I want to test & improve by collecting useful feedback on my work at different phases.

PROTOTYPE TESTING PLAN

LEVEL OF INVOLVEMENT

REQUIRES SOME DIALOGUE

with colleagues/peers.

Plan for some time to interact and fill out in collaboration over a day maybe.
What is it & why should I do it?

Prototyping is something we all do in our daily lives when we try out new things - from trying out new recipes while cooking to trying out different routes while going somewhere: it simply involves trying out an idea to see how it can be improved. At work however, prototyping is more than just ‘trying out’; it is a structured way to check that you have an efficient and fitting solution or approach before rolling it out or making a big investment in it.

The **Prototype Testing Plan** gives a basic, but useful overview of the different ways in which you can test your work, as well as when to test it. You can build a prototype using various materials, or simply draw or act out your idea. The Prototype Testing Plan also helps structure the testing process. It is most efficient if you go through a structured series of steps. This way you can continually improve your work, while avoiding getting lost once the feedback you collect starts piling up. The worksheet indicates two periods when it is usually beneficial to test your idea: in the early stage of development, and in the later stages just before full implementation.

How to use it

Prototyping is often carried out in various stages of a process with the aim of either searching for new ideas or testing an existing idea to see whether it works and how to make it better. Prototypes can be made as often as possible. The key is to keep it easy and cheap to build them, focusing more on the core offering rather than smooth finishing. Feel free to use what is easily available around you as long as it helps you try out your idea rather than just talking or thinking about it.

Use the worksheet as a basic guide to help plan your prototype tests. Always clearly specify the main idea you want to test out through your prototype. And make sure to note down any learnings on how to improve your work by reallocating activities, resources, people or materials.
### HYPOTHESIS
Specify the main idea/hypothesis that you want to test.

### QUICKLY TRY OUT YOUR IDEA TO JUDGE WHETHER IT CAN WORK IN REAL LIFE.
- Build a small model of your idea using cardboard/paper, children’s blocks, toys or any material you see lying around. This is so you can see your idea in three dimensions and check whether it would work smoothly or has gaps.
- Act out parts of your idea when you meet with your target audience. Pretend that your idea is launched. How will they know of it and use it? You can use the Experience Map as a guide. Try acting out different possibilities to learn about alternative ways of doing things.
- Draw the experience of finding out and using your work in the form of a story to see if you’ve not missed any step.

### TEST YOUR IDEA AGAIN AFTER HAVING DEVELOPED IT FURTHER, TO EXAMINE DETAILS BEFORE LaunchING IT.
- Build a new model of your idea. Since you have developed your idea further, you should now have more details and elements in it to test and check whether they all work in synchronisation.
- Act out your idea again. Can use the Blueprint as a guide to check whether the different elements are matching up properly?
- Again draw the experience of using your work in more detail than before. Test out if all the steps in your story are working well together.

### MAKE A LIST OF ALL THE THINGS THAT YOU NEED TO MAKE YOUR IDEA REAL.
List things like activities, resources, people and materials that you need to make your idea realistic enough to implement.