Background

- National Climate Strategy 2001 focused on mitigation
- Parliament emphasized the need for adaptation strategy
  - National climate policy needs to focus on both mitigation and adaptation
  - Process:
    - Interministerial task force, and FMI and FEA
    - Cooperation with experts and research community (e.g. FINADAPT research project), and with representatives of major stakeholders
    - Public hearing/comments to a proposal
    - Progress reports to Ministerial group
Outputs

- Comprehensive report based on current knowledge: Assessment of impacts, adaptative capacity, vulnerability, identification of adaptation actions/measures -> increased understanding
- Key elements to be included in revised national climate and energy strategy 2005 -> implementation (through mainstreaming)
- Support other information needs, e.g. 4th national communication to UNFCCC
Framework

Changes in natural systems
Socio-economic development
Climate change

Impacts
Advantages
Disadvantages
Adaptative capacity
Opportunities
Threats

Mitigation
Adaptation
Decision making
Mean annual temperature change in Finland (relative to 1961-1990) (Source: Finnish Meteorological Institute)
Mean annual precipitation change (relative to 1961-1990) (Source: Finnish Meteorological Institute)
Socio-economic scenarios

- Special study provides background information
- Three scenarios developed that suit Finnish conditions; use of national models and parameters (e.g. structural development, population, employment, productivity, welfare)
- Broadly comparable with IPCC scenarios (A1, A2 and B1)
- Effects to macro-economic variables 2005 - 2080

Trends in natural systems

- Soil, water, air, plants and animals
Sectors

- Natural resources: agriculture and food production, forestry, fisheries, game husbandry, reindeer husbandry, water resources
- Biodiversity
- Industry, energy
- Traffic
- Land use, building
- Health
- Tourism, recreation
- Insurance
Adaptation

- Identification of actions and measures by sectors
- Changes occurring outside Finland (transboundary)
- Cross-cutting issues:
  - Public sectors’ capabilities; e.g. risk assessments, EIA, environmental management systems
  - Observation and warning systems
  - Research and development
  - Communication, information sharing, education
### Actions and measures by sectors

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<th>Means</th>
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<th>Reactive</th>
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Conclusions

• Impacts are still uncertain and sectors are different, but some implementation can start
• Long-term perspective and mainstreaming -> integrate adaptation as part of sectoral planning and implementation [and monitoring/evaluation]
• Early start of some activities; addressing current variability and win-win –activities (extreme weather events, long-term investments)
• Need for research -> research programme planned
• Review of adaptation strategy within 6-8 years
Further information

• Publication of adaptation strategy early 2005
• Key elements to national climate and energy strategy 2005 -> Implementation
  -> Parliament
• Further information:
  http://www.mmm.fi/sopeutumisstrategia/