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UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
Thirty-fourth session
Bonn, 6–16 June 2011

Item X of the provisional agenda

Views on issues related to the research dialogue, including possible ways to enhance its effectiveness and the workshop to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 34

Submissions from Parties

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), at its thirty-second session, agreed that the research dialogue between Parties and regional and international climate change research programmes and organizations should be continued at SBSTA 34 and beyond.[1] In addition, it noted the need to further enhance interaction between the science and policy communities by strengthening the research dialogue.[2]

2. At the same session, the SBSTA invited Parties[3] to provide to the secretariat their views on:

(a) Possible ways to enhance the effectiveness of the research dialogue in the future, as referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 48(a–d);

(b) The workshop to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 34 to give further in-depth consideration to issues addressed in the research dialogue, as referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 49(a);

(c) Ways to make information from research programmes and organizations available on the UNFCCC website, as referred to in document FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 49(b).

[1] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 47.
[2] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 48.
[3] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/6, paragraph 50.

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3. In response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 2 above, two such submissions were received by the secretariat, which were made available, by SBSTA 33, as a miscellaneous document.[4]

4. At its thirty-third session, the SBSTA invited Parties to provide, by 31 January 2011, additional views on the matters referred to in paragraph 2 above, and requested the secretariat to make these available as a miscellaneous document prior to SBSTA 34.[5]

5. The secretariat has received two such additional submissions. In accordance with the procedure for miscellaneous documents, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing.

[4] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/MISC.12.

[5] FCCC/SBSTA/2010/13, para. 59.

* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.

Contents

Paper no. 1: Sri Lanka

Research and Systematic Observation (SBSTA)

In order to adapt to the impacts of climate change, the vulnerable countries like Sri Lanka is needed systematic observations and research. This is much more important since we are island nation. Research and Systematic Observations are done in large scale in other parts of the world, which will not applicable to our country. As such small scale, less than regional scale development of prediction models will be important to use in future predictions. As an input for these models, observations should be taken in the country especially in the surrounding sea area is very useful.

Paper no. 2: Uzbekistan

Opinion of Republic of Uzbekistan on the research and systematic observations

Republic of Uzbekistan acknowledges the need in the conduction and extension of research in all directions related to climate change, systematic observations and information exchange. Science-and-technical programs financed by the state are directed at support of studies related to the measures of climate change mitigation, with adaptation to possible negative aftereffects, with regional climate monitoring and development of forecasting methods with different lead-time.

Uzbekistan supports the Updated version of Plan of putting into operation of the Global System of Climate Observations in support of FCCC UN (GSCO 2010) and acknowledges the importance of the more clear orientation to adaptation envisaged by the plan, in particular, to the revelation of needs in modernization of surface networks for conduction of observations which are actual for the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation with special focusing to the developing countries.

Uzbekistan emphasizes the need and priority of the following main tasks:

- intensification of climate observations and receiving of reliable climate characteristics, easing of access to climate data which facilitate the better identification of adaptation needs and will play the key role in development of adaptation strategy;
- extension of activities on preparation standards and protocols in relation to the evaluated main climate variables (MCV) of land which are obtained out of the range of climate change observations, in particular – for the measures in the fields of biodiversity and desertification.

In preparation of the Third National Report of Uzbekistan on climate change it is planned to include the information about new climate variables (MCV) of land in separate areas.

To facilitate the realization of regional action plans of the GSCO it is necessary:

- to strengthen the regional coordination in realization of the relevant types of activities;
- to strengthen the regional cooperation using the existing national and regional centers;
- to revise and update the Regional action Plan on GSCO when the need arises;
- to solve the matters of its funding via the available tools.

It is necessary to widen the methodical base directed to the assessment of climate change effect, to reconcile the studies on climate change issues, and development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures. The following tasks for this are priority-driven ones:

- assessment of the current climate variability and occurrence of extreme values using the indices of climate extremity;
- development of methodical base for evaluation of losses and benefits including modeling;
- assessment of performance of measures of the rational water use in the irrigated farming an correction of irrigation norms;
- assessment of ecological and social-and-economical risk.