

# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SHOW # 38

**SHOW OPEN AND MUSIC (24.75'')**

**TEASES**

**Coming up on 21<sup>st</sup> Century... (2.5'')**

**[SWEDEN]**

**Preparing for the real thing .... (Sound Up: "Open the door right now, or I'll shoot!") – Emergency response teams train for war zones. (11.37'')**

**[AFGHANISTAN]**

**Women and children behind bars in Afghanistan... (Sound Up: Fawzia: "I am a mother; I do not want to keep them in jail."... Should children be imprisoned with their mothers? (11.75'')**

**[KIBERA]**

**Cleaning up Africa's largest slum.... (Sound up: It's really hard during the rainy season ....) A young man's dream of transforming his neighbourhood. (10.34'')**

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**ANCHOR INTRO #1 (24.85'')**

Hello and welcome to 21<sup>st</sup> Century. I'm Daljit Dhaliwal.

**[SWEDEN INTRO]**

Exploding landmines and other dangerous remnants of war kill and maim thousands every year. But clearing these deadly threats requires a variety of complex skills. We went to Sweden to take part in a training exercise that was almost as tense as the real thing.

# SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (7'02")

## Sweden: Preparing for Action

### VIDEO

### AUDIO

MILITIA ROAD BLOCK

MILITIAMAN: (In English)

“Open the door right now! Open the door or I’ll shoot! Open the door!” (4.88”)

MILITIAMAN: (In English)

“What are you doing in this place?” (1.18”)

UN MINE ACTION STAFF BEING  
QUESTIONED AT ROADBLOCK

TAMMY HALL: (In English)

“We’re just setting up a coordination centre for the United Nations. We’re just humanitarian workers.” (4.97”)

MILITIAMAN: (In English)

“I already told you guys, we don’t need NATO, we don’t need UN. We’re loyal with our president. Just so you know, we will come back to you. We know where you’re at! Back in the car!” (1.69”)

NARRATION:

While this may look like the real thing – these rebels are actually Swedish soldiers in disguise. (5.32”)

UN MINE ACTION STAFF ON  
PLANE

Just hours earlier, Tammy Hall, and other United Nations mine-action staff, arrived in northern Sweden for a training exercise.

They are being prepared for urgent deployment to war-zones. (11.40”)

UN MINE ACTION STAFF  
ARRIVE AT TRAINING CAMP

Their task is to coordinate life-saving mine clearance and bomb disposal and to allow aid to reach those in need. For the next 10 days, Tammy and her team will live in this fictional country called Sandland where a civil war has just ended. (16.66”)

CHRIS CLARK LECTURING AT  
TRAINING CENTRE

CHRIS CLARK: (In English)

“Sandland, our country, is divided along various ethnic lines” ... (3.65”)

NARRATION:

Chris Clark, himself a veteran of frontline mine-actions after ceasefires is head trainer on the course. (5.91”)

CHRIS ON CAMERA

CHRIS CLARK: (In English)

“The individual activities or scenarios are all replications of things that have actually happened to our people in those environments. “ (10.50”)

MILITIA ROADBLOCK

NARRATION:

And learning how to respond is part of the training. (3.47”)

CHRIS ON CAMERA

CHRIS CLARK: (In English)

“For many of them it’s probably the first time they’ve had a gun pointed at their face and were told to get out of the car.” (5.50”)

WAR / MORTAR FIRE / UN  
VEHICLES / MINE ACTION  
TEAMS IN THE FIELD / VICTIMS  
OF LANDMINES

NARRATION:

As the smoke settles in the immediate aftermath of wars, it is often mine-action teams from the UN who are first to arrive on the scene. Landmines, cluster munitions and unexploded bombs, kill more than 5,000 civilians annually, and maim many more. In more than 70 countries around the world, the threat from unexploded ordnance lives on for years after conflicts have ended. (32.19")

TRAINING CAMP / "MILITIA" MEN

At a camp, set up by the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, conditions in the field are recreated. But as Tammy and her colleagues set up a centre to coordinate mine clearance, their work is continually hampered by the lack of security. (14.69")

"MILITIA" AT TRAINING CAMP

MILITIAMEN: (In English)

"Why are you not doing anything?" (1.78")

NARRATION:

The rebels demand immediate UN assistance to clear the cluster bombs littering their villages. (5.09")

TAMMY TALKING TO "MILITIA"

TAMMY: (In English)

"We have security concerns about our staff. Yesterday wasn't a secure environment." (15.13")

MILITIAMAN: (In English)

“Security? We ARE the security. You come and help us and we have the area. It’s our area.” (5.22”)

TAMMY: (In English)

“I realize that. Can you put the guns aside so that we can have a better conversation, honestly.” (3.90”)

NARRATION:

CLUSTER BOMB ON TABLE

Suddenly, things take a turn for the worse – a live cluster bomb. (4.66”)

MILITIAMAN: (In English)

“This is what makes the accidents for our people.” (3.47”)

TAMMY: (In English)

“That’s why we have teams that are coming to clear that but they’re not here yet. We don’t have the capacity.” (4.87”)

NARRATION:

“MILITIA” LEAVE / EVACUATION CALL

The rebels storm out leaving the potentially lethal bomb on the table.

The camp has to be evacuated. (8.00”)

MARK: (In English)

EVACUATION AREA

“We have a security situation – everybody is to proceed to the area of the toilets now, over.” (8.41”)

NARRATION:

Confusion reigns as they wait for the bomb-disposal team to arrive. (3.53”)

MARK ON CAMERA

MARK: (In English)

“They’re pretty volatile things so we can’t afford for it to be disturbed in any way because if it does and it detonates then obviously we could have an accident and an injury.” (9.41”)

BOMB DISPOSAL TEAM  
SEALING OFF AREA

NARRATION:

As the tent is sealed off, Chris comments on the team’s response to what could be, in the field, a very real situation. (7.47”)

CHRIS ON CAMERA

CHRIS CLARK: (In English)

“They were a bit thrown by the fact that there were people there with guns in their camp. Of course, it’s a UN policy generally not to have guns in a camp but, de facto, they are here. Militia carry guns.” (13.87”)

TRAINING CAMP EXT. / TEAM  
WORKING

NARRATION:

During the next few days, the team compiles information in order to produce a map showing safe routes for the relief convoys. But their information is still incomplete. (10.72”)

“GOOD” REBELS MEET STAFF

Then, help arrives in the form of another

band of armed rebels, this time supposedly friendly. Their insider-info on the location of mine-fields could be exactly what the team needs in order to start getting aid to where it's needed. Team-member, Mark Williams, agrees to meet their leader, a local warlord. (19.59")

MARK WILLIAMS: (In English)  
MARK ON CAMERA IN CAR "We're not getting as much information as I'd like and the only way we can get it is to perhaps negotiate with these guys". (8.03")

REBEL: (In English)  
ROADSIDE "Unfortunately I have to blindfold you." (1.75")

MARK WILLIAMS: (In English)  
MARK BEING WALKED TO MEET "WARLORD" "When he put the hood on, I was a bit indecisive about what I was going to do." (4.13")

MARK WILLIAMS: (In English)  
MARK\_MEETING WARLORD "I'd like to know any information you might have on any known minefields. What I'm gonna be able to do for you is to give you peace of mind that you can walk back into these fields, that you can go back to cultivating the land, or hunting." (15.40")

MARK: (In English)  
MARK ON CAMERA IN CAR "At the back of my mind I was just hoping I wasn't going to be stuck down a well

somewhere and just left to my own devices.” (6.37”)

WARLORD ON CAMERA

WARLORD: (In English)

“I will provide you with a map of the, known to us, minefields in this neighbourhood. I hope that will help your organization to help my people.” (12.87”)

MARK WILLIAMS: (In English)

“Yes, certainly, yes.” (1.00”)

WARLORD WORKS WITH MARK

NARRATION:

At last, the team can now start deploying clearance experts and making routes safe. This marks a turning-point in their training. (8.63”)

MAX ON CAMERA

MAX KERLEY: (In English)

“You probably learn more lessons from when you do badly during training than you learn from that which goes well during training.” (5.84”)

TRAINING CAMP

NARRATION:

Max Kerley is Director of the United Nations Mine Action Service. (3.94”)

UN MINE ACTION STAFF IN THE FIELD

MAX KERLEY: (In English)

“Better to do it here than wherever we next deploy the rapid response for real.” (4.62”)

MINE EXPLODING / MINE  
CLEARING

NARRATION:

And until the world is free of explosives  
leftover after conflicts, there will be a need  
to continue to deploy teams for real.  
(7.66”)

So is Tammy Hall ready to go? (2.00”)

TAMMY ON CAMERA DURING  
TRAINING

TAMMY HALL: (In English)

“I don’t think I was their star candidate but  
what they said at the end was they  
recommend me for a real mission, so on  
that ground, I think I passed.” (9.75”)

CHRIS ON CAMERA / WFP AID  
TRUCKS

CHRIS CLARK: (In English)

“Everybody I’ve seen in the exercise has  
certain attributes and those attributes can  
always contribute to a positive  
deployment. If you can get this absolutely  
right on the day, it has such a positive  
effect on the larger humanitarian  
response.” (18.19”)



**ANCHOR INTRO #2 (14.91”)**

**[AFGHANISTAN INTRO]**

In Afghanistan, hundreds of women are in prison, some for reasons that may surprise you. Many have no choice but to bring their children along. Is a prison any place to raise a child? Here's our story.

## SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (8’43’’)

### Kabul: Women Behind Bars

#### VIDEO

#### AUDIO

CHILDREN SINGING

#### NARRATION:

Their day starts with a song ... followed by play and learning time in this bright and spacious classroom. There are more than 70 boys and girls here at any given time. The youngest only a few months old. (20.41’')

KINDERGARTEN / CHILDREN  
PLAYING / BADAM BAGH EXT.

While the little ones play, the older children practice their reading and writing, and work on their math and art. Their drawings decorate the walls and if it weren’t for the bars on the windows, this would be like any other kindergarten. Except, this is a prison. (20.03’')

TORPEKAI ON CAMERA

#### TORPEKAI: (In Dari)

“...This kindergarten belongs to Badam Bagh female prison...” (2.94’')

TORPEKAI WITH KIDS

#### NARRATION:

Torpekai is the only teacher here and while she’s happy with the facilities, and the materials that she has, she thinks prison is no place for children. (10.87’')

TORPEKAI ON CAMERA	<p><u>TORPEKAI:</u> (In Dari)  “...the children are stressed most of the time and they cannot learn quickly... They have a lot of learning difficulties.” (5.69”)</p>
GENERAL VIEW BADAM BAGH EXT. / KRISHMA WITH HER CHILD	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>  This is a story about the women and children of Badam Bagh, the only women's prison in Kabul. It is home to some 90 inmates, many of them mothers. Eighteen-year-old Krishma is one of them. (17.50”)</p>
KRISHMA ON CAMERA	<p><u>KRISHMA:</u> (In Dari)  “It’s difficult to take care of a child in prison. If you have somebody at home, it’s better for a child to stay with a family member than in jail. They don’t learn manners here.” (11.97”)</p>
GENERAL VIEW BADAM BAGH INT.	<p><u>NARRATION:</u>  But Badam Bagh is an improvement for Krishma and her young daughter. Just two years ago, they lived in the female section of Pol-e-Charkhi, the notorious Afghan jail. With no special provisions for mothers with children, Krishma and her baby lived in terrible conditions not far from convicted criminals. (23.47”)</p>
FAMILIES IN BADAM BAGH / UN CONSTRUCTION OF BADAM BAGH	<p>Recognizing the special needs of female prisoners and their children, the UN Drugs and Crime Office, UNODC, with the financial support of the Italian government</p>

built this women-only prison. (13.60”)

WOMEN AT WORK IN WORKSHOPS

In Badam Bagh, women spend their days doing productive work, like sewing and embroidery. They learn new skills, including computers. (9.38”)

KRISHMA AT WORKSHOP

Krishma has been found guilty of murder and sentenced to 16 years in prison for a crime she says she didn’t commit. (7.35”)

KRISHMA ON CAMERA

KRISHMA: (In Dari)

“My friend’s father was killed. When I went to their house, the house was broken into and the burglar killed my friend’s father. But they arrested me for the murder.” (10.15”)

KRISHMA AT WORKSHOP / MEAL TIME

NARRATION:

Krishma was lucky to have had two court appearances. Now, an appointed defender is fighting her conviction. With no family to care for the child, she’s not sure what the future holds for her daughter. (13.78”)

KRISHMA ON CAMERA

KRISHMA: (In Dari)

“My lawyer is appealing the conviction. He’s trying to get me out of here. If I’m released then my daughter will be with me but if not then I will send her to an orphanage.” (10.88”)

ZARAFSHANA ON CAMERA

ZARAFSHANA: (In Dari)

“The main problem is that the Ministry of

Labour and Social Affairs is not accepting the children of prisoners into the orphanage.” (5.97”)

NARRATION:

ZARAFSHANA IN PRISON YARD

Zarafshana is the prison Director here. (2.47”)

ZARAFSHANA: (In Dari)

ZARAFSHANA ON CAMERA

“A child should not go to school in a prison environment. The child has not committed the crime, the mother did!” (6.28”)

NARRATION:

CHILDREN IN PRISON CORRIDORS /  
OUTSIDE

According to the law, children under three can stay with their mothers in prison. Those between three and seven are to be placed in special facilities adjacent to the prison. Older children, however, should be integrated into regular schools in the city. (17.94”)

But the reality is that many of these children have no other place to live or no one to care for them. Even if they do, experts say that the separation from their mothers due to imprisonment has a traumatic and long-term effect on both. (16.03”)

FAWZIA IN CLASS

Another young inmate at Badam Bagh, Fawzia, has seven children. She has decided against bringing them here. They live with their father and an aunt. (10.31”)

FAWZIA ON CAMERA

FAWZIA: (In Dari)

“I can’t keep my children in prison... There is a kindergarten, but the discipline they get here is not the same as outside. I am a mother; I do not want to keep them in jail.” (10.69”)

WOMEN IN MARKET PLACE

NARRATION:

But why is Fawzia in prison? She is charged with leaving her husband’s house after an argument. (6.78”)

FAWZIA ON CAMERA

FAWZIA: (In Dari)

“It’s been two months since my arrest. I’m in here because after my husband had hit me, I got angry so I left my house and went to stay with my sister-in-law.” (8.90”)

FAWZIA IN CLASS

NARRATION:

Because Fawzia’s nephew went to speak to her husband on her behalf, both Fawzia and the nephew were charged with adultery. (7.69”)

HARTMANN ON CAMERA

MICHAEL HARTMANN: (In English)

“...adultery is a crime. Now what’s unusual here is that the crime is punished quite severely...” (6.25”)

NARRATION:

Michael Hartman is UNODC’s criminal justice advisor in Kabul. (5.41”)

HARTMANN ON CAMERA

MICHAEL HARTMANN: (in English)  
“...Article 4-27 of the penal code says: ‘A person who commits adultery shall be sentenced to long imprisonment.’ Long imprisonment is five years to fifteen years.” (11.28”)

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PRISON /  
CORRIDORS

NARRATION:  
Fawzia’s crime has not been proven, but she was sentenced to three years in prison based on the prosecutor’s claim. (8.38”)

FAWZIA ON CAMERA

FAWZIA: (In Dari)  
“The prosecutor told my husband that if you do not give me money, I will write adultery in your wife’s case.” (5.79”)

GENERAL VIEW BADAM BAGH EXT.

NARRATION:  
Fawzia says the same prosecutor is now in jail himself for taking bribes and making false accusations. (8.25”)

WOMEN AT MARKETPLACE / BADAM  
BAGH EXT.

Most women in Afghanistan have little knowledge about their constitutional rights and no access to justice. In another country, Fawzia and many of the women here would not even be in jail. They would be considered victims rather than perpetrators. (17.82”)

GEN. WAR / SOLDIERS

But after three decades of war, the extreme Islamic policies towards women have had a devastating impact on them. (7.69”)

GATHERING OF WOMEN

Today, amid renewed attacks by the Taliban and rampant corruption the women of Afghanistan are still struggling to get justice. (9.31”)

WAGAS IN HER ROOM

Justice for young women like Wagas who was engaged to be married to a man she didn't like. Instead, she ran away from her father's house with a boy she was in love with. (11.62”)

WAGAS ON CAMERA

WAGAS: (In Dari)

“After two days we had a fight and my boyfriend kicked me out of his house. He said ‘I don't need you.’” (6.03”)

WAGAS IN HER ROOM

NARRATION:

Both Wagas and her boyfriend were accused of adultery. (3.81”)

HARTMANN ON CAMERA

MICHAEL HARTMANN: (In English)

“Adultery is considered not just when married people have sex, but when unmarried people have sex. That's their definition of adultery. And that would be, I think, what you're considering, when you talk about a moral crime.” (14.25”)

GENERAL TOWN VIEW / WOMEN

NARRATION:

According to Afghanistan's constitution, no deed is considered a crime unless made a crime by a law before the commitment of the offence. (9.81”)

HARTMANN ON CAMERA

MICHAEL HARTMANN: (In English)

“What happens, unfortunately, is that there are certain crimes which are part of the Sharia, which for the West you might call it like the common law. It’s out there. It’s part of the principles. But it’s not written down yet. And that Sharia law, unfortunately – and I say this from my cultural perspective – is enforced here...”  
(20.22”)

G

GENERAL BADAM BAGH EXT. /  
WOMEN PRISONERS

NARRATION:

As a sign of positive change, the Afghan government now recognizes the special needs of women prisoners. One of the major improvements has been employing female guards. But the issue of having children here remains. Like their mothers, they too, await their destiny behind bars.  
(21.50”)

## **ANCHOR INTRO #3 (17.12”)**

### **[KIBERA INTRO]**

Now the inspiring story of one young man: nineteen-year-old David Were lives in Africa’s largest slum – where polluted water, disease and safety are daily concerns. He tells his story in his own words.

## SCRIPT – SEGMENT #3 (6’46’’)

### Transforming Kibera: David’s Story

#### VIDEO

#### AUDIO

DAVID TRAVELLING TO SEE  
FATHER ON TRAIN

DAVID WERE: (In Kiswahili)

“I miss my father. I have not seen him for a very long time. I hope he’s well. (6.91’’)

DAVID IN KIBERA

“My name is David Were and I live here in the Kibera slum. (3.19’’)

MAP OF AFRICA/ KENYA/  
KIBERA GENERAL VIEWS

“Kibera is the largest slum in Nairobi, Kenya and Africa, with a population of about one million people. (7.72’’)

KIBERA GENERAL VIEWS /  
DAVID ON CAMERA

“I was born in a small village. We came to Nairobi in 1992 when I was two years old. (10.63’’)

KIBERA GENERAL VIEWS /  
WOMEN COLLECTING WATER

“My father began looking for work as a day labourer to earn our daily bread. (5.88’’)

DAVID ON CAMERA SHOWING  
AREA OF KIBERA WHERE HE  
LIVES

“Where we are now is just a small part of Kibera. It covers 2.5 kilometres. This is just a small section of the slum ... which continues to sprawl further on. (14.72’’)

DAVID ON CAMERA BY  
RAILROAD

“It’s really hard during the rainy season. Water overflows into the houses. There’s not much we can do so we just go out and drain the water. (9.38’’)

RAIN IN KIBERA / COLLECTING RAIN WATER / DIRTY STREAM	“Because the water and food are very dirty there are a lot of diseases such as malaria, cholera and typhoid. (7.03”)
KIBERA GENERAL VIEWS / OUTHOUSE / CHILDREN	“In the block where I live, there are 30 families and we all share one toilet which is far away. So when you think about going out at night, it’s very difficult. (14.85”)
DAVID ON CAMERA AT HOME AT NIGHT	“My life here isn’t much different from that of a prisoner in a cell. Just like a prison, the six of us use this bucket to relieve ourselves at night. The first one up in the morning empties it out. (13.41”)
	“We’re scared to go out at night. You see, our father was attacked while going to use the toilet. (5.47”)
PICTURE OF FATHER / DAVID ON CAMERA / PICTURE OF DAVID’S FAMILY	“Everybody was asleep when he left to use the toilet. When he walked outside, thugs attacked him and wounded his eye and he lost his eyesight. By the time we got to the hospital, one side of his body was paralyzed.” (18.56”)
	“It became very hard to keep him here because he needed so much help getting around. So, in 2004, we were forced to take him back to our village. (9.53”)

DAVID AND FELLOW STUDENTS SING / DO CLEAN UP	“As young people, we play our part in dealing with the problem of sanitation. (4.00”)
DAVID AND HIS FRIENDS CLEANING	“We usually meet every Saturday to decide where to clean. (2.94”)  “To get the job done we use all available tools like broken spades and rakes. (4.62”)
DAVID AND HIS FRIENDS TALKING IN CLASSROOM	“After we work we make plans for the next outing. (2.12”)  “While we can’t clean all of Kibera, we are doing what we can. (3.62”)
DAVID ON TRAIN	“God willing, it will take seven hours, but this road will take me there. (5.75”)
DAVID WITH FATHER	“I hope my father is well. (1.36”)
DAVID ON CAMERA WITH HIS FATHER	“In Nairobi, I’m involved in a youth group that does clean up in Kibera. (3.50”)  “The group is called ‘Hands of Love’. That’s the group I work for to keep Kibera clean. (4.53”)
DAVID ON CAMERA / WITH HIS FATHER	“I hope that someday Kibera will become a good place and that we can bring my father home and live as we did once before.” (8.31”)

**[TAG KIBERA AND SHOW CLOSE] (13.53")**

The effort to clean up Kibera is supported by UN Habitat.

That's all for this edition of 21st CENTURY. I'm Daljit Dhaliwal. We'll see you next time. Until then, goodbye.

**CREDITS #38 (47.28"):**

## **21<sup>st</sup> Century**

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## **Transforming Kibera: David's Story**

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