**US Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| In the past decades, humans have been emitting more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 in the atmosphere. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than any time over the last 800,000 years. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 800,000 years |
| And it’s the concentration of greenhouse gases like CO2 that drives global temperature. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Climate scientists agree: the build-up in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases released by human activity causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is technically possible and could contain global warming below +2°C, meaning 3.6 °F. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +8°F in 2100 and +13°F in 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.  - Because of climate change, hurricanes have become increasingly intense and cause much more harm and damages in the US. Hurricane Katrina caused more than 1,800 deaths and more than 100 billion dollars in damages. | Shows a hurricane / a storm that tear off a roof and a palm tree. |
| * The air pollution generated by the burning of fuels is already responsible for 200,000 deaths in the US each year | Shows a polluting car then a skull with “200,000”. |
| * Heatwaves are becoming longer, more frequent and more severe.   In the absence of ambitious action against climate change,[[1]](#footnote-1) the US will experience 70 days of extreme heat per year (that is six times more as in the past) and up to 135 days a year in a State like Texas. | Shows a desert with someone sweating more and more. |
| * In the South and in the Midwest, agricultural yields will decrease because of the heat. | Shows a corn field with some visible cobs and some cobs dry up or disappear. (It could be bananas, tomatoes or else instead of corn). |
| * With the mix of more hurricanes, sea-level rises, heatwaves, and lower agricultural output, the average income in Southern states will be 10 to 20% lower than it could be.[[2]](#footnote-2) | Shows a farmer with money, then with less money. |
| * In the North-East, the risk of the heavy precipitations has already increased by 55%. More severe storms and sea-level rise will lead to further floods | Shows a coast with sea-level rise, a storm, and a flood. |
| * In the West, hotter and drier conditions are causing more wildfires. It has been estimated that the area burned by wildfires across the Western US since the mid 80s was twice what it would have been without climate change, and this was before even accounting for last summer’s California wildfires, by far the largest on record.[[3]](#footnote-3) | Shows a forest fire. |
| To tackle climate change, we would need to bring emissions close to zero. This is possible, but requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for greenhouse gas emissions: energy, transport, and industry. | Shows the second figure below. |

**France Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| Au cours des dernières décennies, les humains ont brûlé de plus en plus de combustibles fossiles comme le charbon, le gaz ou le pétrole. Or, la combustion des combustibles fossiles libère du CO2 dans l'atmosphère. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Aujourd'hui, la concentration de CO2 dans l'atmosphère n’a jamais été aussi élevée depuis 800 000 ans. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 800,000 years |
| Les climatologues sont d'accord : c'est l'accumulation dans l'atmosphère de gaz à effet de serre comme le CO2 émis par les activités humaines qui augmente les températures et provoque le changement climatique. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Une transition rapide vers une société sans combustible fossile est techniquement possible et pourrait contenir l'augmentation de la température du réchauffement climatique à 2°C. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| Mais si les émissions de gaz à effet de serre continuent sur leur tendance actuelle, l’augmentation de la température mondiale sera de 4 °C en 2100 et de 7 °C en 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| Cela peut sembler lointain, mais le changement climatique nous affecte déjà chez nous aujourd’hui.  - Le moustique tigre est déjà présent sur la moitié du territoire. | Shows mosquitos biting. |
| * L’enneigement moyen a déjà été réduit de 40cm dans certaines stations de ski.[[4]](#footnote-4) | Shows a mountain with snow melting |
| * La pollution atmosphérique générée par la combustion de fossiles est déjà responsable de 48 000 décès par an en France. | Shows a skull with “48,000”, then a desert with a shrub drying. |
| En l'absence de mesures ambitieuses pour stopper le changement climatique, les impacts attendus par les scientifiques seront bien pires : | The thermometer rises between 3 and 4°C (color red) |
| * D’ici 2050, les étés normaux seront aussi chauds que la canicule de 2003 (qui avait entraîné 20 000 morts),[[5]](#footnote-5) et les records de températures pourront atteindre 50°C, notamment dans l’Est.[[6]](#footnote-6) | Shows a desert with someone sweating more and more. |
| * À cause de la chaleur et de la sécheresse, la moitié des forêts de la métropole vont être soumis à un risque d’incendie élevé. | Shows a forest fire. |
| * Sous l’effet de la montée des eaux et de tempêtes plus violentes, les inondations et les submersions vont augmenter de 40 à 80%.[[7]](#footnote-7) | Shows a house near a beach, the sea-level rises (shrinking the size of the beach), then a waves comes and floods the house |
| *Pour arrêter le changement climatique, nous devons ramener les émissions à zéro dans les prochaines décennies. C’est possible, mais cela nécessite une transformation profonde des secteurs les plus responsables des émissions de gaz à effet de serre : l'énergie, les transports et l'industrie.* | *Shows the second figure below.* |

**Denmark Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| In the past decades, humans have been emitting more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 in the atmosphere. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than any time over the last 800,000 years. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 800,000 years |
| And it’s the concentration of greenhouse gases like CO2 that drives global temperature. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Climate scientists agree: the build-up in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases released by human activity causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is technically possible and could contain global warming below +2°C. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +4°C in 2100 and +7°C in 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.   * Due to climate change, the sea level is rising. With its 7,300 km of coast, Denmark is particularly vulnerable to sea level rise. Actually, it is the European country with the largest costs per capita from sea level rise.[[8]](#footnote-8) | Shows a coast with sea-level rise and a flood. |
| * Moreover, climate change may bring up to 40% more rain to Denmark in winter.[[9]](#footnote-9) Together with sea-level rise, increased precipitation will cause erosion and flooding of low-lying coasts and river valleys. | Adds rain to the previous picture, and sea level rises even more. |
| * Climate change will also disrupt ecosystems: most species will migrate to the North, some will disappear. And we expect more oxygen depletion in Danish waters, which will damage marine ecosystems. | Shows a beach with birds where the water becomes green and many algae appear on the sand, then the birds fly away. |
| * The air pollution generated by the burning of fuels is already responsible for 1,500 deaths in Denmark each year.[[10]](#footnote-10) | Shows a polluting car then a skull with “1,500”. |
| To tackle climate change, we would need to bring emissions close to zero. This is possible, but requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for greenhouse gas emissions: energy, transport, and industry. | Shows the second figure below. |

**India Climate Video Script**

Child stunting is projected to increase by 35% by 2050 compared to a scenario without climate change.

Malaria, crop yields,   
At 4°C warming, an extremely wet monsoon that currently has a chance of occurring only once in 100 years is projected to occur every 10 years by the end of the century.

Dry years are expected to be drier and wet years wetter. An abrupt change in the monsoon could precipitate a major crisis, triggering more frequent droughts as well as greater flooding in large parts of India.

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| In the past decades, humans have been emitting more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 in the atmosphere. | Graph (if possible, animated) of historic CO2 concentration, next to polluting cars (cars with smoke), planes, and coal power plants / factories (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Today, the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere is higher than any time over the last 800,000 years. | Unzoom to show graph of concentration over 800,000 years |
| And it’s the concentration of greenhouse gases like CO2 that drives global temperature. | Show graph of temperatures (e.g. using <https://www.temperaturerecord.org/> ) |
| Climate scientists agree: the build-up in the atmosphere of greenhouse gases released by human activity causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is technically possible and could contain global warming below +2°C, meaning 3.6 °F. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
| But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +8°F in 2100 and +13°F in 2200. | Keep previous graph but adds a +4°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and on the side now there is a polluting car and a coal power plant / factory |
| This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.   * Heatwaves are becoming longer, more frequent and more severe: the thermometer hit 48 °C in Delhi in 2019,[[11]](#footnote-11) and 11 out of the 15 warmest years have been within the last 15 years.[[12]](#footnote-12) The heat will increase further with climate change, to the point that some regions may become inhabitable because of extreme heat.[[13]](#footnote-13) | Shows a desert with someone sweating more and more. Shows a thermometer than goes up to 48 °C. |
| * Dry years are expected to be drier and wet years wetter. An abrupt change in the monsoon could precipitate a major crisis, triggering more frequent droughts as well as greater flooding in large parts of India.[[14]](#footnote-14) | Shows a drought. And shows a storm. |
| * 36 million people will live in a zone flooded each year in 2050.[[15]](#footnote-15) Kolkata and Mumbai are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of sea-level rise, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding. | Shows a house near a beach, the sea-level rises (shrinking the size of the beach), then a waves comes and floods the house |
| * The air pollution generated by the burning of fuels is already responsible for 700,000 deaths in India each year. | Shows a polluting car then a skull with “700,000”. |
| * Due to climate change, yields for rice and wheat are expected to become 15 to 20% lower than what they could be.[[16]](#footnote-16) | Shows a wheat field with some visible wheat plants dry up or disappear. |
| To tackle climate change, we would need to bring emissions close to zero. This is possible, but requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for greenhouse gas emissions: energy, transport, and industry. | Shows the second figure below. |

1. http://www.impactlab.org/map/#usmeas=absolute&usyear=1981-2010&gmeas=change-from-hist&gyear=2080-2099&tab=global&gvar=tasmax-over-95F [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. http://www.impactlab.org/research/estimating-economic-damage-from-climate-change-in-the-united-states/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. https://youtu.be/wd6w6mTQGwc?t=461 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/observatoire-national-sur-effets-du-rechauffement-climatique-onerc [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.institutdesactuaires.com/global/gene/link.php?doc_id=867&fg=1> <https://twitter.com/meteofrance/status/1173872094469402624?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1173872094469402624%7Ctwgr%5E%7Ctwcon%5Es1_&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.leparisien.fr%2Fenvironnement%2Fle-rechauffement-climatique-sera-beaucoup-plus-fort-que-prevu-17-09-2019-8153628.php>

   https://www.euro.who.int/\_\_data/assets/pdf\_file/0018/112473/E91350.pdf (https://www.liberation.fr/checknews/2018/08/06/combien-de-morts-y-avait-t-il-eu-lors-de-la-canicule-en-2003\_1671066) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. http://www.meteofrance.fr/actualites/75746838-changement-climatique-8-aout-2030-le-mercure-pourrait-localement-depasser-les-50-c [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.ccr.fr/documents/35794/35836/Etude+Climatique+2018+version+complete.pdf/6a7b6120-7050-ff2e-4aa9-89e80c1e30f2?t=1536662736000 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Hinkel et al. 2010 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. https://en.klimatilpasning.dk/sectors/nature/climate-change-impact-on-nature/ [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. https://www.statista.com/statistics/827754/air-pollution-deaths-denmark/#:~:text=Deaths%20attributable%20to%20air%20pollution%20in%20Denmark1990%2D2019&text=Over%20the%20past%20three%20decades,1990%20to%201%2C470%20by%202019. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. https://www.ndtv.com/delhi-news/delhi-weather-delhi-at-48-degrees-highest-ever-in-june-says-weather-agency-skymet-2051014 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. https://thewire.in/environment/2018-was-sixth-warmest-year-in-indias-recorded-history-imd [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Im et al. (2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/06/19/india-climate-change-impacts [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Kulp & Strauss (2019). https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects\_of\_climate\_change\_on\_South\_Asia#:~:text=Heat%20waves'%20frequency%20and%20power,accessing%20the%20closest%20water%20source. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aerr&volume=27&issue=2&article=001> <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10584-011-0208-4> <https://www.int-res.com/abstracts/cr/v59/n3/p173-187/> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)