

Climate Change Communication and Adaptation in Arctic Protected Areas



Oulanka National Park, Finland. Photo: Mostphotos



County Administrative
Board of Norrbotten



METSÄHALLITUS
FORSTSTYRELSEN
MEAHČIRÁÐDEHUS



Reisa National Park



**Visitor Centre
Reisa National Park**

Halti

Statsforvalteren
i Troms og Finnmark

County Governor of
Troms and Finnmark

Project duration: March 2024-December 2026



Climate Changes in Arctic Protected Areas

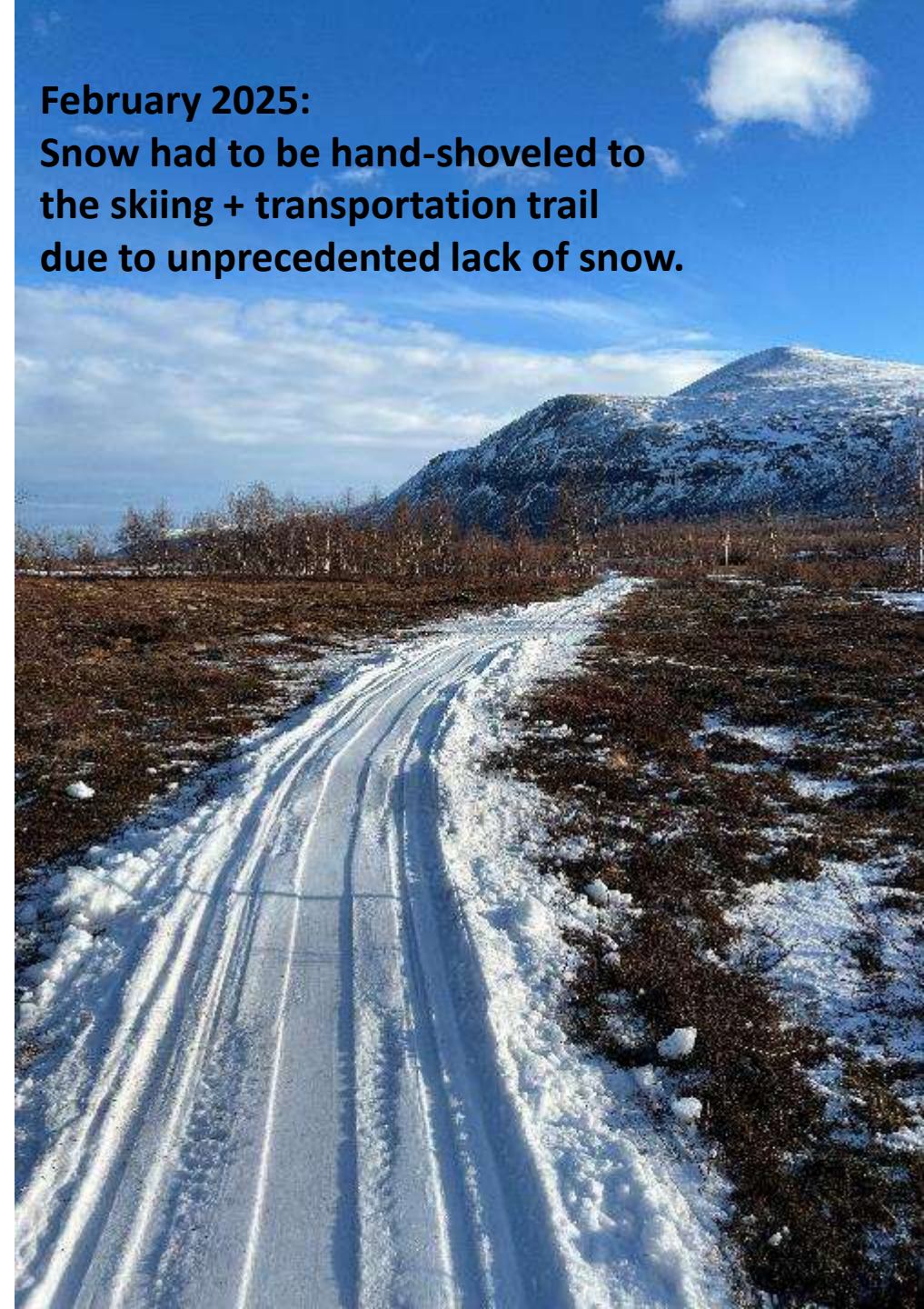


Warmer winters



February 2025:

Snow had to be hand-shoveled to the skiing + transportation trail due to unprecedented lack of snow.



Effects on ecosystems and species



Other effects of Climate Changes in Arctic Protected Areas



CLAP

1. Climate
change
knowledge

2. Capacity
building in
adaptation

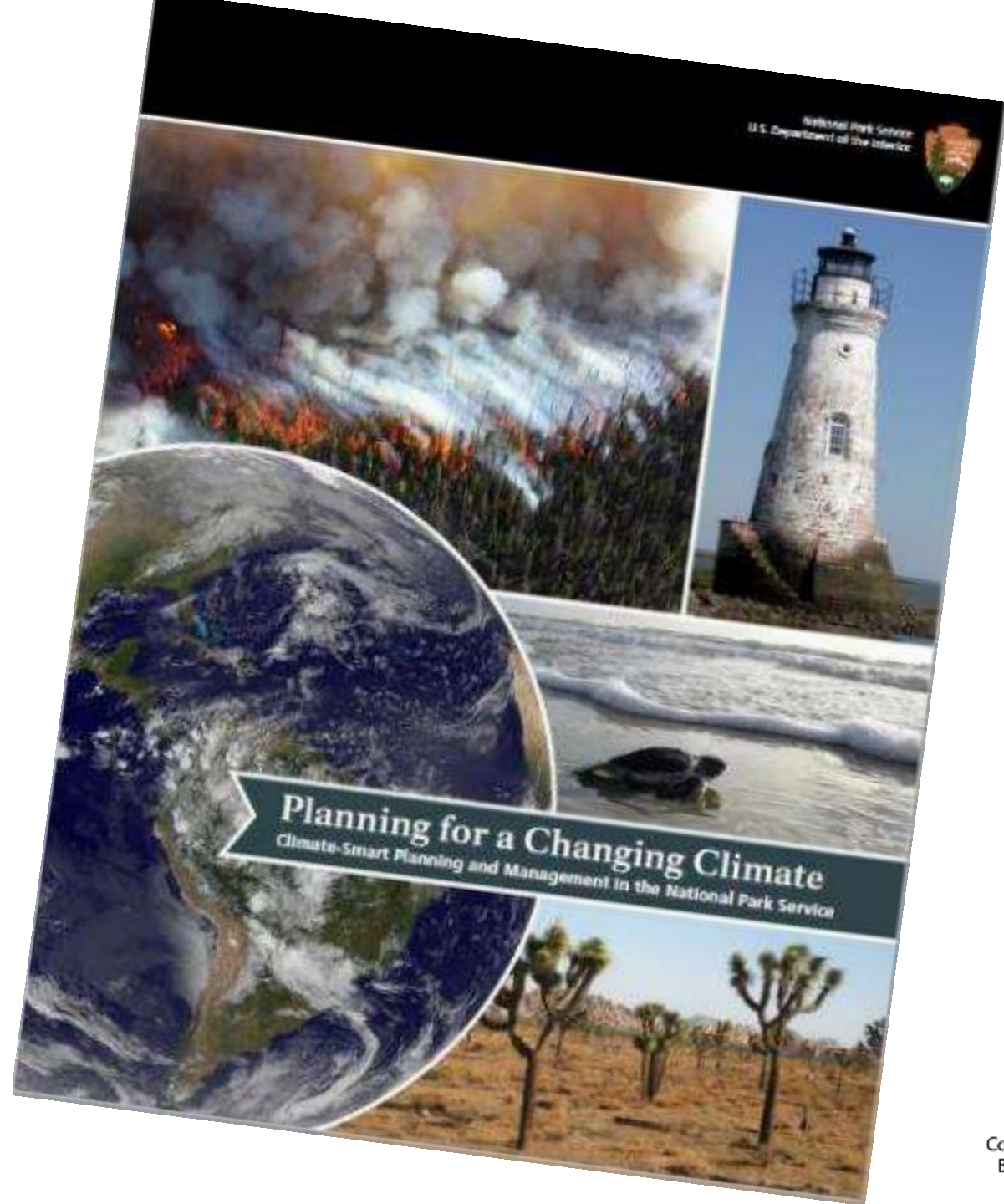
3. Climate-wise
solutions

4.
Communication
with visitors

5. Network for
future
cooperation



Planning for a Changing Climate



Four cornerstones

UNDERSTAND



ADAPT



MITIGATE



COMMUNICATE





How do we plan for an uncertain future?



WILD RIVERIA

The park becomes much busier, as warmer temperatures and more rain encourage more use of the river. This often results in more motorized boat use, boating under influence, and some user conflicts – with an impact on cultural & natural resources, habitats. Facilities are often flooded while demand increases, leading to frustration.

TUBIN' VISITOR CRISIS

Hotter and drier conditions draw people to the river, creating choke points of concentrated visitor and motorboat use. Law enforcement is stressed. Sandbar recreation increases. Land-based recreation often replaces water activities. Natural and cultural resources are disturbed. Fire risks are increased, especially with higher visitor numbers.

Warm / Wet

Climate

Conditions

Hot / Dry

Increased
Visitor Use / Numbers
Decreased

Wetter conditions leads to more extreme flooding and well publicized visitor safety issues. Campsites are flooded, facilities are inaccessible. Recreational park users stay away for significant lengths of time. Some damage to facilities. Some natural resources suffer, while others benefit from healthier habitats and stress from visitors. Loss of access to tribal resources. Over time, visitor behavior changes – with a gradual shift towards more sustainable and beneficial behavior.

The river loses its appeal to many visitors under hot, dry conditions. Water-based recreation is severely curtailed, as it is difficult to access facilities. Commercial users struggle. Wildfires and smoky conditions degrade the visitor experience. Water quality issues are prominent as temperatures rise, leading to algal blooms and damage to treaty resources. Flash flooding still occurs. Visitors change their behavior over time, with a shift toward adaptive behaviors and different park uses.

SWEPT AWAY

TRICKLE DOWN ECONOMICS

Planning for Climate Change - Abisko National Park

- Workshops with stakeholders
- Information about the park and about the future climate.
- Building out scenarios
- Reviewing management goals
- Brainstorming and evaluating adaptation strategies
- Deeper analyses of chosen resources.
- Result -> Climate-informed management plan.



Some final words

- Adaptation is urgent at all levels – EU – National – Local
- Monitoring and Research – more important than ever
- We don't know everything but we can still prepare
- Collaboration and Communication are key
- Different "Drivers of Change" often interact
- Scenario planning can help us prepare
- Worst case scenarios happen. Prepare sooner than later.



***"You can't
predict the future,
but you can
prepare for it"***