Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Version 1.0

Understanding How Narratives Shape Belonging, Place, and Development

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Foreword

Development is often measured through economic indicators, demographic trends, infrastructure investments, and service provision.

These measures are important.

Yet they rarely capture another dimension of development: the narratives through which people understand themselves, their communities, and their futures.

Narratives influence which places are considered successful, which communities are recognised, and which futures become imaginable.

They shape belonging.

They shape legitimacy.

They shape participation.

And they influence whether people experience themselves as part of a shared future or increasingly disconnected from it.

The Narrative Impact Assessment Framework was developed to support a more reflective understanding of development by bringing attention to these often overlooked dimensions.

The framework is not intended to replace existing forms of assessment.

Rather, it complements them by exploring how language, narratives, and representations influence social realities.

At its core lies a simple proposition:

Development is not only material.

Development is also narrative.

1. Introduction

Why Narratives Matter

Every strategy tells a story.

Every policy communicates assumptions about what matters.

Every development initiative contains ideas about who belongs, what constitutes progress, and which futures should be pursued.

These stories are often implicit.

They are embedded within planning documents, public debates, organisational strategies, media representations, and everyday conversations.

Because they appear natural or self-evident, they often go unnoticed.

Yet narratives have consequences.

They influence how places are perceived.

They affect how communities understand themselves.

They shape aspirations, expectations, and possibilities.

In some cases, narratives contribute to inclusion and participation.

In others, they may unintentionally reinforce exclusion, stigma, invisibility, or distance.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Narrative Impact Assessment begins from the recognition that stories are not merely reflections of reality.

Stories also help produce reality.

Beyond Infrastructure and Economics

Traditional assessments often focus on measurable outcomes.

Questions typically include:

- How many people are affected?
- What are the economic impacts?
- What are the environmental consequences?
- What services are improved?

These questions remain important.

However, they do not fully address how development is experienced.

Two initiatives may produce similar material outcomes while generating very different experiences of belonging, legitimacy, and trust.

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore asks an additional set of questions:

- How are people represented?
- How are places described?
- What future is being imagined?
- Who is visible?
- Who is absent?
- Who is invited into the story?

Such questions help reveal dimensions of development that are often overlooked but deeply influential.

The AnInCuSt Perspective

The framework emerged from AnInCuSt's broader interest in narratives, identity, belonging, and place.

Across different contexts, a recurring pattern became visible.

People were often affected not only by decisions themselves, but also by the stories surrounding those decisions.

Communities could experience investment while feeling marginalised.

Places could receive attention while being described primarily through deficits.

Individuals could be included formally while remaining invisible narratively.

These observations led to a central question:

What happens when people are not only overlooked, but gradually talked away?

The Narrative Impact Assessment Framework was developed as one response to that question.

Its purpose is to make invisible narrative dynamics visible.

Not in order to assign blame.

But in order to support more thoughtful, inclusive, and place-sensitive forms of development.

The Core Principle

The framework is guided by a simple principle:

People do not only live within physical landscapes.

They also live within narrative landscapes.

Understanding development therefore requires attention not only to resources, infrastructure, institutions, and policies, but also to the stories through which people, places, and futures become meaningful.

Narrative Impact Assessment provides a framework for exploring those stories.

2. Theoretical Foundations

Understanding Narratives, Place, and Belonging

Narrative Impact Assessment is built upon a simple observation:

People do not relate to places, institutions, communities, or futures solely through material conditions.

They also relate to them through meaning.

The stories people encounter and participate in help shape how they understand themselves, others, and the world around them.

These stories influence what appears possible, desirable, legitimate, and worth investing in.

Theoretical foundations are therefore important not because they provide abstract explanations, but because they help us understand how narratives shape lived experience.

The NIA Framework draws together five interconnected concepts:

- Place
- Narratives
- Belonging
- Legitimacy
- Invisible Boundaries

Together, these concepts provide the foundation for understanding the narrative dimensions of development.

Place

Places Are More Than Locations

Places are often understood as physical locations.

A neighbourhood.

A village.

A city.

A region.

Yet places are also social and symbolic constructions.

A place becomes meaningful through the stories people tell about it.

Some places become associated with opportunity, innovation, and progress.

Others become associated with decline, stagnation, or marginality.

These associations are rarely neutral.

They influence investment decisions, policy priorities, migration patterns, and public perceptions.

They also influence how people living in those places understand themselves.

Place is therefore not simply where people live.

It is also how places are imagined, represented, and experienced.

Narrative Impact Assessment examines both dimensions simultaneously.

Narratives

Stories That Shape Reality

Narratives are often understood as stories.

Within the NIA Framework, narratives are understood more broadly.

Narratives are shared ways of interpreting people, places, events, and futures.

They help organise complex realities into meaningful patterns.

Narratives answer questions such as:

- What is happening?
- Why is it happening?
- Who matters?
- What should happen next?

Narratives are powerful because they often appear natural.

When repeated frequently enough, they become common sense.

People begin to treat particular interpretations as obvious rather than constructed.

Narratives therefore do not merely describe reality.

They influence how reality is understood and acted upon.

Belonging

More Than Inclusion

Belonging is often described as feeling accepted or included.

The NIA Framework understands belonging more broadly.

Belonging refers to the experience of being recognised as a legitimate part of a community, place, institution, or future.

Belonging involves more than physical presence.

People may live somewhere for decades and still experience limited belonging.

Conversely, people may quickly develop strong feelings of belonging when they experience recognition, connection, and shared purpose.

Belonging is influenced by:

- visibility
- recognition
- participation
- trust
- future possibility

Because belonging affects wellbeing, participation, and social cohesion, it represents a central concern within the NIA Framework.

Development that weakens belonging may generate unintended social consequences even when other objectives are achieved.

Legitimacy

Who Gets to Matter?

Legitimacy concerns recognition.

It concerns whose perspectives are taken seriously and whose voices are considered relevant.

Legitimacy operates at multiple levels.

Institutions seek legitimacy.

Policies seek legitimacy.

Communities seek legitimacy.

Individuals seek legitimacy.

Narratives play a significant role in shaping these perceptions.

When people consistently encounter stories that acknowledge their experiences, concerns, and aspirations, legitimacy tends to increase.

When communities are repeatedly portrayed as problems, burdens, or obstacles, legitimacy may weaken.

The NIA Framework therefore examines how narratives contribute to experiences of legitimacy and whose perspectives become recognised within public conversations.

Invisible Boundaries

The Boundaries We Cannot See

Not all boundaries are physical.

Many of the most influential boundaries are symbolic.

They emerge through language, representation, categorisation, and institutional practices.

Invisible boundaries shape distinctions between:

- centre and periphery
- insiders and outsiders
- successful and unsuccessful
- modern and outdated
- valuable and disposable

Because such boundaries are often embedded within everyday language, they may go unnoticed.

Yet they influence decision-making, resource allocation, and social relations.

Invisible boundaries can affect how people understand their own opportunities and limitations.

The purpose of Narrative Impact Assessment is not to eliminate all boundaries.

Rather, it seeks to make invisible boundaries visible so that they can be examined critically and discussed openly.

Bringing the Concepts Together

The five concepts presented in this chapter are closely interconnected.

Narratives shape how places are understood.

Stories influence experiences of belonging.

Belonging affects legitimacy.

Legitimacy influences participation.

Invisible boundaries shape all of these processes.

Understanding development therefore requires more than analysing infrastructure, demographics, or economics.

It requires attention to the narrative landscapes within which people live.

Narrative Impact Assessment was developed to provide a structured framework for exploring these relationships and their implications for communities, organisations, and development initiatives.

Key Principle

Places are not only built through policies and investments.

They are also built through the stories that make people feel visible, legitimate, and able to belong.

3. What is Narrative Impact Assessment?

Understanding the Narrative Dimensions of Development

Narrative Impact Assessment (NIA) is a framework for examining how policies, strategies, projects, and development initiatives shape experiences of belonging, legitimacy, visibility, and future possibility.

The framework was developed in response to a simple observation:

Development initiatives often assess economic, environmental, and social impacts.

Far less attention is given to narrative impacts.

Yet narratives influence how people understand change.

They shape whether communities feel recognised or overlooked.

They influence whether people see themselves as part of the future or increasingly disconnected from it.

Narrative Impact Assessment provides a structured approach for exploring these dimensions.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Why Narrative Impact Assessment?

Most development initiatives are designed to improve conditions.

They may seek to increase growth, strengthen communities, improve services, or create new opportunities.

These goals are important.

However, even well-intentioned initiatives can produce unintended narrative consequences.

A community may receive investment while simultaneously being portrayed as a problem.

A neighbourhood may become visible while losing control of its own story.

A development strategy may create opportunities for some groups while making others feel increasingly peripheral.

Such consequences are often difficult to identify through traditional forms of evaluation.

Narrative Impact Assessment was developed to help make these dynamics visible.

What Does NIA Assess?

NIA does not evaluate whether a project is successful in economic or technical terms.

Instead, it explores questions such as:

Representation

How are people and places described?

Visibility

Who is visible within the initiative?

Who is overlooked?

Belonging

Who can recognise themselves in the future being proposed?

Legitimacy

Whose perspectives are treated as meaningful?

Future Possibility

What futures become imaginable?

Which futures become difficult to imagine?

Narrative Boundaries

Does the initiative reinforce invisible divisions?

Or does it help reduce them?

These questions complement rather than replace traditional forms of assessment.

The Purpose of NIA

The purpose of Narrative Impact Assessment is not to determine whether an initiative is good or bad.

Its purpose is to create greater awareness.

The framework helps organisations reflect on how development is experienced, interpreted, and understood by the people affected by it.

By making narrative dynamics visible, NIA supports more informed and inclusive decision-making.

When Can NIA Be Used?

Narrative Impact Assessment can be applied at different stages of a process.

Before an Initiative

To identify potential narrative risks and opportunities.

During Implementation

To monitor how narratives are developing.

After Completion

To evaluate how communities experienced the initiative.

During Strategic Planning

To inform future decisions and strengthen narrative alignment.

The framework is intentionally flexible and can be adapted to different contexts.

Who Can Use NIA?

The framework was designed for a wide range of users.

Municipalities

Exploring how policies and development strategies influence communities.

Urban and Rural Development Practitioners

Identifying invisible boundaries and strengthening belonging.

Educational Institutions

Understanding how narratives shape participation and inclusion.

NGOs and Foundations

Assessing how initiatives are experienced by participants and communities.

Researchers

Investigating narrative dimensions of social and organisational change.

Community Organisations

Reflecting on local experiences, identities, and aspirations.

What Makes NIA Different?

Many assessment tools focus on measurable outcomes.

Narrative Impact Assessment focuses on meaning.

Rather than asking only:

- What changed?
- How many people were affected?
- What resources were invested?

NIA also asks:

- How was change understood?
- Who felt included?
- Who felt overlooked?
- What stories became stronger?
- What stories disappeared?

This perspective helps reveal dimensions of development that often remain hidden.

The NIA Process

The framework follows a simple sequence:

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Understand

Explore the existing narrative landscape.

Assess

Identify strengths, risks, exclusions, and opportunities.

Reflect

Consider how narratives shape belonging and legitimacy.

Strategise

Develop responses that support more inclusive futures.

Act

Translate insights into practice.

This process is supported by the tools contained within the NIA Framework.

Core Components of the Framework

Narrative Impact Assessment is supported by a series of interconnected tools.

NIA Visual Map™

A collection of conceptual models for understanding narratives and belonging.

NIA Quick Scan™

A rapid self-assessment tool.

NIA Scorecard™

A structured evaluation framework.

Narrative Strategy Canvas™

A planning tool for translating insights into action.

Together, these tools provide a practical pathway from understanding to implementation.

A Different Question

Most assessments ask:

What impact does this initiative have on people?

Narrative Impact Assessment adds another question:

What impact does this initiative have on the stories people can tell about themselves, their communities, and their futures?

Both questions matter.

Neither is complete without the other.

Key Principle

Development does not only change conditions.

Development also changes the stories through which people understand those conditions.

Narrative Impact Assessment exists to make those stories visible.

4. The NIA Framework

Core Models for Understanding Narratives, Belonging, and Development

The Narrative Impact Assessment Framework is built around four interconnected models.

Each model illuminates a different aspect of how narratives shape people, places, communities, and futures.

Together, the models provide a practical framework for understanding development as both a material and narrative process.

The models are not intended to be used in isolation.

Each contributes a different perspective.

Together they help reveal how belonging is strengthened, weakened, negotiated, or transformed.

The Narrative Triangle™

Identity, Belonging, and Future

FUTURE

What is possible?

IDENTITY ---------- BELONGING

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Who are we? Who belongs?

The Narrative Triangle is the foundational model within the NIA Framework.

It proposes that sustainable development depends upon the relationship between three dimensions:

Identity

How people understand themselves.

How communities describe who they are.

How places develop a sense of continuity and meaning.

Belonging

How people experience inclusion, recognition, and connection.

Who feels welcome.

Who feels valued.

Who feels part of the collective story.

Future

How people imagine possibilities.

What forms of life appear achievable.

What futures seem realistic, desirable, or legitimate.

The model suggests that healthy development requires balance between all three dimensions.

When one dimension becomes disconnected from the others, tensions often emerge.

A future without belonging may create progress without participation.

Belonging without future may create attachment without direction.

Identity without openness may create stability without inclusion.

The Narrative Triangle therefore serves as a diagnostic tool for understanding where imbalance may exist.

The Narrative Border Map™

Mapping Invisible Boundaries

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

The Narrative Border Map explores how narratives shape visibility, legitimacy, and marginalisation.

Some people, places, and communities become associated with opportunity, investment, and progress.

Others become associated with decline, dependency, or irrelevance.

The model helps identify:

- Who is talked forward?
- Who is talked away?
- What becomes visible?
- What remains invisible?

Narrative borders are rarely formal.

They emerge through language, representation, planning, policy, and public discourse.

Because they often appear natural, they can be difficult to identify.

The Narrative Border Map provides a way of making these hidden dynamics visible.

The model is particularly useful when examining:

- rural–urban relations
- territorial stigma
- community development
- strategic planning
- public policy

The Belonging Spectrum™

From Silence to Participation

Participation
↑
Engagement
↑
Recognition
↑
Visibility

↑
Silence

The Belonging Spectrum describes how belonging develops.

Many organisations seek participation.

However, participation rarely emerges without earlier experiences of visibility and recognition.

The model suggests that belonging evolves through five stages:

Silence

People do not expect to be heard.

Visibility

People become acknowledged.

Recognition

Experiences and perspectives are treated as meaningful.

Engagement

People begin contributing to shared processes.

Participation

People influence outcomes and help shape collective futures.

The spectrum highlights an important insight:

Participation is often treated as the beginning of inclusion.

In reality, it is frequently the outcome.

The model can be used to identify where individuals, groups, or communities are located within a process and what may be needed to strengthen belonging.

The Narrative Development Cycle™

From Research to Belonging

RESEARCH

↓

UNDERSTANDING

↓

ASSESSMENT

↓

STRATEGY

↓

ACTION

↓

BELONGING

The Narrative Development Cycle provides the overarching logic of the NIA Framework.

It describes how narrative insight can be translated into meaningful change.

Research

Exploring narratives, experiences, and representations.

Understanding

Interpreting patterns and meanings.

Assessment

Identifying risks, assets, and opportunities.

Strategy

Developing intentional responses.

Action

Translating intentions into practice.

Belonging

Strengthening inclusion, participation, and legitimacy.

The model positions belonging as an outcome of thoughtful development rather than a starting point.

It also emphasises that development is an ongoing process rather than a linear intervention.

How the Models Work Together

Each model answers a different question.

Model	Primary Question
Narrative Triangle™	What creates sustainable development?
Narrative Border Map™	Who becomes visible or invisible?
Belonging Spectrum™	How does belonging develop?
Narrative Development Cycle™	How does insight become action?

Together they create a coherent framework for understanding development beyond infrastructure, demographics, and economics.

The models allow practitioners to examine:

- meaning as well as outcomes
- narratives as well as policies
- belonging as well as participation
- legitimacy as well as implementation

Using the Models

The models may be applied individually or collectively.

They can be used in:

- Narrative Impact Assessments
- Strategic planning
- Community engagement
- Urban and rural development
- Educational settings
- Organisational development
- Research projects

The objective is not to produce a single correct interpretation.

The objective is to create more reflective conversations about development and its consequences.

Key Principle

The NIA Framework is built upon a simple idea:

Development shapes stories.

Stories shape belonging.

Belonging shapes futures.

5. Conducting a Narrative Impact Assessment

A Practical Guide

Narrative Impact Assessment is not intended to produce definitive answers.

Rather, it provides a structured process for exploring how narratives influence belonging, legitimacy, visibility, and future possibilities.

The purpose is to create more reflective and informed decision-making.

The process can be applied to a wide range of contexts, including:

- municipal strategies
- urban development projects
- rural development initiatives
- organisational change processes
- educational programmes
- community development projects
- policy proposals

The NIA process consists of five interconnected stages.

Stage 1

Define the Assessment Focus

The first step is to clarify what is being assessed.

Examples include:

- a strategic plan
- a development project
- a policy proposal

- a public consultation process
- an organisational initiative

At this stage, the goal is not to evaluate outcomes.

The goal is to identify the narrative context surrounding the initiative.

Key Questions

- What is being assessed?
- Why is the assessment being conducted?
- Who is affected?
- Which communities or groups are involved?
- What decisions may be influenced by the findings?

Output

Assessment Scope Statement

Stage 2

Stage 2

Every initiative exists within a broader narrative environment.

The purpose of this stage is to identify the stories that already shape perceptions and expectations.

Narratives may be found in:

- policy documents
- strategic plans
- public debates
- local media
- community conversations
- organisational communication
- social media

Key Questions

- How is the place currently described?
- What narratives dominate?
- What assumptions appear taken for granted?
- What futures are being promoted?
- What concerns are repeatedly expressed?

Methods

- document review
- interviews
- workshops
- focus groups
- observation
- discourse analysis

Output

Narrative Landscape Map

Stage 3

Identify Narrative Risks and Assets

This stage focuses on understanding both vulnerabilities and strengths.

Narrative risks may include:

- territorial stigma
- deficit narratives
- exclusion
- invisibility
- futurelessness
- "us and them" dynamics

Narrative assets may include:

- strong local identity

- community pride
- social trust
- cultural heritage
- shared aspirations
- stories of resilience

Key Questions

- Which narratives support belonging?
- Which narratives undermine belonging?
- Who is visible?
- Who is absent?
- What strengths already exist?

Tools

- Narrative Border Map™
- Belonging Spectrum™
- NIA Quick Scan™

Output

Narrative Risk and Asset Profile

Stage 4

Assess Narrative Impact

This stage represents the core analytical component of the framework.

The purpose is to examine how the initiative may influence narratives and experiences of belonging.

Assessment focuses on five dimensions:

Belonging

Who is included?

Dignity

How are people and places represented?

Future

What possibilities are created?

Narrative Boundaries

What divisions are reinforced or reduced?

Legitimacy

Who has influence and recognition?

Tools

- NIA Scorecard™
- Narrative Triangle™
- Narrative Border Map™

Output

Narrative Impact Assessment Report

Stage 5

Develop Strategic Responses

Assessment alone does not create change.

Insights must be translated into action.

This stage focuses on strengthening positive narratives while addressing identified risks.

Possible responses may include:

- revising communication strategies
- expanding participation processes
- strengthening underrepresented voices
- reframing deficit narratives
- developing new future narratives
- creating opportunities for dialogue

Tools

- Narrative Strategy Canvas™
- Narrative Action Planning
- Strategic Narrative Development

Output

Narrative Action Plan

Evidence and Interpretation

The NIA Framework does not rely on a single source of evidence.

Instead, it encourages the combination of multiple perspectives.

Potential sources include:

- planning documents
- community narratives
- interviews
- observations
- public communication
- survey data
- workshop findings

The objective is not to identify one "correct" story.

The objective is to understand the range of narratives shaping a particular context.

Participation and Dialogue

Narrative Impact Assessment should not be conducted solely by experts.

Because narratives emerge through relationships and shared meaning-making, participation is essential.

Whenever possible, assessments should involve:

- residents
- community organisations
- local stakeholders
- staff members

- decision-makers
- groups that are often overlooked

Participation strengthens both the quality and legitimacy of the assessment process.

From Assessment to Learning

NIA is not a compliance tool.

It is a learning framework.

The purpose is not to produce a score that ends a conversation.

The purpose is to generate questions that deepen understanding.

Effective Narrative Impact Assessments often reveal tensions, contradictions, and competing perspectives.

These insights should be viewed as opportunities for reflection rather than problems to eliminate.

The Role of Professional Judgment

No framework can fully capture the complexity of human experience.

The NIA Framework therefore combines structured tools with professional judgement and contextual understanding.

Scores and models should be interpreted as guides rather than absolute measures.

The quality of an assessment depends not only on methodology, but also on curiosity, openness, and dialogue.

Key Principle

The goal of Narrative Impact Assessment is not to determine who is right.

The goal is to understand how narratives shape belonging, legitimacy, and the futures people are able to imagine.

6. Narrative Risks

Understanding Unintended Consequences

Development initiatives are typically designed with positive intentions.

They seek to improve conditions, expand opportunities, strengthen communities, or address existing challenges.

Yet even well-intentioned initiatives can generate unintended narrative consequences.

These consequences are often difficult to identify because they do not necessarily emerge through budgets, statistics, or performance indicators.

Instead, they emerge through meaning.

They influence how people understand themselves, their communities, and their futures.

Narrative risks therefore deserve attention alongside economic, social, and environmental considerations.

The purpose of this chapter is not to discourage change.

The purpose is to encourage reflection on how change is communicated, experienced, and interpreted.

What Is a Narrative Risk?

A narrative risk occurs when an initiative unintentionally contributes to:

- exclusion
- invisibility
- stigma
- loss of legitimacy
- weakened belonging
- restricted future possibilities

Narrative risks often emerge gradually.

They may develop even when a project achieves its intended objectives.

For example:

A policy may improve efficiency while simultaneously weakening local identity.

A development initiative may increase investment while reducing community ownership.

A strategy may create opportunities for some groups while making others feel increasingly peripheral.

Narrative risks therefore concern meaning as much as outcomes.

Territorial Stigma

When Places Become Problems

One of the most significant narrative risks involves territorial stigma.

Territorial stigma occurs when places become associated primarily with problems, deficiencies, or failure.

Examples may include descriptions such as:

- deprived area
- disadvantaged community
- declining village
- vulnerable neighbourhood
- peripheral region

While such labels may be based on real challenges, they can also shape perceptions in powerful ways.

Over time, repeated representations may influence:

- public attitudes
- investment decisions
- political priorities
- community self-understanding

People living in stigmatised places often become associated with the reputation of the place itself.

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore examines not only whether challenges exist, but also how they are represented.

Key Questions

- How is the place described?

- What language is repeatedly used?
- Are strengths acknowledged alongside challenges?
- How do residents describe their own community?

Narrative Exclusion

When People Are Missing from the Story

Not all exclusion occurs through direct discrimination.

Sometimes exclusion occurs through omission.

Certain groups simply disappear from the conversation.

They are rarely mentioned.

Their experiences remain unrecognised.

Their perspectives are not considered relevant.

Examples may include:

- young people
- elderly residents
- newcomers
- minority communities
- volunteers
- informal caregivers
- rural residents

Narrative exclusion can weaken trust and reduce participation.

People are less likely to engage in futures from which they feel absent.

Key Questions

- Who appears in the story?
- Who does not appear?
- Whose perspectives are missing?
- Who is rarely consulted?

Invisible Communities

Seen by Few, Heard by Fewer

Some communities are not actively excluded.

They are simply overlooked.

Invisible communities often exist beyond the focus of policy discussions, strategic planning, and public attention.

This invisibility may result from:

- geography
- demographics
- political priorities
- institutional habits

The consequences can nevertheless be significant.

Communities that remain invisible may struggle to influence decisions affecting their futures.

The NIA Framework encourages assessors to look beyond highly visible stakeholders and consider whose experiences remain unseen.

Deficit Narratives

When Problems Become Identities

Deficit narratives describe people or places primarily through what they lack.

Examples include:

- lacking skills
- lacking ambition
- lacking opportunity
- lacking resilience
- lacking capacity

Such narratives often emerge unintentionally.

Many originate from attempts to identify needs and allocate resources.

However, repeated emphasis on deficits can gradually overshadow strengths, capabilities, and contributions.

The result may be a narrowing of how people and places are understood.

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore seeks to balance awareness of challenges with recognition of existing assets.

Key Questions

- Are communities described primarily through problems?
- Are strengths visible?
- What capacities already exist?
- What stories of resilience are present?

Futurelessness

When the Future Becomes Difficult to Imagine

One of the most overlooked narrative risks concerns future possibility.

Development is not only about improving present conditions.

It is also about creating futures that people can imagine themselves inhabiting.

Futurelessness emerges when people struggle to see realistic and meaningful possibilities ahead.

This can occur when:

- decline is presented as inevitable
- decisions appear predetermined
- communities are framed as obsolete
- participation feels meaningless

Futurelessness does not necessarily result from material hardship.

It often emerges from narratives that restrict what appears possible.

Communities may possess resources, capabilities, and opportunities while still experiencing a lack of future imagination.

Key Questions

- What futures are being described?
- Who is included in those futures?
- Who is excluded?
- What possibilities remain visible?

Us and Them Dynamics

Creating Distance

Narratives frequently organise social reality through distinctions.

Sometimes these distinctions become rigid.

Communities may become divided into categories such as:

- locals and newcomers
- urban and rural
- professionals and citizens
- successful and unsuccessful
- productive and dependent

Such distinctions often simplify complex realities.

When repeated over time, they can contribute to mistrust and social distance.

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore examines whether initiatives unintentionally reinforce divisions between groups.

Accumulated Narrative Risk

Narrative risks rarely occur in isolation.

They often reinforce one another.

For example:

A place may experience territorial stigma.

This may contribute to invisibility.

Invisibility may reduce participation.

Reduced participation may weaken legitimacy.

Weakened legitimacy may contribute to futurelessness.

Understanding these relationships is essential for identifying the broader narrative environment surrounding a project or community.

Recognising Risks Without Assigning Blame

The purpose of identifying narrative risks is not to assign blame.

Narrative risks often emerge unintentionally.

They may be embedded within long-established ways of speaking and thinking.

The goal is therefore not accusation.

The goal is awareness.

Once risks become visible, they can be reflected upon, discussed, and potentially addressed.

Key Principle

People are shaped not only by what happens to them.

They are also shaped by the stories that explain what is happening, why it matters, and whether they have a place in the future.

7. Narrative Assets

Identifying Strengths, Resources, and Possibilities

Identifying Strengths, Resources, and Possibilities

However, understanding challenges is only part of the process.

Communities, organisations, and places are not defined solely by vulnerabilities.

They also possess strengths.

They carry stories of resilience, cooperation, creativity, adaptation, and hope.

The purpose of this chapter is to identify and explore these narrative assets.

Narrative assets represent resources that can support belonging, strengthen legitimacy, and expand future possibilities.

While risks may reveal barriers to development, assets reveal opportunities for development.

Both are essential.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

What Is a Narrative Asset?

A narrative asset is a story, belief, experience, relationship, or shared understanding that contributes positively to how people understand themselves and their collective future.

Narrative assets often provide:

- meaning
- continuity
- confidence
- trust
- direction
- resilience

Unlike physical assets, narrative assets cannot always be measured directly.

Yet they frequently influence whether development initiatives gain support, generate participation, or create lasting impact.

Community Identity

Knowing Who We Are

Strong communities often possess a shared sense of identity.

Identity provides continuity across generations.

It helps people understand where they come from and what connects them to others.

Community identity may emerge through:

- local history
- traditions
- shared experiences
- cultural practices
- collective achievements

Identity does not require uniformity.

Communities can be diverse while still maintaining a shared sense of who they are.

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore examines not only whether identity exists, but how it is expressed and experienced.

Key Questions

- What stories do people tell about their community?
- What creates a sense of continuity?
- What values appear important?
- What experiences are remembered collectively?

Local Knowledge

Knowledge Rooted in Experience

Every community possesses knowledge that cannot easily be found in reports or databases.

People develop understandings through lived experience.

They know local relationships.

They understand informal networks.

They recognise opportunities and challenges that may remain invisible to outsiders.

Local knowledge often represents an underutilised asset.

Development initiatives that overlook local knowledge may unintentionally weaken trust and legitimacy.

Conversely, initiatives that recognise local expertise often strengthen participation and ownership.

Key Questions

- What knowledge exists within the community?
- Who holds that knowledge?
- How is local experience valued?
- How are community perspectives incorporated?

Social Trust

The Invisible Infrastructure

Infrastructure is often associated with roads, buildings, utilities, and services.

Yet communities also depend upon another form of infrastructure:

Trust.

Trust influences whether people collaborate, participate, and support collective efforts.

Communities characterised by high levels of trust often demonstrate greater resilience during periods of uncertainty and change.

Social trust may be expressed through:

- volunteerism
- informal support networks
- community initiatives
- cooperation between groups
- civic participation

Trust is difficult to build and easy to undermine.

For this reason, it represents one of the most important narrative assets within any community.

Key Questions

- What relationships support trust?
- Where does cooperation already occur?
- What strengthens confidence between people and institutions?

Shared Futures

Imagining Possibility Together

Communities require more than memories.

They also require futures.

Shared futures emerge when people can imagine meaningful possibilities that include them.

Such futures need not be identical.

Different groups may hold different aspirations.

What matters is whether people can see a place for themselves within the future being described.

Communities with strong future narratives often display:

- optimism
- participation
- innovation
- commitment
- long-term engagement

Narrative Impact Assessment therefore explores not only existing conditions but also future imagination.

Key Questions

- What future stories are present?
- Which futures generate enthusiasm?
- Who can see themselves in those futures?
- Who cannot?

Narrative Resilience

The Capacity to Adapt

Narrative resilience refers to the ability of individuals and communities to maintain meaning during periods of change, uncertainty, or disruption.

Resilient communities do not avoid difficulties.

Rather, they possess stories that help them make sense of difficulties.

Narrative resilience may be expressed through stories of:

- recovery
- adaptation
- persistence
- solidarity
- creativity

Such stories help communities navigate transitions while preserving dignity and belonging.

Key Questions

- What stories of resilience exist?
- How have previous challenges been overcome?
- What strengths emerged during difficult periods?
- What lessons continue to shape the community?

Hidden Assets

Looking Beyond the Obvious

Some of the most important narrative assets are not immediately visible.

They may exist in:

- informal relationships
- local traditions
- community rituals
- everyday acts of care
- intergenerational connections
- shared memories

Because such assets rarely appear in official strategies, they are often overlooked.

Narrative Impact Assessment encourages practitioners to look beyond formal structures and recognise the resources already present within communities.

Asset-Based Development

The purpose of identifying narrative assets is not to ignore challenges.

Communities may simultaneously experience strengths and difficulties.

However, sustainable development is rarely achieved through deficit narratives alone.

People are more likely to engage with change when they recognise existing strengths alongside areas requiring improvement.

Asset-based approaches therefore seek to build upon what already works while addressing what needs attention.

From Assets to Possibilities

Narrative assets become particularly powerful when they are connected to future possibilities.

Stories of resilience can inspire innovation.

Community identity can support inclusion.

Local knowledge can improve decision-making.

Trust can strengthen participation.

Future narratives can create direction.

The role of Narrative Impact Assessment is to identify these connections and explore how existing strengths might contribute to more inclusive forms of development.

Key Principle

Communities are not only collections of challenges.

They are also collections of strengths, relationships, memories, and possibilities.

Understanding development requires attention to both.

8. The NIA Toolkit

From Understanding to Action

Narrative Impact Assessment is not a single tool.

It is a toolkit.

The NIA Toolkit was developed to support different stages of reflection, assessment, planning, and action.

Some situations require a rapid overview.

Others require more systematic analysis.

Some organisations seek to identify risks.

Others seek to develop future strategies.

The toolkit therefore consists of a series of complementary resources that can be used independently or together.

Each tool contributes a different perspective while sharing a common purpose:

To strengthen belonging, visibility, legitimacy, and inclusive futures.

The Logic of the Toolkit

The NIA Toolkit follows a simple progression.

UNDERSTAND

↓

ASSESS

↓

REFLECT

↓

STRATEGISE

↓

ACT

Each tool supports one or more stages of this process.

Together they create a pathway from insight to implementation.

NIA Visual Map™

Understanding Narrative Landscapes

The NIA Visual Map provides the conceptual foundation of the framework.

It introduces the four core models:

The Narrative Triangle™

Identity, Belonging, and Future

The Narrative Border Map™

Visibility, Marginalisation, and Invisible Boundaries

The Belonging Spectrum™

From Silence to Participation

The Narrative Development Cycle™

From Research to Belonging

The Visual Map is designed to support understanding and dialogue.

It helps users identify patterns, relationships, and assumptions that might otherwise remain invisible.

Best Used For

- workshops
- reflection sessions
- teaching
- community dialogue
- strategic discussions

NIA Quick Scan™

A Rapid Reflection Tool

The NIA Quick Scan provides a simple entry point into Narrative Impact Assessment.

The tool can typically be completed in 10–15 minutes.

It is designed to help organisations identify potential areas requiring further exploration.

The Quick Scan does not replace detailed assessment.

Rather, it highlights questions that deserve attention.

Best Used For

- early-stage planning
- project reviews
- internal reflection
- preliminary assessment

Typical Output

Initial Narrative Risk Profile

NIA Scorecard™

Structured Narrative Assessment

The NIA Scorecard provides a more systematic approach to evaluation.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

It examines five dimensions:

- Belonging
- Dignity
- Future
- Narrative Boundaries
- Legitimacy

The Scorecard helps assessors identify strengths, risks, and areas requiring further attention.

Unlike the Quick Scan, the Scorecard is intended to support formal assessment processes.

Best Used For

- strategic planning
- evaluation
- policy review
- programme assessment
- organisational development

Typical Output

Narrative Assessment Profile

Narrative Strategy Canvas™

From Assessment to Action

Assessment alone rarely produces change.

Insights must be translated into practical responses.

The Narrative Strategy Canvas was developed to support this process.

The Canvas helps organisations explore:

- current narratives
- invisible boundaries
- narrative assets
- future possibilities

- strategic narratives
- practical actions

The tool encourages users to move from diagnosis toward intentional development.

Best Used For

- strategy development
- planning workshops
- community engagement
- organisational change
- leadership processes

Typical Output

Narrative Action Plan

Choosing the Right Tool

Different situations require different levels of depth.

Situation	Recommended Tool
Initial reflection	NIA Quick Scan™
Understanding concepts	NIA Visual Map™
Formal assessment	NIA Scorecard™
Strategic planning	Narrative Strategy Canvas™

In many cases, tools are most effective when combined.

Recommended Process

The NIA Framework recommends the following sequence:

Step 1

Explore the narrative landscape using the NIA Visual Map.

Step 2

Conduct a preliminary reflection using the NIA Quick Scan.

Step 3

Perform a structured assessment using the NIA Scorecard.

Step 4

Develop responses using the Narrative Strategy Canvas.

Step 5

Translate insights into action through implementation and ongoing reflection.

This sequence allows organisations to move gradually from awareness to action.

Adaptability

The toolkit is intentionally flexible.

Users are encouraged to adapt tools according to context, scale, and purpose.

The framework can be applied within:

- municipalities
- rural communities
- urban development initiatives
- educational institutions
- NGOs
- foundations
- cultural organisations
- community groups

The objective is not methodological uniformity.

The objective is meaningful reflection and informed action.

Beyond Assessment

Although the toolkit contains assessment tools, its purpose extends beyond evaluation.

Narrative Impact Assessment is ultimately concerned with learning.

The framework seeks to create spaces for reflection about how development is understood, experienced, and imagined.

The toolkit therefore encourages ongoing dialogue rather than one-time measurement.

The NIA Ecosystem

Together, the tools form an integrated system:

VISUAL MAP

↓

QUICK SCAN

↓

SCORECARD

↓

STRATEGY CANVAS

↓

ACTION PLAN

↓

BELONGING

Each tool contributes a different layer of understanding.

Together they help transform narrative insight into meaningful development.

Key Principle

Good assessment creates understanding.

Good strategy creates direction.

Good action creates belonging.

9. Applications

Applying Narrative Impact Assessment in Practice

Narrative Impact Assessment was developed as a flexible framework that can be adapted across different sectors, scales, and contexts.

Although the framework emerged from research on narratives, belonging, place, and development, its applications extend far beyond academic inquiry.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Narratives shape how organisations function.

They influence how communities respond to change.

They affect how policies are interpreted and experienced.

They help determine whether people feel included within collective futures.

For this reason, NIA can be applied wherever questions of belonging, legitimacy, participation, and development are present.

Municipalities

Understanding Communities Beyond Statistics

Municipalities often possess extensive data about demographics, employment, housing, mobility, and service provision.

These indicators provide valuable information.

However, they do not always reveal how residents experience change.

Narrative Impact Assessment helps municipalities explore:

- local identities
- community perceptions
- invisible boundaries
- experiences of belonging
- place-based stigma
- future aspirations

The framework can be used to complement existing planning and evaluation processes.

Example Applications

- municipal development strategies
- community engagement processes
- neighbourhood initiatives
- cultural policies
- integration strategies
- rural development programmes

Key Question

How do residents experience the future being planned for them?

Rural Development

Beyond Narratives of Decline

Many rural communities are frequently described through narratives of decline, demographic loss, or economic challenge.

While such issues may be real, they rarely represent the whole story.

Narrative Impact Assessment helps identify:

- local strengths
- community resilience
- overlooked assets
- alternative futures
- hidden opportunities

The framework encourages a shift from deficit-oriented perspectives toward a more balanced understanding of rural life.

Example Applications

- village development plans
- regional strategies
- local participation initiatives
- community-led development projects

Key Question

Which stories about rural life are being amplified, and which are being overlooked?

Urban Development

Exploring Invisible Boundaries

Cities often contain visible and invisible divisions.

These divisions may emerge through geography, economics, ethnicity, housing patterns, or public narratives.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Narrative Impact Assessment provides tools for examining:

- territorial stigma
- neighbourhood identities
- social cohesion
- visibility and representation
- experiences of exclusion

The framework can help ensure that urban development supports belonging alongside physical transformation.

Example Applications

- regeneration projects
- neighbourhood planning
- public space initiatives
- mobility strategies
- social inclusion programmes

Key Question

Who benefits from the future being created, and who struggles to see themselves within it?

Educational Institutions

Creating Conditions for Belonging

Schools, colleges, universities, and training institutions do more than deliver education.

They also communicate narratives about participation, achievement, identity, and belonging.

Narrative Impact Assessment can help educational institutions explore:

- student experiences
- inclusion and participation
- institutional culture
- recognition and visibility
- barriers to belonging

Example Applications

- inclusion initiatives
- student engagement strategies
- institutional reviews
- diversity and equity programmes

Key Question

Who feels recognised within the educational environment, and who remains at the margins?

NGOs and Foundations

Understanding Impact Beyond Outputs

Many organisations measure success through outputs and outcomes.

Narrative Impact Assessment offers an additional perspective.

It examines how initiatives influence:

- self-understanding
- community identity
- future imagination
- participation
- legitimacy

This approach can help organisations understand impacts that are difficult to capture through conventional indicators.

Example Applications

- programme evaluation
- community engagement
- grant-funded initiatives
- social innovation projects

Key Question

How are people and communities changed by the stories surrounding the initiative?

Community Organisations

Strengthening Local Voice

Community organisations often work closest to everyday experiences.

They possess valuable insight into local identities, concerns, and aspirations.

Narrative Impact Assessment provides practical tools for:

- community dialogue
- collective reflection
- strategic planning
- local storytelling
- participatory development

Example Applications

- community workshops
- local planning processes
- neighbourhood projects
- volunteer initiatives

Key Question

Whose voices shape the community story?

Cultural Institutions

Narratives, Memory, and Identity

Museums, libraries, cultural centres, archives, and heritage organisations play important roles in shaping collective memory.

They influence how communities understand:

- the past
- the present
- possible futures

Narrative Impact Assessment can support reflection on:

- representation

- inclusion
- cultural participation
- historical narratives
- community identity

Example Applications

- exhibitions
- public engagement programmes
- heritage projects
- cultural strategies

Key Question

Whose stories are preserved, shared, and remembered?

Organisational Development

Understanding Internal Narratives

Narratives do not only exist in places and communities.

They also exist within organisations.

Employees, leaders, teams, and stakeholders all participate in creating organisational stories.

These stories influence:

- trust
- morale
- legitimacy
- collaboration
- change processes

Narrative Impact Assessment can help organisations understand how internal narratives support or hinder development.

Example Applications

- organisational change
- leadership development

- strategic planning
- employee engagement

Key Question

What stories shape how people experience the organisation?

Cross-Sector Applications

The NIA Framework is intentionally adaptable.

Although examples vary, the same core questions remain relevant:

- Who is visible?
- Who is absent?
- Who belongs?
- What future is being imagined?
- What narratives are being strengthened?
- What narratives are being weakened?

These questions can be applied across sectors and scales.

Why Applications Matter

Frameworks become meaningful when they inform practice.

The purpose of NIA is not simply to analyse narratives.

The purpose is to support more reflective, inclusive, and place-sensitive forms of development.

Applications therefore represent the point at which narrative insight becomes practical action.

Key Principle

Every organisation shapes narratives.

Every narrative shapes possibilities.

Understanding those narratives is the first step toward creating futures that more people can belong to.

10. From Assessment to Action

Turning Insight into Meaningful Change

Narrative Impact Assessment is not an end point.

It is a starting point.

The purpose of assessment is not merely to identify risks, document findings, or generate reports.

The purpose is to inform action.

Without action, assessment remains observation.

Without reflection, action risks repeating existing patterns.

The NIA Framework seeks to bridge this gap by supporting a transition from understanding to implementation.

The central challenge is therefore not whether narrative impacts exist.

The challenge is how organisations, communities, and institutions respond once those impacts become visible.

Understanding Is Not Enough

Assessment often creates awareness.

Awareness is important.

Yet awareness alone rarely changes systems, institutions, or communities.

People may recognise:

- exclusion
- invisibility
- territorial stigma
- weakened belonging
- declining trust

without necessarily knowing what to do next.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide guidance for transforming narrative insight into practical responses.

From Findings to Questions

Narrative Impact Assessment does not produce simple solutions.

Instead, it generates better questions.

For example:

Instead of asking:

How can we improve participation?

NIA may encourage organisations to ask:

Who remains invisible within this process?

Instead of asking:

How can we strengthen local development?

NIA may encourage:

What stories about this place are limiting future possibilities?

These shifts in perspective often create new opportunities for action.

Four Pathways to Action

Narrative responses typically emerge through four interconnected pathways.

Representation

How people and places are described.

Participation

Who is involved in shaping decisions.

Communication

How stories are shared and circulated.

Practice

How values are reflected in everyday actions.

Together these pathways influence whether development strengthens or weakens belonging.

Representation

Changing the Story

Many narrative challenges emerge through representation.

Communities may become associated primarily with deficits.

Certain groups may disappear from public conversations.

Places may be repeatedly described through narrow narratives.

One response involves expanding representation.

This does not require ignoring challenges.

It requires ensuring that communities are represented in more complete and balanced ways.

Examples

- recognising local strengths alongside challenges
- including multiple perspectives
- highlighting overlooked contributions
- diversifying public narratives

Key Question

What stories are missing?

Participation

Expanding Ownership

People are more likely to support change when they experience themselves as participants rather than recipients.

Narrative Impact Assessment often reveals gaps between decisions and lived experience.

Addressing these gaps may require creating new opportunities for participation.

Examples

- community dialogue processes
- participatory planning
- citizen panels
- youth involvement
- collaborative workshops

The objective is not participation for its own sake.

The objective is meaningful involvement.

Key Question

Who helps shape the future being proposed?

Communication

Aligning Messages and Meaning

Communication plays a central role in shaping narratives.

Organisations often communicate with clear intentions.

Yet messages may be interpreted differently by different audiences.

Narrative Impact Assessment encourages organisations to examine not only what they intend to communicate, but also how communication is experienced.

Examples

- reviewing strategic language
- reducing deficit-oriented framing
- strengthening future narratives
- increasing transparency
- communicating complexity rather than simplification

Key Question

What future does our communication make imaginable?

Practice

Living the Narrative

Narratives become meaningful when they are reflected in action.

A strategy may emphasise belonging.

A policy may prioritise inclusion.

An organisation may promote participation.

Yet if everyday practices contradict these messages, credibility may weaken.

Narrative alignment occurs when actions reinforce stated values.

Examples

- inclusive decision-making
- equitable resource allocation
- recognition of local knowledge
- transparent processes
- consistent engagement

Key Question

Do our actions support the story we are telling?

Building Narrative Capacity

Long-term change requires more than individual interventions.

It requires capacity.

Narrative capacity refers to the ability of organisations and communities to reflect upon, understand, and influence the narratives shaping their environments.

This capacity may be strengthened through:

- training
- workshops
- dialogue
- reflection
- collaborative inquiry

The goal is not narrative control.

The goal is narrative awareness.

The Role of Strategic Narratives

Assessment often reveals multiple stories operating simultaneously.

Some narratives support belonging.

Others create distance.

Strategic narratives provide a way of creating coherence.

A strategic narrative does not eliminate diversity.

Rather, it establishes a shared direction.

Strong strategic narratives typically answer four questions:

Who are we?

Identity.

What matters?

Values.

Where are we going?

Direction.

Who belongs?

Inclusion.

These questions form the foundation of the Narrative Strategy Canvas.

Small Changes, Significant Effects

Narrative change does not always require large interventions.

Sometimes small adjustments can produce meaningful effects.

Examples include:

- changing how a community is described
- inviting overlooked voices into discussions
- recognising existing strengths
- broadening future narratives
- creating opportunities for dialogue

Such actions may appear modest.

Yet they can significantly influence how people experience belonging and legitimacy.

From Assessment to Belonging

The ultimate purpose of the NIA Framework is not assessment.

It is belonging.

Assessment provides understanding.

Understanding informs action.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Action creates conditions for participation, recognition, and inclusion.

When these conditions are present, belonging becomes more likely.

This does not mean that conflict disappears.

Nor does it mean that all perspectives become aligned.

Rather, it means that more people can recognise themselves within the collective future being imagined.

A Different Measure of Success

Many development initiatives evaluate success through outputs and outcomes.

These indicators remain important.

The NIA Framework introduces an additional question:

Did this initiative strengthen people's ability to see themselves as part of the future?

When the answer is yes, development has achieved something that cannot easily be measured, but may ultimately matter most.

Key Principle

Assessment reveals possibilities.

Action transforms possibilities into realities.

Belonging emerges when people can recognise themselves within the future being created.

Conclusion

To Belong — Or To Be Talked Away

Development is often understood as a question of infrastructure, investment, policy, and planning.

These dimensions matter.

Communities need services.

Places need resources.

Organisations need strategies.

Yet development is also something else.

It is a process through which people come to understand who they are, where they belong, and what futures are possible.

Every initiative tells a story.

Every strategy communicates assumptions about value, progress, participation, and legitimacy.

Some stories create opportunities for belonging.

Others unintentionally contribute to distance, invisibility, and exclusion.

Because narratives influence how people experience change, they deserve attention alongside economic, environmental, and social considerations.

This is the central premise of Narrative Impact Assessment.

The framework does not suggest that narratives determine reality.

Nor does it assume that all stories are equally influential.

Rather, it recognises that narratives help shape how reality is interpreted, negotiated, and experienced.

They influence what becomes visible.

They influence what becomes possible.

And they influence who feels included within the futures being imagined.

Throughout this framework, a recurring theme has emerged.

Belonging.

Belonging is not simply a personal feeling.

It is also a social condition.

People are more likely to participate when they feel recognised.

Communities are more likely to thrive when they feel valued.

Institutions are more likely to be trusted when people can see themselves reflected within them.

Belonging therefore represents more than an outcome.

It represents an indicator of whether development is experienced as meaningful.

The purpose of Narrative Impact Assessment is not to eliminate disagreement.

It is not to create consensus.

It is not to replace existing forms of assessment.

Its purpose is more modest and perhaps more important.

To make visible the narratives that often remain unseen.

To create opportunities for reflection.

To encourage more thoughtful conversations about people, places, and futures.

And to support forms of development that expand rather than narrow the possibilities available to communities.

The framework ultimately asks a simple question.

A question that applies to strategies, policies, projects, organisations, and institutions alike.

Does this initiative strengthen people's ability to belong?

Or does it contribute, however unintentionally, to them being talked away?

The answer to that question may not tell us everything about development.

But it may tell us something essential.

Final Reflection

People do not only live within physical landscapes.

They also live within narrative landscapes.

The futures we build are shaped not only by what we construct, fund, regulate, or manage.

They are also shaped by the stories through which people understand themselves, their communities, and their possibilities.

Understanding those stories is therefore not an alternative to development.

It is part of development itself.

Narrative Impact Assessment Framework™

Version 1.0

Developed by AnInCuSt – Anthropological Institute for Cultural Studies

Exploring narratives, belonging, and the futures people are able to imagine.