



Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas

Debate General del 72º periodo de sesiones de la Asamblea General

Durante la 72 sesión de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas del 19-25 de septiembre, 2017, diversos líderes mundiales hablaron sobre cambio climático y sustentabilidad en sus discursos principales:

Organización de las Naciones Unidas

S.E. Sr. António Guterres, Secretario General

19 Septiembre 2017

El cambio climático pone en peligro nuestras esperanzas. El año pasado fue el de más calor de la historia. El último decenio ha sido el más caluroso del que se tenga noticia.

La temperatura media mundial sigue elevándose, los glaciares están menguando y el permafrost está disminuyendo.

Millones de personas y billones de activos están en peligro por el aumento del nivel del mar y otras perturbaciones del clima. El número de desastres naturales se ha cuadruplicado desde 1970.

Los Estados Unidos, seguidos por China, la India, Filipinas e Indonesia, han sido escenario de la mayoría de los desastres desde 1995: más de 1.600, o uno cada cinco días.

No debemos vincular cada fenómeno meteorológico con el cambio climático. Pero los científicos tienen claro que esas condiciones meteorológicas extremas son precisamente lo que sus modelos predicen que será la nueva norma en un mundo que se está calentando.

Hemos tenido que actualizar nuestro lenguaje para describir lo que ocurre: en la actualidad hablamos de megahuracanes, supertormentas y bombas de lluvia.

Ya es hora de abandonar la senda de las emisiones suicidas. Sabemos hoy lo suficiente para actuar. Las pruebas científicas son irrefutables.

Insto a los Gobiernos a que apliquen el histórico Acuerdo de París cada vez con mayor ambición.

Insto a las ciudades que están estableciendo metas audaces.

Acojo con beneplácito las iniciativas de miles de empresas privadas, entre ellas grandes empresas petroleras y de gas, que están apostando por un futuro limpio y verde.

Los mercados energéticos nos dicen que las empresas verdes son un buen negocio.

La disminución del costo de las fuentes de energía renovables es uno de los acontecimientos más alentadores que están teniendo lugar en nuestro planeta.

También lo es la creciente evidencia de que las economías pueden crecer a medida que disminuyen las emisiones.

Nuevos mercados, más puestos de trabajo, oportunidades para generar billones en producción económica. Los hechos están claros. Las soluciones las tenemos delante de nosotros. Quienes dirigen deben ponerse al día.

Fuente

- https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/unsg_es.pdf

Angola

H.E. Mr. Ismael A. Gaspar Martins, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

As has been reiterated, peace and security are fundamental premises for stability, sustainability, sustainable development, democracy and the promotion and respect for human rights.

We need an organization capable of promoting international peace and security by acting swiftly to prevent potential conflict situations, improve actions to combat terrorism, and placing economic and social development issues at the center of its action.

We appreciate the relevance of the 4 axes defined in the agenda: prevention and mediation of conflicts to achieve sustainable peace; promotion of human rights implementation of the 2030 agenda and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/angola>

Australia

H.E. Ms. Julie Bishop, Minister for Foreign Affairs

22 September 2017

The standing of the UN is maximised when we work together for the common good. Recent successes prove this to be true - the global arms trade treaty, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Sustainable Development Goals.

With the 2030 agenda, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Humanitarian Summit's Grand Bargain, there is a blueprint for global action on those problems which can only be addressed by working together on challenges that don't respect national borders. These include climate change, diseases including malaria, managing our precious water resources and modern slavery.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/australia>

Bangladesh

H.E. Ms. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister

21 September 2017

The Paris Climate Agreement remains our bastion of hope for climate justice. By recognizing the climate vulnerability, we are building resilience against the grave impacts of climate change. We believe in the potentials of "Blue Economy" in advancing the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean and seas.

Bangladesh has achieved exemplary success in building resilience against flood and other disasters. Crop intensification and invention of water resistant crops have helped us achieve self-sufficiency in food. We have efficiently responded to the massive flood that has stricken the entire south Asian region this year.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/bangladesh>

Brasil

H.E. Mr. Michel Temer, President

19 September 2017

Combating climate change is a necessary part of this contribution. We stand committed to supporting the Paris Agreement. Last year, here in New York, I deposited the Brazilian instrument of ratification of the Agreement. In this area, there is no possibility to postpone action. We must act now.

My country - and I say it proudly - is leading the way towards a low-carbon economy. Clean and renewable energy sources correspond to more than 40% of the Brazilian energy matrix, three times more than the global average. We are leaders in hydroelectricity and bioenergy.

Brazil is proud to have the world's highest tropical forest cover. Deforestation is a matter of concern, especially in the Amazon. We have been drawing attention and resources to this issue. And the good news is that last year's first available data point to a reduction of more than 20% in deforestation in that region. We are back on the right track and on this track we shall remain.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/brazil>

Canadá

H.E. Mr. Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister

21 September 2017

Part of that new partnership will involve addressing the shared challenge of climate change. Indigenous and northern communities are particularly affected by its stark reality. In communities across the north – places like Paulatuk, Kugluktuk [KUG-LOOK-TOOK], and Tuktoyaktuk – where community members are finding sea ice conditions more dangerous and unpredictable for travelling and hunting in the winter.

In Canada's western Arctic, the permafrost is melting and huge pieces of tundra are eroding into the ocean. And around Baffin Island, Inuit elders are finding it difficult to forecast the weather like they used to. So difficult that many are now reluctant even to try. At home, we are working hard to help these communities adapt and prepare for the future.

At the international level, our commitment is unwavering. There is no country on this planet that can walk away from the reality of climate change. And for our part, Canada will continue to fight for the global plan that has a realistic chance of countering it.

We have a responsibility to future generations, and we will uphold it. We have a chance to build in Canada – and in fact, all around the world – economies that are clean, that are growing, that are forward-looking. We will not let that opportunity pass us by.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/canada>

China

H.E. Mr. Wang Yi, Minister for Foreign Affairs

21 September 2017

He underscored the need to help States implement the 2030 Agenda in line with their own needs and priorities, pressing the United Nations to continue its follow-up of the Paris Agreement, and parties to respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. He encouraged States to seek complementarity between the 2030 Agenda and their own development strategies. North-South cooperation should be used as a main channel for development while leveraging South-South and tripartite cooperation.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/china>

Colombia

S.E. Sr. Juan Manuel Santos Calderón, Presidente

19 de Septiembre 2017

Colombia, el país más biodiverso del mundo en relación con su extensión, es también uno de los más vulnerables al cambio climático, y por eso hemos sido proactivos en este tema. Propusimos en la Conferencia de Río + 20 la adopción de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible –aprobados por esta Asamblea en el año 2015–, y hoy registramos complacidos que esos objetivos son la columna vertebral de la Agenda 2030 impulsada por Naciones Unidas.

También apoyamos con entusiasmo el Acuerdo de París, cuyas metas son un compromiso nacional, y deben serlo para todos si queremos preservar nuestra casa común, que es la Tierra. ¡La humanidad no puede cerrar sus ojos frente al más apremiante desafío de nuestros tiempos!

Fuente: <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/colombia>

Francia

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President

19 September 2017

I would lastly like to speak on behalf of Jules, my fellow French citizen living on the island of St Martin; I am thinking of his destroyed house, of his fear that it will happen over and over again because climate change multiplies disasters. The future of the world is that of our planet, which is taking its revenge on the folly of men; nature is calling us back into line and is summoning us to take up our duty of humanity and solidarity. Nature will not negotiate, it is up to humanity to defend itself by protecting it.

Climate disruptions destroy traditional opposition between the North and the South, the most vulnerable are always the first victims caught up in the whirlwind of injustices, and we are all affected by the terrible runaway climate episodes from China to the Caribbean and from Russia to the Horn of Africa. My country promised before this Assembly a universal agreement in Paris, which was achieved and signed in this hall. This agreement will not be renegotiated, it unites us, it brings us together; to unravel it would be to destroy a pact that was made not only between states but also between generations. It can be improved with new contributions, but we will not go back.

I profoundly respect the decision of the United States and the door will always be open to them, but we will continue with all governments, local governments, cities, companies, NGOs and citizens of the world to implement the Paris Agreement. On our side, we have the strength of pioneers, endurance, certitude and the energy of those who would like to build a better world and, yes, this better world will create innovation, jobs, whether the men and women whose vision of the future is based on looking back like it or not.

We will build it immediately by implementing our contributions, as France has done by adopting its climate plan, which places it on the road to carbon neutrality, by convening in Paris on 12 December all those who have decided to advance on the basis of concrete solutions, by mobilizing public and private financing, and I confirm here that France will do its part by allocating €5 billion a year to climate action from now until 2020. We will increase our ambitions by presenting this afternoon a Global Pact for the Environment whose aim will be to forge international law for the century to come with the support of UN bodies. When some would like to stop, we must continue to move forward, to go further, because climate change is not stopping, because our disruptions are not stopping and because our duty of solidarity and humanity is not stopping.

Ladies and gentlemen, behind each of our decisions there are voices and lives, there is the invisible parade of those we must defend, because one day we were defended ourselves. Why do we not hear these voices more, these voices that call out? Why are we no longer capable of doing what, 70 years ago, restored all mankind's ability to believe in itself, global responsibility, the taste for mutual assistance and faith in progress? And yes, when I talk about Bana, Ousmane, Kouamé or Jules, I am speaking about my fellow citizens, your fellow citizens, every single one of them, for our interests and our security are also theirs! We are inextricably bound together in a community of destinies, for today and tomorrow. So global balances have, of course, profoundly changed in recent years. The world has once again become multipolar, meaning that we need to relearn both the complexity of dialogue and its fruitfulness.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/france>

India

H.E. Ms. Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs**23 September 2017**

I had identified climate change as one of the significant dangers to our existence. India has already said that it is deeply committed to the Paris Accord. This is not because we are afraid of any power, influenced by friend or foe, or tempted by some imagined greed. This is an outcome of a philosophy that is at least 5000 years old. Our Prime Minister has, on his personal initiative, launched the International Solar Alliance as witness to our abiding commitment to a cause.

We have just witnessed hurricanes, earthquakes, rains that inundate, storms which terrify. This is not a mere coincidence. Nature sent its warning to the world even before the world's leadership gathered in New York at the United Nations through Harvey. Once our gathering began an earthquake struck Mexico and a hurricane landed in Dominica. We must understand this requires more serious action than talk. The developed world must listen more carefully than others, because it has more capacities than others. It must help the less fortunate through technology transfer and Green Climate Financing, that is the only way to save future generations

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/india>

Islas Maldivas

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Asim, Minister for Foreign Affairs

23 September 2017

Our successes at home provide the basis for our solutions to the global problems that face our world. Our focus globally, has been to make sure we pay attention to those that are more vulnerable.

This is why our priority has been women, children, and the disabled and introduced the link between climate change and its consequences on human rights. We worked hard to establish the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment – a major global milestone.

And there is no bigger global threat than that of climate change. In 1987 when the Maldives first spoke about sea level rise, the science was still new, the threat relatively unknown. We persisted in our advocacy – because we believed that the threat of climate change deserved, and indeed, needed global attention. The Maldives hosted, in 1989, the first international conference on small states and sea level rise. We helped form the Alliance of Small Island States, one of the most influential groups on climate change and sustainable development – a group that we have chaired since 2015. The Maldives negotiated, in 2008, the first UN resolution on human rights and climate change – the first time a UN document acknowledged this link.

Today, the threat of climate change is very real. Unpredictable weather, more frequent and intense natural disasters, unprecedented temperatures, are the norm rather than the exception. The unprecedented frequency and the intensity of the recent hurricanes to hit the Caribbean and the United States, and the Pacific islands last year – are all powerful signs that our planet has changed significantly.

Island nations – including the Maldives – are the first to be devastated by these impacts. But, we are not the only ones. Today, climate change is becoming a reality for the rest of the world – whether we choose to believe it or not. Here, I would like to take a moment to express our sincere sympathies to those affected by recent Hurricanes Jose, Irma and Maria. I assure you, we will not stop our advocacy on climate change.

We have proposed many solutions. The full implementation of the Paris Agreement is our priority. The reduction of harmful emissions, transitioning to renewable sources of energy, and investing in mitigation and adaptation are also crucial. We need to join together, in meaningful and durable partnerships, to find sustainable solutions. We need constructive engagement, leadership and a certain degree of openness to change, from all countries – developing and developed. Leadership like we are seeing from China, Brazil, India, Canada, France, Germany, and countless others.

At home, we are investing in renewable energy, through the transition to a low carbon economy. The Maldives, as the Chair of AOSIS, and in collaboration with IRENA, we have launched the Initiative for Renewable Island Energy (IRIE), which will facilitate support for Small Island States in their transition to renewable energy, and in achieving energy efficiency. We are looking at innovative approaches to fulfil the developmental needs of our people that do not compromise the needs of our planet. We have lent our voice and shared our experience. We have requested support to make our economy, and our country more resilient to the shocks and impacts caused by climate change.

Taking care of our ocean is intimately linked to meaningful action on climate change. The Maldives, and other island nations are custodians of large expanses of ocean. Yet, every person in this room, every community you represent, every country you come from – derives benefits from our ocean, is dependent, on the health and wealth of our ocean and seas. Every other breath we take comes from the ocean.

Climate change, sustainable development, and the protection of our ocean – these are not trends or passing fascinations – inaction would cost us our progress, prosperity, and the lives of our people – the future of all our nations. This is not the time to question what we already know. This is not the time to turn inwards or look the other way. There is no time to waste. It is time to act.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/maldives>

México

H.E. Mr. Luis Videgaray Caso, Minister of Foreign Affairs

21 September 2017

Son numerosos logros del multilateralismo en los últimos años. La lucha contra el cambio climático, la preservación de la biodiversidad, la regulación del comercio de armas, el nuevo paradigma de la política internacional de control de drogas o la respuesta a los desastres naturales, son algunos ejemplos.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/mexico>

Mozambique

H.E. Mr. Antonio Gumende, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

The experiences we gained and the challenges we faced in the implementation of other globally agreed development goals in the past underline the need for a greater commitment of our development partners to scale-up and honour their assistance and for funding pledges made for climate resilience, mitigation and adaptation, as well as for disaster prevention efforts.

This support is of paramount importance to mitigate the effects of climate variability whose devastating effects have been laid bare in several Member States of this august body in the last two months.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/mozambique>
- <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57725#.Wck14LljHcs>

Nicaragua

H.E. Mrs. María Rubiales de Chamorro, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

Es lamentable que tanta Pobreza aún persista y que las Desigualdades sean ahora más marcadas que nunca. Pero esta Agenda de Desarrollo no tendrá ningún significado para nuestros Pueblos sin una Voluntad Política, un Compromiso y la Solidaridad entre nosotros, los Pueblos del Mundo, para impulsar el Desarrollo Humano con Justicia Social, y Políticas Ambientales que protejan al Planeta, en Armonía con la Naturaleza, asegurando la sobrevivencia de la Especie Humana, la Vida y los Derechos de la Madre Tierra.

Urgen Acciones ambiciosas para combatir el Cambio Climático. Notamos con mucha preocupación las temperaturas sin precedentes alcanzadas a Nivel Mundial y la insensibilidad demostrada para reducir las Emisiones de Gases Invernaderos. Los Países Desarrollados deben tomar el liderazgo y cambiar sus insostenibles patrones de producción y consumo y cumplir con sus Compromisos Financieros y Transferencias de Tecnologías.

El Gobierno y el Pueblo de Nicaragua siempre abogará por un Compromiso con la Justicia Climática, así como una indispensable Política de Indemnización, convertida en Cooperación directa e incondicional.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/nicaragua>

Noruega

H.E. Mr. Tore Hattrem, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

As nations, our core interests are common - we all want peace, security and welfare for our citizens. We only have one planet - every nation's and every citizen's security and welfare depend on our ability to protect our natural environment and climate. We cannot allow inaction and unsustainable practices to prevail.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/norway>

Nueva Zelandia

H.E. Mr. Craig Hawke, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

The speed with which Parties ratified the Paris Agreement has demonstrated the strength of commitment to take meaningful action on climate change. New Zealand is among the many countries committed to the Paris Agreement.

Progressing the Paris work programme is essential to deliver a framework that will ensure the Agreement is robust, effective and credible, and that collective ambition will increase over time.

The Pacific is at the forefront of vulnerability to the effects of climate change, so we are pleased to support Fiji's Presidency of this year's climate change Conference of the Parties. It is a rare opportunity for the region to showcase its leadership in this area. We are an island nation within a vast Pacific Ocean. Our Exclusive Economic Zone is 15 times larger than our land area.

New Zealand was pleased with the outcomes of the recent Pacific Islands Forum Leaders Meeting, which had a strong focus on fisheries and climate change issues.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/new-zealand>
- https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/nz_en.pdf
- <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=57726#.Wck7LLjHct>

ONU

H.E. Mr. Miroslav Lajčák, President of the 72nd Session of the General Assembly, President of the General Assembly

25 September 2017

You reminded us all of the promises we have made to people and the planet. Throughout the week, we listened to accounts of the work being done to implement the Sustainable Development Goals.

Some of you also made clear that climate change has become a matter of life or death – for people, ecosystems, ways of life and, even, entire countries. It was therefore heartening to witness a major show of support for the Paris Climate Agreement in this hall.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/president-general-assembly-closing>

Perú

H.E. Mr. Gustavo Meza-Cuadra, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

Para el Perú, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas es fundamental para construir un futuro pacífico y sostenible, enfrentando desafíos globales como el cambio climático, el terrorismo o la gran corrupción, y fortaleciendo la gobernanza internacional con miras a alcanzar una globalización más humana, abierta e inclusiva.

El Perú reafirma su compromiso con el Acuerdo de París y su implementación. Nuestro país es particularmente vulnerable a los efectos adversos del cambio climático. Se manifiesta en el calentamiento del océano, el retroceso de los glaciares y su impacto en la disponibilidad de recursos hídricos, la pérdida de biodiversidad, y otros fenómenos extremos.

El cambio climático es una amenaza real que no conoce fronteras. En lo que va del el Pere sufrió las lluvias e inundaciones del llamado "Niño Costero". El Caribe y los Estados Unidos una serie de devastadores huracanes. Por ello apoyamos la iniciativa del Presidente Emanuel Macron de Francia, por establecer un Pacto Global para el Medio Ambiente.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/peru>

Rusia

H.E. Mr. Sergey V. Lavrov, Minister for Foreign Affairs

21 September 2017

Without mutual trust, it is impossible to expect effective implementation of the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals or the Paris Climate Agreement, or the solution of global tasks of food security, population, healthcare that are crucial to the developing countries.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/russian-federation>

Timor-Leste

H.E. Mrs. Maria Helena Pires, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

We believe that climate change will have growing impact on the development conditions of human societies and on the future of the planet. The impact on food security, among others, is at the core of our concerns and has been the target of several government measures, including within the scope of multilateral cooperation in the CPLP, the Community of Portuguese Language Countries, which we recently had the honour to preside.

I want to tell you, unambiguously, that the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which my country already ratified, is an inalienable responsibility of all states, big and small, to protect the planet from risks, where possible, and coordinate responses to vulnerabilities, where necessary.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/timor-leste>

Turkmenistán

H.E. Mrs. Aksoltan Ataeva, Chair of the Delegation

25 September 2017

In this current session of the General Assembly, Turkmenistan intends to submit a draft resolution for the consideration on strengthening links between diverse modes of transport for the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

We welcome the creation of an international expert group on energy security and sustainable energy. We invite states to take part actively in the work of the international charter energy conference which will take place in November this year.

One of our main objectives is to participate actively in issues related to environmental protection, including management of water resources. In light of Turkmenistan's chairmanship of the international fund for saving the Aral sea, we propose holding a summit in 2018.

Fuentes

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/turkmenistan>

Unión Europea

H.E. Mr. Donald Tusk, President of the European Council

20 September 2017

The Paris Agreement is the cornerstone of global efforts to tackle in an effective way climate change and implement the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. The EU remains determined to implement the Agreement swiftly and fully, and to support our partners, in particular the vulnerable countries, in the fight against climate change. We will work with all partners who share our conviction that the Agreement is necessary to protect our planet, that it is fit for purpose. And that, in turn, it is good for economic growth and future jobs.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/european-union>

Uruguay

Rodolfo Nin Novoa, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores

25 September 2017

El incremento de los conflictos armados, caracterizados por violencia sin precedentes (...), la proliferación de armas de destrucción masiva, al avance del terrorismo, los ataques cibernéticos, el hambre y los efectos devastadores del cambio climático hacen que más que nunca sea necesario más que nunca un compromiso de la comunidad internacional para afrontarlos.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/uruguay>

Santa Sede

H.E. Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary of relations with States

25 September 2017

With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the international community committed itself to effective measures to eradicate the root causes of various evils and indignities that many people in the world today are facing. Moments before this Assembly adopted the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, Pope Francis defined the Agenda as an “important sign of hope.

One of the fundamental reasons of this hope is that world leaders agreed on “a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity,” “determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions,” and to ensure “that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment.” Their common resolve to “leave no one behind” articulates the core of this focus on people.

Regarding political commitments, Pope Francis has also warned this Organization and the international community against falling into what could be called “declarationist nominalism”. We must, for that reason, guard against “assuaged consciences” and “feeling good,” simply because the 2030 Agenda and other important international accords have been adopted. On the contrary, we must not rest until the legal commitments have been truly accomplished and the political promises have been fulfilled in the lives of people.

This requires taking a hard and honest look at the principal challenges that peoples of the world are facing today and will face tomorrow. With this in mind, responsible compliance with the Climate Framework Convention and its Paris Agreement, as well as the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and of the 2030 Agenda could be a way of focusing all countries and international organizations on working together for peace, leaving aside the dangerous game of exchanging threats.

Fuente

- <https://gadebate.un.org/en/72/holy-see>
- https://gadebate.un.org/sites/default/files/gastatements/72/va_en.pdf

Venezuela

Jorge Arreaza, Secretario de Relaciones Exteriores

25 September 2017

Tal vez no sea coincidencia que días antes, y durante este 72 periodo de sesiones en la ONU, los efectos de tantas veces advertido y temido: cambio climático, se mostraran a través de la devastación y la muerte causada por el caso de huracanes consecutivos de magnitudes antes nunca vistas.

Esto ocurría no muy lejos de Nueva York. La furia inusitada de estos fenómenos naturales afectó a nuestros hermano y hermanas de varios países del Caribe.

Los primeros ministros de Antigua y Barbuda, Gaston Browne y de Dominica, Roosevelt Skerrit, dirigieron dos extraordinarios discursos, a esta Asamblea General, en los que expresaron con coraje y sentimiento, las verdades más absolutas, y alertaron sobre la necesidad de acción conjunta, concreta y urgente, para evitar mayores estragos generados por estos fenómenos, indiscutiblemente, a través del cambio climático.

Roosevelt Skerrit afirmó que estos países pequeños están poniendo las víctimas de una guerra que no escogieron, que no empezaron, y de la que no son parte. Se trata de la guerra de los países desarrollados y del sistema capitalista contra nuestra madre naturaleza.

Rescatamos hoy, con mayor fuerza como nunca, la consigna de los movimientos sociales ambientalistas y ecologistas: no cambiemos el clima. Cambiemos el sistema.

La restauración de la infraestructura física y el uso de técnicas de construcción resistentes a los embates de nuevo fenómenos naturales, no puede recaer sobre los países y pueblos afectados. Es una responsabilidad compartida y diferenciada que deben asumir principalmente los países que más contaminan y aportan al cambio climático.

En este contexto, y a consecuencia de las secuelas de las que hemos sido testigos, nos parece insólito y hostil que el gobierno de estados unidos, principal contaminante, pretenda retirarse del tratado de París. Que si bien no es una panacea, es un paso al frente colectivo para mitigar los efectos del cambio climático.

¿Cuántos huracanes, tifones, deslaves, procesos de subsidencia, sequías; cuántas muertes; cuántos heridos; cuántos países devastados hacen falta para determinar que el cambio climático, tal como lo han dicho los expertos, y las propias Naciones Unidas, es una amenaza para el planeta y es responsabilidad de todos revertirlo?

Fuente

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kp-DfaK6S6M>