



SUBMISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Research and Systematic Observation – Views on Possible Themes for the Eighteenth Meeting of the Research Dialogue (RD18) in Conjunction with SBSTA64

Paragraph 14 of FCCC/SBSTA/2025/L.5 invites Parties and relevant organizations to submit views on possible themes for the eighteenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 64.

The Philippines welcomes the opportunity to provide its views. It recognizes the research dialogue as a platform to strengthen the science-policy interface, support evidence-based decision-making, and enhance the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

As one of the countries highly-at-risk to the impacts of climate change, the Philippines underscores the urgency of ensuring that research is policy-relevant, context-specific, and responsive to the needs of developing countries. Consistent with the conclusions of SBSTA (2025), the Philippines highlights the need to address persistent research gaps and capacity constraints, particularly in relation to climate attribution, adaptation effectiveness, and methodologies for assessing loss and damage.

In this context, the Philippines proposes the following themes for RD18:

1. Strengthening Research Linkages on Loss and Damage

The research dialogue should advance methodologies and tools to better understand, assess, and respond to climate-induced loss and damage. This includes:

- Improved characterization of slow-onset processes and extreme events
- Analysis of compounding and cascading risks across ecosystems, infrastructure, and livelihoods
- Integration of climate science with impact-based assessments
- Strengthening the evidence base for preparedness, risk reduction, recovery planning, and loss and damage mechanisms

2. Advancing Climate Attribution Science at National and Regional Scales

The Philippines emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen climate attribution science, particularly in developing countries. RD18 should:

- Promote the application of probabilistic event attribution approaches (e.g., Fraction of Attributable Risk and risk ratios)
- Support the use of multi-model ensembles and high-resolution, downscaled climate models
- Improve access to and quality of observational datasets
- Link attribution findings to risk assessment, disaster risk reduction, adaptation planning, and loss and damage frameworks

3. Enhancing Methodologies to Assess Adaptation Effectiveness

Recognizing existing gaps, the research dialogue should advance robust methodologies to assess the effectiveness of adaptation actions in reducing climate risks. This includes:

- Development of indicators, metrics, and evaluation frameworks
- Alignment with the Global Goal on Adaptation
- Context-specific approaches that capture social, economic, and ecosystem outcomes

4. Integrating Traditional, Indigenous and Local Knowledge (TILK) with the Best Available Science

The research dialogue should promote inclusive and equitable approaches to knowledge generation, including:

- Co-production of knowledge between scientific and local knowledge systems
- Ethical safeguards and equitable knowledge governance
- Improved modalities for capturing, validating, and integrating TILK into national planning and adaptation actions
- Enhancing accessibility of knowledge products for vulnerable sectors

5. Strengthening Research Capacity, Technology Access, and Systematic Observation

The Philippines underscores the need to close persistent gaps in research capacity and access to climate technologies in developing countries. RD18 should:

- Strengthen research institutions and scientific collaboration, including through South–South cooperation
- Enhance access to climate technologies, data, and analytical tools
- Support capacity-building for climate science and applications
- Reinforce systematic observation systems and promote open access to climate information

The Philippines reiterates that research outcomes must translate into actionable solutions and be aligned with the Means of Implementation under the Convention, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, and guided by the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

Enhanced support for research institutions in developing countries, and improved access to climate technologies remain essential to bridge existing knowledge and technology gaps.

The Philippines remains committed to engaging constructively in the research dialogue to ensure that scientific knowledge effectively support national and global climate action.