

Submission by Belize on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS)

AOSIS is pleased to respond to the call for submissions on its views on possible topics and considerations for the eleventh meeting of the research dialogue (RD 11) to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 50, and beyond.

The IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C

The Conference of the Parties (COP) in paragraph 21 of its decision **1/CP.21**, invited the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to provide a special report in 2018 on the impact of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways. AOSIS welcomes this report and notes with grave concern the implications of its findings for the members of AOSIS.

The Conference of the Parties at its twenty-fourth session (COP 24) expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC for producing the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C (SR1.5) in a timely manner and invited Parties to make use of the information contained in the report in their discussions under all relevant agenda items of the subsidiary and governing bodies. It also requested the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to consider at its fiftieth session (June 2019) the report with a view to strengthening the scientific knowledge on the 1.5 °C goal, including in the context of the preparation of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report and the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

AOSIS recognizes that further work under the RD is warranted.

RD 11 provides an excellent opportunity for engagement between scientists and policy makers on key elements of SR1.5, and ongoing work on the topic of global warming of 1.5°C and its implications, including on ways to limit warming to 1.5°C.

The research dialogue could give in-depth consideration of specific report findings, identify new findings and research that address gaps in the SR1.5, and identify regional research priorities. In particular, the research dialogue provides an opportunity for:

1) A more in-depth consideration of those findings in the report and any further research since 2018 to inform Parties as they implement their NDCs, develop the next round of NDCs, and develop their long-term low GHG development strategies– e.g. scaling up the renewable energy transition and sectoral decarbonisation strategies.

2) Scientists to share with policy makers new findings and research to address key knowledge gaps in the SR1.5. For example:

- adaptation costs and needs
- social and economic cost of climate change impacts
- synergies and trade-offs of mitigation and adaptation in the context of different local, regional, and national circumstances
- shifts in climate investments for a 1.5°C transition, and issues to consider in making such investments

- impacts of climate change on the achievement of the sustainable development goals (SDGs)
- critical thresholds for extreme events between 1.5°C and 2°C, and their magnitudes and associated social and economic costs
- how to reconcile urgent climate action with well-being for all, particularly in the context of adaptation planning and achievement of the SDGs.

3) Regional science research agenda priorities could also be discussed. For example the Pacific is pursuing a comprehensive science research agenda, which will need to take account of the SR1.5. Thus a discussion with scientists on how the SR1.5 will impact regions and where their research priorities might be steered would be an opportunity in the RD. It could also inform regional discussions around traditional knowledge.

It would be particularly valuable for small island developing states that the information provided addresses the implications for access to finance and mobilization of resources for SIDS.