

6-1-2012

Extension Facilitated Scenario Planning to Direct a Preferred Agriculture Future

JE Rowntree

Michigan State University, rowntre1@msu.edu

MR Raven

Michigan State University, mraven@anr.msu.edu

JP Schwehofer

Michigan State University, grobbelj@anr.msu.edu

DD Buskirk

Michigan State University Extension, buskirk@msu.edu



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Recommended Citation

Rowntree, J., Raven, M., Schwehofer, J., & Buskirk, D. (2012). Extension Facilitated Scenario Planning to Direct a Preferred Agriculture Future. *The Journal of Extension*, 50(3), Article 69.
<https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/joe/vol50/iss3/69>

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Extension Facilitated Scenario Planning to Direct a Preferred Agriculture Future

J. E. Rowntree

Assistant Professor
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
rowntre1@msu.edu

M. R. Raven

Professor
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
mraven@anr.msu.edu

J. P. Schwehofer

Meat Quality Extension Educator
Michigan State University Extension
Bad Axe, Michigan
grobbej@anr.msu.edu

D. D. Buskirk

Associate Professor
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
buskirk@msu.edu

J. W. Colyn

President
Originz, LLC
Battle Creek, Michigan
joe.colyn@originz.com

Abstract: *One role of Extension is to challenge clientele about what the future of a given industry may look like. Developing a scenario is a well-established process to help frame the question, "What might we need to do?" and guide future planning and decision-making. To develop a plan for a preferred future, clientele can be instructed on what futures are and challenged to think through potential factors that can influence the future. From this discussion, a scenarios framework outlining plausible, probable and preferred futures can be developed. This article incorporates the methods and outcomes of a scenario workshop.*

Introduction

An important role of Extension is to assist clientele to plan for the future. Patton (1987) defined this as paying attention to past and current trends that could influence the future and then evaluating the possible different scenarios that could arise along with their consequences. One way for Extension to facilitate clientele in preparing for the future is through engaging in scenario planning. In his book, *Scenario Planning: Managing for the Future*, Ringland (1998) defined scenario planning as strategic planning that relates to the tools and technologies for managing the uncertainty of the future. Another goal of scenario planning is to develop thought processes that can help achieve a preferred future proactively versus the norm of responding to an event or trend reactively.

Lehtola (2007) recommended use of scenario planning to gauge preparedness in disaster situations such as wildfires, hurricanes, food contamination, and terrorism. However, scenario planning can also be useful in challenging Extension clientele to envision a "preferred future" for such efforts as natural resource management, farm business, and succession planning.

Scenario Planning Preparation

Attendees

To be successful in defining a preferred future under an identified context, meeting planning and execution are vital. Attendees from diverse backgrounds must participate in the planning session. This includes representation from a respective industry such as livestock producers and farmers. Additionally, those representing other components of the value chain must attend. This includes not only consumers, but also those who add value to a product such as distributors and retailers. Finally, policy makers who can share legal and/or political views should participate for their important contributions towards scenario planning.

Scenario Planning Education

All participants should be instructed on the exercise of scenario planning. This information could include the following.

- Voros (2001) suggested three guiding principles for describing futures in respect to a given objective. First, the future is not predetermined, and there can be infinite potential future outcomes. Second, the future cannot be predicted. Finally, present choices can influence future outcomes.
- Henchey (1977) proposed three future types. First, possible futures are those that could occur, although highly unlikely. They represent the umbrella of potential futures. Possible futures could hinge on a technology not available today. An example would be humans living on Mars by the year 2050 as a means of sparing Earth's population growth. Another important possible future is a preferred future or optimal outcome to a situation. Second, plausible futures entail possible outcomes based on current technology level and knowledge. Plausible futures entail outcomes based on "how we know it today." The third future type is probable futures that represent status quo long-term thinking. This is the expected outcome based on a continuation of current events and industry trends.
- Four scenario planning definitions exist according to Lindgren and Bandhold, (2003):
 - An internally consistent view of what the future might be (Porter, 1985).
 - A tool to order one's perceptions about alternative future environments in which one's decision might be played out correctly (Schwartz, 1991).
 - The part of strategic planning that relates to the tools and technologies for managing the uncertainties of the future (Ringland, 1998).
 - Disciplined method for imaging possible futures in which organizational decisions may be played out (Shoemaker, 1995).

Setting Up the Scenario

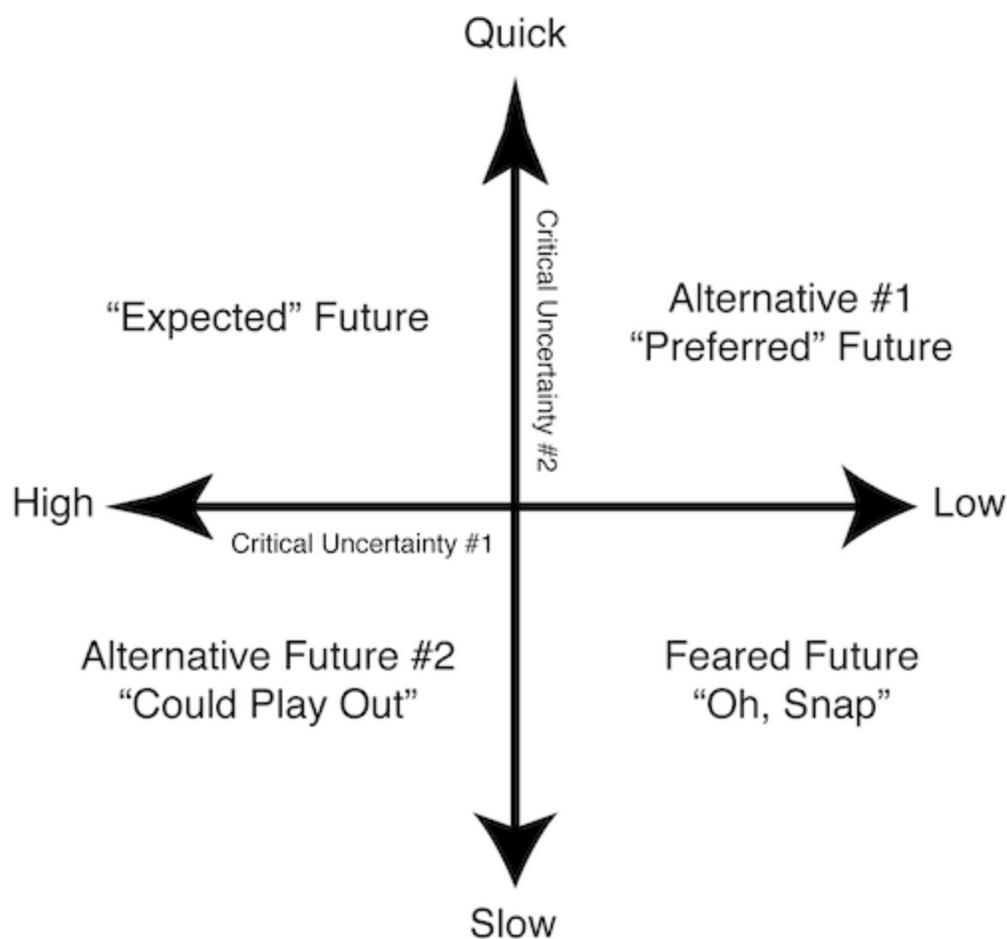
After the basics of scenario planning are outlined, meeting participants should be prompted to address focal questions that surround the given industry. An example of a focal question is "What will the state's beef industry sector look like in the year 2020?" Second, the question of "What might we need to do?" must then be presented. Discussion is then facilitated with a series of prompts such as:

- If faced with a given increase in the cost of input "X" (e.g., corn), what could happen to cost of output "Y" (e.g., cost of weight gain)?

- If resource "A" (e.g., nitrogen fertilizer) is minimally available, then how will it impact "B" industry (e.g., cow-calf industry)?
- If consumers are to change their attitude and perception of product "X" (e.g., beef point of production origin), what changes in business practice "Y" must occur (e.g., product traceability)?

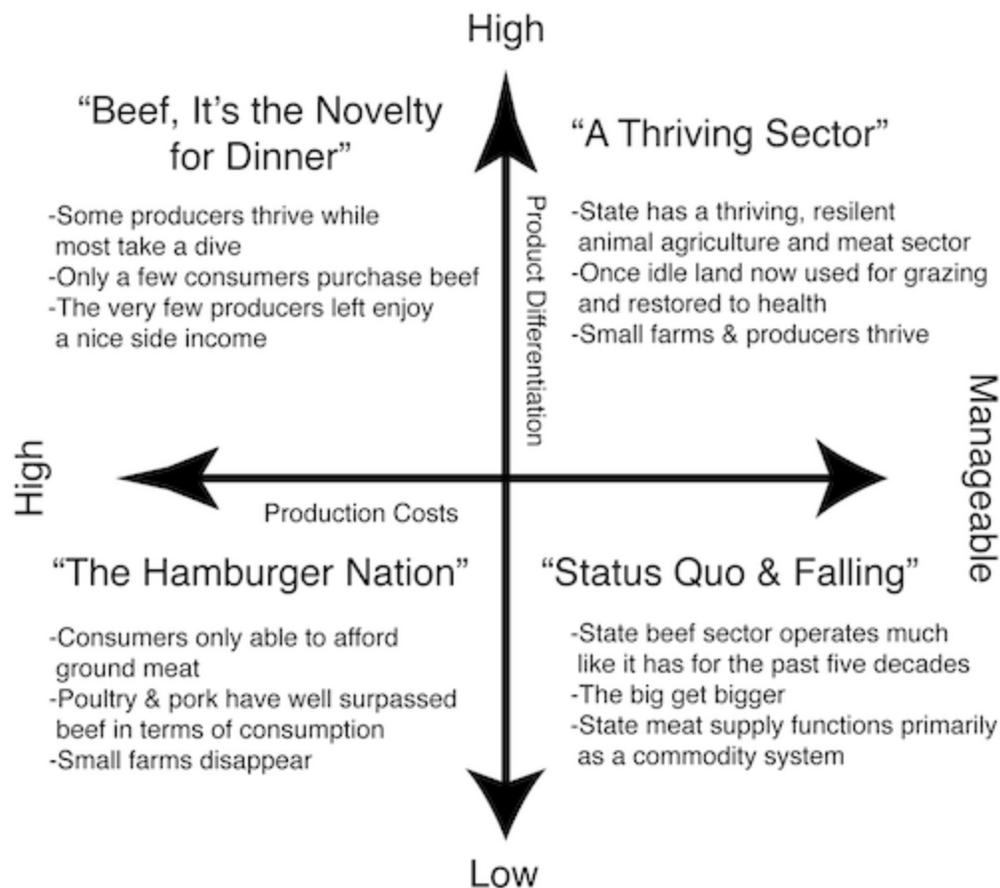
After this discussion, a construct is developed in which two uncertainties at two different levels are compared with different future outcomes, such as the expected (plausible) future, an alternative, yet possible future, the feared future and finally the preferred future (Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Scenario Framework—Blank



An example of a completed beef production scenario involving high input prices and increased consumer demand for product differentiation is documented in Figure 2.

Figure 2.
Completed Scenario of the 2020 Beef Industry



Defining the Preferred Future

Once a scenario construct is completed, a visual depiction of four possible futures, including plausible, probable, and preferred outcomes can be developed. In Figure 2, "Status Quo and Falling" represents the continual norm and probable future of beef cattle production, while "A Thriving Sector" depicts the preferred future. Both futures under high production costs represent plausible outcomes.

Conclusion

Thinking about and subsequently planning for the future is a challenge. However, through scenario framework development an outlook can be formed to evaluate potential, plausible, and preferred futures. Once a preferred future is identified, a framework for present day decision-making is available in order to arrive at the preferred outcome.

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