**New °F Climate Video Script**

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| **Speech** | **Image** |
| Over the past decades, humans have been emitting more and more fossil fuels like coal, gas or oil. Burning fossil fuels releases CO2 into 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 at any point in 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 of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. |  |
| A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is 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, in the US hurricanes have become increasingly intense and cause much more harm and damages. 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 amount of air pollution generated by burning fossil 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, the US will experience 70 days of extreme heat per year (that is six times more than 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, rising sea levels, more heatwaves, and lower agricultural output, the average income in Southern states will be 10 to 20% lower than it could be.** | **Shows a farmer with money, then with less money.** |
| * **In the North-East, the risk of heavy rain has already increased by 55%. More severe storms and rising sea levels will lead to more flooding** | **Shows a coast with sea-level rise, a storm, and a flood.** |
| * **In the West, hotter and drier conditions are causing more wildfires. Since the mid 80s, the area burned by wildfires across the Western US is estimated to have been twice what it would have been without climate change. This was even before accounting for the California wildfires last summer, which were by far the largest on record.** | **Shows a forest fire.** |
| To tackle climate change, we need to bring greenhouse gas emissions close to zero. This is possible, but it requires a deep transformation in the sectors most responsible for emissions: energy, transport, and industry. | Shows the second figure below. |

**Additional voiceover: what is in bold above and below**

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| * **Heatwaves are lasting longer, and are more frequent and more severe: thermometers hit 48 °C in Delhi in 2019, and 11 out of the 15 warmest years have occurred within the last 15 years. Temperatures will increase even further with climate change, up to the point that some regions may become inhabitable because of extreme heat.** |
| * **Dry years are expected to be drier and wet years wetter. An abrupt change in monsoons could cause a major crisis, triggering more frequent droughts as well as greater flooding in large parts of India.** |
| * **36 million people will live in a zone that is flooded annually in 2050. Kolkata and Mumbai are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of rising sea levels, tropical cyclones, and riverine flooding.** |
| * **The amount of air pollution generated by burning of fossil fuels is already responsible for 700,000 deaths in India each year.** |
| * **Due to climate change, rice and wheat yields are expected to become 15 to 20% lower than what they would otherwise be.** |