



THE POLITICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

DOCUMENTARIES / FACTUAL

ENVIRONMENT

The Politics Of Climate Change

The World Health Organization puts the number of deaths from climate change at 250,000 by 2050.

Droughts, wildfires, floods, and catastrophic rains only lead to one question: Has the politics of climate change finally reached the tipping point? CNA traverses around the world to investigate Australia's coal conundrum, Pakistan's Himalayan meltdown and Brazil Amazonian battle. Along the way, we meet people and activists trying to find ways to tackle the biggest issue of the 21st century. A combination of bad policies and political apathy is speeding up climate change. Have we reached the tipping point? Can it be reversed?

世界卫生组织估计因气候变化造成死亡的人数在2050年时将会高达二十五万。干旱，野火，洪水和暴雨只会引出一个问题：气候变化政治因素是否终于到达了临界点？CNA 横穿世界各地来探讨澳大利亚的煤炭难题，巴基斯坦的喜马拉雅山崩塌和巴西的亚马逊战。在旅途上，我们遇到很多试图找到解决21世纪最大的问题的人和活动家。

糟糕的政策加上政治冷漠的结合正在加速气候变化。我们是否已到达了临界点？这一切能够逆转吗？

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EP1: AUSTRALIA'S COAL CONUNDRUM

Against the backdrop of dwindling water resources, ravaging bushfires and high unemployment, a controversial new mine set to be built in Central Queensland is being met with controversy, passionate resistance. Further mining activities promise to exacerbate the region's already dwindling water resources while raising Australia's contribution to global greenhouse gas emissions. Yet, the silver lining in the building of the controversial Carmichael Mine is the promise of job creation. But, at what cost?

EP2: PAKISTAN'S HIMALAYAN MELTDOWN

The word Himalaya means House of Snow, being the second largest icecap outside the polar regions. But, it's melting at the fastest rate in human history. One-third of the Himalayan glaciers is projected to melt away by the end of this century due to climate change, threatening the supply of water to nearly 2 billion people across South Asia. We discover how water became a major flash point between arch-rivals India and Pakistan, witness the playing of the Siachen glacier conflict between India and Pakistan, and go undercover to observe the proliferation of water thieves in Karachi. We also examine the impact of Prime Minister Imran Khan's billion tree tsunami, Pakistan's bold bid to mitigate worsening climate change.

EP3: BRAZIL'S AMAZONIAN BATTLE

Deforestation in Brazil's Amazons increased 30% since Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro came to power. More than 120,000 square kilometers of the Amazon forest have been destroyed: an area about a fifth the size of Wales in the last 10 years. That's the size of 8.4 million football fields. It's displaced around 400 indigenous groups but has also decimated a vast store of carbon that is vital for tackling climate change. The jungles produce 20% of the world's oxygen. We go on an investigative journey to reveal the gold rush pushing communities over the edge. Along the way, we meet the Mundurukku aboriginal tribes and activists fighting to stop the destruction of Amazon jungles. We also meet activists seeking solutions for a sustainable lifestyle.



第一集: AUSTRALIA'S COAL CONUNDRUM

在水资源日益减少，严重毁坏的丛林大火和失业率居高不下的情景下，一座即将在昆士兰州中部建造并有争议性的新矿井遭遇争议和激烈抵制。进一步的采矿活动有望加剧该地区本已日益减少的水资源，同时提高澳大利亚对全球温室气体排放的贡献。然而，有争议的卡迈克尔矿建设的一线希望就是创造就业机会。但是，要付出什么代价呢？

第二集: PAKISTAN'S HIMALAYAN MELTDOWN

喜马拉雅山这个词的意思是雪屋，也是极地地区以外第二大冰盖。但是，它正在以人类历史上最快的速度融化。由于气候变化，喜马拉雅山冰川三分之一的冰川预计将在本世纪因气候变化而完全融化消失，威胁着南亚近20亿人的供水。我们发现水如何成为印度和巴基斯坦这两个竞争对手之间的关键点，见证了印度和巴基斯坦之间的锡亚琴冰川冲突，并卧底观察了卡拉奇水贼的激增。我们也研究了伊姆兰·汗总理的十亿棵树海啸的影响，这是巴基斯坦为缓解日益恶化的气候变化所作的大胆努力。

第三集: BRAZIL'S AMAZONIAN BATTLE

巴西总统Jair Bolsonaro上台后，巴西亚马逊地区的森林砍伐量增加了30%。超过12万平方公里的亚马逊河森林被毁：在过去10年里，这个面积大约是威尔士的五分之一。这相当于840万个足球场。这让大约400个土著群体流离失所，但也摧毁了对应对气候变化至关重要的大量碳储存。丛林生产世界20%的氧气。我们将展开调查，以揭示淘金热将社区推向边缘。在这过程中，我们遇到了蒙杜鲁库土著部落和积极分子，他们正在为阻止亚马逊丛林的破坏而战斗。我们也遇到寻求可持续的生活方式的解决方案的积极分子。