

Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment



What European territory do we want?

Workshop preparing a political debate on Territorial Scenarios and Visions for Europe for 2050

Netherlands experiences

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Content

- The use of scenario's
 - Principles
 - In policy making proces
- Examples
- Lessons learned



April 2015



The use of scenario's: principles

Scenarios are

- Possible future of the world: stories about what the future might be like
- Exogenous fact for user
- Equally plausibel
- Consistent
- Exploration of the future 'what if'

Scenarios are not/ cannot

- Predictions/forecasts of the future
- Be influenced by the user
- Be chosen by the user
- 'Visions' of drafter



The use of scenarios: Principles

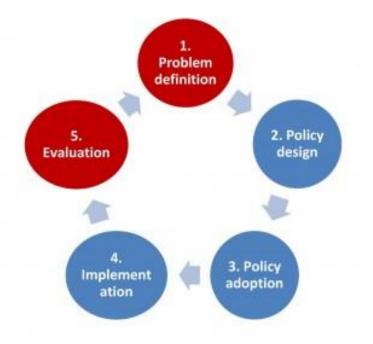
Scenarios

- Are designed to help improve decision making by allowing consideration of outcomes and their implications
- Help to think more **flexibly about the future**, so that we can react adequatly in a changing world, **exploring opportunities**
- **encourage creativity and innovation** by requiring that we think further out into the future than we often take the time to do!
- Are a **tool for ordering**: one's perceptions about alternative future environments in which today's decisions might play out
- Are a risk management tool that encourages us to imagine what might happen if our expectations for the future don't come true



The use of scenarios in policy making

Differs per stage:

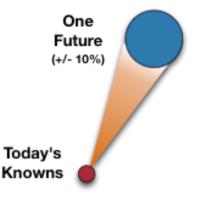


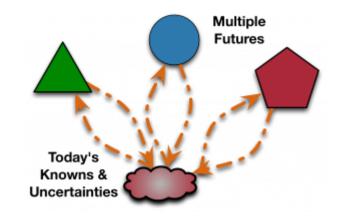
- 1. Several scenarios
- 2. Several scenarios v. one scenario (several parties/binding agreements)
 - => prognose of most likely future often needed

The use of scenario's in policy making

- Forecasts (projections)
- Prognoses
- Perspectives
- Scenario's (mid term and long term)
 - Environmental and planning
 - Policy

=> Define and set scope (reason, goal)!







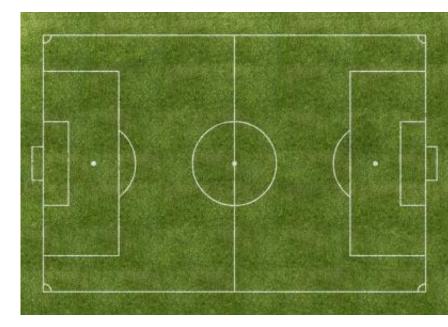
The use of scenarios in policy making

- Different use in different stages of policy making proces
- Has increased over the years
- Environmental and planning scenarios v. policy scenarios
- Regularly 1 or 2 scenario is/are used because:
 - Easier to agree on 1 set of numbers
 - Lack of lang term prognosis for economy and mobility
 - Calculation of which point of interest is most important
 - (strategical) political reasons
 - It is only one (of many) tools



The use of scenario's







Example WLO

WLO 2006 (Welfare, Prosperity and Quality of the Living Environment)

Trends: decreasing household size, the ageing population, international migration, economic growth, and increasing personal welfare, will change the Dutch natural and built environment significantly. This national foresight exercise analyses the combined impact of these trends on various aspects of the Dutch urban and rural landscape, including residential and industrial land use, traffic & transport, energy, agriculture, nature & landscape, water safety, and environment & health. Quantitative forecasts illustrate these trends as well as their effect on the natural and built environment.





WLO 2006



Strong Europe

- Immigration, especially of family migrants
- High population growth
- European integration successful
- Global trade with environmental restrictions
- Effective international environmental and climate policy
- Emphasis on public services

Regional Communities

- Immigration limited to asylum seekers
- Population shrinks from 2020
- No further European integration
- Trade blocs are maintained
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Global Economy

- Immigration important
- Highest population growth
- European economic & monetary integration is important
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- Immigration limited to work migrants
- Population stabilizes around 2030, then slight decrease
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WLO exemple I: basis for Delta scenarios





Delta scenarios

moderate climate change

Brief description of the Delta scenarios

 BUSY Population rises to 20 million in 2050 and 24 million in 2100 	 STEAM Population rises to 20 million in 2050 and 24 million in 2100 		
		 Ongoing economic growth by just over 2% per year 	Ongoing economic growth by just over 2% per year
 Ongoing urbanization Agricultural area drops up to 2050 then rises Nature area strongly reduced after 2050 Winter precipitation up from 4 to 7% Summer precipitation up from 3 to 6% 	 Ongoing urbanization Agricultural area drops up to 2050 then rises Nature area strongly reduced after 2050 Winter precipitation up from 14 to 28% Summer precipitation down from -19% to -38% 		
		 Sea level up 35 cm in 2100 	 Sea level up 85 cm in 2100
		REST	WARM
		 Population unchanged to 2050 then declines to 12 million in 2100 	 Population unchanged to 2050 then declines to 12 million in 2100
		 Slight economic growth up to 2050 then minor 	 Slight economic growth up to 2050 then minor
squeeze	squeeze		
 Urbanization declines strongly, in due course 	 Urbanization declines strongly, in due course 		
 Agricultural area stays virtually unchanged 	 Agriculture area stays virtually unchanged 		
 Nature area grows slightly 	 Nature area grows slightly 		
inature area grows signery	A Strategy and the start of the start Start Start		
 Winter precipitation up from 4 to 7% 	 Winter precipitation up from 14 to 28% 		
요즘은 이번 것 같아요. 이번 것 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이 이	 Summer precipitation up from 14 to 28% Summer precipitation down from -19 to -38% Sea level up 85 cm in 2100 		

socio-economic growth

socio-economic squeeze

WLO 2006: exemple 2



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WLO 2006: exemple 3



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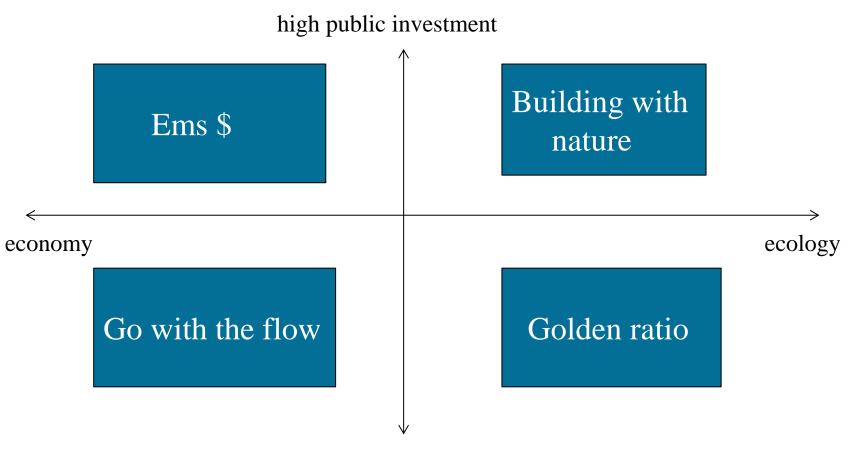
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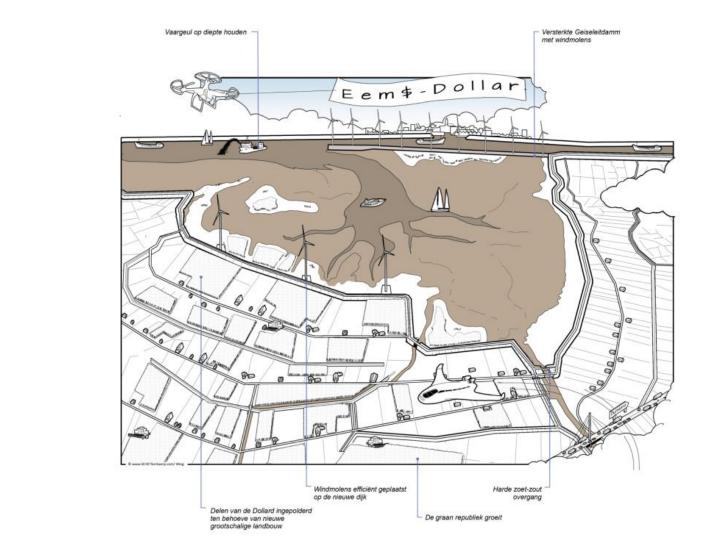


Ems estuary perspectives



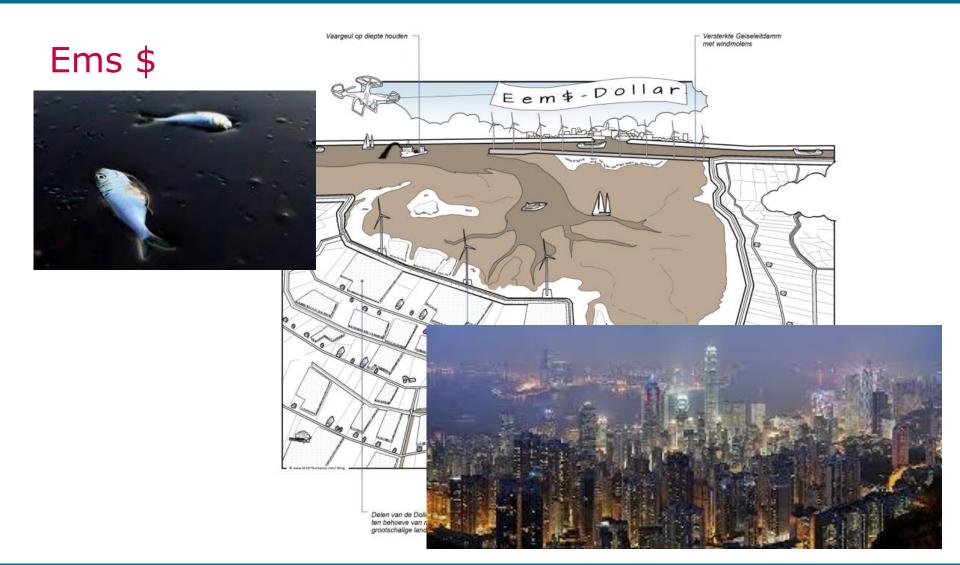
low public investment





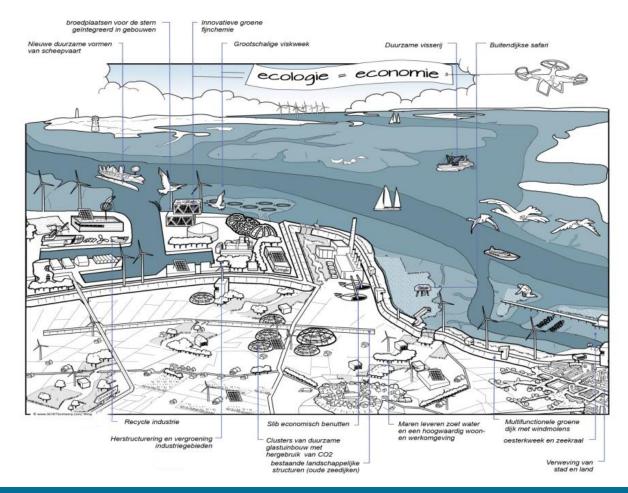
Ems \$







Building with nature

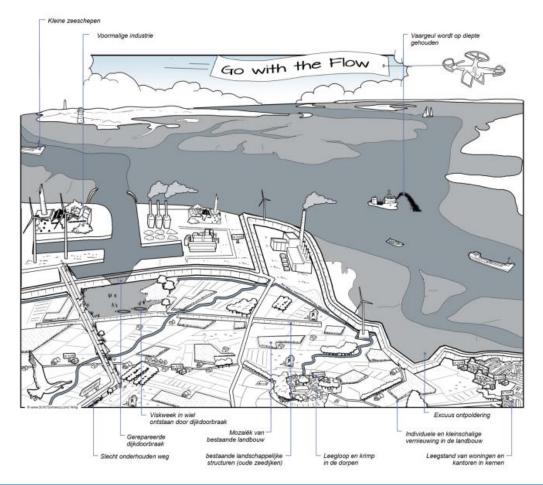


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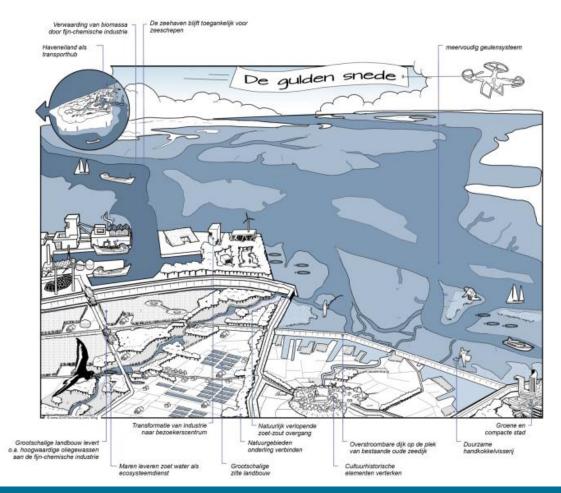


Go with the flow



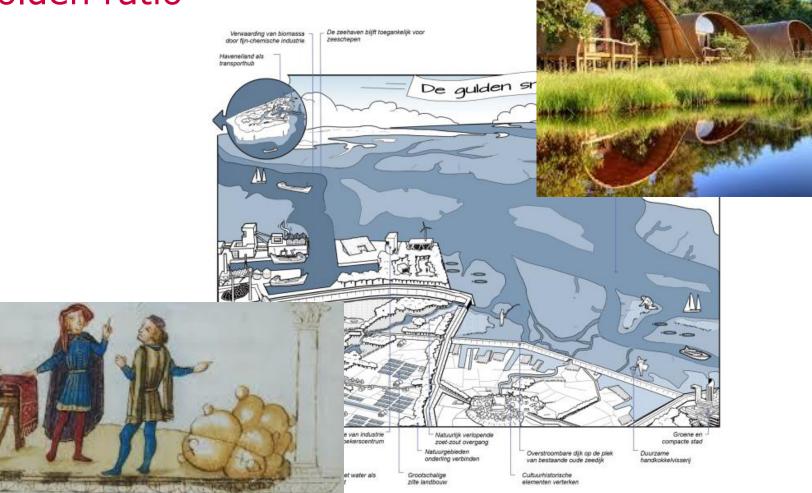


Golden ratio





Golden ratio





Lessons learned

Principle

Reality

- Scenarios ≠ forecasts
- Scenario = often used as forecasts

- Scenarios = objective
- Scenarios = politics