



# GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES

**The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) envisions better risk management and more efficient adaptation to climate variability and change through improvements in the quality, delivery and use of climate-related information in planning, policy and practice.**

Promoted and facilitated by the World Meteorological Organization in cooperation with the GFCS Partner Advisory Committee, the GFCS focuses on developing and delivering information services in agriculture and food security, disaster risk reduction, energy, health and water, and organizes its work around observations and monitoring; climate services information systems; research, modelling and prediction; user interface platforms; and capacity development.

The World Bank together with the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery has supported the conceptualisa-

tion and establishment of a National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) in Moldova as a priority GFCS country. From 2017 to 2019, the Switzerland-based international non-profit organisation, Zoï Environment Network, worked in close cooperation with Moldova's State Hydrometeorological Service (SHS) and its Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and the Environment to develop the NFCS.

A series of interviews with producers and users of hydro-meteorological information in early 2018 led to a National consultation workshop in Chisinau in June 2018. At the December 2018 NFCS endorsement workshop that followed, participants discussed, further elaborated and endorsed the NFCS concept and action areas to make it happen. This workshop confirmed the commitment of key stakeholders to the goals of improving how climate and hydrometeorological information is provided, accessed, and used in the country.

## MOLDOVA CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

Moldova has a well-functioning system for providing hydro-meteorological and climate information to users, but some lingering challenges and gaps need attention. Budget issues, for example, affect SHS and users alike. A significant proportion of users is unwilling or lacks the capacity to pay for climate products and services. Meanwhile, SHS is not only underfunded, but also obliged to pass on funds collected as payments for non-core services to the state budget. The SHS budget limitations also inhibit its ability to interact with users and the mass media, to develop modern analytical systems such as weather and hydrological forecasting, and to attract and keep a qualified workforce.

Imagination and experimentation appear to be in short supply, and the development of new climate products and services such as climate insurance, climate-proofing, extended

forecasts, and on-demand delivery could benefit from enabling legislation and economic incentives. In the absence of such progress, the growing abundance of alternative sources of weather information and services, coupled with the lack of clarity and transparency about sources of data in the mass media and online, is likely to continue to sow confusion among potential users. In their turn, potential users are not always aware of what climate products and services are available, and with no systemic approach to strategic planning.

**The NFCS concept for Moldova suggests engaging users, including economic sectors, in designing information services; building inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination for their delivery; and strengthening the capacities of SHS and other NFCS partners.**

**Key elements of Moldova's NFCS are designed to help expand and strengthen on the country level the pillars of the Global Framework for Climate Services**

Providers of climate services in Moldova

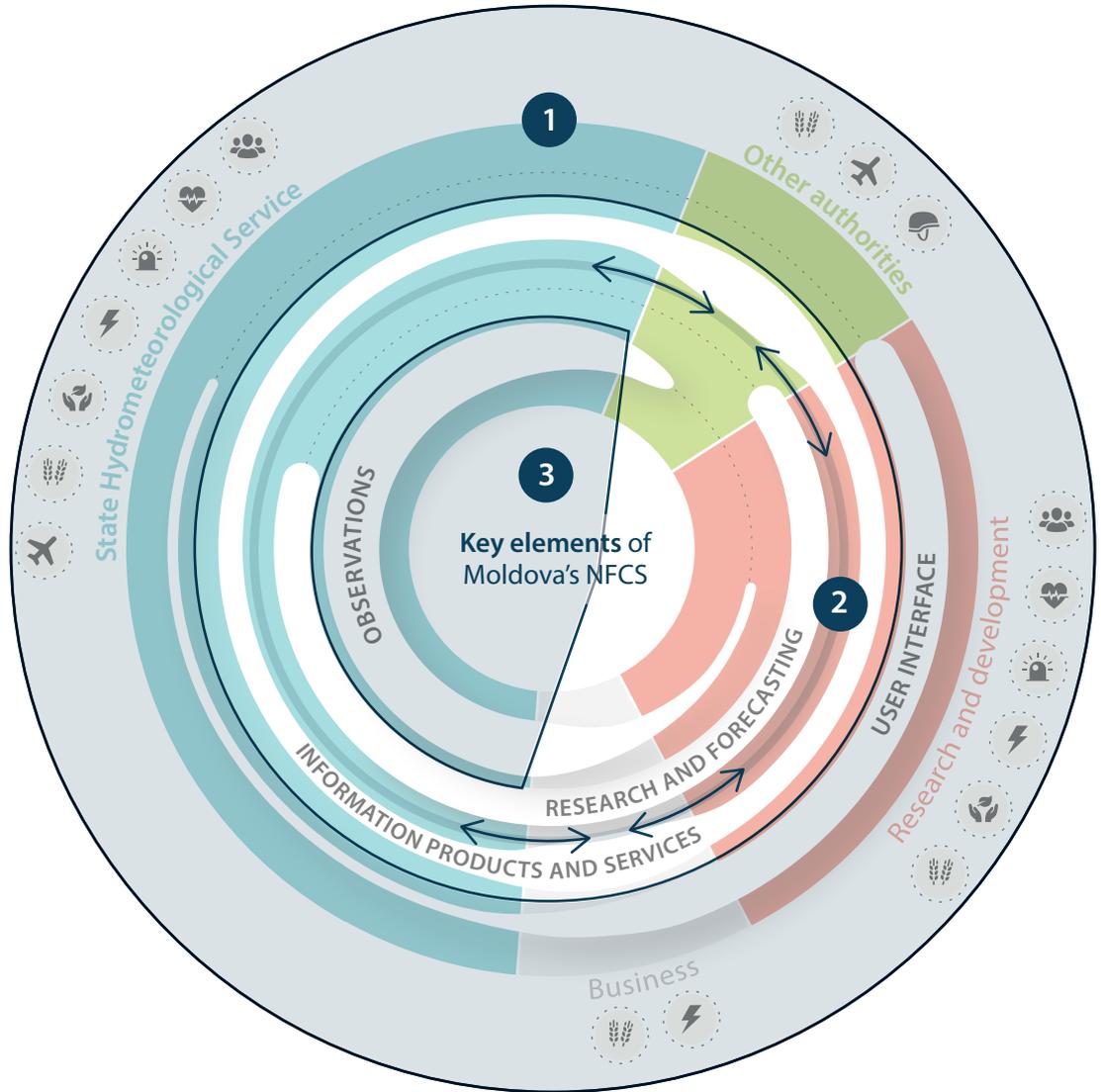


Pillars of the Global Framework for Climate Services



Users

 Public / Media	 Agriculture
 Transport	 Energy
 Defense	 Emergency
 Environment	 Health



**1**  
NFCS user consultation platform and thematic / sectoral dialogue

**2**  
Inter-agency / inter-sectoral NFCS steering and coordination mechanism

**3**  
Secretariat and enabler (the NFCS "engine")

The implementation of the GFCS vision in Moldova will therefore require the following actions. Some are cross-cutting, while others involve specific sectors and timescales

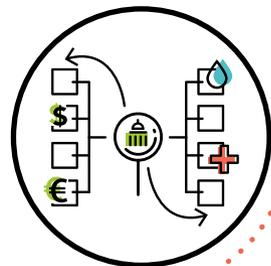
**Bringing in the users**

entails strengthening the interface with, and capacities of, climate information users by involving them in the design, implementation and oversight of the NFCS.



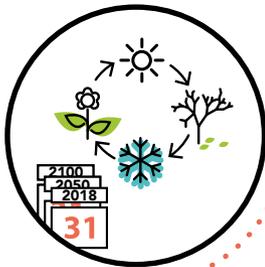
**Shaping NFCS governance and sustainability**

ensures the effective long-term functioning of climate services in Moldova.



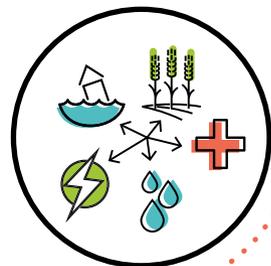
**Providing seamless services**

that meet the range of user demands calls for expanding and modernizing a line of climate information products, and for building the capacities of Moldova's NFCS partners.



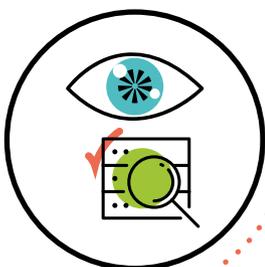
**Addressing priority sectors**

means building long-term partnerships with Moldova's key recipients of NFCS products and services.



**Ensuring visibility**

of the NFCS to policymakers, the mass media and the public at large is a prerequisite to broad public and political support.



## Action areas endorsed by NFCS stakeholders

Regular meetings or round tables with users



Directory of experts in climate information services



Surveys and focus groups to assess user demand and feedback



User feedback management in SHS (and other NFCS partners') websites



Modernised web services and new communication channels



Transparent information about cost and access rules for data and services



Improving capacities to understand climate and hydrometeorological information



NFCS institutional arrangements and responsibilities discussed through user dialogue



Evaluating options for NFCS steering and coordination mechanisms



Evaluating solutions for institutionalising NFCS



Support to drafting NFCS-related legislation and inputs to other relevant documents



NFCS-SHS financial sustainability model and its long-term implementation strategy



Evaluating user satisfaction with current climate services, developing new product ideas



Modernising and developing forecasting capacities and technologies



Closing gaps in regional observation networks



Ensuring integration and inter-operability of various existing observation networks



Electronic archiving of past observation data



Popular climate-information products for the general public



Hydrometeorological / climate education and foreign exchange for young specialists



Agreeing on priority sectors and information services (products) for them



Developing integrated climate-service solutions for selected sectors



Considering legislation revision for climate / disaster insurance and climate-proofing



Guidelines for incorporating climate perspectives into development planning



Communicating economic and non-economic benefits of the NFCS



Systematic dialogue and targeted cooperation with mass (and other) media



Developing SHS and partners' capacities for media and public relations



Studying communication and public relations strategies of the WMO and its members



Local climate information centres and facilities in selected interested regions



Comprehensive NFCS communication strategy for different audiences and channels



● — low budget needs

● — shorter-term actions (1—2 years)

● — moderate to significant budget needs

● — longer-term actions (3—5 years)

