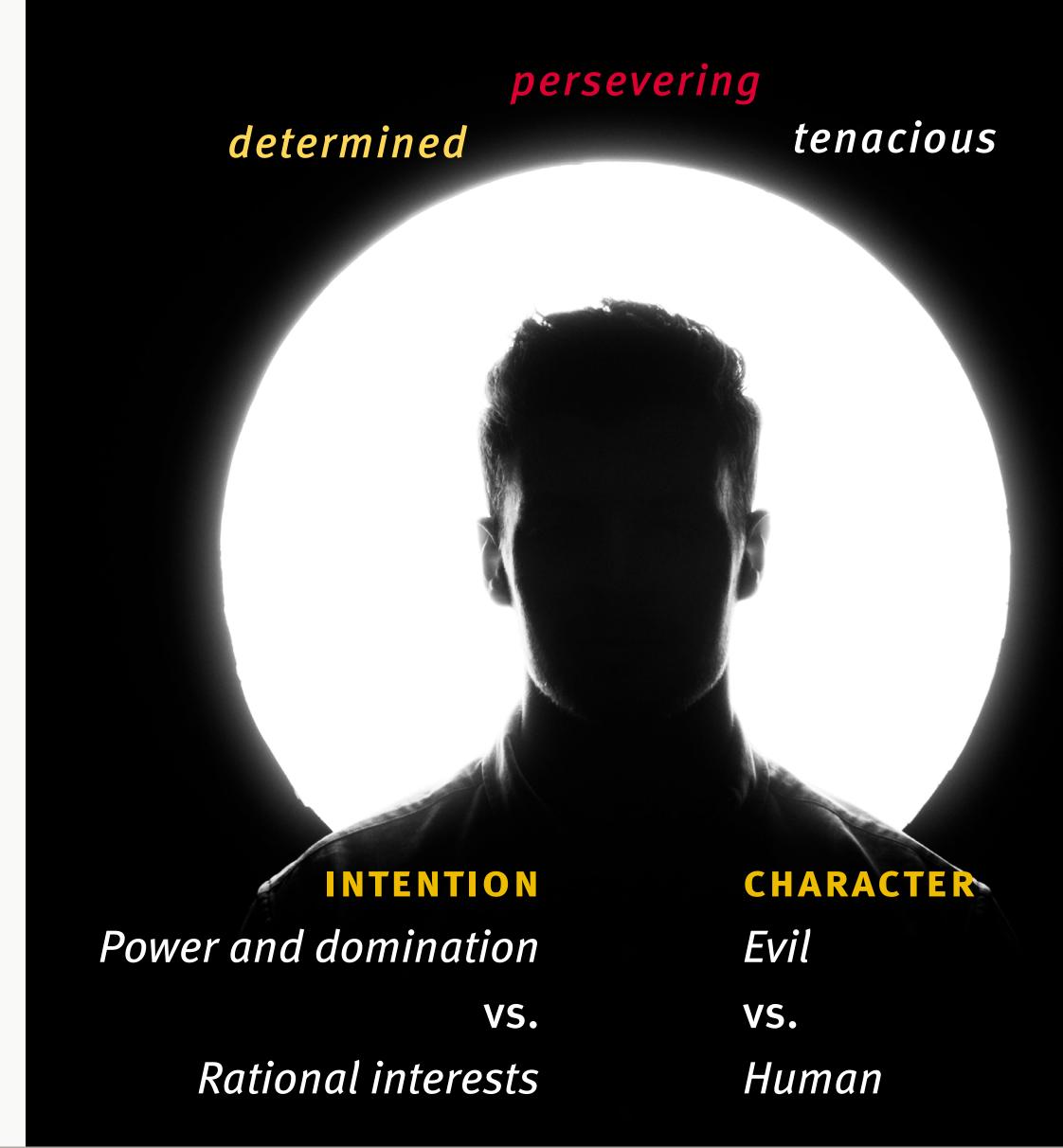
Questions: A Tool for Evolving Narratives



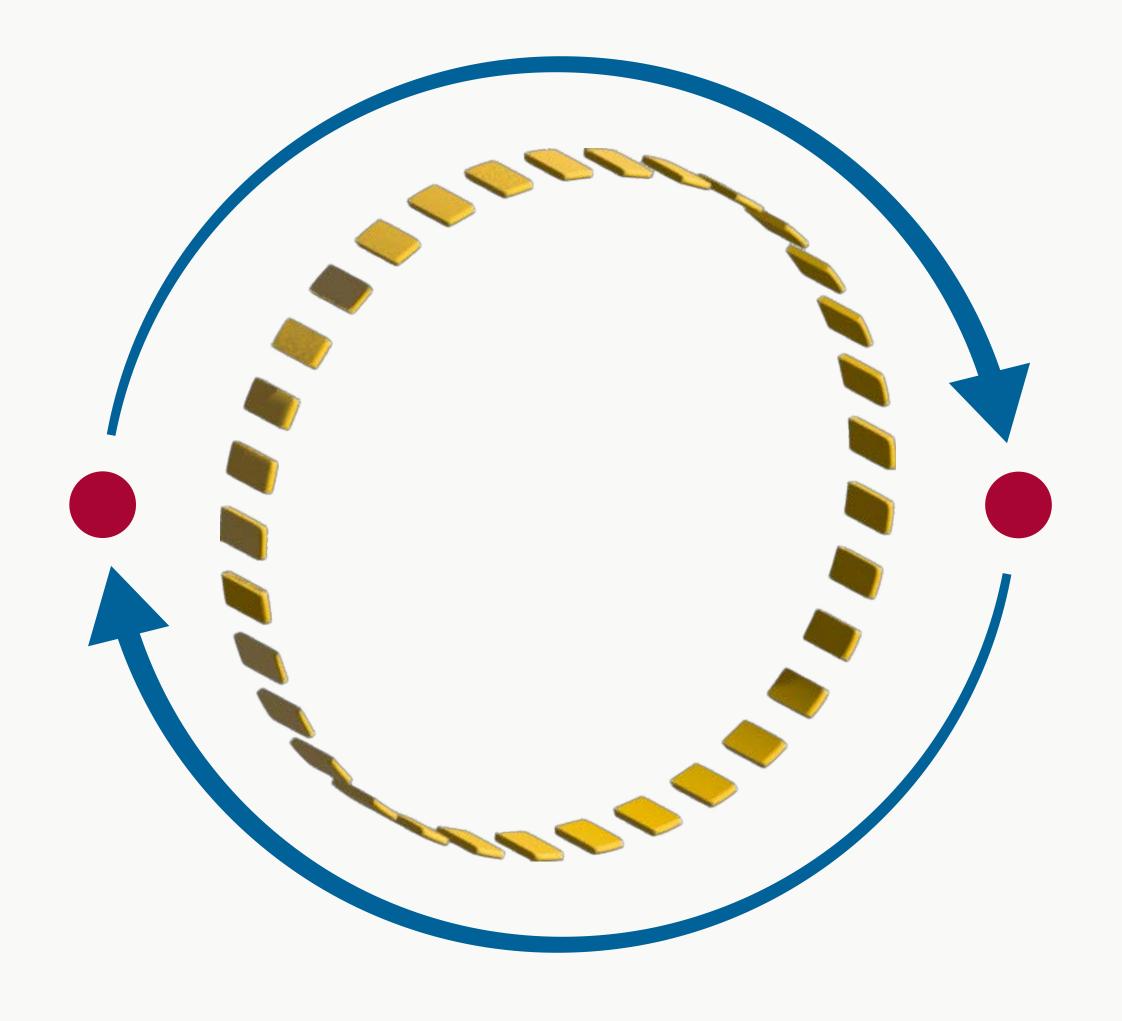
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Tool 1: Positive Connotation

- What: Attribution of positive traits and intentions
- Why: Fosters legitimacy and opens up narratives
- **How:** Through positive statements
- When: You decide your own limits



SOURCE: JOE SHIELDS



Tool 2: Circular Questions

- Two kinds of comparisons that CREATE new descriptions
 - Temporal (time 1 and time 2)
 - Relational (comparisons between people)

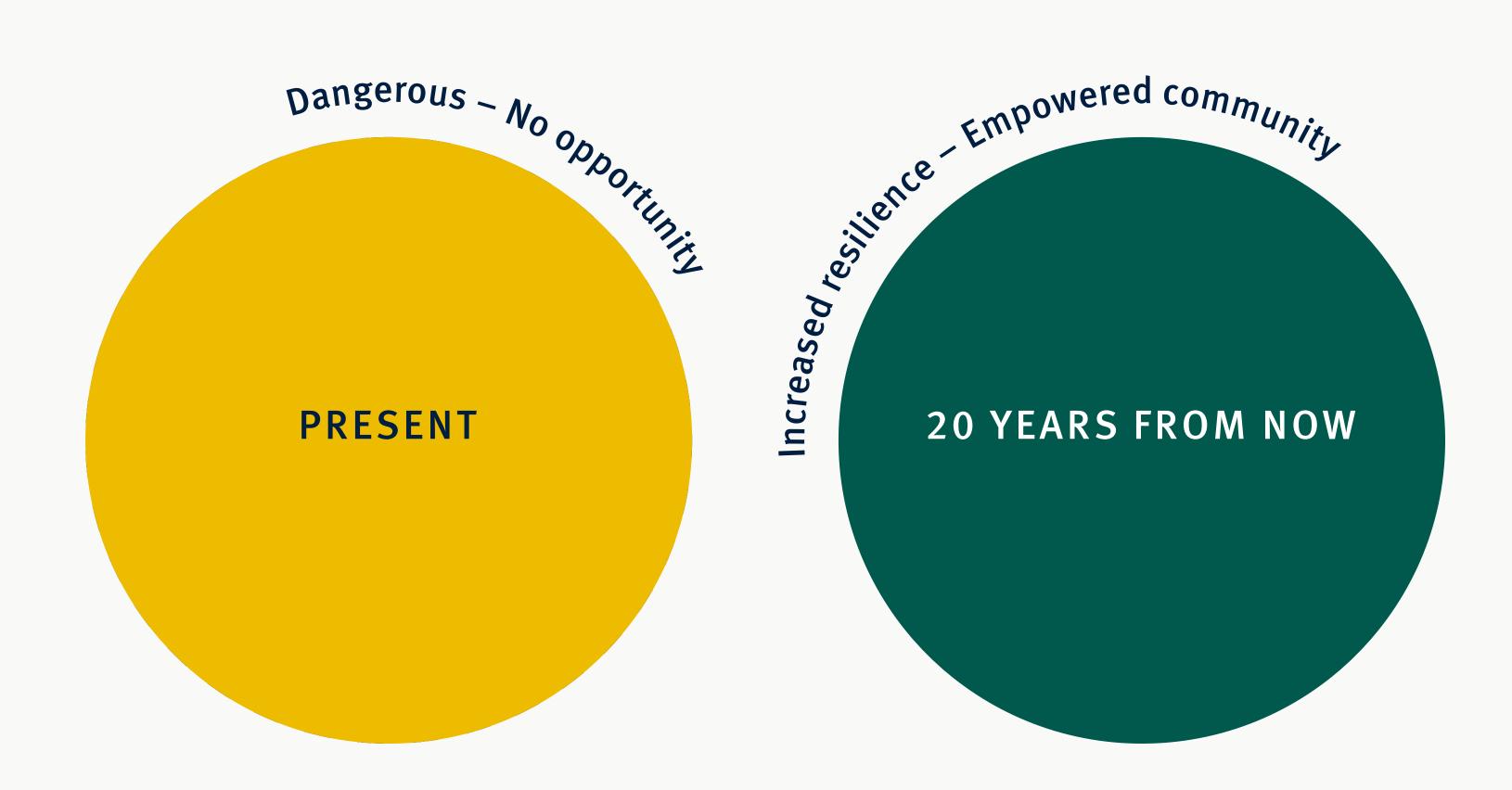
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Comparisons in Time

EXAMPLE

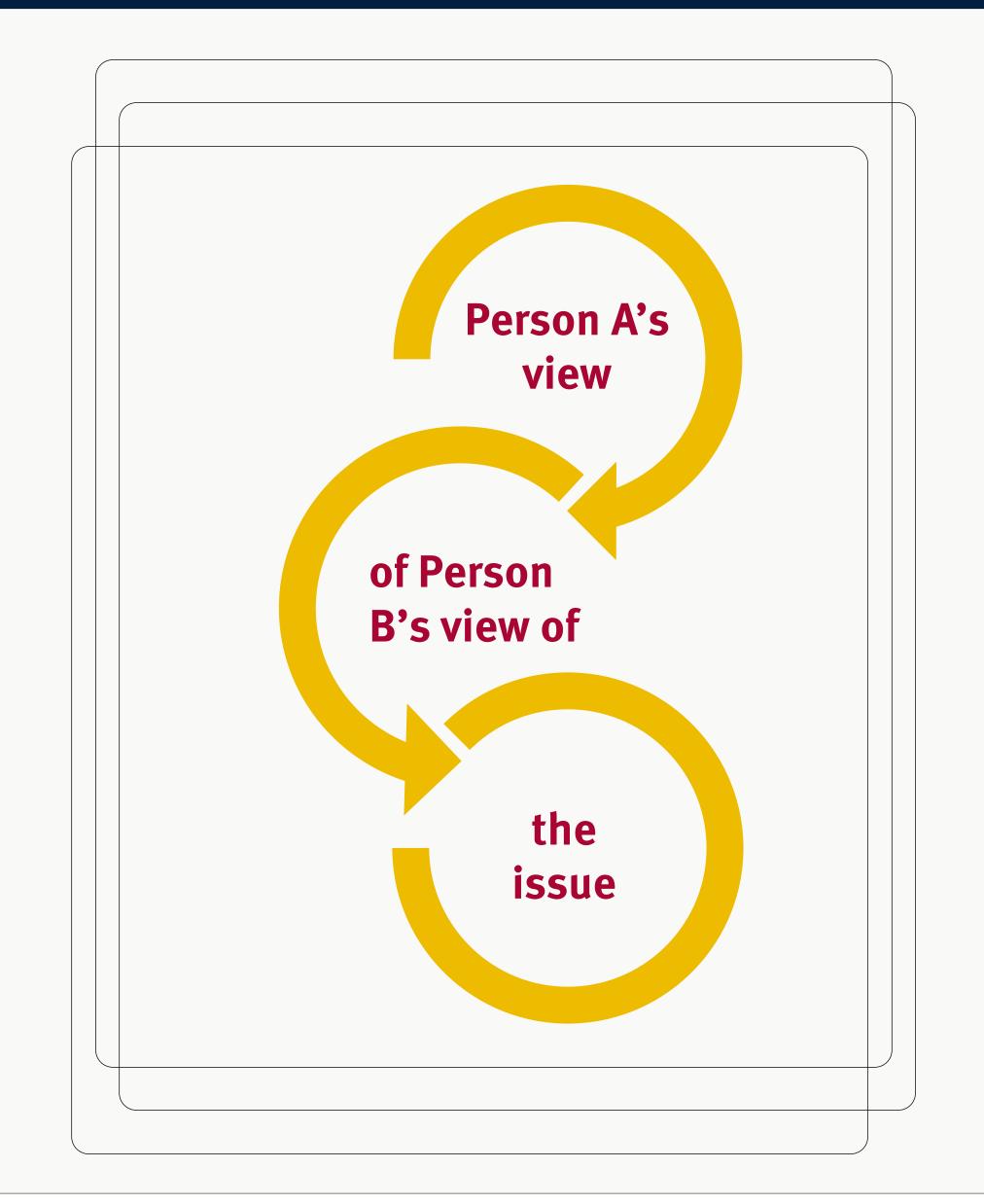
What thing would be different in 20 years?



Relational Comparisons

EXAMPLE

Who in your group is the most worried about the problem you are facing?



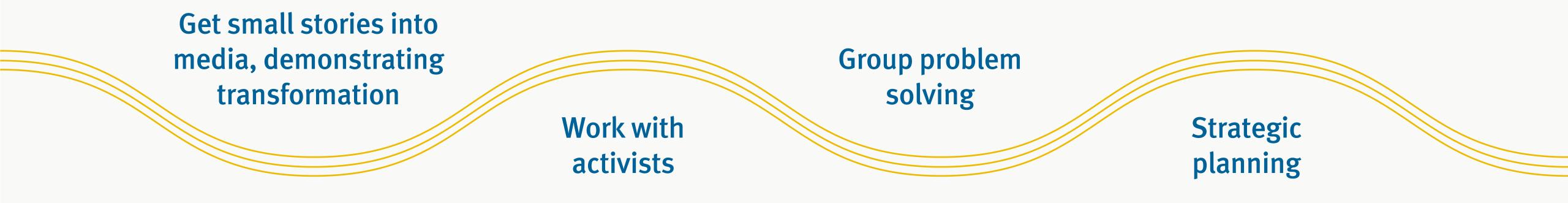


Tool 3: Externalisation

- Makes problems external to people
- Redefines problems so people can engage them differently
- Entails the following steps:

- Formulate the problem / conflict as an 'it'
- Map the effects of 'its' activities
- Evaluate the effects of 'its' activities
- Design strategies to reduce 'its' influence

Where and When to Use Externalisation



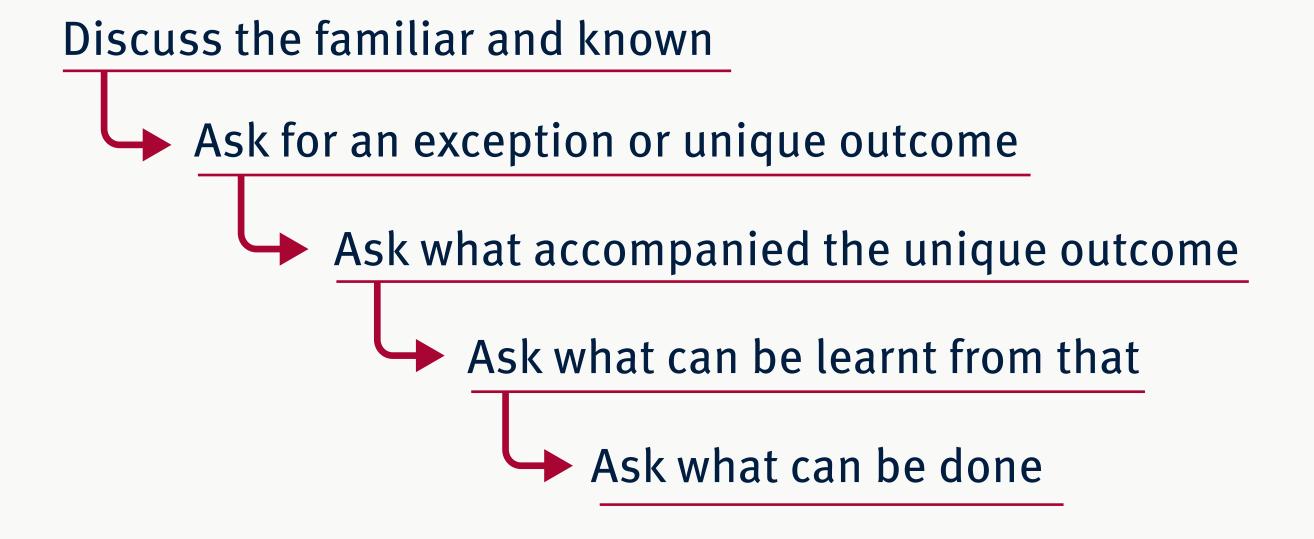
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Tool 4: Scaffolding

- Allows people to reflect on what they think and know
- Creates distance between the master narrative and a new narrative
- Enables people to have ownership and agency over their story, and to develop new strategies



Steps in Scaffolding



Sample Scaffolding Questions

	Familiar Story	Unique Outcome	Chain of Associations	Lessons Learnt	Action Plan
Sample questions by intervener	Can you review for me how you see this conflict?	Was there ever a time when X was different?	Can we discuss what contributed to this unique outcome?	What lessons can we draw?	What can we do to make this kind of unique outcome more common?

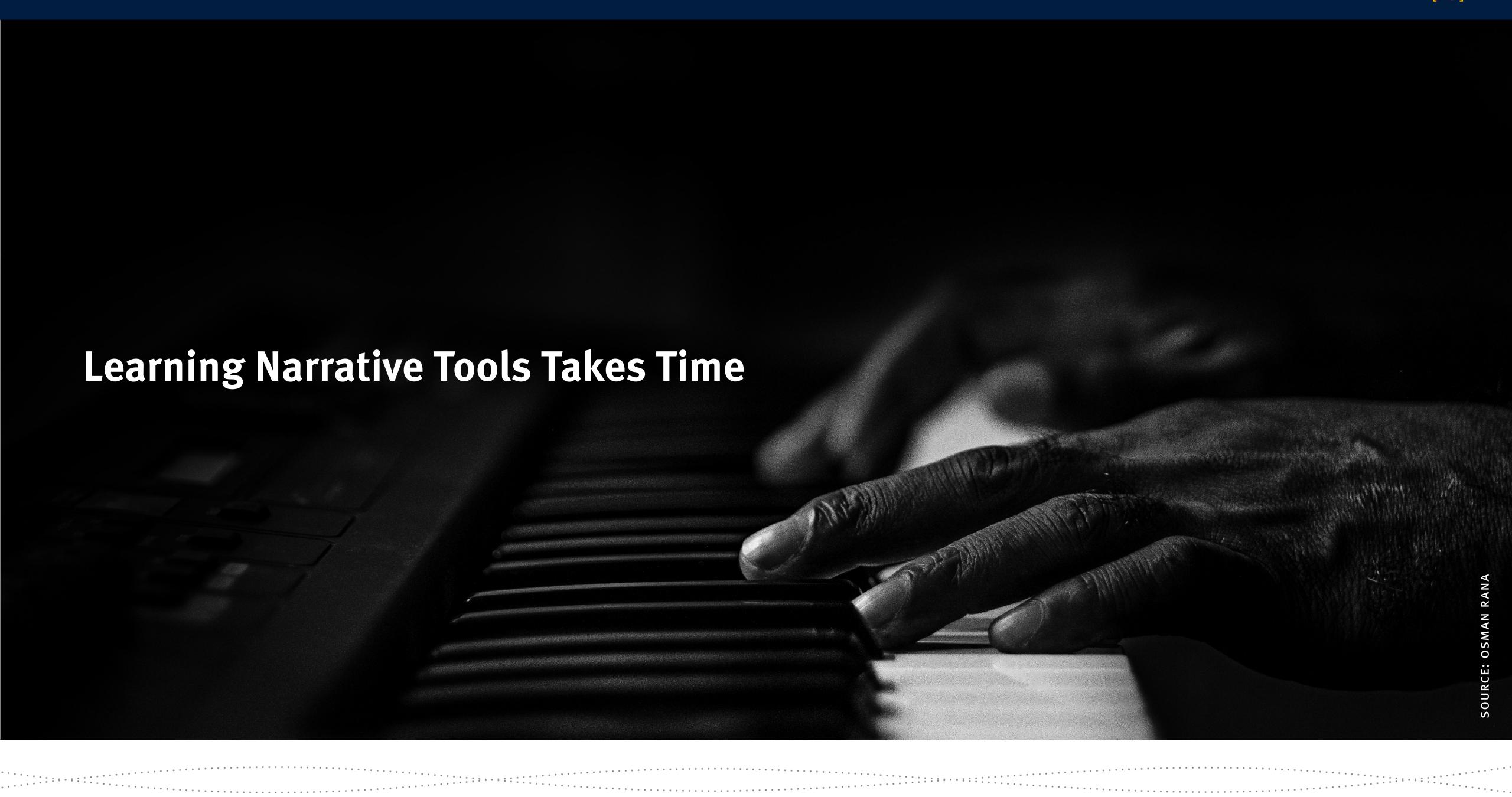
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Tool 5: Narrative Inoculation

- Protects a new narrative line from being killed off by the master narrative
- Who in your network would be the most resistant / concerned about the story we have been developing here?
 - What would worry them?
 - What would they need to know to feel safer / more open?
 - Who would need to be included and how would you invite them to this conversation?
- What would be signs that this conversation was moving in a good direction / bad direction?
 - What would you need to do as a result of either of those?



SOURCE: KAJA REICHARD





ALSO AVAILABLE

PRESENTATION Features of Narrative: Structure and Dynamics

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