Land-use scenario modelling recent results

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International workshop
Adaptation Decision Support Method and Tools
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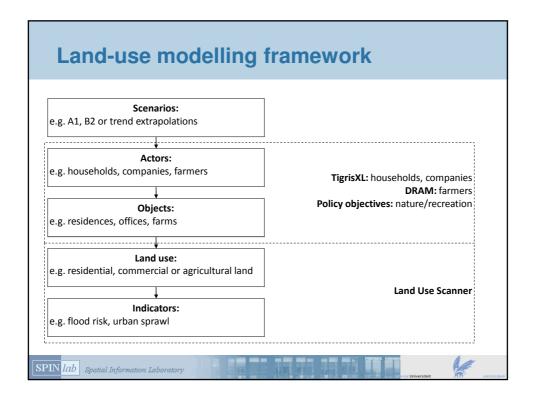
SPIN lab Spatial Information Laboratory

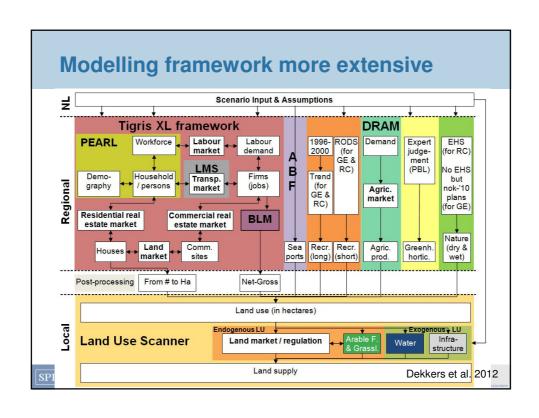
Climate adaptation research should: 1. put decision maker central 2. offer an integrated view on landscape system and changes in its components 3. address links between scale levels Koomen et al., 2012

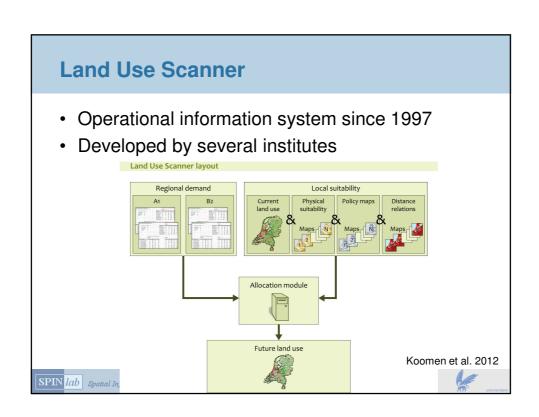
Outline

- · Land-use modelling
 - our framework and Land Use Scanner model
- Integrating climate and climate scenarios
 - LANDS project layout
 - assessing climate related impacts
 - exploring policy alternatives (nature, biofuel)









Recent applications

- Scenario framework for climate adaptation
- Potential for biofuel (with LEI & WUR in LANDS)
- Evaluating nature adaptation strategies (Lands)
- EU-ClueScanner (with OV for EC-DG Env./JRC)
- Developing regional spatial strategies (Geodan for several provinces)
- SEA new national spatial strategy (for Min. IM)
- Rhinescanner (flood risk assessment)
- Regional climate adaptation (Veenkoloniën)
- Climate adaptation in Flanders (with Univ. Gent)
- Germany, Honduras, Surinam and Bangladesh



Scenario framework for climate adaptation

Designing national land-use adaptation and mitigation strategies under changing climate conditions (LANDS)

Many partners, interdisciplinary, large and long-lasting: 2005-2011







Government-funded project in 'Climate changes spatial planning' program that consists of over 30 projects



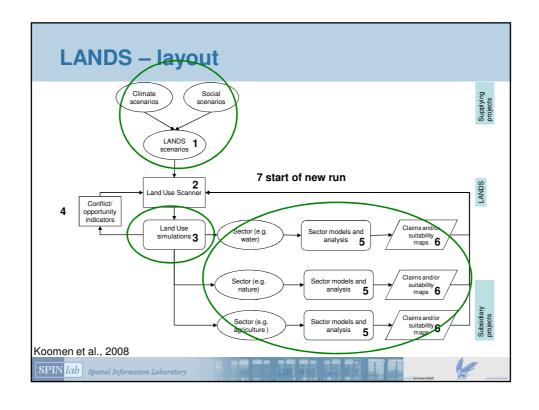
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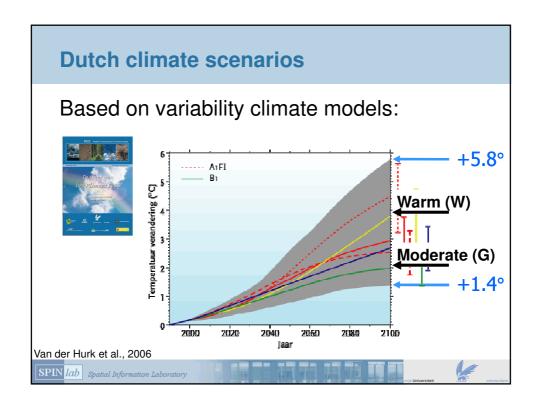


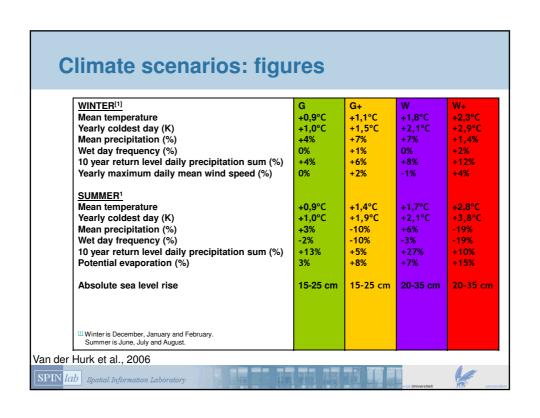
LANDS - objectives

- developing a consistent scenario-framework
- improving the Land Use Scanner model
- delivering baseline outlooks for 2040:
 - integrated land use, adaptations for nature, water en urban functions to be added later
- integrating sector-specific adaptation measures from other projects







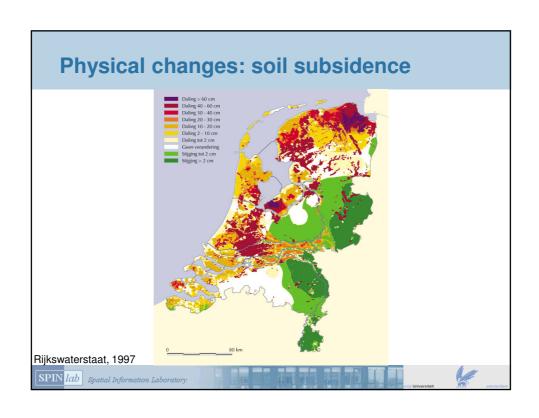


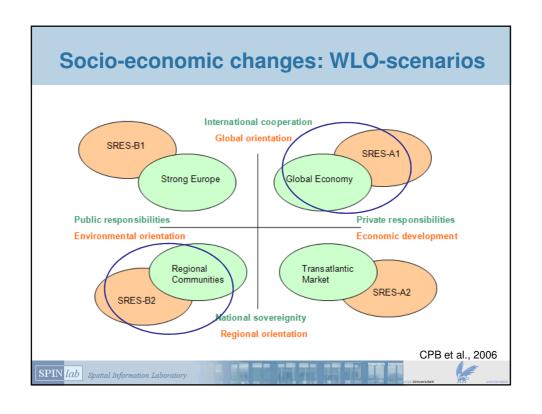
Climate changes spatial planning

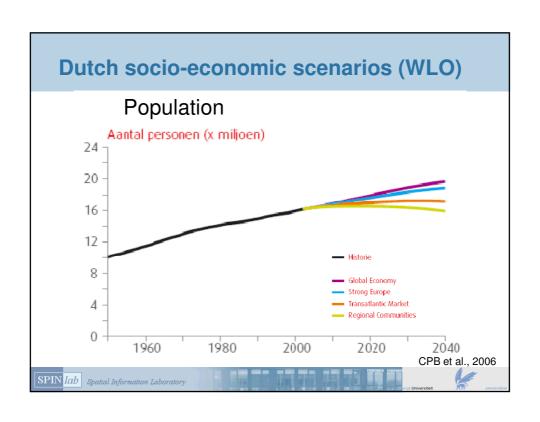
Climate change impacts policy domains:

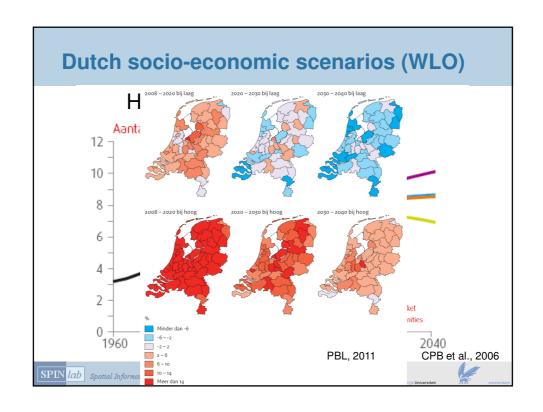
- water management
 - · retention areas
 - safe construction
 - adapt sewage system
- coastal defence
- adapt spatial policies (i.e. National Ecological Network, urbanisation)
- changes in agricultural sector?
- But other changes are (more?) relevant!

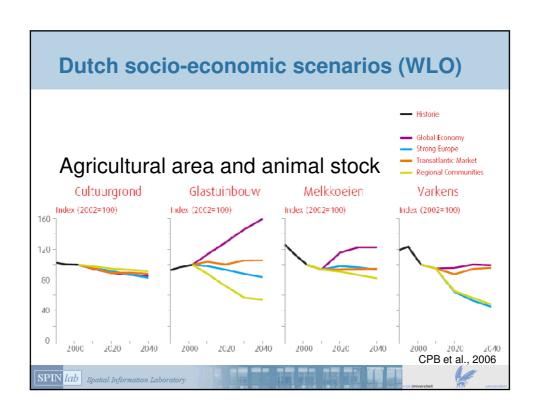


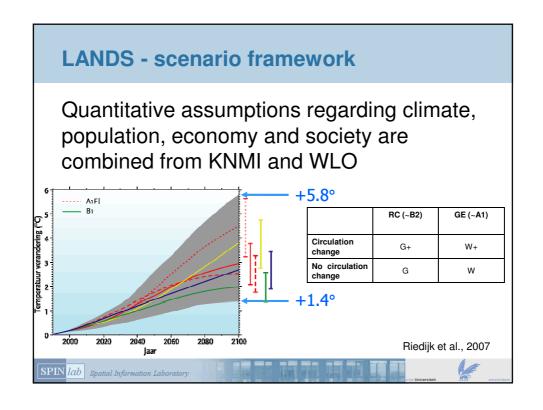


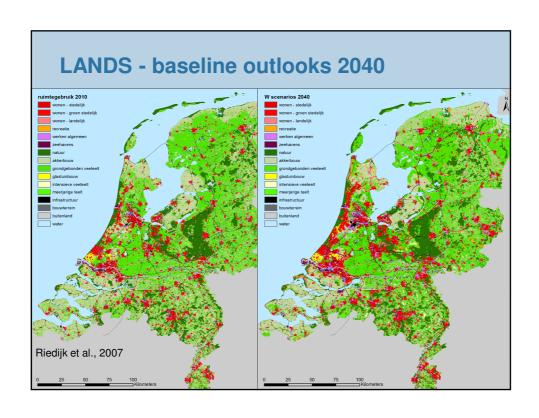


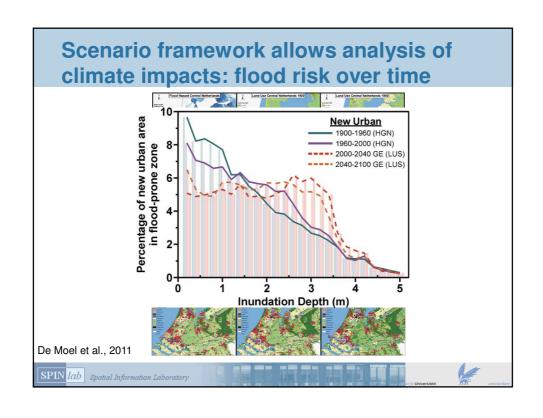


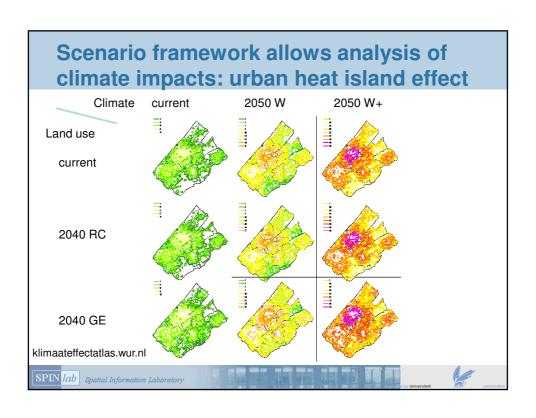


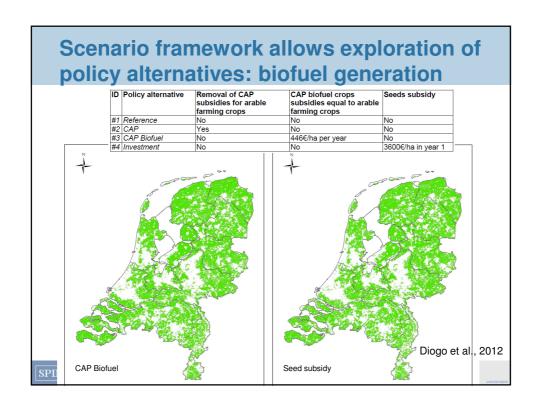


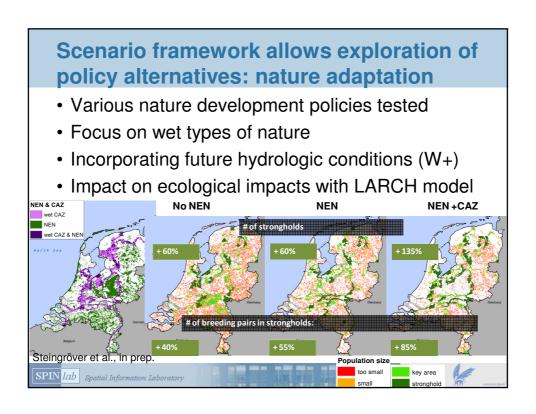


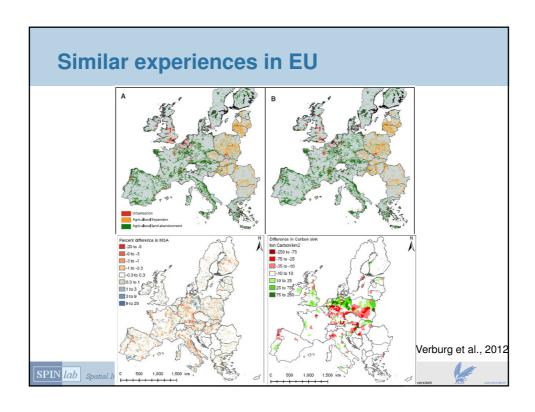












Conclusion

- Land-use modelling allows
 - downscaling of global changes to local spatial patterns
 - integration of socio-economic and climate scenarios
 - assessment of local impacts (e.g. flood risk)
 - development and evaluation of sector-specific adaptations (policy alternatives)
- Methods and results used with policy makers
- Scenarios should cover bandwidth of possible developments
- Temporal mismatch societal and climatic changes



Future work

- Updated land-use scenarios available soon (coordinated with development Delta scenarios)
- Incorporate bottom-up feedbacks, e.g. local profit for farmer
- Focus on densities rather than land use, e.g. number of residences or residents
- · Explore other ways of representing outcomes
- · New climate impact assessments
- Contribute to the development of interactive (participatory) planning tools



