



Lotta Andersson is a research hydrologist at the Hydrological Division of Research and Development, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and professor at the Department of Water and Environmental Studies, Linköping University. She achieved a PhD in 1989 with the thesis “*Ecohydrological Water Flow Analysis of a Swedish Landscape in a 100 Year Perspective*”, and became reader in 2001. Her fields of interest include catchment modeling of water flow and nutrients due to natural variability and human impact, with emphasis on the use of models as facilitators in stakeholder dialogues. At SMHI she is also responsible for national cooperation related to the EU WFD. She has a long experience in project management, with emphasis on projects in Sweden in the field of eutrophication and in Southern Africa in the field of water and climate change. She has published approximately 30 publications in peer-reviewed journals, 30 reviewed conference proceeding contributions, and 25 contributions to reports and books. She has also been active in national, as well as international scientific evaluations. Since 2002 she has been responsible for the secretariat of the Swedish IHP committee, and active in the UNESCO HELP programme.

Use of participatory scenario modelling as platforms in stakeholder dialogues

L. ANDERSSON¹, J. ALKAN OLSSON², A. JONSSON³, J. WILK¹

¹ Swedish Meteorological Hydrological Institute, SE-601 76 Norrköping, Sweden

lotta.andersson@smhi.se

² Lund University Centre for Sustainability Studies P.O. Box 170, SE-221 00 Lund, Sweden

³ Centre for Climate Science and Policy Research, The Tema Institute, Linköping University, SE-601 74 Norrköping, Sweden

The use of models as a scenario tool for local planning of mitigation and adaptation to address environmental challenges is more often an exception than a rule. In order to assess future possibilities, experiences from two model-facilitated projects are discussed. The participatory scenario modelling described in this paper, implies modelling with people, in contrast to agent based modelling which is based on modelling of peoples' behaviour and its consequences. In the first project, the aim was to use a participatory model-assisted process to formulate a locally proposed remedy plan to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loads in local lakes and the coastal zone. In the second project, a model-assisted process was used to formulate local adaptation strategies to climate change impacts on water allocation, farming and the environment. Based on the experiences of these projects; recommendations are made to how model-assisted participatory processes can best be organised and conducted.