Overview



Scenarios of Regional Development for **Benin and Morocco**

Methodological approach of scenario development

Objectives - why scenarios?

- water is a key resource for human development changing environment (e.g. climate, economy, technologies, society, political system) have major
- impacts on water availability and survival of with scenarios, one can get an idea of how decisions taken today might impact on future
- What are scenarios?
- consistent and plausible images of alternative futures contain enough information to support decision making show different societal, ecologic and technological

- of the system under investigation no predictions, not to be qualified by a probability assess alternative development routes of complex

Steps of scenario development in the IMPETUS-Project

- start with an interdisciplinary problem-analysis
- invention of storylines that describe in a narrative way the main content of future development

- combine qualitative and quantitative analysis of driving forces and indicators

 qualitative description in form of plus-minus tables (not shown here)

 quantitative analysis with different models against the background of problem clusters (compare with poster)
- include intervention scenarios to assess possible impacts of different policy measures end with an overall economic and ecological evaluation for each country three scenarios were derived which follow different storylines



- Continuous dialogue with stakeholders from the National *ComitE de pilotage* to ensure accuracy and topicality of scenario development and problem clusters in both countries
- steady exchange with scientific counterparts in these countries, i.e. from universities and other academia

1 Problem-Analysis 2 Basic definitions of scenarios (e.g. characteristics, scales) 3 Determination of driving forces and indicators Qualitative Analysis 4 Qualitative description of 4 Development of indicators and driving forces storylines consultation Quantitative Analysis 5 Quantification Problem a) of driving forces Cluster b) of indicators by models 6 Intervention Scenarios 7 Assessment (economic, ecologic)

Performance of scenarios

Both regions were divided into three more or less homogenous sub-regions, that differ regarding the main

of sub-regions

Upper OuÈmÈ

- rural region
- low population density
- one rain period

- southern border of transhumance

Lower OuÈmÈ

- well-developed infrastructure
- high rate of urbanisation
- high population density
- two rain periods



Scenario B1:

Economic growth and Economic stagnation and Business as usual consolidation of decentralization institutional instability vork conditions Constant growth Economic stagnatio Growing importance of industry
Consolidation of the role as a transit Decreasing incomes economic integration Low competitiveness on world markets Loss of the role as an important transit country country

Scenario B2:

Development of political framework conditions Decentralized administrative structures ï Political destabilization

perform well
Development cooperation continues Foreign investments increase

administrative structures Decline of development cooperation

Established societal power structures prevail
Development cooperation continues

Scenario B3:

Developments within the agriculture sector

Increasing rate of innovations Expansion of agriculture areas Increases in exports Missing innovations Stagnation of productivity
Increase of subsistence farming

Low rate of innovations Expansion of agriculture areas and livestock farming

Development of demographic frame

Decline of population growth accelerates Improvement of living conditions Rise in overall level of education

ork conditions / living quality ï Slow decline of population growth i Deterioration of living conditions

Continued decline of population growth Slight improvement regarding the coverage of basic needs

Environment and resources

Management strategies are implemented irce conflicts decline

Weak resource management Uncontrolled exploitation and use of Resource conflicts prevail

Resource conflicts due to shortages

Morocco

of sub-regions

High Atlas

- marginalised region
- poor infrastructure good water availability

Ouarzazate Basin

- good infrastructure
- strong urban centres good water availability

Oases southern of Mansour Eddahbi Dam

- low water availability
- dependency on dam management



Scenario M1: Marginalisation ñ non-support of the Dr, a-Region

Scenario M2: Development of main economic framew ork conditions Stagnation of tourism

Rural development in the Dr, a Region through regional funds

Business as usual Slow increase of tourism

remain constant

Scenario M3:

stagnate on a low level

Development of political framework conditions Funding programs decrease Traditional forms of decision-making gain

ï Programs for enabling people to help themselves ï Increase of tourism

Intensification of funding programs (according to strategy 2002)

Funding programs for tourism only Traditional and modern forms of

Valorisation of local governance Developments within the agriculture sector

Agriculture areas and livestock farming Stagnation of productivity
Missing innovations

i Increasing rate of innovations and productivity
Cash-Crops for regional markets

administrations exist in parallel Low rate of innovations Agriculture areas and livestock farming

Reduction of livestock farming Development of demographic fram ork conditions / living quality

Increased migration Demographic polarization Deterioration of living conditions i Decline of migration Improvement of living conditions Raise of population growth High migration
Slight progress in basic needs supply

Environment and resources

Weak resource management Increase of energy costs
Uncontrolled exploitation of resources Management strategies are implemented Water use increases

Water scarcity sets limits to the expansion of agriculture

Increase of energy costs







