

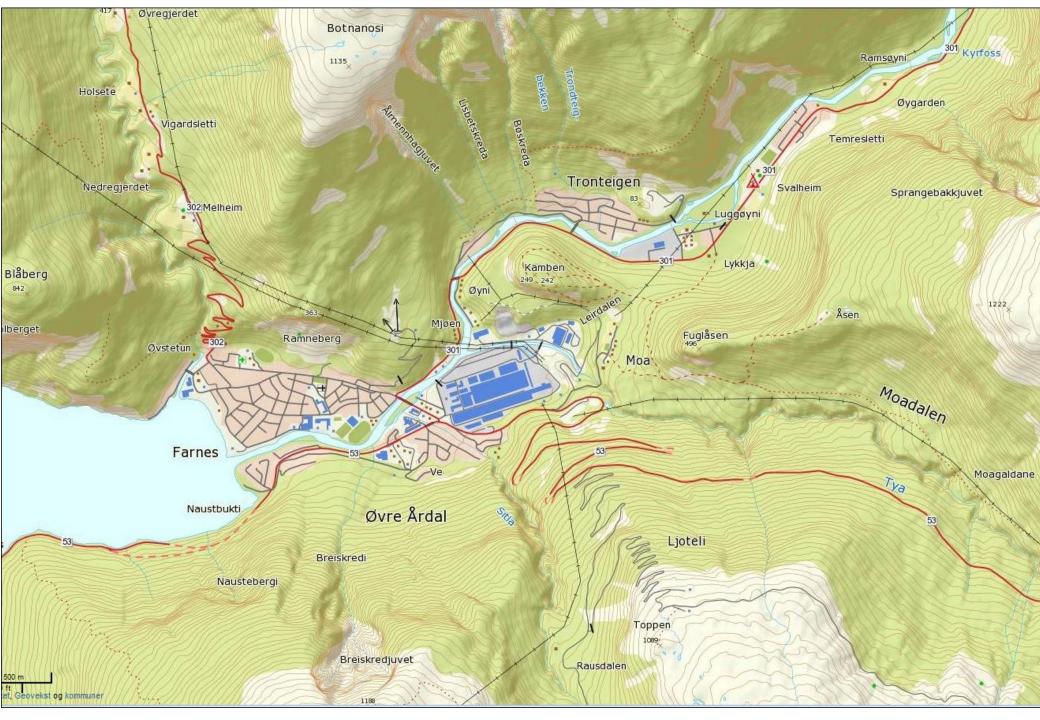
Key ingredients for effective adaptation strategies

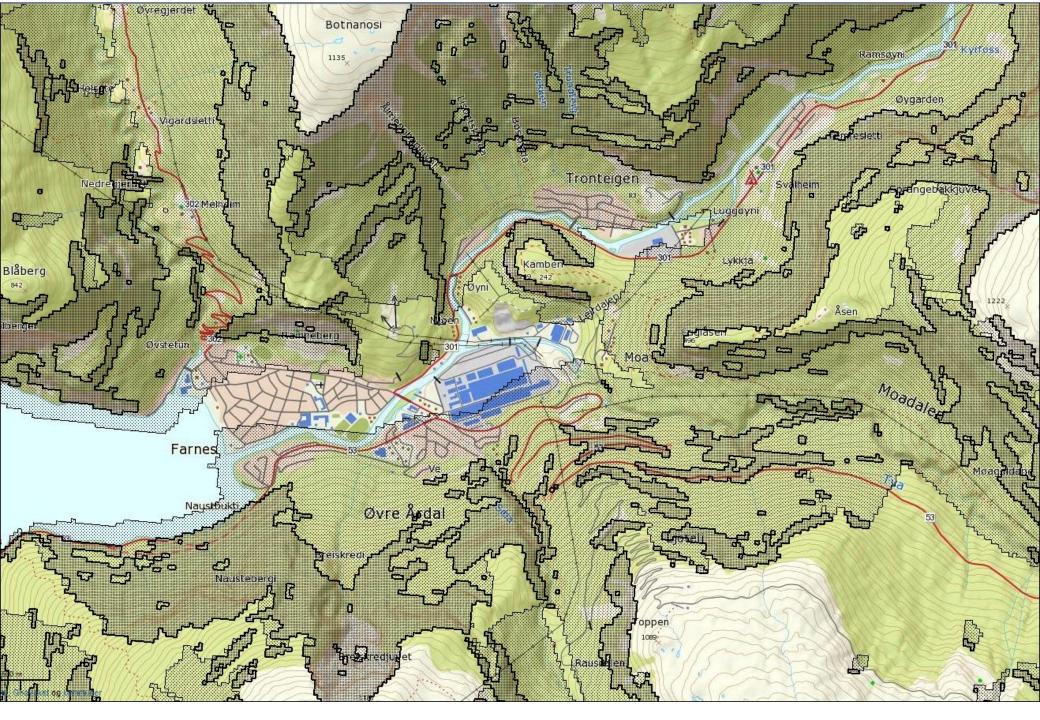
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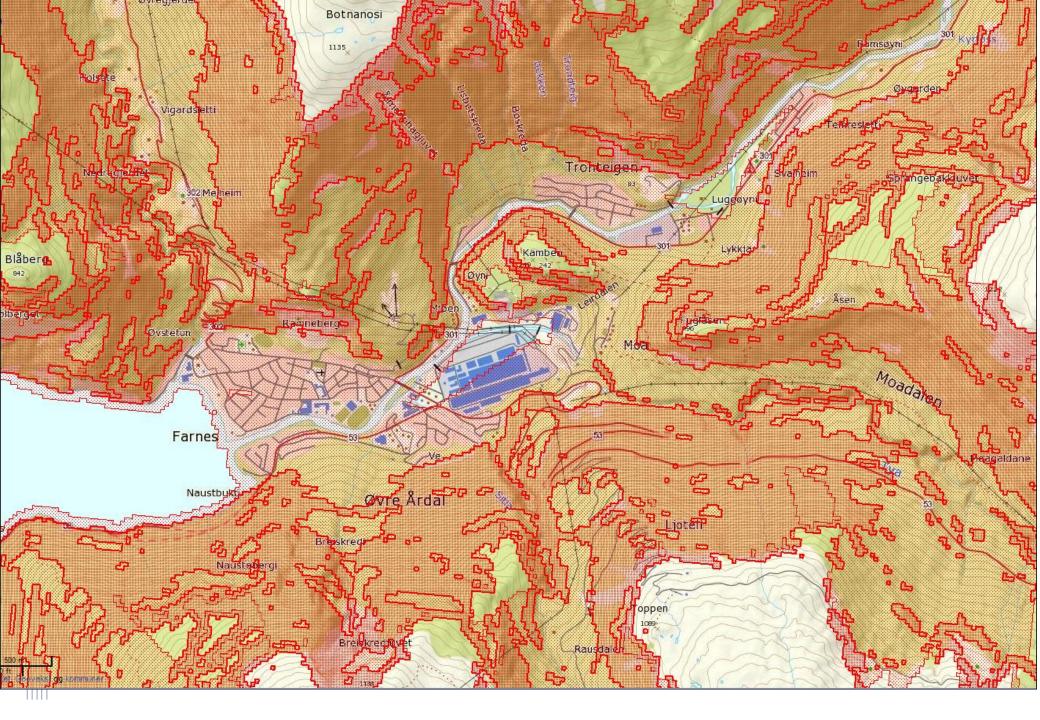


Starting point

- We know less than we want, but still more than we need to act.
- That means, among other things:
 - Mapping of risk and vulnerability









Starting point

- We know less than we want, but still more than we need to act
- That means, among other things:
 - Mapping of risk and vulnerability
 - Safeguarding measurements
 - Better maintenance (especially critical infrastructure)
 - Spatial planning that takes the consequences of climate change into account (through risk- and vulnerability analyses)



Making a local adaptation strategy for Sogndal Municipality

- Temperature
- Percipitation
- Sea level rise

Klima- og energiplan for



Sogndal kommune



Warmer, wetter, wilder: main consequences for Sogndal

- Life and health: residental areas
- Water supply and drainage system
- Agricultural sector
- Transport and infrastructure
- Municipal planning and need for RVA



Warmer, wetter, wilder... How will this effect a local society?



Main risks:

- Landslides/ avalanches/ rockfall
- **Floodings**
- Sea level/ storm surges



- Threat towards resident areas – injury/ death
- Can we live where we live?
- Closed roads and delays
- Higher costs barriers and maintanance
- Loss of cultural heritage



The County Governor's strategy

- We reject land use plans where climate change consequenses are not analysed
- We control that the municipalities include adaptation in their overall risk and vulnerability analyses
- We guide the municipalities on how to include climate change adaptation in their planning work
- We build networks and cooperate across levels, sectors and authorities



Some challenges and strains

- Capasity
 - ➤ Climate knowledge
 - > Practical tools
 - > Funding
- Anchoring
 - > Awareness
 - > Scepticism



