

STRATEGIC FORESIGHT AT THE OECD

STRATEGIC FORESIGHT TOOLKIT FOR RESILIENT PUBLIC POLICY

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Strategic Foresight Unit

• Situated in the Office of the Secretary General, the Strategic Foresight Unit leads the adoption of futures thinking across the OECD and fosters global collaboration among leading government foresight practitioners on shared public policy priorities.

Two main collaborative projects:





Anticipating and managing emerging global existential risks



Twenty-five possible "future disruptions" that could impact public policy between 2030 and 2050

| Sea level rise | Green tech failure | Captured carbon | Conspiracy chaos | Authoritarian rise |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hothouse earth | Transparent environment | Well-being economies | Indigenous reimagining | Tech titans |
| Heat waves | Biotech breakthrough | Environmental -Industrial Complex | Climate despair | Divided world |
| Silent spring | AI leap | Accelerated convergence | Cruelty free society | Multitrack world |
| Cyber slowdown | Virtual worlds | Crypto century | Green radicalisation | Regional conflicts |

Environment

Technology

Green-tech

Social

Economy

Geopolitics



Example: Hothouse earth



- Cascading tipping points crossed
- Ice sheet melt, rainforests become Savannah, monsoon shifts, extreme heat waves and flooding
- Adaption prioritised over mitigation



Example: Well-being economies

- Citizen well-being prioritised over economic growth
- Life paths reflect desire for personal fulfilment over income
- Large scale monitoring of societal health as a measure of success





Example: Conspiracy chaos



- Elaborate conspiracy theories dominate media.
- Lack of trust in research and authority figures.
- Public confused on who or what to believe.



STRATEGIC FORESIGHT FOR SUCCE

STRATEGIC FORESIGHT FOR SUCCESSFUL NET-ZERO TRANSITIONS



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Hothouse Earth

Disruptions

Environmental tipping points could fuel a climate catastrophe



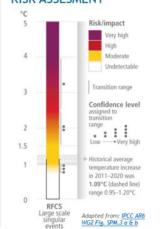
POSSIBLE 2030-2050 DISRUPTION

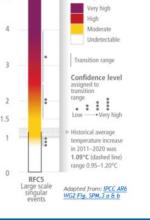
The planet crosses multiple, cascading tipping points, entering a "hothouse Earth" scenario. Dangerous warming is inevitable regardless of human action to reduce emissions. Deadly heat waves occur on a nearly annual basis, affecting hundreds of millions of people. Floods, storm surges and rising seas have made many coastal areas nearly uninhabitable, while droughts and forest fires have had similar effects in other areas. All of this necessitates a global shift from climate change mitigation to emergency adaptation.

CONTEXT

Current international agreements and mitigation strategies are predicated on the assumption that irreversible tipping points will not be crossed. When the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, initially introduced the concept of "large-scale discontinuities" two decades ago, it thought they were only likely to occur at over 5 degrees of warming. Recent research suggests some tipping points could be crossed at far lower temperatures. While the implications of crossing tipping points are not fully understood, it should be avoided at all costs. The collapse of the Amazon and other carbon stores, such as permafrost and boreal forests might create localised vulnerabilities with global spill over effects. The disabling of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation could destabilize weather systems around the world, including changes in hurricane activity, extreme cold temperatures in places like the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, southward shifts in tropical rainfall and Antarctic ice sheet disintegration. Many around the world are vulnerable. As much as 40 percent of the world's population lives in hot tropical regions that would be exposed to life-threatening heat, and around 600 million people currently live coastal zones which are vulnerable to flooding.

IPCC 6 TIPPING POINTS RISK ASSESMENT





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Fransitions toolkit which assists governments

ody strategies for net-zero emission on during the 2030-2050 period that could

DISRUPTION formed as biotechnology becomes a key driver of factories for genetic products, proliferate ating and deploying synthetic biological e. Compelling conspiracy theories utionised by gene-therapies and pharmaceuticals ith, and a growing lack of trust in tested, and distributed. New construction malicious as well as unintentional enabling booms in construction and textiles with under social media algorithms. are carbon-neutral or -negative. Similarly, influence food production, increasing crop yields food production, Intellectual property battles spread globally before regulatory regimes can t-ups to make huge returns while upending

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LLUSORY TRUTH EXAGGERATED

EXPECTATION Ve tend to believe We tend to expect at something is ue if it is easier to and predict outcomes that are derstand, or if it more extreme than actually happens.

Source; OECD Strategic Foresight Unit

dangers they face han, Yale Law School

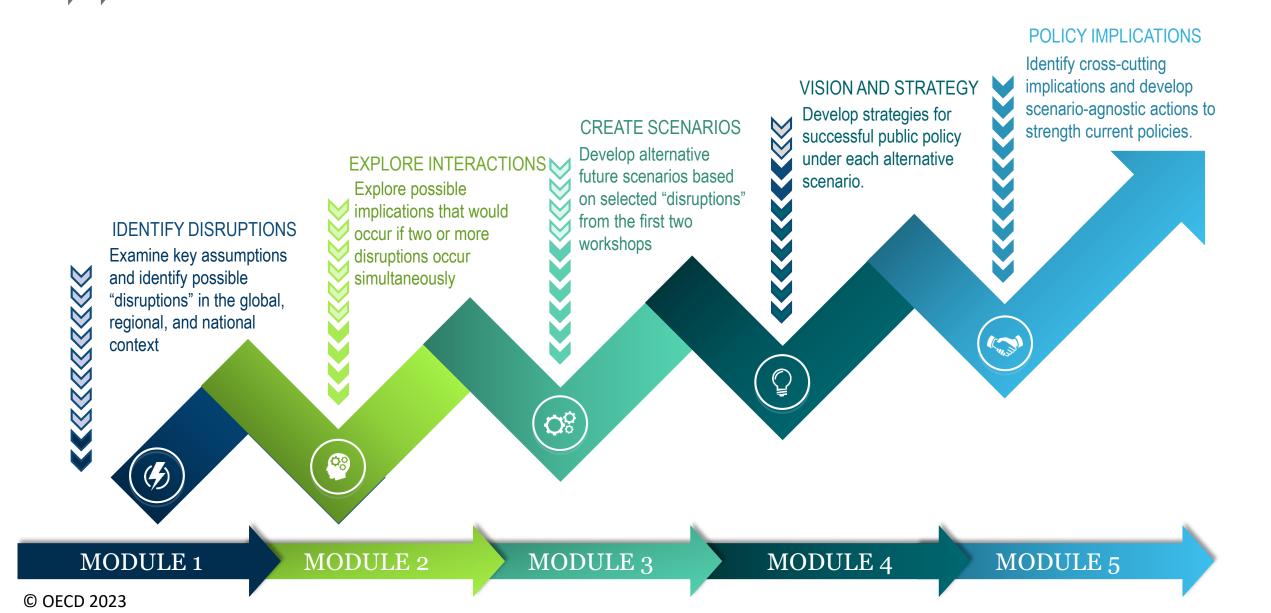
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hich assists governments

This series is part of the Strategic Foresight for Successful Net-Zero Transitions toolkit which assists governments and organisations to develop forward-looking, adaptive and future-ready strategies for net-zero emission transitions. Each part of the series showcases one "Possible Disruption" during the 2030-2050 period that could generate new opportunities or challenges for public policy. Each disruption was developed with foresight, academic and policy experts and represents a plausible extreme in a rapidly changing and uncertain future.

Foresight process to stress-test public policy



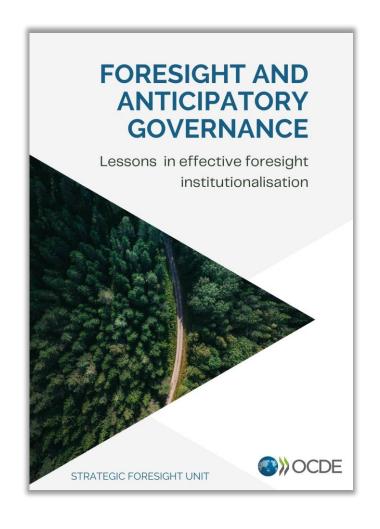


Fostering global collaboration among foresight leaders

- The OECD manages a global network of foresight practitioners representing teams in governments and International Organisations
- OECD Government Foresight Community has existed for 10 years
- An annual meeting is held in October each year and brings together foresight leaders
- Convened for special sessions on OECD Foresight Projects



OECD work on effective foresight institutionalisation



The Strategic Foresight Unit has identified common elements in cases of successful strategic foresight institutionalisation in different government organisations.

While there is no one-size-fits-all approach, successful institutionalisation requires both:

- The establishment of dedicated foresight institutions and frameworks, and,
- Building of a foresight culture across the entire organization.
- Report online: oecd.org/strategic-foresight



BUILIDNG CLIMATE AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

STRATEGIC FORESIGHT FOR SUCCESSFUL NET-ZERO TRANSITIONS

PROJECT OVERVIEW



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