

21ST CENTURY SHOW # 41

SHOW OPEN AND MUSIC (16.23’')

TEASES

Coming up on 21st Century... (2.21’')

[TUVALU]

Islands disappearing under water... (SOT “The issue is a matter of life or death.”) ...Thousands of years of culture and tradition could be lost. (11.34’')

[MALDIVES]

Making the Maldives safer... (SOT “Obviously we are not packing our suitcases to leave) ... But will it be enough to keep the advancing oceans at bay? (9.86’')

[GRENADA]

Islanders pick up the pieces after Hurricane Ivan destroyed everything... “The winds came down and totally smashed up and eradicated the house”... Are they safe now? (12.19’')

ANCHOR INTRO #1 (32.37’')

Hello and welcome to this special edition of 21st Century on the impact of climate change on small islands, I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

Increasing temperatures and melting glaciers are raising ocean levels everywhere with devastating consequences for small island nations. (17.97’')

[TUVALU INTRO]

First up: Halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand are two of the smallest countries in the world: Tuvalu and Kiribati. These two low-lying nations may become the first victims of global warming. (13.90’')

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (8’10”)

Sea Level Rise in the Pacific: Loss of Land and Culture

VIDEO

AUDIO

AERIAL SHOTS OF WATER AND
LAND

NARRATION:

This boomerang-shaped narrow strip of land is the Funafuti atoll. The capital, and one of nine islands comprising the remote nation of Tuvalu. (11.66”)

PEOPLE IN WATER

With total land area of 26 sq km and a population of 12,000, this is one of the smallest countries in the world. Its average elevation of two meters makes Tuvalu extremely vulnerable to storms and sea-level rise. (17.66”)

TANGI ON CAMERA

TANGI LEO: (In English)

“Before we used to run up and then run down to the beach to swim... Now I just sort of look. When there’s high tide, the land is just the same with the water.” (14.04”)

TANGI DANCING WITH FAMILY

NARRATION:

Tangi Leo grew up here in Funafuti and moved to Australia 20 years ago. She’s visiting her homeland for a big family reunion. (9.72”)

TANGI ON CAMERA	<p><u>TANGI LEO</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“The people that I used to know, a lot of them have already left the land... They moved; they migrated to New Zealand or Australia.” (9.31”)</p>
MAN IN WATER WITH TOY SAIL BOAT	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>People the world over migrate in search of a better life. But this is different. This is a story about people on two small Pacific Island nations being forced to move, not by conflict or natural disaster, but by the potential disappearance of their homeland under water. (21.75”)</p>
STORM/HIGH TIDE FOOTAGE OF HOUSE DROWNING	<p><u>AFELE PITA</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“...the issue is a matter of life or death.” (2.59”)</p>
AFELE PITA ON HIS ISLAND	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Tuvalu’s Ambassador to the United Nations, Afele Pita. (3.78”)</p>
PITA ON CAMERA	<p><u>AFELE PITA</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“But for us here in Tuvalu ... whatever development ... how fast development may take place ... that can be wiped overnight if sea level rises.” (11.63”)</p>
PAN OF WATER LEVEL AGAINST BOATS ON SHORE	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>With the ever increasing levels of the high tides, the catastrophe seems imminent. (4.00”)</p>

ABANDONED, EMPTY HOUSES	People have started to leave the islands, abandoning their homes. (4.00")
TANGI WITH BROTHER ON SHORE LOOKING AT SEA	Most of Tangi's family has left as well, like her brother Teakini Penaia. (6.07")
TEAKINI'S VIEW OF ROAD FROM CAR	<p><u>TEAKINI PENAIA:</u> (In English)</p> <p>"I used to live with my brothers and sisters back in Auckland... A couple of years back I moved down to the south..." (7.27")</p>
TEAKINI WALKING TO "LECTURE THEATRE"	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Teakini used to work as a pharmacist in Tuvalu. He is now studying again to have his degree recognized in New Zealand. (8.33")</p>
M/S OF TEAKINI ON CAMERA	<p><u>TEAKINI PENAIA:</u> (In English):</p> <p>"There's a big population of Tuvaluans living in West Auckland..." (5.27")</p>
YOUNG MAN ON COMPUTER TEAKINI HOME IN NEW ZEALAND	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Some left for economic reasons, others because of climate change, but they all try to preserve some aspects of their culture. (8.32")</p>
	<p><u>TEAKINI PENAIA:</u> (In English)</p> <p>"I think the majority of the people back in Auckland still carry on with their traditional way of life..." (7.96")</p>

SUNSHINE ON WATER
HORIZONS

NARRATION:

But this is not the sun-drenched Tuvalu. This is Dunedin, one of New Zealand's major urban areas, where temperatures rarely reach into the high 20s degrees Celsius. (12.44")

PAN OF COASTAL NEW
ZEALAND
DUNEDIN B-ROLL

TEAKINI PENAI: (In English)

"Living in New Zealand is totally different... It takes years to adapt to the culture, the people that live in New Zealand." (10.37")

TEAKINI MIXING IN BOWL

TEAKINI'S KIDS PLAYING
SOCCER

NARRATION:

Teakini says he misses his homeland and wonders if his children will remember it... It's a concern shared by the nearby island nation of Kiribati. (13.71")

TONG ON CAMERA BEHIND
DESK

ANOTE TONG : (In English)

"It would be a very sad day when there will no longer be a country, a nation, a people called Kiribati." (4.62")

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ANOTE AT GENERAL
ASSEMBLY

NARRATION:

Anote Tong, the President of Kiribati, fears that his nation may become one of the first countries to fall victim to sea-level rise. (9.07")

HUT NEAR WATER

ANOTE TONG : (In English)

"...we're talking about people here. We're not talking about polar bears. I think the polar bears are precious. I would not like to

see them disappear but nor would I wish to see our people disappear.” (10.48”)

NARRATION:

PAN OF WATERS FLOODING TOWN

The president says his people have the next few decades to prepare for relocation. (5.27”)

ANOTE TONG : (In English)

TONG ON CAMERA

“...we are preparing our people; equipping them to be able to relocate if and when necessary with dignity as skilled people, not as second class citizens. We would not wish to see our people as climate change refugees.” (16.57”)

STUDENTS IN CLASS

NARRATION:

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE OF KIRIBATI WAVES AND TIDE

Sea-level rise and unusually big waves are threatening the i-Kiribati population of about 100 thousand people. They live on 33 atolls, scattered over a vast area around the Equator in the Pacific. (15.97”)

AERIAL SHOTS OF KIRIBATI

WAVES ON ROCKS

Like Tuvalu, Kiribati islands are made of corals and are extremely porous. Salt water surging from underground is poisoning the soil and killing these coconut trees on the main island of Tarawa. (13.61”)

WATER SURGING FROM UNDERGROUND

PETER : (In English)

DEAD COCONUT TREE

“The coconut tree is one of the most important trees on our island because we can use it to build houses. We can use to

PETER WITH TWO FRIENDS BY

WATER	make food from it and to have a drink...” (16.09”)
PETER AND FRIENDS POINTING AT TREES, FLOOD DAMAGE	<u>NARRATION:</u> Beyond food and shelter, Peter and his friends Akato and Ann say there is even more at stake. They know leaving their homeland is inevitable. (10.69”)
PETER WITH FRIENDS TO CAMERA	<u>PETER</u> :(In English) “...we can see the rising of the sea level. When I see that it makes me feel scared because I know that one day our land will be lost...” (15.93”)
ANN TALKING TO CAMERA	<u>ANN</u> : (In English) “One thing that I notice is there’re a lot of people from Kiribati moving to New Zealand.” (4.83”)
TONG ON CAMERA	<u>ANOTE TONG</u> : (In English) “...in time there will be this build-up of community, overseas Kiribati communities in different parts of different countries ... there is that core group of people from Kiribati who would make it easier for the rest to come ...for them to assimilate into the new environment.” (17.24”)
PEOPLE SHOPPING	
OLDER MAN IN KIRIBATI LOOKING AT WATERS	<u>NARRATION:</u> But the older generation in Kiribati is not willing to leave. (4.17”)

TONG ON CAMERA	<p><u>ANOTE TONG</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“...if you were to ask me, and if you were to ask the elderly in Kiribati, the answer is no. They would wish to stay on, even die here.” (10.72”)</p>
MAN AND WOMAN WEAVING FISHING NET	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>With the move, the Kiribati culture and ancient traditions could be lost. (5.17”)</p>
FISHING NET STRETCHED	<p><u>AKATO</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“We can lose our culture. We can lose everything we used to be and we can lose our tradition.” (7.62”)</p>
ANN TO CAMERA	<p><u>ANN</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“I will still teach my children. I will teach them the way we used to live and just feed them with my culture.” (9.26”)</p>
CHILDREN SINGING KIRIBATI CHURCH/MANEAPE	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Just like the Tuvalu community, the i-Kiribati people hope to be able to live together. (6.27”)</p>
ANOTE ON CAMERA	<p><u>ANOTE TONG</u> : (In English)</p> <p>“...the best we can hope to have is to maintain the integrity of our culture. Whether we will be able to have our people settle all in one place I doubt it. What I’d like to see happen personally ... for us to maintain a nation of Kiribati somehow. We have to do that so that the new</p>
TONG ON AND OFF CAMERA B-ROLL OF KIRIBATI KIDS, PEOPLE ON STREETS, SHOPPING, EATING, PLAYING,	

SLEEPING IN HAMMOCKS

generation ... or generations of i-Kiribati people in different parts of the world will have somewhere to go to, to say that this is, this is what once was our nation.”
(30.77”)

ANCHOR INTRO #2 (18.48”)

[MALDIVES INTRO]

No one knows more about the dangers and pain of losing one’s islands than the people of the Maldives. This smallest nation in Asia lost 20 islands during the 2004 tsunami. Since then, the government has come up with a plan to protect its vulnerable population from the rising sea. Here’s our story.

SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (7’25”)

Maldives: Safer Islands

VIDEO

AUDIO

SCENES OF TIDE SWEEPING
OVER STREETS/PEOPLE
RUNNING

NAT SOUND

In 2004, one of the largest natural disasters in recent history swept across the Indian Ocean. In its wake, 200,000 people died or disappeared. (12.40”)

ABDUL GAYOOM

GAYOOM: (in English)

“I was never this scared. I am sure that the waves swelled up to 20 feet, then came crashing down.” (8.18”)

VIEW OF KANDHOLHUDHOO
FROM THE SEA

NARRATION:

Abdul Gayoom’s island became uninhabitable. (3.32”)

ABDUL GAYOOM	<u>GAYOOM:</u> (in English) “I was forced to leave because of the tsunami.” (2.37”)
MAP OF NATION OF THE MALDIVES	<u>NARRATION:</u> Now 81, he had spent his life on one of the 1,200 islands that make up the nation of the Maldives, located off the coast of India. (8.88”)
MAP OF KANDHOLHUDHOO/ LEAFY VILLAGE STREET	A tiny speck of land floating in the ocean, Kandholhudhoo, was once a thriving fishing village of nearly 4,000 people. (8.49”)
GAYOOM WALKING DOWN STREET/INTERIOR OF DERELICT HOUSE	Now, it’s a ghost town. With most buildings in ruins and ground water contaminated by sea water, no one can live here. (9.29”)
CLOSE UP OF LARGE CRACKS IN BUILDING WALL/SCENES OF DEBRIS	The tsunami was a wake-up call to the fragility of the Maldives. Scientists say it was a grim preview of what could happen to the entire country if global warming continues uncurbed, and sea levels continue to rise. (15.25”)
AERIAL VIEW OF THE MALDIVES	The archipelago of the Maldives is made up of coral islands. (3.97”)
COASTLINE/UNDERWATER MARINE LIFE	Its sandy coral beaches, crystal blue lagoons, along with a rich collection of exotic live corals and tropical fish, have drawn people here from around the world,

bringing in billions of tourist dollars. (14.83”)

COASTLINE/LOCALS FIGHTING
THE RISING WATER LEVEL/
FOOTAGE OF LOCALS
LEAVING THE SCENE

But with an average height of less than six feet, these islands are in increasing danger of disappearing into the rising waters. Over the last six years, storm surges as high as 15 feet have flooded half of the Maldives’ 200 populated islands, crumbling houses and causing severe coastal erosion. (21.48”)

AHMED NIHAD/FALLEN PALM
TREES

AHMED NIHAD: (In English)

“What you can see here is erosion in action now. The sand near the trees has started moving out. The whole beach is eroded from there. The roots will die, and palm trees will fall down.” (17.14”)

NIHAD/COASTLINE SCENES

NARRATION:

Ahmed Nihad, Chief of the Huraa island, says his island, home to about 2,000 people, is shrinking. There is a fear that within one or two years some houses will be right next to the water. (12.63”)

AHMED NIHAD

AHMED NIHAD: (In English)

“I believe the sea level is rising” (2.03”)

DR. AHMED SHAIG

DR. AHMED SHAIG: (In English)

“With climate change, the debate is ongoing.” (2.01”)

NARRATION:

Dr. Ahmed Shaig is an environmental expert. (3.34”)

BIRD IN FLIGHT OVER THE WATER/DR. AHMED SHAIG

SHAIG: (In English)

“Our view is that you can debate on it, but we can’t sit around here until one of you wins or until one of you says I told you so.” (11.56”)

FISHING TRAWLER/ FISHERMEN USING POLE AND LINE TECHNIQUE

NARRATION:

Many Maldivians, like Gayoom, are fishermen on the other small islands. They use the traditional technique of pole and line to catch fish one by one. Protecting these small and vulnerable fishing communities from rising waters is an almost impossible task. (18.21”)

DR. WAHEED HASSAN

WAHEED: (In English)

“We have tried to relocate people to bigger islands, relatively safer islands. (8.16”)

LOCAL RESIDENTS MOVING OUT FROM THEIR HOMES/DR. WAHEED HASSAN

NARRATION:

Dr. Mohammed Waheed Hassan, the Vice President of the Maldives. (4.66”)

WAHEED: (In English)

“But this is very difficult because the people have to leave their homes, their traditional burial grounds, and move to a new area.” (8.43”)

GAYOOM: (in English)

ABDUL GAYOOM WALKING TO HIS HOUSE

“I did not want to move because that was the island where I was born.” (3.51”)

NARRATION:

But the tsunami left him with no option. (2.75”)

ABDUL GAYOOM

GAYOOM: (In English)

“When I go to Kandholhudhoo now, I know that we cannot live there anymore.” (4.27”)

MAP OF RELOCATION PROJECT BETWEEN KANDHOLHUDHOO AND DHUVAAFARU/MAP OF DHUVAAFARU

NARRATION:

In 2005, the Maldives launched an experiment to relocate Gayoom and his entire community to an uninhabited island, Dhuvaafaru. Surrounded by a large reef, it’s about 10 times the size of Kandholhudhoo. (15.70”)

DHUVAAFARU SCENES OF FAMILY WALKING/ PLAZA/ CHILDREN PLAYING FOOTBALL

NARRATION:

The government has built up Dhuvaafaru from scratch. Supported by international relief groups, it took three years and cost some 35 million US dollars. (10.69”)

ABDUL GAYOOM IN HIS NEW HOME

NARRATION:

After living in temporary shelters on other islands, Gayoom and his family now have their own house with modern amenities. (8.09”)

GAYOOM’S FAMILY IN THE

GAYOOM: (In English)

“This is the refrigerator in my kitchen. The

HOUSE/GAYOOM SPEAKING IN PROFILE rooms are bigger and more spacious ... I was thrilled. I was so happy to be reunited with my family, my friends, and people I am familiar with.” (20.56”)

SCENES OF DHUVAAFARU BEACHES

NARRATION:

But unfortunately the experiment has not gone according to plan. Dhuvaafaru is as vulnerable to erosion as any other island. (8.69”)

ISMAIL AHMED

ISMAIL AHMED: (In English)

“During the last southwest monsoon, the waves came here and flooded some houses. (6.07”)

ISMAIL AHMED WALKING

NARRATION:

Ismail Ahmed, Island Chief of Dhuvaafaru. (4.20”)

ISMAIL DEMONSTRATING THE CHANGE IN SHORELINE

ISMAIL: (In English)

“Previously the beach here was 40 feet wide. Now, the beach is just three to four feet, reaching almost the houses.” (8.11”)

SCENE OF RECONSTRUCTION ATTEMPT AT THE SHORELINE

NARRATION:

Experts believe that a strong sea wall is needed to stop the erosion. (4.34”)

DR. WAHEED HASSAN/
REBUILDING OF HOUSES

WAHEED: (In English)

“The government is planning to do the sea wall there. It’s a priority for the government to protect that island because we’ve

already put so much into it.” (9.33”)

THE MALE SEAWALL

NARRATION:

The government already built a massive sea wall made of concrete tetrapods around its capital Male. The wall cost 60 million dollars which was donated by the Japanese government. It has helped reduce the vulnerability of the city during the tsunami. (17.49”)

MAP OF MALE/SCENES OF
BUSY MALE STREETS

NARRATION:

But Male, so small that one can walk around in half an hour, is already home to 110,000 people, nearly one third of the country’s population. (12.04”)

DR. WAHEED HASSAN

WAHEED: (In English)

“So we have to now invest much more in population centres outside of Male... But the problem is developing a large island also means putting more investments in infrastructure. They are all expensive.” (9.50”)

SCENES OF MALE LIFE/
GAYOOM PRAYING AND
WALKING ALONG THE BEACH

NARRATION:

People in the Maldives have survived three thousand years on these islands. Their willingness to move among islands seems to be the key to survival. (10.27”)

ABDUL GAYOOM

GAYOOM: (in English)

“I prefer Dhuvaafaru. I will not go back. I

will stay here... I hope that the disaster that struck Kandholhudhoo does not happen to Dhuvaafaru.” (11.89”)

AERIAL VIEW OF
DHUVAAFARU/ DR. WAHEED
HASSAN/MALE AT SUNSET

WAHEED: (In English)

“Obviously we are not packing our suitcases to leave. We want to stay on these islands and live here as long as we can.” (10.65”)

NARRATION:

But unless their government can afford to relocate people from the lowest-lying islands and to build giant sea walls surrounding higher islands, their fate is uncertain. (3.40”)

ANCHOR INTRO #3 (13.53”)

[GRENADA INTRO]

Small islands are now more vulnerable to hurricanes, than ever. We went to Grenada to see how that Caribbean nation is recovering six years after the devastation inflicted by Hurricane Ivan.

SCRIPT – SEGMENT #3 (7'14")

Tackling Climate Change in the Caribbean

VIDEO

AUDIO

	<i>NATSOT (WAVES)</i>
	<u>NARRATION:</u>
SCENES OF GRENADA AT SUNSET/PEOPLE WALKING THE BEACHES/MANGROVES/ BOATS LINING THE OASTLINE	Grenada ... an island paradise ... with beautiful beaches ... sturdy mangroves ... and untouched beauty. (10.22")
NUTMEG BEING CRUSHED/ NUTMEG GROWING ON THE TREES.	The island produces one of the world's best tasting nutmegs. It's even known as the "Spice Island" of the Caribbean. (7.73")
SCENES OF HURRICANE AFFECTING THE ISLAND/ STREETS AND HOMES UNDER WATER	But everything changed for Grenada's 100,000 people when Hurricane Ivan hit the island in September 2004. (7.41")
SCENES OF AFTERMATH DEVASTATION AROUND THE ISLAND	<u>NARRATION:</u> It was the one of the most intense Atlantic hurricanes ever recorded. It caught islanders by surprise. (12.28")
	Nutmeg farmer, John Branch, remembers that dark day. (4.23")
JOHN BRANCH	<u>BRANCH:</u> (In English) "During Ivan, the winds came down and

totally smashed up and eradicated the house. I had to leave and run across to my garage which we now converted to the home.” (15.33”)

SCENES OF
DEVASTATION/LOCALS
TRYING TO PIECE THROUGH
THE DEBRIS

NARRATION:

Hurricane Ivan pummeled the island for six hours straight. Thirty-nine people died. Ninety percent of homes were destroyed. Virtually every major building in St. George’s, the capital, suffered structural damage. (13.52”)

EXT. ANDREWS’ HOUSE/
PHILBERT ANDREWS ON
CAMERA

ANDREWS: (In English)

“The roof lifted and went so. It fell right in the garden ... and then before we came out, we see the galvanized or the kitchen started to rock. “ (17.77”)

ANDREWS IN HIS GARDEN

NARRATION

Philbert Andrews was terrified as 125 mile-per-hour winds whipped around him. (6.47”)

PHILBERT ANDREWS

ANDREWS: (In English)

“If? If I was scared? ... If you put a plate of food in front of me, I don’t want it. All of us were scared. I’m not lying.” (7.34”)

HALF SUNKEN BOATS IN THE
HARBOUR/WORKERS TRYING
TO CLEAR VEGETATION

NARRATION:

Damages from Hurricane Ivan totalled more than 800 million US dollars. Such a huge loss crippled Grenada’s economy. The agriculture and tourism industries were

almost wiped out. (15.37”)

BRANCH/MOVING SHOTS OF
FIELDS AND TREES/TOURISTS
BUYING LOCAL
PRODUCE/CRUISE SHIP

BRANCH: (In English)

“Ninety-five percent of our nutmegs were destroyed, plus roads and access to the remaining fields. You could see us abandon some fields and depend mainly on the tourists, the cruise ship trade as a source of income to pay the workers.” (22.00”)

(NAT SOUND: RAKING NUTMEGS)

PRODUCTION OF NUTMEG IN
FACTORY

NARRATION:

Grenada is the world’s second largest exporter of nutmeg. Ivan destroyed 4.5 million dollars worth of stock waiting for shipment – a quarter of that year’s nutmeg revenue. (11.99”)

(NAT SOUND: NUTMEG FACTORY)

FACTORY SCENES OF WOMEN
WORKING

NARRATION:

John’s estate produced more nutmeg than any other farm on the island. His plantation once fetched close to half a ton a week. Now he barely gets a fraction of that. (11.44”)

BRANCH ON CAMERA

BRANCH: (In English)

“For a real, economic, full production it will take about 10 years for a nutmeg tree to come into full bloom.” (9.15”)

BRANCH'S HOUSE, BRANCH
SPEAKING WITH TOURISTS

NARRATION:

While he waits for his nutmeg trees to mature, the little he reaps is sold to tourists. (3.44")

*(NAT SOUND: EXCHANGE BETWEEN
TOURIST AND BRANCH:*

WOMAN: *(In English):*

"But it has the flavour?"

BRANCH: *(In English):*

"Yes, yes. It has the nutmeg flavour"

(3.00")

WORKERS AND NUTMEG
TREES/ NUTMEG YIELD

NARRATION:

John's loss and that of other farmers prompted the Government to finance replanting efforts. This is the first harvest since Ivan. (9.33")

NEW HOUSES UNDER
CONSTRUCTION

Grenada also gave homeowners grants to fix up their properties. Some even got new homes. (6.27")

PHILBERT ANDREWS

ANDREWS: *(In English)*

"They came and gave us a new house. I said thanks very much. We see where we are going but we don't know what's coming." (7.19")

MAP OF GRENADA

NARRATION:

BLACK AND WHITE ARCHIVAL
FOOTAGE

The last hurricane before Ivan – Hurricane Janet – struck Grenada in 1955. After

GRENADA BAY

nearly 50 years of storm-free living, the nation was totally unprepared. (11.67”)

STEVE NIMROD LOOKING OUT
AT THE BAY

But scientists like Steve Nimrod worry that Ivan could be a sign of what’s to come. (5.58”)

STEVE NIMROD ON CAMERA

NIMROD:

“One of the main predictions of climate change is actually global warming ... a predicted increase in frequency and intensity of hurricanes. Hurricanes basically start on the oceans and it’s the heat in the oceans that really fuel the hurricanes.” (18.00”)

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE OF
STORMS

MAP OF THE CARIBBEAN
ANIMATION OF HURRICANE
BELT

NARRATION:

Another reason islanders were stunned by Ivan is that Grenada officially sits south of what scientists call the “Caribbean hurricane belt.” (8.67”)

CROFTON ISAAC IN HIS
OFFICE

ISAAC: (In English)

“If there is global climate change, then global positioning in regards to where the hurricane belt is and where it is not has to be reconsidered.” (11.10”)

ISAAC LOOKING AT HIS
COMPUTER/MAPS AND
TABLES ON HIS SCREEN

NARRATION:

Crofton Isaac is a Marine Biologist. He says a change in climate may be altering the hurricane belt, placing Grenada right in harm’s way. (8.85”)

CROFTON ISAAC IN HIS
OFFICE

ISAAC: (In English)

“If you don’t change, and you rely on the old maps and the old paradigms, then you are in for a serious shock.” (6.29”)

BEACH SCENES/PEOPLE
SWIMMING/TIDE COMING IN

NARRATION:

Perhaps Grenada’s greatest threat now – apart from another deadly hurricane, like Ivan – is rising sea levels and sea water intrusion. (8.63”)

GRENADA BAY/ENCROACHING
TIDE

In some parts, residents say land loss accounts for some 60 feet. And higher storm surges more than five feet high add to further land loss as sea water slowly nibbles away at the island’s rim. (14.77”)

SILHOUETTE OF MAN ON THE
SHORE

Grenadians fear that surges could double in two years if the ocean continues to warm. (6.93”)

LOCAL BIRD/MANGROVES/
CONSTRUCTION UNDERWAY
AT MANGROVE SITE

Preventing further erosion from water intrusion is critical to the island’s economic stability. Mangroves act as a buffer against storms, holding the sea back. They also serve as nesting sites for birds, crabs and fish. A project is underway to revive them after destruction by Ivan. (20.24”)

NEW ROAD WITH
CONSTRUCTION

This road was moved further inland and sea wall defences were erected where the old road once stood. It’s another measure

BOATS AND ANIMALS/ DEBRIS BY THE SHORELINE	to protect the land from flooding. (9.84”) But islanders who live and work near the shoreline depend on the sea for everything ... living too close to it is no longer safe. (9.00”)
STEVE NIMROD ON CAMERA	<u>NIMROD:</u> (In English) “It poses a risk factor for when we have surging waves and storms and all of that sort of stuff”. (6.88”)
JOHN BRANCH SHOWING NEW CONSTRUCTION ON HIS HOUSE	<u>NARRATION</u> For John, he only finished rebuilding his home this year. He had to sell some of his land to complete it. He is now taking steps to add hurricane safety features. (10.10”)
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION/JOHN BRANCH	<u>BRANCH:</u> (In English) “The house was in wood; we changed up most of everything to concrete. So basically, we are hurricane proof to a certain point but no one can tell.” (8.64”)
GRENADIAN SUNSET/ TRAFFIC AT NIGHT	<u>NARRATION:</u> Grenadians wait patiently for the next storm. But this time, they’re equipped and ready to fight back. (7.80”)

[SHOW CLOSE] (6.44”)

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

CREDITS #41: (35.03”)

21st Century

A production of
United Nations Television
Department of Public Information

Sea-level Rise in the Pacific: Loss of Land and Culture

Producer

Sasa Gorisek

Videographer

Dale Hermanson
Scott Behrnes

Editor

Mitch Udoff

Narrator

Daljit Dhaliwal

Production Assistants

Charlotte Couturier

Archival Footage

Greenpeace
Blue Marble Productions
Iakopo Molotii

Maldives: Safer Islands

Producer

Patricia Chan

Editor

Dan Dunbar

Videographer

Hussain Mauzoom

Narrator

Daljit Dhaliwal

Archival Footage
Television Maldives

Special Thanks
Yasir Ibrahim
Google Earth

Grenada: Islanders Live In Fear

Producer
Mary Ferreira

Video Photographer
Joaquim Vieira

Editor
Dan Dunbar

Narrator
Daljit Dhaliwal

Research Assistant
Nigel Ferreira

Archival Footage
Grenada Broadcasting Network
NOAA /NASA/NHC

Special Thanks
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Grenada
Ministry of Tourism, Grenada

Director
David Woodie

Lighting Director
Aubrey Smith

Technical Director
Jim DeStefan

Camera
Jonathan Askew

Video
David Ganz

Audio
Victor Tom

Teleprompter
Damien Corrigan

Videotape
Brian Osborn
William Bracero

Stylist
Ann Paul

Floor Manager
Camilo Freire

Production Assistants
Serge Assadourian
Kelly Burnes
Karin Agha

Post Production Editor
Mitch Udoff

Line Producer
Dina Barazi

Executive Producer
Chaim Litewski

Executive-in-Charge
Susan Farkas