

Presentation at Resilient Cities 2018, Session 2.B., Bonn 26 April Mr. Risto Veivo, City of Turku, Finland



Climate Action Top-9 Cities in 2014

CITY	COUNTRY	PERCENT REDUCTION	TARGET YEAR
Melbourne	Australia	100	2020
Copenhagen	Denmark	100	2025
Gävle	Sweden	100	2030
Östersund	Sweden	100	2030
Växjö	Sweden	100	2030
Santa Fe	US	100	2040
Stockholm	Sweden	100	2040
Turku	Finland	100	2040
SYAT	1020000	19-19-1	Supplements.

Belgium

100

2040



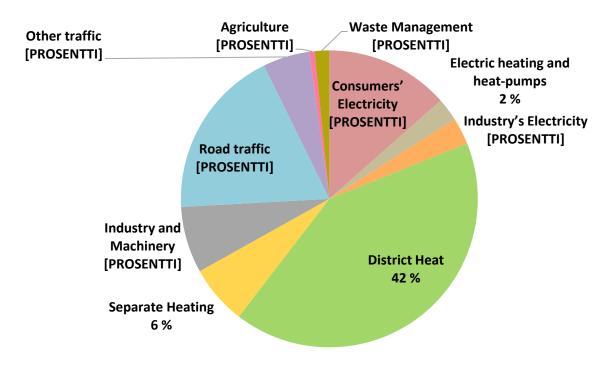
Antwerp

Report by CDP and Climate Action Group, Published in New York, Sep. 2015

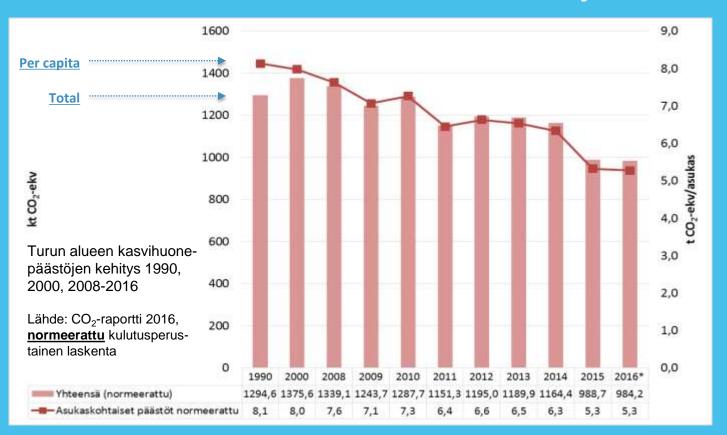


Division of GHG Emissions in Turku (2015)





Carbon-neutral Turku GHG emissions of Turku area are reduced succesfully



Examples of Climate Action in Turku

- Green energy
- Sustainable mobility
- Sustainable urban structure
- Green / circular economy
- Co-creation and participation
- Climate responsibility and stewardship





Carbon-neutral Turku

Climate Plan 2029

(EU SECAP – Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan)



European SECAP-model

- Periodic goals and milestones 2021 2025 2029 (for each City Council period)
- Baseline, emission scenarios, objectives and defined interventions / actions
- Mitigation actions for main emission sectors / reducing GHG emission
- Climate risks / vulnerabilities / adaptation actions and readiness
- Covenant of Mayors: network and data of over 6.000 cities
- Support of European Commission and city networks, events and projects, incl. Horizon 2020 opportunities



Risks, vulnerabilities and adaptation in the SECAP Process

- Climate-related risks and vulnerabilities with potential impacts on the city, consequences to humans, properties, livelihoods and environment are identified.
- The outcomes are used for planning and implementing effective adaptation policies and measures.





The analysis addresses:

- Climate risks threatening the city
- Socio-economic, physical and environmental vulnerabilities of the city
- The impacts of climate risks and vulnerabilities on the city

The process is four-fold:

- 1. Analysis of current situation
- 2. Risks threatening the city
- 3. Vulnerabilities of the city
- 4. Expated impacts





Title	Author(s)	Xear	Description	Boundary	Method & Source(s)	Published?
CCP (Carbon Disclosure Project) report	City of Turku	2017	Annual report prepared for the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project).	Municipal (City of Turku)	Propertied to meet the reporting requirements of the COP.	
Ynteskunnen turvulleuustrategie		s of current	The Security Strategy for Society 2017 is a severement resolution that harmonises the set of nations principles regarding preparedness and guides the preparedness actions taken by the administrative branches.	National, Finland	The Security Sinalogy was drawn up through broat-based cooperation, taking into account the vewpriets of all actions. Since comprehensive security is built in cooperation it involves the authoroties, the business (fit, NOOs and currenumbers, and citizans.	
Turun Seupungin hulevesichjebna 25 10-		n (tables)	Changes in the episiation and citie's hydrology and locrease in floors have given reason to update the atom water abyllegy of the City of Turku.	Municipal (City of Turku)	Developed by the stormwater workprout of the City of Turku.	
Steatormeutos piiškaupentiasodula	Status of inf	formation and wledge	This report can be used in the capital area and other charts back ground information in preparing for charter change and changes caused by climate change.	Regional (capital area), Finland	This report contains recent information of chirale change and some of its wijects in the capital area of intend based on the PCC SIX Assessment Report and its GHG (RCP) accounts.	
Turun, Reision, Neutrakin je Rauman ramikkoalusen tulvariskism nadirtasuuminisma vuoside 2016–2021	Centre for Euromic Development, Transport sed the Environment of Southwest Friland	2015	The coastal are of Turkis, Raisis, Nasantal and Raume has been designated as a nationwide significant flood risk area by the decision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (20.12.2011). The region is one of Finlands 21 major flood rifk areas. Flood risk management plans have been developed to reduce flood risk, to prevent and mitigate floods and to improve preparadness in coastal areas with significant flood risk.	Regional (Southwest Fistand)	This flout risk management plan was developed by the environment department of the Cantie for Economic Development. Transport and the Environment of Southwest Finlend under the guidance of the coastel region attenting group.	
Summy healty for lumnomivariate buden estellation gang 2050 (paintetty 2014)	Managiny of Employment and Economy	2014	In the upcorring decades climate change, global growth and urbatization will increase the competition of natural resources. Natural resources and know- how of sustamable use of natural resources enable counties apportanties to ofter australatic products and services both locally and globally sow and for future germations.	National, Finland	The report was prepared under the supervision of the energy—and climate policy secretary working group.	
Kanaalisen ilmastorinsuutskaes sopeutumissuuoniteina 2022	Minetry of Agriculture and Forestry	2014	The aim of this report is that the finnish society is capable of controlling risks related to climate change and to adapt to changes occurring due to climate change.	National, Finland	The plan has been descriped to implement instrumely the adaptation strategy of the European Ucean.	
Lucenon purrents - funcion hyveksi, Scornen konnen, mohrquotokuuden augelun ja kestävan käyttö tokrentschjelma 2013-2030	Ministry of the Environment	2015	The aim of this report is to ensure biodiversity and ecologically, economically, socially and culturally sustainable use and development of natural resources that will not only ensure preservation of the Finnish nature but also make sure that there generations have the opportunity to twelshoods based on natural resources.	National, Finland	An update of the strategy of posterior and sustainable development of Forms nature to correspond with the informational Convention on Belogical Diversity and internationally agreed targets in the EU.	
Torrintathjetna sennenonnettomuskaret vahinkipen rajotlanteetsi	Unadry at the Interior	2012	Action plan for preventing natural deasters and limiting damages caused by natural dissatiers and climate change.	National, Finland	Coordinate the national representation of the hypopy Francework for Action (RFA) and reporting to the UN about proteoming actions to prevent nature diseasers and line demages on national level.	
Breasconnautos, foy-inventi ja sunfatorius	The Association of Firmah Local and Regional Authorities	2012	A guidebook for cities and municipalities how to integrate climate change to be an important part of the decision making process. The guidebook emphasises the importance of failing in to account climate change to reach the best ecological, economical and accisi automas in decision making.	Regional, Fisland	The guidebook is the indicate of a project implemented in cooperation with 34 municipalities. The project was funded by the Association of Finness Local and Regional Authorities. Ministry of the Environment Ministry of Entitionment and Economy and Ministry of Transport and Communications.	

2. Climate-risks threatening the city (of Turku)

Identifying the risks and assessing their level

- Current risk level
- Changes of intensity
- Changes of frequency





Preliminary Prioritation of the Risks

- Excess/peak rain, flooding, sea level rise and storms have been recognized as the most acute and/or relevant risks caused by Climate Change in Turku
 - Closer analysis is under way
- Work to indentify other remarkable risks is ongoing
 - Topics such as migration and wider security situation are under discussion (in Finland)
- Indicators are being defined and good references and cases are welcomed!

	<< Current Risks >>	<< Anticipated Risks >>			
Climate Hazard Typ	e Current hazard risk level	Expected change in intensity	Expected change in frequency	<u>Timeframe</u>	Risk-related indicators
Extreme Hea	Low	Increase	Increase	Long-term	
Extreme Col	Moderate	Decrease	Decrease	Medium-term	
Extreme Precipitation	Moderate	Increase	Increase	Long-term	
<u>Flood</u> :	Moderate	Increase	Increase	Short-term	
Sea Level Rise	Low	Increase	Increase	Long-term	
<u>Drought</u>	Low	Increase	Increase	Long-term	
<u>Storm</u>	High	Not known	Not known	Short-term	
Forest Fire	Low	Not known	Not known	Current	
Other Urban heat impac phenomeno		Increase	Increase	Short-term	
Other Diseases, epidemic	Low	Increase	Increase	Not known	

3. Vulnerabilities of the city

- To which extent and how is the city able and/or unable - to respond to the changes and extreme phenomena caused by Climate Change?
- Vulnerability is assessed from two perspectives:
 - Socio-economic, e.g., age structure, densities and economic situations of population
 - Physical and/or envoronmental perspective, e.g., location and condition of infrastructure and buildings, topography of urban structures and areas





Vulnerabilities in Turku

Socio-economic, physical and environmental vulnerabilities were recognized and analyzed

For example:

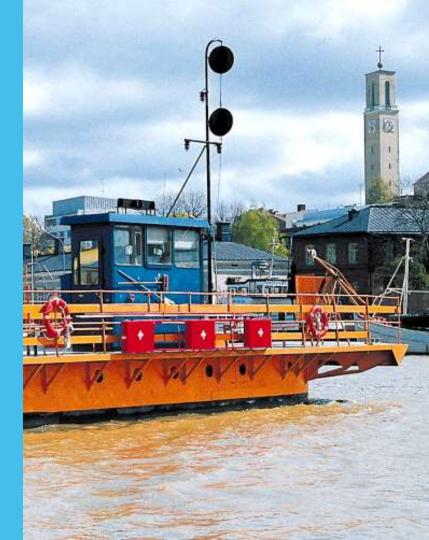
- Infrastructure and its status
- Economis situation and stability
- Educational level / resources
- Age structure of population
- Location(s) of the city and urban structures
- Topographies
- Warning systems and preparedness plans
- Monitoring of the state of environment





4. Potential Impacts of Climate Change in Turku

- Identifying the sectors where Climate Change is most likely to have impacts
 - Which impacts are to be expected?
 - What is the likelihood of actualization of the risks?
 - How to prepare and adapt?





Impacts to be expected

- Water issues and topics related to human wellbeing and economic livelihoods have been identified as the fields with largest potential impacts / as most critically impacted
- Further analysis on environment, biodiversity and ecosystem services and related impacts is ongoing

	Impacted Policy Sector Expected Impact(s)		Likelihood of Occurrence	Expected Impact Level	<u> Timeframe</u>	Impact-related indicators
Buildings		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]		
	Transport		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
		In case of disruptions in the energy sector (due to e.g. storms or crown snow-load) the impacts are possibly extensive since the importance of this sector.	Possible	High	Medium-term	
	Water	Increased precipitation might lead to increase in nutrient run off into water bodies. The risk increases espesially if the soil will remain unfrozen for longer periods of time under the winter. This might lead to higher risk of eutrophication.	Likely	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
	Waste		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
	Land Use Planning		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
	Agriculture & Forestry	The production capacity for some agriculture and forest ecosystems might to some cedule to climate change. On the other hand this might coase new risks and challenges for the ecosystem and its current arganisms, e.g. new hazardous diseases, organisms or the increase in numbers of such.	Possible	Not Known	Current	
E	nvironment & Biodiversity	The biodiversity of nature has been declining and is elipected to decline due to changes in ecosystems in the future as well. Effects on lead security, well-feing, etc. Are hard to predict.	Likely	Not Known	Current	
	Health	Health problems related to extreme heat might increase. On the other hand health problems related to extreme cold might decrease. Diseases and epidemics spread by insects might increase. Changes in precipitation might lead to increase in run off waters and the risks of contamination of household waters might increase. Decrease in snow during winter months might increase mental health problems.	Possible	Not Known	Short-term	
Civi	Civil Protection & Emergency		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
Tourism			[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	
Other	[please specify]		[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	[Drop-Down]	

Remaining / ongoing work

- Expert interviews
 - Closer look into risks and impacts of rains, floods, and sea level rise
 - Impacts on environment and biodiversity and potential of ecosystem services in adaptation
 - More exact and comprehensive analysis and next steps on vulnerabilities
- Interdisciplinary preparation group and stakeholder engagement are ongoing and will continue
- Adoption of Turku Climate Plan 2029 (SECAP) by the City Council 11 June 2018
 - This is the main starting point rather than a goal!
 - Implementation will be an engaging process with participation, continuous improvement and extensive cocreation activities both for mitigation and adaptation
- Turku SECAP process with Climate Action Cards, Platform and Forum
 - providing everyone in (or even outside of) Turku interested to take part to identify, propose and implement impactful actions as part of Climate Action in Turku.



- We will further identify, measure/assess and follow on the risks, vulnerabilities and impacts with indicators and tools available and to be developed
- We want to contribute to innovative development of indicators and tools in co-operation and partnerships
- We will prepare for the identified risks, work on the vulnerablities and build resilience
- We want to be an active partner in the international city networks and partnerships and develop into a forerunner in creating climate-proof cities





Solutions are created and the story is told together

- Co-creation partnerships
- Citizen participation
- Climate activism of businesses
- The whole society is challenged everybody can create and implement climate actions and share the story





How do you wish to take part?

What could we do together?

Do you have ideas and thoughts to share?

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Thank you!

