



## **SPEECH**

**BY**

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**ON THE THEME:**

***“GETTING TO ZERO: MOBILIZING PARLIAMENTS TO  
ACT ON CLIMATE CHANGE”.***

**ON THE OCCASION OF THE 144<sup>th</sup> ASSEMBLY OF  
THE IPU AND RELATED MEETINGS.**

**Bali, Indonesia 20-24 March 2022.**

## Mr. President

It is instructive that the phenomenon of climate Change has intensified globally, progressing at a much faster rate than initially projected by scientists. Climate induced calamities are on the increase as witnessed by unprecedented weather patterns and catastrophic droughts as well as the devastating cyclones. To that end, our responses as Parliaments should be intensified by enacting appropriate legislation for mitigatory measures.

Heads of State and Government are urged to **assiduously** increase their Nationally Determined Contributions, ambitions and climate actions towards securing Net Zero emissions. In so doing, they would keep the 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature rise threshold within reach<sup>1</sup>. To this end, Parliaments should use their constitutional mandates to ensure that governments meet their mitigatory targets unequivocally through robust oversight on the Executive.

Accordingly, some of the best practices that Parliaments can adopt in greenhouse gas emissions reduction towards the net-zero agenda, include legislating towards incentivizing green infrastructure project implementation, better waste

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/>

management methodologies and circular economy. In addition, mainstreaming of climate change related legislation in order to expedite the transition to clean and renewable energy development is necessary.

**Mr. President**

Parliaments must ensure that the Paris Agreement, its subsequent Katowice Roadmap and renewed commitments at the Glasgow 26<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties 2021, are entirely implemented by all Parties. Furthermore, it is critical that Developed Countries should honour their 100 billion dollars towards the mitigatory measures. To this end, oversight on all mitigation projects and budget allocations must be effectively implemented by Parliaments. Similarly, Zimbabwe launched its National Climate Fund in 2021, primarily to give climate action direction and sustainability.

For robust oversight, it is an imperative that IPU Member Parliaments forge strategic partnerships which will enhance the understanding by Parliamentarians of the climate change discourse multilaterally.

**Mr. President**

Zimbabwe's response measures to climate change are guided by the principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, Respective Capabilities and Climate Justice<sup>2</sup>. In this respect, Zimbabwe has raised its commitment to reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from 33% to 40% per capita by 2030 in its 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions<sup>3</sup> as guided by the implementation of the Low Emission Development Strategy. This has been bolstered by Zimbabwe's mainstreaming of the climate change phenomenon in its National Development Strategy (2021-2025). Additionally, Zimbabwe is crafting a comprehensive Climate Change Bill whose focus is climate financing, measurement of greenhouse gas emissions, compliance, reporting and verification matrix.

May I conclude by saluting the Indonesian Parliament for the hospitable hosting of the 144<sup>th</sup> Assembly of the IPU and Related Meetings on this majestic Bali Island.

**I so submit Mr. President and Colleagues.**

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<sup>2</sup> <https://leap.unep.org/knowledge/glossary/climate-justice>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zimbabwe%20First/Zimbabwe%20Revised%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20Final>.