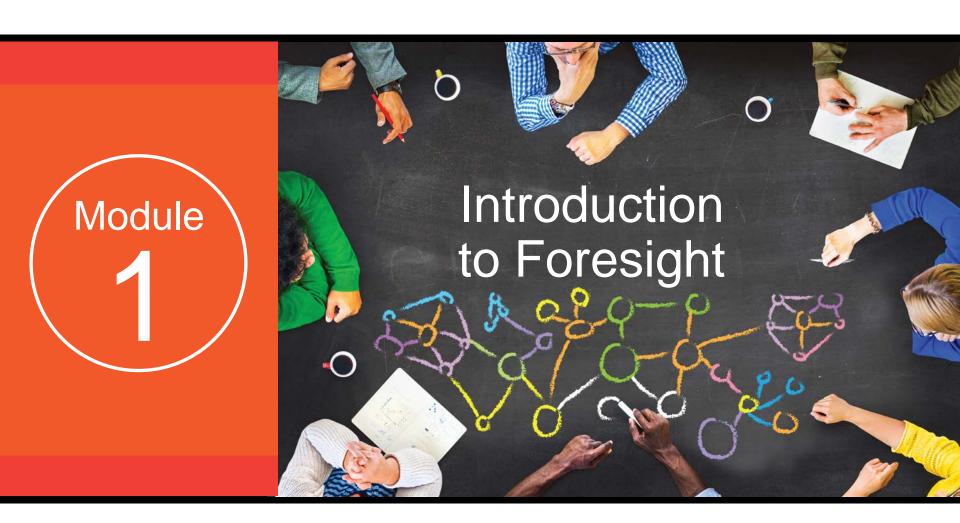


HORIZONS FORESIGHT METHOD







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OVERVIEW

- What is Foresight?
- What is Horizons' Approach to Foresight?
- How is Foresight Useful in Public Policy?



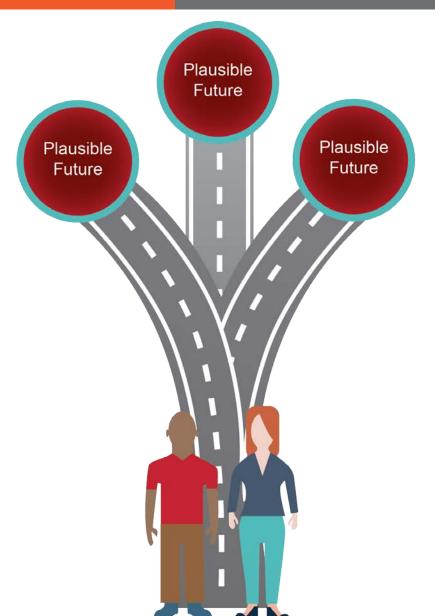
WHAT IS FORESIGHT?

- Foresight is a skill we use every day that allows us to consider a problem, explore options, run mental movies and in so doing develop possible strategies and desired future outcomes
- Foresight as a sub-discipline of Future Studies uses a systematic approach to explore how complex issues could evolve
- Foresight tools help people share, explore and test their mental models about how the world is changing and what it could mean for their organization
- Foresight is beyond the normal 1-5 year planning horizon



EXPLORING A RANGE OF PLAUSIBLE FUTURES

Foresight is *not* about trying to predict the future. It helps us understand a range of plausible futures that may lie ahead.





WHY FORESIGHT?

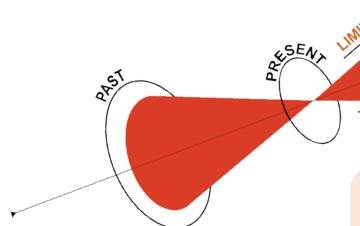
Rapid change and system complexity are driving a need to complement current processes

- Look beyond the 'rearview mirror'
 - Generally, policy is developed based on an extrapolation of past data and experiences
- Anticipate surprise events
- Build early warning systems:
 - Identify signposts of potential futures
- Support resilient strategies, policies and programs
 - Informed risk management



THE CONE OF PLAUSIBILITY

Organizations need to prepare for the expected future. But many futures are plausible.



LIMIT OF PLAUSIBILITY

Scanning for weak signals identifies low probability, high impact events that are often ignored. Foresight explores how they may interact to help us anticipate surprises.



THE ROLE OF SCANNING

- Insightful scanning is the foundation of foresight
- Scanning identifies changes in the domestic and international environments that could have a significant impact on the issue or system under study. It focuses on weak signals, indicators of possible change. It explores low probability, high impact events that few people talk about or consider
- Foresight explores how these changes may evolve and interact to create a range of futures as well as new policy challenges and opportunities



THE HORIZONS FORESIGHT METHOD

The Horizons Foresight Method is a rigorous and systematic approach that allows us to test assumptions against a range of plausible futures and identify policy challenges and opportunities

- **FRAMING**
- Identify the issue or problem of interest
- Consider the larger system(s) shaping the issue
- Prepare a simple domain diagram of what is "in" or "out" as a guide
- Allow it to evolve over the study

ASSUMPTIONS

- Identify "current assumptions" buried in public dialogue and policy documents
- Identify key trends people assume are true
- Summarize key assumptions as a description of the expected future

SCANNING

- Scan for weak signals of potentially disruptive changes
- Conduct interviews and facilitate dialogue to understand the system and develop insights

SYSTEM MAPPING

- Identify key elements or nodes in the system
- Describe key relationships
- Use a system map to identify where change could occur and direct further scanning for weak signals as needed

CHANGE DRIVERS

- Use insights from scanning to identify change drivers shaping the system
- Do cascade diagrams to see 2nd to 5th order consequences

SCENARIOS

- Develop scenarios to explore a range of futures
- Identify potential challenges and discontinuities
- Test robustness of current assumptions and strategies

RESULTS

- Explore policy challenges and opportunities
- Identify credible assumptions and robust strategies
- Identify key uncertainties, surprises and emerging issues
- Better understand how the system or issue could evolve



FEATURES OF THE HORIZONS FORESIGHT METHOD

- Systems thinking is the foundation
- Engages knowledgeable people to share their mental models of the system and how it may evolve
- Uses our amazing capacity to visualize the future through our mental models and movies
- Visual tools provide scaffolding at every step of the method to help participants share their models and facilitate dialogue
- Uses various forms of reasoning to better understand the system under study
- Focuses on policy







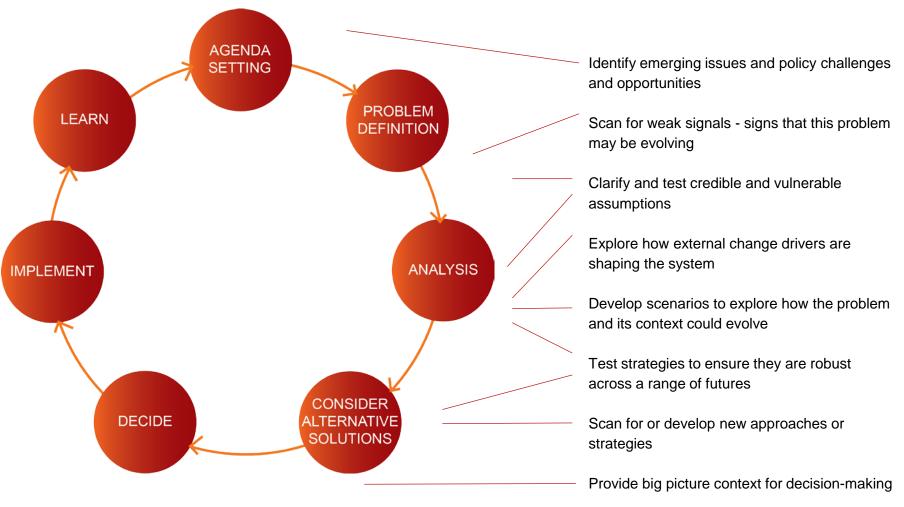
Foresight

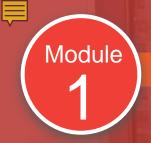
Medium-Term Short Term Planning • 1-3 years • 3-5 years 5 to 15 years Looks for robust • Looks for new ideas that • Focus on the near future: high probability high are feasible and to strategies to cope impact events improve efficiency with increasing uncertainty

Foresight can provide a context to improve near- and medium-term thinking.



POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF FORESIGHT TO THE POLICY PROCESS





SUMMARY – VALUE OF FORESIGHT

- Clarify and challenge assumptions
- Identify emerging issues and potential discontinuities
- Recognize opportunities and deal with surprises across a range of plausible futures, not only the expected future
- Develop an improved early warning system
- Rehearse for change by testing readiness across a range of future scenarios
- Improve an organization's resilience in a rapidly changing, complex environment
- Help focus current planning and research on strategic issues



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- Peter Schwartz. **The Art of the Long View**. 1992, 2012
- Leon Fuerth. **Anticipatory Governance: Practical Upgrades**. Epub. 2012
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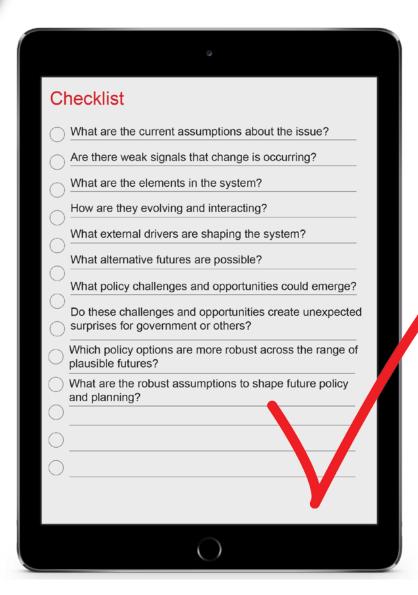
- Horizons foresight videos http://www.horizons.gc.ca/eng/content/videos
- UK Foresight (http://hsctoolkit.bis.gov.uk/
- Shaping Tomorrow http://www.shapingtomorrow.com/ (scanning site and toolkit)



INFORMATION

Policy Horizons Canada
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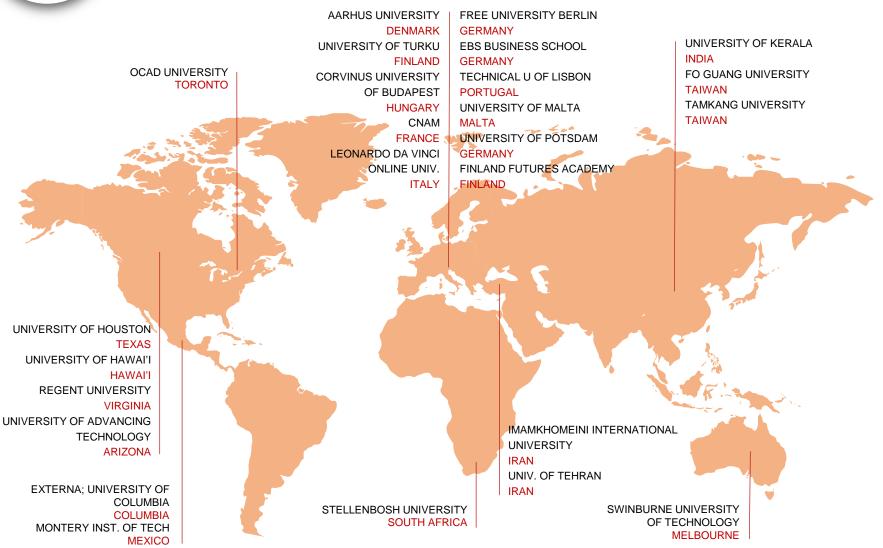




ANNEX 1: QUESTIONS TO MAKE POLICY ANALYSIS MORE FORWARD-LOOKING

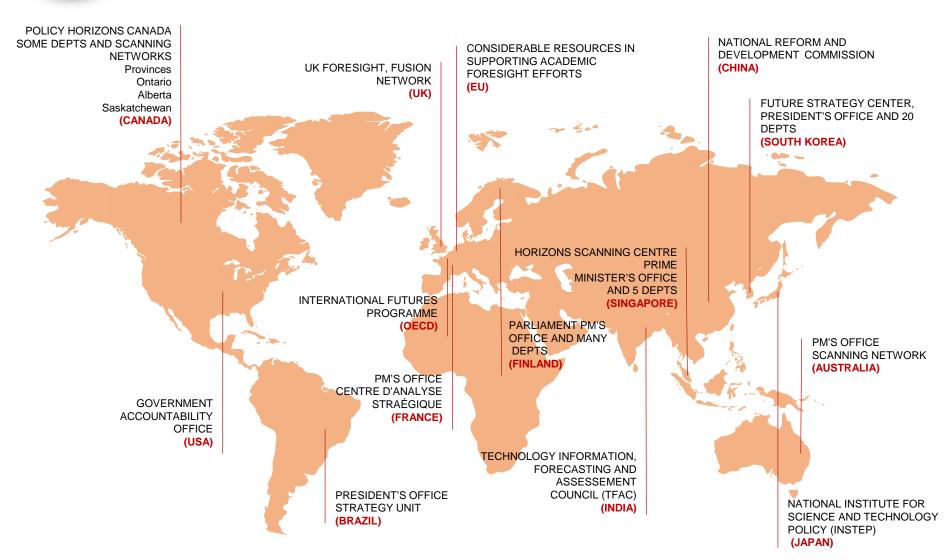


ANNEX 2: ACADEMIC FUTURES PROGRAMS





ANNEX 3: FORESIGHT CAPACITY IN GOVERNMENTS





ANNEX 4 APPROACHES TO LONG-TERM THINKING

| APPROACH | TOOLS | IMPLICIT ASSUMPTIONS | PRODUCT |
|----------------------|---|--|---|
| Focus on forecasting | Scanning for trends Data analysis Trend extrapolation Trend impact assessment | The future is an extension of the present. Surprises come from changes in the value of known variables. | An understanding of the expected future. |
| Focus on foresight | Scanning for weak signals of change Driver analysis Cascade Diagrams Cross-impact analysis System analysis Scenarios Assumption testing | The underlying system is evolving. Surprises come from changes that disrupt the system. | An understanding of the range of plausible futures. |