

# Monitoring the progress of CCA: Estonian developments

Timo Uustal

Adaptation.Guru  
Climate-proofing consultancy services

# Estonian NAS

Setting the institutional and legislative framework

# Estonian NAS

- Proposal drafted by EERC in preparation process Feb 2014 to Apr 2016
- To be approved by the government in Sep 2016 for the period of 2017-2030
- Co-ordinated by Ministry of the Environment
- Prepared to cover 8 key priority areas
- Implemented by 1+3 year action plan
- Integrated M&E following 1+8 (1+5) key objectives
- Funding sources and amount TBC mEUR

# Overview of key sectors in NAS

## ○ 1. Spatial planning and land use, incl.:

- Coastal areas
- Other areas with risk of flooding or soil instability
- Landscape planning, irrigation and drainage
- Planning of cities

## ○ 2. Human health and rescue preparedness, incl.:

- Human health
- Rescue preparedness

## ○ 3. Natural environment, incl.:

- Biological diversity
- Terrestrial ecosystems
- Freshwater ecosystems and environment
- The Baltic Sea and marine environment
- Ecosystem services

## ○ 4. Bioeconomy, incl.:

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Fisheries
- Game and hunting
- Tourism
- Peat production

## ○ 5. Buildings and infrastructure, incl.:

- Technical support systems (incl. roads, ports, bridges, water supply and sewage management, telecommunications)
- Buildings
- Transport

## ○ 6. Energetics and energy supply systems, incl.:

- Independence, reliability and security of energy supply systems
- Energy resources

- Energy efficiency
- Heating and cooling needs
- Electricity production

## ○ 7. Economy, incl.:

- Insurance
- Banking and finances
- Workforce and employment
- Businesses and entrepreneurship
- Industry

## ○ 8. Society, awareness and co-operation, incl.:

- Education, awareness and science
- Communication
- Society/community
- International relations and co-operation

# M&E guidelines for NAS

- Adaptation-specific principles listed in SWD(2013) 134 F
- National strategic M&E guidelines in „Strategic Planning Handbook“ (Estonian Ministry of Finance, 2006)

# SWD(2013) 134 F



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.4.2013  
SWD(2013) 134 final

## **COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT**

### **Guidelines on developing adaptation strategies**

*Accompanying the document*

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL  
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

# SWD(2013) 134 F

- Step 6.b. Identify indicators

Performance indicators often play a critical role within M&E systems. Measurable indicators are attractive to policy and decision makers as they provide quantifiable, seemingly unambiguous 'evidence' of progress and performance. When identifying appropriate indicators both for monitoring and evaluating the process and the outcomes, take account of the following:...

# SWD(2013) 134 F

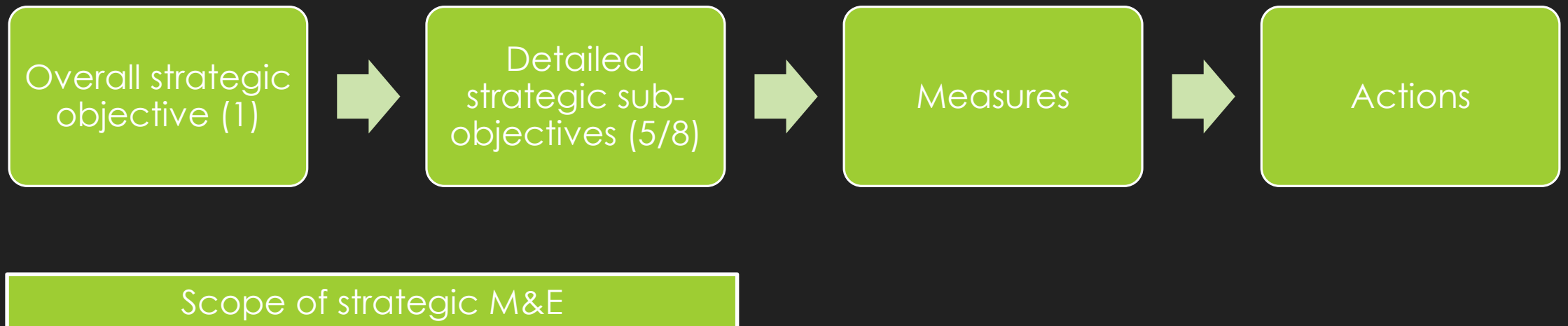
- Do not reinvent the wheel: Many indicators of adaptation performance may already be measured through existing processes, while existing M&E systems can be adjusted to better account for adaptation;
- Recognise that M&E systems are dependent on proxy indicators which are also subject to a range of other influences, i.e. achievements can often not solely be attributed to sound adaptation practice but can be a result of other influencing factors;
- Develop a combination of process and outcome indicators, recognising that in some cases adaptation outcomes cannot be determined for many years;
- Indicators must serve a clear purpose and should be relevant. Another important factor in choosing indicators is whether data can be collected effectively and efficiently; collecting data should not be more costly than the value of the information they provide.



# SWD(2013) 134 F

- Quantitative indicators are a useful evaluation tool however a single indicator is just one measure of performance; it does not provide the full picture.
- Using indicators alongside data from other evaluation methods such as interviews, focus groups or expert solicitation can provide a richer picture of performance.

# National Strategic Planning



# Indicators are...

- Relevant - ministry should select indicators, which reflect their main functions and which they can control. Indicator should be directly related to the strategic objective and measures to fill the objective.
- Important - indicator should be directly related to actions/measures, which are required to be completed to achieve the strategic objective, not the usual daily support functions (of the ministry) or internal processes.
- Quantified - indicators should be reflected in quantified way, even when they reflect subjective opinion (e.g. surveys that x% respondents were satisfied in Qn-YY)
- Durable - the way how indicators are measured should remain constant in time, without the need to change the methods of measurement (in latter case, they should not change even in case of change in methods used).
- Cost-effective - the data collection by the ministry should be with moderate cost and the cost of data collection should not exceed the value of the information.

# Extra suggestions?

- As few indicators as possible. Perfect would be around 10-16 in total.
- Best if using already existing indicators.
- Quantified change per each year.

# Example indicators per sectors





## Health and rescue preparedness

- Mortality during summer months (June to August) % (of annual mortality)
- Number of skin cancer occurrence per 100 000 people
- Number of infections to tick-borne diseases
- Number of diagnoses for depression (and similar conditions) during the winter period
- Number of casualties in climate-risk induced emergencies
- Existence of combined risk assessments for emergencies





## Spatial planning and land use

- Number of residential buildings on flooding-prone areas (1% probability)
- Number of people living in flooding-prone areas (1% probability)
- Change of land use (%) by green spaces and artificial water bodies.



# Natural environment

- Condition of climate-change sensitive species and ecosystems
- Condition of species endangered by climate change
- Number of invasive species
- Awareness of ecosystem services and their value
- Quantified supply and quality of ecosystem services





# Bioeconomy

- Awareness of CC among different stakeholders of bioeconomy
- Level of local food self-supply (%)
- Added value of agriculture (EUR/employee)
- Share of balanced and healthy soils (%)
- Share of sustainable companies (%) in rural areas





## Buildings and infrastructure

- Index of satisfaction of users of transportation system users
- Length of springtime heavy vehicle limited national roads (km)
- Share of C-type new residential buildings
- Traffic stalls and damages due to weather events





## Energetics and energy supply systems

- System Average Interruption Duration Index (min)
- System Average Interruption Frequency Index (number / electric consumer)
- Share of imported energy in primary energy supply
- Primary energy consumption
- Share of fuel-free energy sources in end-consumption





# Economy

- Number of (insurance) contracts covering climate-related risks
- Share of companies, which have plans to manage climate risks (located at risk-prone areas)



A photograph of Xi Jinping and Barack Obama shaking hands. Xi Jinping is on the left, wearing a dark suit, and Barack Obama is on the right, also in a dark suit. They are both smiling and looking at each other. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be an outdoor setting with a white building.

## Society, awareness and co-operation

- Number of CC trained specialists in local municipalities
- Share of people, who know how to act in case of emergency
- Number of guides and manuals on CC(A)
- Number of H2020 research projects
- Number of nationally financed CC science articles
- Number of Estonian scientists in editing teams of IPCC reports
- Share of CC related support in Estonian development aid

# Challenges

What could be even better next time?

- Scientific vs political language
- Understanding of strategic planning
- Administrative limits
- Financial limits
- Understanding the time scope: 1 vs 4 vs 20 vs 50 years
- Linking with other strategies
- Staff turnover
- Priority of climate change vs other fields of public policy

# Alternative indicators

Being just creative



# ***Positive proof of global warming.***



What would be different in case of successful adaptation?

**18th  
Century**

**1900**

**1950**

**1970**

**1980**

**1990**

**2006**



**What could Latvia learn from this?**

Time to think and reflect...

Thank you for your attention!



timo@uustal.net  
(+372) 5885 9888