



# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE SERVICES AT NATIONAL LEVEL CASE OF COTE D'IVOIRE

**DAOUDA KONATE**

**PRESIDENT OF WMO/RAI**



sodexam



ISO 9001  
BUREAU VERITAS  
Certification



*\*Activités  
Météorologiques*

# OUTLINE



## Introduction

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2. Assessment of the 2016-2020 of National framework for climate services
3. Projects developed and funded from NFCS action plan
4. Project awaiting financing related to climate services
5. Major challenges for the implementation of the national framework of climate services (NFCS)

## Conclusion

# INTRODUCTION



- ❑ The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) is an international initiative being led by the WMO and partners that supports countries and their National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) **by enhancing their capability to produce, tailor, communicate and use improved weather, climate, water and related environmental information, predictions, and advisory products and services** to support effective climate risk management including adaptation strategies, decision making and actions.
- ❑ Thus, the Global Framework aims to help societies **better manage the risks and impacts associated with climate variability and change**, in particular for the most vulnerable groups.

# INTRODUCTION



- ❑ The National Framework is responsible for ensuring effective coordination of all the actors involved **in providing, communicating and using on a large scale information and other climate services useful for adaptation to climate change.**
- ❑ Côte d'Ivoire has adopted its National Framework for Climate services in 2017 for the period 2016-2020 (NFCs2016-2020) and has implemented the actions plan. **This NFCs was been aligned to the National Development Plan 2016-2020 of the Government,**
- ❑ In 2021, the NMS of Côte d'Ivoire has assessed the 2016—2020 action plan and has drawn the lessons learned from its implementation. **And we have elaborated the new NFCs 2021-2025, the action plan and its alignment to the National Development Plan 2021-2025 too,**
- ❑ This new NFCs will taking into account the needs of stakeholders; the lessons learned,



# Objective of the Global Framework

The GFCS has five overarching goals:

1. Reducing the vulnerability of society to climate-related hazards through better provision of climate information;
2. Advancing the key global development goals through better provision of climate information;
3. Mainstreaming the use of climate information in decision-making;
4. Strengthening the engagement of providers and users of climate services;
5. Maximizing the utility of existing climate service infrastructure..



**Agriculture and food security**



**Disaster risk reduction**



**Energy**



**Health**



**Water**

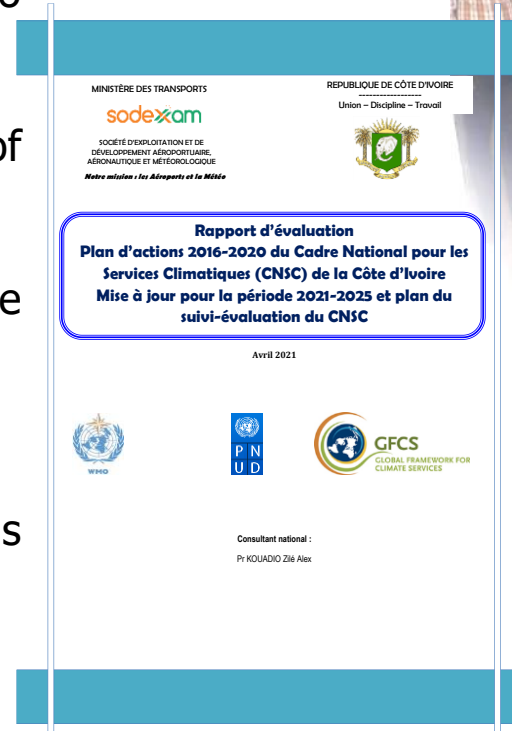
# Assessment of the NFCS2016-2020



## STATE OF THE ART OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NFCS 2016-2020 AND UPDATE FOR NFCS 2021-2025

The expected results are as follows:

- The latest observations and contributions are taken into account and integrated;
- The 2021-2025 action plan for the implementation of the CNSC is validated and adopted;
- A master plan for monitoring and evaluation of the CNSC is proposed;
- Broad and appropriate communication is ensured;
- The mobilization and commitment of all actors is promoted.



Au service  
des peuples  
et des nations



GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND





# Assessment of the NFCS2016-2020



The actors of the five priority sectors (Agriculture and food security, Health, Disaster risk reduction, Water resources and Energy) assessed of the actions plan over the period 2016-2020 and expressed new needs which generally related to deficiencies or gaps:

- the enhancement of partnership between the NMS and the institutions to facilitate access and acquisition of hydrometeorological data;
- revitalization and formalization of the Working Group on Climate Services
- the inventory of sectoral needs and products to be developed for each sector of activity;
- the use of rural media (radios) for the dissemination of climatological services;
- the creation of communication units in all the structures involved in the implementation of the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS).



# Assessment of the NFCS2016-2020

## *Institutional and organizational framework*

- Non-existence of texts governing the national framework for climate services
- Low mobilization of financial resources
- Poor consideration of gender in operational actions for the implementation of the framework

## *Environment for the implementation of the plan*

- Poor knowledge of the usefulness of climate services in development activities
- Problem of integrating climate services into sector, local and national programs
- Weak coordination in the co-production of climate services
- Weakness of the information production system by the National Meteorological Service
- Weakness of the information production system by the National Meteorological Service
- Insufficient trainers in the field of climate services
- Weak funds allocated to research



# PROJECTS ONGOING, IMPLEMENTED AND RELATED TO THE ACTION PLAN OF NFCS 2016-2020



Sectors	Projects	Project's objectives	Resources	Observations	Budget
Cross-cutting sectors	VIGICLIMM <b>(All sectors)</b>	Strengthen, modernize and bring to international standards (ICAO - WMO) all the meteorological observation infrastructures and the climate information system of SODEXAM , as well as its human capacities, in order to set up a services to users and main economic sectors.	AFD, Government of Côte d'Ivoire	Ongoing	\$32 379 760
	Integrating flood and drought management and early warning for climate change adaptation into the Volta Basin program <b>(Water resources sector, DRR, Energy)</b>	Support the six countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo) to implement coordinated and joint measures to improve their existing management plans at regional, national and local levels and build on lessons learned past and ongoing projects related to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation	Adaptation Fund, WMO, Global water Partnership	Implemented by the Ministry of Water and Forests; SODEXAM	\$ 7920000

Agriculture and food security	Project: CLIMDEV AFRICA	Improve and contribute to the resilience of populations through access to climate information for better integration of climate change into national and sectoral development policies in Côte d'Ivoire	AfDB	SODEXAM was the implementation partner, the CLIMDEV project is lead by the Ministry of the Environment - Project completed	\$536705
	PPCA Project (cashew productivity and competitiveness project)	Provide appropriate agro-meteorological information to small producers in order to reduce the risks of climate change for cashew crop.	National Interprofessional Fund for Agricultural Research and Advice (FIRCA)	Project accepted - Awaiting the signing of the agreement between SODEXAM and FIRCA for the start of implementation	Duration :3 years 1st year: \$141040
	Indexed weather insurance	Secure farmers' income	Government, African Risk Capacity	Functional,	\$7000000
	FACILITE ADAPT ACTION	Make an inventory and the institutional, regulatory, economic and operational bases which will enable the DMN / Côte d'Ivoire to strengthen its strategy for the development of agro-meteorological services in the national territory.	AFD	Ongoing	\$ 346923

# PROJECTS ONGOING, IMPLEMENTED AND RELATED TO THE ACTION PLAN OF NFCS 2016-2020 (Cont'd)



Sectors	Projects	Project's objectives	Resources	Observations	Budget
Disaster Risk Reduction	Urban Resilience - Abidjan	Strengthen, modernize Abidjan flood monitoring with the National Civil Rescue and Safety Office. Strengthen the observations network in Abidjan	Government	Completed	\$88100
	Urban Sanitation and Resilience Project (PARU) – Floods Early Warning System in Abidjan	Implementation of the Floods Early Warning System in Abidjan	World Bank, Government of Cote d'Ivoire	Ongoing	\$16000000

# Major challenges for the implementation of the National Framework of Climate services (NFCS)



The update of the action plan of the national framework for climate services for the period 2021-2025 is intended as an invitation to take up major challenges.

Thus, in view of the analysis of the activities carried out, initiated and the opinion of the priority sectors, four major challenges have been identified as barriers to achieve the objectives of the vision of an effective implementation of the national action plan.

These challenges concern the following sectors:

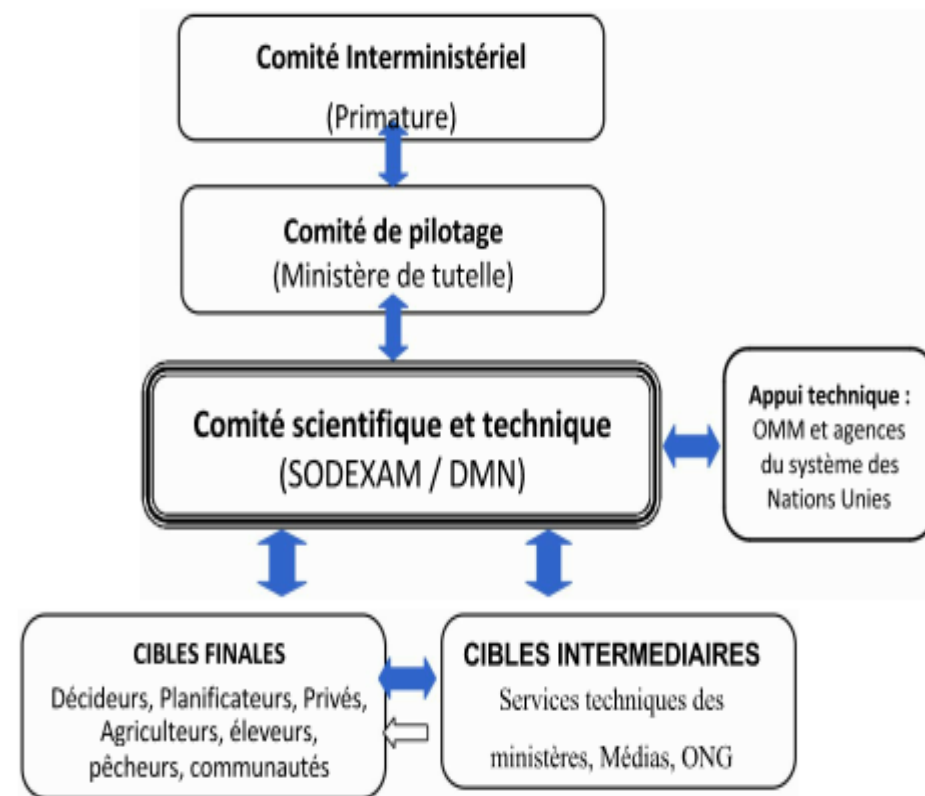


# Major challenges for the implementation of the update National Framework of Climate services (NFCS2021-2025)

## At the institutional and organizational level

The specific need for issues related to climate services in legislative framework :

- ❑ the government will have to put in place a new legislative, political and development mechanism;
- ❑ this legislative mechanism should be analyzed and adopted;
- ❑ The mechanism should be aligned to National Development Plan (NDP2021-2025).



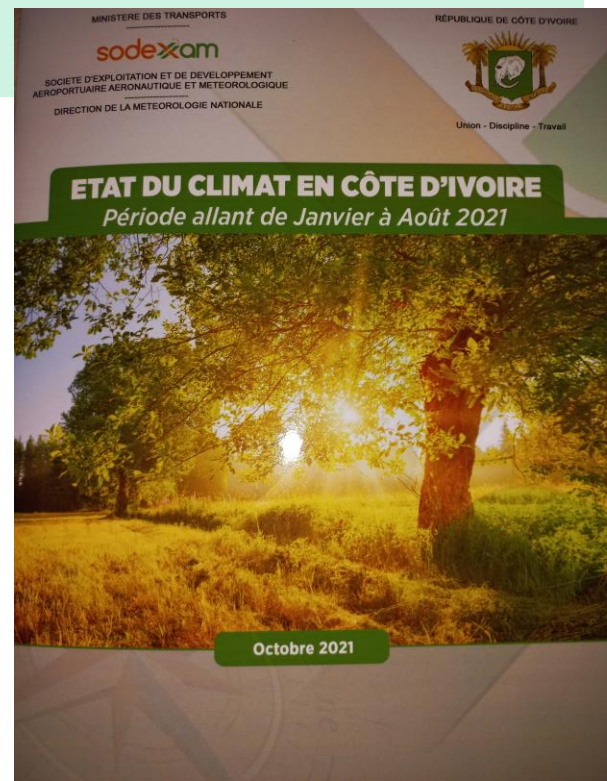
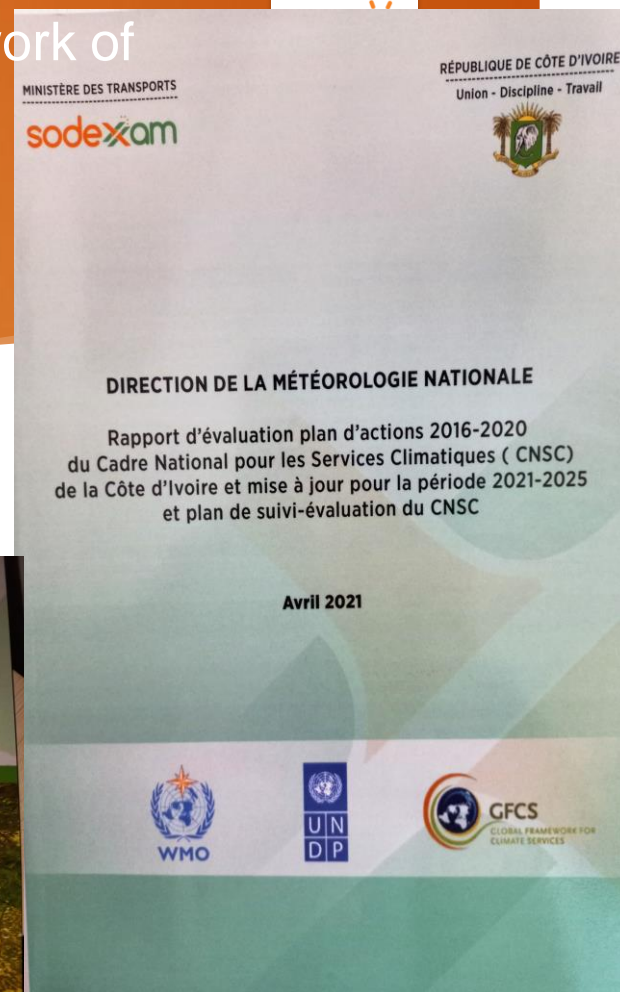
# Major challenges for the implementation of the update National Framework of Climate services (NFCS2021-2025)

## At the level of the provision of climate services

Weather-dependent economic sectors such as agriculture, health, disaster risk management, water resources and energy production are more threatened than other sectors and therefore need More real-time availability climate services. .

The co-production of climate services with the main users is a guarantee of their better integration into their main activities.

A collaborative framework of the various actors should be created and facilitate their achievement





## Major challenges for the implementation of the update National Framework of Climate services (NFCS2021-2025)



### **In terms of research**

Technological innovation presents a challenge for producing relevant information and scientifically-based climate predictions and taking them into account in planning, policy-making and implementation processes at national and local levels. For this, new approaches to climate research, climate modeling and forecasting (at all time scales) will have to be developed and popularized. Thus, the results of the research will be used to improve the provision of climate services.

### **In terms of funding**

Funding mechanisms will have to be found at the national level so that national actors can be supported in their approach to taking climate services into account in their main activities. Also, a mapping of climate action financing will have to be carried out to benefit from external counters



# National Framework of Climate services (NFCS2021-2025) actions plans and budget



Implementation of the national action plan for climate services 2021-2025 requires a total amount of **\$ 70,329,308**

SECTORS	Mean term Objectives	Budget (\$) (1 USD = 600 FCFA)
AGRICULTURE FOOD SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> integrate the challenges of climate change into development policies for agricultural sectors at national and local</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> improve the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate impacts through the provision of adapted climate services</li> </ul>	9 140 017
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> emergency preparedness and early warning system</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> strengthen the capacity of institutions and the population to prepare for floods and manage emergencies in order to avoid losses in cases where the structural approach is not sufficient. This is one of the most effective ways to reduce loss and damage caused by disasters (with a cost-benefit ratio of 4 to 36).</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Put in place the survey system for anticipation, forecasting and early warning system faced to extreme weather and climate hazards</li> </ul>	2 933 659
HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> make climate information available to the health sector as part of its epidemic early warning systems</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Reduce the climate impacts on the related climate disease,</li> </ul>	469 416



WATER RESOURCE	Strengthen the survey of water resources and its partnerships and above all contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6 and in particular its target 6.5 in the West Africa region, target relating to the implementation by 2030 of integrated management water resources at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	1 339 700
ENERGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Greater climate resilience and adaptation across the energy sector, due to the fundamental importance for development;;</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> growing renewable energy subsector, given both the apparent climate sensitivity of renewable energy sources and the policy priority accorded to them due to their GHG emission reduction benefits.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> develop user-tailored weather–water–climate services in close cooperation with the energy industry,</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> enable better management of the risks and opportunities arising from extreme events, climate variability and climate change.</li></ul>	3 906 340
TOURISM	Assist the tourism sector in its development in liaison with climate services	755 342
CROSS-CUTTING NEEDS: ALL SECTORS		51 784 834
GENERAL TOTAL		<b>70 329 308</b>

## Conclusion



Côte d'Ivoire set up its National Framework for Climate Services. Stakeholders in the five priority sectors were informed on how climate services are taken into account their needs and activities.

For a better functioning of the framework, an evaluation is planned every five years in order to integrate the concerns of the actors.

This assessment consists of carrying out a survey of the main users of climate services to collect the gaps observed in the implementation of the past framework and to express the new needs.

Based on these needs and the identified priority actions, what remains is to enforce the process which depends both on national authorities and international fund providers.



**Thank you**