

# TED 20年后，你将会在哪里？

题目：Where will you be able to live in 20 years

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Mohammadpur has always had a unique relationship with the weather. Located at the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, this coastal village was built on top of the Meghna River delta. Deltas are a kind of landmass formed when sediment carried by rivers is deposited where that river meets a larger body of water. River deltas are incredibly fertile ecosystems capable of supporting abundant agriculture and marine life.

穆罕默德布尔与天气总是有一种特别的关系。坐落在孟加拉湾的河口，这个沿海小镇建于梅克纳河三角洲之上。三角洲是河流流入海洋时，因所携带泥沙大量沉积，逐渐发展成的冲积平原。河流三角洲有着非常富饶的生态系统，足以支持大量的农作物与海洋生物。

However, their borders gradually change as rivers bring more sediment in and storms wash sediment away. The residents of Mohammadpur are well accustomed to managing the ebbs and flows of this ever-shifting landscape. But lately, an abundance of intense cyclones have caused frequent flooding that impedes farming and fishing. These floods also erode the coastline, allowing later storms to wipe away land altogether. Since 2000, the Meghna River has overtaken the coastline by 2.5 kilometers, forcing many villagers to move inland or to nearby cities.

但是由于河流携带更多的沉积物，同时风暴冲刷走沉积物，导致边界的变化。穆罕默德布尔的居民已经适应了与这个不停变化的景观并存。但是最近大量的强旋风导致了频繁的洪水，阻碍了农业与捕鱼。这些洪水腐蚀了海岸线，让后续的风暴冲刷走整块地。自2000年起，梅克纳已经超过海岸线2.5千米，大量村民被迫搬到内陆或临近的城市。

coastal  
village  
沿海小镇

landmass  
n.大陆

sediment  
n.沉淀物

deposite  
v.存放，储存

fertile  
ecosystems  
富饶的生态系统

agriculture  
n.农业

cyclone  
n.旋风，飓风

Mohammadpur isn't the only place where erratic weather is impacting people's mobility. Repeated typhoons in the Philippines have displaced thousands from their homes. In Fiji, the government is already moving many coastal villages inland to get ahead of predicted land loss. And in the United States, melting permafrost is causing chunks of the Alaskan coastline to erode.

穆罕默德布尔并不是唯一一个 因为受恶劣天气 而影响人们迁徙能力的地方。菲律宾反复的台风 导致数千人无家可归。在斐济，政府已经在准备 将海滨村庄迁移内陆，避免未来的土地流失。在美国，融化的永冻层导致了 阿拉斯加海岸线的腐蚀。

In some ways, this is nothing new. Humanity has always adapted to changing weather and moved to regions that best support cultural lifestyles and livelihoods. However, scientists agree that this rise in extreme weather is a by-product of Earth's rapidly changing climate. Global warming increases the frequency and intensity of storms, flooding and drought, while also melting polar ice caps and raising sea levels.

某种程度上，这不是新鲜事。人类总是可以适应多变的天气，并且迁移到可以最好的支持 文化习性和生机的地方。即便如此，科学家们认为地球快速的天气变化 导致了更多的极端天气。全球变暖加剧了风暴，洪水和干旱的频率与强度，还导致了融化极地冰川 和升高海平线。

These factors are changing the environment much faster than they have in the past. Even for communities with the resources to take action, the variable pace and nature of these changes makes them difficult to adapt to. And the vulnerable populations most impacted by climate change are often those least responsible. 相较过去，这些因素在更快地改变环境。即便对于那些有资源去行动的群体，这些改变多变的速度与本质 使他们很难去适应。那些最被气候变化所影响的弱势群体 往往责任是最小的。

erratic  
weather  
恶劣天气

permafrost  
n. 多年冻土

chunks  
n. 大块

livelihood  
n. 生计

by-product  
n. 副产品

intensity  
n. 强度

Many facing climate mobility live in farming and fishing communities in countries that generate **dramatically** fewer **emissions** than their larger counterparts.

很多被气候多变所影响的人居住在农业和捕鱼的群体，这些国家相较于同行生产显著低的排放量。

**dramatically**  
adv.剧烈地，明显地

**emission**  
n.排放物

Bangladesh is one such country. The nation has a unique **combination** of low-lying geography and heavily populated coastal regions. Most of these vulnerable coastal families, like those in Mohammadpur, don't want to abandon their homes and livelihoods. And for others, leaving Bangladesh isn't financially practical. So to stay with their communities, many have moved a few meters inland and built more resilient homes on higher ground or elevated stilts.

孟加拉国就是这样的国家。这个国家由独特的低洼地理和人口密集沿海区域的组成。大多数弱势沿海家庭，和穆罕默德布尔一样，不希望抛弃他们的家与生计。对于其他人来说，离开孟加拉国在经济上是不现实的。为了可以和他们的群体在一起，很多需要向内陆迁移，并在更高的地方建造结实的房屋。

**combination**  
n.结合体，联合体

Others have tried to buy land on newly emerging islands in the **delta**, while some have sent family members to find work in nearby cities. A handful of **individuals** might even cross international borders, if they have family, friends, or work connections on the other side. But many of the residents who've left are eager to return home.

其他人尝试在新起的三角洲内陆购买陆地，与此同时很多人将家庭成员送到邻近的城市寻找工作，很多人甚至跨越了国际边界，如果在另一边有他们的家庭，朋友，或者工作联系。但是很多离开的居民都迫切的想要回家。

**delta**  
n.三角洲

**individuals**  
n.个人，个体

Unfortunately, it's unclear when weather extremes will **die down**, and the government has repeatedly delayed projects to build concrete **embankments** that would prevent further erosion. 不幸的是，还不确定 极端天气什么时候会停止，并且政府一直拖延了修建 可以防止腐蚀的河坝的项目。

In other parts of the world, people couldn't move inland even if they wanted to. The low-lying Pacific Island nations of Kiribati and Tuvalu are only 811 square kilometers and 26 square kilometers, respectively; so **migration** would mean moving to a different country altogether.

在世界的其他地方，即便人们想向内陆迁移也不可行。低洼的太平洋岛国基里巴斯和图瓦卢 分别占地面积 只有811平方千米和26平方千米。所以迁移将代表 搬到了一个完全不同的国家。

Instead, their governments and citizens have united in physically, legally, and politically **fortifying** their countries. Island residents are planting coastal **mangrove** forests, and building up low-lying areas of land with dredged sand to shield themselves against storms and rising sea levels. And the islands' governments have repeatedly **lobbied** on the global stage for countries with the highest emissions to reduce pollution and take responsibility for climate change.

取而代之，这些政府和公民 在行动上，法律上和政治上 团结一致去保卫他们的国家。岛民们在种植沿海红树林，并且用疏浚砂建造低洼地区，以防风暴和海平面上升。这些岛屿政府反复地在全球 游说那些造成高排放量的国家，让他们减少污染，并且为气候变化负责。

**die down**  
停止

**embankment**  
n.路堤

**migration**  
n.移民

**fortify**  
v.筑防于，  
增强

**mangrove**  
n.红树林

**lobby**  
v.游说

The challenges facing each coastal community are unique, and the **diversity** of the people's experiences can make climate mobility a difficult phenomenon to measure and define. But as new communities are endangered by extreme weather, it's more important than ever to listen to those on the front lines of this crisis.

这些沿海群体所面临的挑战是特殊的，并且人们多样的经历会让气候多变难以衡量与定义。但是当更多的群体被极端天气所危害，但是我们比任何时候都应该听从那些站在危机前线的人。

diversity

n. 多样性