

YEAR IN REVIEW 2001

(15 mins.)

<u>CUM.</u> <u>TIME</u>	<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
00:00	BIG 2001 GRAPHIC HORROR AND HONOUR MONTAGE	<u>NARRATION</u> 2001 – it was a year of untold horror, and a year of unparalleled honour. (8”)
00:15	BURNING WTC BUILDING BREAKING THROUGH FROM NOBEL PRIZE	On September 11 th , terrorists inflicted almost unimaginable damage on the host city of UN Headquarters. UN Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, no stranger to disaster scenes, was soon at the site of the World Trade Centre destruction. (16”)
00:35	KOFI ANNAN ON CAMERA	<u>ANNAN:</u> (sync sound & voice over) “This was a blow not against one city or one country, but against all of us.” (5”)
00:40	IMPROMPTU PRESS CONFERENCE AT SUTTON PLACE	<u>NARRATION</u> Amid the horrified reaction to the terror attacks, some bittersweet news came – that the Nobel Peace Prize was being awarded unprecedentedly to Mr. Annan and the UN jointly. (11”)

00:53 KOFI ANNAN ON CAMERA
ANNAN: (sync sound)
“It will energize all of us to do more, and to carry on with our work.” (6”)

00:59 UN EXTERIOR
NARRATION
The UN’s work in response to terrorism was swift and determined. Condolences and solidarity with the people and government of the United States were affirmed by the General Assembly ... and by the Security Council, as well as the Secretary-General. International legal instruments against terrorism were reinforced – especially with tougher measures against finance for terror groups – as members took a concerted global stand. World leaders came to assert their support for the UN as the focal point for a worldwide anti-terrorist campaign. They included France’s President, Jacques Chirac. (36”)

01:37 PRESIDENT JACQUES CHIRAC IN PRESS CONFERENCE
CHIRAC: (in French – English translation)
“The UN is the best body possible for the pooling of our energies, and for coordinating the implementation of policies. (12”)

01:49 PRESS CONFERENCE
NARRATION
Policies to combat terrorism also meant attacking the conditions in which terrorist agendas can flourish. (6.5”)

01:56	KOFI ANNAN AT PRESS CONFERENCE	<u>ANNAN:</u> (sync sound & voice over) “As part of that fight we should intensify our efforts to get to the root causes – that is conflict, poverty, ignorance and racism. And indeed, people who are desperate, who are in despair become easy recruits for terrorist organizations.” (20”)
02:16	AFGHAN REFUGEES	<u>NARRATION</u> The desperately poor of Afghanistan were already being supported by UN agencies. Refugee camps, which Mr. and Mrs. Annan visited in Pakistan earlier in the year, were filled with two million displaced Afghans. When October brought sustained aerial bombing to their country, the camps had to be readied – and expanded in number and size – for an even greater influx. (26”)
02:44	TRUCKS ON MOUNTAIN ROAD	Going into Afghanistan, UN agencies struggled to supply humanitarian aid to the country’s hungry population, even when the tough terrain defeated aid workers’ regular forms of transportation. (12.5”)
03:01	HERMIONE YOUNGS ON WALKIE-TALKIE	<u>YOUNGS:</u> (sync sound) ”Inshallah, the donkeys will start moving either tomorrow or the day after.” (5”)

04:03 MOUNTAIN SCENERY (PLUS SHOT OF BIN LADEN) But from somewhere presumably in Afghanistan's inaccessible mountains, the prime terrorism suspect, Osama bin Laden, attacked the United Nations as a "crime tool", a weapon used against Muslims. The UN Secretary-General had a different view, expressed through his spokesman. (17.5")

DE ALMEIDA E SILVA: (sync sound & voice over)

04:22 MANOEL DE ALMEIDA E SILVA AT NOON BRIEFING "Naturally, he disagrees with it, and hopes that Muslims and other people around the world will not be misled by it. The United Nations is the expression of the will of ALL its members." (14")

NARRATION

04:37 EAST TIMOR ELECTIONS Expressions of the will of all UN members were being enacted around the globe in 2001. In East Timor, under UN administration for the past two years, determination to help people rebuild their damaged countries was taking practical shape. Elections were held for a new National Assembly, ushering in democratic self-rule at last. It was a reversal of 1999's paramilitary assaults on the electoral process, and promise toward total independence by May 2002. (30")

- 05:09 KOSOVO ELECTIONS In Kosovo as well the principle of self-determination found expression in elections. They marked a huge shift from the days when Serbia was forced to withdraw its military presence, and the UN took over running the province. (13.5")
- 05:25 MILOSEVIC ARRIVING AT THE HAGUE BY HELICOPTER And the deposed president Slobodan Milosevic was handed over to the UN's International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. He faced charges of war-crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, committed in various phases of the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s. (18")
- 05:50 REBUILDING IN THE FMR YUGOSLAVIA AND IN AFRICA Post-conflict recovery and reconstruction went ahead in many countries with UN help. And the links between instability, violence and deprivation were underlined at a UN forum on low-cost housing as relief from poverty – notably by Ugandan Minister, Francis Babu. (17")
- 06:09 FRANCIS BABU ON CAMERA BABU: (sync sound)
"A hungry man is an ANGRY man. There is dire need for our development partners to enhance support towards poverty eradication." (10")

NARRATION

- 06:20 VIETNAM FISHERIES The push to eradicate poverty, as here in Vietnam, was one expression in 2001 of a universal goal pledged by nations at the UN's Millennium Assembly the previous year. The UN Development Programme helped communities here switch gainfully to fish farming. With margins for profit now, instead of mere subsistence, it meant a big improvement on traditional animal husbandry. (24")
- 06:46 W/S MINES In Bolivia, among mining communities where poverty is compounded by illiteracy, a bilingual campaign supported by UN agencies taught people to read and write, in their own indigenous languages ... as well as in Spanish. The programme helped them to overcome many obstacles to development, and especially to claim better health care for themselves and their families. (24")
- 07:12 AIDS PATIENT But one enormous blight on the world's health – getting much worse in the poorer regions of the globe, and especially sub-Saharan Africa – was the pandemic of HIV/AIDS. (11")

07:26	DISSOLVE FROM X-RAY TO HQS BUILDING WITH LIGHTED RED RIBBON	UN Headquarters in New York was the scene for a special session of the General Assembly entirely devoted to fighting this modern global scourge. (9”)
07:37	AIDS QUILT	The Assembly welcomed the Secretary-General’s proposal for an innovative Global Fund to defeat HIV/AIDS, and his resounding international “Call to Action”. Many of Africa’s leaders came to stress the urgency of finding a final answer to the plague – among them Nigeria’s President Olusegun Obasanjo. (19”)
08:00	PRESIDENT OLUSEGUN OBASANJO ON CAMERA	<u>OBASANJO</u> : (sync sound) “The future of our continent is bleak, to say the least, and the prospect of extinction of the entire population of a continent looms larger and larger.” (12”)
08:14	UN PEACEKEEPERS IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	<u>NARRATION</u> But even in the troubled continent of Africa, not all developments were crisis signals. A ceasefire in the Democratic Republic of Congo’s military conflict, and the build-up of a UN peacekeeping force, formed a backdrop for the nation’s schools to start picking up the pieces of normality again. The UN’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs helped high school exams to take place – a small step toward a return to everyday living
08:31	HIGH SCHOOL KIDS TAKING EXAMS	

for this strife-torn country. One student saw the exams as a start in finding a future career... (35")

08:51 MERVEILLE ON CAMERA

MERVEILLE: (in French – English translation)
“As far as I’m concerned I prefer marketing, but my parents are saying I should do law because I express myself well and speak a lot.” (9")

09:00 PAN ACROSS THE CONGO RIVER

NARRATION
And across the Congo River, in the Congo Republic, that country’s former combatants were given incentives to give up their arms after a decade of episodic civil wars. Through the UN’s partnerships with public and private agencies, ex-fighters were able to set up businesses, like bakeries...or pharmacies specializing in traditional medicine ... or, something always popular, bars and discotheques. (24")

09:27 DESTROYING WEAPONS

Their surrendered weapons were painstakingly dismantled and destroyed, sometimes in a symbolic bonfire, and all the gathered ammunition was exploded harmlessly. (10")

[BOOM!]

09:43 TWISTED GUN Such progress around the world on small arms reduction was reviewed at a UN conference. Here as a sideshow, alternative creative uses for light weapons were celebrated ... and such weaponry's more common potential for harm was condemned by Deputy Secretary-General, Louise Frechette. (18")

10:03 LOUISE FRECHETTE ON CAMERA FRECHETTE: (sync sound & voice over) "Small arms cause big losses. Small arms could well be described as weapons of mass destruction." (8")

10:13 RUINED BUILDINGS NARRATION After arms were laid down by Ethiopia and Eritrea following their debilitating war, a UN mission helped to maintain the peace. It monitored a buffer zone along the border ... it took care of displaced persons and assisted them in returning home ... and it helped clear the many landmines left from the fighting, often using some of the most advanced demining technologies. (25")

10:40 PEACEKEEPERS IN And in Sierra Leone, as a peace agreement

SIERRA LEONE

took firmer hold to end ten years of civil war, UN peacekeepers and aid workers were able to bring polio vaccinations to children previously denied such care, in territory held by rebel forces. Reaching otherwise inaccessible communities like these will help bring the worldwide goal of eradicating polio by 2005 that much closer. (26")

11:09 CHILD SOLDIERS

Also in Sierra Leone, child soldiers – one of the most heartbreaking hallmarks of modern warfare – were being rehabilitated under UN auspices.

[UN officer talks to kid]

They were given schooling and training in crafts like carpentry and woodwork – and also car maintenance – so they could play useful, rather than destructive, roles in society.

(24")

11:35 CHILD SOLDIERS
HOLDING RIFLES AND
SINGING

And in the Sudan, child soldiers were taken out of the theatre of conflict, with UNICEF's help. (6")

11:45 CHILDREN BOARDING
PLANE

They were taken back home and reunited with their families, all part of the worldwide UN commitment to children's rights. Often, the local community would help the youngsters put their legacy of violence behind them, and would welcome them with traditional ceremonies of purification. (17")

- 12:06 EXPLOSION But one of the toughest challenges to global peace remained the cycle of violence in the Middle East. Here, the Secretary-General worked at conciliation, shuttling between various leaders in the region. (12")
- 12:21 KOFI ANNAN ON CAMERA
CAMERA ANNAN: (sync sound)
"The whole idea behind the international effort is to try to bring the violence to an end..." (5")
- 12:26 S.G. VISITING PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL NARRATION
Hopes for a greater UN role in ensuring a lasting peace were expressed by the Palestinian Authority's Nasser Al Kidwa. (18")
- 12:37 NASSER AL KIDWA ON CAMERA
CAMERA AL KIDWA: (in Arabic – English translation)
"During the past few months we emphasized that there is a need for a more prominent role for the United Nations whether the situation develops in a positive or negative way." (14")
- 12:51 S.G. MEETING WITH SHIMON PERES NARRATION
And Foreign Minister, Shimon Peres, voiced Israeli willingness to develop peaceful relations with their Palestinian neighbours. (7")

13:02	SHIMON PERES ON CAMERA	<p><u>PERES:</u> (sync sound)</p> <p>“We do not want to dominate the Palestinians. We want them to breathe freedom, to create a new economy, to maintain their traditions.”</p> <p>(12”)</p>
13:14	W/S GENERAL ASSEMBLY	<p><u>NARRATION</u></p> <p>The need for a Middle East settlement was further emphasized by United States President George W. Bush – and also the need for the worldwide defeat of terrorism. (10”)</p>
13:25	PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH ON CAMERA	<p><u>BUSH:</u> (sync sound & voice over)</p> <p>“We are working toward a day when two states, Israel and Palestine, live peacefully together within secure and recognized borders as called for by the Security Council resolutions...We meet in a hall devoted to peace in a city scarred by violence, in a nation awakened to danger, in a world uniting for a long struggle. We will defend ourselves and our future against terror and lawless violence.”</p> <p>(37”)</p>
13:50	GEORGE BUSH AND KOFI ANNAN AT GROUND ZERO	

NARRATION

- 14:04 MONTAGE: UN PEACEKEEPERS AND AID WORKERS It was UN work to end violence and build a world of peace and prosperity which prompted the award of the Nobel Prize to the Organization and its Secretary-General. The Nobel Committee said they wanted in their centenary year to proclaim, “that the only negotiable route to global peace and cooperation goes by way of the United Nations.” (21”)
- 14:29 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CEREMONY As the turbulent year 2001 drew to its close with the Peace Prize presentation, the Secretary-General reaffirmed a fundamental message. (10.5”)
- 14:41 KOFI ANNAN ON CAMERA ANNAN: (sync sound & voice over) “Peace must be sought, above all, because it is the condition for every member of the human family to live a life of dignity and security.” (12.5”)
- 14:54 STANDING OVATION
- 15:00 FADE TO BLACK