**FORUM:** ASEAN+

**ISSUE:** Combating the Rising of Sea Levels in South Asia

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIAN NATIONS+,

*Alarmed* by the fact that 96% of Bangkok’s land is predicted to be under the sea levels by 2030,

*Aware* that the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) expects sea level rise of 0.8m by 2100,

*Defining* as a main “cause of the displacement” seasonal wind from south-west and north-east,

*Disturbed* by the fact that the impacts of climate change have pushed more than 18 million people to migrate within South Asian countries,

*Further alarmed* by the fact that in Bangladesh, there are more than 35 million people who live in coastal areas, and rising sea levels are affecting their homes and livelihoods,

*Further aware* that extreme flooding events that used to happen once in 100 years could occur every year by the end of the century,

*Further disturbed* by the report of Greenpeace that damage of $724 billion is estimated in urban cities of Asia alone (Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila, Taipei, Seoul, Tokyo and Hong Kong,) due to potential sea level rise by 2030,

*Having considered* that sea level rise causes long-term damage on farms, and is likely to affect 200,000 coastal farmers in Bangladesh,

*Keeping in mind* that the Paris Agreement aims to limit global mean warming in the twenty-first century to less than 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and to promote further efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and the goal is not going to be able to be achieved considering the current commitments to the goal,

*Noting with concern* that estimated 157 million people in tropical Asia now live in areas below 2m above sea level,

1. Urges countries to make their carbon footprint as low as possible by means such as, but not limited to:
2. raise awareness through methods such as, but not limited to:
	1. social media
	2. integration into education
3. build using long term sustainable material,
4. use cleaner energy sources,
5. provide reports on their carbon emission as well as new energy sources used to ensure progress in lowering carbon emissions;
6. Urges the financial and technological support of climate initiatives of developed nations to combat potential crises by:
7. construction and reinforcement of buildings in coastal cities to reduce the impact of flooding,
8. creation of better networks to issue quick and extensive tsunami, flood warnings using sirens, social media, podcasts, televisions, and any other mass media,
9. Build floating structures that are beneficial to survival during a tsunami such as but not limited to:
	1. inflatable ducks
	2. floating structures
	3. food and water sustainable for weeks in case of becoming stranded;
10. Asks developed countries for financial and technological support on creating sustainable power plants such as:
11. cooperation with corporations that owns developed technology,
12. training of local engineers by experts and universities;
13. Considers the situation occurring that has involved the Department of Environment and National Resources propose programs to educate communities in high-risk area, by:
	1. adding to the curriculum of schools,
	2. encouraging media as whole,
	3. hosting campaigns;
14. Calls upon ASEAN and the IPCC to address the issue of Global Warming by:
15. considering the implications of anthropogenic actions on the environment,
16. issuing a global declaration of limiting carbon emissions, depending on the economic stance of the respected nation,
17. convening another Conference of the Parties (COP) in order to emphasise the repercussions of the global crisis and encourage other nations to find a collective solution to the crisis.