

UNCERTAINTY IN URBAN SYSTEM DESIGN

A scenario-based method applied to mobility in Paris and Cairo

Anthropolis Chair Seminar | 11 January 2023

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AGENDA

- 01** Introduction
- 02** Urban system scenarios
- 03** Future urbanites
- 04** Discussion + conclusion
- 05** References + publications

01 Introduction

GREATER PARIS



Supervisors



Dr Flore Vallet
Thesis Director
IRT SystemX
CentraleSupélec



Dr Bernard Yannou
Thesis Co-Director
CentraleSupélec



Dr Sylvie Douzou
Thesis Supervisor
EDF

Partners



GREATER CAIRO



Hosts



Dr Nabil Mohareb
AUC



Dr Sherif Goubran
AUC



Mohamed Hegazy
TFC



Abdelrahman Melegy
TFC

Funding



01 INTRODUCTION | SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY

WHY URBAN MOBILITY (UM)?



Mostly urbanised planet
Key emission contributor
Arteries of urban life

HOW CAN WE IMPACT UM?



Urban & spatial planning
Behavioural changes
Product/service design

WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE UM?



Low- to net-zero emissions
Distributed accessibility
Enabling efficient mobility

01 INTRODUCTION | CHALLENGES

ENVIRONMENT



SOCIO-SPATIAL JUSTICE



ECONOMY

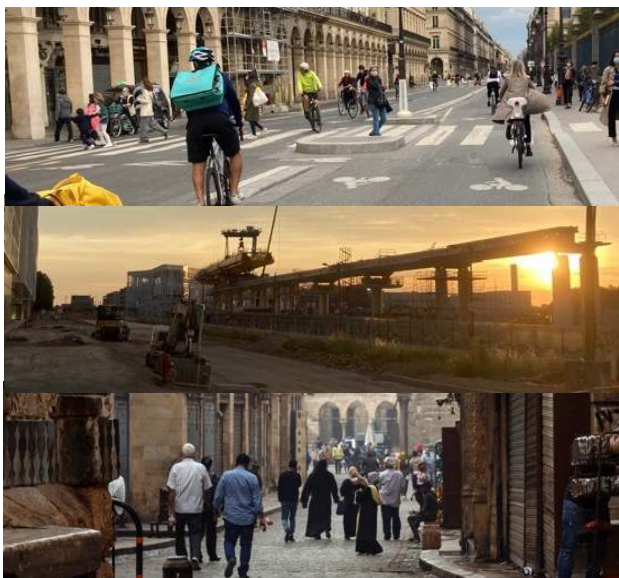


OVERALL OBJECTIVE

UN Sustainable Development Goal 11.2: By 2030, provide access to **safe, affordable, accessible** and **sustainable** transport systems **for all**, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, **women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons** (UN, 2015)

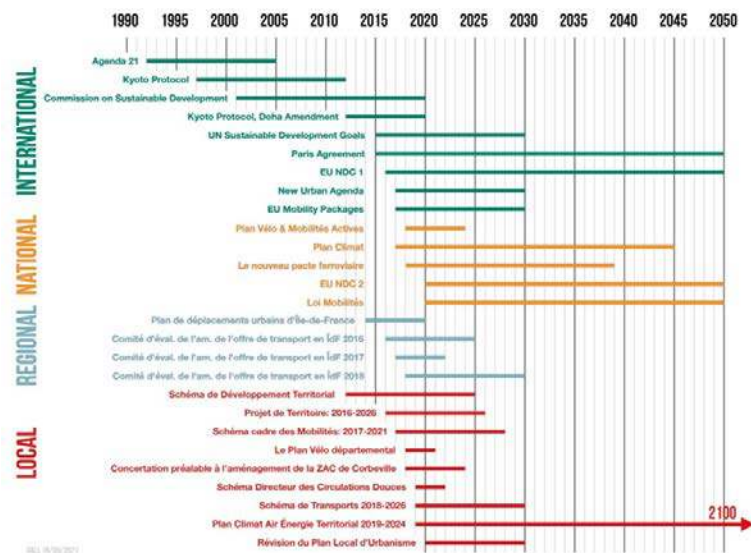
01 INTRODUCTION | CHALLENGES

LOCAL DIVERSITY



Various local contexts
(climate, culture, practices) with
diverse **needs + conditions**

FUTURE UNCERTAINTY



Long-term processes
(idea-to-market or lifetime) with
unexpected developments

RESOURCE-CONSTRAINTS



Complex system design require
extensive data. Foresight
require a lot of **time + money**.

01 INTRODUCTION | GAPS + RESEARCH QUESTIONS

To design is to devise courses of action aimed at **changing existing situations** into **preferred ones**.

— Herbert Simon

To do that, we need...

...a) an understanding of the current and preferred state

> Model of current and future system

...b) a way to design the link between the two (or more) states

> Method for designing system

RESEARCH GAPS

GAP A

Local urban mobility futures have not been modelled in a way that allows a systemic and holistic perspective on their transitions towards alternative states.

GAP B

There is a lack of methods to work with diverse future urbanites across qualitative and quantitative design methods in urban system design.

01 INTRODUCTION | GAPS + RESEARCH QUESTIONS

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To do that, we need...

...a) an understanding of the current and preferred state

> Model of current and future system

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> Method for designing system

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

How can we support design processes of people-centred, place-based urban mobility solutions in contexts of uncertainty?

QUESTION A

How can we model local urban mobility futures in a systemic and holistic manner to permit designing transitions towards alternative states?

QUESTION B

How can we work with diverse future urbanites across qualitative and quantitative design methods in urban system design?

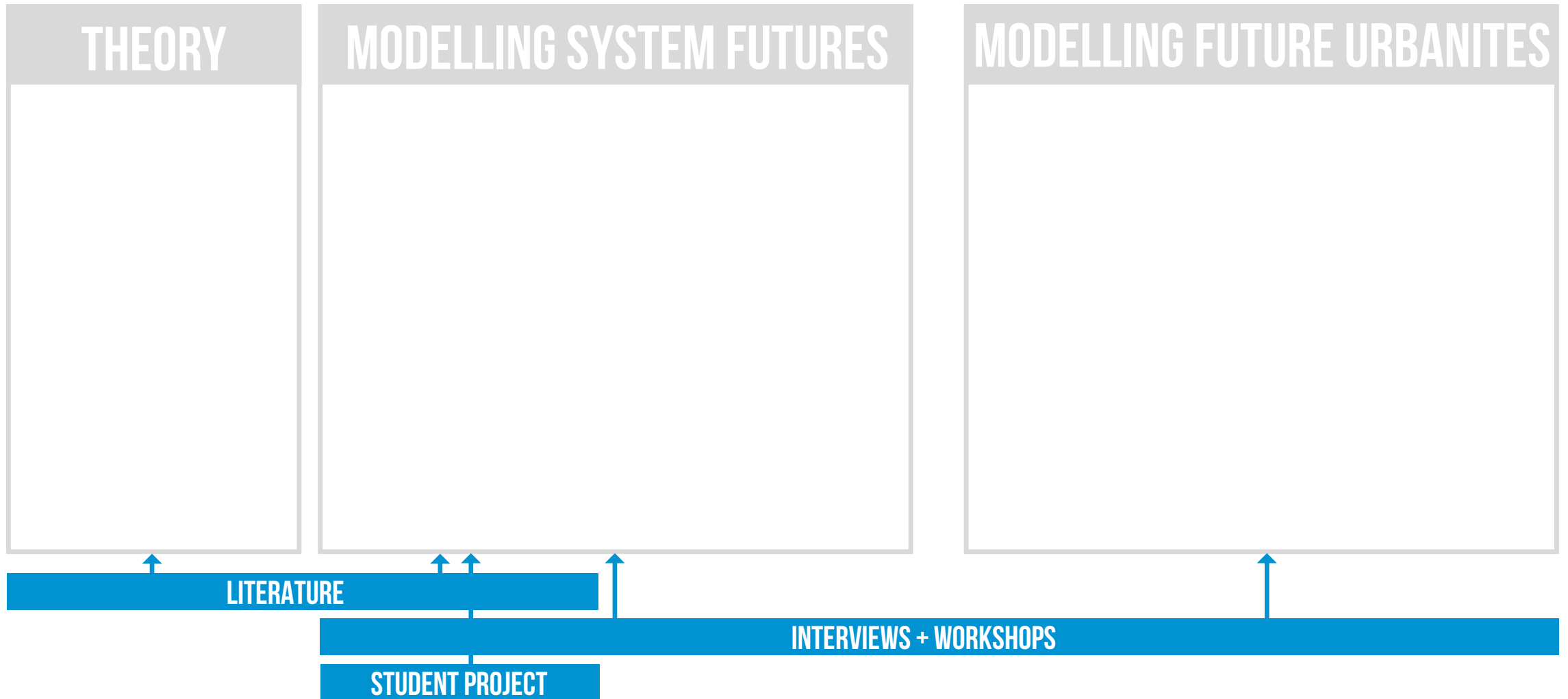
01 INTRODUCTION | STRUCTURE

THEORY

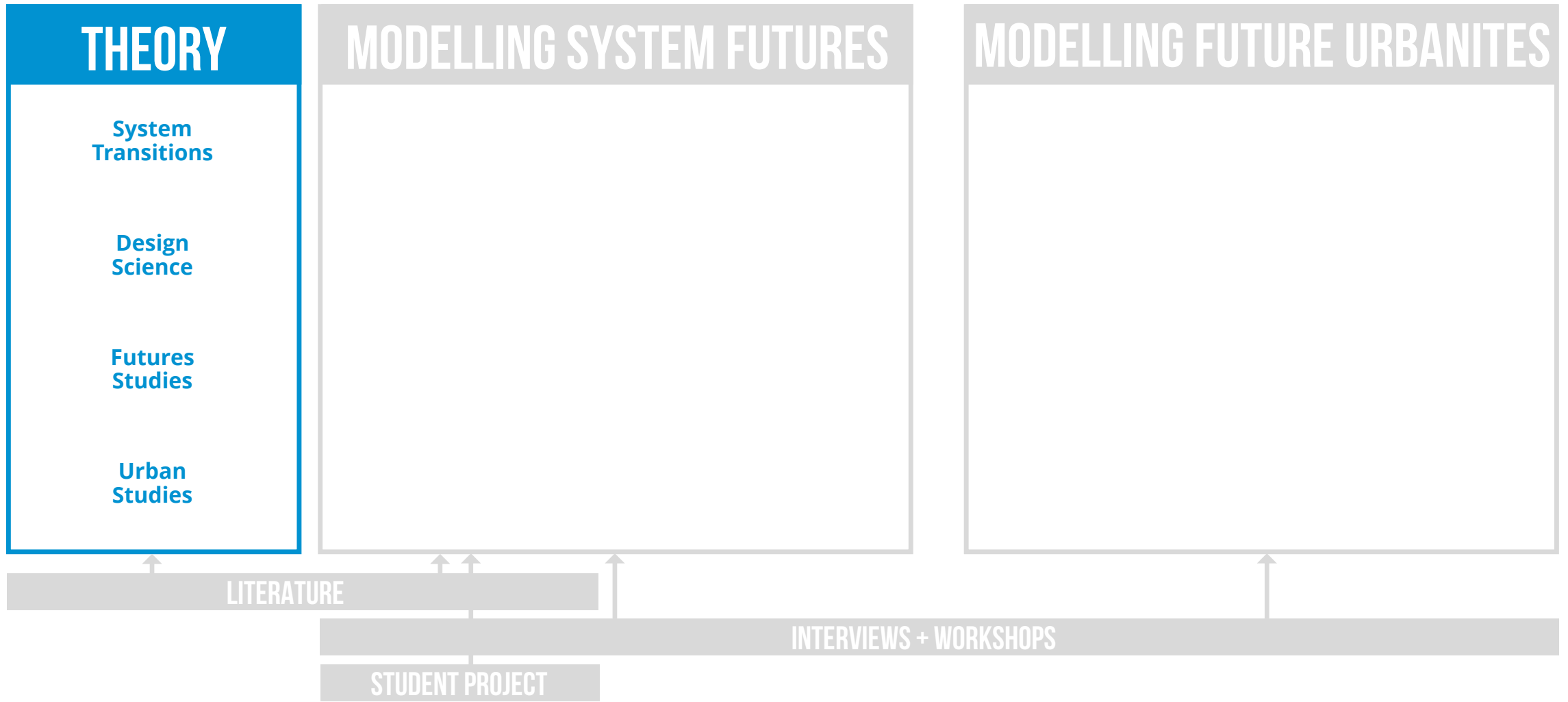
MODELLING SYSTEM FUTURES

MODELLING FUTURE URBANITES

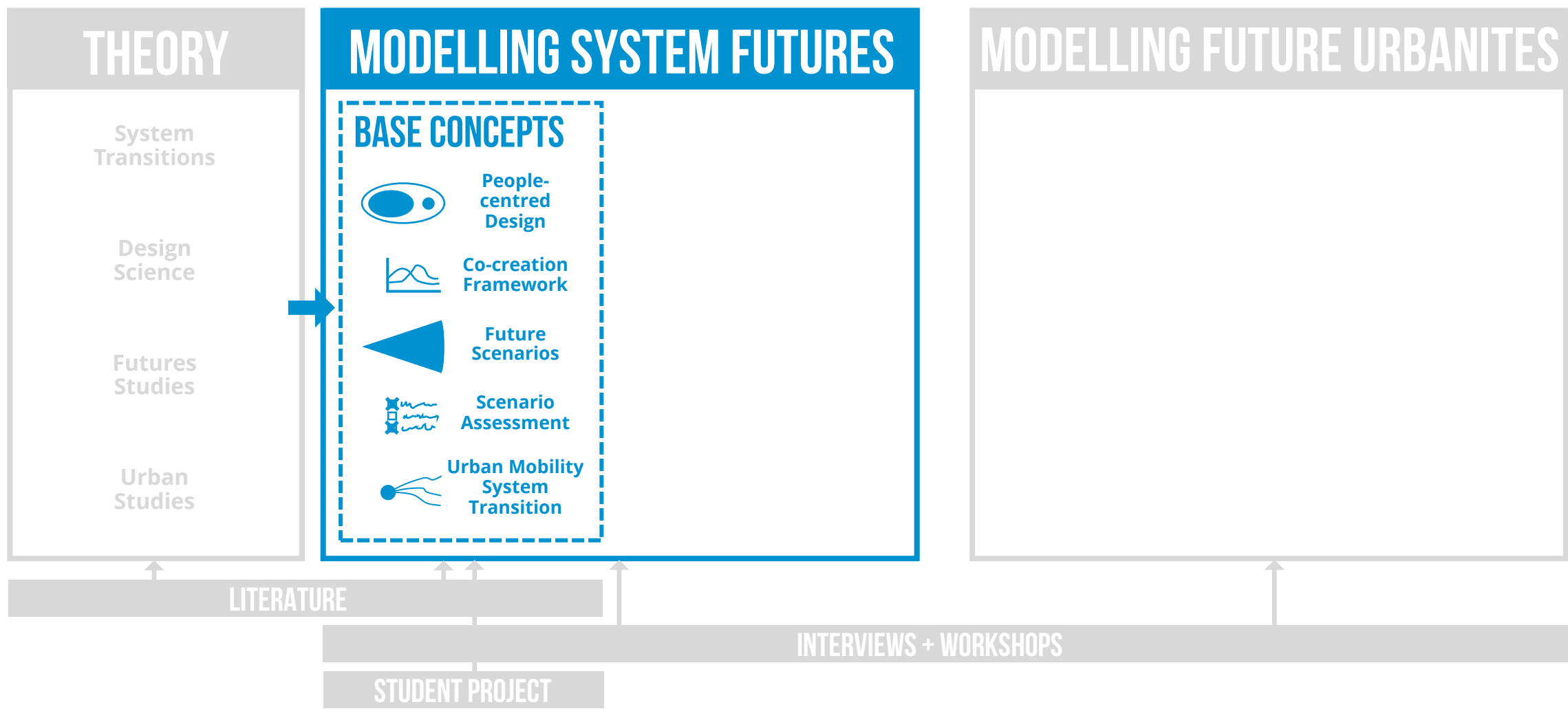
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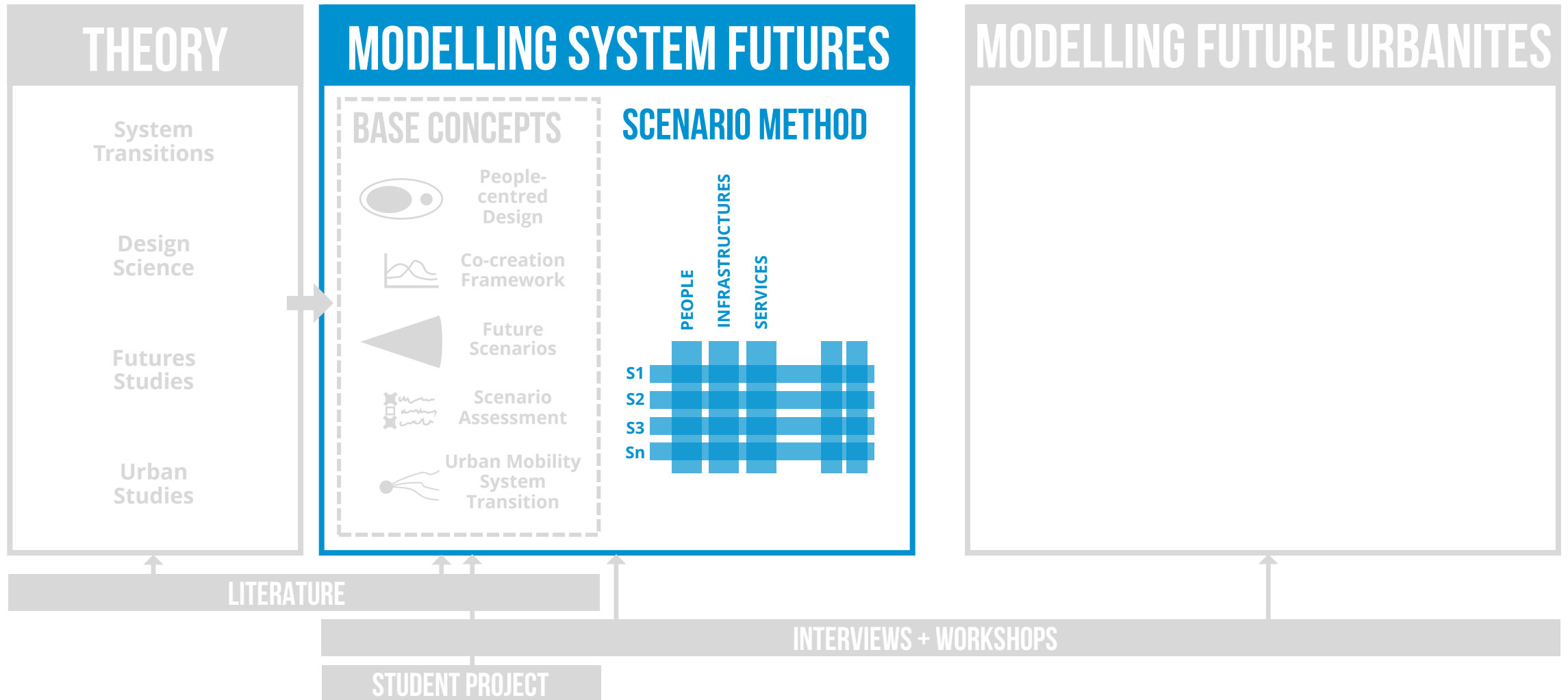
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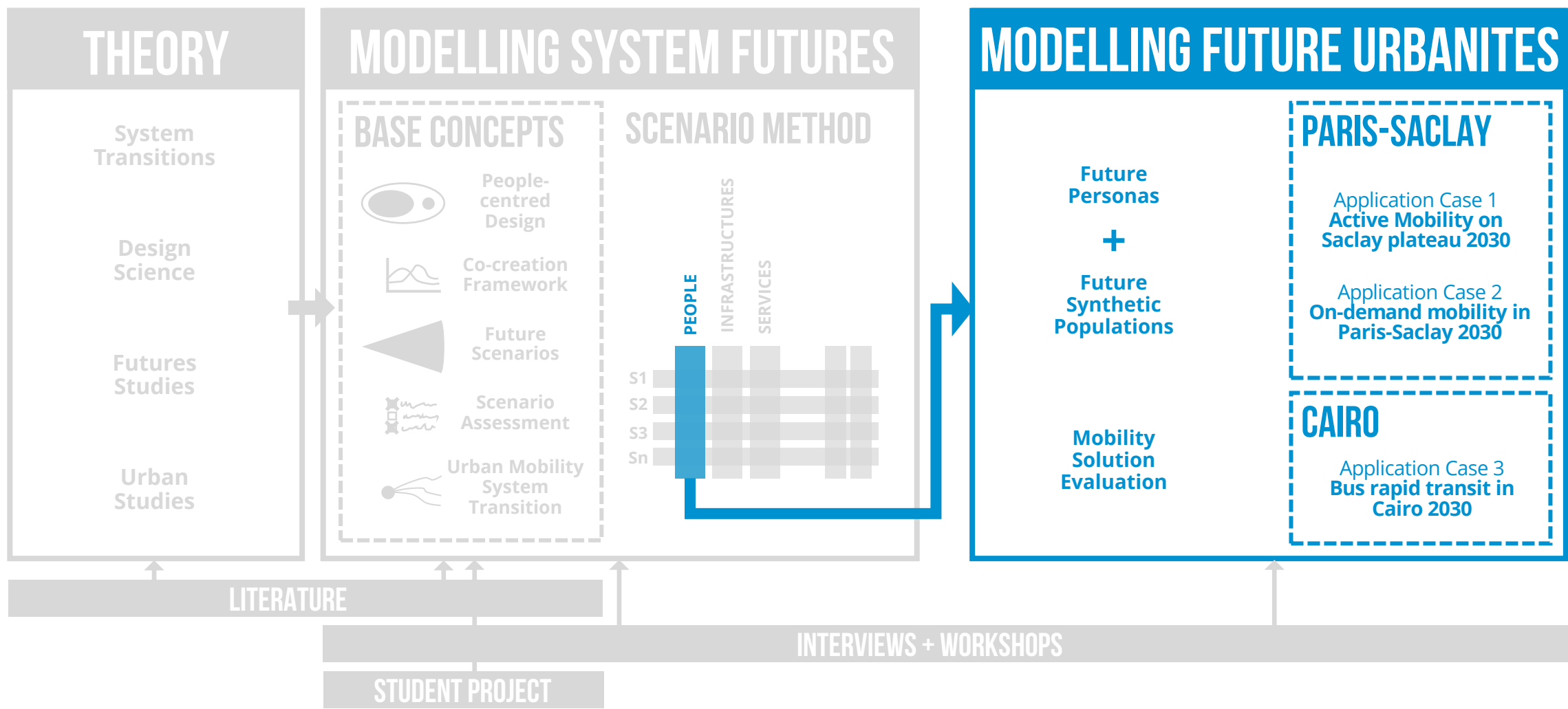
01 INTRODUCTION | STRUCTURE



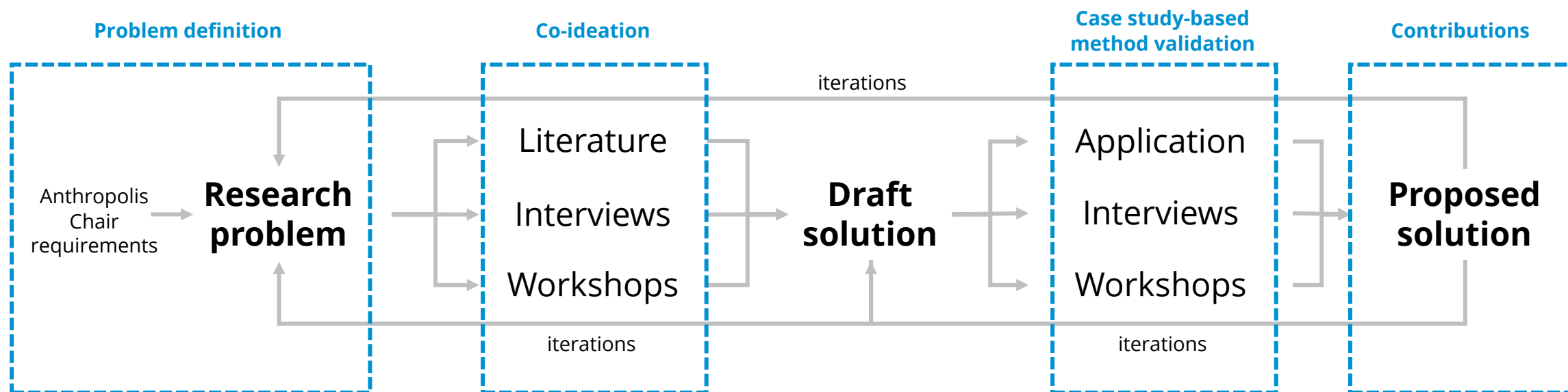
01 INTRODUCTION | STRUCTURE



01 INTRODUCTION | STRUCTURE



01 INTRODUCTION | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY



A **problem-based** mixed-method and case study-based **action research** at the interface of different fields, notably complex system engineering, design science, and future studies.

01 INTRODUCTION | RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Spring 2021
Partner expectations interviews
 Online/France

December 2021
Assessing future scenarios
 Paris-Saclay, France

Spring 2022
Urban mobility expert interviews
 France/Europe

Autumn 2022
Local mobility expert interviews
 Cairo, Egypt

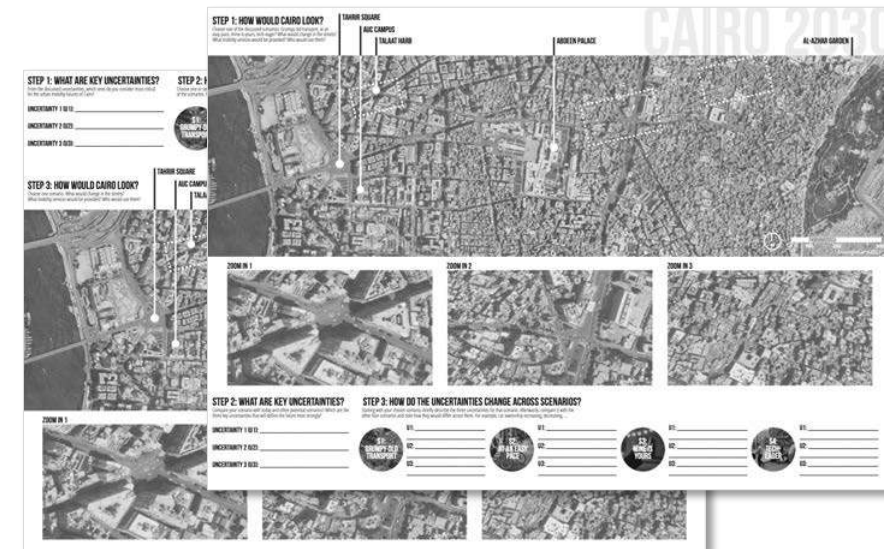
May 2021
Explorative future mobility situations
 Online/France

November 2021
Spatialising urban mobility futures
 Doha, Qatar

March 2022
Urban mobility scenarios of CPS
 Paris-Saclay, France

May 2022
Enabling urban transitions
 Paris-Saclay, France

Autumn 2022
Localising urban mobility futures
 Cairo, Egypt



Workshop at American University in Cairo, 25 Nov. '22

A/B tests of order: Uncertainties <-> Scenarios <-> Localisation

02 Urban System Scenarios

How can we model urban mobility system futures in a systemic and holistic manner to permit designing transitions towards alternative future states?

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



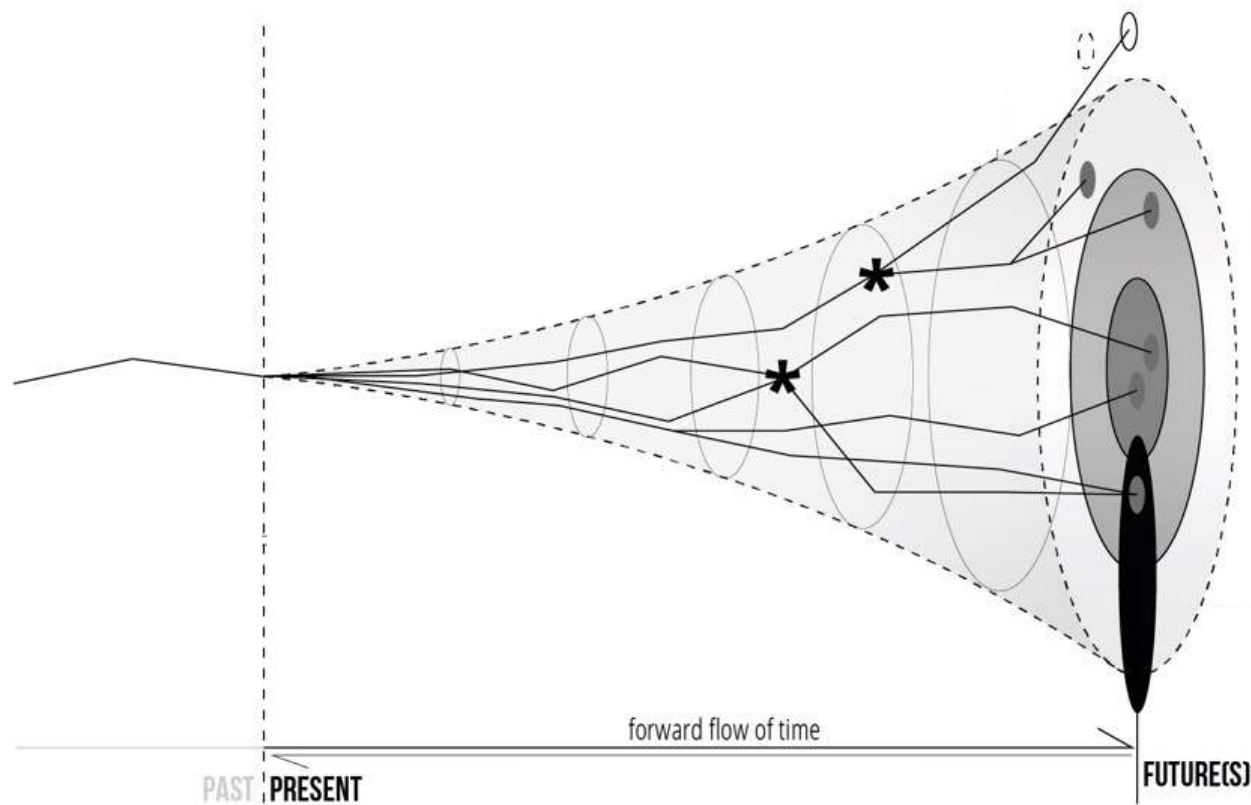
Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition



Gall, T., Vallet, F., Yannou, B. (2022) How to visualise Futures Studies Concepts: A Revision of the Futures Cone. *Futures*, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2022.103024>

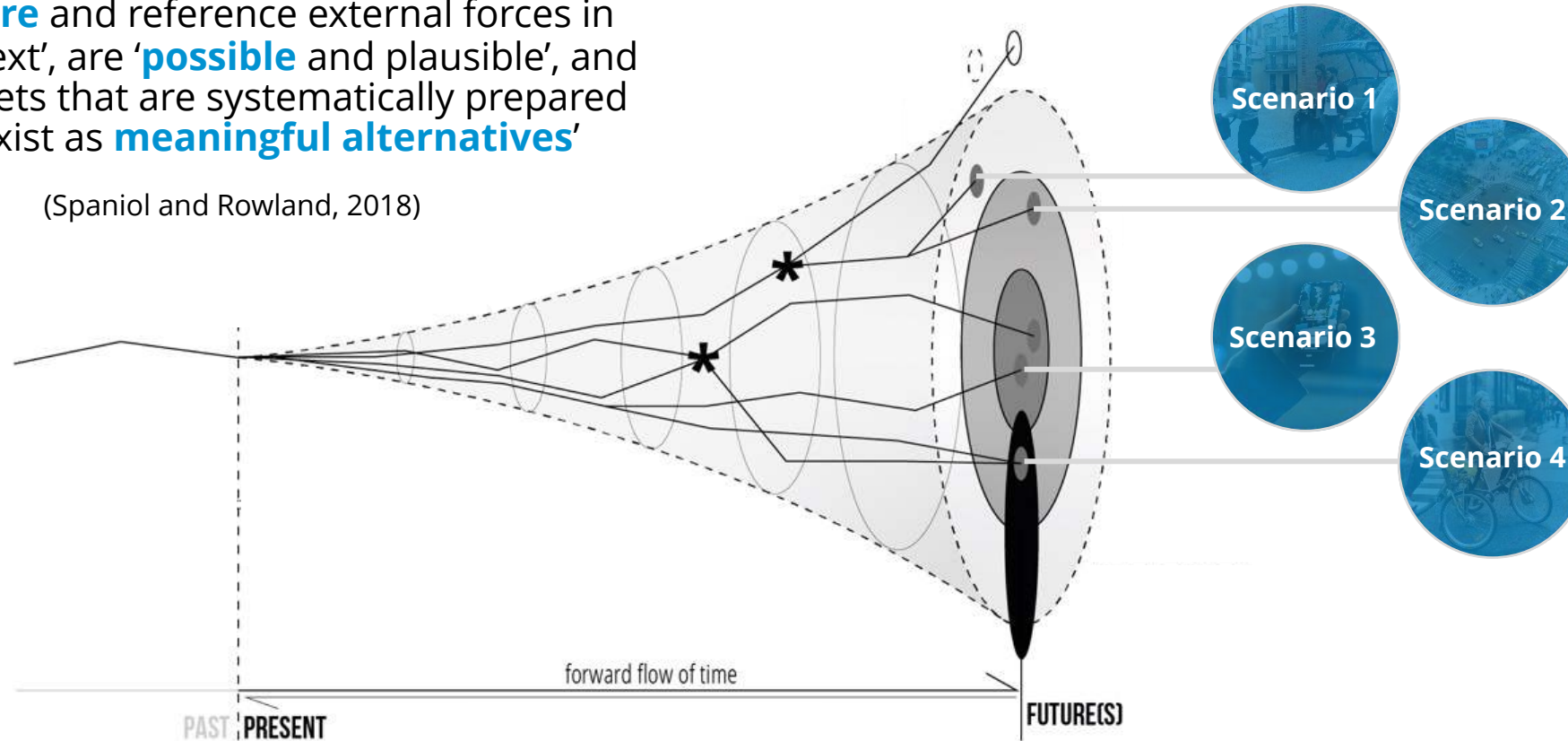
Gall, T. (2021) Working with multiple Scenarios: Revising the Futures Cone. Conference paper, AESOP YA Conference 2021 in Tirana, Albania, March 2021.

Gall, T. and Allam, Z. (2022) Strategic foresight and futures thinking in urban development: Framing planning perspectives and decolonising urban futures, p. 10-19. In: Peric, A., Permezel, M., Stott, M., and Woo, A. *Future Cities Series: Practical planning guidance for innovative, resilient and inclusive cities of the future: Discussion paper 1*. Nairobi/The Hague: UN-Habitat and ISOCARP.

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS

Scenarios have '**temporal property** rooted in the **future** and reference external forces in that context', are '**possible** and plausible', and 'exist in sets that are systematically prepared to coexist as **meaningful alternatives**'

(Spaniol and Rowland, 2018)



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

- Gall, T., Vallet, F., Yannou, B. (2022) How to visualise Futures Studies Concepts: A Revision of the Futures Cone. *Futures*, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2022.103024>
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02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



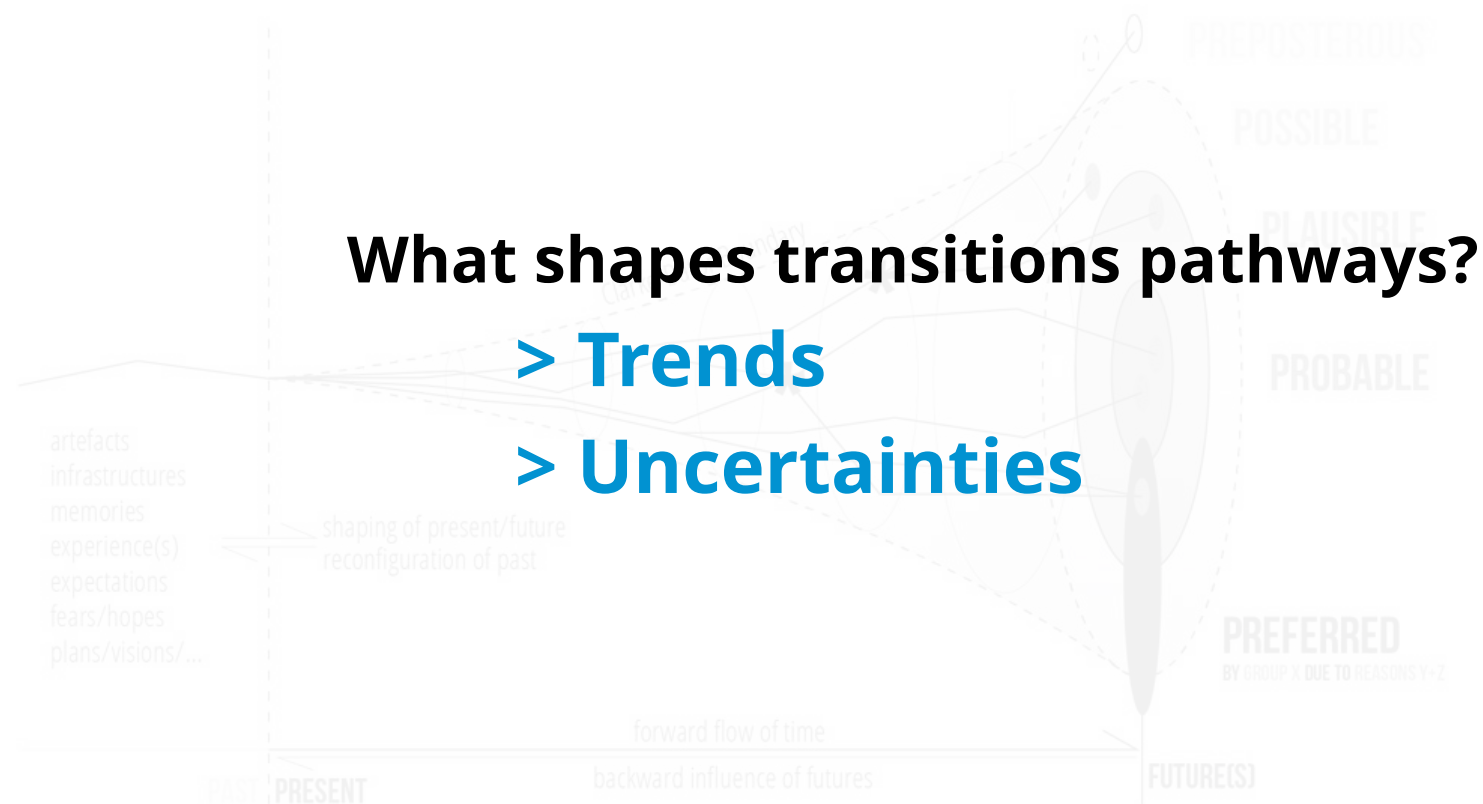
Future Scenarios



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02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Trends are anticipated future developments with high level of certainty that are assumed to hold true for all different future scenarios, **for example:**



Population growth



Ageing society



Metro 18

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Uncertainties are anticipated future developments with high level of uncertainty that are assumed to change for different future scenarios, for example:



Car ownership



User preferences



Built-up density

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Uncertainties are anticipated future developments with high level of uncertainty that are assumed to change for different future scenarios, for example:

Many trends & uncertainties = **infinite scenarios?**



Car ownership



User preferences



Built-up density

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Archetypical scenarios are dominant scenarios extracted from existing literature to categorise and simplify future trends and uncertainties.



Grumpy old transport



At an easy pace



Mine is yours

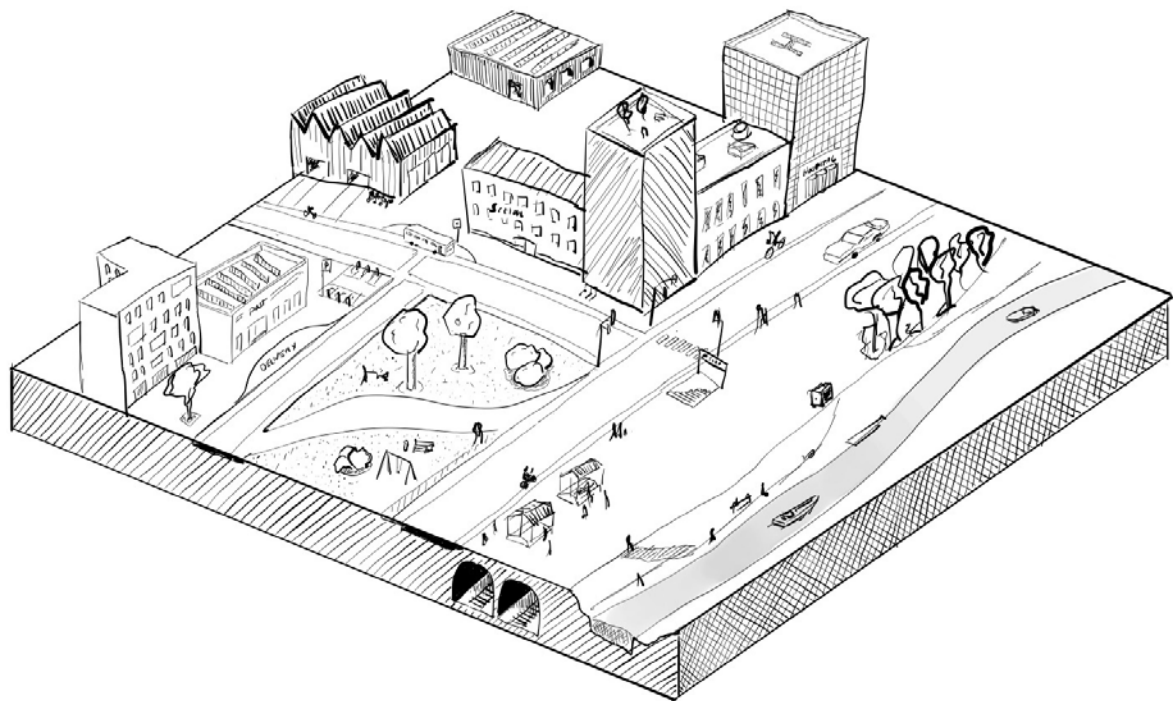


Tech-eager mobility

(Dator, 2019; Fergnani and Jackson, 2019; Miskolczi et al., 2021)

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | MODEL

Simplified model visualisation resulting from literature, workshops, and 15+ expert interviews



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



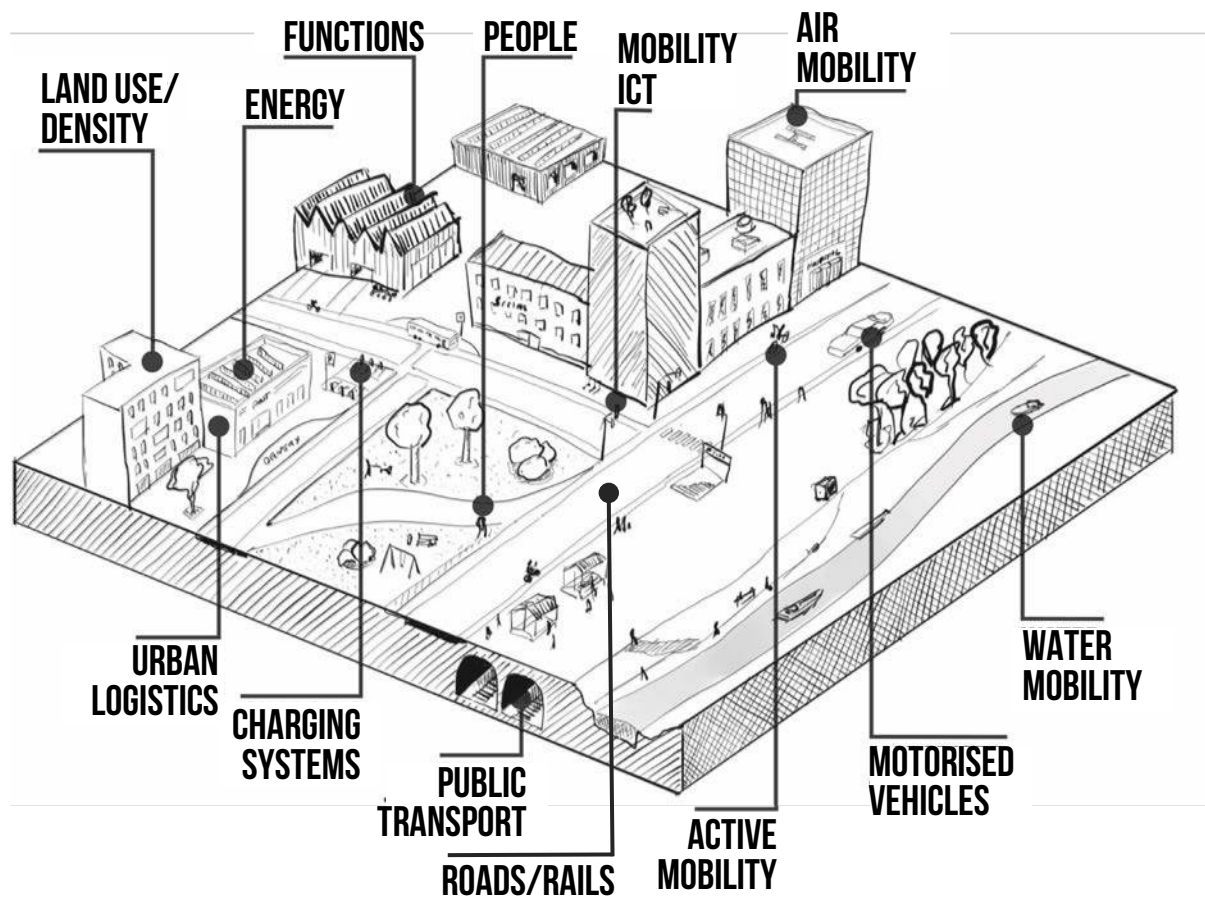
Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | MODEL

Simplified model visualisation resulting from literature, workshops, and 15+ expert interviews



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

START

SOURCES

ANNEX

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | MODEL

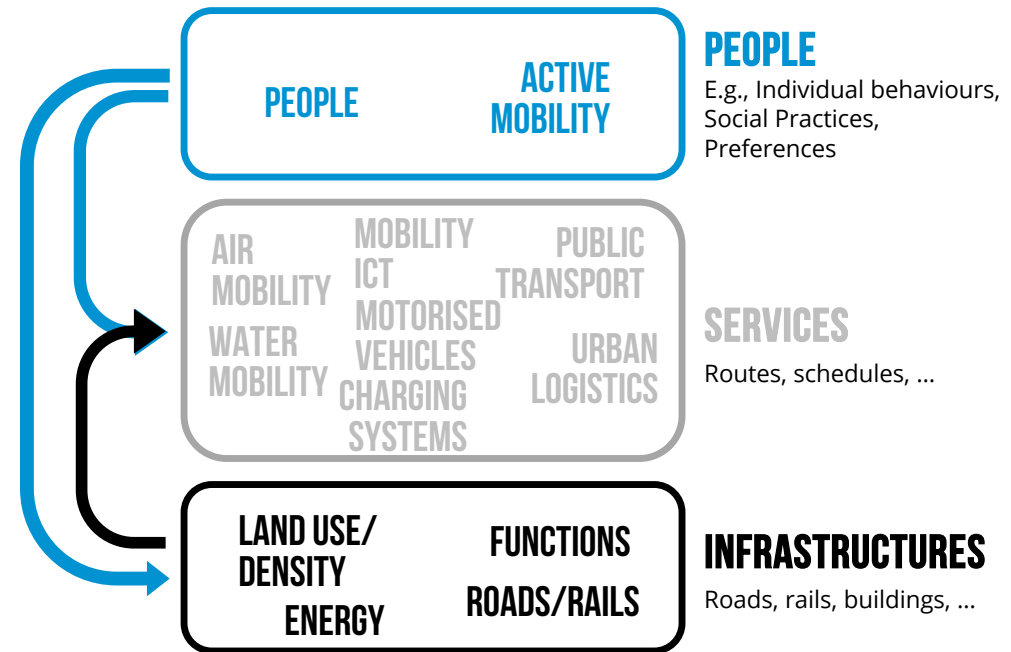
Simplified model visualisation resulting from literature, workshops, and 15+ expert interviews

UM systems (UMS) can be modelled as socio-technical system with people, services, and infrastructures as main layers



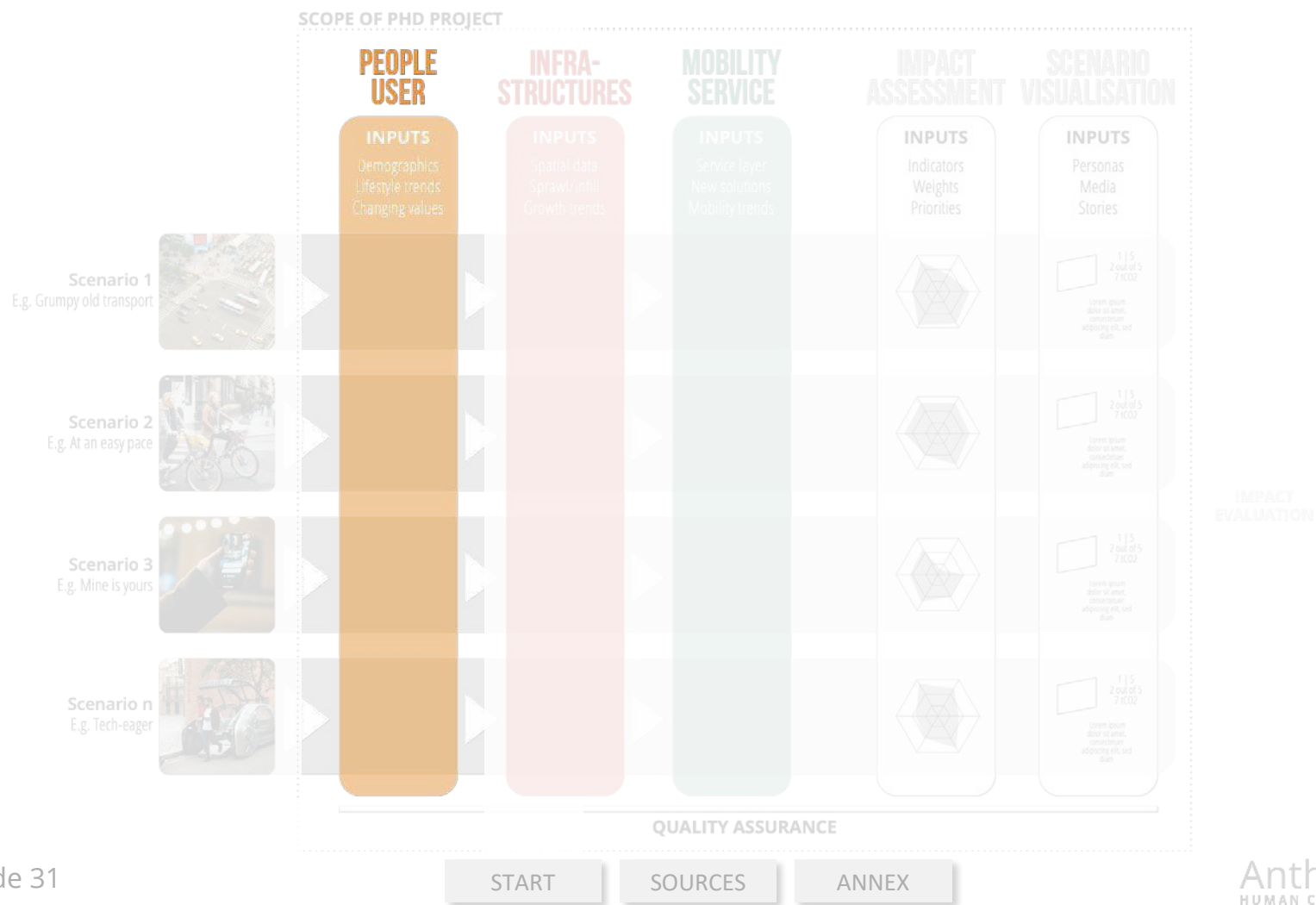
1. People define infrastructure (where people live/work/...) & services (demand)

2. Infrastructure constraints service offer

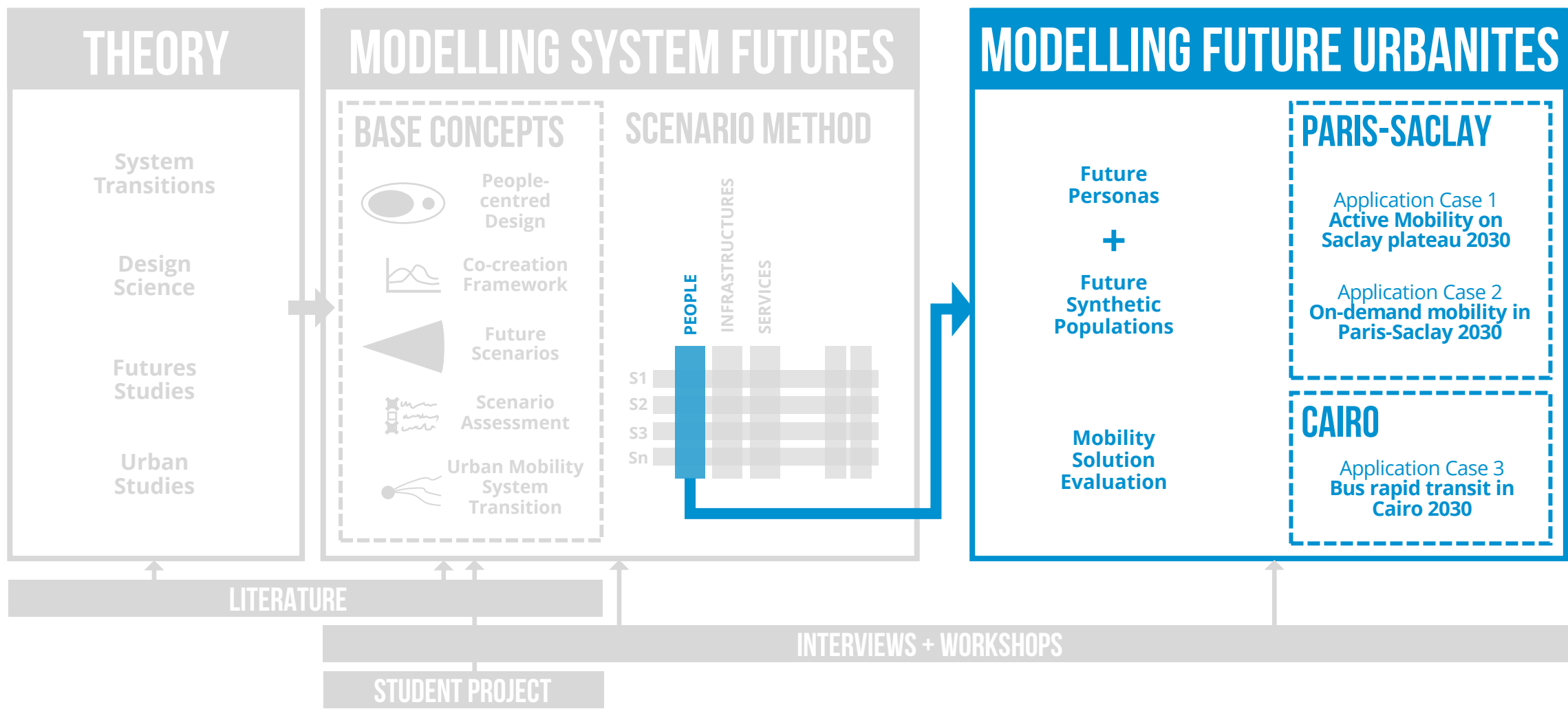


02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | METHOD

Combining scenarios and UMS layers allows us to model UMS futures



02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | STRUCTURE



03 Future Urbanites

How can we work with diverse future urbanites across qualitative and quantitative design methods in urban system design?

03 FUTURE URBANITES | CONTEXT

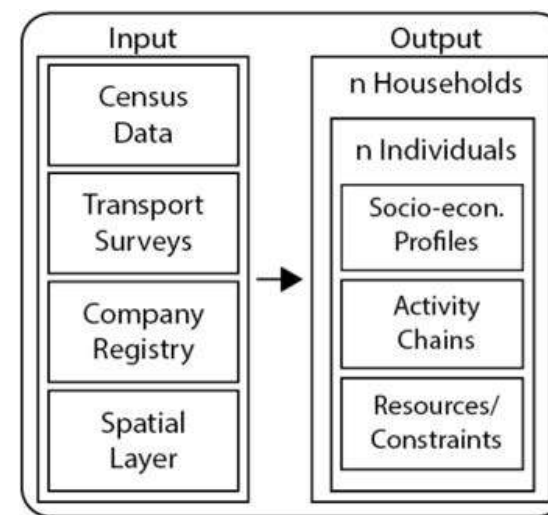
How can we model and represent future urbanites?



Personas

Mostly qualitative, subjective.
Mostly present, partially future.

Used for design and policymaking.



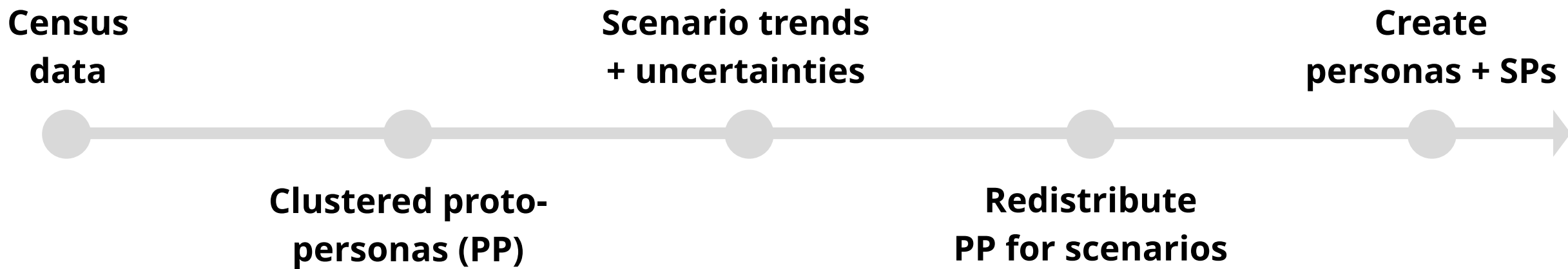
Synthetic Populations (SP)

Mostly quantitative, objective.
Mostly present and recent past.

Used for agent-based simulations.

03 FUTURE URBANITES | CONTEXT

How can we adapt future urbanites across scenarios?



03 FUTURE URBANITES | APPLICATION CASES

CASE 1

Active mobility on Saclay plateau 2030

Location

Saclay plateau

Goal

Aid decisions between interventions to increase active mobility

Objective

Test utility of scenarios and personas in qualitative process

Method

Solution compilation, qualitative design, cost-effectiveness analysis

Collaboration

Researchers from Italy, Belgium, Germany via Institut Pascal seminar

CASE 2

On-demand mobility in Paris-Saclay 2030

Paris-Saclay (CPS)

Evaluating potential mobility-on-demand services

Test utility of scenarios + synthetic populations in future simulations

Persona + SP creation, agent-based simulation and solution calibration

Simulation experts @IRT, inter-council partnership Paris-Saclay

CASE 3

Bus rapid transit in Cairo 2030

Greater Cairo

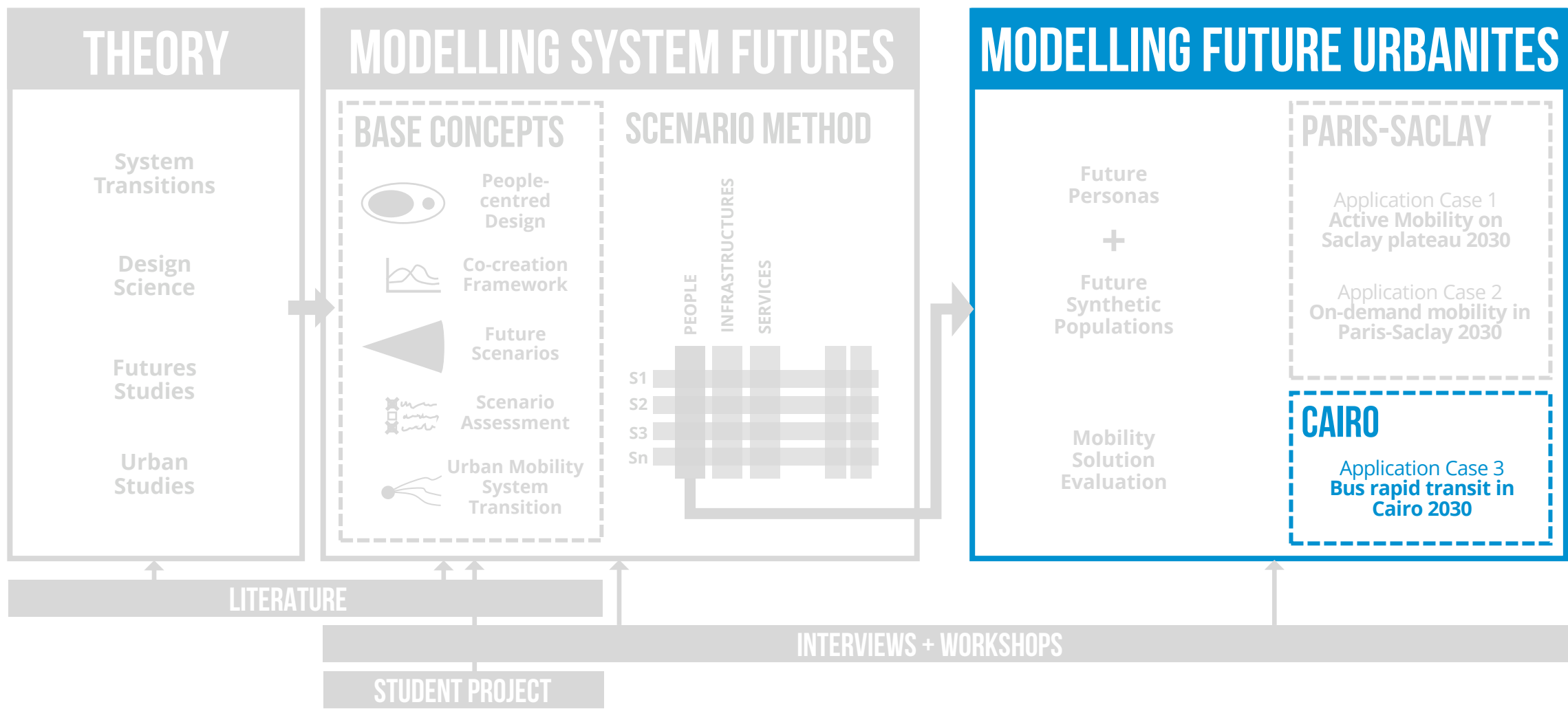
Increase accessibility and improve sustainability

Replicate method in different context and validate its utility

Persona + SP adaptation, agent-based simulation and impact evaluation

American University in Cairo, Transport for Cairo, Simulation experts @IRT

02 URBAN SYSTEM SCENARIOS | STRUCTURE



24 M people

Core challenges

- low air quality,
- limited accessibility aggravated by resettlements,
- low but rising car ownership,
- regular standstill of traffic,
- limited affordability.

Mass public transport most promising solution, but limited resources; **challenge to make right choices** in volatile and fast-changing context

Objective: Test method in different context to assist decision making in public transport design.



01 MOTIVATION

- **Apply + test method in very different context**
- **Work in an area partly representative for key global challenges**
I.e. urbanising metropolis with informal developments
- **Test approach in context with limited data**

02 METHOD



Strategic collaborations



Field visits



Interviews + Workshop

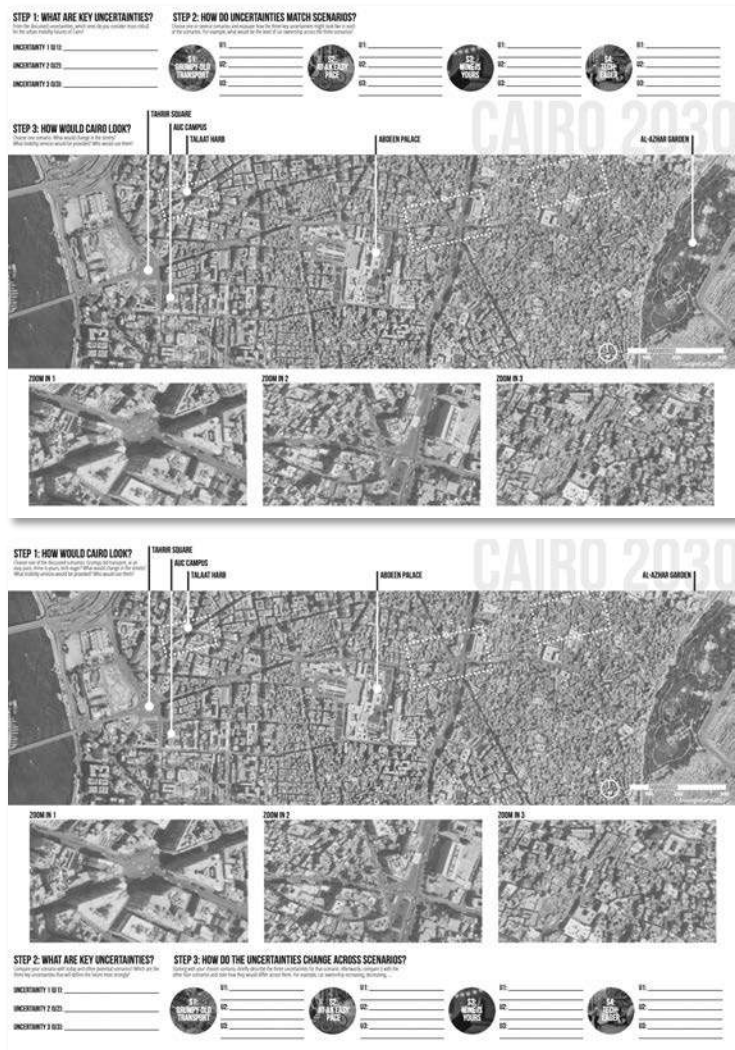
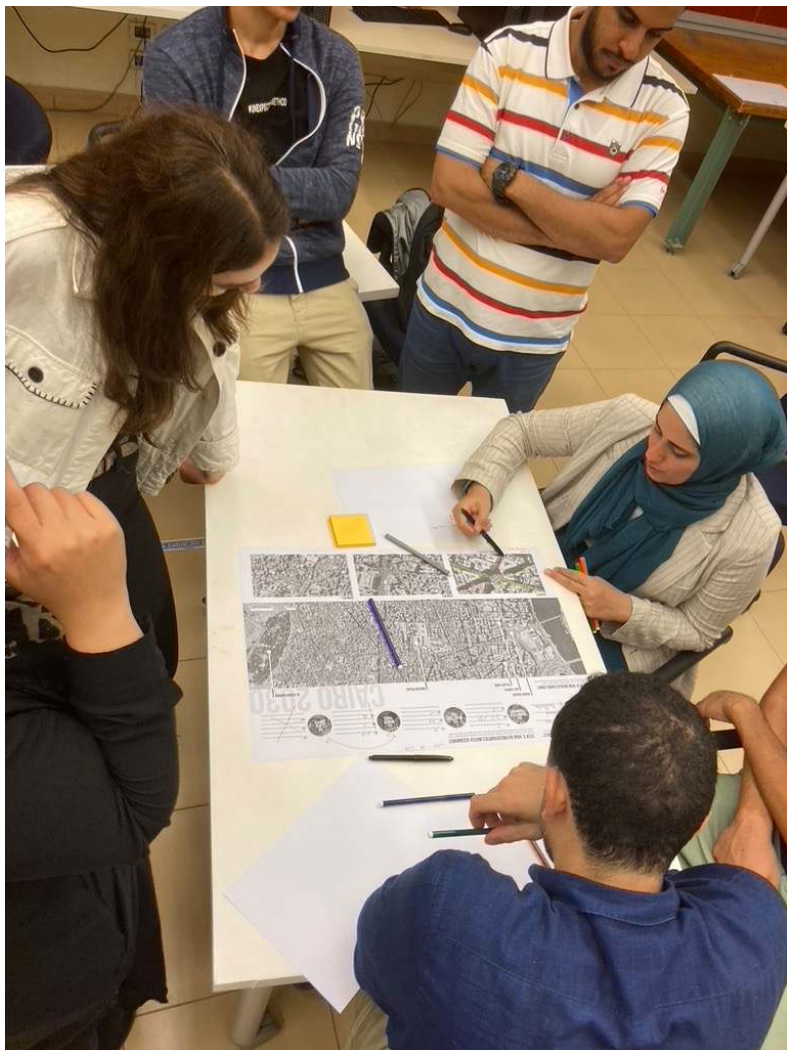


Secondary data collection





03 FUTURE URBANITES | APPLICATION CASE 3



Key outcomes

- Utility of intermediary design objects
- Trends vs. uncertainties quiz worked as capacity development tool
- UMS model adopted: Infrastructure, people, service helpful for systemic thinking
- High level of interest and curiosity
- Moving between uncertainties, scenarios, and local implementation worked best

Challenges

- Who's hat we wear (user, idealist, realist, often switching throughout)
- Not making a least, medium, most preferred scenario

03 OBJECTIVE SETTING

A Increase **accessibility** while reducing emissions and other negative externalities

B Exploit potential of **agent-based simulation** to test large scale interventions impact.

04 ONGOING WORK

A Base simulation

Data preparation and synthesis for **base simulation**

Potential utilisation of **base proto-personas** (assumption of similar mobility behaviours)

B Scenario localisation

Local **scenario co-creation** via archetypical scenarios

Outstanding **trend and uncertainty** survey

C Future urbanites

Creation / transfer of proto-personas, **synthetic population** adaptation, **persona** creation

D Evaluation

Impact evaluation of improved **1) walkability** around stations, **2) intermodality**, and **3) Bus Rapid Transit**

INTERVENTIONS TO EVALUATE



WALKABILITY

Improving walkability around stations can lead to significantly increased catchment areas.

Interventions:

- Urban design (sidewalks, ...)
- Safety (crossings, lightening)
- Comfort (shade, nature, ...)



INTERMODALITY

Changing between modes is one of the key determinants to talk public transport in Cairo (and elsewhere).

Interventions:

- Coordination across modes
- Improved Information/MaaS
- Improved station/stop design



BUS RAPID TRANSIT (BRT)

Public transport is a significant but usually rewarding investment. Large rail-based projects are underway, BRT are discussed.

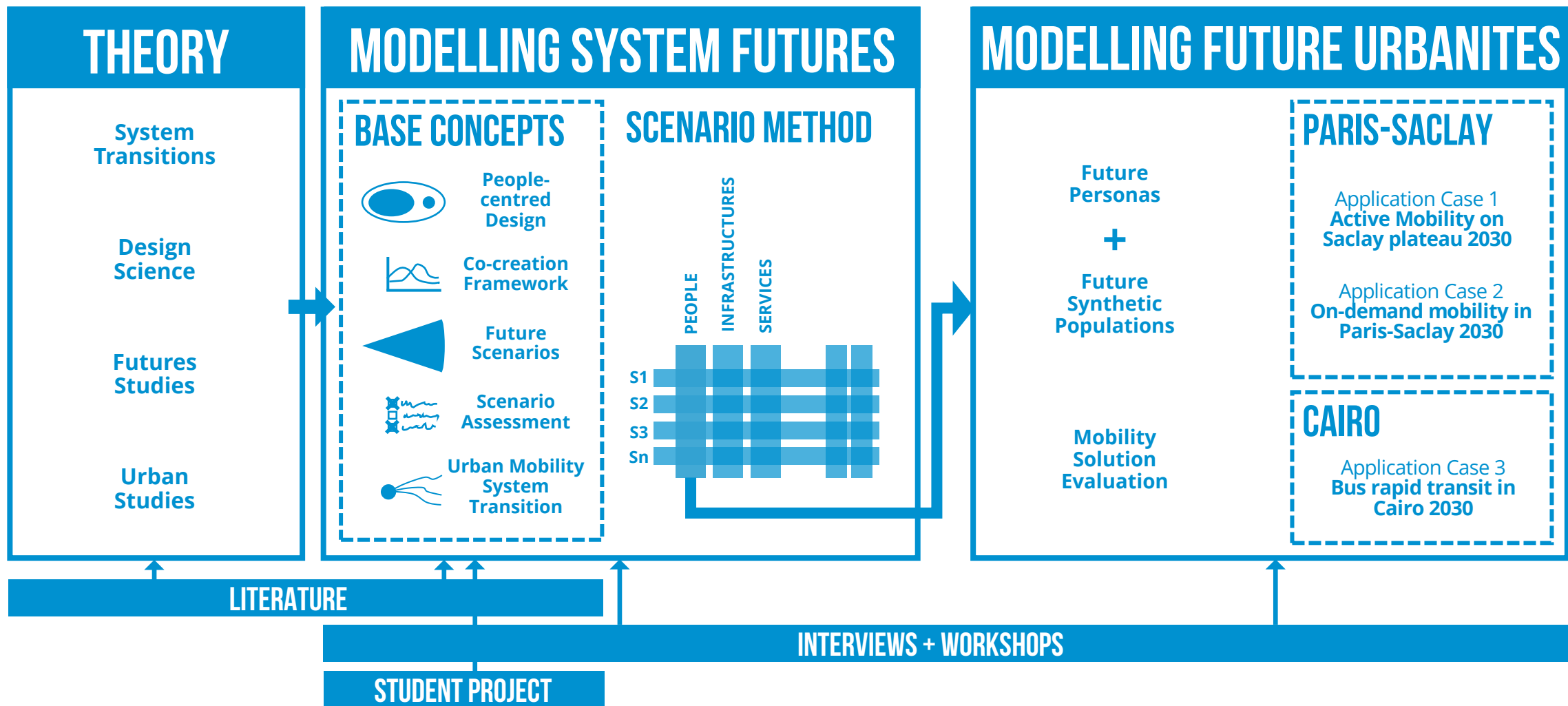
Question is where, how, when, in what way?

05 OVERVIEW OF CONTRIBUTIONS

1. First **Cairo-scale agent-based mobility simulation** with (probably) most complete data-set to date (100% open source)
2. **Set of localised scenarios** as available intermediary design objects to be used across design process
3. Potential approach to develop **base personas that can be redistributed** according to limited local data (to be explored)
4. Potential **input for decision making** in public transport design and investment

04 Discussion + Conclusion

04 DISCUSSION | STRUCTURE



Research question (RQ): How can we support design processes of people-centred, place-based urban mobility solutions in contexts of uncertainty?

RQ1: How can we model local urban mobility futures in a systemic and holistic manner to permit designing transitions towards alternative states?

RQ2: How can we work with diverse future users and stakeholders across qualitative and quantitative design methods in urban system design?

04 DISCUSSION | CONTRIBUTIONS

To respond to the question, we:

- 01** Used 5 base concepts to develop an **approach that models the current and multiple future states** of an urban mobility system within limited resources
- 02** Focused on the people dimension and developed a **method that allows to create several sets of present and future personas and synthetic populations** for qualitative and quantitative urban mobility solution design
- 03** Applied the method to the two applications cases in Paris-Saclay and the one in Cairo to validate its function and their utility

04 DISCUSSION | LIMITATIONS + FUTURE WORKS

- **Validation of futures** > Tried to address through mixed-method approaches and partial validations
- **Focus on people-dimension** > Only limited work on infrastructure and service modelling

FUTURE WORKS

- Further validation with longer timespan or past/geographical changes
- Geographical/spatial modelling of infrastructure growth + service adaptation
- Application to other urban systems, e.g., housing, logistics, local businesses

04 DISCUSSION | CONCLUSIONS

- Transitioning towards a **people-centred and sustainable urban future** requires the consideration of **trends** and **uncertainties** to design adequate solutions today
- **Scenario-based design** methods can support the design processes of urban solutions in both quantitative and qualitative environments (as well as mixed ones)
- Elements such as **personas/archetypes** allow widespread replication and permit to work more effectively with the unknown tomorrow

05 References + Publications

05 REFERENCES

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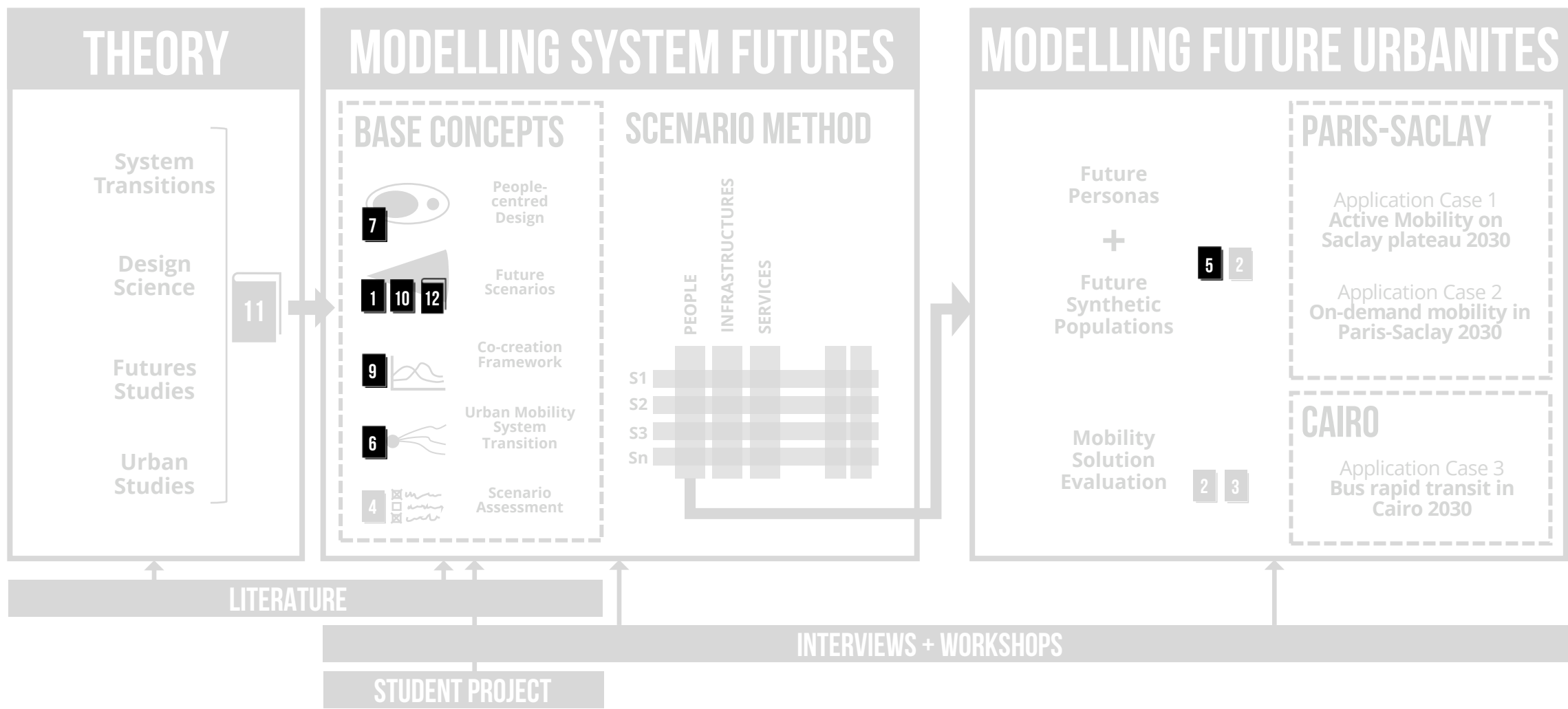
Rittel, H. W. J. and Webber, M. M. (1973) Dilemmas in a General Theory of Planning. Policy Sciences, Vol. 4, pp. 155-169.

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05 PUBLICATIONS

Article Published
 Book (chapter) Published
 Article Pending
 Book (chapter) Pending



Journal papers

1. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, Fl., and Yannou. B. (2022) How to visualise futures studies concepts: Revision of the futures cone. *Futures*, 143/103024. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2022.103024>
2. **Gall, T.**, Hörl, S., Vallet, F., and Yannou, B. (2023) Integrating future trends and uncertainties in people-centred urban mobility design via data-driven personas. [submitted]

Conference papers (peer-reviewed)

3. **Gall, T.**, Chouaki, T., Vallet, F. and Yannou, B. (2023) Considération des incertitudes et tendances dans la simulation multi-agents de la mobilité : Apport des scénarios futurs. [submitted to s.smart colloque]
4. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, F., Ben Ammar, M. and Yannou, B. (2023) Supporting design for uncertain futures: A guide for assessing and evaluating scenarios [submitted to ICED23]
5. Vallet, F., Hörl, S., and **Gall, T.** (2022). Matching Synthetic Populations with Personas: A Test Application for Urban Mobility. *Proceedings of the Design Society*, 2, 1795-1804. <https://doi.org/10.1017/pds.2022.182>
6. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, F., Douzou, S. and Yannou, B. (2021) Anticipate, Adjust, Adapt: Managing Sustainability Transitions through multiple Scenarios of Urban Mobility Futures. 49th European Transport Conference, online, Sept. 2021.
7. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, F., Douzou, S., & Yannou, B. (2021). Re-defining the System Boundaries of Human-Centred Design. *Proceedings of the Design Society*, pp. 2521-2530. <https://doi.org/10.1017/pds.2021.513>

Other conference papers

8. **Gall, T.** (2023) Comparing potential impacts of place-based urban mobility solutions across scenarios: An application case of the Paris area. [abstract submitted to AESOP YA Conference in March 2023]
9. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, F. and Yannou, B. (2021) Co-Creating Sustainable Urban Futures: An initial Taxonomy of Methods and Tools. ISOCARP 56th World Planning Congress 'Post-Oil City – Planning for Urban Green Deals', Doha, Nov. 2021
10. **Gall, T.** (2021) Working with multiple Scenarios: Revising the Futures Cone. Conference paper, AESOP YA Conference 2021 in Tirana, Albania, March 2021.

Book (chapters)

11. **Gall, T.**, Vallet, F., Reyes, M., Hörl, S., Chouaki, T., Puchinger, J. (2023) Sustainable Urban Mobility Futures: Transdisciplinary Challenges, Trends, and Pathways for Sustainability Transitions. London: Palgrave Macmillan/Springer [accepted]
12. **Gall, T.** and Allam, Z. (2022) Strategic foresight and futures thinking in urban development: Framing planning perspectives and decolonising urban futures, p. 10-19. In: Peric, A., Permezel, M., Stott, M., and Woo, A. *Future Cities Series: Practical planning guidance for innovative, resilient and inclusive cities of the future: Discussion paper 1*. Nairobi/The Hague: UN-Habitat and ISOCARP. Available at: <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03832837/>

MERCI

THANK YOU

Anthropolis Chair Seminar | 11 January 2023

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AGENDA

Annex

ANNEX | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



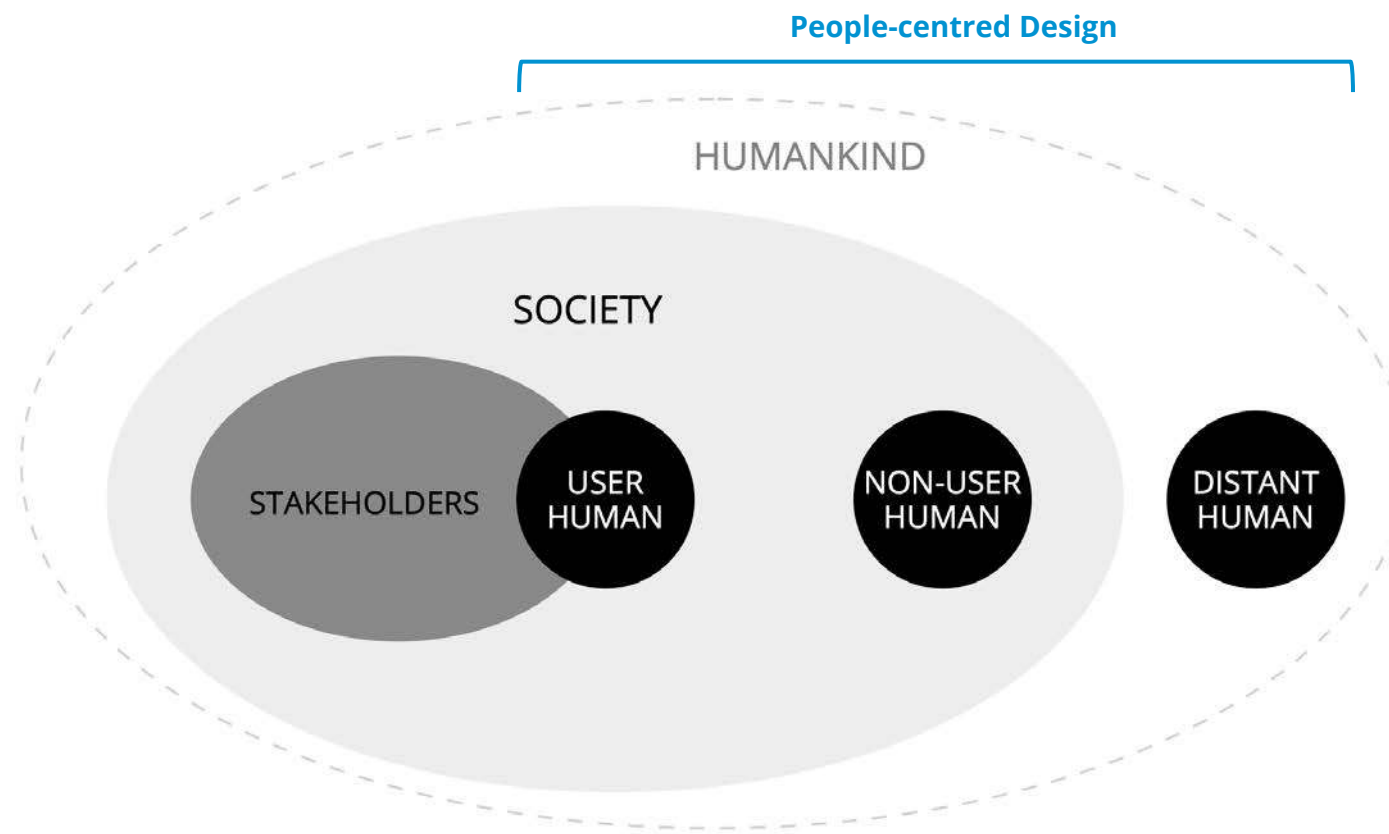
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Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition



Gall, T., Vallet, F., Douzou, S., & Yannou, B. (2021). Re-defining the System Boundaries of Human-Centred Design. Proceedings of the Design Society, pp. 2521-2530. <https://doi.org/10.1017/pds.2021.513>

ANNEX | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios

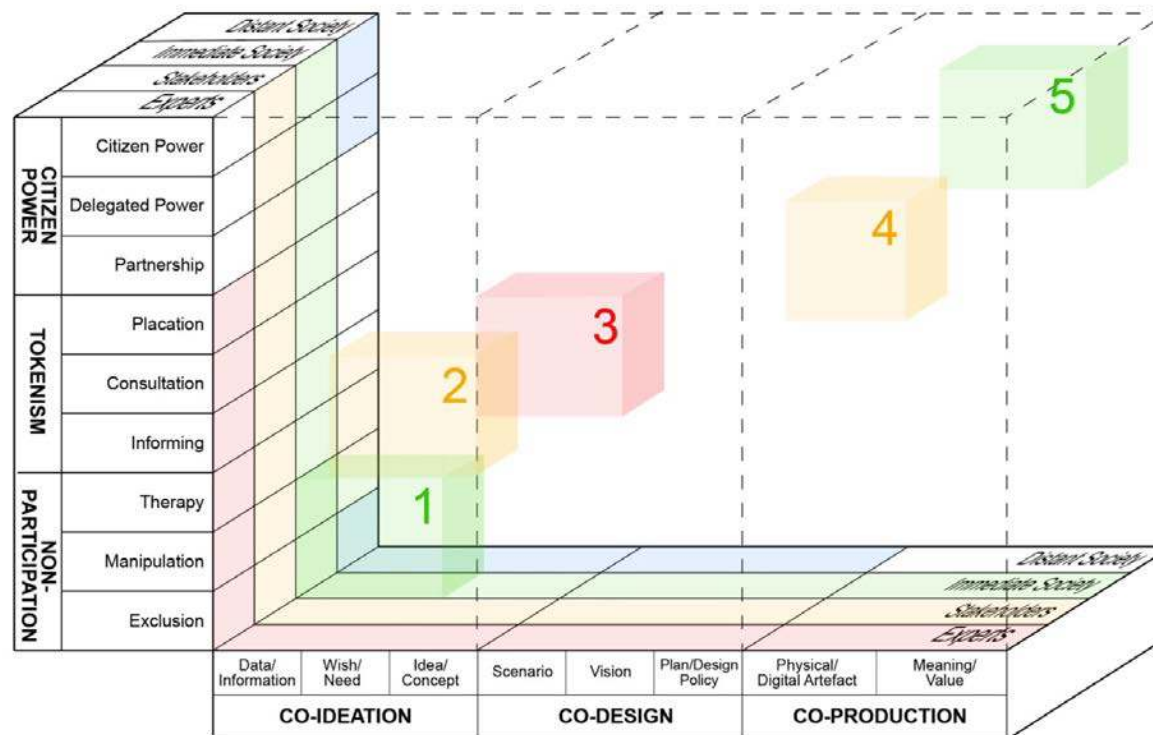
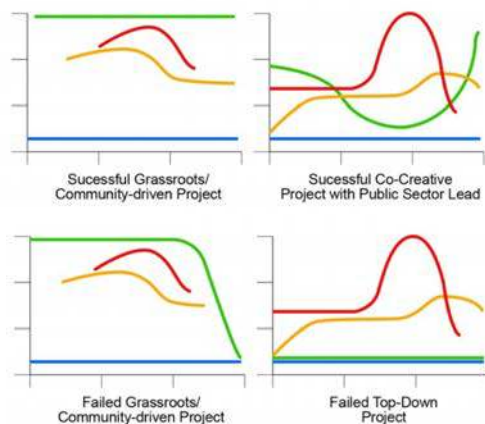


Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Resource-conscious people-centred design requires collaboration with the 'right' stakeholders at the 'right' time, balancing between maximum co-creation with minimum resources.



Gall, T., Vallet, F. and Yannou, B. (2021) Co-Creating Sustainable Urban Futures: An initial Taxonomy of Methods and Tools. ISOCARP 56th World Planning Congress 'Post-Oil City - Planning for Urban Green Deals', Doha, Nov. 202



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios



Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

Evaluating some key requirements simplifies working with scenarios and enables to use existing ones, thus reducing the resource requirements.

	I/S	Quality Indicator/Reference	IV	WS	LT
Process	S	Are the required resources to transform this set of scenarios clear and acceptable?		X	
	S	Is the process of the creation known and sound?	X		
	S	Are the participants and their roles that were involved in the process clear? Do they ensure sufficient diversity?		X	
Characteristics	S	Is the number of scenarios adequate for the purpose (neither 2, 3, uneven, or too many)?	X	X	
	S	Is there a timeframe assigned to the scenarios? If yes, does it correspond with project needs?		X	
	S	Were the scenarios created for a specific location? If yes, does it correspond with the project's needs?		X	
	S	Do the scenarios provide meaningful alternatives? (Spaniol and Rowland, 2018)			X
	S	Is there no strong distinction between preferred and nonpreferred/utopia vs. dystopia?			X
	S	Are they temporally rooted in the future? (Spaniol and Rowland, 2018)			X
Content	I	Are all scenarios concerned with the same issues/challenges?			X
	I	Is the scenario coherent? Can the events be presented as a whole? (Chermack, 2006)			X
	I	Are the scenarios plausible and possible?	X		
	I	Is each scenario interesting? (Chermack, 2006)			X
	I	Is the information provided by the scenario relevant for those who use it? (Chermack, 2006)		X	X
	I	Does it combine qualitative and quantitative information?		X	
	S	Are the scenarios meaningful alternatives (Spaniol and Rowland, 2018) and distinct (Chermack, 2006)?			X
	I	Is the story challenging? Does it make you think differently?		X	
	I	Do we have information on the pathway between today and futures?		X	
	I	Is the scenario comprehensible?	X		
Representation	I	Does each scenario have a catchy, coherent, and descriptive name?		X	
	I	Is it possible to relate to the scenarios (Chermack, 2006; Vallet et al., 2020)?			X
	I	Is it communicated with an interesting story and/or narrative? (Spaniol and Rowland, 2018)			X
	I	Does it (allow to) integrate specific elements, places, and details relevant to the user?		X	
	I	Is it easy and effective to communicate in a supervised and unsupervised setting?		X	
	I	Are the intermediary design objects adapted to the target audience?			X
	I	Does it provide the required types of cross-media formats, e.g., graphics, sound, text?		X	

Gall, T., Vallet, F., Ben Ammar, M. and Yannou, B. (2023) Supporting design for uncertain futures: A guide for assessing and evaluating scenarios [submitted to ICED23]

ANNEX | BASE CONCEPTS



People-centred Design



Co-creation Framework



Future Scenarios

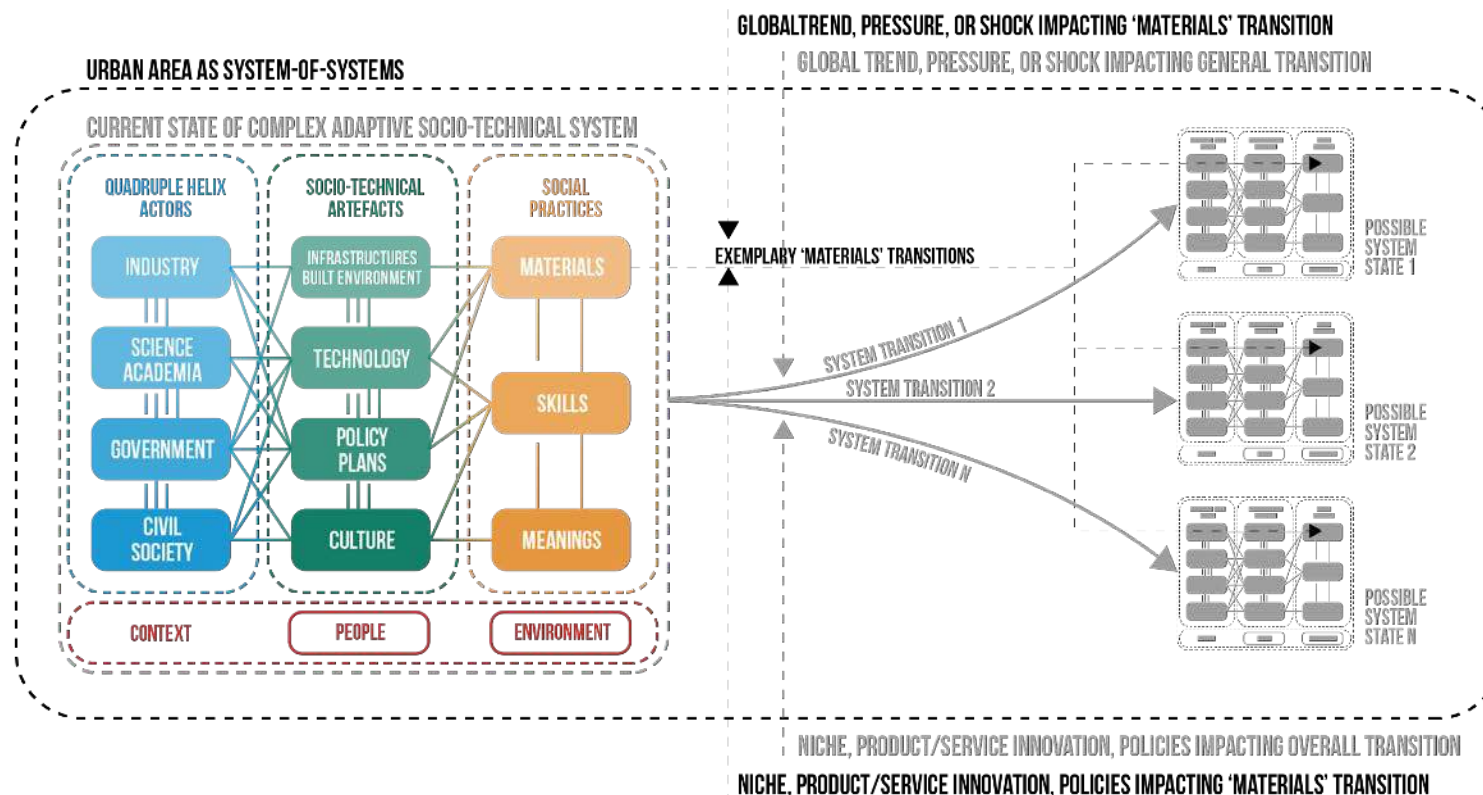


Scenario Assessment



Urban Mobility System Transition

System transitions theories, combining socio-technical systems, practices, and behaviours, allow to develop a holistic understanding of UM and model its development over time.



Gall, T., Vallet, F., Douzou, S. and Yannou, B. (2021) Anticipate, Adjust, Adapt: Managing Sustainability Transitions through multiple Scenarios of Urban Mobility Futures. 49th European Transport Conference, online, Sept. 2021.