



# Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policy – experience and framing conditions from Finland

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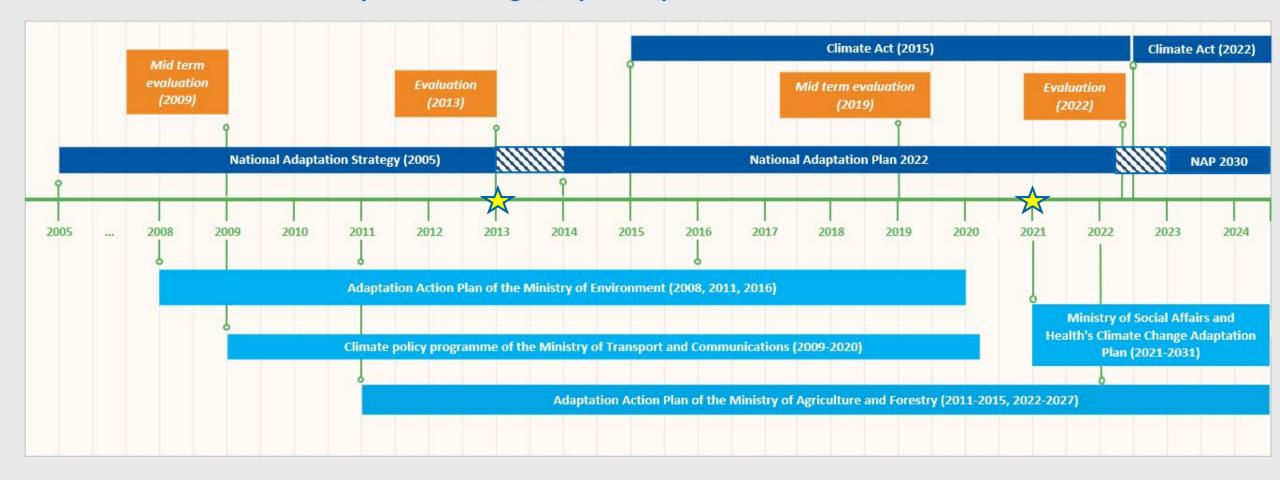
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#### Finland's national adaptation policy landscape



#### Key climate change adaptation policies in Finland since 2005



#### Finland's National Adaptation Plan 2022



#### Fields of action Objectives Aim

- Studies are conducted on climate resilience on the national level
- Action plans for specific administrative branches are drawn up and implemented, taking account of the international repercussions of climate change
- Drafting of regional and local adaptation studies is promoted
- Adaptation is promoted in international cooperation
- Adaptation is included in EU policies and international region-based cooperation projects
- Climate risk assessment and management is improved
- Instruments applicable to the management of financial risks caused by climate change are developed
- 8. Adaptation research is reinforced
- Business opportunities related to adaptation are developed
- Tools are developed in support of regional adaptation work
- Communication on adaptation is developed
- Education and training content on adaptation is developed

Adaptation has been integrated into the planning and activities of both the various sectors and their actors.

The actors have access to the necessary climate change assessment and management methods.

Research and development work, communication and education and training have enhanced the adaptive capacity of society, developed innovative solutions and improved citizens' awareness on climate change adaptation.

The Finnish society has the capacity to manage the risks associated with climate change and adapt to changes in the climate.





- Tracking and understanding progress is iterative work
- Remembering multiple purposes
  - More emphasis on learning and communication, alongside reporting and other 'legal requirements'
- Synergies are important and available
- Flexibility is key





# What have we done – and what has worked?

- In-depth evaluations
- Stakeholder involvement in indicator development
- Broad participation of actors in reporting activities
- Synergies between different reporting processes

## First set of indicators (2017) ETC/CCA Technical Paper 2018

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EXTREME WEATHER	FLOOD RISKS	AGRICULTURE	
Increase in extreme weather events (heat)	Number of people living in significant flood risk areas	Annual growing season heat sum	
Increase in extreme weather events (storms)	Implementation of actions in flood risk management plans	Start, end and length of growing season	
Increase in extreme weather events (cold)	Insurance payouts for fluvial flood damages	Increase in the incidence of plant enemies (agriculture)	
	Insurance payouts for pluvial flood damages	Increase in the incidence of plant enemies (silviculture)	
HEALTH	BIODIVERSITY	CIVIL PROTECTION	
Occurrence of tick-borne encephalitis (TBE)	Species richness of moth species and number of multivoltine moth species	Disruptions in electricity supply due to wind and storms	
Occurrence of Lyme's disease	Bird ranges and overwintering areas	Number of rescue missions due to natural phenomena	
Pollen season length and amount of pollen (tree and grass pollen)	Number of species for which climate change is a primary threat	Duration of rescue missions due to natural phenomena	

#### Another look at the same indicators **ETC/CCA Technical Paper 2018**

INDICATOR TYPE \ HAZARD	EXTREME WEATHER	TEMPERATURE CHANGES	RISING WATER LEVELS
CLIMATE IMPACT INDICATORS	Increase in extreme weather events (3)	Changes in the growing season (4)	
CLIMATE RISK INDICATORS	Disruptions in electricity supply due to wind and storms	Increase in the incidence of plant enemies (2)	
	Number and duration of rescue missions due to natural phenomena (2)	Increasing health risks (3)	
		Changes in biodiversity (3)	Number of people living in significant flood risk areas
IMPLEMENTATION AND DECISION MAKING INDICATORS			Insurance payouts for flood damages (2)
			Implementation of actions in flood risk management plans



## What has been challenging

- "Completing the cycle" with indicators
  - Identification selection data collection aggregation publication communication … and so on
- Reporting can take up a lot of resources these are away from active development of M&E system
- Scoping of evaluation efforts broad vs. targeted analyses





## The wisdom of hindsight

- Developing monitoring and evaluation as early as possible – not leaving it as an afterthought
- Asking the questions 'why' and 'so what' more often integrating reflection
- Finding the 'good enough' and building on it
- Participation and collaboration are essential requires first establishing whose views are needed, and understand their 'why'





# What we're working on & what's in the horizon

- M&E as part of NAP revision
  - Measurability of objectives and actions
- Connecting monitoring of 1) impacts and risks with
   2) policies and actions
- Linking local and regional monitoring and evaluation to national level overview
- New perspectives into defining progress and 'success' of adaptation



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https://mmm.fi/en/nature-and-climate/climate-change-adaptation