



# TV UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

U.N. YEAR IN REVIEW 2007  
ENGLISH  
TRT: 14:55

CUM.  
TIME

VIDEO

AUDIO

NARRATION

00:00	WILDFIRES – MELTING ICE POLAR BEAR JUMPING FROM ICE INTO WATER – <b>2007</b> SUPERIMPOSED OVER ICEBERGS - FLOODS – REFUGEES – DARFUR REFUGEES – IRAQ SADR CITY	It was a year of fires – and a year of melting ice... 2007 – the year when the world acknowledged that climate change is manmade – and poses the biggest threat to the future of our planet. Millions of people fled their homes – because of floods, cyclones and climate disasters – because of continued unrest in Darfur – or because of continued violence in Iraq. (23”)
00:26	BAN KI-MOON ARRIVES FOR FIRST DAY IN OFFICE	Amidst all these challenges, 2007 was the beginning of a new era for the United Nations as Ban Ki-moon took office as Secretary-General. (10”)
00:37	BAN KI-MOON ARRIVES ANTARCTICA, WALKS ON GLACIER, BLUE ICEBERGS, MELTING ICE	Ban Ki-moon was the first UN Secretary-General to visit Antarctica and see the icebergs melt in front of his eyes. The temperature rises in Antarctica seven-times faster than the global average. (13”)

<u>CUM. TIME</u>	<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
00:51	BAN KI-MOON ON CAMERA	<b><u>BAN KI-MOON:</u></b> <i>"I'd like to send out a strong message to the global community. My message is: We must act NOW."</i> (10")
01:01	BAN KI-MOON ARRIVES IN DARFUR	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> Another priority – bringing peace to Sudan. (6")
01:08	BAN KI-MOON ON CAMERA	<b><u>BAN KI-MOON:</u></b> <i>"I am here to bring you a message of hope, peace and security and water."</i> (8")
01:16		<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> Darfur is one of the biggest humanitarian emergencies of our time – two million people are displaced and four million need food aid in an ongoing conflict between rebels and the Sudanese government that is exacerbated by drought and extreme water shortage. (18")
01:35	SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING	In July, the Security Council agreed to establish the largest and most complex field operation the UN has ever undertaken: a hybrid UN and African Union mission with 26,000 peacekeepers and civilian police. (17")

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01:52	BAN KI-MOON AT PRESS CONFERENCE	<b><u>Ban Ki-moon:</u></b> <i>"I want to create the foundation of a lasting peace and security. My goal is to lock in the progress we have made so far."</i> (8")
02:02	AU SOLDIERS, TANKS, TRAINING REBEL GROUPS, SINGING IN JUBA	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> To build a lasting peace, the UN is also working on a political solution to the conflict. Rebel groups met in Juba to find a unified position ahead of peace talks with the government. (12")
02:14	SYRE PEACE TALKS	And the Darfur peace process continued in Libya, with the representation of the government of Sudan, rebel movements and civil society. UN and African Union mediators helped them find a negotiating platform. (12")
02:26	MEDIATORS VISIT REBELS	The chief mediators also met the rebels who were unable to come to the peace talks and encouraged them to join the process. (9")
02:35	IRAQ REFUGEE CAMPS	IRAQ – another ongoing humanitarian crisis. More than four million Iraqis have been uprooted. They either fled the country and put enormous stress on already fragile economies in the region, or had to move to

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		safer areas within Iraq. With borders closing and money running out, many feel trapped. (20")
02:55	IRAQ DESTRUCTION	Slowly, some Iraqis are returning home to a scarred country. Security has improved, but remains unpredictable. It will take time to rebuild the infrastructure. (12")
03:08	WATER TRUCKS IN SADR CITY	People in Sadr City get water only from a truck – as often as security permits. (6")
03:17	OLD MAN ON CAMERA	<b><u>OLD MAN:</u></b> (In Arabic) <i>"Our problem is water. This is the most important thing for us. If it wasn't for UNICEF, we would die of thirst."</i> (10")
03:27	POLIO VACCINATION IN IRAQ	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> UNICEF started a house-to-house campaign to immunize all children against polio. Twenty thousand mobile vaccinators reached out to children all over Iraq, in cities, conflict zones and refugee camps. The Security Council resolved to increase the UN's assistance to the Iraqi people. (20")

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03:47	SG COMMEMORATES VICTIMS OF BAGHDAD BOMBING ALGIERS BOMBING	The UN family is still mourning colleagues who were killed four years ago at the bombing of the UN headquarters in Baghdad. Tragically, the UN was targeted again this year – this time in Algiers, when a suicide bomber attacked the offices of the UN Development Programme and the UN refugee agency. (22”)
04:10	FIGHTING IN GAZA, MIDDLE EAST QUARTET	In Gaza, fighting continued. The Middle East Quartet welcomed the commitment of the Israeli and Palestinian leaders to launch bilateral negotiations that will address all the problems confronting the realization of Israeli-Palestinian peace. (16”)
04:27	LEBANON – DEMINING, MINE AWARENESS TRAINING, YOGA CLASS  MARITIME PATROL	In Lebanon, nearly a million unexploded ordnance, like cluster bombs, remain a deadly legacy of last year’s war. The UN teaches children to avoid bombs and helps them overcome their trauma. In the UN’s biggest maritime operation, 16 vessels patrol the Lebanese coast to prevent the smuggling of weapons. (24”)

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04:51	SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING	To bring the fragile country back on a path to reconciliation, an international tribunal worked to bring the murderers of Rafik Hariri to justice. UN Investigator, Serge Brammertz: (14")
05:05	SERGE BRAMMERTZ ON CAMERA	<b><u>BRAMMERTZ:</u></b> <i>"The perpetrators had, and most likely still have, operational capabilities available in Beirut."</i> (8")
05:13	IRAN NUCLEAR REACTOR	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> Iran's nuclear programme continued to be a source of heated debate. Iran's president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, defended his country's right to use nuclear power as a clean energy source under the UN's non-proliferation treaty – but the international community was sceptical and imposed sanctions on Iran. The Director of the UN's Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, Mohamad El-Baradei: (25")
05:41	MOHAMAD EL-BARADEI ON CAMERA	<b><u>EL-BARADEI:</u></b> <i>"Iran is not asked to give up its right, but simply take a time out of its enrichment activities as a show of good will."</i> (8")

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		<b><u>NARRATION</u></b>
05:48	KOREA NUCLEAR REACTOR MEETING BAN AND KOREAN AMBASSADOR	In July, the IAEA monitored the shutdown of North Korea's atomic bomb programme after years of intense diplomatic effort. (8")
06:56	KOREAN LEADERS MEET  KOREAN SPEAKER IN GA	When the leaders of the two Koreas met for the first time in 20 years, a small step across the border was a big advance towards reconciliation. Soon after, the General Assembly adopted a resolution encouraging peace, security and unification on the Korean peninsula. North Korea's Vice Foreign Minister, Choe Su Hon: (22")
		<b><u>CHOE SU HON:</u></b>
06:19	CHOE SU HON ON CAMERA	<i>"Nothing is more urgent and important than the reunification of our nation, who has been living for more than half a century with the sufferings of territorial division."</i> (12")
		<b><u>NARRATION</u></b>
06:32	BOMBED OUT BUILDING CHILDREN GUARDED OPIUM	In Afghanistan, violence increased by 30 percent over the last year, endangering recent progress in health care and education. Some schools for girls even needed protection from Taliban attacks. The UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan continued its efforts to help the people rebuild their shattered lives. And the UN Office on Drugs

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		and Crime stepped up efforts to combat the booming opium trade. UN Special Representative Tom Koenigs: (29")
		<b><u>KOENIGS:</u></b>
07:02	TOM KOENIGS ON CAMERA	<i>"The dangers posed by the record poppy harvest have gone beyond the society and health issues, as it has encouraged an alliance of convenience between the insurgents and drug lords."</i> (12")
		<b><u>NARRATION</u></b>
07:14	YANGON PAGODA MONKS ON THE STREET MONKS IN SECURITY COUNCIL  GAMBARI STATEMENT	In Myanmar – a saffron revolution against 45 years of military rule and deepening poverty. Peaceful demonstrations by Buddhist monks were brutally attacked by the army. Fearing more instability in the region, the Secretary-General sent Ibrahim Gambari as special envoy to Myanmar: (19")
		<b><u>GAMBARI:</u></b>
07:34	IBRAHIM GAMBARI ON CAMERA	<i>"The government further assured me that it will release more detainees and that no more arrests will be carried out."</i> (6")

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07:40	SECURITY COUNCIL MISSION	<u>NARRATION</u> In April, the Security Council went on a field trip to the Balkans. The future of Kosovo is still in limbo. The parties couldn't agree on autonomy for the UN-administered province. (12")
07:51	PEACEKEEPING TROOPS IN LEBANON AND CONGO CEREMONY FOR DEAD UN SOLDIER	2007 was a record year for UN peacekeeping. More than 100,000 soldiers and police served in 17 missions. Almost 100 men and women paid the ultimate sacrifice for peace. (14")
08:10	HAITI	In Haiti, the UN Stabilization Mission helped to dismantle armed gangs and strengthened the rule of law. Inflation was reduced by 10 percent, no-go zones disappeared. (12")
08:23	LIBERIA WOMEN POLICE	In Liberia, an all-female police unit from India focuses on the prevention of violence against women. (9")
08:33	SEEMA DHUNDIA, INDIAN COMMANDER ON CAMERA	<u>DHUNDIA:</u> <i>"The training was strenuous, tough – so my girls are mentally, emotionally and physically prepared."</i> (6")

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08:40		<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> After 14 years of war, Liberia is on a rocky road to recovery, with an 85 percent unemployment rate and three quarters of the population living below the poverty line. Now 50,000 local workers and ex-combatants are fixing the damaged road system. (17")
08:58	ARMY TRAINING IN CONGO CLASHES AND REFUGEES	In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the UN Mission, MONUC, trained the national army with the goal of instilling professionalism and awareness of human rights. (10")
09:11	CAMPS	Peace in DRC is still very fragile. More than 100,000 people fled from fresh violence in Kivu province. Many are unreachable for relief workers – the lucky ones find help in makeshift camps.
	GORILLAS IN VIRUNGA FOREST, GORILLA SKELETON	Even a family of highly endangered mountain gorillas were murdered in the crossfire. (21")
09:33	SOMALIA STREET SCENES, FIGHTING	In Somalia, after 25 years of conflict living conditions are worsening. Thousands of desperate Somalis try to make their way across the sea to Yemen – and hundreds are losing their lives in the process. This beach in Yemen has become a makeshift graveyard. (20")
	REFUGEES WASHED ASHORE IN YEMEN	

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09:53	FLOODS  FOOD DROP	In 2007, natural disasters were more destructive than war. Twenty million “environmental refugees” fled from floods in India and Bangladesh or from Africa’s biggest floods in 30 years. Vital food crops were damaged, harvests failed, thousands of people depended on food aid. The weather extremes were reported from every continent. (22”)
10:17	WILD FIRES	For the first time ever, the Security Council put climate change on its agenda. Foreign Minister of the Maldives, Abdullah Shahid: (11”)
10:30	ABDULLAH SHAHID ON CAMERA	<b><u>SHAHID:</u></b> <i>“A mean sea-level rise of two metres would suffice virtually to submerge the entire country of small islands, most of which barely rise over two metres above sea level. That would be the death of a nation.”</i> (18”)
10:48	EMISSIONS’ SCIENTISTS MELTING ICE POLAR BEARS S.G. IN ANTARCTICA	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> Climate change is linked to human activity, concluded a report by 2,000 scientists from the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the IPCC. Greenhouse gases caused the temperature to increase – especially in the Arctic, where the ice is

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		melting faster than ever before. Sea levels will rise and polar bears are in danger of extinction. (25")
11:13	CLIMATE CHANGE SUMMIT GENERAL ASSEMBLY HALL  GOV. SCHWARZENEGGER ARRIVING	One hundred sixty world leaders gathered in New York for the world's biggest climate change meeting to hear a wake-up call.  California's Governor, Arnold Schwarzenegger: (11")
11:24	GOVERNOR SCHWARZENEGGER ON CAMERA	<b><u>SCHWARZENEGGER:</u></b> <i>"The rich nations and the poor nations have different responsibilities – but one responsibility we all have and that is action. Action-Action-Action."</i> (11")
11:35	ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES – SOLAR PANELS, WINDMILLS OPENING BALI CONFERENCE	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> The Kyoto Protocol to reduce emissions is due to expire in 2012. Before the year's end, world leaders met again in Bali to set a timetable to reach a follow-up accord. Climate change can be reversed, but action has to be taken now. (17")

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11:52	DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE RIDING BICYCLES	The delegates in Bali set an example by using bicycles instead of cars – alternative transport and energy sources are a key to lowering carbon emissions. IPCC Chair, Rajendra Pachauri: (16”)
12:08	RAJENDRA PACHAURI ON CAMERA	<b><u>PACHAURI:</u></b> <i>“Investments in energy infrastructure have to be in a manner that is going to be climate-friendly because these investments will serve society for a long time to come.”</i> (9”)
12:18	WOMEN RECYCLE PLASTIC BAGS IN BURKINA FASO	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b> Sustainable development is gaining momentum in many countries. Four hundred billion plastic bags litter the globe, like these in Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso. UN agencies helped women here set up a factory to recycle the plastic bags into raw material – with the new plastic they make rulers! (21”)
12:39	MALARIA	Climate change also affects health. Mosquitoes are extending their reach and malaria is spreading wider than ever. Little Rachel in Sierra Leone is fighting for her life. UN agencies invest heavily in prevention – from distributing insecticide-treated bed nets

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		to training local volunteers, to studying indigenous medicinal plants that might hold a new cure – hopefully in time to save Rachel and other vulnerable children. (29”)
13:10	CHILD HEALTH CHILDREN IN HOSPITALS	Reducing child mortality is one of the Millennium Development Goals – 2007 marked the crucial midpoint in reaching the goals to cut poverty in half by 2015. (12”)
13:24	MONGOLIAN CAMELS SCHOOL IN MONGOLIA	Many countries are well on track. In Mongolia, mobile schools improve access to education, even in remote areas. In Asia, primary school enrolment jumped by 22 percent. (14’)
13:38	COLLAGE OF TOILETS AROUND THE WORLD	Another goal: sanitation. 2.6 billion people around the world do not have toilets. At a sanitation summit in India, countries pledged to provide facilities to at least half of them by 2015. (15”)
13:53	STREET SCENE CONGO FACTORY AFRICA  CELL PHONE PRODUCTION  CELL PHONE CHARGING	Africa is lagging behind on most of the Millennium Development goals. Some African countries are catching up with economic growth rates of five percent and more. Cell phones got cheaper and helped people to communicate and do business. Charging phones got easier too – with new

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	WATER-POWERED PLANT FAMILY WATCHES TV	projects, 250 million Africans were connected to electricity. (24")
14:18	NOBEL PRIZE CEREMONY AL GORE, MR. PACHAURI	2007 ended on a positive note. The UN's IPCC, and Al Gore, were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work to put climate change on the global agenda.
14:33	BAN KI-MOON ON CAMERA	<b><u>BAN KI-MOON:</u></b> <i>"Destined to share the custodianship of planet Earth, we hold the future in our hands. Together, we must ensure that our grandchildren will not have to ask why we failed to do the right thing and left them to suffer the consequences." (21")</i>
14:55	FADE TO BLACK	<b>END</b>