

**28th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARLIAMENTARY
FORUM (APPF)**

DRAFT RESOLUTION SPONSORED BY MEXICO

**IMPROVING PARLIAMENTARY ROLES IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE
CHANGE-ENHANCING JOINT ACTIONS IN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE
CHANGE**

Recalling Resolution APPF 27/RES/04 adopted in Siem-Rep, Kingdom of Cambodia, Improving the Role of Parliaments in response to Climate Change, and Resolution APPF27/RES/06, Promoting Cooperation and Responsible Management of the Arctic Region, in Siem-Rep, Kingdom of Cambodia;

Recalling that the concentration of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere is directly related to the behavior of the average global temperature of the Earth;

Recognizing the increase in natural disasters over the last years in all regions of the world as a direct consequence of the effects of climate change, and that, in the center, east and southeast Asia, heat waves have caused the increase of temperatures and rainfall variability, in addition to changes in land and marine ecosystems;

Emphasizing that climate change has a direct impact on the countryside, the health of every living being, ecosystems, water and food reserves, in addition to harming the poles and the tropics, as well as on the small islands, and that crop yields in parts of Asia are estimated to decrease between 2.5% and 10% in 2020 and between 5 and 30% in 2050, compared to 1990 levels;

Alarmed because in the last decade, climate change has also caused population displacements due to a shortage of water or food, an acceleration of melting glaciers, and an unprecedented loss of biodiversity, among other undesirable phenomena;

Considering that the last five years, between 2014 and 2018, have been the warmest recorded in the last 139 years.

Considering the need to legislate and/or continue to legislate to achieve the goals established in the Sustainable Development Agenda (SDG) 2030, particularly Objectives 7 (Affordable and Non-Pollutant Energy), 13 (Climate Action), 14 (Underwater Life) and 15 (Life of Earth Ecosystems);

Emphasizing the adoption of the Paris Agreement on December 12, 2015;

Reaffirming the need to design and adopt national legal frameworks and appropriate institutional arrangements by parliaments for the achievement of comprehensive public policies that respond to the social, environmental and economic aspects of climate change;

Acknowledging that the effects of climate change are global in scope and of an unprecedented scale, so if no strong measures are taken as of today, it will be more complicated and expensive to adapt to these effects in the future;

Taking into account that less developed zones are more vulnerable to climatic change and its effects;

Recalling that in 2013 the IPCC provided more clarity on the role of human activity in climate change when it published its Fifth Assessment Report, its categorical conclusion being: climate change is real and human activities are its main causes. (the Sixth Report will be released until 2022);

Convinced of the fundamental role that parliamentarians can play in guaranteeing the rights of present and future generations, with the elaboration of regulatory frameworks aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change on agriculture, the availability of natural resources, the quality of life of communities and populations in vulnerable situations;

Bearing in mind that in Asia between 2.5 and a 10% decrease to crop yields in parts of Asia by 2020 and between 5 and 30% by 2050, compared to 1990 levels;

Remembering that the melting of glaciers can increase and worsen and is closely related to flooding, destabilization of slopes and decrease in river currents. 49, 132 and 226 million people in Asia could be at risk of hunger by 2020, 2050 and 2080 respectively;

Acknowledging that, since 1950, global warming has increased between 0.4 and 0.7°C with heat waves, fewer frosts, more rains in northwest Australia and southwest New Zealand. Likewise, there has been less rainfall in south and east Australia and northeast New Zealand, an increase in drought intensity in Australia and sea level rise by about 70 mm. The increase in tensions in water supply and agriculture is evident, since natural ecosystems have changed;

Considering that in the East Asia and Pacific region there are 13 of the 30 most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world; and that this region is the one that contributes most to greenhouse gas emissions with a third of the

world's carbon dioxide emissions and represents 60% of coal consumption. Additionally, the region suffers the consequences of 70% of all the natural disasters.

RESOLVES TO:

- 1. Promote** greater institutional connection between national and international parliaments such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Latin American Parliament and the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum, to continue strengthening and aligning efforts in the fight against climate change in the budgetary and legislative fields;
- 2. Urge** APPF member parliaments to develop comprehensive national regulatory frameworks that include legislative, administrative or other measures for industries, processes and production chains that ensure sustainable development in accordance with the principles of the 2030 Agenda;
- 3. Seek** the development and legislative strengthening of environmental education programs in schools and government institutions, as well as encouraging the dissemination of messages and radio and/or television broadcasts, among others, regarding environmental care in conventional and digital media;
- 4. Approach and disseminate** with greater periodicity and depth the work of parliaments in the field of climate change through the media, as well as encourage the organization of conferences, symposiums, conversations, involving and encouraging general society to participate and contribute to the protection of the environment;
- 5. Promote** dialogue and open and plural exchange on the impact of the current economic development model as one of the causes of climate change.