

## Task 2.3 Co-create a shared vision

### Task 2.3.1 Co-create a shared vision for the transition to climate resilience

#### What is this task about?

This task is about the co-creation of a shared vision, supported by a wide and meaningful participatory process. A vision is a shared understanding of where the region wants to be in the future and what are the desired changes that need to take place. A good vision is ambitious and transformative – while remaining possible – and specifies a clear time frame for its realisation. It provides alignment to all stakeholders on the scope and priorities of their climate resilience journey.

This task is the kickstart of your wider engagement activities (Tasks 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). The task involves facilitating the necessary discussions to contextualise and align stakeholders as well as refine and validate the outputs from other tasks. It also serves as a key decision-making moment to ensure stakeholder priorities are fully represented in the Phase 3 strategy building activities. It creates a culture of participation, through training and enabling stakeholders to meaningfully contribute to the process, thereby beneficially serving the region along the remainder of its journey. This task is relevant to many of the other tasks in the Regional Resilience Journey, and helps to ensure high levels of stakeholder validation, legitimacy and quality in the produced outputs and decisions.

#### Why is it important?

Fostering a shared vision within a diverse set of stakeholders is a vital step towards creating a cohesive narrative and a clear sense of purpose and direction. The vision serves as the underlying foundation for the key components of the Climate Resilience Strategy (adaptation pathways and innovation portfolio), as well as your Climate Resilience Investment Plan. Realising this vision is what your Climate Resilience Strategy should be working towards. The vision is a compelling, engaging, co-created narrative that allows you to mobilise the necessary stakeholders in your region to implement and sustain your plan.

A vision that is meaningfully co-created with stakeholders gauges the extent of their aspirations, contemplates the various avenues to realising these, and identifies potential challenges in advance. By collaboratively crafting a new narrative, grounded in collective insights and intentions, a profound understanding and sense of ownership is cultivated. Establishing the shared perspective also expands what is perceived as achievable, and underscores the essential actions required to realise these outcomes within local systems.

Task  
2.3

## Co-create a shared vision

### Task 2.3.1 Co-create a shared vision for the transition to climate resilience

#### How can you complete it?

This task can be completed in three sub steps: contextualise, develop the vision, and communicate. Each of the steps should be completed using the most appropriate forms of engagement methodologies (as outlined in your stakeholder engagement strategy). Ideally, the process is performed across multiple sessions (supported by an online platform) but, depending on the capacities, resources and time available, can be completed in a single full day session:

#### Contextualise:

- **Set the stage:** provide clarity to your stakeholders on the process, goals and expected outcomes of the process, and how their input is going to shape the vision and further steps of the Regional Resilience Journey. Some considerations:
- Hold in-person events, such as informational sessions and/or press conferences;
- Create a webpage for the initiative that is proportional to your capacity to maintain and update with content;
- Have a clear point of contact (e.g.: email address or phone number).
- **Contextualise stakeholders:** align stakeholders' understanding on critical work done so far (e.g.: baseline report, climate risk assessment), making sure all are operating from a similar level of knowledge regarding the biophysical, socio-economic and institutional context of the region. This can be a combination of explanatory materials and in-person workshop/discussion.

- **Refinement and validation of outputs:** several tasks (e.g.: problem framing (Task 1.1.2), systems/stakeholder mapping (Task 1.2)) require broader stakeholder validation and should be revisited prior to moving onto the visioning. Provide an efficient process for stakeholders to meaningfully revise these outputs as needed, which can take the form of live discussions/workshops supplemented by asynchronous communication (e.g.: emails/surveys). As a minimum, agree on a revised initial problem framing of planning objectives (including both primary adaptation and secondary resilience objectives and associated performance metrics) before moving onto the visioning activity.



**Food for thought:** Being able to evaluate a set of principles does not imply that these need to be attached to a quantitative target. It means that you need to have a clear plan to understand whether and how the principle has been followed, and if it has led to the results that you envisioned.

For example, if we take Murphy's low-expectation principle of pessimism: "Whatever can go wrong, will go wrong", we can evaluate it by asking: "What are the reasons that things go wrong? What are the reasons by which something might have gone wrong but did not?"\*

\* Example taken from the book "Principle Focused Evaluation: The Guide" by Michael Patton

## Task 2.3

# Co-create a shared vision

## Task 2.3.1 Co-create a shared vision for the transition to climate resilience

### Co-develop a shared vision:

- **Formulate guiding principles:** co-develop a set of principles to guide decision making and prioritisation. Principles are rules or guidelines that shape and inform decision making and planning. The principles that you define as a region are meant to complement the objectives of your strategy and should be sufficiently specific and clear to be evaluated, either at the level of process (was the process conducted following the principles) or outcomes (are the results aligned with the principles). Importantly, these principles should be sufficiently clear to help you select your adaptation options, pathways and innovation portfolios. According to the GUIDE framework for good principles, some helpful questions to have well-defined principles include:
  - **Guiding:** Is this principle providing our adaptation journey guidance?
  - **Useful:** Is it useful?
  - **Inspiring:** Is it inspiring?
  - **Developmental:** Does it support us in learning, growing and adapting?
  - **Evaluable:** Is the principle clear enough that we can evaluate it?
- **Agree on a shared vision:** through a participatory decision-making process (suggested examples: consent decision-making and participatory approaches), agree on a vision (including at least a future narrative, guiding principles, planning objectives, performance metrics and timeframe) that receives a high degree of support and legitimacy among regional stakeholders.
  - **Example questions to guide this discussion include:**
    - **What is the timeframe for this vision?** Think of a timeframe that is relevant to your adaptation challenges.
    - **What are the unique strengths, capabilities and opportunities in your region? Which vision will inspire these to grow and more to emerge?**
    - **What are key risks and vulnerabilities that you need to address?** Consider the results from Task 1.3.1.
- **Develop a narrative that summarises the key elements of your vision.** This can be accompanied by visuals, sound or other elements.
  - Develop a title and short narrative for your vision: Keep the title short, and in your narrative, think of the social, ecological, economic and technological implications of your vision. This can help you build a short, compelling story of how your region would look like in the future time frame.
- **Debate possible futures:** explore and discuss the desirability of the various alternative futures (Task 2.2.1) with different stakeholders, based on their preferences, expectations, and ways of living. Explore how different stakeholders see themselves in each of these futures, and which one seems more desirable to each of them. Find a common ground or boundaries under which you can start crafting your vision.

**Task  
2.3**

## Co-create a shared vision

### Task 2.3.1 Co-create a shared vision for the transition to climate resilience



**Insight:** It is important to keep your vision accountable and relevant throughout the process of the Regional Resilience Journey and the Climate Resilience Strategy implementation. The vision reflects your stakeholders' aspirations, hopes and needs; hence it should guide the following steps in the process. Concretely, this means to assess the relevant outputs of Phase 3, such as the adaptation pathways and innovation portfolio with respect to the vision and its principles. In your MEL plan, you can use your principles to evaluate your activities and outputs. Last, it is important to keep your vision relevant, and adjust it to new knowledge and circumstance, as you adjust your Climate Resilience Strategy.

#### Communicate the agreed vision:

- **Spread the co-developed vision** through a comprehensive campaign including visuals and key messages (as per the approach defined in 2.1.1).
  - Gather high-level support for the vision through gathering signatories
  - Promote the vision in regional events and international conferences where relevant

#### What are key inputs for the task?

- **Baseline report from Phase 1 (including climate risk assessment, systems mapping, problem framing, etc.)**
- **Set of alternative futures developed in Task 2.2.1**
- **Stakeholder engagement strategy developed in Task 2.1.2**
- **All outputs from tasks that require alignment, refinement, validation or decision-making**

Task  
2.3

## Co-create a shared vision

### Task 2.3.1 Co-create a shared vision for the transition to climate resilience

#### What are the expected outputs?

- A vision for your region, with a clear timeframe and narrative, which is shared and resonates with a broad majority of regional stakeholder.
- Guiding principles that can support prioritisation decisions in later tasks.



#### Before moving on, have you...

- ☐ Enabled stakeholders to participate meaningfully through creating shared understanding of the journey process and outputs?
- ☐ Refined journey outputs (so far) through stakeholder inputs and validation?
- ☐ Formulated guiding principles for prioritisation?
- ☐ Agreed on a shared vision (deciding on a future narrative, timeframe, set of guiding principles and planning objectives) to guide the journey?