

Integrated Analysis:

Models for Supporting
Sustainability Decision Making

Integrated Assessment

- What progress has been made in developing models to support decisions related to sustainability
- What are the remaining gaps and critical barriers to progress?
- What new efforts are needed to address opportunities related to sustainability?

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



THE GLOBAL GOALS

For Sustainable Development

13 CLIMATE
ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW
WATER



15 LIFE
ON LAND



16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



IAM History

- Acid rain
- IPCC
- Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
- InVEST & other ecosystem service models
 - Work with stakeholders and decision makers
 - More fully integrating ecology
- Models of specific thematic areas (food-water-energy nexus)
- Madingley model

IAM Progress: Synthesis

- More robust, rigorous, models
- More integrated, with more feedbacks
 - From climate to climate and economics to climate, economics, and some ecology
- More use of these models
- More regional assessments and regional models

Remaining Gaps

- Still not regularly used for decision-making
- Limited focus and topics
 - Effect of single interventions, single focus
 - Where's the ecology?
 - Social systems entirely non-evident (except economics)
- Feedbacks are still rare, and limited in the action within models
 - Economy and climate, but few ecological feedbacks
- Do they work? Are they right?
- Scale
- Risk and uncertainty

New Efforts Needed: Move towards wellbeing

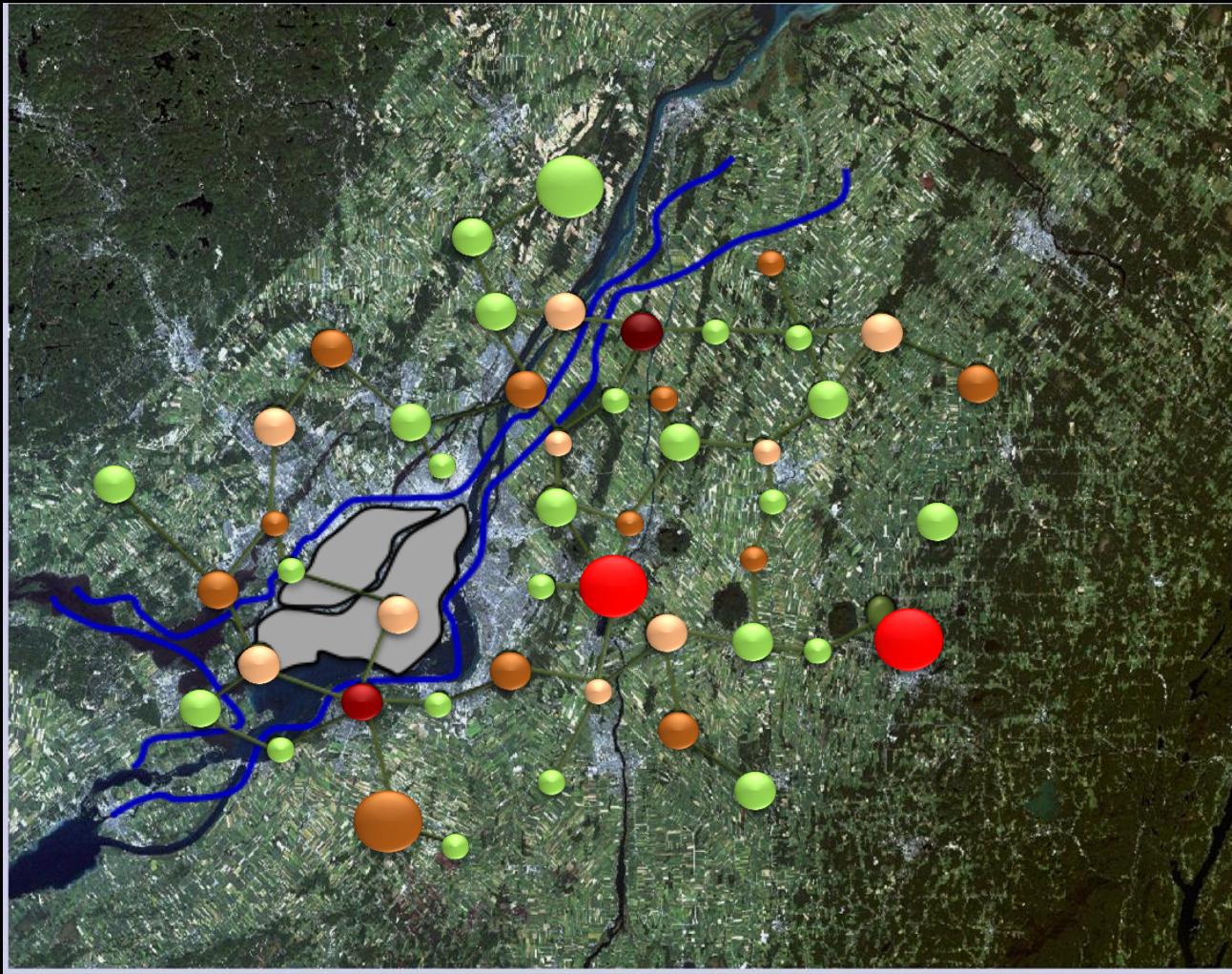
- Co-design, co-production
- Test the models, assess the assessments
- Critical linkages and feedbacks
- More integrated, highly flexible models
- Better thinking about positive futures and how to transition towards them

Human well-being as the target outcome

- To understand well-being, not just climate and food, but multiple ecosystem services
 - Multiple forms of capital, but are they substitutable? When? How does this impact resilience and sustainability of production?
- Not just production of multiple services, but distribution of services to people
- Not just distribution of ES, but how people's lives are affected

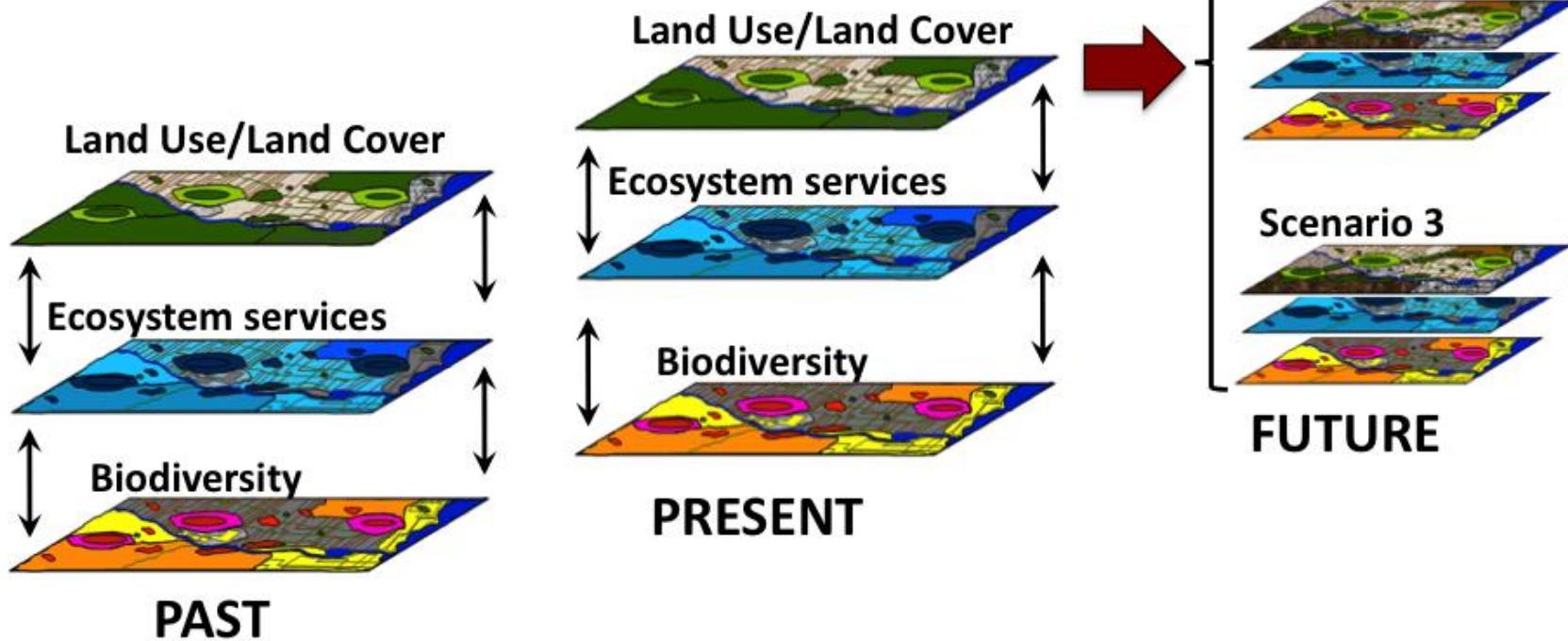
Co-design, co-production

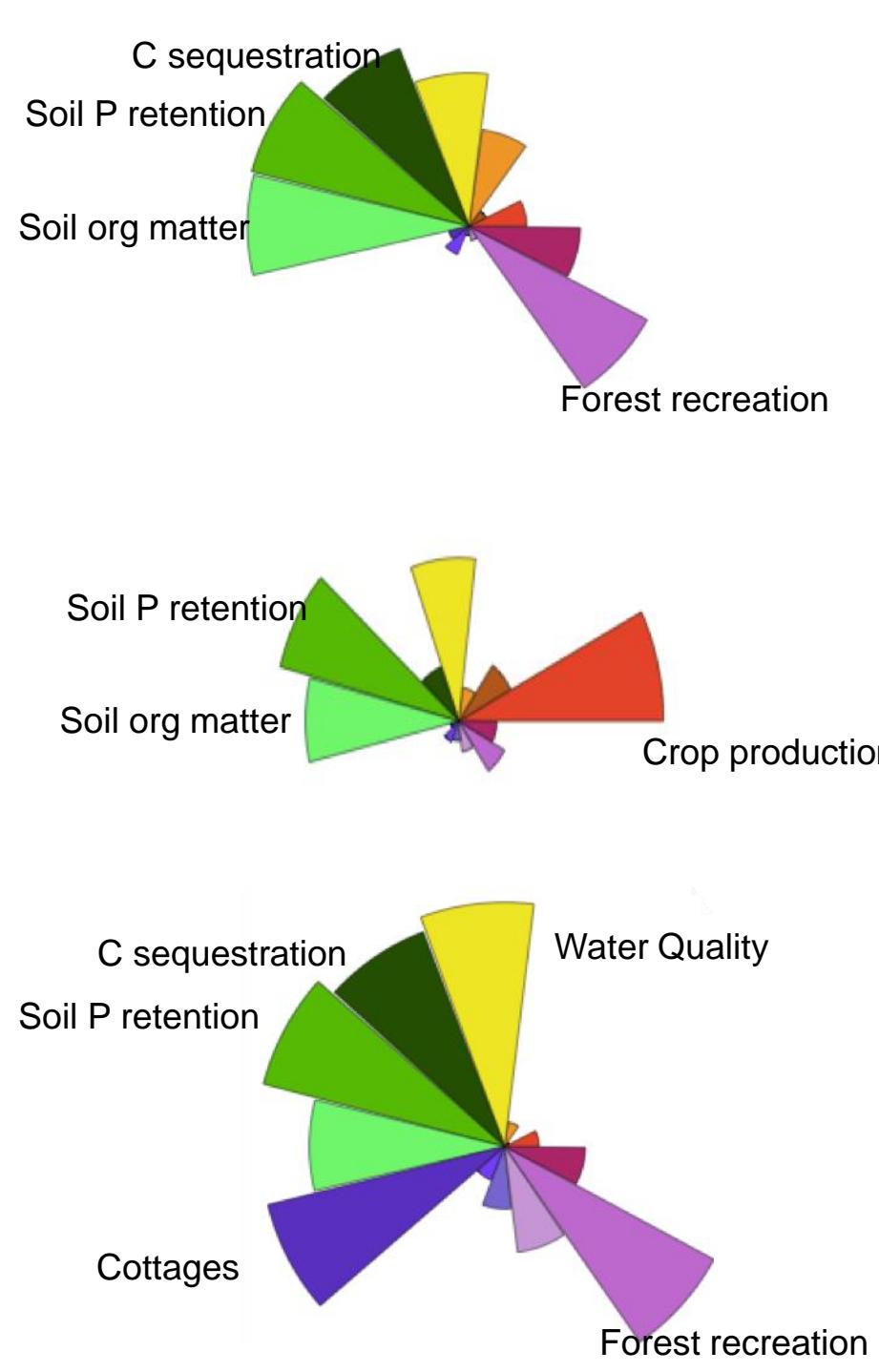




Slide courtesy of Andy Gonzalez

Learning from the past and assessing the present ...to plan the future









Scénario 1

TROP, C'EST COMME PAS ASSEZ

Drawn by Denis Blainville



© Denis Banville

Scénario 2
LE PLEIN D'ÉNERGIE

Drawn by Denis Blainville



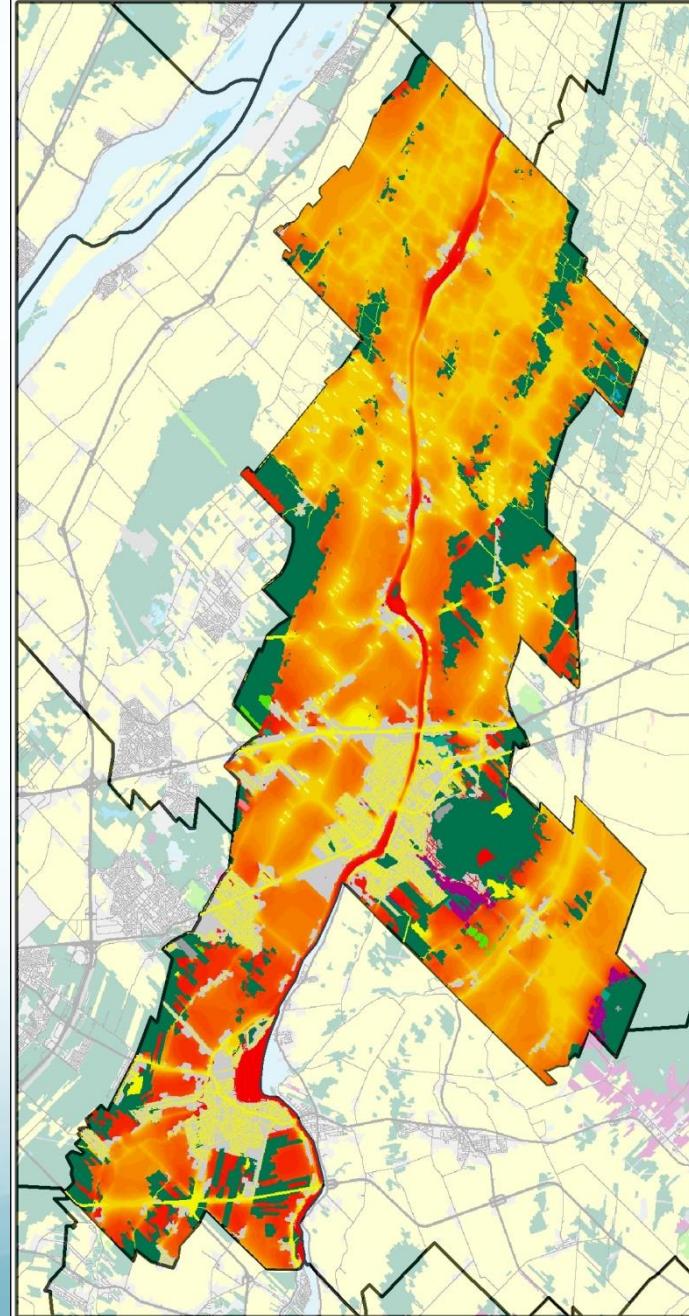
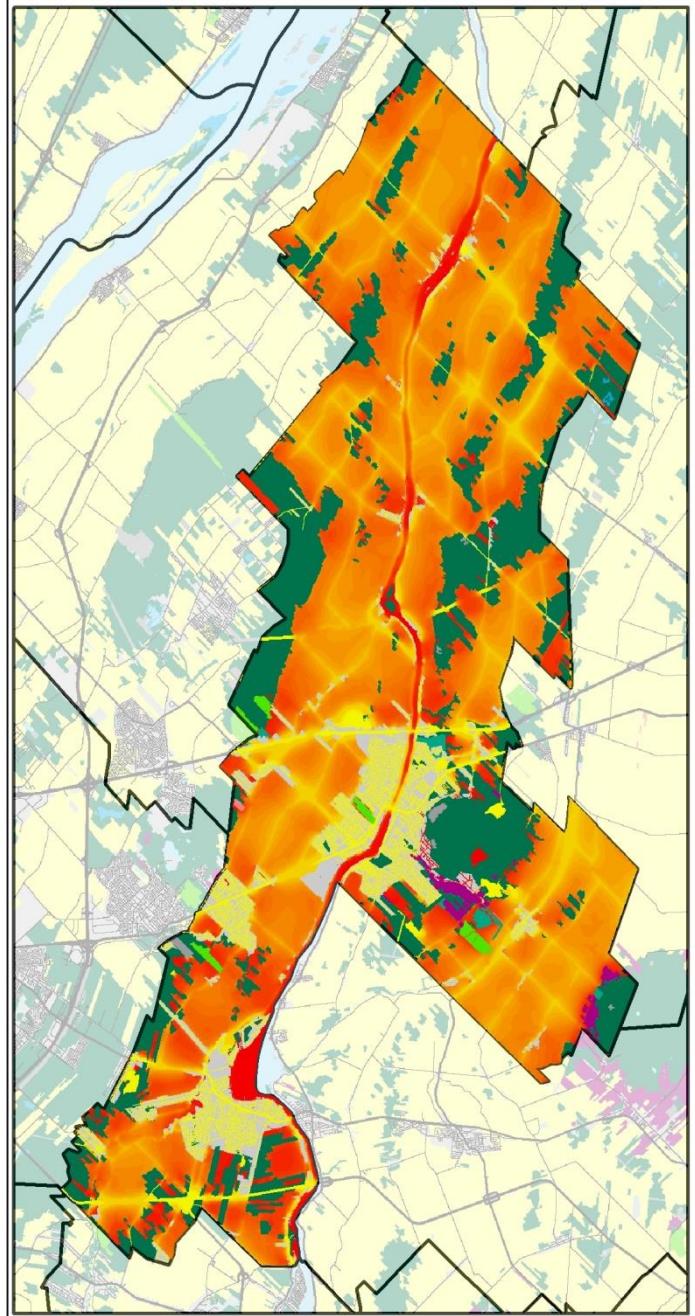
Scénario 2 : Le Plein D'énergie

Aesthetic
quality

Today



Scenario 2



Critical linkages and feedbacks
in more integrated, highly
flexible, dynamic models

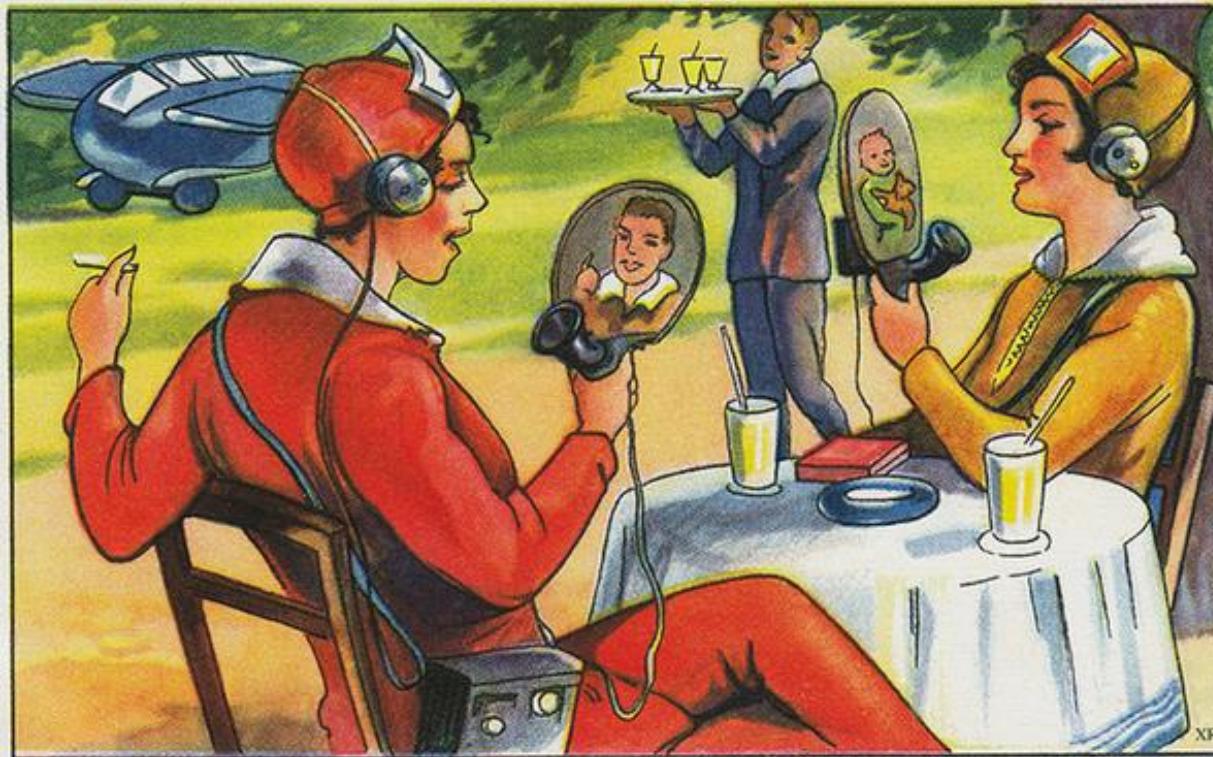
Better thinking about futures

Stories are powerful things: they create our reality as much as they explain it.

Seeds of a Good Anthropocene

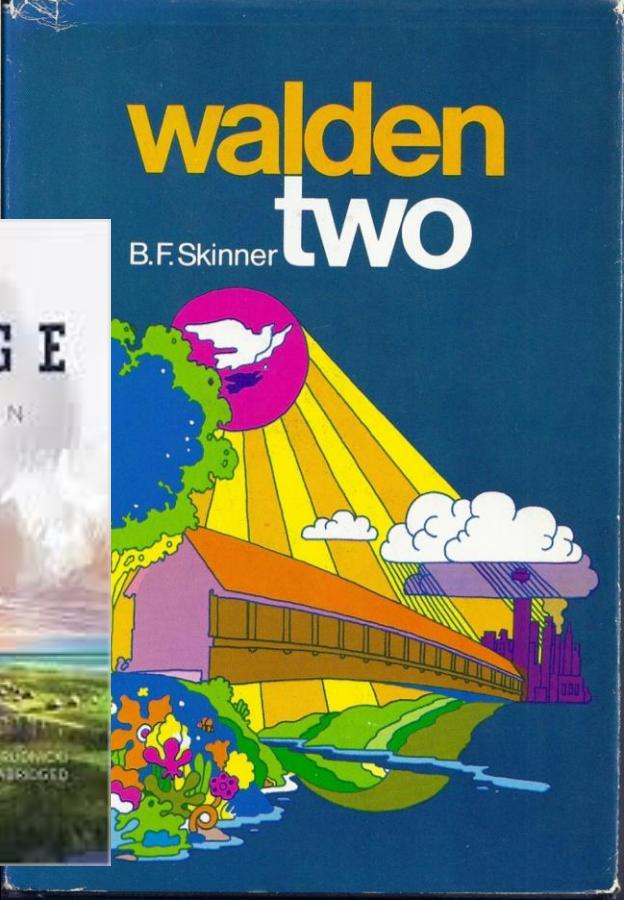
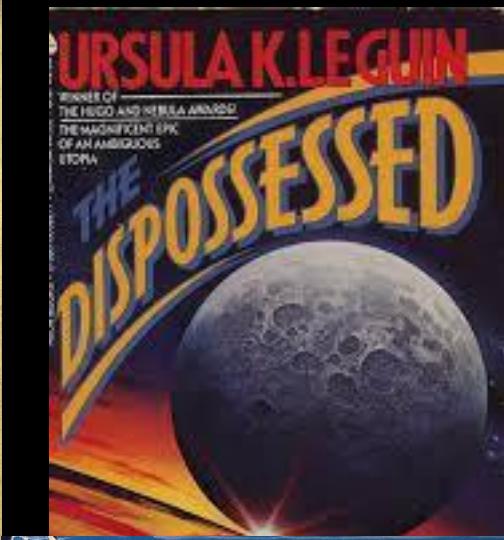
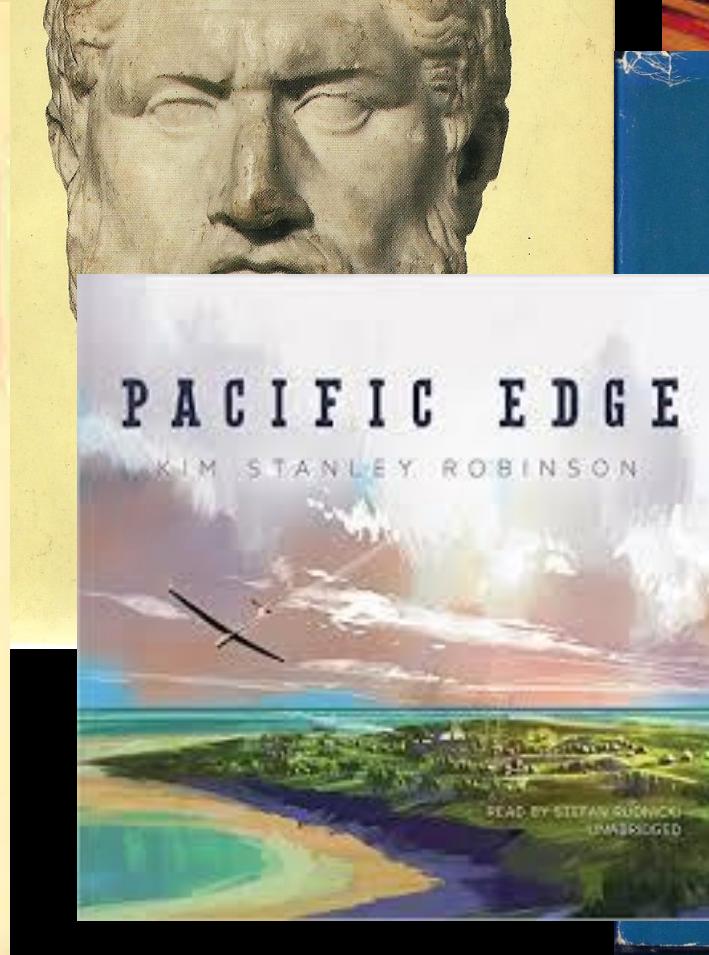
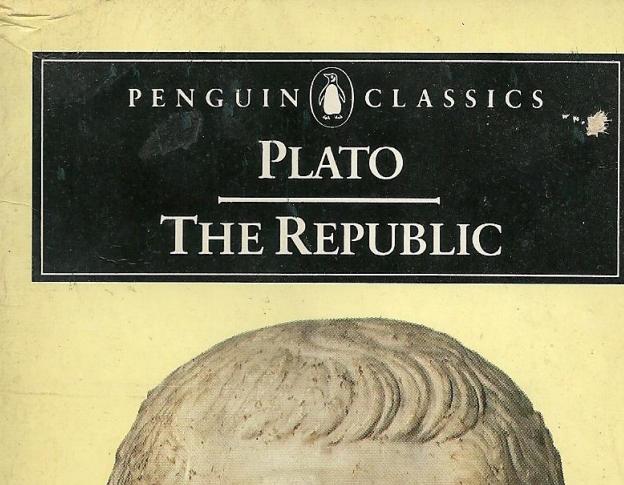
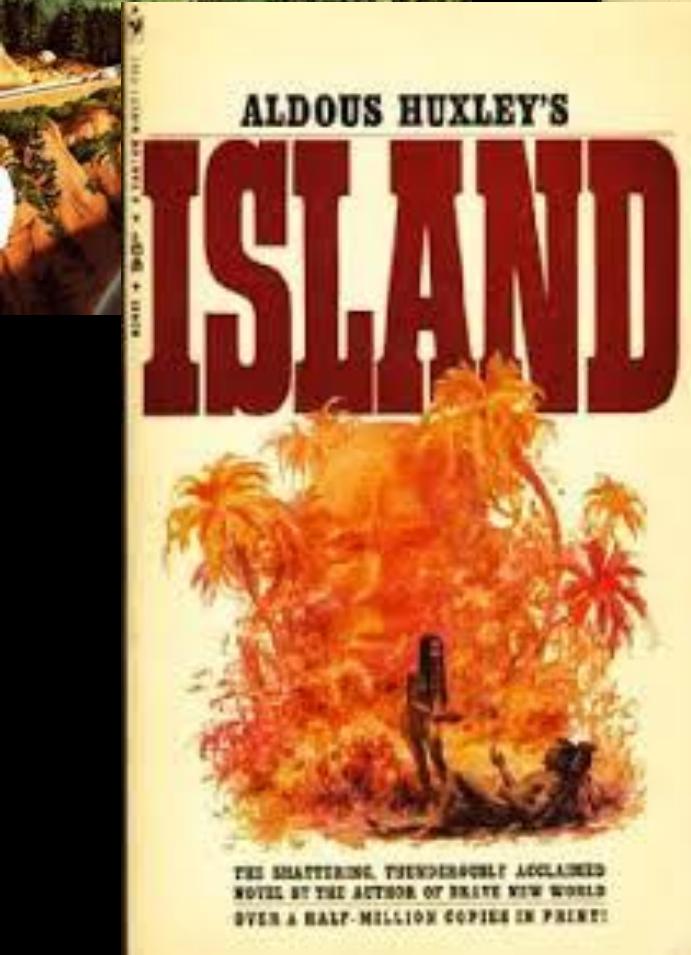
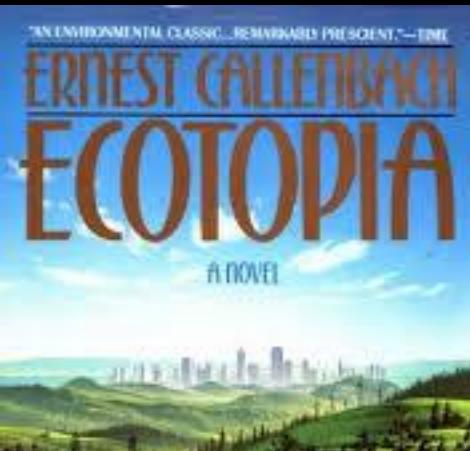
Pockets of a better future

that are already in existence today



Why “Good” Anthropocene(s)?





Issues not well represented in existing narratives:

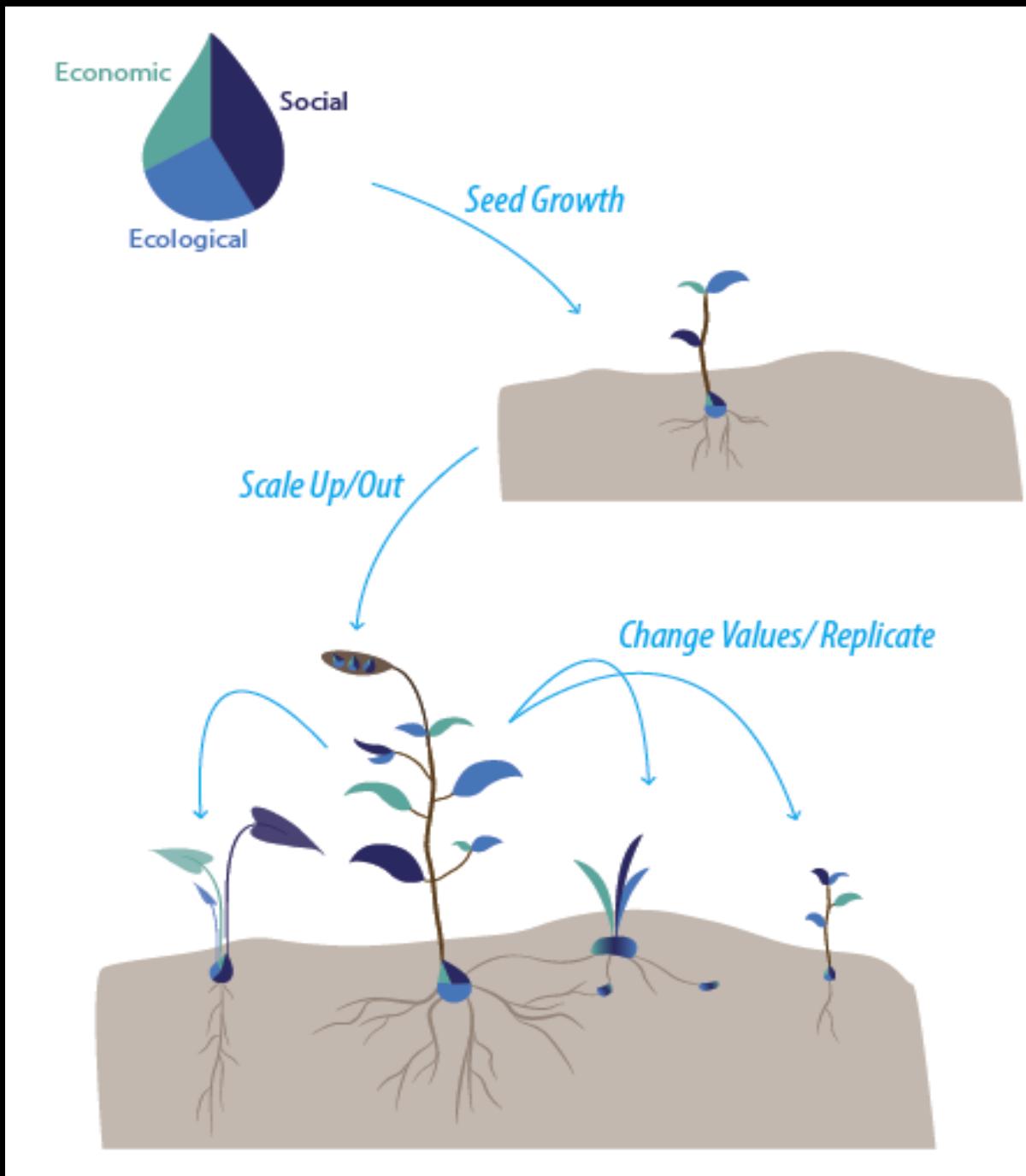
- Cultural diversity (e.g. non-state movements)
- Resilience (of nature & people)
- Political economy (colonialism, conflict, etc)
- Cities (different types of urbanization)
- World views (especially about nature)
- Trust (in other people, institutions)
- Hope, Fun, etc...

Why seeds?









What's next for IAMs?

- More regional models, more scaling
- Co-design, co-production
- Test the models, assess the assessments
- Critical linkages and feedbacks
- More integrated, highly flexible models
- Better thinking about positive futures and how to transition towards them

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