

## **Submission from Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay on possible topics and considerations for the tenth meeting of the Research Dialogue to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 48**

The Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay welcome the opportunity to submit their views on possible topics and considerations for the tenth meeting of the Research Dialogue to be held at SBSTA-48 (30 April-10 May 2018), as set out in document FCCC/SBSTA/2017/4 para. 49.

SBSTA invited Parties to submit by 2 February 2018 their views on possible topics for the research dialogue to be held in conjunction with SBSTA-48 and beyond, taking into account the themes and presentations addressed at previous meetings as well as the themes suggested for future consideration.

Topics listed in para. 47 of the above-mentioned document are: a. consideration of the human dimension, and indigenous peoples' and traditional knowledge; b. sustained funding for climate research and climate-relevant data, and advancing open access to climate-relevant public data, also noting the work of the Global Framework for Climate Services and other relevant organizations, particularly on capacity-building; c. continued research on Earth system modelling in an effort to contribute to reducing projection uncertainty in support of the Paris Agreement; d. communicating climate change science and e. outputs from downscaling techniques for global climate reanalysis and models.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay understand that the Paris Agreement identifies the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, taking into account the relevant role of the Research Dialogue to enhance communication between Parties and the scientific community. Furthermore, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay recognize the mandate of the SBSTA to regularly consider research needs and systematic observation related to the Convention to inform Parties on current and planned activities of regional and international climate change research organizations.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay acknowledge the efforts made to by the Secretariat to communicate Parties' views on research needs and priorities to the scientific community. The UNFCCC Secretariat works in close collaboration with such regional research organizations active in climate change research, to facilitate dialogue and communication on the research needs and priorities expressed by Parties to the scientific community.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay also acknowledge the important role played by the IPCC and other scientific programs and intergovernmental organizations such as the Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI), to which our countries are members. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay regard the IAI as having an important role in promoting multinational, interdisciplinary scientific research networks in the Americas, to guide political action in its member countries and note the active participation of the organization in past meetings of the Research Dialogue.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay note the further development of scientific knowledge on the impact of climate change on cities, coastal communities, ocean acidification, fisheries, coastal erosion, desertification, and water management. We believe that links between the research community and adaptation on the ground in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) need to be strengthened. With this in mind, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay would like to suggest that the Research Dialogue consider these issues as well as science communication, as topics for the Research Dialogue, to facilitate communication of the science needed towards implementation of international agreements.

Arguably, information on the state of the oceans is relevant for weather and climate prediction. Climate change impacts economic activities, such as agriculture, fisheries and energy. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

wish that regional gaps in knowledge be addressed with regard to ocean research, particularly research focused on the South West Atlantic. Our Governments note the importance of addressing research on vulnerabilities and adaptation of coastal zones to erosion, inundation and impacts derived from land based activities, and conservation and management of marine ecosystems. Coastal and marine regions are probably the most fragile environments due to changes in climate. Sea-level rise, increase in extreme events and ocean acidification will also have a strong effect on these ecosystems that are vital for human kind.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay suggest that the Secretariat consider efficient ways to address the above-mentioned topics as well as ways to communicate science, especially science with a regional focus. The Secretariat may wish to consider synergies with relevant organizations such as the IAI and the IPCC with a view to increasing the use of scientific results by policy makers and negotiators thus facilitating the achievement of targets and obligations under the different multilateral environmental agreements.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay suggest that the Secretariat identify those synergies that may support the communication of scientific needs that involve NAP teams to facilitate communication of science by the scientific community for the implementation of adaptation policies on the ground.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay believe that given the importance of the scientific information presented at the Research Dialogue, it would be advisable for the Secretariat to consider:

1. Including the scientific information presented at the Research Dialogue as part of an UNFCCC SBSTA document for consideration by the Parties.
2. Organizing a science communication workshop to facilitate dialogue and improve communication in support of NAP planning, to increase the use of scientific results in policy-making by developing the capacity to communicate research gaps and needs.
3. Establishing a platform for sharing and advancing open access to climate-relevant public data and for communicating climate change science as a resource to link negotiators to research, to bridge the existing gap.