

SIXTH FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

PRIORITY 8.1

**Policy-oriented research, Scientific support to policies,
Integrating and Strengthening the European Research
Area**



FORE • SCENE

**Development of a Forecasting Framework and Scenarios
to Support the EU Sustainable Development Strategy**

Contract no.: 022793

Summary Description of Objectives and Workplan

Project Coordination: Wuppertal for Institute Climate, Environment and Energy.
Project leader: Dr. Stefan Bringezu

Project Partners: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (WI)
Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies (LUND)
Centre for Environmental Management University of Nottingham (UNOTT)
Regional Environmental Center for CEE (REC)
Sustainable Europe Research Institute, Vienna (SERI)
Agricultural and Land Economics Department, Universita Firenze (DEART)

2 Project objective(s)

2.1 Problem definition

The challenge addressed by this project is to develop a framework for creating sustainability scenarios, which integrate different environmental topics such as water, soil, resource use etc. In the general context of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy and to comply with the specific needs of Impact Assessments the European Commission and DG Environment in particular need a robust and scientifically sound forecasting framework to develop harmonised middle and long-term (2015-2030) baseline and alternative policy scenarios. Their need is not only to refer to scenarios on which there is a general consensus, but also "extreme" scenarios, which show the boundaries within which the future may lie.

There is also a need to have access to scenarios that can be used for strategic policy preparation to better specify and disentangle the mutual relationships between environmental, economic and social trends, in the context of the Sustainable Development Strategy. By its very nature, sustainable development means that trends in single variables (e.g. economic growth) cannot be studied without considering their impact on others (e.g. resource use), which themselves may have a negative impact on one of the dimensions of Sustainable Development (e.g. additional costs due to increased waste generation or pollution abatement). It is therefore necessary to create a multidimensional analytical framework based on relationships and interactions.

To be effective policy development and appraisal need to understand the key driving forces and their cross-cutting linkages, which lead to, increased pressure on different aspects of the environment. Cross-cutting driving forces which are relevant for various environmental and sustainability related problems have not yet been analyzed in a systematic policy oriented manner. Measures which are designed to solve single problems are at risk to become symptoms oriented and they may be ineffective due to the complex interaction of environmental effects. If one also regards limited public budgets, this approach is not sufficient to sustain the ecological and physical basis of our economy and society. Developing effective and efficient measures needs to focus on cross-cutting measures, which tend to mitigate several problems at the same time. So far, this has often been not the case, also due to lacking cross-sectoral analysis and scenario building. Moreover, existing environmental policies at the EU level are rather diverse, at different stages of development, and often lacking quantitative targets. Headline indicators, which also represent major, driving forces, are still under development.

The need of policies based on cross-cutting analysis is indicated in the Communication "The 2005 Review of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy: Initial Stocktaking and future orientations" (COM(2005)37 final) as well as in the Commission's Communication on its Strategic Objectives 2005-2009: "We should make policy choices that ensure that our various objectives are mutually reinforcing. Actions that promote competitiveness, growth and jobs, as well as economic and social cohesion and a healthy environment reinforce each other. These are all essential components of the overarching objective of sustainable development, on which we must deliver." COM (2005) 12. This spirit is also one of the driving-forces behind the Commission's impact assessment as expressed in the communication on impact assessment (COM (2002) 276). Especially the subsequent impact assessment guidelines (SEC (2005) 791) emphasise the importance of scenarios and the consideration of policy interactions.

2.2 The approach of the project

The current EU environmental policy context is determined by the four priorities of the 6th EAP on climate change, nature and biodiversity, environment and health and quality of life, and on natural resources and waste.

These priorities have been translated into seven Thematic Strategies that are being developed according to a common approach independently of the specific content requirements relating to their subject matter - Soil protection; Protection and conservation of the marine environment; Sustainable use of pesticides; Air pollution; Urban environment; Sustainable use and management of resources; Waste recycling.

FORESCENE will take up the problematique and the policy goals in these fields and further develop an *integrated approach* to the ex-ante assessment of policies which are either designed to implement those strategies or which may have positive or negative impacts with regard to those issues and in the broader

2.3 Project objectives

The objectives of FORESCENE are:

(1) Determination of cross-cutting driving forces for environmental topics such as water, biodiversity, resource use and waste

FORESCENE will start with a review of past and ongoing work with regard to the topics water, biodiversity/soil/landscape, resource use and waste and related scenarios (overview of the workpackages see 7.4). This will be done in order to address the key drivers of the problems, the relevant policy goals, and potential extreme scenarios for future development. The knowledge on the topic specific drivers will then be combined in order to search for the cross-thematic and cross-sectoral drivers of the various problems.

(2) Development of core elements of integrated sustainability scenarios (goal definition)

FORESCENE will then shift the perspective from the problem-oriented topics towards activity fields (sectors, policy fields) such as agriculture, infrastructure/land use, and industry/economy. For those activity fields the essential elements of sustainable development will be defined in a positive manner, i.e. not only in the sense of avoiding and mitigating current problems but also through answering what the desired future should look like and which prerequisites are deemed essential for sustainability.

(3) Determination of measures and processes to be considered for change (pre-backcasting)

Having defined the future goal situation, FORESCENE will pursue the way back to the present situation and answer the question which changes and measures are required to reach that goal. First, this step will be done for each of the three activity fields. Second, the findings will be combined in order to determine the cross-sectoral measures, which could be expected to exert a multi-beneficial impact on each of the activity fields and the mitigation of the various problems addressed before.

(4) Checking the options for modelling various scenarios

Based on the textual descriptions developed, FORESCENE will address the quantitative and qualitative parameters for modelling (parameterization). Various existing models will be screened whether they can be used to model the scenarios under discussion. This will be done based on the models run by the partners, and through exchange with ongoing projects which are going to further develop models in the realm of integrated sustainability assessment, such as MATISSE, and TranSust.Scan. In addition, further experts will be involved, who run relevant other models that could potentially be expanded to model future sustainability scenarios at the EU level.

(5) Development of a Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario and example projections

For the main parameters under scrutiny, and in consideration of other BAU scenarios, e.g. economic development etc., the baseline scenario will be developed which may then serve purposes of future projections, and especially as reference for comparison with alternative scenarios.

(6) Development and modelling of alternative scenarios

The alternative scenarios (incl. extreme variants) will be further defined and - in conjunction with objective (4) - checked with the modelling options. Based on available models and resources selected scenarios will be modelled in order to simulate impacts, which can be interpreted in terms of sustainability, i.e. considering environmental, economic and social implications. Depending on the topics and activity fields, this will be performed on a regional, national and EU scale. In doing so, the deficiencies of current models and modelling approaches, the options for improvement and the repercussions for the IA processes at the EU level will also be addressed.

(7) Working out the conclusions

The conclusions of the project will comprise the following elements: (a) synthesis of the main findings of the scenario development and modelling, (b) recommendations for ongoing and future policy development with regard to the EU SDS strategy, related thematic strategies and the strengthening of the integrated approach, (c) elaboration of consequences for the Impact Assessment in order to improve the validity of the assessments and support effective ex ante policy evaluation, and (d) development of proposals for concrete extension of existing models in order to allow for the simulation of various alternative scenarios.

2.4 Advances aimed at in the research approach: the scientific objectives

(5) Make use of and promote synergies with ongoing related projects

In doing so, FORESCENE will primarily make use of and evaluate the usefulness of models, which have been reviewed in projects such as A-Test, applied in projects such as MOSUS and those to be further developed in projects such as MATISSE, SENSOR and SEAMLESS. The focus of FORESCENE will be on scenario development, addressing cross-cutting drivers for selected environmental topics and multi-beneficial policy measures, use of existing information and models for forecasting and backcasting.

2.5 Relevance to policy objectives

At the EU level the EU *Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)* was agreed at Göteborg in 2001. The international community has reinforced its commitment towards sustainability at the Johannesburg Summit in 2002. As a result all major EU policies must consider the inter-relations of environmental, economic and social impacts of policies and measures in both qualitative and quantitative terms. A key aspect of the analysis of policy from a sustainability perspective is that it requires an analysis of the constraints or thresholds relating to the behaviour of environmental systems, so that we can evaluate the implications of policy proposals and potential outcomes. Such a task is particularly challenging for the research community because of the complexity of the issues involved particularly in the area of scenario development and their effective use in policy design and evaluation.

FORESCENE is therefore designed to *support the formulation and implementation of Community policies*, esp. those in relation to the SDS, by providing scientific contributions to policies as formulated by the Commission which expressed the demand for a scientifically solid basis for scenario development in various environmental fields such as biodiversity, water, and resource use.

FORESCENE will develop scenarios and forecasting methods, which can be used as an *EU wide reference* for policy appraisal and evaluation. The created scenarios will be coherent across the various Community policy areas, and sensitive to changes as they take place.

FORESCENE will provide timely and effective scientific inputs to policy development while covering a wider field of policies than recent projects have done. One of the main objectives is to support the further development and implementation of the EU's sustainability strategy, considering environmental, economic and social requirements and institutional and cultural aspects. Sustainable development demands policies in various sectors that are mutually reinforcing, not contradictory. The project shall contribute to this requirement through *development of cross-sectoral scenarios*.

In terms of the analysis of cross-cutting issues, the analysis of sustainability limits or thresholds is poorly developed because of the complexity of drivers and the fragmentation of knowledge across discipline areas. This deficiency in knowledge poses a major problem for society in that it restricts the application of sustainability assessment and planning. However, as we look towards the development of appropriate spatial analytical techniques and concepts to take forward our thinking, the landscape perspective stands out as a particularly important avenue of research. By using the landscape concept, we are forced to consider the relationship between people and places, and to connect up analysis of social and biophysical processes at sufficiently broad geographical scales to make strategic analysis and planning possible. The importance of landscape as a focus in the sustainability debate is highlighted by the *European Landscape Convention*, which is currently awaiting ratification. The Convention asserts that landscape is a key element of individual and social well-being and that its protection, management and planning entail rights and responsibilities for everyone. The Convention also asserts that, to achieve sustainable development, it must be based on a balanced and harmonious relationship between social needs, economic activity and the environment. It concludes that only by recognising the importance of landscape, Society will be better placed to achieve the goals of sustainable development that have now come to underpin a wide range of social, economic and environmental policy. By the development in integrated scenario techniques, FORESCENE will allow the linkages between policies framed for land use or landscape to be better traced through to other important environmental sectors.

The need for such an approach is, for example illustrated in the new agendas set by the European *Water Framework Directive*, which will fundamentally change the way in which land and water are managed within the EU. It expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface and ground water, and sets clear targets and deadlines. Member states are committed to bringing their surface and ground waters to good status within 15 years of the date of entry into force of this Directive. The Directive promotes an

have special importance which promise to generate multiple and productive effects. For instance, increase in resource efficiency is also one promising factor deemed essential to foster innovation and thus competitiveness of the EU economy while mitigating the pressure to the environment and enhancing economic growth.

FORESCENE will contribute to the development of the *European Research Area* through the exchange of and further development of methods on sustainability scenarios, forecasting and backcasting between researchers from different members states and hence provide a common EU wide reference for scenario building and integrated environmental assessment.

FORESCENE will provide results that will

- support policy makers and the Commission through improved orientation and reference in the further development and pursuit of the Sustainable Development strategy and the related thematic strategies;
- contribute to the development and implementation of the Impact Assessment at the EU level;
- provide a reference for future outlooks, e.g. EEA, and state-of-development reports of the EU;
- define the basis for further development of modelling tools to support scenario oriented forecasting and backcasting in the relevant fields;
- produce results that can be directly used by other ongoing EU projects such as MATISSE and TranSust.Scan thus producing synergies with that project.

3 Workplan for whole duration of the project

3.1 Introduction - general description

The project will start with a kick-off meeting in Brussels in order to select and define the environmental problem issues to be further dealt with in detail, such as water, biodiversity/soil/landscape, and resources/waste. For that purpose the core partners will meet with representatives of the relevant DGs.

In **Workpackage (WP) 1** each of the core partners will focus their analysis on one of the selected environmental topics each. Each analysis will consider problems and policy objectives, and important driving forces considering also economic and social aspects. The analysis will result in three reports, which will be combined to provide the input for the first integration workshop.

The first integration workshop will be held in Brussels. It will be attended by all partners of FORESCENE as well as invited DGs representatives as well as other stakeholders. The aim of the workshop will be to discuss the results of the "topical analysis" and address the driving forces, which play a cross-cutting role with respect to different environmental topics. The workshop shall also assess priority fields of action where cross-cutting drivers should be controlled (which will be the focus in the subsequent phase of the project).

Workpackage 2 changes the perspective from a problem orientation to an activity or policy perspective. It will work out goals and potential measures to reach those goals for three selected policy fields, such as agriculture, infrastructure/land use, industry/economy. This will be done through intensive expert involvement during three workshops.

The results of the first integration workshop in the end of WP 1, together with a guidance paper for the proceeding of the three workshops, will form the input for these three events. Each of them will be held at different locations in Europe and organized by partners who have relevant expertise and networking relations to experts and stakeholders with regard to the activity fields. The workshops will be two days events, where the goals shall be discussed on the first day, and the necessary measures to reach them on the second day. The results of the workshop will be documented through the organizers in assistance with one of the core partners each.

The results of the activity field workshops will then form the basis for the second integration workshop in Brussels. All partners of FORESCENE will participate and this will again involve relevant DGs and stakeholders. The aim will be to discuss the results reached so far, and focus on essential elements for sustainability in those activity/policy fields and assess which policy measures may have a positive cross-cutting effect with respect to different fields and sectors.

climate, demographics or economic change, and give insights into changing allocation of land use resulting in changes within different sectors of the economy, and its potential impacts on soil and agriculture. Biodiversity issues will be considered by exploring the use of the MIRABEL model, currently being extended by the BIOPRESS project⁷, which provides a set of tools for an integrated review and analysis of biodiversity in European landscapes based on the DPSIR framework.

Some important parameters in these models and in the scenarios to be developed are climatic characteristics of the modelled region besides soil physical properties, vegetation cover and land-use. Dynamic vegetation models such as 3-PG will be scrutinized and also the forest-soil model ForSAFE which describes both forest development and soil chemistry dynamically. Important features of such models are the ability to consider climate change and its influence on vegetation growth rate, water balance and soil fertility in ecosystems. Models that are being developed within the SEAMLESS and SENSOR projects will also be used.

An important aspect of the model out-puts and the different scenarios are that they get visualised in a comprehensive way to stakeholders. A clear image must be created for providing insights into the consequences of different actions both in the present and in the future. This is important not only for conveying the results of the scenario building but also to facilitate a dialog between stakeholders and modellers. The scenarios are to be described by the aid of geographical information systems (GIS) by which key parameters can be mapped, change over time can be presented and can to some extent be made interactive. An important aspect of the scenario presentation is that the uncertainty and variability in key parameters also are accounted for. Commonly a model out-put consists of a single trend line, time series of figures and numbers. The variability in out-put is however seldom presented. This can be done by descriptive statistics in the form of animated charts and diagrams displaying development trends and their correlation with key parameters. The BAU- and other scenarios can thus easily be compared and the effect of different actions made easily understood. All of these methods for visualisation are suited for distribution and viewing on the internet thus a dialog about results can be established early in, and continuously updated through, the scenario building process.

Examples of what is described above can be found on the www-sites: www.gapminder.org and www.basinfutures.net/play_gb_quest.cfm

In addition to the formal dynamic models described above, FORSCENE will explore the use of empirical models and causal loop analysis for the construction and review of scenarios. The former will be based on the concept of land cover accounts at European scales, currently being developed by the EEA⁸. When linked to a GIS, such accounts offer the potential for representing spatially how changes in particular economic sectors may impact on land cover through an analysis of land use/economic sector, land use/land cover relationships. As a result the costs and implications of changes in land cover under different economic, social or biophysical scenarios can be explored. Group-based, causal loop analysis using modelling tools such as STELLA⁹ will be used alongside the outputs from the dynamic and empirical models to explore with stakeholders the assumptions underlying different scenarios and the ways in which they are linked.

With regard to the resources and waste topics, FORESCENE will build on the framework of economy-wide material flow analysis (EW-MFA) and derived indicators which had been developed in conjunction with EUROSTAT¹⁰ and applied in several pioneering reports of the EEA¹¹. EW-MFA considers all

⁷ <http://www.creaf.uab.es/biopress/>

⁸ Jean-Louis Weber, J-L, Paramo, F & Breton, F., Haines-Young R. Tomá_ Soukup, T Kupková, L. (2003) Development of Land and Ecosystems Accounts in Europe. Implementation of land cover accounts Discussion of accounts of land use functions London Group meeting, Rome, 5-7 November 2003;

http://eea.eionet.eu.int/Public/irc/eionet-circle/leac/library?l=/reportsposters/reports_notes&vm=detailed&sb=Title

⁹ <http://www.hps-inc.com/>

¹⁰ EUROSTAT (2001): Economy-Wide Material Flow Accounts and Derived Indicators: A methodological Guide <http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/Public/datashop/print-catalogue/EN?catalogue=Eurostat&product=KS-34-00-536--C-EN>

¹¹ EEA (Ed.) 2001: Total Material Requirement of the European Union
a. European Environment Agency Technical report No 55, Copenhagen, 37 pp.
b. Technical part: Technical report No 56, Copenhagen, 61 pp.
PDF-Download: http://reports.eea.eu.int/Technical_report_No_55/en/

Ecology and Hydrology - expert on MIRABEL/BIOPRESS or Bernd Meyer, University of Osnabrück - expert on the economic-environmental model "Panta-Rhei" could be shortlisted.

Linkage of the projects FORESCENE and TranSust.Scan

The Commission advised the consortium of TranSust.Scan to exploit synergies - such as the topic of natural resources - with the project FORESCENE by establishing links, since there is substantial complementarity between both projects as to the topics, methods and dissemination plans.

Involvement of the EU Commission and the European Institutions

Representatives of the EU Commission will be involved in the project at several stages in order to define the demand for scientific policy support and to provide information about the options and limitations of policy development. Besides the regular exchange with the project manager in the Commission, usually by email, various representatives will be invited to participate in meetings and provide comments to draft reports. In the inception phase the project design will be discussed with representatives from the Commission and delineated according to the requirements of DG Research and DG Environment. These representatives will also be asked which other DGs should participate in the first meeting (WP1).

The focus of the project with regard to environmental topics and priority policy fields will be determined in exchange with the Commission in the course of the project. In the first and second integration workshops, as well as the final workshop (all three will take place in Brussels) several DGs will be invited to participate (WP1, WP2, WP6). Depending on the outcome of WP1 and the delineation of priority policy fields such as agriculture, infrastructure/land use, and industry/economy, representatives of various DGs like DG Agriculture and Rural Development, DG Transport and Energy, DG Enterprise and Industry will be invited in addition to RTD and ENV DGs (WP2). One may expect that the project will also support policy development, which relates to DGs Trade, Enlargement, Economic and Financial Affairs, Internal Market and Services, Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. The appropriate way of involvement will be explored and agreed in the course of the project.

In order to ensure an adequate feed-back and cooperation with those institutions which already use scenarios and provide forecasts and underlying basic data, EEA and Eurostat will be regularly informed about the progress of the project and invited to participate in essential meetings.

Stakeholder participation

Stakeholders will be involved at different stages of the project in order to integrate their priorities in the development of the sustainability scenarios. Stakeholders will be invited to meetings and workshops to participate, and may also be asked to provide written input to the project process. No reimbursement of costs is foreseen. Stakeholders will represent different groups of society.

3.3 Deliverables list

Deliverables list					
Del. no.	Deliverable name	WP no.	Nature	Dissemination level	Delivery date (project month)
D.0	Setup and update of an Internet portal	7	O	PU	1
D.1.1	Mapping of related projects and policies and their relevance to FORESCENE.	1	R	PU	2
D.1.2	Background paper for discussion at the 1 st Integration Workshop on environmental topic complexes describing the main environmental problems, economic and social implications, important drivers, and related policy objectives	1	R	PU	5
D.1.3	Summary report of the 1st Integration workshop	1	R	PU	6
D.2.1	Guidance Paper for the workshops	2	R	PU	8
D.2.2.1	Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 1	2	R	PU	11
D.2.2.2	Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 2	2	R	PU	11
D.2.2.3	Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 3	2	R	PU	11
D.2.3	Background document for discussion at the 2 nd Integration Workshop	2	R	PU	12
D.2.4	Summary report of the 2 nd integration workshop	2	R	PU	13
D.3.1	Progress report on parameterization of narratives of SSEs	3	R	PU	15
D.3.2	Technical report on possibilities for modelling sustainability scenarios	3	R	PU	27
D.4.1	Technical report describing baseline scenario assumptions and BAU scenario	4	R	PU	20
D.4.2	Model projections for selected target indicators	4	R	PU	20
D.5.1	Technical report with description of alternative sustainability scenarios (in comparison to BAU)	5	R	PU	25
D.5.2	Report on model simulations for selected target parameters depending on available models	5	R	PU	27
D.6.1	Summary report of the findings for the Final Workshop	6	R	PU	30
D.6.2	Final report	6	R	PU	30

WP 2: Development of core elements of integrated sustainability scenarios (Goal definition & Pre-Backcasting)

Work package number	2	Start date or starting event:			Month 7	
Participant id	WI	LUND	UNOTT	REC	SERI	DEART
Person-months per participant	4	0,75	0,75	3,25	3,25	3

Objectives

- Translation of the policy objectives of topic complexes to goals for major activity and policy fields
- For each activity field: description of Sustainability Scenario Elements (SSEs)
- Development of narratives of integrated Sustainability Scenarios (ISS)
- For selected policy fields: Pre-Backcasting: addressing requirements and potential measures deemed promising to reach the defined ISS, focussing on cross-cutting measures

Description of work

Task 2.1: Essential elements of sustainability

- Delineation of activity/policy fields to be covered such as
 - agriculture (*Task 2.1.1*)
 - infrastructures/built environment (*Task 2.1.2*)
 - industry/economy (*Task 2.1.3*)
- Review of existing scenarios relevant for the activity fields and important elements for each of the topics
- Working out essential elements of sustainability („SSE“) for each of the topic complexes;

Task 2.2: Measures, Pre-backcasting

- For selected activity/policy fields
 - agriculture (*Task 2.2.1*)
 - infrastructures/built environment (*Task 2.2.2*)
 - industry/economy (*Task 2.2.3*)
 addressing requirements and potential measures deemed promising to reach the ISS

Task 2.3: Integrated narrative scenarios and cross-cutting measures

- Development of integrated narrative scenarios for sustainability considering essentials of environmental, economic and social development)
- Assessing cross-cutting measures with multiple beneficial effect
- Definition of processes and parameters to be considered for quantitative assessment

These steps shall be supported by expert involvement through workshops

Deliverables

- D.2.1:** Guidance Paper with checklist of questions for the workshops
- D.2.2.1:** Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 1
- D.2.2.2:** Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 2
- D.2.2.3:** Summary report of the workshop on the activity/policy field 3
- D.2.3:** Background document for discussion at the 2nd Integration Workshop
- D.2.4:** Summary report of the 2nd integration workshop

Milestones and expected result

Month 9: 3 Workshops on the activity/policy fields

Month 12: 2nd integration workshop in Brussels with Commission services and other stakeholders to address the core elements of sustainability in the priority activity fields and key cross-cutting measures for implementation

WP 4: Forecasting: Development of a BAU scenario framework and example projections

Work package number	4	Start date or starting event:			Month 16	
Participant id	WI	LUND	UNOTT	REC	SERI	DEART
Person-months per participant	4	3	3	0	0	0

Objectives

- Development of a forecasting framework
- Description of available parameters

Description of work

Task 4.1: Generic framework for forecasting

- Review of existing forecasts for selected topics and activity fields
- Cross-check of methods used so far for forecasting with basic assumptions, parameters and processes deemed necessary to consider
- Description of a generic framework for forecasting focussing on cross-cutting driving forces for the topic complexes considered

Task 4.2: Baseline for integrated BAU scenario

- Generation of a baseline for an integrated BAU scenario; possibly with variants according to varying basic assumptions

Task 4.3: Examples of forecasts

- Provision of examples of forecasts of selected indicators, based on available methods of projection or modelling

Deliverables

D.4.1: Technical report describing baseline scenario assumptions and BAU scenario

D.4.2: Model projections for selected target indicators

Milestones and expected result

Month 18: Progress report on BAU

Month 20: Progress report on model projections

WP 6: Finalising the conclusions for dissemination activities

Work package number	6	Start date or starting event:			Month 27	
Participant id	WI	LUND	UNOT	REC	SERI	DEAR T
Person-months per participant	4	2	2	0,1	0,1	0,1

Objectives

- Conclusions for policy development, focus on SDS implementation
- Recommendations for Impact Assessment
- Descriptions of relevant options for further development of models

Description of work

Task 6.1: Recommendations for policy development

- Recommendations for ongoing and future policy development with regard to the implementation of the EU SDS strategy and the strengthening of an integrated approach
- Elaborating the consequences for Impact Assessment in order to improve the validity of the assessments and support effective ex ante policy evaluation
- Developing proposals for concrete extension of existing models in order to allow for the simulation of various alternative scenarios

Task 6.2: organising the final workshop in cooperation with TranSust.Scan Task 6.3: Dissamination of the project outputs

- Editing of the final report
- Dissamination of all final FORESCENE publications

Deliverables

D.6.1: Summary report of the findings for the Final Workshop

D.6.2: Final Report

Milestones and expected result

Month 29: Draft final report

Month 30 Final Presentation workshop in Brussels

Month 30: Editing of the final report and dissamination of all final FORESCENE publications