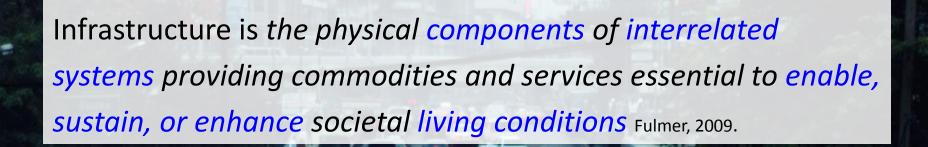


Model complementarity for Integrated Spatial Planning (ISP)





THE CHALLENGE

How best to plan roads, railways, power, waste management, irrigation infrastructure in a context of climate change and equitable development?

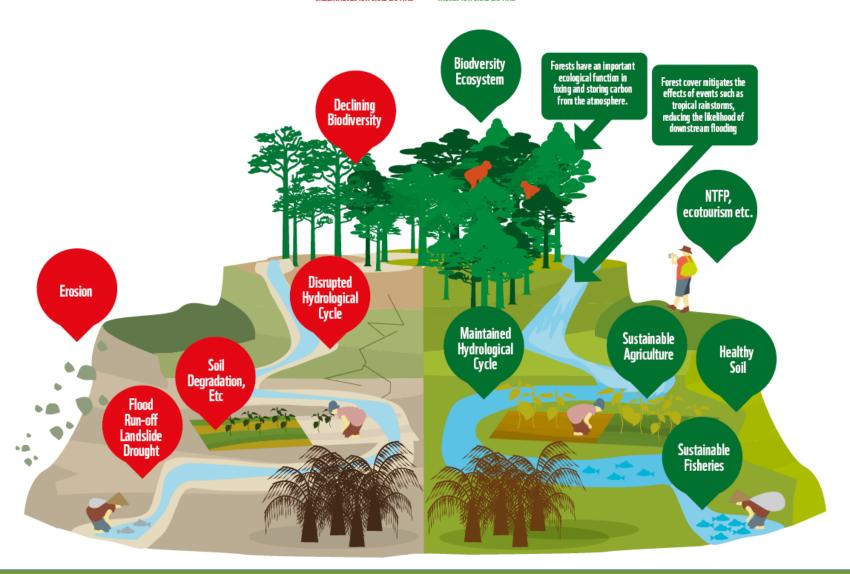




THE GOAL: an Integrated Assessment

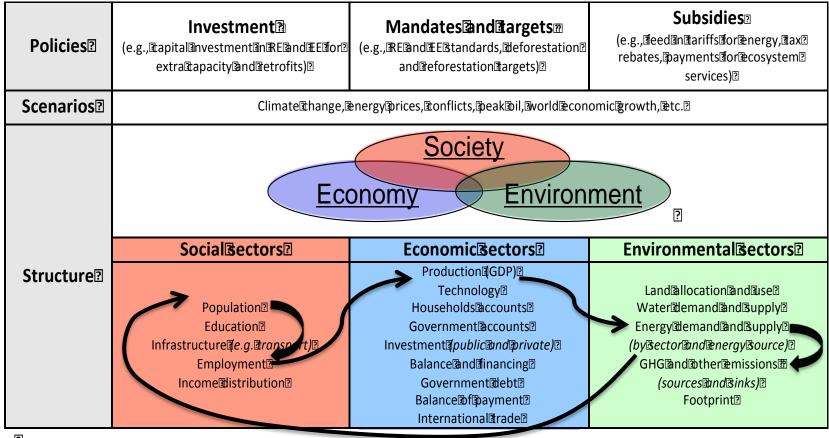
CLIMATE CHANGE IN AN ECONOMY THAT UNDERVALUES NATURAL CAPITAL

CLIMATE CHANGE IN AN ECONOMY THAT FULLY VALUES NATURAL CAPITAL



SCIENCE RESPONSE

Holistic analysis take into account the drivers of social development and economic performance to reach sustainability

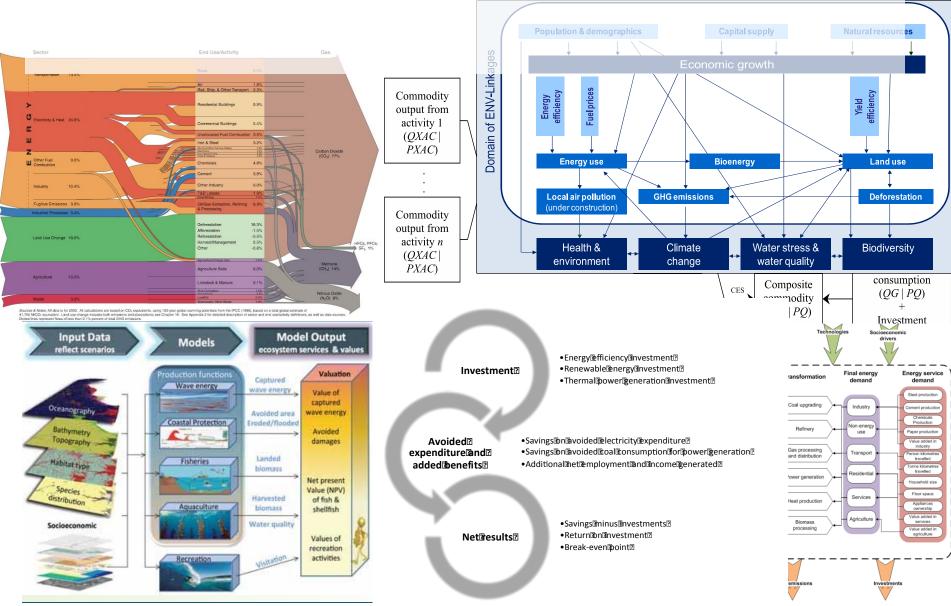


TOOLS FOR ISP

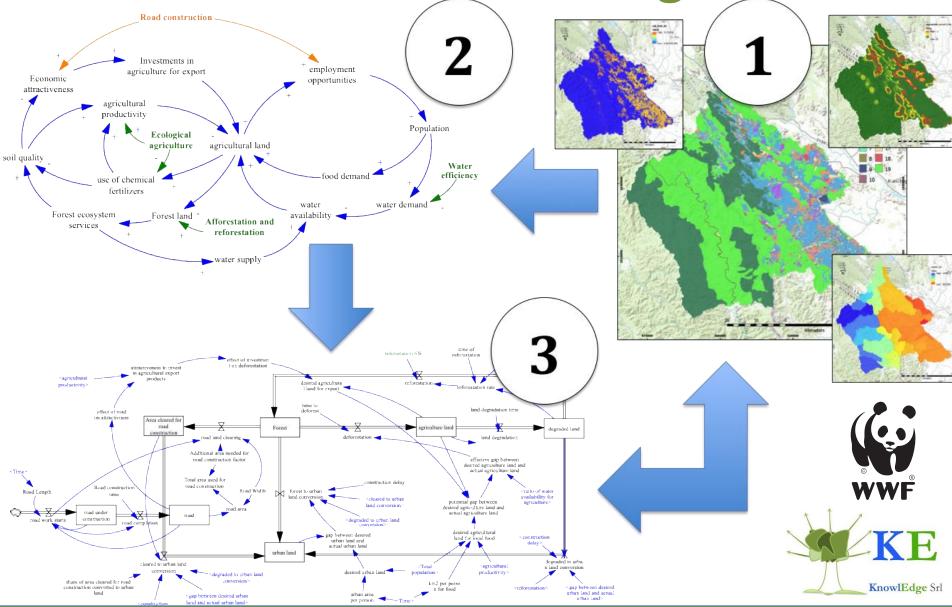
Several tools and methods can be used to support the assessment of spatial developments:

- 1. Indicators and Data Frameworks
- 2. Spatial Planning Tools
- 3. Environmental Accounting Tools
- 4. Natural Capital Valuation Tools
- 5. Investment/Policy Evaluation Tools
- 6. Scenario Creation Tools
- 7. Scenario Forecasting Tools

MANY ISOLATED TOOLS



THE SOLUTION: Tools Integration



THE SOLUTION: Tools Integration

WAVES

(Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services)

Accounting framework to capture the key dimensions of development

Macro perspective

SDM

(System Dynamics Integrated Modeling)

Cross-sectoral and macro, projects the impacts of green economy policies

Spatial disaggregation

InVEST

(Integrated Valuation of Environmental Services and Tradeoffs)

Spatial information on natural capital (with economic valuation) and scenarios









ADVANTAGES: Policy Cycle

Policy evaluation makes use of the indicators identified in the first two steps, to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention and the emergence of unexpected impacts and trends.

Issue Identification and Agenda Setting

Issues, and relative policy goals, can be of general nature, social, economic and environmental

Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

Policy Formulation Assessment Policy formulation analysis focuses on issues and opportunities and on the broader advantages and disadvantages of policy implementation

Policy Implementation

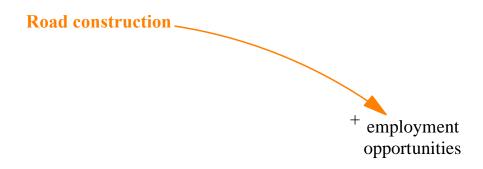
Decision Making

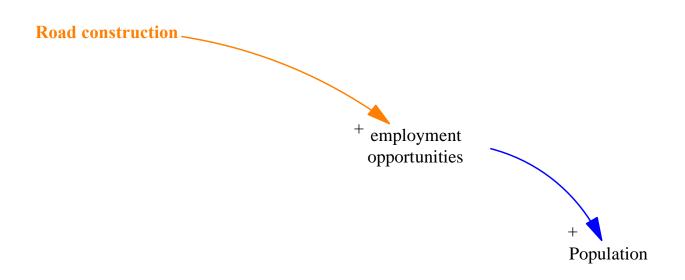
Decision making is based on the results of the policy formulation stage, and should account for the forecasted impacts of policy implementation on the environment, the economy and overall wellbeing of the population.

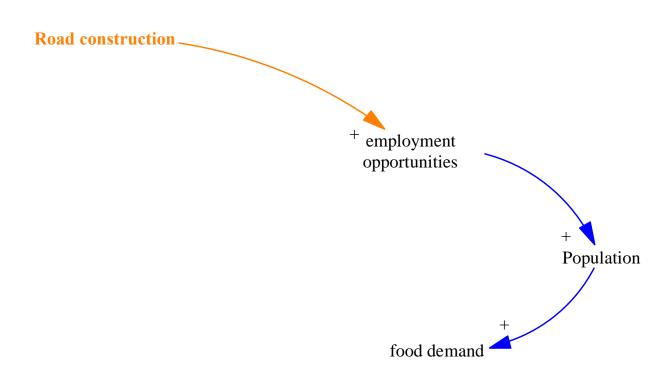
ADVANTAGES: Technical value addition

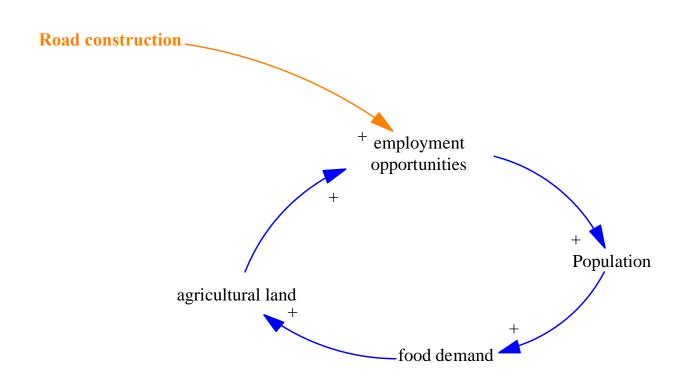
- Multi-stakeholder process, allows for the incorporation of indicators across sectors.
- Estimates social, economic and environmental impacts of action and inaction (internalizing externalities) through the endogenous calculation of cross-sectoral indicators.
- Incorporates of biophysical variables in the evaluation of the economic performance of the sectors, informing policy making.

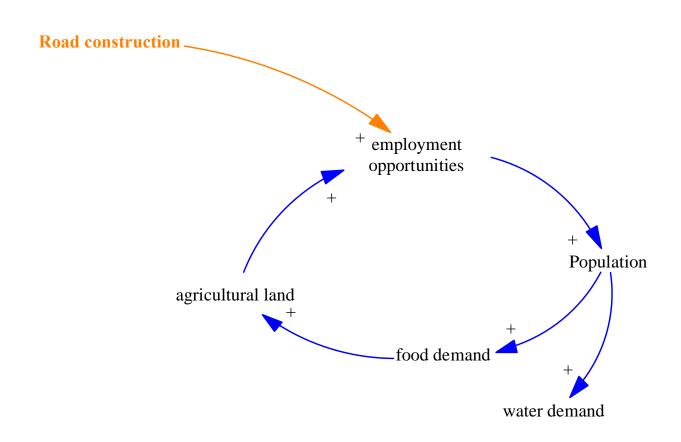


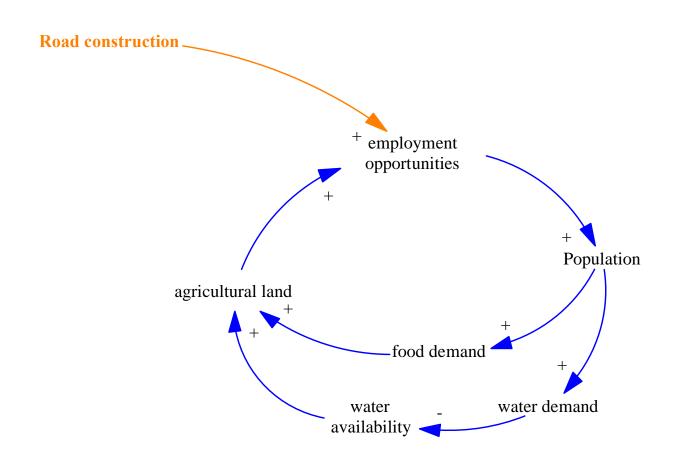


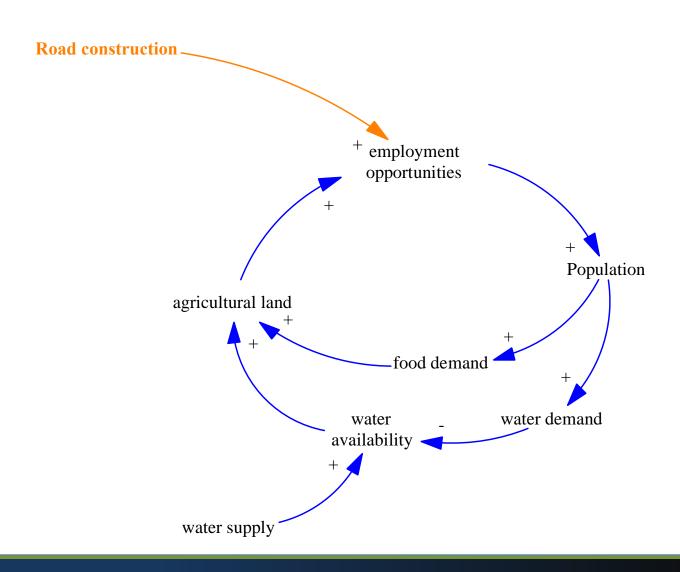


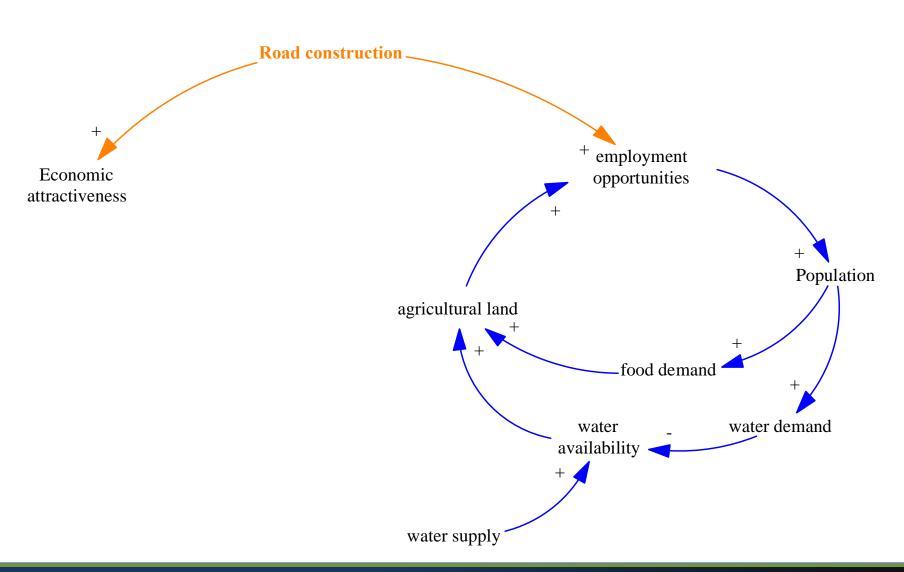


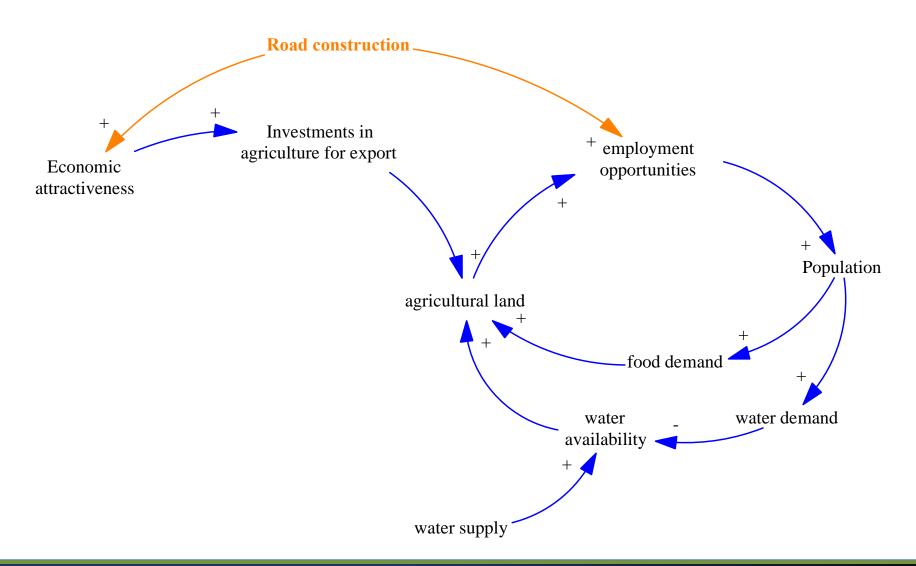


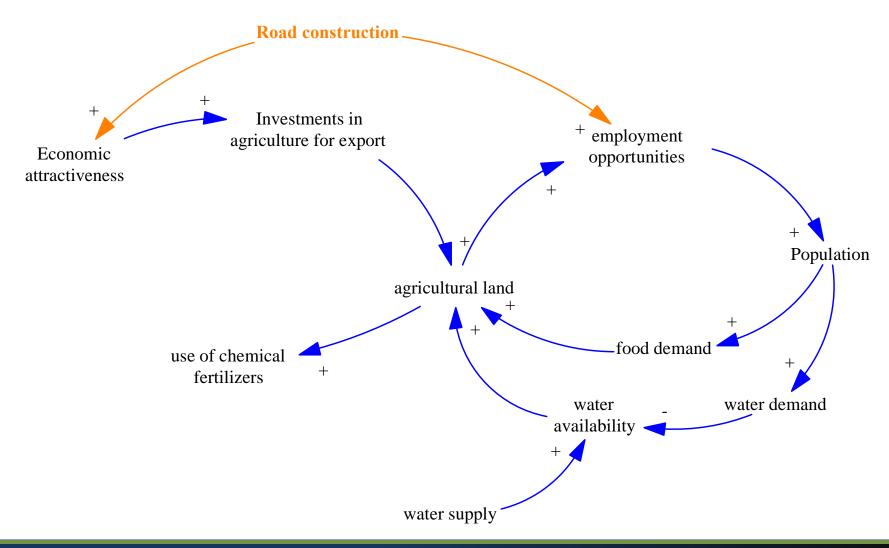


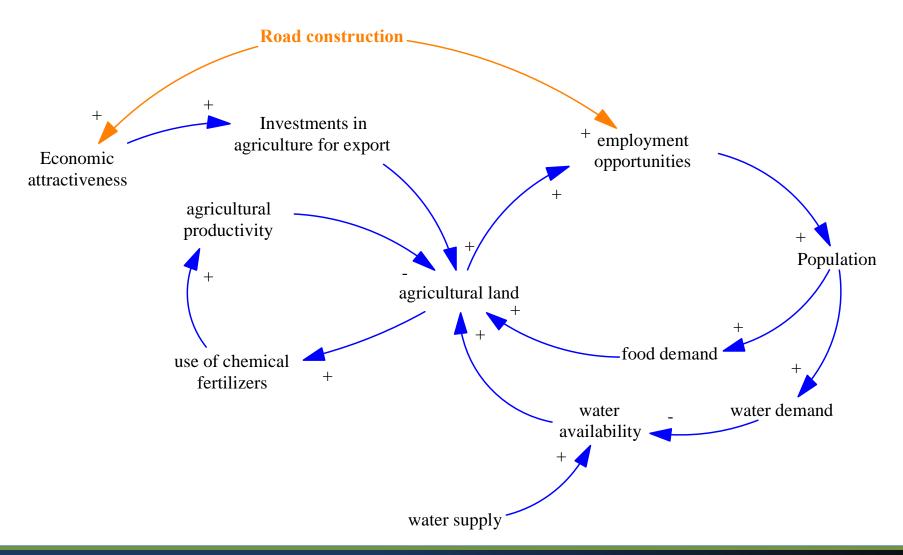


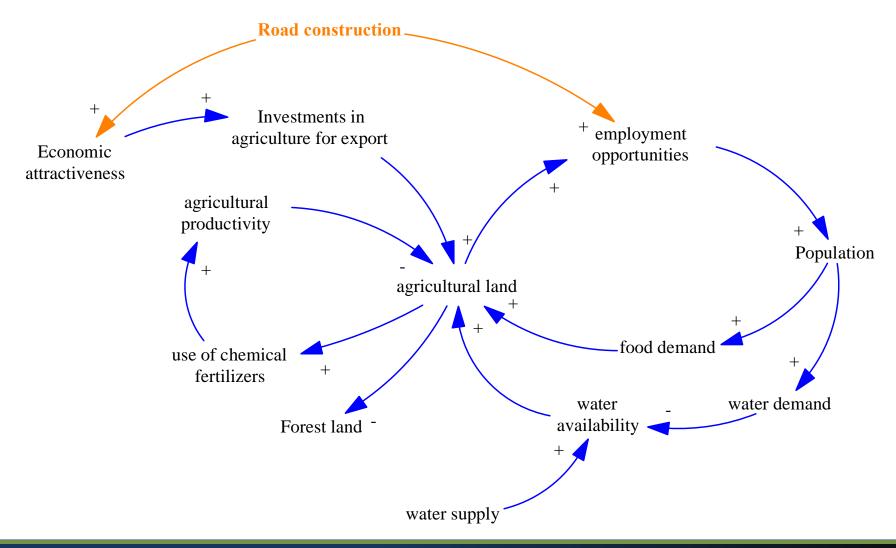


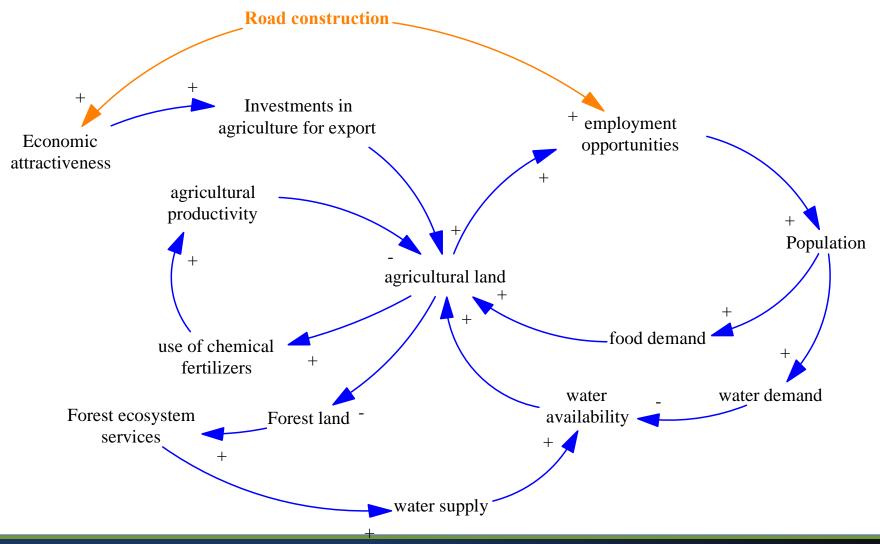


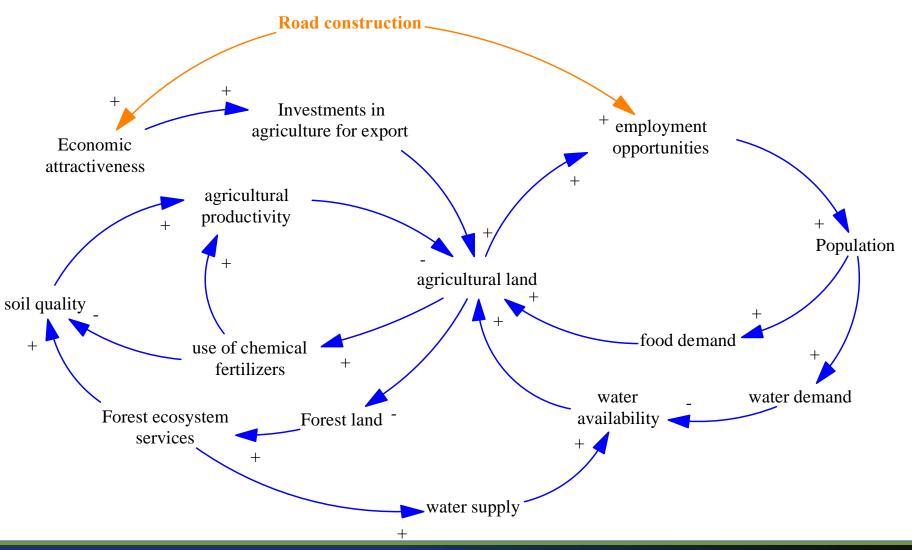


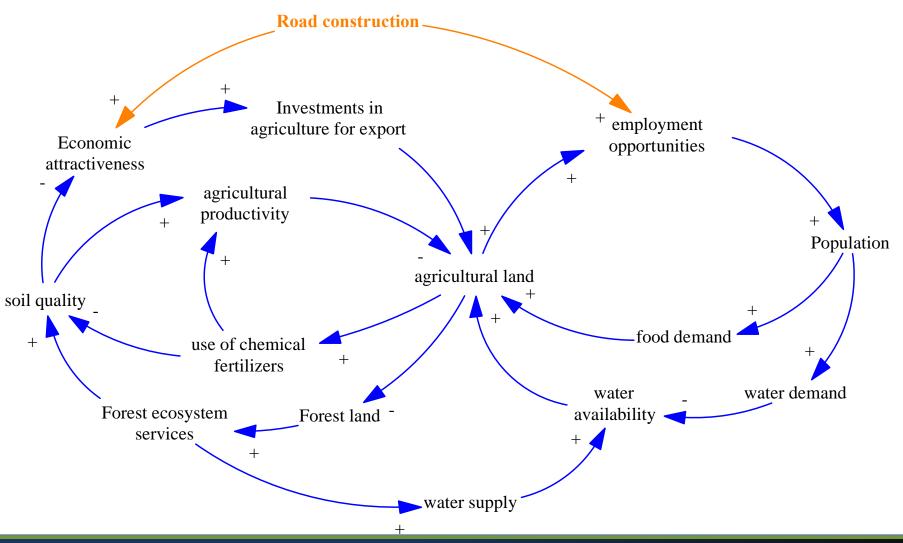


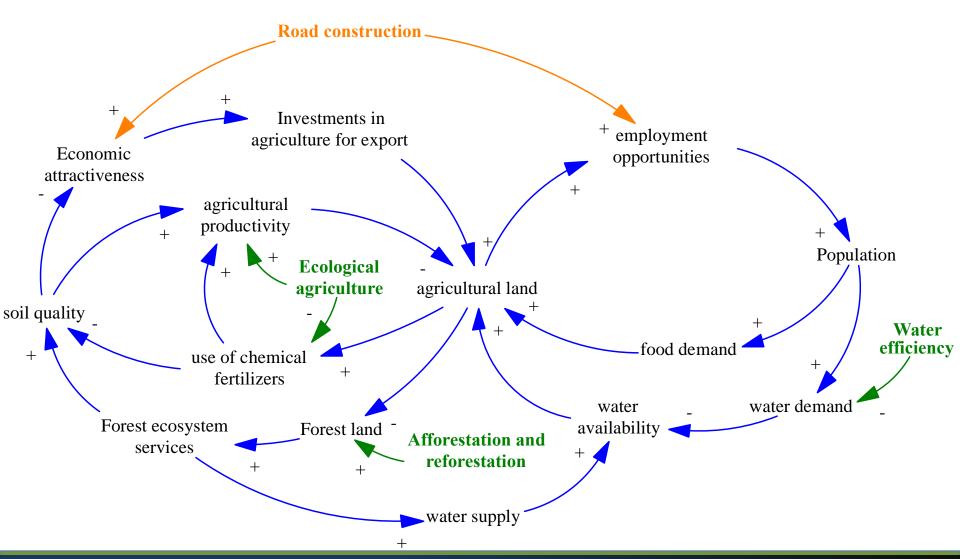


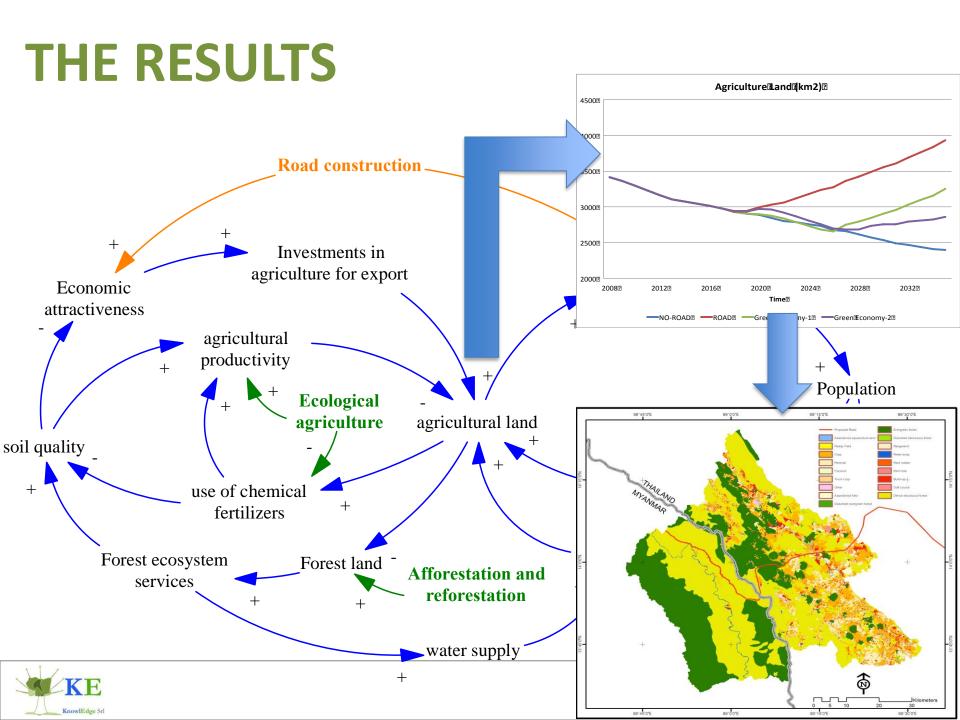




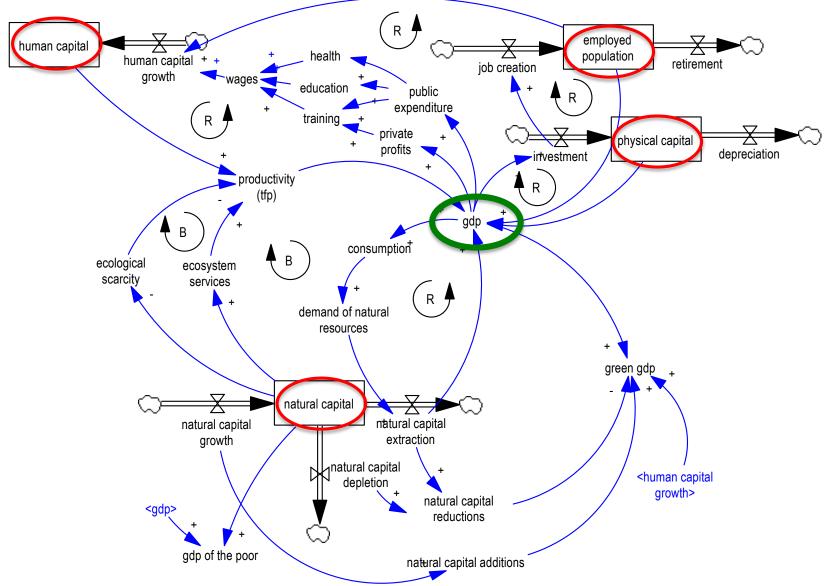




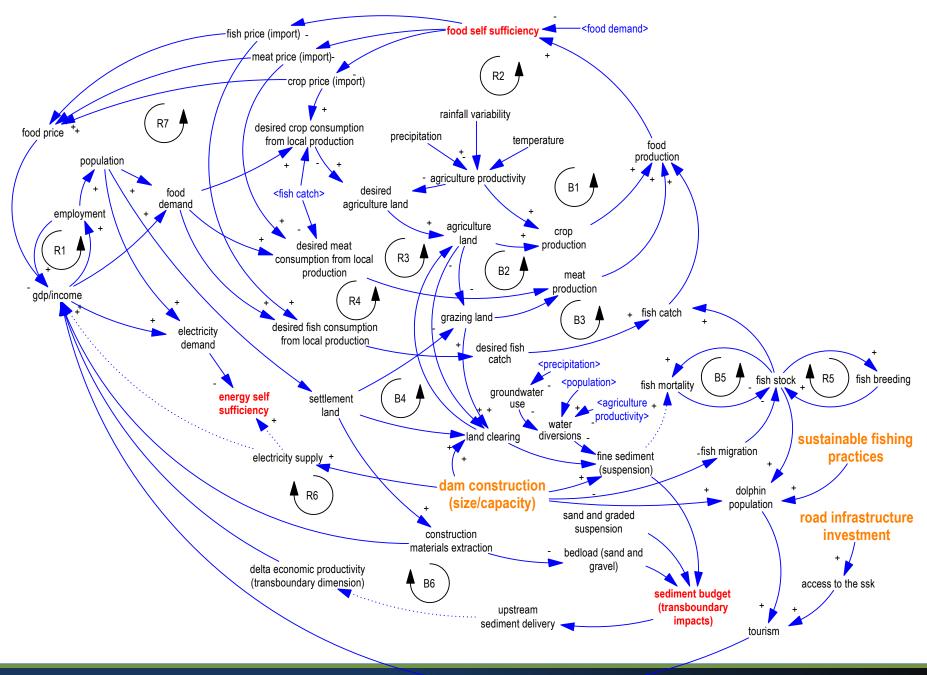


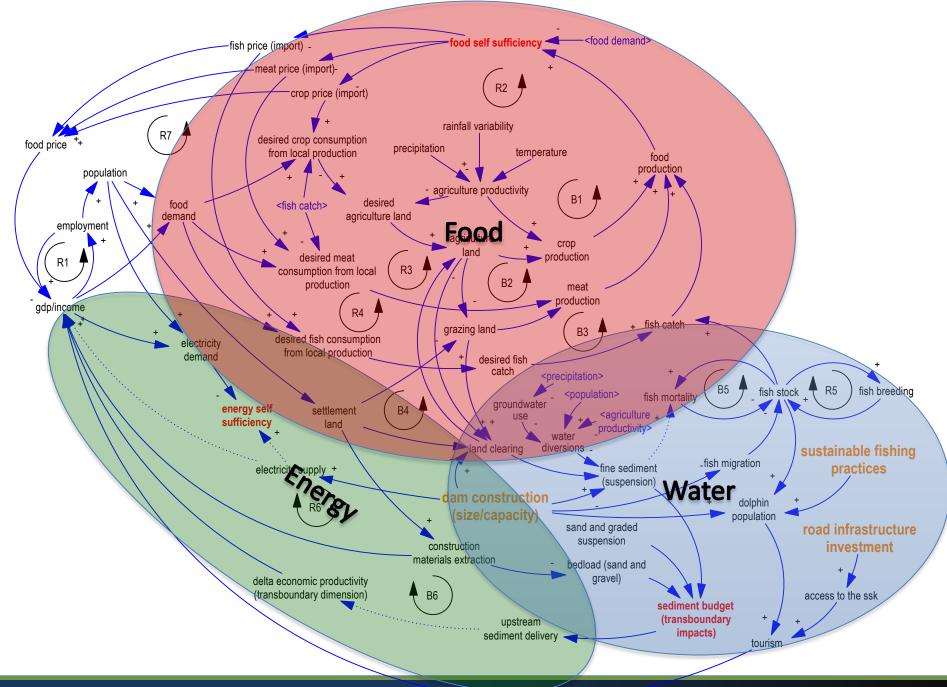


THE MODEL

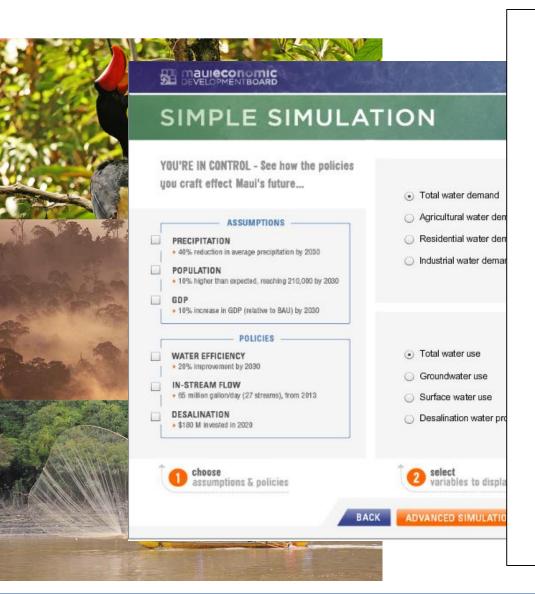








THE IMPACT





Long-Term Energy Strategy

2009 - 2025



October 2009

Ministry of Renewable Energy **Public Utilities**



RESEARCH PROJECT

Linked Indicators for Vital Ecosystem Services (LIVES)

To study FOOD ENERGY WATER (FEW) security, we work together in a collaborative research team.



Thank you!

For more information you can reach me at:

andrea.bassi@ke-srl.com

