KILVA

**Resources needed**

KILVA was developed in 2 consecutive projects. In project number 1 the goal was to develop and publish the tool and in project number 2 to increase usability/accessibility and make changes based on newest information and changes in legislation.

Resources needed for development consisted of 2 different types of resources: 1) working hours by the experts regarding the climate change and environmental impact contents of the tool and 2) working hours by the consultants to develop and code the technical aspects of the tool and website.

KILVA was developed by Pirkanmaa ELY centre which is the regional authority on environment, land use and climate change. Inside ELY centre a 5-person working team was formed to include experts in climate change, stormwater management, land-use and biodiversity. The main team responsible for the whole project was 2 persons. Work was done on top of the experts’ regular working duties. It was estimated that in total, 20 working months was needed, divided between 5 persons and 2,5 years altogether.

Consulting work was used for web development and additional supportive information gathering. For web development, the initial working time needed was estimated to be around 300 hours and in the technical update in project 2, around 180 hours. Additional resources in supportive information gathering and general project management were around 50 working hours.

**Evidence of success**

KILVA tool aims to provide a tool for planners to take climate change and biodiversity into account in the early stages of land-use planning. It points out which issues in a zoning plan or building development plan and especially important regarding these issues and provides information on how to make better choices in the planning process. It also provides a concise and easy-to-understand list of the main impacts of the plan that is accessible even for non-experts in the matter. (For example, general public wanting to know what is happening to their neighbourdhoods.)

As such, KILVA’s main impact is preventing environmentally negative planning choices being made and promoting climate- and biodiversity-wise decision-making. These viewpoints are also included in the Finnish Land Use Act, but the Act on its own does not provide any tools or guidelines on how these positive impacts can be achieved.

As such, KILVA has been a comprehensive tool to help planners. In a survey made by the Ministry of the Environment, it was named as the most used climate impact tool in Finland.

KILVA has been used in a wide range of land-use plans by municipalities of different sizes, including the City of Helsinki. An example of KILVA’s impact has been Marjamäki area in the town of Lempäälä, where KILVA was used in the early stages of the planning. As a result, the initial plan was changed to preserve the forests in the planning area and include green corridors inside the built environment.