

CARE & CLIMATE IN AN AGE OF VULNERABILITY

# KNOWLEDGE IN ACTION

ACTIVATING CLIMATE ADAPTATION  
THROUGH TAILORED EDUCATION

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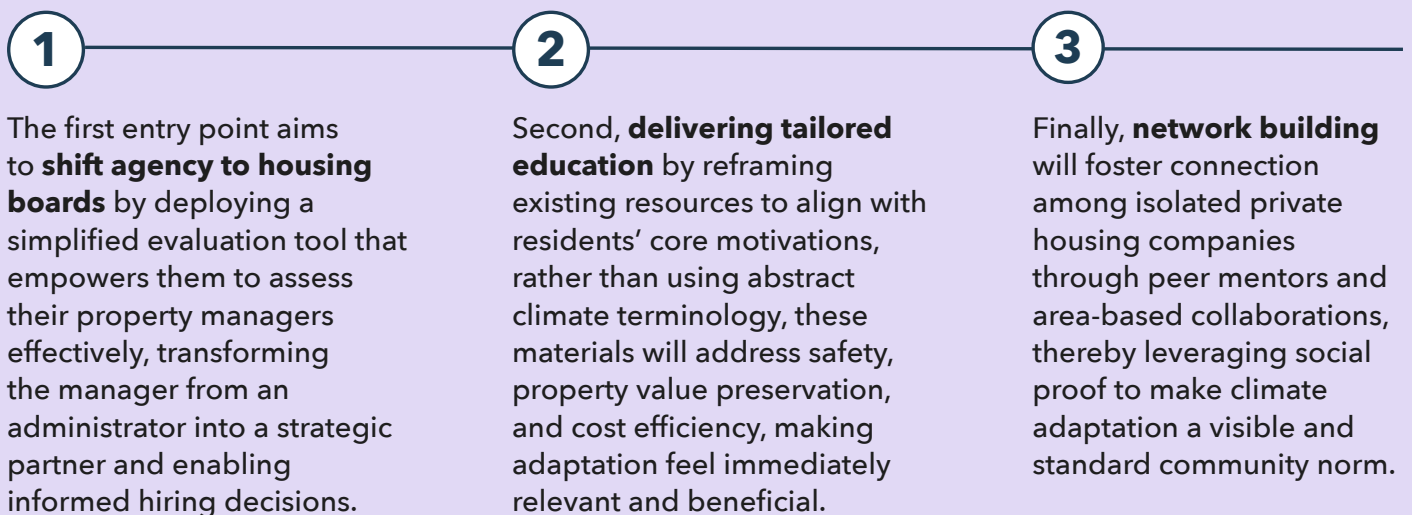
# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Climate change poses immediate threats to Helsinki's urban resilience, with rising temperatures and intensifying extreme weather already causing tangible damage to the city's building stock. Despite national adaptation goals identifying the private sector as essential to achieving climate preparedness, critical gaps remain between awareness and action within Helsinki's private housing sector.**

While 80% of private housing company board members recognize climate risks, this knowledge rarely translates into concrete adaptation measures. This disconnect is driven by optimism bias, a psychological tendency where individuals acknowledge general threats but underestimate their personal exposure. With private housing companies controlling 9.1% of Helsinki's housing stock, mobilizing these entities is imperative for citywide resilience, yet traditional information campaigns fail to overcome this behavioral barrier.

This report is built on a comprehensive literature review of Helsinki City strategies, legal frameworks, and vulnerability factors, supplemented by empirical insights from semi-structured interviews with 15 stakeholders. Participants included housing company board members, property managers, and representatives from key organizations such as HSY, Helsinki City's energy advisory team and Building Control Services. Rigorous pre-planning and role distinctions were employed to mitigate potential biases, ensuring robust data collection while maintaining participant anonymity. Additional validation was gathered through collaborative roundtable sessions and ideation workshops with project partners.

To bridge the critical gap between awareness and action, this report proposes a comprehensive nudge strategy grounded in behavioral science that operates across three interconnected entry points:



By integrating these interventions with current services provided by city authorities and environmental agencies, this approach minimizes new resource requirements while maximizing the potential for large-scale behavioral change.

**The primary impact of this strategy is a fundamental cultural shift within Helsinki's housing sector:** moving from isolated, passive observation to a shared, proactive norm of resilience. By overcoming psychological barriers and streamlining collaboration it can be possible to see an increase in adaptation actions, leading to reduced damage from extreme weather, optimized renovation costs, and a stronger sense of community stewardship across the entire city.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 CONTEXT SETTING

The dangers of climate change are much closer to home than we might understand. These **creeping crises** already affecting the landscape of Finland. The global temperature has risen between 0.5 and 1.0°C, and is predicted to reach at least 1.5°C by the end of 2040, while some reports estimate even beyond 2.0°C (Ruosteenoja & Jylhä, 2021; IPCC, 2024). The result is that heatwaves in Finland have become more severe and frequent, along with intense rains, flooding, and droughts. (Ruosteenoja & Jylhä, 2021; Ruosteenoja & Jylhä, 2022).

**Creeping crises** are threats to widely shared societal values or life-sustaining systems that evolve over time and space, is foreshadowed by precursor events, subject to varying degrees of political and/or societal attention, and impartially or insufficiently addressed by authorities (Boin A et al., 2020).

solutions in the yard, and damage to the surrounding green areas.

Finland's **National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2030** outlines strategic goals for tackling climate preparedness. The private sector has been identified as a key player in achieving these goals (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, 2024). While the city of Helsinki owns the majority of the city's land (65%), private housing companies control 9.1%. If Helsinki is to become a leading climate-resilient city, incentivising these housing companies to take climate adaptation action is imperative.

## 1.2 GOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS

The challenge is not a lack of material or knowledge around the subject; there are many sources regarding climate adaptation and preparedness available, and even more in development. **HSY's Talvi Project** and **Helsinki's Energy Advisory Team**, for instance, have developed resources for advice, practical tips, checklists for climate adaptation focused on housing companies and more. All these materials are publicly available (*see next page*).

Extreme weather can have detrimental effects on Finland's building stock (figure 1).

- ① **Heat waves** cause overheated apartments and stress on the facades of the building.
- ② **Increased precipitation** causes moisture damage to facades, windows and foundation of the building
- ③ **Stormwater flooding** increases the risk of water damage indoors, damage to technological

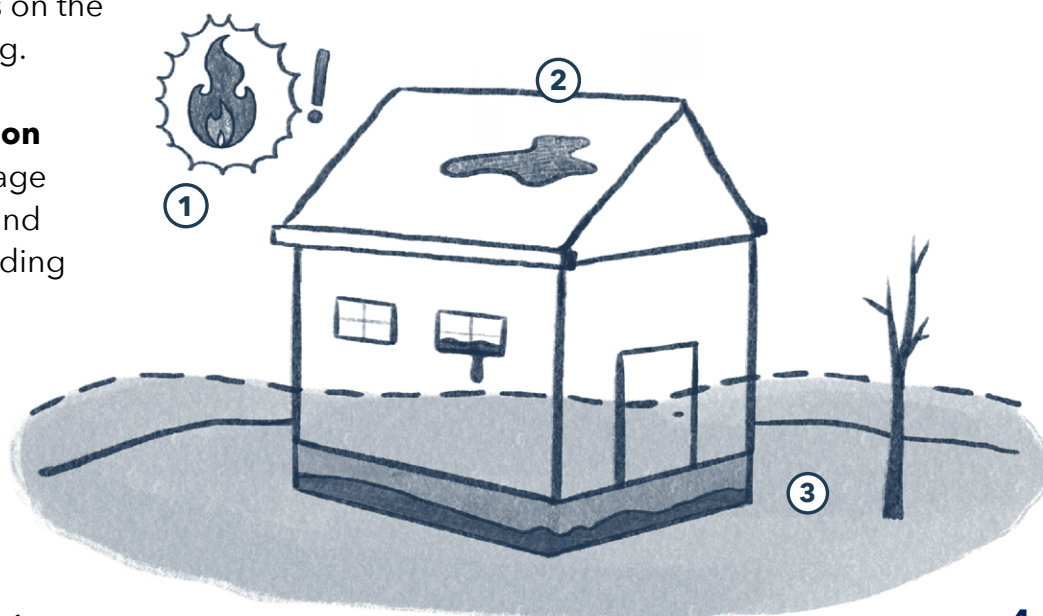


figure 1

However, we identified an **optimism bias** among housing companies that could prevent even those who receive this knowledge from taking action. Understanding these biases, and how the systems around them operate, gives us the unique opportunity to work with them, not against them to gain insight into how people understand and take action towards climate adaptation in Helsinki.

#### CHECK THIS RESOURCES:

##### TALVI PROJECT (finnish only):

<https://www.hsy.fi/hsy/projektit-ja-hankkeet/projekti-ja-hankesivut/talvi/>

##### HELSINKI'S ENERGY ADVISORY TEAM:

<https://energiaremontti.hel.fi/>

**Optimism bias** refers to the tendency to overestimate the likelihood of experiencing positive events and underestimate the likelihood of experiencing negative events (Pilat & Krastev, 2021).

## EXAMPLE OF OPTIMISM BIAS

Public awareness of climate change has only been increasing in recent years (Vainio, 2019). **Almost 80% of our interviewees on the boards of private housing companies in Helsinki were aware of the extreme weather and health risks climate change poses in Finland.** Yet, the same people stated that climate change was rarely, if ever, discussed in their board meetings.

This phenomenon is natural, and can be explained by **behavioral science**.

To give an example, there was a year in Great Britain when citizens were surveyed about their opinions on the future of their country, specifically about the rise of violent crime. **A large majority of British citizens believed that crime was on the rise, when really it had been decreasing in recent years.** One British neuroscientist saw these results and decided to conduct her own survey, which revealed that people consistently underestimated their own likelihood of experiencing a crime (Sharot, 2011). Therefore, at the same time that citizens felt strongly about rising crime rates in their country, they felt strongly that they wouldn't be the ones to experience the negative effects.

This phenomenon is the **optimism bias** and it directly correlates to how people perceive the changing climate. Reserach shows that **having a higher tendency towards optimism about your future, makes you less likely to actively respond to environmental change** (Pahl et al., 2014).

**This was the exact pattern we began to notice in our interviews with housing company members: they understand climate risks, but assume it will not happen to them.**

## 1.3 URGENCY

### Why do we need to act now?

1

#### THE CLIMATE IS ALREADY CHANGING

According to the Finnish Meteorological Institute in 2025, the climate in the Nordic region is warming considerably faster than the rest of the world (Finnish Meteorological Institute, 2025). In addition, last summer was the second hottest summer ever recorded in Finland. With all of this rising heat, we need more cooling facilities and ways to mitigate it, and fast.

2

#### ADAPTATION TODAY IS AN INVESTMENT, NOT A COST

According to the TALVI-project from HSY in 2024, proactive long-term planning and renovation is usually more cost-effective than reactive repair of defects, and at the same time, the housing company can improve the living comfort of the apartments. Furthermore, according to a pre-COP30 landmark report, investing in climate adaptation would “generate over 280 million jobs across emerging markets and developing economies by 2035, while boosting GDP and unlocking a trillion dollar market opportunity” (Systemiq, 2025).

3

#### A BIG RENOVATION CYCLE IS COMING UP

Finally, a big renovation cycle is coming up. Houses built in the 60s, 70s and 80s will be facing decisions about major repair projects in the next few years, according to TALVI-project. And they compose of almost 65% of all existing houses in Helsinki, which make them the majority of houses in the capital region and a perfect vessel for systems change.

## 2. RESEARCH

### 2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW & EXPERT INTERVIEWS

Our first approach to research consisted of a comprehensive literature review focusing on **legal and permitting frameworks, building lifecycles, and vulnerability factors**. The reviewed materials encompassed municipal strategies regarding climate change and adaptation measures, documentation from the TALVI project (which provides guidance for housing companies navigating a changing climate), and academic research, for example *The Roof Is on Fire: Housing Companies' Motivation for Adapting to Climate Change* by Laakkonen (2025).

This initial review served to establish a foundational understanding of the project landscape; subsequently, this knowledge was deepened through **expert interviews**, which provided critical empirical insights and allowed us to **map the relevant stakeholders** (figure 2) to continue our research.

### 2.2 SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS, ROUNDTABLE AND IDEATION SESSION

We interviewed fifteen participants across different stakeholder groups. Participants were selected to ensure representation from various sectors; the selection criterion was inclusive, inviting all stakeholders who expressed interest and had availability to participate when contacted.

Six interviews were conducted with **housing company board members**, three with **property managers**, and individual interviews were held with **representatives** from e.g. HSY, RAVA, Helsinki City's Energy Advisory Team, Valonia, and Helsinki City's Grants and Funding Department. Beyond these formal interviews, additional data and feedback were gathered through collaborative discussions with project partners during a **roundtable session and an ideation workshop**.

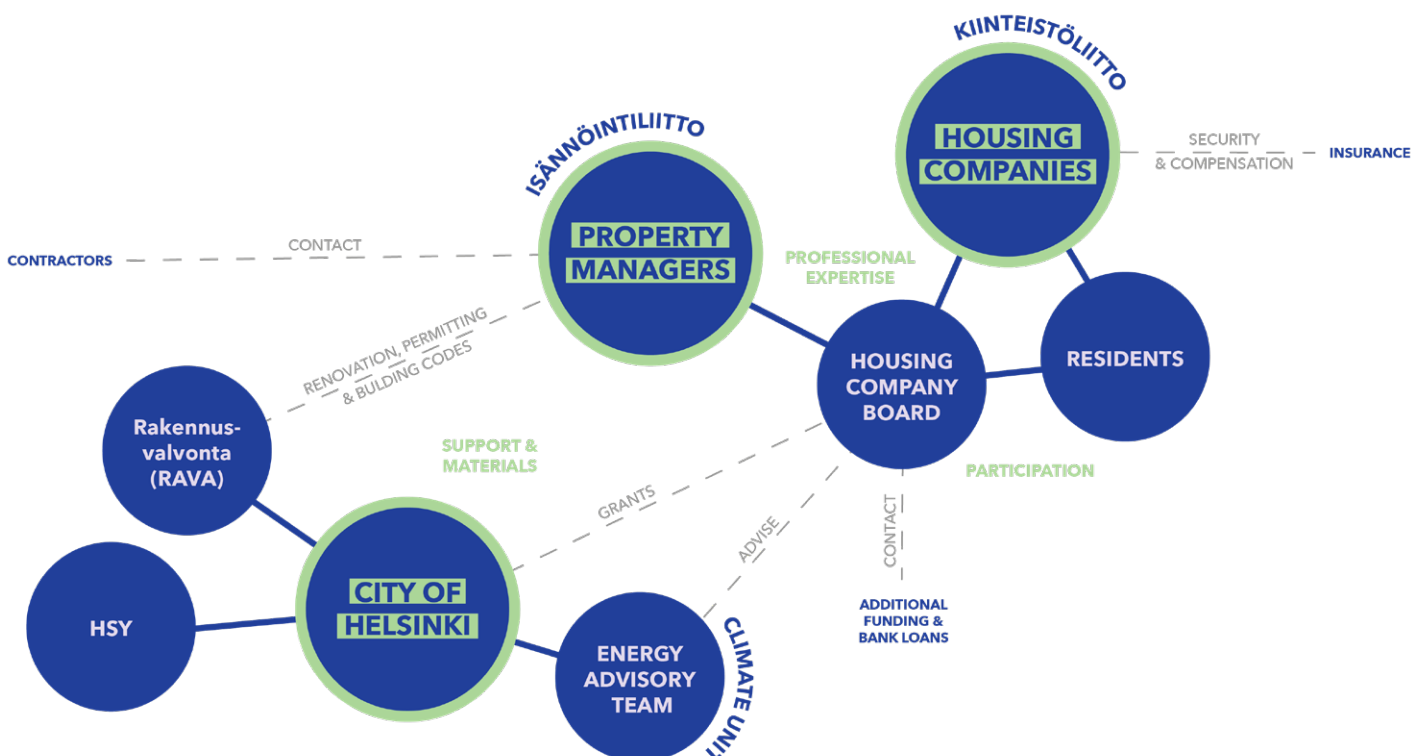
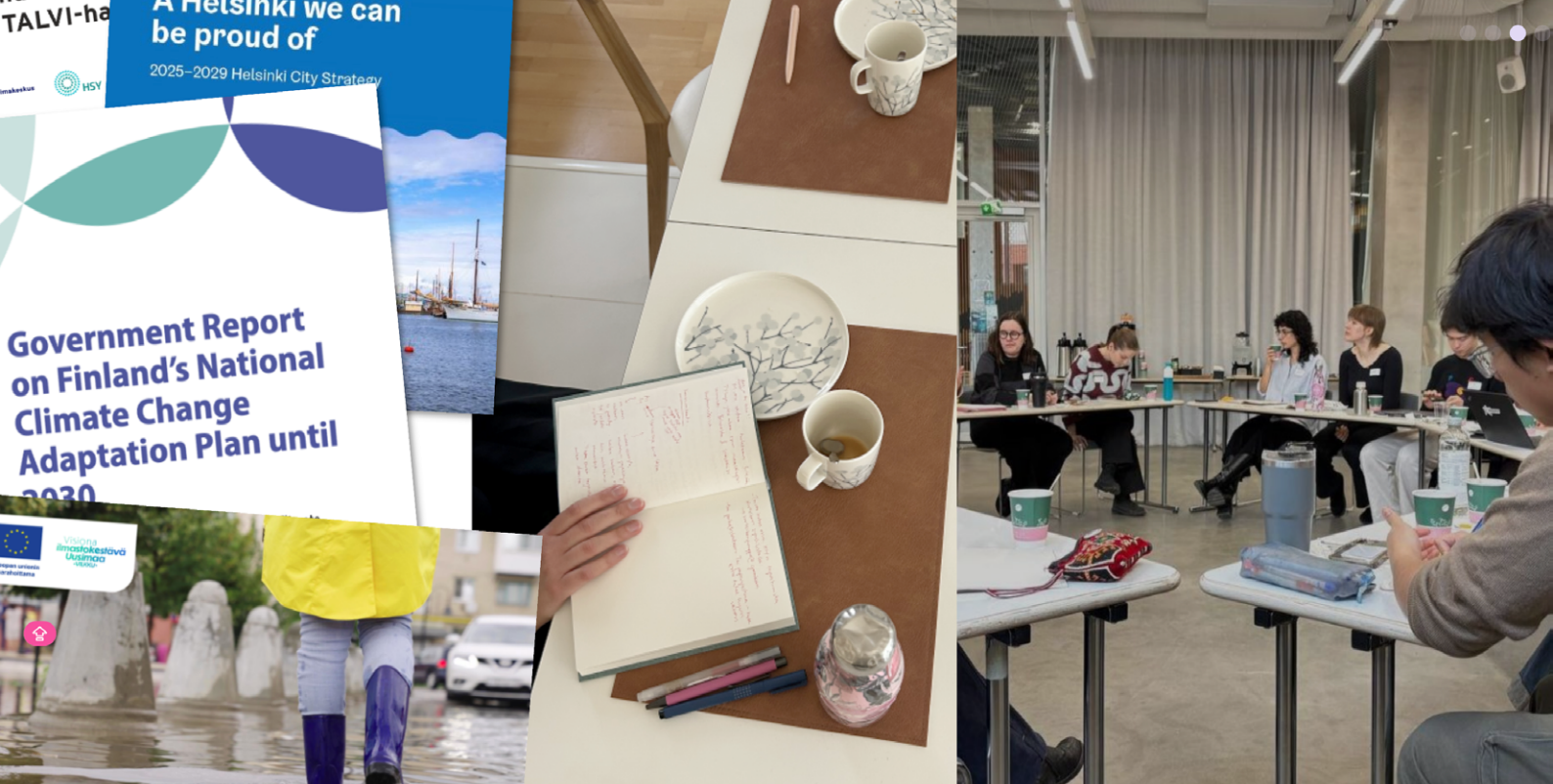


figure 2





The interviews for this report were conducted using a **semi-structured interview method** to explore and clarify participants' perspectives in order to confirm, correct, or discover new information about the topic under study (McIntosh & Morse, 2015).

**Semi-structured interviews** are executed by using a script that contains predetermined questions or question stems that are being followed through with all the participants of the research. It includes scripted or unscripted additional questions that arise from dialogue (McIntosh & Morse, 2015).

Their flexible nature opened the possibility to examine topics in depth and make the necessary adjustments to language and terminology due to our diverse stakeholder groups (Mashuri et al., 2022). However, this also inherently introduced several challenges that we had to actively manage:

- First, navigating open-ended conversations can compromise research validity, specially if discussions steer too far, as analyzing and comparing data across different participants becomes incredibly difficult (George, 2023).

- Then, there is also the risk of interviewer bias when unscripted follow-up questions are driven by the interviewer's immediate reactions rather than objective inquiry (George, 2023).
- Furthermore, as Mashuri et al. (2022) note, requires a special skill to balance between keeping the conversation on track and knowing exactly when to probe deeper. Without this balance, the study risks gathering incomplete data, either because an interviewer fails to thoroughly explore a central theme, or because a participant misunderstands a question entirely (Stevens, 2025).

To mitigate these risks, the research team implemented rigorous pre-planning of questions and potential follow-ups, and established clear role distinctions between the interviewer and the note-taker during each session. Additionally, the participants were promised anonymity in a way that they could not be identified from the research. Therefore, participants are being referred to as *representatives* of their own stakeholder sector and not by their real names or institution they are from.



# 3. INSIGHTS

Through our research, we have identified three insights with which we can start planning action:

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## 1. WHEN THE CITY AUTHORITY IS SUPPORTIVE AND EXPLANATORY, HOUSING COMPANIES' TRUST IS STRENGTHENED

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During our fieldwork, we noticed many cases where there was a mismatch of information between the City and the housing companies. Many housing companies reported feeling like "there's nothing to be done" after trying to implement climate-friendly renovations and getting rejection from the City without any constructive feedback. Even though there are many examples of good climate adaptation in Helsinki, for example the blog posts that are on the Energy Advisory Team's website (Energiaremontti, n.d.), the information gets blocked by unwilling housing managers or a lack of direct contact with the City (the Energy Advisory Team was only mentioned in 1 out of 6 interviews with housing companies).

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## 2. AMBIGUITY IN GOVERNANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY LEADS TO FINANCIAL INEFFICIENCY AND SOCIAL FRICTION IN SMALLER HOUSING COMPANIES

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The housing companies are made up of homeowners who volunteer to be on the board. Without proper professional knowledge, there is a lot of ambiguity in roles and governance structure. This directly affects people's willingness to speak up (due to pressure of being asked to join the board) and a lack of proper documentation and succession planning.

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## 3. OPTIMISM BIAS AND PROTECTIVENESS OVER ONE'S BELONGINGS LEAD TO LOW MOTIVATION TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST FUTURE CLIMATE RISKS

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Optimism bias is a phenomenon where people underestimate the probability of negative events happening to them, which is abundant in our field interviews. For example, a housing company in Valilla faced the situation of rising heat affecting elderly residents. While cooling systems were proposed, the residents who do not feel the direct impact of overheating did not approve the installation of "ugly" cooling systems in their houses.

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**We envision a future-proof Helsinki where, through an adaptive system of knowledge on our living spaces, we collaborate to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all inhabitants.**

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## 4. VISION

The path to this vision was paved by the urgent reality of a warming Finland, where rising temperatures and intensifying extreme weather are already damaging our building stock, from overheated apartments to flood-stricken foundations.

**It redefines urban resilience from a static administrative goal into a dynamic, collaborative practice.**

It posits that safety cannot be guaranteed solely by top-down regulation. Instead, it requires a symbiotic relationship between data, infrastructure, and people. This approach fosters a shared responsibility model where insights and resources are pooled to shift the focus from reactive repair after extreme events to proactive collaboration that prevents damage before it occurs. By ensuring that every resident is protected, the city transforms into a resilient ecosystem where safety is a holistic outcome of collective effort.

For us, translating this vision into reality requires **overcoming optimism bias through a targeted nudging strategy.**

**Nudges** are a behavioral science approach that uses subtle interventions to help people make better decisions (Radiance Insights, 2021).

This strategies activates three entry points that encompass our initial proposal: **shifting agency** to housing boards, providing **tailored education** reframed around safety and property value rather than abstract climate terms, and **building dense social networks** that leverage peer proof by connecting housing companies within a neighbourhood.

Our goal is to align these behavioral interventions with existing resources to transform climate adaptation from an isolated burden into a shared community norm. In doing so, informed decision-making becomes the intuitive path forward. By embedding these subtle behavioral nudges within an bigger adaptive knowledge framework, Helsinki can shift its housing sector from a passive observer of climate change into an active partner in resilience, ensuring a safe and sustainable future for all inhabitants.

## 5. PROPOSAL

We have found three entry points where change could begin. These focus on education, knowledge sharing and network building, and mainly build on already-existing materials and services provided by HSY, the Energy Advisory Team, and the climate unit of Helsinki City.

### ENTRY POINTS:

1. Shifting agency to housing boards to evaluate and choose their property manager.
2. Providing tailored education on climate adaptation for all residents of Helsinki.
3. Leveraging the power of social norms by building denser networks within and between housing companies and other stakeholders in the sector.

To enable action across these entry points, we propose **nudging as a key tool**. Done successfully by the UK government to support flood resilience, or by France, Germany and Belgium in the 2003 heatwave, nudging serves as a powerful tool to encourage large-scale civilian action to adapt to a changing climate.

**In this section, we explain each entry point: the issue it addresses, the actors involved, the type of nudges it leverages, and a concrete example of how the proposal could work in practice.**



## 1

## SHIFTING AGENCY

**An evaluation tool for housing companies to assess property managers.**

Provided by the City of Helsinki in collaboration with e.g. HSY and Kiinteistöliitto.

**NUDGES:** simplified messaging, reframing, removing friction.

Through our interviews with housing company board members, we found that **the property manager can have a significant impact** on the progressiveness of a housing company's operations, including climate adaptation efforts:

- A proactive property manager may propose new ideas, recommend improvements, and highlight environmental or climate risks alongside financial considerations, thereby advancing adaptation. In contrast, a more reactive property manager may limit their role to minimum maintenance, or even resist changes made in the name of sustainability or climate adaptation. As noted by one of our partners from *Isännöintiliitto*, there are significant differences in property managers' knowledge of climate change and adaptation.

Although the property manager is formally hired by the housing company board, our interviews suggest that managers are rarely replaced, even when boards are dissatisfied. Given the influence property managers hold, this creates an imbalance: **we see an opportunity in leveling the playing field and strengthening the agency of housing company boards, enabling them to make more informed and confident choices.**

To support this, we propose an simplified **evaluation tool** for housing companies understand what property managers can offer, and assess their current situation against this benchmark. The tool would **clarify responsibilities**, make **expectations** more visible, and **reduce friction** in both evaluation and hiring processes.

This proposal uses simplified messaging. The evaluation would take the form of a short, accessible, quiz-like tool—easy to find and pleasant to use—contrasting with some of the more text-heavy, policy-oriented materials currently available.

It also nudges through reframing. The tool encourages housing companies to see the property manager not just as an administrator, but as a strategic partner that can help them achieve their goals. In doing so, it repositions housing companies as active decision-makers shaping their building's future, rather than passive recipients of management services. Rather than creating additional work, the tool aims to align expectations and responsibilities more clearly between housing companies and property managers.

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**The tool could be developed by the Energy Advisory Team in collaboration with experts such as HSY and Kiinteistöliitto, ensuring it fits seamlessly into the services that housing companies already use.**

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Real-life examples of similar approaches that already exist include **Sitra's Lifestyle Test**, through which an ordinary citizen can assess their carbon footprint and get tailored feedback about on their lifestyle's sustainability.

## 2

## TAILORED EDUCATION

**Education material for residents on climate adaptation, but framed differently.**

Offered to housing companies and interested residents by the City of Helsinki in collaboration with työväenopisto.

**NUDGES:** simplified messaging, reframing.

Our research showed that **many residents have the knowledge, but lack the motivation or means** to make climate adaptation a priority. Struggles with organization, optimism bias or, in contrast, a feel of hopelessness are common in this case, all of which lead to passivity. As one housing company board member put it:

***“We don’t think about [climate adaptation], since nothing can be done.”***

- We also observed that many residents prioritize economic factors over sustainability, as they tend to perceive their financial vulnerability more than any other kind. Regarding this, the term *climate* is often recognized as opposite of *cost efficiency*, even if energy renovations or building improvements can deliver both economic and climate benefits.

Important to note is that relevant materials for climate adaptation already exist. **HSY and the Energy Advisory Team provide guidance** ranging from how to introduce climate topics in board meetings to concrete renovation recommendations. However, their services are underused and their materials are not reaching the target audience: **to connect those who are in need of know-how information and the existing services, we propose a reframing and new delivery mediums of existing materials.**

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**In collaboration with adult education providers such as Helsingin Työväenopisto or Kansalaisopisto, the City could offer a course accessible to all residents.**

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These courses should **not be labelled as climate adaptation**. Instead, they should be framed around themes that resonate more strongly with residents—such as protecting property value, reducing costs, or increasing safety and comfort. In other words, the content should “speak their language”.

This entry point leverages reframing as a nudge. The message remains the same, but its framing aligns with residents’ existing motivations. In this way, climate adaptation is not introduced as a separate agenda, but embedded within concerns residents already care about.

In practice, such a course could be titled: ***Smart renovations for safer & more valuable homes***

A session might, for example, introduce stormwater management not as climate adaptation, but as a way to prevent costly water damage and protect property value. Through concrete examples, participants could gradually recognize the broader connection to climate change - without being turned off by the terminology at the start.



## 3

## NETWORK BUILDING

**Pooling renovations and establishing climate ambassadors to strengthen community networks.**

Facilitated by the City of Helsinki e.g. Energy Advisory Team, with the help of Kiinteistöliitto and neighborhood organizations.

**NUDGES:** social proof, social norms, activating social identities, reciprocity

The findings highlighted significant **variation between different areas, housing boards and property managers**. While some individuals act proactively to improve their buildings and communities, they often operate in isolation. As a result, they may feel like outliers and their motivation can be undermined by a lack of support or recognition.

- For example, one interviewee, a housing board member, described participating in a city-supported competition where housing companies could receive a grant to implement green space projects on their properties. They did not win the competition, and received no feedback on why. This left the motivated individuals discouraged and, without funding or further guidance, forced them to stall the project they had planned.

**These insights suggest that highly motivated individuals are a valuable but under-supported resource.** Instead of being the exception carried by few individuals, we want to make climate adaptation action a shared norm.

We aim to do this by **giving visibility and useful networks for those who already act**. Gaining momentum, networks of action can encourage more people to become interested in climate adaptation.

Additionally, one concrete need identified in our fieldwork is the **lack of established collaboration between neighbouring housing companies**. An interviewee, the chairperson of a housing company board in Herttoniemi, wished there were more opportunities to collaborate with neighboring housing companies in major

renovations, such as thermal heating renovations in order to get better prices.

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**This type of collaboration and area-based joint renovation, could be facilitated in local area organizations, such as Herttoniemi-seura, by the City of Helsinki.**

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By pooling demand and knowledge, such collaborations can reduce costs (e.g. if a soil inspection is completed for a whole neighborhood at once) and lower barriers to entry, while also strengthening social ties between housing companies.

HSY already promotes peer examples of successful renovations, but our aim is to strengthen peer-to-peer interaction and add a title to it: **highly motivated individuals as climate ambassadors for their area, that would serve as trusted peer mentors, bridging the information gap between the City of Helsinki and housing companies.**

- A **climate ambassador** is someone who is relatable for ordinary residents, and who can communicate the benefits of a renovation or other climate action from a resident's point of view.

This entry point nudges through building social norms, activating social identities and using social proof as leverage to connect the *superstar* actors, leverage and strengthen existing networks (area organizations), and deliver information through peer mentors (climate ambassadors).

# 6. DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

## 6.1 DISCUSSION

As the project progressed, we also began to notice a few broader issues that are hindering progress or that should be taken into account when working on the implementation of the proposal in the future. It is also important to note that our team's proposal is designed to be implemented in different phases and across various areas, and this fact must be taken into account during a critical review and when considering future plans.

### OVERCOMING PASSIVNESS

One of the biggest challenges we faced during the project was the passive attitude toward the climate change issue. When examining the operations of housing companies, it became very clear how money, time, and priorities were driving this passivity. At their best, the volunteer members of a housing association's board form a highly knowledgeable team, but this is not always the case. Climate change risk preparedness was often seen as a topic that was not systematically discussed or was at the bottom of the priority list. When considering property maintenance, other needs and slightly more familiar projects tend to take greater priority rather than thinking about how we might protect ourselves from stiflingly hot summers in the future, for example.

### SILOED STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITY

Adapting to and actively preparing for the risks of climate change can be challenging in and of itself, but when you add to the mix the fragmentation of responsibility and decision-making within housing companies, a systematic approach is often far from the reality. At the same time, legislation or regulations do not guide operations in a straightforward manner but leave important decisions entirely up to the homeowners. In many other areas related to property maintenance, however, the situation is quite different and the outlook for the future is significantly clearer, as certain measures, renovations, and safety factors must be kept up to date by law. Ultimately, the responsibility lies with the housing companies, but when passivity is combined with voluntarism, this responsibility creates a reactive cycle in which responses to the effects of extreme weather events come only when it is too late. The same situation applies to those working in this field. Many different organizations provide vital information and concrete solutions, but this assistance often fails to reach housing companies systematically through the right channels. When asked who should take action, the answer is always "them," and this effectively illustrates how even the best plans and ideas can fall by the side of reality.

## POWERLESSNESS AND OPTIMISM BIAS

Building on the previous two limiting factors, we would like to highlight the power of people's behavior and opinions as a driving force for change. Since our project focuses on how to ensure that decision making and action go hand in hand as a preventive measure, the study revealed several chains of events that had altered residents' attitudes. Through the interviews, we heard a wide variety of stories about people's experiences, which had largely slowed down or almost completely paralyzed active engagement in certain situations. The feeling that one's own actions cannot bring about change is a strong argument, but in reality it causes a great deal of harm if the goal is to bring about change in a direction that demands a great deal. Therefore we put a lot of effort into grappling with the question of how to build trust in the people and how their belief in their own actions could ultimately translate into concrete action. To address this challenge, we adopted a strategy in which behavioral science would serve as an effective means of changing people's behavior. Nudging could play a key role in creating a new foundation for action, and Optimism Bias nudge emerged as the driving force underlying these nudges. However, to ensure the best possible implementation, we must critically examine whether the specific nudges we have selected are truly the best possible options and, conversely, how the effectiveness and efficiency of these nudges are evaluated.

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We see opportunities to put this project into practice and use it as a practical catalyst for a new kind of network that would provide Helsinki housing companies with better opportunities to better protect their homes as climate change brings new challenges to housing.

Collaboration and the power of the community can be considered key ingredients for success. Combined with the project proposal from the other climate team in this course, who worked with Building Investment, we see a possibility to offer broad, multidisciplinary support to Helsinki housing companies, residents, and professionals. Taking into account the presented limitations and potential areas for further development, we were able to transform a less visible problem into a more tangible and concrete framework, which we hope will provide the keys to changing future prospects now, when they are truly needed.

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## 6.2 CONCLUSION

Our group's project proposal paints a picture of the situation many housing companies in Helsinki currently find themselves in, and over the past 12 weeks we have worked on ways to revitalise this somewhat static situation. At the heart of our proposal were both a narrative of change and three entry points that concretely highlight where it would be possible to begin the change.

We want to reframe the discourse within housing companies to see climate adaptation as a means to an end, with the end being the safety and wellbeing of all. A continually evolving, multi-stakeholder knowledge system is much more resilient and innovative than the currently siloed one. Create a foundation where an intersectional approach is the default and vulnerable population always has a say in the matter that concerns them.

However, if we were to put this strategy into action, it would act as a foundational layer to allow for future opportunities to be built upon. In summary, we have 3 entry points, even though with limitations, will lay the groundwork for a future-proof Helsinki with an adaptive system of knowledge to ensure the wellbeing and safety of all.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# ABOUT THE TEAM

Hi! We are happy this project brought us together: a passionate group of thinkers, doers and problem-solvers who love debating for hours and turning random ideas into reality. As a team we were always driven by curiosity and a shared interest in climate solutions, yet our diverse backgrounds helped us explore this complex challenge in our own unique way.

At the core, we believe that the best work happens when collaborating. Whether we are diving into deep research, doing fieldwork, brainstorming or analyzing data, we all commit to making a positive impact!



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