**Video scripts – South Africa**

**Policy Video Script**

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| **Timestamp** | **Zulu** | **English** | **Image** |
|  | Ukuze silwe nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu futhi sigweme ukushisa kakhulu komhlaba, sidinga izinqubomgomo eziningi. Izinqubomgomo zesimo sezulu ziyadingeka | To fight climate change and avoid an ever-warming climate, we need an array of policies. Climate policies are needed | Curve of temperature is rising, then an item appears and blocks its further increase, then the curve continue to be drawn but flat. This item is a barred red circle inside of which there is a plane and a car with smoke/pollution. |
|  | Ukuguqula indlela esikhiqiza ngayo amandla, | to transform the way we produce energy, | Each corresponding item appears when its name is pronounced: a wind turbine below a crane |
|  | Izindlu zenziwe ukuthi zonge amandla futhi zingabinabungozi kwimvelo, | to make buildings greener, | Building construction, |
|  | Sibeke emgaqweni izimoto ezingakhiphi umoya engcolisayo futhi ezingenabungozi kwimvelo futhi | to put greener cars on the roads and | a barred red circle with polluting car, |
|  | Sinciphise ukusetshenziswa kukaphethiloli | reduce our fuel consumption. | a person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes |
|  | Koda lemigomo kumele ivikele imisebenzi yabantu kanye namaholo. Asithathe ukubheka eduze lezinqubomgomo ezintathu ezingenzeka zesimo sezulu. | But these policies also need to protect people’s jobs and incomes. Let’s have a closer look on three possible climate policies. | and cash grows. |
|  | Masiqale ngenqubomgomo ephoqela abakhiqizi bezimoto ukuthi bakhiqize izimoto ezingakhiphi umoya ongcolisayo futhi ezingenabungozi kwimvelo - kuvinjwe izimoto zenjini yomlilo. | Let’s start with a policy that forces car producers to produce greener cars – a ban on combustion-engine cars. | Shows a barred red circle inside of which there is a car with smoke/pollution. |
|  |  |  | Show a car with smoke/pollution next to a factory, |
|  | Ngokuvinjwa kwezimoto zenjini yomlilo, abakhiqizi bezimoto kuqala badingwa ngumthetho ukuthi bakhiqize izimoto ezikhipha isikhutha esincane ngekhilomitha. Umkhawulo wokungcola uyancishiswa njalo ngonyaka, | With a ban on combustion-engine cars, car producers are first required by law to produce cars that emit less CO2 per kilometre. The emission limit is lowered every year, | then a bill of law with “max 95 gCO2/km [\newline] 2021” written, then the smoke diminishes, then the text becomes “max 60 gCO2/km [\newline] 2025” and the smoke diminishes further, |
|  | Ukuze kuzodayiswa izimoto zikagesi nehayidrojeni kuphela emvakwa 2030. Qapha ukuthi izimoto zikagesi njengamanje azikwazi ukuhamba ibanga elide futhi zibiza ngaphezulu kwalezi ezihamba ngophethiloli. | so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. Note that electric vehicles currently cannot travel as far and can be more expensive than cars that run on petrol. | then “only electric [\newline] 2030”, the smoke disappears and an electric plug appears on the car  Show the electric car and the normal car moving from left to right, except the electric car that stops in the middle. |
|  | Kuhlangene necebo lokukhiqiza ugesi ophuma kwimithombo engenabungozi kwimvelo, ukuvinjwa kwezimito zenjini yomlilo kungazuza ushintsho oludingekayo emkhakheni wezimoto. | Together with a plan to produce electricity from clean sources, a ban on combustion-engine cars would accomplish the transition needed in the car industry. | The electric car, a sign “+” and wind panels, a sign “=” and a thumb up |
|  | Manje, masibheke kwinqubomgomo ehlanganisa intela yokukhishwa kwekhabhoni ukuze kuncishiswe ukungcola, kanye nokudluliswa kwemali ukuze kuvikelwe amandla abantu abathengayo. | Now, let’s turn to a policy that combines a tax on carbon emissions to reduce emissions and cash transfers to protect people’s purchasing power. | Shows the person with a gallon of oil in one hand and cash in the other where size of gallon diminishes and cash grows. |
|  | Ngentela yekhabhoni, yonke imikhiqizo ekhipha amagesi abamba ukushisa ingakhokhiswa intela. | With a carbon tax, all products that emit greenhouse gases would be taxed. | A person fills up her gas tank. The price of gasoline is displayed, and it goes up. |
|  | Ngesibonelo, intengo yaphethiloli inganyuka ngo 1.6 wamarandi ilitha. | For example, the price of gasoline would increase by **1.6 Rands** per liter**.** | The sign is “**R**” and the price increase “**XXX**” |
|  | Ngentela yekhabhoni, izinkampani nabantu bakhokhela amagesi abamba ukushisa abawakhiphayo. | With a carbon tax, companies and people pay for the greenhouse gases they emit. | The person walk away from her car |
|  | Lokhu kubaphoqela ekutheni banciphise ukungcola. | This pushes them to reduce their emissions. | and takes a bicycle. |
|  | Ukunxephezela abantu ngentengo enyukayo, izimali zentela yekhabhoni zingasabalaliswa kabusha kwimindeni yonke, ngokungakhathaliseki ngamaholo abo. | To compensate people for the price increases, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. | Next to the balance is a normal person (e.g. woman in a dress). ). Instead of a car, the person has a motorbike.Shows a balance with on one side two barrels of oil and on the other side a pile of cash. **“+2,500**” appears within **each barrel** so the balance tilts on the barrel side, |
|  | Umuntu omdala ngamunye ngalokho engathola u5000 wamarandi ngonyaka. | Each adult would thus receive **5,000 R** per year. | then new cash comes on the pile with “**+ 5,000**” above and the balance tilts very slightly towards **cash**. |
|  | Abantu abampofu abanazo izimoto | Poorer people don't own a vehicle | The person is now a blue collar. Shows the same balance as before with one less barrel: now the balance clearly tilts towards cash. |
|  | futhi bahlala ezindlini ezincane, ngalokho basebenzisa izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi ezincane kunenjwayelo. | and they live in smaller dwellings, so they use less fossil fuels than average. | The motorbike is simply removed (not smaller). |
|  | Njengoba bengathola ukudluliswa kwemali okufanayo nawowonke umuntu, abantu abampofu bazozuza ngokuvamile kwintela yekhabhoni ngokudluliswa kwezimali. | As they would receive the same cash transfer as everyone else, poorer people will generally gain from a carbon tax with cash transfers. |  |
|  | Ngakolunye uhlangothi, abantu abacebile bangathanda ukulahlekelwa. | Conversely, rich people will tend to lose. | **Same modifications for the figures** the rich person has a car (as in other countries) |
|  | Ingabe iyasebenza lenqubomgomo? Yebo! Isifundazwe saseCanada seBritish Columbia sinentela yekhabhoni nokudluliswa kwemali kusuka ngo 2008. | Does this policy work? Yes! The Canadian province of British Columbia has a carbon tax with cash transfers since 2008. | Shows a map of Canada with inside a car with |
|  | Ucwaningo lubonakalisile ukuthi lenqubomgomo isiyehlisile ukukhishwa kwekhabhoni , | Research has shown that this policy has decreased carbon emissions, | diminishing pollution, |
|  | Yanyusa imisebenzi, | increased employment, | 3 blue collars holding cash that turn 4 then 5 blue collars |
|  | Futhi yacebisa nabantu abaningi. | and made a majority of people richer. | holding more cash. |
|  | Inqubomgomo yokugcina uhlelo olukhulu lomphakathi lotshalomali kwingqalasizinda enganabungozi kwimvelo, | The last policy is a large program of public investment in green infrastructure, | Shows a wind turbine below a crane. |
|  | Ezoxhaswa isikweletu esongeziwe esithathwe nguhulumeni. | which would be financed by additional debt taken up by the government. | Shows cash transiting from a bank and the government coffers to the wind turbine/crane. |
|  | Uhlelo lwengqalasizinda olungenabungozi kwimvelo lungaletha ushintsho oludingekayo kwingqalasisinda yamandla ukuvikela ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu koda lungeza ngezindleko zamanye amaphrojekthi abengenzeka exhaswe ngezimali nguhulumeni. ENingizimu Afrika, izinhlelo ezinjengalezi zingenza imisebenzi ewu 600, 000 kwimikhakha enganabungozi kwimvelo, njengezokuthutha zomphakathi, | A green infrastructure program would bring about the transition in energy infrastructure needed to halt climate change but it could come at the expense of other possible projects funded by the government. In **South Africa**, such a program could create **600,000** jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, | Show a blue collar next to the wind turbine, |
|  | Izitshalo zamandla ezivuselelekayo, | renewable power plants, | then also a person in a bus, |
|  | Ukwahlukanisa izakhiwo, | buildings’ insulation, | then also a construction worker near a building, |
|  | Ukugcina ezolimo, | or sustainable agriculture, | then also a farmer in a field. |
|  | Koda abantu abawu 300,000 bangalahlekelwa imisebenzi kumkhakha wezophethiloli wezinsalela. | but **300,000** people could lose their job in the fossil fuel industry. | Show a coal miner who loses his helmet and tools. |
|  | Ngokwenjwayelo, zonke izinqubomgomo zesimo sezulu zinamandla okuguqula umnotho ungabi nabungozi emphakathini, uphephe, kwehle nokungcola emhlabeni. | In general, all climate policies have the potential to transform the economy into a greener, safer, less polluted world. | Shows a factory / coal power plant, a polluting car and a coal miner, then an arrow, then a wind turbine, a bicycle and a construction worker. |
|  | Lenguquko engenabungozi kwimvelo inabo ububi: Abantu kuzomele bashintshe izindlela zokwenza, kanti abanye abantu kuzomele bashintshe ngisho imisebenzi. | This green transformation has some downsides: people will have to change their habits, and some people will even have to change job. | Shows a coal miner next to the other (but a bit farther away), |
|  | Ngokwesilinganiso, kuzokwehla ukufunwa kwemikhakha engcolisayo njengezi mayini zamalahle. Koda ukuqeqeshwa futhi abangakhetha kukho abasebenzi kuzonikezelwa kulemikhakha ukwenzela ukuthi bakwazi ukuthola imisebenzi emisha kwezinye izindawo. | For example, there will be less demand for polluting sectors such as **coal mining**. But re-training options would be offered to workers in these sectors to ensure that they could find a new job elsewhere. | his helmet switches from mining helmet (with lamp) to construction site helmet and his pick-axe switches to a hammer. (i.e. the coal miner becomes a construction worker) |
|  | Lolushintsho olungenabungozi kwimvelo nalo liza nezizuzo: umhlaba ophephile wesizukulwane esizayo, kanye nokungcola okuncane. | And the green transition also comes with benefits: a safer world for future generations of course, but also less pollution. | Earth |
|  | Futhi izinqubomgomo zesimo sezulu zingenzelwa ukuvikela imindeni empofu kanye nalena ephakathi, | And climate policies can be designed to protect poor and middle-class households, | Blue collars |
|  | Njegoba bezokwazi ukuba nemiholo emikhulu ngentela yekhabhoni ngokudluliswa kwemali, | as they can have more income with the carbon tax with cash transfers, | with cash and more cash |
|  | Kanye nemisebenzi eminingi ohlelweni lwengqalasizinda enganabungozi kwimvelo. | and more jobs with a green infrastructure program. | and more of them |
|  | Sesigxile kwizinqubomgomo ezintathu ezibalulekile koda nezinye eziningi zingaba usizo ekulweni nokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, | We have focused on three important policies, but many others would be useful to fight climate change, | Show three policies |
|  | Kufaka phakathi ukuxhaswa kocwaningo kwezo ubuchwepheshe zokungabinabungozi kwimvelo, | including funding research into green technologies, | Shows a green light bulb, |
|  | Ukuxhaswa kokwahlukaniswa kwezindlu | subsidising the insulation of buildings, | construction to repair a roof, |
|  | Noma ukumisa ukugawula kwamahlathi. | or stopping deforestation. | and a growing tree. |
|  | Ukuze kume ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu, siyidinga yonke ibambisene | To stop climate change, we probably need all of them together. | All policies together. |

**Climate Video Script**

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| **Timestamp** | **Zulu** | **English** | **Image** |
|  | Eminyakeni elishumi eyendlule, abantu bebeshisa izinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi, njengamalahle, igesi noma u-oyela. Ukushiswa kwezinto ezimbiwa phansi kukhipha isikhutha siye emkhathini. | Over the past decades, humans have been burning 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/> ) |
|  | Namhlanje, inani lesikhutha esisemkhathini sikhulu ukuhlula ezinye izikhathi ngaphezu kweminyaka ewu800,000 eyedlule. | 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 |
|  | Futhi inani lamagesi abamba ukushisa njengesikhutha elenza ukushisa kakhulu komhlaba. | 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/> ) |
|  | Ososayensi bezesimo sezulu bayavuma. Ukwakhelana kwamagesi abamba ukushisa okukhishwa izenzo zabantu emkhathini senza ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu. | Climate scientists agree: the build-up of greenhouse gases released by human activity in the atmosphere causes climate change. |  |
|  | Ukushintsha kude ngokushesha kwizinto zokubasa ezimbiwa phansi kuyenzeka futhi kungagcina ukushisa kakhulu komhlaba kungaphansi kuka +2 °C. | A rapid transition away from fossil fuels is possible and could contain global warming below +2°C. | Extends graph of temperatures with 2°C scenario (e.g. using the figure below), and some windpanels and trees on the side |
|  | Koda uma ukukhishwa kwamagesi abamba ukushisa kuqhubeka ngalendlela, isilinganiso sokushisa kakhulu komhlaba sizoba u+4 °C ngo 2100 kanye no +7 °C ngo 2200. | But if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend, the average global warming will be +4°C in 2100 and +7°C 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 |
|  | Lokhu kungabukeka kukude, kodwa ukuguquka kwesimosezulu sekuyasihlukumeza njengamanje ezindaweni esihlala kuzo. | This may seem far away, but climate change is already affecting us right now in the places where we live.  - |  |
|  | * ukuguquka kwesimosezulu sekuphinda phindeke kathathu amathuba esomiso esinzima, njengalezi ezenza u ‘’day zero” eKapa. | * **Climate change has already tripled the probability of a severe drought, such as the ones that caused "day zero" in Cape Town.** | **Show a lake full of water, then reduce by a lot. And a pipe going from the lake to a person. When the lake has reduced water, the person is unable to use the tap and gets really thirsty.** |
|  | * **Umoya ogcolile owenziwe ukushiswa kukaphethiloli wezinsalela usunesibopho sokubulala 15,000 ngonyaka eNingizimu Africa.** | * **Air pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion is already responsible for 15,000 deaths per year in South Africa.** | Shows a polluting car and a skull with **“15 000”** |
|  | Ngaphandle kwezinyathelo ezivelele ukunqanda ukuguquka kwesimo sezulu, umonakalo olindelwe ososayensi uzoba mukhulu kakhululu: | Without ambitious measures to stop climate change, the impacts expected by scientists will be much worse: | The global thermometer rises between 3 and 4°C (color red) |
|  | * **eKapa, ukuphakelwa kwamazi kungancipha ngo 60% ngo 2070 ngenxa yokwehla kokunetha kwezimvula.** | * **In Cape Town, water supply could decrease by 60% by 2070 due to drop in rainfall** | **Show Cape Town and people not able to access water** |
|  | * **Isivuno sezivuno zommbila, isivuno esibaluleke kunazozonke eNingizimu Afrika, singehla ngo25% ngo 2050.** | * **Crop yields of maize, South Africa's most important crop, could decrease by 25% by 2050.** | **Field of maize that reduces by 1/4.** |
|  | * **ukuguquka kwesimosezulu kunganyusa amanani kamalaleveva, umkhuhlane wodenga kanye nezifo zamanzi. Abantu abaphila nesandulela ngculazi kanye nengculazi bangaphazamiseka ikakhulukazi.** | * **Climate change could also increase the cases of malaria, dengue fever and water-borne diseases. People living with HIV and AIDS would be particularly affected.** | **Show more and more people getting really sick** |
|  | * **Ngokuphela kweminyaka eyikhulu, isifunda esomile sizovala iNingizimu Afrika yonkana.** | * **by the end of the century, arid regions would cover most of South Africa territory** | **Reproduce evolution of those two maps: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c8/Koppen-Geiger\_Map\_ZAF\_present.svg/1000px-Koppen-Geiger\_Map\_ZAF\_present.svg.png**  **https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/2/25/Koppen-Geiger\_Map\_ZAF\_future.svg/1000px-Koppen-Geiger\_Map\_ZAF\_future.svg.png** |
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|  | Ukulwa ezokuguquka kwesimo sezulu, sidinga ukubeka kuziro ukukhishwa kwegesi ebamba ukushisa. Lokhu kungenzeka, koda kudinga ingunquko enkulu kwimikhakha ekhipha amandla, | 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, | Shows the pie chart and highlights the sectors when the voice says them: |
|  | ezokuthutha | transport, |  |
|  | kanye nomkhakha | and industry. |  |