

Audio Video
Subtitles COP21 Climate Responsibility Film
ENGLISH
Alliance for Responsible and Sustainable Societies

OFF 1

Since the beginning of the industrial age, the planet has been warming. The Earth's average temperature is rising.

OFF 2

Civil society in France and around the world has mobilized its governments to sign a bold [climate agreement at COP21](#). An agreement to limit global warming by 2oC (two degrees Celsius). More than that, it was necessary to make efforts to limit heating to 1,5 °C (one point five degrees Celsius)

OFF 3

COP21 - the UN Climate Conference with the participation of more than 170 (one hundred and seventy countries) - took place in Paris in December 2015 (twenty fifteen), with the mission of drawing up and signing the agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

OFF 4

It is estimated that 45,000 (forth five thousand) participants took part in the Paris-Le Bourget space: delegates representing countries, observers, members of civil society and journalists. 20 (twenty) thousand people had access to the conference and the others participated in debates and visiting exhibitions in an area dedicated to civil society.

OFF 5

Addressing to the representatives of the [UN](#) member states, President François Hollande reaffirmed the need for an ambitious agreement.

OFF 6

Representatives from the [Alliance for Responsible and Sustainable Societies](#) attended COP21 following several meetings and organized their own meetings to review their strategies. Looking for a new communication strategy to build a new website and organize a well-structured database.

OFF 7

Since COP20 in Lima - Peru in December 2014 (twenty fourteen), [the Alliance](#) has been dedicated to the topic of RESPONSIBILITY on CLIMATE. In this period the Alliance launched the [Manifesto Lima to Paris](#) on the need to adopt a [Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities](#).

OFF 8

During the COP 21period Alliance members produced dialogues with a network partner in Africa about the path to [COP22 that took place in Marrakesh in Morocco in 2016](#) (twenty sixteen).

OFF 9

Allies of the "[Monde Pluriel](#)" organization also met at COP21 to attend conferences and workshops, continuing the [CONFINT process - International Youth Conference "Let's Take Care of the Planet"](#) - started in Brazil in 2010 (twenty teen).

The young representatives of Europe drew up the [Charter of Responsibilities Let's Take Care of Europe](#) and presented it to leaders and authorities from European countries.

OFF 10

Members of the Alliance also participated in the launch of the publication [Climate Change: A Challenge for Humanity - 12 Legal Proposals for the Paris Climate Conference](#), with support from the [FPH Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation](#), an initiative of the [College de France /Mireille Delmas-Marty](#).

OFF 11

The Alliance has also opened new opportunities by bringing proposals for public policy

responsibilities to governments in countries such as Brazil. [Alliance](#) representatives presented a concrete proposal for the [C40 \(Cforty\) Cities network and for the city of São Paulo](#).

OFF 12

Members of the [Alliance](#) attended the meeting [Cultivating Good Water](#) of [Itaipu Bi Nacional Brazil and Paraguay](#) during the presentation of Dr [Nelton Friedrich](#), responsible for the program that was awarded by the [United Nations](#) in 2015 (twentyfityteen) as [the largest global responsibility program in water management](#).

OFF 13

The [agreement](#) signed in Paris at COP21 created good expectations and hope for climate responsibility to be taken on board. It paved the way [for COP 22 in Marrakesh in 2016](#) (twentyfityteen) to discuss funding to the regulation of the agreement.

OFF 14

By 2016 (twentyfityteen) the world's temperature reached 1.2 ° C (one point two degrees Celsius) above the average historical temperature before the start of the first industrial revolution. We have almost reached the 1.5°C (one point five degrees Celsius) target of "safe warming" limit that countries have pledged to try not to overtake by the Paris agreement. The [Paris Agreement on climate change](#) signed at COP21 came into force in 2016(twentyfityteen). Now it is a law in all countries that have ratified it. Every citizen, government, company and civil society organization becomes legally committed and responsible with the task of stabilizing global warming and making efforts to limit it to 1.5°C (one point five degrees Celsius). However, what happened in Marrakesh? Where do we go in relation to climate responsibilities?

Delcio Rodrigues (in ENGLISH) – InfoClima South America director

I am D lcio Rodrigues, physicist and climate analyst.

When we arrived in Marrakesh, we were not expecting much drama.

The agenda was planned to discuss the details of the implementation of the Paris agreement and timely ratification of the timetable provided a good atmosphere for the discussions.

At the beginning, we had the announcement of Trump's victory in the presidential elections in the United States.

This news fell on the meeting like a bomb and the feeling of the people in a couple of days was unbalanced.

China and other countries have played a very strong role in reassuring this moment of the discussion.

Throughout the discussions we realized that many developments, technical, scientific, economic and political, were being "put in the track" to implement the Paris agreement and stabilize the climate of the planet.

What we need now is a lot of involvement. We need the responsibilities of the most important agencies in the world in the economic, private, governmental and society sectors to be fast enough to get global warming down as close as 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2050.

This is a huge challenge and we need all the responsibility.

We need a lot of involvement and all possible responsibility.

Paulo Artaxo (in ENGLISH) – physics, professor University of S o Paulo and [IPCC](#) member

I am Prof Paulo Artaxo from the University of S o Paulo a member of the [IPCC](#).

One of the many issues in addition to the scientific issues we are facing on IPCC is the issues of the Governance and the international responsibility between different countries in relation to the issue of global climate change.

The Governance issues is one of the most important topics in climate change because we need to share responsibilities not only in between developed and under developed countries but as well as all nations that share the same planet. Therefore, these responsibilities goes well beyond emissions reductions but goes around the poverty eradication and a juridical system that can help to solve the conflicts caused by climate change.

This is absolutely urgent for our society.

OFF 15

We are even facing a huge challenge for humanity - It is urgent to assume all the responsibilities in stabilizing the climate of the planet.

Logo Alliance

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