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Evaluation and revision of Finland's National Adaptation Strategy

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Finland's National Adaptation Strategy - continuing saga

Past:

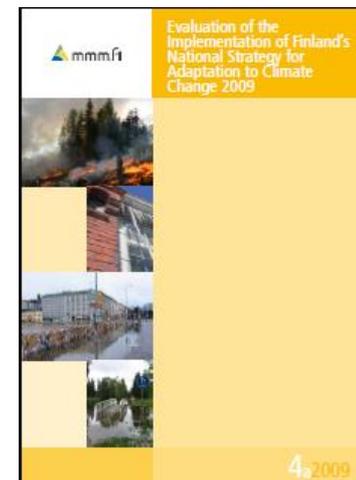
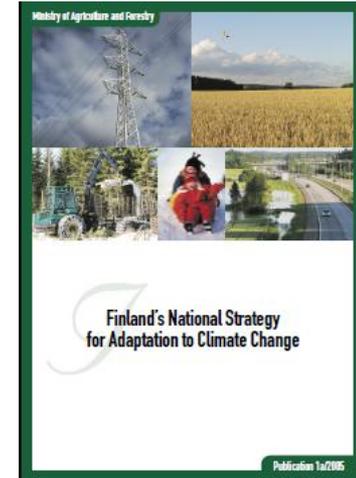
- 2005: NAS published - first in Europe
 - Based on existing research information.
- 2009: (Midterm) Evaluation of the implementation of NAS

Present:

- 2012/2013 Final evaluation of the implementation

Future:

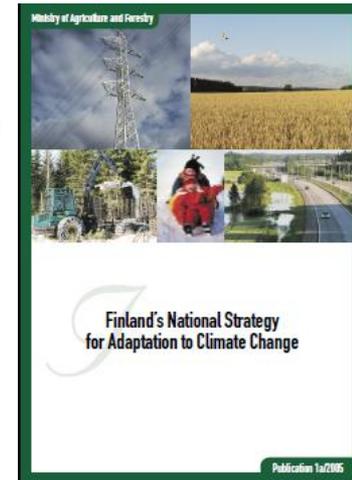
- (2012-)2013 Revision of the NAS





Goals set out by the Finnish Government

- The main objective of the NAS is to build up Finland's adaptive capacity & reduce the costs to the society where possible.
- Aims to be achieved by 2015:
 - Integrate impacts and adaptation into routine planning, implementation and follow-up (mainstreaming)
 - Strengthen and focus research and development
 - Include climate aspects into long-term investments
 - Improve capacities to address extreme weather events
 - Develop further observation and warning systems
 - Address international linkages and development cooperation.





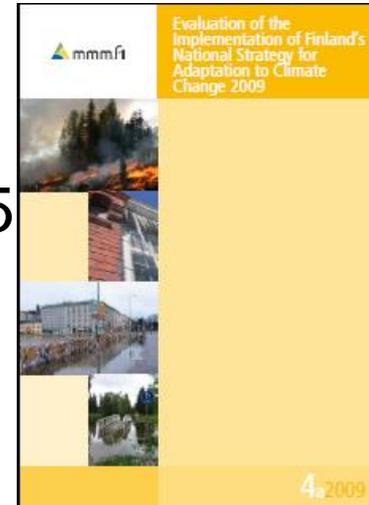
Implementation of NAS

- Starting point: integrating/mainstreaming adaptation.
- Ministries have overall responsibility for the implementation of NAS in their own fields of activity.
 - Some ministries have prepared sectoral assessments and action plans: Min. of the Environment, Min. of Agriculture and Forestry.
 - Climate Change Adaptation Research Programme ISTO (2006-2010)
- The implementation of NAS is followed and promoted by the Coordination Group for Adaptation to Climate Change, steered by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
- Much of the practical implementation takes place in regions and municipalities
 - especially with regard to flood risk management and spatial planning at its different levels.



(Midterm) evaluation of the implementation of Finland's NAS 2009

- Main objective of evaluation: what kind of progress made in 15 different sectors since 2005
 - incl. two new sectors: administrative sectors of Min. of Defence & Min. of the Interior)
- 2009 evaluation was conducted by a survey of whether and how the indicative measures presented in the strategy had been launched in different sectors.
- Also information on adaptation research done
- Identified new needs for adaptation policy
 - for revising the adaptation strategy in 2012-2013





Survey to ministries: measures launched by 2009

- NAS identified indicative adaptation measures (anticipatory/reactive) for 15 sectors in tables, divided into
 - Public sector
 - Administration and planning
 - Research and information
 - Economic-technical measures
 - Normative framework
 - Private sector
 - 3 time periods: immediate (*), short-term (**), and long term (***)).
- Evaluation report added a new column: measures launched.



Example: Measures launched in Agriculture

		Anticipatory (A)/Reactive (R)	Measures launched
Public	Administration and planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attention to production methods adaptable to climate change, production structure and locations in support policy*** (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the context of the mid-term review of the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) a decision to increase measures under Rural Development Regulation, incl. those concerning climate change adaptation.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of animal disease monitoring systems** (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finland has prepared a contingency plan for bluetongue disease, a catarrhal fever in ruminants spread by midges.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of plant disease and pest monitoring systems* (A) 	
	Research and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new technologies and cultivation methods and providing information on them** (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research project¹ on impacts of climate warming on the health of reindeer.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptualisation of climate change and its risks* (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the ISTO research projects² investigates the risks of changing climate.
Economic-technical measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of changed climatic conditions and plant protection requirements into plant improvement programmes* (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A joint Nordic plant breeding project has been launched. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimising the disadvantages of the potentially increasing use of pesticides** (R) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National action programme required under the framework directive on sustainable use of pesticides is being prepared. 	
Normative framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the revisions to water protection guidelines** (A) 		
Private		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of new cultivation methods, cultivated crops and technology** (A) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Companies Raisio plc and Boreal Plant Breeding Ltd contribute to the funding of the ILMASOPU² research project. • Action on farmers' own initiative.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extending the farm animal grazing period*** (R) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the animal welfare payments, 550 farms have selected grazing during the growing period as the additional measure.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the control of pests and diseases** (R) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the ILMASOPU² research project, prevention has increased.



Indicator of the level of adaptation

- The Coordination Group for Adaptation to Climate Change assessed the level of adaptation by means of a preliminary indicator developed in the context of the evaluation process.
- The indicator (on a scale 1–5) consists of four criteria that develop from step to step:
 - need for adaptation
 - impacts known
 - adaptation measures
 - cross-sectoral cooperation.
- The levels of adaptation provide only indicative information
 - a great deal of variation between and within sectors.
- This type of qualitative evaluation works quite well in self-evaluation.
- Adaptation indicator can be applied in other decision-making environments.



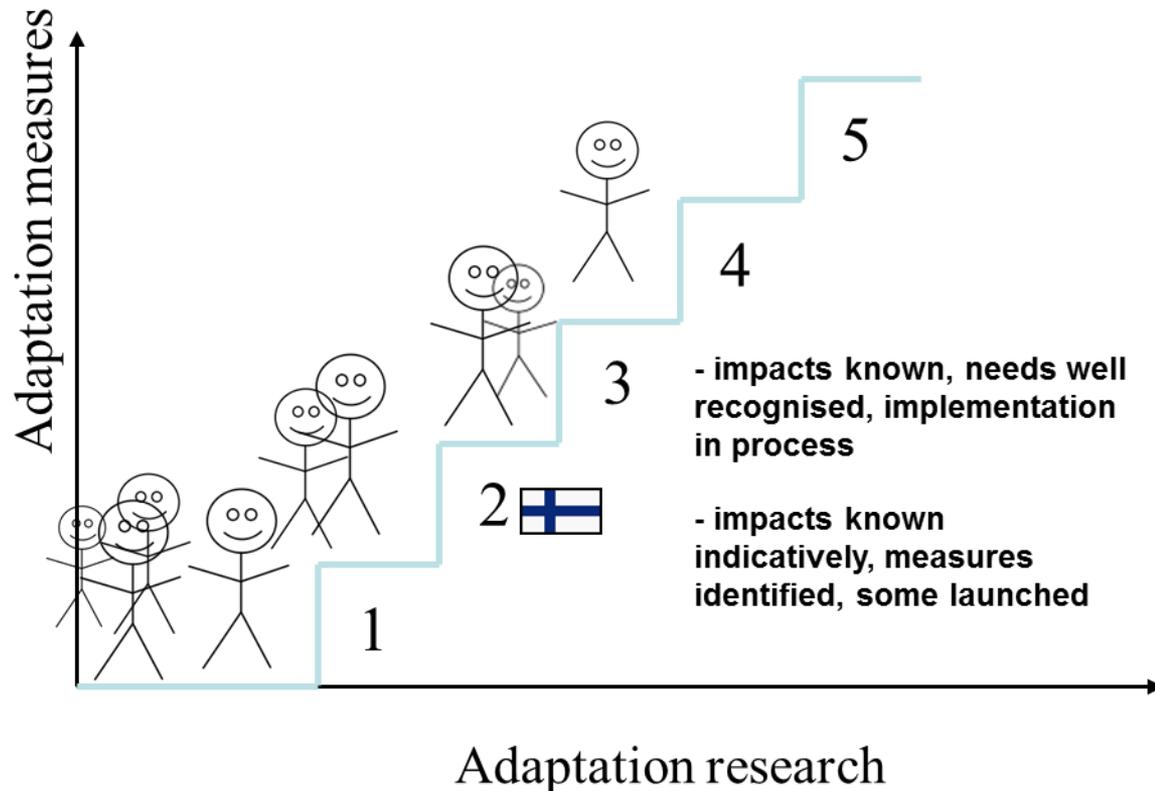
Levels of adaptation to climate change

Step 1 (lowest level)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for adaptation recognised among a group of pioneers in the sector.• Little research done on the impacts of or adaptation to climate change.• Some adaptation measures identified but not yet implemented.
Step 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for adapt. measures recognised to some extent in the sector (some decision makers).• Impacts of climate change known indicatively (qualitative information), taking account of the uncertainty involved in climate change scenarios.• Adaptation measures identified and plans made for their implementation, some of them launched.
Step 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for adaptation measures quite well recognised (majority of decision-makers).• Impacts of climate change quite well known (quantitative information), taking account of the uncertainty involved in climate change scenarios.• Adaptation measures identified and their implementation launched.• Cross-sectoral cooperation on adaptation started.
Step 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need for adaptation measures widely recognised and accepted in the sector.• Adaptation incorporated into regular decision-making processes.• Impacts of climate change well known, within the limits of the uncertainty involved in climate change scenarios.• Implementation of adaptation measures widely launched and their benefits assessed at least to some extent.• Cross-sectoral cooperation on adaptation measures an established practice.
Step 5 (highest)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adaptation measures under the Adaptation Strategy or recognised otherwise implemented in the sector.



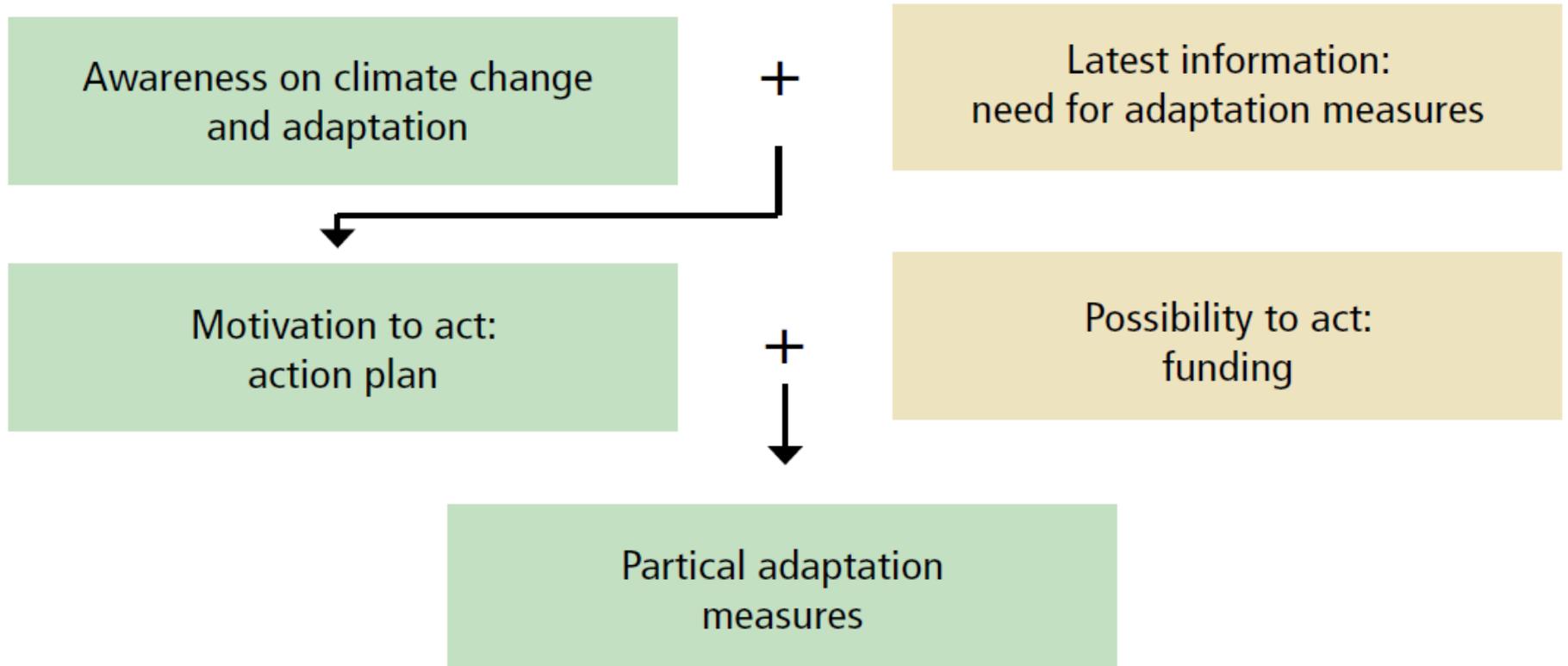
Evaluation of the strategy: Five steps of adaptation

- Finland:
 - On average on step 2
 - Agriculture, forestry, traffic, land use on step 3
 - Water resources on step 3-4
 - Measures launched in the private sector excluded





From awareness of climate change to practical adaptation measures





Some examples of the adaptation work

- Research:
 - Climate change adaptation research programme, ISTO (2006-2010)
 - Vulnerability assessment of ecosystem services for climate change impacts and adaptation, VACCIA (2009-2011)
 - MIL-research programme – Forests in changing climate (2007-2012)
 - **How to adapt to inevitable climate change? – A synthesis of Finnish research on adaptation in different sectors (in English by the end of 2012)**
 - The Finnish research programme on climate change, FICCA (2011-2014) of Academy of Finland
- Adaptation action plans:
 - for environmental administration 2008 & 2011
 - of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry 2011
- Adaptation surveys/pre-studies for road & rail management and maritime transport
- Provincial/regional and municipal climate strategies





Finland's National Adaptation Strategy, final evaluation 2012-2013

- How the objective "to strengthen and increase adaptive capacity" has been advanced since 2005?
- Evaluation of the implementation of the indicative measures => adaptation level
 - + gaps in the implementation and required additional measures
- Overview of existing regional and municipal level adaptation measures and requirements for national strategy
 - 150 of 336 municipalities has a climate strategy, in 70 % of them adaptation in some level
 - 12/13 regional climate and energy strategies include adaptation in some level
- Influence of the relevant EU policies
- Assessment of the level of knowledge (research)
- Cross-sectoral measures (?)
- Some information of the adaptation in private sector



Mid-term evaluation identified new needs for revising the NAS

- Synergies and contradictions of mitigation and adaptation
- More cross-sectoral collaboration
- Wider understanding for need to adapt to socio-economical impacts of climate change
- Risk assessment and management for pessimistic scenarios.
- Cost-benefit analysis for adaptation measures
- More local/regional aspects of adaptation
- More user-oriented communication about adaptation
- Recommendations of PEER study etc. into consideration
- Monitoring
- White Paper on adaptation / EU's Adaptation Strategy 2013



Revision of the NAS 2013: questions

- Form: revision/update/only additional measures?
- Integrating new elements (cross-sectoral issues, regional/municipal level requirements) to strategy with "restricted" sectoral approach?
- Linking "the new" with "the old" (maintaining the ongoing work, not end up with two strategies...)?
- Balancing between strategic and practical approach
- Including more pessimistic scenario and possible additional/optional measures for that?
- Awareness raising and enhanced participation in the process - also private sector?
- Getting/securing resources?



More information

- Finland's National Adaptation Strategy and Evaluation Report of NAS are available in English at the website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry:
www.mmm.fi/adaptationstrategy

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