



# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SHOW # 55

**SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC (16.14'')**

**TEASES**

**Coming up on 21st Century...(1.81'')**

**[NIGERIA TEASE]**

**In Nigeria – women dying in childbirth at alarming rates (SOT Dr Dikko: *It's really disheartening to see a patient dying for a preventable cause* ) ....How cutting-edge technology and a country's perseverance is saving lives (17.76'')**

**[E-WASTE TEASE]**

**Around the world, an emerging crisis - mountains of electronic waste (SOT MIKE: *"With all the toxic fumes, I get worried that it's some kind of cancer that I'm getting..."*) How one African nation may hold the key to solving this growing problem (20.77'')**

**ANCHOR INTRO #1 (35.93'')**

Hello, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal, and welcome to a special edition of 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Today, we highlight two African countries embracing creative solutions to some of their most pressing problems.

**[NIGERIA INTRO]**

The West African nation of Nigeria has the second highest number of maternal deaths in the world. More than thirty-six thousand women die here each year trying to have babies. But the country is beginning to fight back and slowly starting to see results. Here's our story

**SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (13.07'')**

**Nigeria: The Edge of Joy**

## VIDEO

EXT. LABOR ROOM OF  
HOSPITAL

INT. DELIVERY ROOM –  
NURSES AND DOCTORS  
WORKING, WOMEN GIVING  
BIRTH

SAKINA LAYING DOWN  
AISHA ON CAM

SAKINA'S HUSBAND

SAKINA'S HUSBAND ON CAM

SAKINA LAYING DOWN IN  
HOSPITAL

NURSE ATTENDS TO SAKINA

## AUDIO

### NARRATION:

The tension is palpable. It's a matter of life and death here in the maternity ward of Murtala Mohammed Hospital in Nigeria. It's one of the busiest maternity centers in all of West Africa, with an average of 30 deliveries in 24 hours. But something is going terribly wrong with one of those deliveries. And Sakina Mohammed's life hangs in the balance. Midwife Aisha Bukar is desperately trying to help. (32.75")

### NURSE AISHA: (In English)

"I was trying to explain to her that she should bear down, because she is carrying a multiple pregnancy." (5.82")

### NARRATION:

Sakina's husband has raced her to the hospital. (2.83")

### SAKINA'S HUSBAND, MOHAMMED: (In Hausa)

"At home, there is the possibility of encountering problems. So going to the hospital has its advantages." (5.78")

### NARRATION:

Much needed advantages as the UN

estimates that some 1,000 pregnant women around the world die every day. (7.69")

NURSE AISHA: (In English)

CU OF NURSE, NURSE SETS UP IV

"We notice she's very weak... so we set up IV 5% dextrose for her." (5.81")

*NATSOT (MIDWIVES)*

NARRATION:

BABY IS DELIVERED, NURSE WRAPS BABY IN CLOTH

Sakina gives birth to her first twin, a healthy girl...

But there are complications. The second twin is breached and won't deliver. Dr. Bello Dikko, head of obstetrics and gynecology here, fears Sakina could hemorrhage, one of the leading causes of maternal mortality, according to a recent United Nations Population Fund report. (26.67")

SHOTS OF HOSPITAL INT.

DR. DIKKO: (In English)

"Because of the associated complications, the second delivery should not exceed 5 to 10 minutes." (4.92")

CU OF CLOCK

*(clock ticking)*

SAKINA LAYING IN BED

"Breach delivery, especially in multiple pregnancy, is a very complicated delivery.

DOCTOR ON CAM

There is a need for a qualified OB/GYN doctor." (8.59")

NURSE AISHA: (In English)

NURSE ON PHONE	"We even called the doctor, but he was not here.
NURSE WALKS TO SAKINA	But if she is about to deliver, we can take the delivery...we do it." (11.09")
CU OF SAKINA	<u>DR. DIKKO:</u> (In English) "The team on call – we usually have 4...2 of them must be on ground..." (4.71")
OPERATING ROOM, DOCTORS OPERATING ON ANOTHER PATIENT	<u>NARRATION:</u> But the doctors are often operating, and cannot unscrub, he says. ( 4.89")
TRANSITION - OPERATING ROOM TO SAKINA'S BED,	<u>DR. DIKKO:</u> (In English) "That is an emergency....this is an emergency." (3.82")
BLOOD SPILLING ON FLOOR	<u>NARRATION:</u> Sakina labors in pain for close to an hour... before the second baby is finally
CU OF BLOOD ON FLOOR, BABY DELIVERED	born. It's a boy. (13.32")
NURSE PULLS BABY ASIDE	<u>NURSE:</u> (In English) "He has very severe asphyxia. He needs oxygen now and we don't have oxygen here." (4.53")
NURSE RUSHES TO GET OXYGEN	"Let's use the manual one...it's not working." (1.93")
NURSE USES MEDICAL EQUIPMENT, ATTEMPTS TO GET BABY OXYGEN	"I don't want the baby to die. I don't want her to miss that baby. That is why I try my all effort...to be able to

	help her, or to help the baby too.” (14.08”)
SHOT OF BABY	
NURSE TRIES TO HELP BABY	“We cannot leave him like this. He has to see a pediatric doctor. “(3.39”)
CU OF BABY STRUGGLING TO BREATHE	“The unit is far.” (0.84”)
NURSE WALKS TO PED. UNIT	<u>HUSBAND MUHAMMED:</u> (In Hausa) “My son needs medical attention, and we rushed him to the emergency pediatric ward.” (5.72”)
EXT. EMERGENCY PEDIATRIC UNIT	<i>(sound up doctors and nurses trying to save baby)</i>
SHOTS OF PEOPLE IN HOSPITAL, BABY FADE OUT, FADE IN TO SAKINA ON BED	<u>NARRATION:</u> While the team is trying to stabilize the baby, Sakina’s condition suddenly takes a turn. She begins hemorrhaging and is in need of blood. (11.86”)
SHOTS OF FARIDA, BLOOD BEING CLEANED FROM FLOOR, SHOT OF BIOPLASM	<u>FARIDA:</u> (In English) “PPH. O group negative. She lost a lot of blood. She’s a bit anemic. She has to receive a blood transfusion. They give her this bio-plasma here, about 2 liters, then they give her normal saline...” (17.98”)
SHOT OF SAKINA LAYING DOWN SHOT OF FARIDA	<u>NARRATION:</u> But time is running out. She only has some six hours before she may bleed to death. Farida Babelle is the hospital’s head midwife. (9.94”)

FARIDA WALKING

FARIDA: (In English)

“One of our main problems here...how to get blood.” (3.10”)

CAM ZOOMS IN ON BLOOD BAG,  
STREET SHOTS OF NIGERIA

NARRATION:

Finding blood is an enormous challenge in Nigeria, where the government estimates 1 in 25 are infected with the HIV virus. (8.49”)

FARIDA ON CAM

NURSE FARIDA: (In English)

“They mobilized people to come and donate blood to the hospital, but now due to this HIV...so we stopped this.” (7.69”)

FARIDA SPEAKS TO  
MOHAMMED

NARRATION:

Sakina’s husband Mohammed is asked to donate, but they don’t know if his blood type will match. (6.49”)

DOCTOR CHECKS  
MOHAMMED’S BLOOD TYPE

FARIDA: (In English)

“They have to go and check the blood group of the husband. Then they compare if it’s the same with her own. If it’s not the same blood group...” (9.42”)

DOCTOR WORKING

DOCTOR: (In English)

“A positive. Not the same.” (3.43”)

SHOT OF MUHAMMED

FARIDA: (In English)

“The husband must buy the blood.” (2.59”)

MUHAMMED GETS ON BIKE,  
BEGINS TO SEARCH FOR  
BLOOD MATCH

NARRATION:

With time running out, the race to find blood begins. (3.72")

SHOT OF GATES CLOSING  
BEHIND MUMAMMED, FARIDA  
ON CAM

FARIDA: (In English)

"So all these things take time and delay, and it causes the death of the woman. That is most of the thing that causes the death of the woman here." (7.66")

SHOTS OF MOHAMMED  
WALKING MERGING WITH  
SHOTS OF NIGERIA, PEOPLE  
ON BIKES

NARRATION:

Mohammed's search for Sakina's rare blood type takes him to surrounding hospitals and private blood suppliers. One pint of blood costs the equivalent of nearly 70 US dollars. The average Nigerian makes just over 90 dollars a month. His frantic search continues for three long hours. (24.42")

DOCTOR ON CAM

DR. DIKKO: (In English)

"It is really disheartening to see a patient dying for a preventable cause. As far as I'm concerned, hemorrhage is a preventable cause." (7.97")

SHOT OF MOHAMMED HOLDING  
BLOOD BAG, WALKS TO HAND  
IT TO HOSPITAL STAFF

NARRATION:

Mohammed finally locates the blood, and he races it to the hospital. He's made it in time, and Sakina receives the blood transfusion. But their struggle isn't over. Two days later, the second twin, their baby boy, is in peril yet again. (24.49")

SHOT OF BABY IN INCUBATOR	(SOT: <i>baby is found lying still</i> ) “... <i>I don’t think the baby is alive...</i> ”
BABY LYING STILL	( <i>midwife 1</i> )
BABY PULLED ASIDE, BABY’S BELONGINGS PACKED AWAY	“.. <i>You don’t think?</i> ”...(midwife2) “.. <i>I don’t think...</i> ” ( <i>midwife 1</i> )
MUHAMMED READING FROM QUARAN	<u>HUSBAND MUHAMMED (In Hausa)</u> “We have a teaching in the religion of Islam that states, ‘ <i>What Allah gives belongs to him, and what he takes also belongs to him.</i> ’ All of us are from Allah, and at some point, sooner or later, we shall all return to Allah. Even though we know it hurts, we can only accept its outcome.” (32.12”)
SHOT OF MOHAMMED WIPING AWAY TEARS	
CU OF AISHA LYING IN BED	<u>NARRATION:</u> Trying to avoid that deadly outcome is another woman at the hospital, Aisha Ibrahim. She gave birth to her eighth child at home and was rushed to the hospital hemorrhaging and in shock. Her husband, Kabiru fears for her life. (16.39”)
SHOT OF KABIRU	
KABIRU ON CAM	<u>KABIRU:</u> (In Hausa) “My wife, Aisha, bled too much with her last 2 deliveries. So I made sure during this delivery, I would stay close by to support her. “(8.47”)
SHOT OF AISHA IN BED	<u>NARRATION:</u> Also close by was her sister-in-law. (2.29”)



SHOT OF SISTER IN LAW	<p><u>SISTER-IN-LAW:</u> (In Hausa)</p> <p>“Honestly, when we brought her to the hospital, in her own words she kept saying she was going to die, she was going to die.” (6.93”)</p>
FARIDA CHECKS BP	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Her blood pressure is too low to measure. (2.60”)</p>
FARIDA GIVES AISHA MEDICAL SUPPORT	<p><u>FARIDA:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“They just come at their dying minutes. They set a drip-normal saline and isoplasma for her. Then we applied the Anti-Shock Garment.” (11.94”)</p>
SHOT OF ANTI-SHOCK GARMENT BEING PLACED ON AISHA	<p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>The Anti-Shock Garment, a full body suit first conceived of by the U.S. Space Agency, is used to treat shock by shunting blood from the extremities and back to the vital organs. (12.26”)</p>
FARIDA ON CAM	<p><u>FARIDA:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“Then once you put it on, within a short time, when you check the vital signs you’ll find there is BP, there is pulse. The woman is coming back.” (8.02”)</p>
DOCTOR ON CAM	<p><u>DR. DIKKO:</u> (In English)</p> <p>“The Anti-Shock Garment is just a way of buying time before you can procure blood</p>

	for the transfusion of this woman.” (8.21”)
	<u>FARIDA:</u> (In English)
SHOTS OF GARMENT, AISHA	“The time that we didn’t have this anti-
FARIDA ON CAM	shock garment, the woman will just die, because there is nothing we can do.” (5.36”)
	<u>NARRATION:</u>
SHOT OF AISHA ON HOSPITAL BED WEARING GARMENT	With the few extra hours they now have, Aisha’s husband, whose first wife died in childbirth goes searching for blood. (7.85”)
	<u>NURSE:</u> (In English)
AISHA, NURSE ON CAM	“The minute she came we took her blood sample for the relations to go for blood. But still yet you can see, how many hours ago? No blood yet.” (8.99”)
	<u>NARRATION:</u>
CU OF BLOOD BAG, BLOOD DRIP	After looking for five hours, Kabiru finally finds two pints of Aisha’s blood type. (5.57”)
	<u>NURSE:</u> (In English)
SHOT OF NURSE	“Blood pressure is 120/80...120/80 is normal.” (5.18”)
	<u>NARRATION:</u>
SHOTS OF AISHA IN BED, DR. DIKKO AND PATIENTS, MEDICAL WORKERS, BLOOD BAG	The pints save Aisha’s life. But Dr. Dikko remained frustrated by the lack of supply for his maternity patients. And so he successfully lobbied health officials for his

own blood bank, something which would reduce waiting times for blood by 75%. (18.45")

*(Man soundup: "So can I open the fridge for you?" Cameraperson: "Yes please")*

DR. DIKKO(In English)

SHOT OF MAN OPENING BLOOD BANK

"If you go inside the blood bank now, the two fridges is almost packed full." (3.57")

FARIDA: (In English)

FARIDA ON CAM

"A lot has changed. It reduces delay in having the blood. The midwives draw the blood, they send the blood, and then it quickly saves the lives of the patients. So you can see even in our reduction of maternal mortality. There's just very few now. It's very low." (14.14")

NARRATION:

B ROLL, AISHA WITH FAMILY, SAKINA AND FAMILY

Aisha is discharged after sixteen days, grateful to be alive. Sakina, meanwhile, is released after more than a week in the hospital. She and her husband are left to seek comfort from their tiny surviving daughter. (18.21")

DR. DIKKO: (In English)

SAKINA WITH BABY

"Each and every one of us came out of a woman. As long as there is one maternal mortality, it's a family mortality." (8.79")

## **[NIGERIA TAG]**

The Anti-Shock garment is currently being tested on women around the world. Results show that women who receive the garment lost fifty percent less blood and there were nearly sixty-five percent fewer deaths. (15.78")

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## **ANCHOR INTRO #2 (23.24")**

## **[E-WASTE INTRO]**

Mobile phones and computers have transformed the lives of many – yet billions of discarded electronic devices are ending up in landfills in the world's poorest countries, posing a potentially lethal toxic threat. But one African country is finding innovative ways to handle this so called "e-waste."

## **SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (9.47")**

### **AFRICA: DIGITAL GRAVEYARD**

<b><u>VIDEO</u></b>	<b><u>AUDIO</u></b>
	<b><u>NARRATION</u></b>
CHILDREN WORKING THE DUMP	Tiny hands... Nimble fingers...these children are trying to recover anything of value at this dumpsite in Accra, Ghana. (12.89")
BAFO ON CAMERA	<b><u>BAFO: (Local Dialect)</u></b> "I break these computers and televisions apart for the metals. I am going to sell it to buy food." (6.09")

BAFO WORKING	<p><u>NARRATION</u></p> <p>Thirteen-year-old Bafo Chei scavenges here daily. It's dangerous work he says. (6.57")</p>
BAFO ON-CAMERA	<p><u>BAFO:</u> (Local Dialect)</p> <p>"Sometimes I get hurt. I get cuts from the glass. I had one here under my foot." (6.67")</p>
E-WASTE	<p><u>NARRATION</u></p> <p>But cuts from shattered computer and television screens are only a small part of a much more severe health risk at electronic waste dumps. (9.34")</p>
MOUNTAINS OF WASTE FIRE/SMOKE	<p>Exposure to carcinogens, toxic fumes, and contaminated soil may prove deadly, experts say. And the problem is only getting worse. (11.48")</p>
ANIMATION SEQUENCE	<p>Electronic waste, or e-waste, is the third fastest growing source of rubbish in the world. Some 40 to 50 million tonnes of cell phones, televisions, refrigerators, and computers are discarded every year worldwide. The United States alone produces three million tonnes a year; rapidly growing China – 2.3 million tonnes. (27.84")</p>
BAFO WORKING	<p>But for many like young Bafo, it's the only</p>

way they know how to make money. (5.05”)

MIKE: (In English)

BAFO WORKING, MIKE ON CAM “He will make about 4000 cedis less than a dollar. But that is not every day – on a good day. So there are times when he comes...and he doesn’t make anything.” (7.68”)

NARRATION

BAFO AND BOYS WORKING,  
MIKE SNOOPS Mike Anane is a local journalist who lived here as a boy. Today, he barely recognizes the place he once called home. (9.15”)

MIKE: (In English)

MIKE ON-CAMERA “I went to school somewhere there...I come here and play football and fish. It was so brilliant. It was so beautiful but now...it’s horrible. I can’t even find the words to describe it.”

MIKE ON-CAMERA “A lot of people depend on these water bodies here. Over the years, it has been used for fishing grounds. But now they’re completely dead, they contain nothing. Nothing ever lives in them.” (23.27”)

NARRATION

MIKE MILLING AROUND Waste from computer circuit boards and batteries often contain mercury and cadmium - a human carcinogen that causes damage to the lungs and liver say health experts. Even old television sets and

computer monitors contain lead from the cathode ray tubes – a further health hazard.

Mike fears it can be a death sentence for the boys working the dump. (28.58")

MIKE ON-CAMERA

MIKE: (In English)

"This guy is burning the wires ...to extract the copper...this will be just about a dollar. But just imagine how much he is exposing himself to the lead, the cadmium, the flame retardants." (12.67")

CHECKING LABELS

NARRATION

He's also anxious about his own health... (2.41")

MIKE ON-CAMERA

MIKE: (In English)

"... with all the toxic fumes, I get worried...is this some kind of cancer that I'm getting as a result of my presence here? And the boys ask me a lot of times, 'Are you not worried that you can get sick?' And then I ask them what about you? And they say well, who cares about us?...that makes me really sad...they feel forgotten." (22.83")

SHIPS/CONTAINERS/MAP

NARRATION

...forgotten...and all too often left to sleep on the bare soil. Soil that's severely contaminated by e-waste. (9.49")

STEINER ON-CAMERA

STEINER: (In English)

“Some of these have toxic materials in them and then find their way into the hydrological cycle...into the streams, and rivers and ground water and back into humans.” (8.77”)

STEINER INTRO  
SHIPPING/COMPUTERS/  
CONTAINERS

NARRATION

Achim Steiner is head of the United Nations Environment Programme, UNEP. He says computers and other electronic waste have been shipped from developed countries to less developed nations for years, some to be given as donations... others to be sold second hand. (18.86”)

STEINER ON-CAMERA

STEINER: (In English)

“...up to three quarters of these shipments of so called reconditioned computers or computers for second hand use are, in fact, not functional anymore.” (7.20”)

MIKE SCOUTING AROUND  
ON-CAMERA  
CHECKING LABELS  
MAP

NARRATION

What may have begun as an effort to bridge the digital divide, he says is quickly turning into a mounting global problem. (8.77”)

MIKE AND BOYS

UNEP is now launching a project to help track the flow of cell phones, computers and other electronic waste from the United States to Africa and Asia. (10.83”)



But for Mike and the boys, waiting is not an option. They need answers now. (5.76")

MIKE: (In English)

MIKE ON-CAMERA

"Each time I come here to collect the ones with labels just to keep them as evidence because they still bear the addresses and names of the previous owners...'Property of US Patent and Trademark Office'" (7.22")

NARRATION

UNEP AD, B-ROLL

To help control the movement of hazardous waste across borders and to reduce the danger, UNEP did sponsor the Basel Convention which came into force in 1992. It stressed the need for countries shipping e-waste to developing nations to receive prior consent. (23.10")

STEINER: (In English)

STEINER ON-CAMERA

"These waste dumps cost money. They need to be managed so if we can reduce the volume of waste, we have both an environmental and economic benefit." (7.04")

MIKE: (In English)

MIKE ON-CAMERA

"We cannot even manage our kitchen waste, our household waste...If there is any recycling facility that needs to be set up, then it should set up in industrialized countries that produce the bulk of e-waste. They have to take care of their waste."

(12.95")

NARRATION

CAPETOWN/SCENERY  
MOUNTAIN OF WASTE

And that's exactly what a pioneering group of creative thinkers is already doing in South Africa. A country that produces 100,000 tonnes of its own e-waste annually is now spearheading efforts to deal with the consequences. It's an initiative that could prove to be a global model. (22.59")

NATSOT MEETING  
  
MEETING OF GROUP

The group, called the E-Waste Alliance is comprised of eight companies dedicated to discovering ways to manage e-waste responsibly. (9.69")

JUST PC'S

The company "Just PC's" in Cape Town, is an Alliance partner. (4.32")

NARRATION

JUSTIN AT SHOP

Its owner, 26 year-old Justin Van Der Walt, has come up with an innovative solution to the growing e-waste problem – refurbishing computers, extending their life span. (13.33")

JUSTIN: (In English)

JUSTIN ON-CAMERA

"We try to refurbish as much as possible, components and computers, so there's less e-waste output in the end." (9.11")

NARRATION

TOWNSHIP SCENES  
INTERNET CAFÉ ACTIVITY

There's also an additional benefit. These restored computers can now supply Internet cafes in nearby townships as a low cost alternative. (10.51")

JUSTIN ON-CAMERA

JUSTIN: (In English)

"The aim of these internet business cafes is to get the computers to the people that need them the most that cannot afford a new computer." (8.29")

NATSOT OF BUZZ IN  
COMPUTER CAFÉ

NARRATION

Another method Alliance partners have developed to deal with e-waste -- recycle material when it's no longer possible to extend the life of the product. (9.22")

TOWNSHIP SCENES

JUSTIN CHECKING COMPUTER

Something this roof tile factory is doing with amazing results. (4.82")

NATSOT TILE COMPANY  
TILE MAKING

They use plastic computer casings as recycled raw material for manufacturing. (5.89")

MACHINES/NOISE ETC.  
JUSTIN ON-CAMERA

JUSTIN: (In English)

"They take the plastics and mix it with other plastics and make tiles for low-income housing. It's very interesting, very nice. And it's actually cheaper than normal roof tiles and stronger in that it doesn't break. It's quite neat." (14.53")

NARRATION

SCRAP YARD	Useless metal casings and parts that can't be recycled are trucked to this nearby scrap yard for processing and smelting. (7.75")
AFRICANS MAKING KEY RINGS AND CLOCKS	These ventures are bringing much-needed business to South African companies as well as creating jobs for the country's unemployed. (7.48")
PEOPLE BUYING CELLS PHONES, COMPUTERS, WALKING AND TALKING ON CELLS	But many experts believe that a lasting solution rests not only with companies, but with consumers. They say that until people stop buying things they don't need with money they don't have, working the dump in Ghana will continue to be a reality for boys like Bafo and his friends...(20.09")
BAFO ON-CAMERA	<u>BAFO</u> : (Local Dialect) "I just cut another finger ...I'm not happy doing this." (4.16")
MIKE SCOUTING AROUND	<u>NARRATION</u> Neither is Mike who says he won't stop policing the dumpsite until he sees change. (7.42")
MIKE ON-CAMERA	<u>MIKE</u> : (In English) "It's rather a disservice to ship all this waste –end of life computers – to Africa under the guise of donations or second hand equipment. It's just an environmental injustice for another country to receive the waste of another country." (14.43")

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**[E-WASTE TAG]**

Experts say that it will take years to clean up Ghana's landfills. The government did launch an awareness campaign to warn communities about the impact of e-waste on their health and on the environment (13.56")

**[CLOSE ] (8.40")**

And that's all for this special edition of 21st century. Sharing the world stories,

I'm Daljit Dhaliwal. Until next time, goodbye.

**CREDITS #55: (15.25")**

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**Producer/Director**  
Dawn Sinclair Shapiro

**Videographers**  
Nicola B. Marsh  
Kirsten Johnson

**Editor**  
Melissa S. Sterne

**Original Music Score and Composition**

Mark Bandy

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

**Producer**

Andi Gitow

**Editor**

Mitch Udoff

**Narrator**

Daljit Dhaliwal

**Africa: Digital Graveyard**

**Producer**

Mary Ferreira

**Videographer**

Joaquim C. Vieira

**Editor**

Peter Mitchell

**Narrator**

Daljit Dhaliwal

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**Production Assistants**

Camilo Freire

Yara Costa

**Research Assistant**

Grace Barrett

**Director**

Ken McCaleb

**Lighting Director**

Aubrey Smith

**Technical Director**

Jim DeStefan

**Camera**

Jonathan Askew

**Video**

David Ganz

**Audio**

Damien Corrigan

**Teleprompter**

Mike Messina

**Videotape**

William Bracero

Brian Osborn

**Stylist**

Anne Paul

**Floor Manager**

Lebe Besa

**Line Producer**

Dina Barazi

**Production Assistants**

Elizabeth Waruru

Adrienne Batra

**Post Editor**

Peter Mitchell

**Post-production Coordinator**

Lebe Besa

**Executive Producer**

Andi Gitow

**Executive-in-Charge**

Chaim Litewski