

Working Partnership

The partners in Kiel have contacted us at University College South Denmark as they want to use the scenario planning model in a more simple way than we have done. We have drawn up a small manual for the purpose. The manual is described under “Methods”.

Methods:

Drawing up a manual for scenario planning in addition to the description below of the scenario planning carried out in the South Denmark Region (UC South Denmark) and sending it to the German partners in Kiel. We are on hand for further consultation or more practical assistance.

Targets/Stakeholders:

Strategic level in Region Schleswig.

Results:

We do not yet have results.

Guidelines to the use of the tool:

The scenario planning in detail:

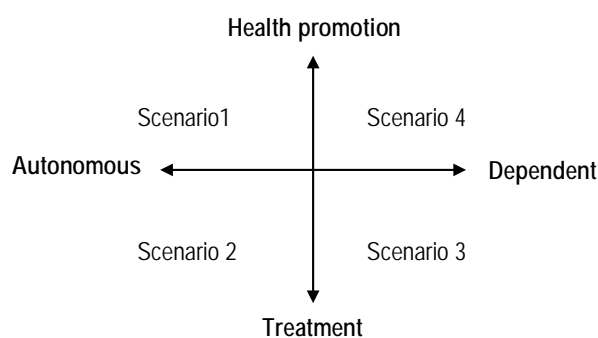
This description based on the scenario planning manual developed in the EU project “Regional Key Competences” <http://www.regionalkeycompetencies.eu/looking/process/combined.pdf>

We used the health policy in the Municipality of Esbjerg as a natural agenda and identified “critical uncertainties” – here defined as the core values of the health policy.

The person chairing the process made a desk research of the health policy paper to identify core elements, target groups and main focuses. Those identified elements emerged from the desk research as relevant points. The health policy did not say anything about drivers leading to fulfilling the policy or any kind of achievements.

As we were only 4 persons including the person in charge of the process everybody (3) made all the scenarios just going 3 years ahead as the health policy.

The scenario matrix:



At first we had to define the concepts, not necessarily to agree on a definition but to reach a common understanding of each other's positions. Each scenario was developed one at a time using the core elements:

- Business
- Leisure environment
- Citizenship
- Neighbourhood
- Community

And target groups:

- Children
- Young adults
- Elderly

We did not use the focus areas, COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease – smoking lungs), obesity and abuse, as they represented concrete tasks. They would come later in the process, when staff from the municipality was involved in the process. However, we did not do this part, as the municipality was not running the process at that time.

Developing each scenario in three rounds:

1: In the coming year the following will characterize the municipality.

2: Examples of drivers leading to this scenario.

3: Examples of initiatives from the municipality leading to this scenario.

We did not use the voting system from the scenario planning manual, as at this stage we just wanted to make a draft of the scenario planning model. It proved to be very useful at this stage as well.

An example of developing a scenario is attached as a Power Point presentation. You might say that developing the drivers is very much like the scenarios and I think that is due to lack of training in working with the model. I think you get better and better at using the model the more you work with it. I have attached it so that it is possible to learn from our process and avoid the same mistakes as we have made.