

21ST CENTURY SHOW # 48

SHOW OPEN AND MUSIC (24.67’')

TEASES

Coming up on 21st Century...(1.98’')

[COASTA RICA]

In Costa Rica, the mining executive versus the green campaigner
(**Sound up: “We don’t want open-pit gold mining!”**) Who’s right about
the country’s future? (12.92’')

[SENEGAL]

once a rite of passage that inflicted pain on young girls... (**SOUND BITE:**
“I cried and called out to my grandmother...but she didn’t
respond...”) Senegal enforces a law banning the practice....(13.30’')

[YEREVAN]

An ancient city faced with a modern problem. (**Sound up: “To make**
things worse, developers are gabbing land including parks to make
garages”) ... One boy’s story from Armenia. (13.27’')

ANCHOR INTRO #1 (24.89’')

Hello and welcome to a new episode of 21st Century , I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

[COSTA RICA INTRO]

Costa Rica has a reputation as a peaceful oasis in Central America, a region that is often ravaged by war. It is also proud of its rain forests and animal life. But the lure of gold is putting the country's environmental policies to the test.

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (9'17")

Costa Rica: Gold or Green?

VIDEO

AUDIO

SUNSET

(NAT SOT: Guitar playing)

WATERFALL, MOUNTAINS,
BEACH, BIRDS, PLANTS.
GECKO

NARRATION:

A land of beauty – Costa Rica is a small country which teems with a vast range of birds, animals and plants - about 5 percent of the world's species live here. But Costa Rica's natural wealth is not only found in its flora and fauna. (22.59")

PAN OF LANDSCAPE

JOHN THOMAS: (In English)

JONH TOMAS AT HIS OFFICE

A resource is the amount of gold in the ground, what you can recover is the reserve, economically. (7.18")

JONH THOMAS AT HIS OFFICE

NARRATION:

John Thomas is the general manager of Infinito Gold, a Canadian company that wants to mine gold in Costa Rica. (7.03")

JONH TOMAS AT HIS OFFICE

JOHN THOMAS: (In English)

Our reserve at the moment is just about one million ounces of gold. At present prices 1.2 billion dollars worth in the ground. (10.78")

CRUCITAS MINE/
PROTESTORS

NARRATION:

When Infinito Gold found the precious metal under a remote tropical forest at a place called Crucitas, it marked the beginning of a 17 year battle over the right to mine there.

RIVER, SEA,

On one side, are Costa Ricans who argue that the country's natural beauty is its greatest resource. On the other, those who believe that boosting foreign investment is the best way to maintain what is already the highest standard of living in the region.

DISSOLVE TO TRAFFIC IN THE
CITY

MINE

The mine is a few kilometres from the Nicaraguan border. The company has already built offices at the site, but to this day, Infinito Gold has not been allowed to begin mining operations.

MACHINERY

FORESTS

The company hopes to use explosives, heavy machinery and a cyanide bleaching method to extract about one ounce of gold for each ton of rubble. The company says that, since the cyanide is destroyed in the process, mining poses little risk to the area. But opponents say there's a danger of cyanide spills and contamination of a

MACHINERY

ALBERTO ROUNDING UP
CATTLE

nearby river, as well as significant
deforestation.

But those risks don't dissuade the mine's
supporters in Crucitas itself. Alberto
Corrales has lived in the region since he
was eight years old. (1.26.75")

ALBERTO CORALES SITTING
INTERVIEW

ALBERTO CORALES: (In Spanish)
For me, this is one of the best communities
I've ever known - but there's a lot of pain
because so many people, including my
nieces and nephews and brothers – have
been forced to leave for the cities because
they can't find any work around here.
(19.41")

B-ROLL OF DUSTY VILLAGE
ROAD, KID KICKING PLASTIC
BOTTLE, STORES, HORSES,
CARS PASS,

DUSTY ROADS OF CRUCITAS

NARRATION:
Crucitas is isolated -- accessible by one dirt
road, with sporadic water and electricity
supplies. The gold mine has already
brought office jobs, and many believe it will
bring better services to the region. (15.12")

ALBERTO CORALES
INTERVIEW

ALBERTO CORALES: (In Spanish)
The mine's been good at providing a lot of
opportunities for youth in the community to
get training. Some started off by doing odd
jobs and they're now working in offices.
(11.12")

JOHN THOMAS AT OFFICE

JOHN THOMAS: (In English)
The fact that 260 people will have regular,

well-paid jobs, will make a huge difference. I've seen this all over the world. To my mind the benefits are very, very great. For everyone. (15.09")

NARRATION:

PROTESTS

But many Costa Ricans disagree. (2.53")

CARLOS MURILLO (In Spanish)

CARLOS MURILLO SITDOWN
INTERVIEW

Heavy metal open pit mining is one of the worst industries for the environment . (3.97")

NARRATION:

PROTESTS

Carlos Murillo is part of a large coalition of Costa Rican environmentalists who have spent the last 17 years fighting the mine. (7.84")

CARLOS MURILLO (In Spanish)

Not only does mining contaminate the atmosphere and air, but the soil and underground aquifers, which is like contaminating life itself. (7.60")

NARRATION:

YOUNG CARLOS
TO NEWSPAPER SHOTS &
DEMO SHOT

For nearly 40 years Carlos has been campaigning for the environment. As a young man he opposed destructive logging practices. Then he led a national campaign to halt an open pit sulphur mine, laying the foundation for that land to become a national park. When environmentalists first

heard about foreign gold exploration in the Crucitas region, Carlos did what he's always done: he turned to his family – all of them activists like himself. Douglas Murillo is Carlos' son and an attorney. (31.91”)

DOUGLAS ON CAMERA

DOUGLAS MURILLO (In Spanish)

Costa Rica is so small - one of the world's smallest countries. Any type of mining, especially these huge open pit mining operations, will cause a monumental impact on the environment. (12.84”)

MARUJA
AND CARLOS WALKING IN THE
FOREST

NARRATION:

The Murillos decided to file a series of petitions before the Costa Rican Supreme Court. Maruja Murillo is Carlos' wife and closest ally. (9.88”)

MARUJA SITDOWN INTERVIEW

MARUJA MURILLO: (In Spanish)

Article 50 of our Constitution tells us that every person has the right to a healthy environment. I believe that the policies of the government have not complied with this article. (12.25”)

LA NACIÓN PHOTO WITH
CARLOS AND DOUGLAS AT
RADIO STATION
CLIP FROM LA NACIÓN
B-ROLL OF BELLAVISTA MINE
STILL SHOTS OF BELLAVISTA

NARRATION:

In 2004, the Costa Rican Supreme Court sided with the Murillo family and ruled that Infinito Gold could not go ahead with mining at Crucitas. Then, in 2007, the only other open-pit gold mine in Costa Rica, at Bellavista, owned by a different Canadian

COLLAPSE

mine company, collapsed in a series of landslides, releasing cyanide and other toxic sediments. (25.91")

CARLOS MURILLO SITDOWN
INTERVIEW

CARLOS MURILLO: (In Spanish)

The contaminated waters came rushing down - and the only thing the company did was take their equipment and leave the country, and to this day the government still hasn't filed a lawsuit against the company. (13.78")

PRESIDENT ARIAS GETS OUT
OF CAR
WALKS INTO CONFERENCE
ROOM

NARRATION:

But this blow to the mining industry didn't mean the end of government backing for Infinito Gold's project. In 2008, less than six months after the Bellavista collapse, Costa Rica's nobel prize winning former president Oscar Arias declared the Crucitas Gold Mine a project of "public interest and national convenience," a special designation usually reserved for projects like the construction of a highway or a hospital.

HELICOPTER SHOTS OVER
CRUCITAS DEFORESTATION

Within hours of getting this special designation, Infinito Gold began felling trees at Crucitas. (34.93")

ROBERT FLETCHER SITDOWN
INTERVIEW

ROBERT FLETCHER: (In English)

Well, there's always been this sort of duality within Costa Rica where conservation is pursued aggressively on the one hand and

development, traditional industrial development is pursued aggressively on the other hand. (12.28")

NARRATION:

FLETCHER WALKS WITH STUDENTS IN THE FOREST

Robert Fletcher is a Professor of Natural Resource Management at the United Nations University of Peace in Costa Rica. (6.38").

ROBERT FLETCHER:(In English)

ROBERT FLETCHER SITDOWN INTERVIEW

So everything that is happening in Costa Rica I think is very indicative of major issues in the world in terms of trying to balance conservation and development. This is a global issue. (9.97")

NARRATION:

SHOTS OF FELLED TREES AT CRUCITAS

After the president's decision, the Crucitas gold mine felled trees for three days until the Supreme Court intervened once again and temporarily suspended operations.

DEMONSTRATORS

The Murillos and their fellow environmentalists quickly organized a large demonstration to voice their support for the ruling – people came from all over the country. (24.71")

DOUGLAS MURILLO: (In Spanish)

DOUGLAS MURILLO SITDOWN INTERVIEW

Obviously the world is going to develop, our country is going to develop. But a mining project where there will be trucks, where

there will be excavations and cyanide to get at a mineral that Costa Rica doesn't need, and won't even stay in our country – for us, that's not development. (17.59")

CARLOS MURILLO: (In Spanish)

CARLOS AT DEMONSTRATION We don't want open-pit gold mining! (2.13")

NARRATION:

JOHN THOMAS AT OFFICE But Infinito Gold's John Thomas says that Costa Ricans WILL see benefits from the project. (5.35")

JOHN THOMAS: (In English)

JOHN THOMAS SITDOWN
INTERVIEW They are going to get over 200 million dollars, the federal government, over 200 million dollars of tax over the next, over the life of the mine. It is significant in this small country. (10.12")

NARRATION:

DEMONSTRATION
SUPREME COURT

CRUCITAS MINE In April 2010, came another twist in the story. The Costa Rican Supreme Court ruled the Crucitas Mine could go ahead – saying there was not enough evidence that it would damage the environment. (13.06")

CARLOS MURILLO: (In Spanish)

CARLOS MURILLO SITDOWN
INTERVIEW We lost this round. This isn't anything to be ashamed about. Look, this is a struggle. There are battles you win and battles you lose. (9.22")

CARLO'S FAMILY WALKING
DOWN FOREST

NARRATION:

But even now the battle isn't over – the
Crucitas project is back in the appeal court
– and the hopes of Carlos and his family
are still alive. (9.68")

[COSTA RICA TAG] (10.75")

Costa Rica recently announced a moratorium on new open-pit mining
projects – but that doesn't include the Crucitas mine which is still in the
appeal court.

ANCHOR INTRO #2 (20.98")

[SENEGAL INTRO]

It's painful and it alters women forever. But female circumcision is a
traditional practice in many parts of the world. Up to 140 million women
and girls have been cut but opposition is growing. We take you to
Senegal, a West African country that says it wants to eliminate cutting in 5
years.

SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (8'43")

Senegal: Beyond Tradition

VIDEO

AUDIO

PEOPLE DANCING

(NATSOT : AFRICAN MUSIC – WEDDING)

WEDDING CEREMONY

NARRATION:

A Traditional Mandingo wedding in
Tambacounda. Her head covered, the

bride is readied for the transition to a new life in marriage.

DIALYMA CISSE WALKING
HOME

Seventeen-year old Dialyma Cisse is also ready for marriage. But for many women in Senegal like her, this joyful ceremony often comes at a high price. (26.56 “)

DIALYMA CISSE: (In French)

DIALYMA CISSE ON-CAMERA

“They forced me to do it, they forced me. It really hurt.” (3.49 “)

NARRATION:

DIALYMA WATERING PLANTS

Traditional cutting ceremonies are common in Senegal. Called female genital mutilation or cutting, FGM/C, was banned here in 1999. But more than a decade later young girls are still being cut in accordance with tribal tradition and customs. The practice has caused divisions within families, ethnic tribes, and entities across the country. Dialyma’s story shows how hard it will be for this practice to truly disappear.

DRIVING/SCENERY

Dialyma’s nightmare began when she and her parents drove from the capital Dakar to a region in South-East Senegal – Tambacounda -- to spend summer vacation with her grandmother. (49.21 “)

DIALYMA CISSE: (In French)

DIALYMA ON-CAMERA

“We came here for the holidays with my father and mother. My parents returned

	home and left me here with my grandparents.” (7.33 “)
B ROLL OF SIHLOUETES OF WOMEN WALKING	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>But then something happened that Dialyma didn’t expect. (3.04 “)</p>
SUN SET	<p><u>DIALYMA CISSE:</u> (In French)</p> <p>“...they showed me to the bedroom and beckoned that I enter. They were planning this for a long time. It was when they laid me on the bed and cut me that I felt it and cried. (11.11 “)</p>
PEOPLE DANCING AROUND A CIRCLE	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>During that procedure, her clitoris was removed. She was just seven years old. (5.13 “)</p>
DIALYMA CISSE ON-CAMERA	<p><u>DIALYMA CISSE:</u> (In French)</p> <p>“...I cried and I called out to my grandmother but she didn’t respond.” (3.67 “)</p>
KANY THIOBANE WALKING	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p>
DIALYMA ON-CAMERA	<p>In fact, it was Kany Thiobane - Dialyma’s paternal grandmother – who had organized her cutting, following the custom of her tribe. After making the first cut herself, she handed the blade over for another girl to be cut. (14.72 “)</p>
	<p><u>DIALYMA CISSE:</u> (In French)</p>

DIALYMA ON-CAMERA

“...it wasn’t clean because there was just one blade for many girls. Not one blade for one girl. Only one blade for many girls.”
(7.7 “)

MAHDOU LISTENING

NARRATION:

When she returned home and her father, Mahdou Cisse found out, he was furious. He had forbidden his mother to cut Dialyma. (7.78 “)

MAHDOU ON-CAMERA

MAHDOU CISSE: (In French)

“...My opinion is clear. I never liked excisions.” (2.35 “)

KANY THIOBANE ON-CAMERA

NARRATION:

But his mother betrayed his wishes. (1.65 “)

KANY THIOBANE ON-CAMERA

THIOBANE: (In Mandinga)

“... this goes back in time. If it hadn’t been the practice, I wouldn’t have done it. I found it here, that’s why I did it.” (6.58 “)

KANY THIOBANE GOING TO MOSQUE

NARRATION:

Dialyma’s grandmother is a devout Muslim. She is also a staunch believer in traditional customs. Every day she goes to pray at a nearby mosque.

NDOUGA DIONG IN KITCHEN

But for Dialyma’s mother, Ndouga Diong, her belief is quite different. She belongs to the Wolof ethnic tribe – a group that does not practice cutting. Ndouga was upset

when she heard Dialyma was cut. (27.57 “)

DIONG: (In French)

NDOUGA DIONG ON-CAMERA “No one asked me. It had really hurt me.”
(3.21 “)

NARRATION:

GENERAL SCENERY Tradition is a big driver of FGM/C in
BEACH, PEOPLE ON STREETS Senegal. The many ethnic groups in this
diverse country differ in their attitude and
practice towards it.
According to the Mandingas, Dialyma’s
father’s tribe, it’s a sign of purity. (17.57 “)

MAHDOU CISSE: (In French)

MAHDOU ON-CAMERA “...When you are not cut, they say you’re
not clean. Even if you pray, God will not
accept your prayer.” (5.20 “)

NARRATION:

PROTEST Mahdou has become an activist, joining a
growing movement of men and women
determined to end FGM/C. He says
change must come from the grassroots.
(12.43 “)

MAHDOU: (In French)

PROTEST “People are beginning to understand the
disastrous consequences of excisions.”
(2.98 “)

NARRATION:

PROTEST Health consequences like HIV and AIDS,

urinary tract infections, and difficulties giving birth. People also believe their human rights are being violated. (12.59 “)

(NATSOT – ABANDONMENT – CHANTS)

NARRATION:

PROTEST

Placards in hand, these women and girls, men and boys make- what they call – a “public declaration” – demanding a halt to FGM/C.

PROTEST

Mahdou believes that the support of men is crucial especially accepting women without being cut. (19.14 “)

(NATSOT – ABANDONMENT CHANT)

YOUNG MAN: (In French)

YOUNG MAN ON-CAMERA

“I have some friends, sometimes I advise them not to do it. We want the elimination of cutting. It’s a criminal act.” (6.44 “)

NARRATION:

BRIDGE

But in some parts of Senegal the movement has a long way to go.

PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE

Some 35% of the population still practice cutting. One of the most fervent pro-cutting strongholds the Matam province, home of the Pulaar people. They listen to their local Imam. (25.85 “)

IMAM ON-CAMERA

IMAM: (In Pulaar)

“...According to my own understanding of Islam it doesn’t reject it. It’s a good thing in that it honours women. Forbidding it completely is not acceptable to Islam.”
(15.97 “)

IMAN

NARRATION:

But the Imam’s view is disputed by the Government.

MINISTER IN HER OFFICE

N’Deye Soukey Gueye, Director at the Ministry of Family and Child Protection.
(10.46 “)

MINISTER IN HER OFFICE

GUEYE: (In French)

“We realized that cutting is not recommended by the Koran or the Bible. And that’s when we formed partnerships and made a decision about the law.”
(10.75 “)

B ROLL OF WOMEN

NARRATION:

The Government is now reaching out – community by community – to change more minds about the practice. It’s a partnership with the UN Population Fund and UNICEF. And where there have been “public declarations” against the practice, many of them are willing to give it up. (21.91)

MINISTER IN HER OFFICE

GUEYE: (In French)

“...we organize young people from families practicing cutting to set up a monitoring and

alert system to try to help their community to denounce the practice of excisions and this is working very well.” (17.50 “)

NARRATION:

KANY THIOBANE ON-CAMERA

Kany Thiobane now regrets what she did to Dialyma. (3.62”)

THIOBANE: (In Mandinga)

KANY THIOBANE ON-CAMERA

“... I did it because it was part of the culture. Now everybody is giving it up. That’s why I gave it up too. I have some grandchildren who are not cut.” (10.29)

NARRATION:

DIALYMA PLAYING
BASKETBALL

Dialyma is attending school in Tambacounda, the same village where her grandmother lives. (5.47”)

DIALYMA CISSE: (In French)

DIALYMA CISSE ON-CAMERA

“...I believe they took something from me. I feel different. I don’t speak about it with my friends because I am ashamed...” (7.6 “)

NARRATION:

DIALYMA CISSE TALKING TO
ANOTHER WOMAN

When Dialyma gets married and has daughters, she’ll break with her tribe’s traditional practices. (5.88 “)

NARRATION:

DIALYMA CISSE ON-CAMERA

“One day when I have a daughter, I will not let anyone touch her ... never, ever.” (4.32 “)

ANCHOR INTRO #3 (12.47’)

[YEREVAN INTRO]

Many people round the world live in concrete jungles, but not too many young schoolboys try to change those jungles into a garden. Here’s one boy’s story from Armenia.

SCRIPT – SEGMENT #3 (3’29’)

Yerevan: The Paper Garden

VIDEO

AUDIO

WOMAN AND HER FAMILY, , IN
SMALL APARTMENT SPACE.

WOMAN 1 (VOX POP): (In Armenian)

We’re starving, we’re cold, we have no water, no heat, no toilet, no light. Look at this, we have only four beds for eight people (9.5)

W/S CONSTRUCTION ZONE
PEOPLE STANDING IN LINE IN
FREEZING SNOW WAITING
FOR FOOD

NARRATION:

Life was tough in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, in the early 1990s. Caught in a war with its neighbour, Azerbaijan, which cut off fuel supplies and, locked into its coldest winter in half a century, residents had to cut down trees for firewood. (18’)

WOMAN WITH AXE IN HAND
AND SON IN THE SNOW.

WOMAN 2 (VOX POP): (In Armenian)

I have to take care of my children. The temperature in my house is five degrees. (4.5)

PAN OUT OF MOUNTAIN.
CONSTRUCTION SITE.
WASTELAND.

NARRATION:

Since then, there's been a building boom in Yerevan. Now it is urban development that is threatening the few precious trees that are left. (10')

PETROSYAN ON CAMERA

Razmik Petrosyan: (In Armenian)

"We left children without playgrounds." (2.5)

NARRATION:

Ramzik Petrosyan is a well known ecologist. (4')

ARTHUR WALKING THROUGH
STREETS AND WASTELAND.

Razmik Petrosyan: (In Armenian)

"In the summer I sometimes wake up to see children playing on the roofs of the garages. There's not a single piece of land to play on.(9')

NARRATION:

And that makes his 13 year old grandson, Arthur Karapetyan mad. (4')

ARTHUR: (In Armenian)

To make things worse developers are grabbing up land, including parks to build garages. (6')

ARTHUR MAKING PAPER
HOUSE

NARRATION:

Garages he says that are stealing precious playing areas from the children. But he has dreams of what his neighborhood could look like. (7')

ARTHUR PLAYING WITH
SIBLINGS OUTDOORS

ARTHUR: (In Armenian)

"I try to make models of those things that I
would like to see around me.(4)

ARTHUR WALKING WITH
SIBLINGS AND DOG PAST
PLAYGROUND, GARAGES,
CONSTRUCTION SITES, AND
WASTELAND

I also dream about having a real garden
around my school and in my backyard so I
can play there with my friends..and take my
sisters and little brother there for a walk."
(12')

KIDS IN SCHOOL CLASSROOM

NARRATION:

But when Arthur came back to school after
the holiday, he was in for a shock. The city
planned to build garages in his schoolyard.
(8')

ARTHUR ON CAMERA.

ARTHUR: (In Armenian)

"That means my dream of a real garden
may never come true." (3')

PETROSYAN HELPING KIDS
PLANT TREES

NARRATION:

So Arthur organized his friends to help him
plant trees in the schoolyard (4')

SCHOOL CHILDREN PLANTING
GARDEN

ARTHUR: (In Armenian)

"I won't let anyone build garages or
anything like that here."(7')

ARTHUR PLANTING TREES
WITH GRANDPA

ARTHUR:

"My grandpa helped us a lot. He brought
young plants from the Botanical Garden.
Our teacher and the principal also got very

excited about the idea.”(4’)

PETROSYAN ON CAMERA

Razmik Petrosyan: (In Armenian)

“Youth from the neighbourhood asked what we were planning to do. They said if we plant trees, they’d come help, too.” (7’)

EMPTY SCHOOL YARD

“What do you think that means? It means they’re tired of living in a place like this.”(3’)

ARTHUR AND GRANDPA
ADMIRE TREE TOGETHER.

NARRATION:

The Principal of the school demanded the authorities build a fence around the schoolyard to protect the trees and ensure no garages be built. With the fence completed the children can preserve their trees. Arthur had succeeded in his mission! (13.5’)

CLOSE UP OF ARTHUR’S HAND
WITH LADY BUG ON IT.

ARTHUR: (In Armenian)

“However difficult it may be in real life, I now understand that dreams can come true and not just on coloured paper.(3’)

[SHOW CLOSE] (7.14’)

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

CREDITS #48: (58.58’)

21st Century

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Costa Rica: Green or Gold?

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