



# Scenarios Planning

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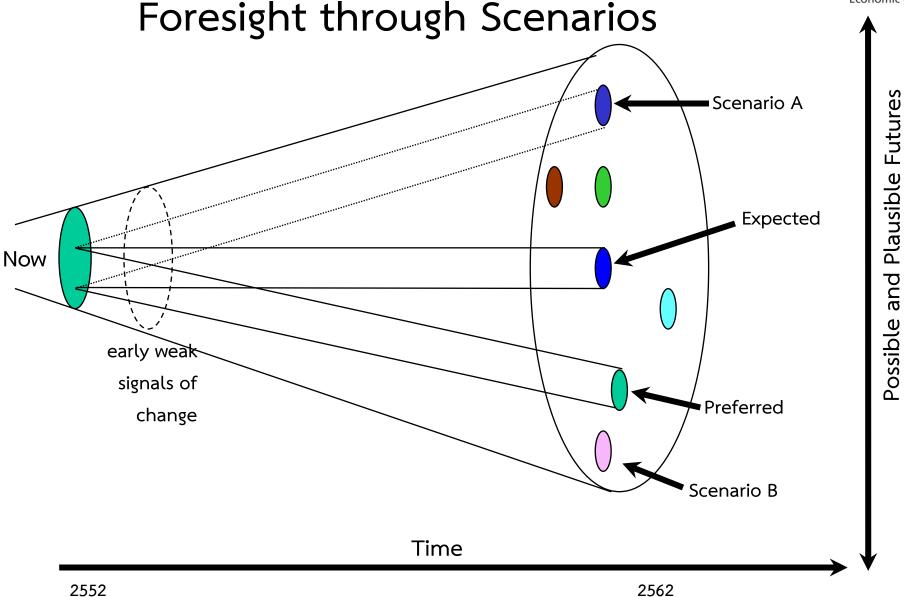
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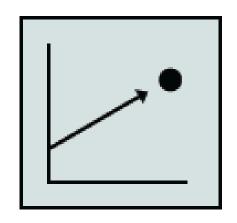
Source: modified from Bezold and Hancock 1993

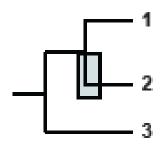


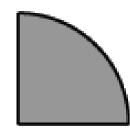


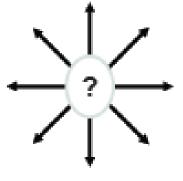
### The four levels of uncertainty

- A clear-enough future
- Alternate futures
- A range of futures
- True ambiguity





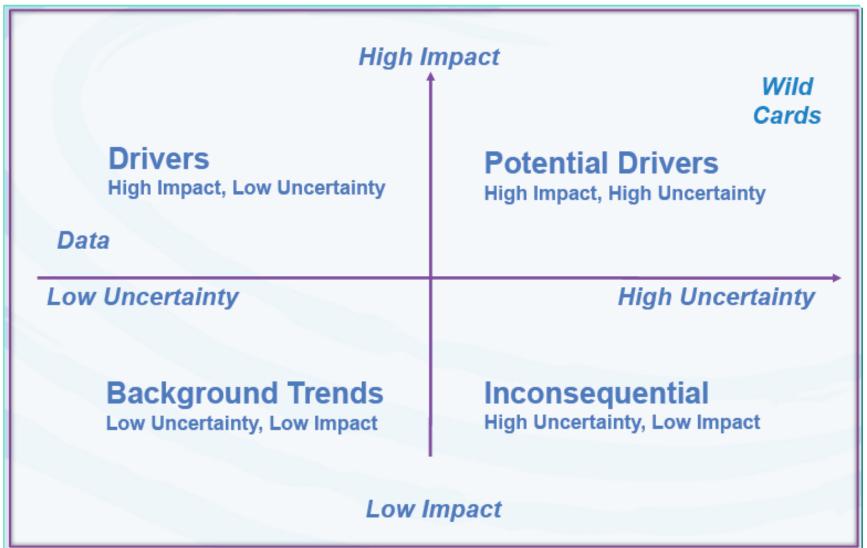








## Impact and Uncertainty Grid



Source: APEC CTF, AFI, IAF (2010), Foresight for Strategic Planning



# Scenario Logic



**Uncertainty 1-Yes** 

Scenario 2

Scenario 1

Uncertainty 2-No

**Uncertainty 2-Yes** 

Scenario 3

**Scenario 4** 

**Uncertainty 1-No** 





# **Examples of Scenarios**

• Short-term Country Scenarios: Mont Fleur

• Medium—term Regional and Global Scenarios: The UNEP GEO-3 Scenarios

• Long-term Global Scenarios: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Source: IEA-Scenario development and analysis

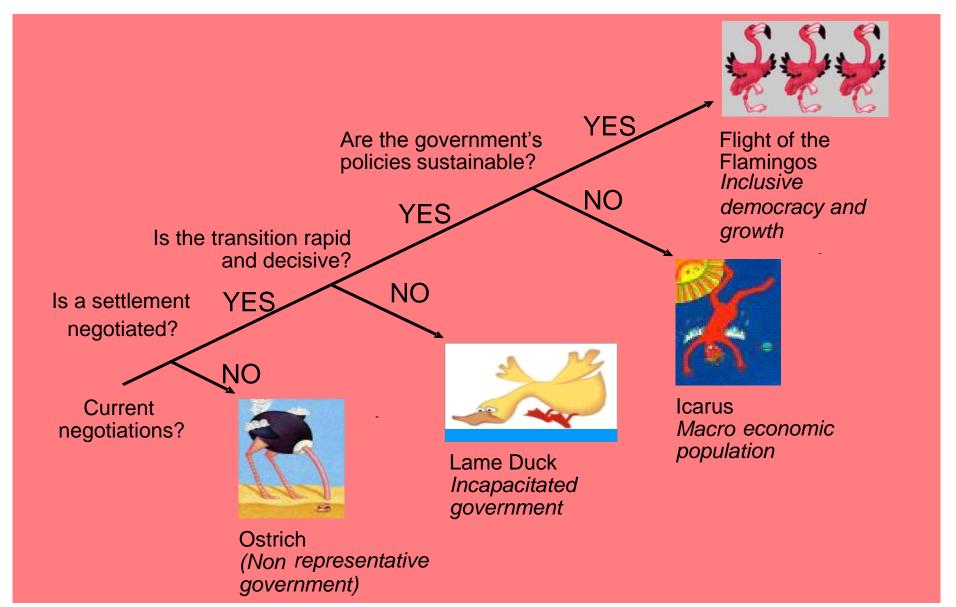




# **Short–term Country Scenarios:**Mont Fleur

- A scenario exercise carried out in **South Africa** in **1991**–**1992**, during a time of **deep conflict** and profound uncertainty.
- 22 prominent South Africans from across the political spectrum came together to discuss possible future stories about South Africa.
- It was innovative in that it brought diverse people together to think **creatively about the future**.









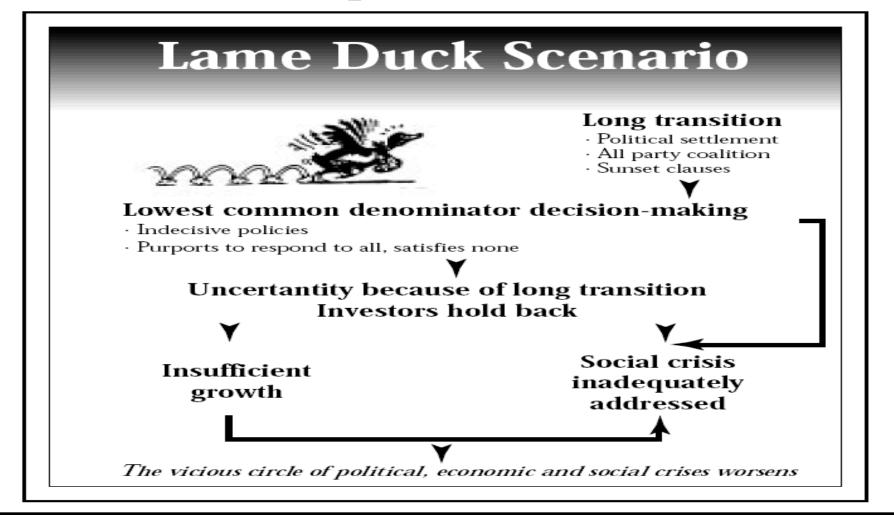
## Mont Fleur: 4 Scenarios

- 1. Ostrich: a negotiated settlement to the crisis in South Africa is not achieved, and the country's government continues to be non-representative.
- **2. Lame Duck:** a settlement is achieved, but the transition to a new system is slow and indecisive.
- **3. Icarus:** the transition is rapid, but the new government unwisely pursues unsustainable, populist economic policies.
- **4. Flight of the Flamingos:** the government's policies are sustainable, and the country takes a path of inclusive growth and democracy.





# Mont Fleur – South Africa Representation







# Mont Fleur: Bridging Divides

- The exercise was remarkable for bringing together diverse interests, and for the **breadth of understanding** in many circles.
- It became clear that the **Flamingo** was the most feasible and broadly desired approach.
- The process resulted in substantive messages, informal networks and **changes in thinking** about the challenges the country faced.





- A set of scenarios built on pre-existing exercises including work by the Global Scenario Group and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Each scenario was developed at regional and sub-regional levels for the period **2002–2032**.
- Scenarios included all aspects of sustainable development with an emphasis on **environmental descriptions and policies**.
- Scenario drivers included demographic, economic, social, technological, environmental, cultural, and political drivers.





#### 1. Market First

Most of the world adopts values and expectations prevailing in **industrialized countries**.

Trust is placed in **globalization and liberalization** as this will enhanced corporate wealth, create new enterprises and employment, and ultimately help people and communities insure against or **fix social and environmental problems**.

Economic imperatives undermine corrective influences, such as ethical investing.





#### 2. Policy First

Environmental and social costs and gains are factored into **policy measures**, **regulatory frameworks and planning processes**. All these are reinforced by fiscal levers and incentives, such as carbon taxes and tax breaks.

International "soft law" treaties and binding instruments affecting environment and development are integrated into unified blueprints, and their status in law is upgraded. Fresh provision is made for **open consultation processes** to allow for regional and local variants.





#### 3. Security First

Assumes a world of striking disparities, where inequality and conflict prevail. Socio-economic and environmental stresses give rise to **waves of protest and counteraction**.

Powerful and wealthy groups focus on **self-protection**, creating islands of advantage. Nearby and dependent communities experience enhanced security and economic benefits, but **the disadvantaged mass of outsiders are excluded**.

Welfare and regulatory services fall into disuse, but markets continue to operate outside the walls.





#### 4. Sustainability First

A new environment and development paradigm emerges, supported by **more equitable values and institutions**. Radical shifts in the way people interact with one another and with the world around them stimulate and support **sustainable policy measures** and **accountable corporate behaviour**.

There is **fuller collaboration** among governments, citizens and other stakeholder groups in decision - making on issues of common concern.

A consensus is reached on what needs to be done to satisfy basic needs and to realize personal goals without beggaring others or spoiling the outlook for posterity.





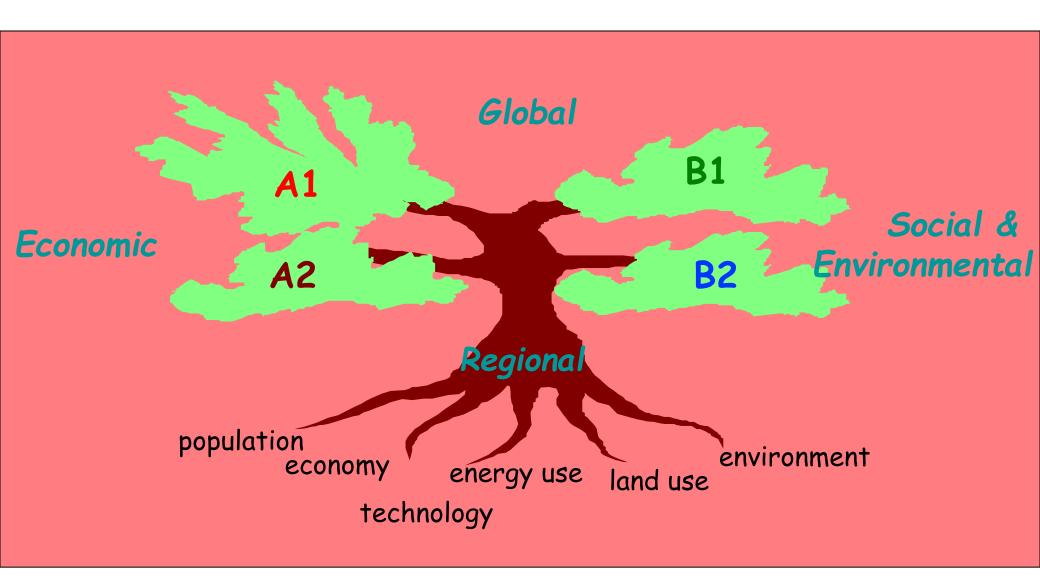
# Long–Term Global Scenarios –Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

- To provide plausible pictures of future greenhouse gas emissions, four families of scenarios were developed by IPCC.
- The scenarios were based on literature, six alternative modelling approaches, and a **participatory approach**.
- The scenarios are a basis for analysing **drivers of future emissions** and to assess associated uncertainties.





### IPCC Scenario Framework





#### **IPCC Scenarios**

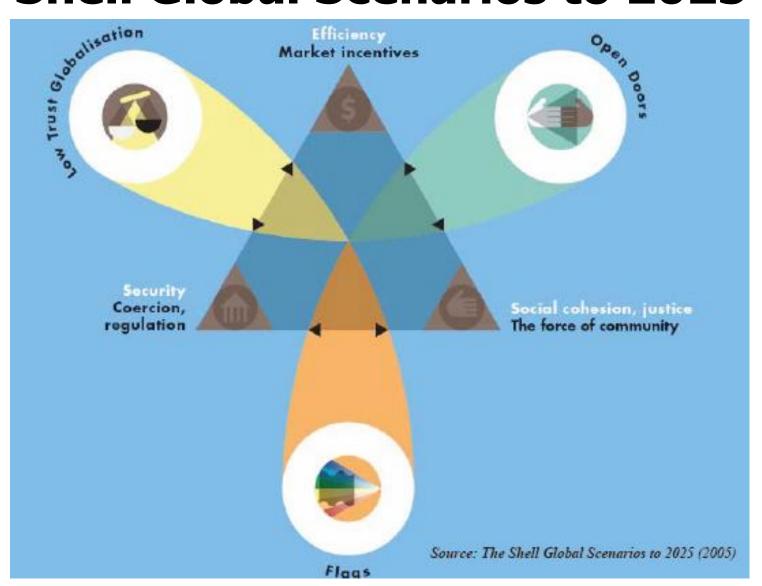


- A1: Rapid economic growth, a global population that peaks in mid 2100s and declines, and rapid introduction of new technologies.
- A2: Heterogeneous work with themes of self-reliance and preservation of local identities. A continuously increasing global population; economic growth is regional.
- B1: Rapid changes in economic structure toward service and information economy, reduction in material intensity and introduction of resource-efficient technologies.
- B2: Emphasis is on local solutions to economic, social and environmental sustainability. Intermediate level of economic development, less rapid and more diverse technological change than in B1 and A1.





#### **Shell Global Scenarios to 2025**

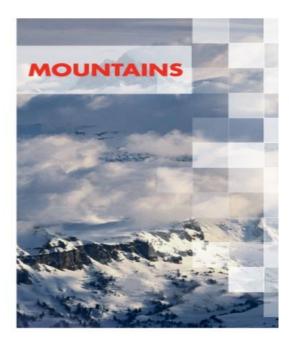


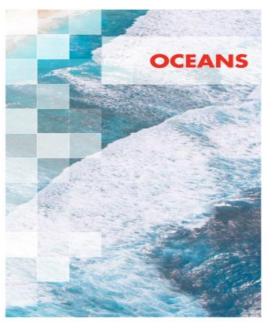




#### **Shell-"The New Lens Scenarios'**



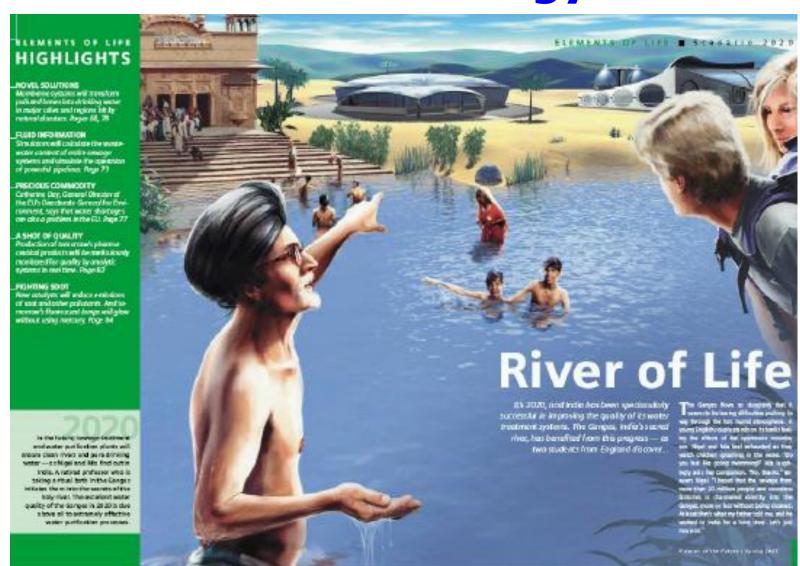








Siemens- Technology Scenario S







# ภาพอนาคตเพื่อการวางแผนกลยุทธ์เทคโนโลยีชีวภาพไทย (พ.ศ. 2546-2554)



#### ภาพอนาคตที่ 1: D (NA) Day



ความก้าวหน้าด้านเทคโนโลยีชีวภาพช่วยให้การตรวจวินิจฉัยโรคมีความแม่นยำและ

อาหารมีมาตรฐานความปลอดภัยสูง





#### ภาพอนาคตที่ 2: ฟ้าหลังฝนซา (ร์ส)



ศูนย์วิจัย TUX-B-TEC ที่จังหวัดเลย ตั้งขึ้นมาจากความสำเร็จในการพัฒนา

ยารักษาโรคด้วยเทคโนโลยีชีวภาพและเป็นศนย์ที่สร้างพลังงานชีวภาพมาใช้เอง ชากิจเทคโนโลยี ศามร่วมมือ तेतु + 1000 म TUX-B-TEC ป้าหลังฝนชา(ร์ส) อ กเรื่อ



วาน วาพอนาคตที่ 3: นักวิทยาศาสตร์อัจฉริยะแห่งทุ่งหมาว้อ

การประยุกต์เทคโนโลยีชีวภาพเพื่อผลิตอาหารที่เป็นยาและผลิตไฮโดรเจนจากกากอาหาร

ช่วยแก้ปัญหาความยากจนของคนไทยและมีผลให้คุณภาพชีวิตดีขึ้น







#### วาพอนาคตที่ 4: ถั่วเศรษฐี

การค้นพบถั่วเศรษฐีจากการตัดต่อยืนซึ่งให้ผลผลิตประสิทธิภาพสูง ประสบความล้มเหลวใน

การสร้างความเชื่อถือในหมู่ประชาชน



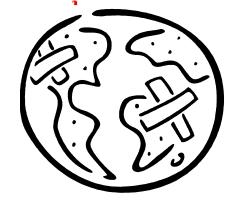




#### ตัวอย่างภาพฉายอนาคตของจังหวัดลำพูน

#### 4 ภาพอนาคตเมืองลำพูน 2570

ภาพที่ 1: ความรุ่งเรื่องบนความเสื่อมโทรม



ภาพที่ 3: "อินเตอร์ล่าพูน"



ภาพที่ 2: ย้อนรอยเมืองล่าพูนยุคโลกาภิวัฒน์



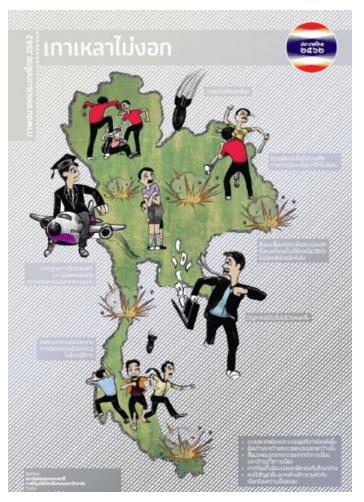
ภาพที่ 4: "เมืองลำพูน เลื่องชื่อลือนาม สิ่งแวดล้อมงาม การศึกษาเด่น"





## ภาพอนาคตประเทศไทย 2562













# Thank you

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