

Submission by the United Republic of Tanzania on possible themes for the Earth Information Day to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 53

The United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the opportunity to submit views on possible topics and elements for considerations on the Earth Information Day (EID) as per the invitation of the Chair of SBSTA, for Parties to submit by 30th September, 2021 views on possible themes for the EID in 2021 to be held in conjunction with SBSTA-53 (November 2021), and those in the subsequent years under the Research and Systematic Observations agenda.

The United Republic of Tanzania has been actively participating in the Research and Systematic Observations agenda including on EID and found it a useful platform for dialogue, and for sharing experience, best practices, lessons learned, and for mobilizing common understanding and approach, and consolidated efforts to combat climate change.

The United Republic of Tanzania looks forward to actively participate at Earth Information Day to be held in conjunction with SBSTA-53 in November, 2021, and therefore submits the following elements to constitute the possible topics and themes for discussions:

1. The current state of the global and regional climate including the dynamics and predictability of the extreme events and their respective socio-economic and ecological implications.
2. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries in weather, climate, water and environmental observation and monitoring to address the existing and increasing data availability and accessibility gaps.
3. Strengthening Early Warning Systems including improved infrastructure and mechanisms for enhancing accessibility and dissemination of early warning information to end users timely and in a cost-effective manner.
4. Progress and impacts of the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), and mechanism for Enhancing the implementation of the National Framework for Climate Services (NFCS) as important tools and vehicles for sustaining the momentum in enhancing climate services in support of climate change adaptation.
5. Strengthening climate change related research, modelling and prediction including of severe weather and climate extremes such as droughts, dust-storm and sand-storm, particularly in relation to climate change attributions.
6. Implications of the latest IPCC reports (AR6) on food security, water and human health particularly on developing countries.
7. Strengthening the capacities of developing countries in managing and utilization of big data and latest technology in climate services provision.
8. Latest scientific knowledge and understanding on climate related loss and damage, impacts on livelihoods and sustainable development.