



21ST CENTURY SHOW # 66

SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC (24'40'')

TEASES

Coming up on 21st Century... (2.00'')

[SOUTH AFRICA TEASE]

In South Africa, precious resources at risk (*Sound Up: "We are heading for a catastrophe in the future"*) - **coal-mining's lethal legacy. (10'97'')**

[MEXICO TEASE]

A surprising group of migrants in Mexico, a long way from home (*Sound Joao: "I miss my parents very much, I miss them more than ever"*)....**Their past is often tragic, their future uncertain. (23'69'')**

[CONGO TEASE]

In the Republic of the Congo – sudden sickness and sudden loss: (*Sound Up "when he started having diarrhea, he became like a skeleton. Within a half day he died"*) **The struggle against cholera. (18'34'')**

ANCHOR INTRO #1 (22’')

Hello, and welcome to 21st Century. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

[INTRO: SOUTH AFRICA, COAL’S LETHAL LEGACY]

The world is becoming desperately short of fresh water, threatening our very survival. In South Africa, the country’s water supply is at risk as the nation’s energy needs grow. Can this be turned around before it’s too late? Here’s our story.

SOUTH AFRICA: COAL’S LETHAL LEGACY (10’40’')

VIDEO

LUCAS DRIVING IN HIS PICK-UP TRUCK

LUKAS ON THE FARM

LUKAS AND BOYS UNLOADING LOGS

AUDIO

NARRATION:

Lukas Maseko used to dream of owning his own farm. And when the apartheid regime in South Africa fell in 1994, his dream finally came true. (12’)

LUKAS MASEKO: (In Zulu)

“When we first came here, the farm was working really well. You could plant anything and it would grow.” (8’)

NARRATION:

After years of working as an employee of a white farmer, in 2002 Lukas took over the farm as the proud land-owner, part of the government’s land-reform programme to redress the wrongs of apartheid. At first, things went well for Lukas. (19’)

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| LUKAS ON CAMERA | <p><u>LUKAS:</u> (In Zulu)</p> <p><i>"I used to pack up my truck with pumpkins and go to the highway to sell them. The drivers would stop and buy them."</i> (7')</p> |
| LUKAS WITH COWS | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Living in what's known as the "bread basket" of the country, in the fertile north-east, Lukas also had a thriving herd of cows and his own ample supply of fresh water, right on his farm. (14')</p> |
| CLOUD OF COAL DUST NEXT TO LUCAS' FARM | But, in 2008, his troubles started. The abandoned coal-mine adjoining his farm, having been previously shut-down, re-started operations - (BOOM) shattering not only his |
| HERD OF COWS | tranquility, but Lukas' dream. (18') |
| AMATEUR FOOTAGE OF BLAST | As the mines blast to access the coal seams, dense clouds of choking dust smother everything in their path – like this blast caught by an amateur filming close by. (13') |
| DINNA ON CAMERA | <p><u>DINNA:</u> (In Zulu)</p> <p><i>"The noise is very loud and the house is cracked. The whole house shakes."</i> (4')</p> |
| DINNA CLEANING THE HOUSE | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>Lukas' wife, Dinna, explains how the blasting for coal next-door drove the family from their home fearing it would collapse on top of them. They now live in the small barn alongside. (13')</p> |
| | <p><u>NAT SND LUKAS (in Engl)</u></p> <p><i>"Blast..... cracked"</i> (2')</p> |

LUCAS AND DINNA WORK ON
THEIR LAND

NARRATION:

As well as having his home crumble around them, Lukas, in the last 4 years, has also lost half his cows. He believes they died from eating grass coated in coal-dust and from drinking polluted ground-water. His crops, a vital food source and income for his family are also failing - as is the quality of his water supply. (28')

BATH OF WATER

LUKAS: (In Zulu)

"Now hardly anything comes out and, what does, is really dirty." (5')

MCCARTHY ON CAMERA

TERENCE MCCARTHY: (In English)

"We are heading for a catastrophe in the future." (2')

TERENCE WITH MICROSCOPE

NARRATION:

Terence McCarthy, Professor of Geology at Wits University, in Johannesburg says that the water affected by coal-mining is more than just dirty. Its toxicity is a grave threat to the health and livelihoods of not just Lukas but to millions of South Africans, he says. And the entire country's future water supply is now in jeopardy. The repercussions on South Africa's food security are enormous. (29')

PEOPLE ON STREETS OF
PRETORIA

MCCARTHY: (In English)

"The areas where most of the coal-mining is taking place are our primary food producing regions and we are impacting on those." (7')

MCCARTHY ON CAMERA

LANDSCAPE SHOTS/
PROCESSING PLANT

NARRATION:

And he fears it's an impact that will be felt for centuries to come. This lethal legacy is a result of both coal use and the coal-mining activity itself, he says. Not only does the burning of coal for electricity-production generate gases which contribute to global warming – South Africa's greenhouse gas emissions are double the global average - but the coal-mining process here, which is largely open-cast, can leave water-supplies unusable for irrigation, for industry and for consumption by animals and humans. (39')

GRAPHIC

As rain-water seeps through to the rocks exposed by coal-mining below ground, a chemical process takes place which contaminates and acidifies the water. The result is acid water, which seeps into the rivers. (16')

MCCARTHY ON CAMERA

MCCARTHY: (In English)

"We are destroying the ecology of our main river system, and there is nothing we can do about it except stop mining." (5')

COAL MINES

NARRATION:

But many argue that South Africa's mining sector is essential – development is booming and coal is a critical source of both export income and employment. Ninety percent of the country's electricity supply comes from the burning of coal. (16')

POWER STATIONS

AERIAL SHOTS OF COAL-MINING
ACTIVITY

NARRATION:

The extent of the country's reliance on coal is clear to see. In the province of Mpumalanga, where Lukas lives, the landscape is scarred with huge coal-fired power stations and vast open-cast mines, the surface of the countryside literally having been scraped away. (22')

AERIAL SHOTS OF MAIZE FIELDS

ENKANGALA GRASSLANDS

And this environmental and social destruction is exactly what is feared in the neighbouring province of KwaZulu Natal. (6')

MUSIC

AERIAL SHOTS FROM MICROLITE

This high plateau is an area of pristine natural beauty, its rich biodiversity of wildlife and plants making it unique in the country. It's also an important farming area with the nation's highest level of rainfall and is the source of many of South Africa's rivers, supplying water to tens of millions of people. (32')

ANGUS BURNS: (In English)

"This is the water production area for most of the country." (3')

ANGUS BURNS WALKS BY
STREAM

NARRATION:

Angus Burns of World Wildlife Fund and coordinator of a project to protect the Grasslands, says this area of pristine natural beauty is now also at risk.

MEADOWS

Underneath these green meadows lie huge deposits of coal, still largely untouched by mining. But, if mining companies have their way and are granted licences to open new

mines here, this garden of Eden will be destroyed – perhaps for ever. (32')

ANGUS BURNS: (In English)

BURNS ON CAMERA

STREAM

"We are looking essentially at a land-grab through the mining industry. What is going to happen if a multitude of mines open? It will completely obliterate the water supply in this area. The impact on communities will be devastating. There's no way that the damage that will be caused to what we term the ecological infrastructure of the area can ever be truly mitigated." (22')

NARRATION:

EMALAHHLENI WATER
RECLAMATION PLANT

GUNTHER AT THE PLANT

But mitigation efforts are underway in South Africa to clean up the impact of coal mining. eMalahleni Water Reclamation plant is run by Anglo American Mines to counteract the environmental pollution from their mines. Now, 30 million litres of contaminated water from three of their mining operations are treated per day and turned into drinking water for the local community. Peter Gunther designed this system, the first of its kind in the world. (34')

PETER GUNTHER: (In English)

GUNTHER ON CAMERA

"Quite simply, any water is treatable. It's never too late, there's always something you can do about the situation." (5')

NARRATION:

TREATMENT PLANT

Only about 10% of water affected by mining is currently being treated, but Peter predicts that a lot more will be in the future as this model is

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| | adopted by other mining operations. (13') |
| GRAPHIC | <p><u>PETER GUNTHER:</u> (In English)</p> <p><i>"I do believe this is a sustainable model going forward into the future that people can replicate."</i> (4')</p> |
| STILLS OF BAN KI-MOON | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>And United Nations Secretary General, Ban ki-Moon, believes the same, hailing this effort as one of seven global projects which successfully combat the negative impacts of climate change. (12')</p> |
| MCCARTHY ON CAMPUS | <p>But even as experts recognize this is a step in the right direction, Professor McCarthy doubts the long-term viability of such operations because of the cost. (11')</p> |
| AERIAL SHOTS | <p><u>TERENCE MCCARTHY:</u> (In English)</p> <p><i>"Who pays? You know by the time these things come to light, the mining companies that mine the coal are long disappeared. To really</i></p> |
| GRAPHIC | <p><i>overcome the problem in perpetuity you have got to neutralize the entire reservoir of acid that exists underground there, which might be huge."</i> (17')</p> |
| LUKAS AND DINNA AT HOME | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>As for Lukas and his wife, the pollution is so bad they feel they have no option but to leave and start the farm somewhere else. (9')</p> |
| DINNA ON CAMERA | <p><u>LUKAS:</u></p> <p><i>"The mine must pay me - I can't stay here."</i> (2')</p> |

LUKAS AT ANC OFFICE

DINNA: (In Zulu)

"I don't know what to do, my heart aches the mine is treating us so badly". (5')

NARRATION:

Lukas is now seeking legal help for his case.
(3')

LANDSCAPE SHOTS

While he and Dinna wait for an answer from the mine, many scientists and activists are calling for a complete halt to mining until an effective and economically viable solution to the contamination can be found. Others call for a block on mining in all areas where rivers start. They believe that protecting the world's water resources is not a choice; it's an imperative for people everywhere. (28')

ANGUS ON CAMERA

ANGUS BURNS: (In English)

"The one thing they cannot survive without is water – you remove that from the equation and they are doomed." (8')

TAG

Since our film was shot, the South African government has pledged almost 32 million US dollars over two years to deal with acid water in the region most affected by mining. (11'91")

ANCHOR INTRO #2

[MEXICO: AFRICAN MIGRANTS]

Mexico has long been a haven for poor migrants from Latin America. But this is a story about an unexpected group of people who have travelled much farther in search of a place to call home. This is where their journey into Mexico begins....(15'44")

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 2 (7'18")

MEXICO: AFRICAN MIGRANTS

| <u>VIDEO</u> | <u>AUDIO</u> |
|-----------------------------|--|
| | <u>NARRATION:</u> |
| DAWN SHOTS OF RIVER | It is dawn on the Guatemala side of the |
| MIGRANTS ON THE RAFT | Suchiate River. Some time today, these migrants ...will board a raft and cross into Mexico. (14') |
| PEOPLE WALKING THE STREETS | For years, hundreds of thousands of South and Central Americans have made this journey, |
| PADRE FLOR MARIA AND | dreaming of a better life. But now within that |
| MIGRANT BOYS AT THE SHELTER | traditional flow of migrants, are people coming from surprising new regions: as far away as Africa and Asia. (18') |
| | <u>PADRE FLOR MARIA:</u> (In English) |
| PADRE FLOR MARIA ON CAMERA | "They feel not just abandoned, expelled, ignored by a country, a homeland. They come here like orphans." (17') |

PADRE FLOR MARIA AT THE
SHELTER

RAFTS ON THE RIVER

NARRATION:

Padre Flor Maria heads Mexico's Belen Shelter for migrants. He sees thousands of migrants every year and is amazed by how many have travelled enormous distances to reach Mexico. (13')

PADRE FLOR MARIA ON CAMERA

PADRE FLOR MARIA: (In English)

"We are welcoming people from as far as Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Nigeria, Jordania, Palestine and from the Horn of Africa, many, many." (15')

BOYS PLAY AT SHELTER

NARRATION:

And he says he knows why most come to Mexico. (4')

PADRE FLOR MARIA ON CAMERA

PADRE FLOR: (In English)

"After 9/11, this border, south border, is the only open gate still for all the northern continent." (10')

STATUE OF LIBERTY

NARRATION:

And that is where many Africans and Asians are heading – to that beacon of prosperity on Mexico's northern border, the United States. (9')

(NAT SOUND: Interview with Eritrean Migrants:

MAN 1: "We hope they accept us."

MAN 2: "We hope") (3')

TWO MIGRANTS ON CAMERA

NARRATION:

These two young Eritreans are in transit. Their families paid smugglers a small fortune to bring

them half way around the world to Mexico.
(10')

(SOUND UP: Intv with Eritrean Migrants):

MAN 1 : "Maybe \$22,000".

Q: "That's what you've spent so far?"

MAN 2: "From Sudan, from my country to
here".) (7')

HARTMARK ON CAMERA

HARTMARK: (In English)

"It is unfortunate that people live in such
desperate conditions that they actually try to do
it, and they spend several lifetimes of savings."
(7')

HARTMARK AT AGENCY/IN
OFFICE

NARRATION:

Hans Hartmark, head of the UN
Refugee Agency's office in southern Mexico,
says Africans often pay a high price to get to
America. (8')

HARTMARK ON CAMERA

HARTMARK: (In English)

"... which they in some cases have to borrow
and they would indebt themselves and their
family that stays behind." (7')

RAMIREZ ON CAMERA

JOAO RAMIREZ : (In Spanish)

"You feel loneliness, nostalgia for your people,
your land, being far from what you love the
most, from the blood of Africa." (8')

ARCHIVE SHOTS RAMIREZ

NARRATION:

African Joao Ramirez came to Mexico fleeing
dangers at home he says. Ramirez was a
soldier in his native Equatorial Guinea, the only

Spanish-speaking country in Africa. His troubles began when he and his family joined a political movement opposing the government. Joao says his mother, father and brothers were assassinated for their opposition, and he was imprisoned and brutally tortured. (29')

JOAO RAMIREZ : (In Spanish)

RAMIREZ ON CAMERA

"I still have scars on my back from electrical burns, just like I have this one, which they did with a wire." (5')

NARRATION:

RAMIREZ WALKING

Finally Joao was finally released but had to leave behind his wife and daughters in Africa.

STREET SHOTS

He went into exile in Columbia, eventually heading north through Central America,

WOODS AND CEMETERY

trudging through miles of jungle, sleeping in cemeteries like this one, reminding him of his parents. (21')

JOAO RAMIREZ : (In Spanish)

RAMIREZ ON CAMERA

"I miss my parents ...very much... I miss them more than ever." (12')

NARRATION:

RAMIREZ AT CEMETERY

Finally almost two years later, he crossed into Mexico by raft, presented himself to Mexican authorities and applied for asylum.

Although safe, Joao says the pain of leaving his children behind was unbearable. (16')

JOAO RAMIREZ : (In Spanish)

RAMIREZ ON CAMERA

"I yearned to have them with me, to hear them, to wake up and see them, to tuck them in at

night.” (5’)

ROSA WITH DAUGHTERS

NARRATION:

Joao urged his wife Rosa to sell their house back home to pay the family’s enormous travel expenses to meet him. But with his asylum status still in question, Rosa and the girls with friends’ help had to resettle in the nearby country of Honduras. (16’)

ROSA ON CAMERA

ROSA: (In Spanish)

“They gave me work, but something very sad happened to me there, that really marked my life. Sometimes it’s very difficult.” (9’)

NARRATION:

Rosa was raped. An astounding six out of ten migrant women are sexually abused. (6’)

ROSA: (In Spanish)

“I feel heartbreak when I remember because a man abused me, it is very sad.” (7’)

WOODS AND RIVER

NARRATION:

She reported the crime to the police and two men were arrested. But after receiving threats from them from jail, she fled, and once again she was on the run. Using false documents, Rosa and her daughters finally got across the border into Mexico. (19’)

(SOUND UP: MUSIC AT SCHOOL)

DANCE SHOWCASE AT SCHOOL

By this time Joao had a job teaching English at this high school. And, three years after leaving

RAMIREZ WITH WIFE AND
DAUGHTERS

Equatorial Guinea, Mexico has granted him asylum. Best of all, after missing so many precious moments with his wife and daughters, Joao is reunited with his family. Six-year old Anny and five-year old Nancy could not be more thrilled. But a cloud hangs over the family – Rosa and the girls have not been granted refugee status. (39')

DAUGHTERS PLAYING

ROSA: (In Spanish)

ROSA ON CAMERA

"If we can't stay here, where would we go without papers? Because if they return us to our country, we will be put in jail and they will take our girls away. They will take them and I don't know what will become of them." (13')

RAMIREZ AT SCHOOL

NARRATION:

PADRE FLOR MARIA AT SHELTER

For now, Rosa, her girls and so many other African migrants in Mexico live in limbo. Some sustained by their faith, others by the dream and hope for a better life. (15')

ANCHOR INTRO #3

[DRC: CONGO CHOLERA]

The disease is carried by the source of life – water – but it can lead to death within hours. Cholera recently swept through the Republic of the Congo in central Africa with deadly effect – but now efforts are under way to protect the country's most vulnerable people. (19'03")

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 3 (2'56")

REPUBLIC OF CONGO: THE FIGHT AGAINST CHOLERA

VIDEO

AUDIO

NARRATION:

BOYS & BOATS AT CONGO RIVER

Slicing through the heart of Africa, the Congo river. For centuries, it carried people and goods through some of the continent's most inaccessible rain forests. (10')

PACKING UP THE BOATS

This mighty waterway also carries disease. Last year, a cholera outbreak spread down and across the river into the Republic of Congo, from a neighboring country. (10')

Particularly hard hit was Isle M'bamou - a large island about an hour from the Republic of Congo's capital. It has thirteen villages. When cholera hit, people here had no idea what it was or where it came from. (13')

DIMITRI AT HIS HOME

Dimitri Fabrice Okoulokami, a local fisherman, lost his nephew to the disease. (4')

DIMITRI ON CAMERA

OKOULOKAMI: (In French) M
"For my nephew, when he started having diarrhea, he became like a skeleton. Within a half day he died." (7')

NARRATION:

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|-----------------------------|---|
| | Dimitri mourns his nephew and understands his parents' pain. He too, almost lost his own son, Steward, to cholera. (8') |
| DIMITRI ON CAMERA | <p><u>DIMITRI:</u> (In French) <i>"It started at 3am. By 8 am, he had lost weight."</i> (7')</p> |
| CHILDREN PLAYING | <p><u>NARRATION:</u> Steward was lucky, after six days in the hospital, he fully recovered. (3')</p> |
| PEOPLE WASHING BY THE WATER | <p>The island has no running water and very few latrines; the perfect place for cholera to thrive. (5')</p> <p>When the outbreak hit the nearby capital, squatter settlements with poor sanitation were worst hit. Latrines here feed directly into the same stream in which children play and people bathe. (12')</p> |
| RIVER SHOTS | John De Dieu Konongo is a Cholera Specialist with the World Health Organization. (4') |
| KONONGO ON CAMERA | <p><u>JEAN DE DIEU KONONGO:</u> (In French) M <i>"Cholera is a disease linked to poor hygiene, a disease caused by poor sanitation, a disease caused by lack of access to water. It is called the 'dirty hands' disease."</i> (9')</p> |
| | <p><u>NARRATION:</u> In a race against time, efforts to combat cholera here have been launched by the United Nations. (4')</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| CHLORINATION POINT | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>On Isle M'bamou, there are now chlorination points. Workers have been trained to purify water from the Congo river used by households. (8')</p> |
| CHILDREN DANCE | <p>Latrines have been built in public spaces like markets and schools. A programme is now teaching villagers the importance of hygiene. Children are learning about washing their hands with soap and using the new facilities. (14')</p> |
| CHILDREN TAUGHT IN CLASS | <p>But as the next rainy season is fast approaching, the potential for new outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera continues to threaten the communities along the Congo</p> |
| RIVER AT SUNSET | <p>River – communities that now stand a much better chance of protecting themselves and their families. (17')</p> |

CLOSE

And that's all for this edition of 21st century. Sharing the world's stories, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal. We'll see you next time, until then goodbye. (10")

TEASE

Coming up on a future episode of 21st Century.....

[INDIA: SAVING ELEPHANTS]

"India's population is growing rapidly...encroaching on land once known as elephant territory...putting elephants at risk (*Sound Up "In Asia we have a very lively, very serious human/elephant conflict"*)...but now innovative solutions may help these gentle giants. (21'63")

CREDITS #66

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