



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

21st Century

MUSIC AND GRAPHICS (25")

TEASE ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe, unearthing a life-long dream ... *"I have a burning desire to make this into a big mine"* ... one remarkable woman sets an example for others to follow. (18")

TEASE MOZAMBIQUE

In Mozambique - teenage girls face marriage and motherhood, too young - *"These child marriages are a big problem because the girls are just not prepared for pregnancy"* ... putting at risk their health, their babies and their future. (17")

SHOW #82 OPEN

Hello and welcome to 21st Century, I'm Daljit Dhaliwal (2")

[ZIMBABWE INTRO – POT OF GOLD]

Zimbabwe's billion dollar gold-mining industry is crucial for the country's struggling economy but, traditionally, more than half the country's population has been excluded from taking part. But now Zimbabwean women are breaking barriers to share in the wealth, following in the steps of one extraordinary entrepreneur. Here's our story." (25")

SCRIPT #1 ZIMBABWE: POT OF GOLD (TRT 11')

<u>VIDEO</u>	<u>AUDIO</u>
	NATSOT
UNREST VIOLENCE	<u>NARRATION</u> Unrest, political violence, and deepening poverty still dominate the news in Zimbabwe in southern Africa. (7.5")
HEADLINES MINERAL DEPOSITS	But behind these grim headlines is a country blessed with striking beauty ... and vast deposits of mineral wealth. (10")
ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA	<u>ROSEMARY:</u> (In English) <i>"Zimbabwe has got so much gold so much."</i> (3")
ROSEMARY INSPECTS WELDER'S WORK	<u>NARRATION</u> Sixty-year-old Rosemary Marimo is a gold miner in Mazowe, a town in western Zimbabwe. 6.5" NATSOT ROSEMARY – ("...This is easy gold, this is very, very easy gold...")
ROSEMARY AT MINING SITE	<u>NARRATION</u> Rosemary's adventure began some two

FARMLAND

decades ago. (3")

GOLD MINING SITE

With her husband, Anthony, she gambled everything by selling their farm to lease land from the government. Their plan – to launch into one of the most economically risky of all businesses – gold mining (14")

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

ROSEMARY: (In English)

"We didn't know much about mining. We were learning from day to day. And we struggled, it was not easy. We started with a small, tiny machine." (9.5")

NATSOT – WOMEN SINGING

WOMEN PANNING FOR GOLD
BABIES ON BACK

NARRATION

Beneath this country lie vast reserves of gold – gold that Zimbabweans have mined for centuries. By some estimates there's enough gold to make every person in the country a millionaire. (13")

MORE WOMEN PANNING FOR
GOLD

Despite this, the cruel reality is that Zimbabwe still ranks among the poorest nations in the world... its people impoverished, especially its women. (10")

NOUDEHOU: (In English)

"Poverty hits women much more harder in our countries than men." (4")

NOUDEHOU ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

Alain Noudehou is head of the United Nations team in Zimbabwe. (4")

INTRO TO ALAIN

NOUDEHOU: (In English)

"... many countries have actually //put a lot more emphasis on working with women first as a way of //dealing with poverty and as a way of also dealing with the economic growth of the country." (9")

NOUDEHOU ON-CAMERA

WOMEN PANNING FOR GOLD

NARRATION

But without the government's support, women in Zimbabwe can't profit from the nation's lucrative gold industry without start up money. (8")

VIEWS OF THE COUNTY

NARRATION

Rosemary discovered that breaking into the business world had it's own share of challenges. (5")

MUCHENA: (In English)

"Men are used to walking into a bank, talking with a bank manager and so forth, for women that's a fairly new area." (9")

MUCHENA ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

Dr. Olivia Muchena is Minister of Women's

Affairs in Zimbabwe. (4")

INTRO SHOT OF MUCHENA

MUCHENA: (In English)

"When you say women in mining, people look like – are you sure you know what you're talking about?" (5")

MUCHENA ON-CAMERA

"...So we are just taking women back to what they used to do before, but in a more sophisticated way." (7")

NARRATION

WOMEN PANNING FOR GOLD

Women like Rosemary. Even though she sold her farm, she needed even more capital to make the business profitable. So she applied for a loan in her husband's name since In many countries around the world, including Zimbabwe, property and assets belong to men. (19")

GRAPHICS OF TRACTOR
MOWING DOWN TREES

With money in hand, Rosemary and Anthony made a go of it. They cleared the land, purchased some heavy equipment, and lived in nothing more than a makeshift tent. It wasn't easy. (13")

ROSEMARY:

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

"We made a lot of mistakes." (1.5")

"My husband worked so hard." (1.5")

PHOTOS OF FAMILY WORKING
AT EARLY MINE SITE

NARRATION

The couple fell on hard times too. Anthony's labour alone wasn't enough to expand their mining operation. When their sons Chawatama and Tawanda finished high school they helped out. (15")

ROSE WITH CHILDREN AT
MINE SITE

But Rosemary wanted much more for her children. She managed to save enough money to send Tawanda to university to study engineering. (8")

ROSEMARY:

"I told my children I will never leave this place unless everyone has got a degree."
(4")

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

"I am a big dreamer. That 's my problem."
(2")

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

...then, the unexpected happened. (1.5")

LOAD OF GOLD DIRT

ROSEMARY:

"My husband became sick. He passed away 14 years ago but I carried on. When he passed away, things were not easy for me."
(8")

UNLOADING (NATSOT)

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

Rosemary was left with an outstanding bank

ROSEMARY AT HOME
STRESSING

debt. With no husband, six children, and a gold mine to manage, life became overwhelming for her. (10")

ROSEMARY:

"...so many bills to pay. /Electricity is very expensive in Zimbabwe. Sometimes they//switch it off because we have not paid." (10")

BANKS

NARRATION

Soon the bank was on the phone – and with her husband gone, she lost control of the business. (6")

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

ROSEMARY:

"The bank threatened to take over everything from us." (3")

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

"...and when my son graduated I said come back home, we must work hard because we are owing the bank some money. (6")

TAWANDA AT MINE SITE OR AT
HOME
WELDING

NARRATION

Tawanda came home.
And with his engineering background he quickly introduced more efficient equipment and advised his mother to switch to deep shaft mining since most of the surface gold had already been exploited. (18")

DEEP SHAFT MINING

NATSOT VOICE OF MINERS

DEEP SHAFT MINING

NARRATION

It was here; buried deep beneath the earth,
that Rosemary uncovered a bounty of gold.
(6")

MORE DEEP SHAFT MINING

*NATSOT MEN WORKING – REELING IN
STEEL ROPE*

In four years she managed to pay all her
bills. (3")

MORE ROSEMARY WITH DOG

Rosemary survived through sheer hard work
and will power, and the ingenuity of her
sons. It was stories like hers that brought
about a change of thinking by banks...(16")

AT HOME

MUCHENA:

MUCHENA ON-CAMERA

*"Before women were dependent on their
husbands, fathers or brothers to get into any
contractual arrangement. " (8")*

*"Through various programmes a good
number of our banks are opening windows
or special facilities for women." (8")*

MUCHENA ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

To further help women get into business for
themselves, in 2011, the government
pushed for the implementation of the

FLAGS/TALL BUILDINGS/CITY
SCENES/PEOPLE

Indigenization and Economic Empowerment Act. Part of this legislation puts 51 percent ownership of all foreign-owned companies into the hands of Zimbabweans. Another part of the same law gives women a greater stake in the nation's mineral wealth. (24")

MUCHENA:

"Our government was very determined to raise the standard of women, the status of women." (7")

MUCHENA ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

Today, Rosemary's mining company employs 25 workers, a fifth of them women. (5")

WOMEN WORKERS AT THE
MINE SITE IN ACTION

And she is now renovating a house and all of her children are getting an education. But as much as Rosemary is living her dream, she feels guilty because the children of her as much as Rosemary is living her dream, she feels guilty because the children of her workers don't have the same opportunity. (14")

WOMEN IN SMALL SHACKS
COMING BACK FROM PANNING
AT RIVER

ROSEMARY:

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

"They must see what my children are doing as well. I want to see some driving their cars to see their mothers. Because it can't go on forever, from being a worker, to

another worker, to another worker. No, the cycle must break. The children must go to school.” (20”)

NARRATION

And now, the Government of Zimbabwe has hired her as a consultant to assist new women miners in navigating the banking and lending system that she once struggled against. (11”)

AT HOME

ROSEMARY:

“...I can tell there is gold...I can tell there’s gold, she’s in such poverty...yet...it pains me.”

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

“I am so passionate about helping other women because I’ve been through//a lot in my life.” (16”)

MABEL’S MINE SITE

NARRATION

Her friend, Mabel, is benefitting from the new laws. Mabel just leased this plot of land from the government to begin prospecting for gold. Unlike Rosemary, she has a start-up loan and expert advice. (12”)

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

ROSEMARY:

“If I go to someone’s mine, I will tell them, what you are doing is not the right thing. //I am willing to come here and show you how to do it, because you are sitting on

something very big here.” (13”)

NARRATION

EXAMINING ROCKS

She also shows them how to avoid the pitfalls she once experienced. (4”)

MABEL:

MABEL ON-CAMERA

“The compressor, the compressor.” (1.5”)

ROSEMARY:

ROSEMARY ON-CAMERA

“It’s exciting to me because I have never seen easy gold like this...I am telling you...I am already excited.” (7”)

MABEL ON-CAMERA

MABEL:

“okay, okay.” (1”)

ALAIN ON-CAMERA

NARRATION

Alain Noudehou believes that the assistance given to women like Mabel will contribute to Zimbabwe’s economic potential. (7”)

WALKING

ALAIN:

“By empowering women, you allow this person to really care for the family...and that’s actually a very smart thing to do.” (7”)

TESTING

NARRATION

Rosemary is also exploring alternative ways of extracting gold – something she had overlooked for years. (6.5”)

MORE TESTING

Cyanide is widely used here to separate gold from raw ore – a process that's dangerous for workers and hazardous for the environment. (8")

ROSEMARY AT HER MINE SITE

Rosemary is testing safer methods to use in her own business and to share with other miners. (5")

NARRATION

ROSEMARY DRIVING

A woman who once worked in the shadow of men, Rosemary is now taking the lead in shaping a new team of women miners in Zimbabwe – a drastic change from when she and Anthony initially began prospecting for gold. (14")

ROSEMARY:

*"As long as you work hard you
Can make it. //when my husband passed
away I stayed here. // I promised him when
he was sick, I said I will not leave this place
unless something good comes out of it."
(17")*

[MOZAMBIQUE INTRO – LOSING OUT]

Child marriage - deprives girls of an education and may even put their lives at risk. But efforts are underway to change this practice We travel to Mozambique to see how a country with one of the highest rates of child marriage anywhere is fighting to ensure ALL young girls have a chance of a new future (21")

SCRIPT #2 MOZAMBIQUE: LOSING OUT (TRT 10'36")

VIDEO	AUDIO
	<u>NARRATION</u>
FISHING BOATS	Fishermen ply the dawn waters off Mozambique's coast; their nets are full to bursting. Enthusiastic customers sort through the catch. (11")
FISHING NETS	In the 2 decades since Mozambique's civil war ended, the country has made an amazing recovery. But not <u>all</u> citizens are participating in the country's new opportunities. (12")
COAST SCENES	Fifteen year old Ilse Guambe is one of them (3")
ILSE ON CAMERA	<u>ILSE GUAMBE</u> (In Portuguese) <i>"I met that boy and I got pregnant. (2")</i>
ILSE PICKING VEGETABLES	<u>NARRATION</u> Ilse, then just 13 years old was unable to continue school and her life was about to change dramatically. (9")
ILSE ON CAMERA	<u>ILSE GUAMBE</u> (In Portuguese) <i>"After my baby was born, my parents sent me to live at my boyfriend's parents place - I was insulted by his parents, I wasn't welcome at all (8")</i>
WOMEN WALKING WITH CHILD	<u>NARRATION</u> In rural Mozambique, moving in with a boyfriend's parents constitutes a marriage. More

GVS YOUNG WOMEN

than half the girls in the country are married before the age of 18, one of the highest rates of child marriage in the world. And these girls like Ilse are denied the opportunity to get an education and to take part in the country's development. (22")

ILSE ON CAMERA

ILSE GUAMBE (In Portuguese)

"I would wake up, clean, wash dishes, prepare meals and on other occasions go to the field, then cook dinner and sleep. They didn't help me with the baby, they would find him dirty and just look at him." (11")

ILSE WALKING WITH BABY

NARRATION

She also lost contact with her closest friends and lost all hope of returning to school. (6.5")

ILSE ON CAMERA

ILSE GUAMBE (In Portuguese)

"When I was at school, I had two friends and we used to do everything together.// I'm upset because I'm so far behind them now." (7")

ILSE WITH BABY OUTSIDE HUT

NARRATION

Eventually her family took her back home.

She now spends her days helping her mother and caring for her baby

FEEDING HER BABY

One day, she joins a group of other mothers outside a clinic, where a play is being performed. It's about a subject close to her heart. (18")

CLINIC EXTERIOR

BERNARDO ON CAMERA

BERNARDO CARLOS (In Portuguese)

"I was inspired to do this because many girls marry early. (3")

BERNARDO IN CLASSROOM WITH STUDENTS

NARRATION

Bernardo Carlos is the local school teacher. He formed the group with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and PLAN International after losing girl students to pregnancy and child marriage. The play tells the story of two girls – one who dropped out of school to marry and the other who completes her education with a college degree and then a successful job (27")

BERNARDO ON CAMERA

BERNARDO CARLOS (In Portuguese)

So people see the difference between investing in education and child marriage and they see that the right way is education." (8")

THEATRICAL SCENES

NARRATION

Changing mindsets and traditions around-the pregnancies and marriages is a slow process particularly amongst the older generation, many of whom are community leaders - which is why the performers target the elders. They're the main ones who can bring change to their communities. (18")

SHOTS OF VILLAGE ELDERS

SET UP SALMINA

Salmina Cumbane is unusual. Not only is she one of the few female elders but she's also seen first-hand the negative impact child marriage has on girls. (12")

SALMINA ON CAMERA

SALMINA CUMBANE (In Portuguese)

I think that if the child gets pregnant, she should stay in school if the boy loves her, he'll take care of her, take her to the hospital and then later they'll get married happily and without having been forced into it." (14")

AUDIENCE APPLAUDING

NARRATION

By the end of the performance, Salmina is not the only one who believes it's time for change. (5")

SALMINA ON CAMERA

SALMINA CUMBANE (In Portuguese)

"At the beginning of the play, many of the elders here thought that it was right to force a girl to get married, but as the play went on, I think many of them came to realise that kids should not be forced to marry, they should continue their education and marry when they wish."(16")

ILSE WITH BABY

NARRATION

For Ilse, the messages on lost education are a poignant reminder of her own experiences. But she's one of the lucky ones. She lives near the clinic and was able to deliver her baby safely, despite her age. (15")

WOMEN WALKING WITH BABY

In more remote areas, far from the nearest clinic, women and adolescent girls, deliver at home. When there are complications, many of them develop a devastating injury called obstetric fistula which occurs during prolonged labour when medical attention is not available. (18")

WOMEN SWEEPING OUTSIDE HUT

CLINIC EXTERIOR

ESSITA ENTERING CLINIC

ESSITA MUHLANGA (In Portuguese)

It happened while I was delivering my baby, afterwards I realized that I couldn't control my bowels. (5")

ESSITA AT CLINIC

NARRATION

Sixteen yr old Essita Muhlanga was just 14 when she got pregnant. With her young husband away working in South Africa and the nearest clinic two hours away, she had no choice but to give birth alone. But things went seriously wrong and there was no medical care to help. (19")

ESSITA ON CAMERA

ESSITA MUHLANGA (In Portuguese)

"After the delivery, my baby was very weak and died. I called for help, I was very upset and I realised that I couldn't walk. (10")

BABIES

NARRATION

Essita had developed a fistula, one of 2000 new cases annually in Mozambique. And as with more than 90% of births where a fistula occurs, her baby was still born. Tragically, Mozambique has one of the highest incidences of infant mortality in the world. (19")

BABY OUTSIDE HUT

After various failed attempts at treatment, Essita

ESSITA AT HOSPITAL

came here to the district hospital in Musirizi. Dr Michaque Tembe, has recently been trained in fistula repair as part of the UNFPA coordinated Campaign to End Fistula. (16")

SET UP DR. TEMBE

ON CAMERA DR. TEMBE

DR. MICHAQUE MARTIN TEMBE (In Portuguese)
Fistula is a big problem in this area and there are many factors that contribute to this. There's a tradition here of mothers giving birth at home instead of at a clinic. And also the distances that women live from the clinic. (22")

YOUNG WOMAN WASHING IN RIVER

NARRATION

This life-shattering condition can affect any woman during prolonged child birth far from medical care.

WOMEN WALKING WITH BASKETS
ON THEIR HEADS

And in the first three months of 2013, Dr Tembe had already treated almost 20 fistula patients, many of them, like Essita, still in their teens. (12")

DR TEMBE ON CAMERA

DR. MICHAQUE MARTIN TEMBE (In Portuguese)
"These child marriages are a big problem because the girls are just not prepared for pregnancy. Not only are their bodies not ready but they're also not able to make the best choices for the baby" (10")

ESSITA IN OPERATING ROOM

NARRATION

Essita will need a series of operations to repair her fistula but the prognosis is good.

But many women affected by fistula never receive medical attention and-can be ostracized by their communities and even their own families (15")

DR TEMBE ON CAMERA

DR. MICHAQUE MARTIN TEMBE (In Portuguese)

These are the drastic situations of having a fistula."

"In my experience, women with fistula are particularly discriminated against, because of the smell. She can't go to gatherings, she can't socialise with others, and for some even their own husbands abandon them. (17")

KENYASI CUTTING THE GRASS

NARRATION

But not Essita's husband, Kenyasi. Himself only 19 yrs old, he has supported her throughout. (8")

KENYASI ON CAMERA

KENYASI MUHLANGA (In Portuguese)

I feel sad about what happened and I keep asking myself 'why did this happen?' Most of all, I feel guilty that I couldn't help her" (8")

KENYASI AT THE CLINIC WITH DR.
TEMBE

NARRATION

Kenyasi returns to the clinic where Essita's surgery has left her exhausted and weak. He'll keep making the trip until she's healed. (12")

KENYASI ON CAMERA

KENYASI MUHLANGA (In Portuguese)

"I'm so glad that she's starting the treatment. I hope that when she's healed we can have another baby. I won't return to work until she's better." (8")

ESSITA ON CAMERA

ESSITA MUHLANGA (In Portuguese)

"If I get better, I hope that I can have children one day. I'd come to the clinic so that I could have assistance and deliver my baby in better conditions. That's what I hope for." (11")

ESSITA IN OPERATING ROOM

NARRATION

And she may get her wish. After successful operations, many women can resume a full life and bear children. (9")

ESSITA WITH BABY SIFTING
THROUGH CORN

For Ilse, HER hope is to go back to school - she wants to make up for lost time, to have a career and, one day, to be independent. (11")

ILSE ON CAMERA

ILSE GUAMBE (In Portuguese)

"All I want is to go back to school. I don't want to return to my husband. I suffered a lot and what I went through there was way too much. After school I will be able to have a profession and move on my own."
(11")

TEASE SOMALILAND

COMING UP ON A FUTURE EPISODE OF 21ST CENTURY

For Somaliland's women, losing a flock of sheep to drought can mean losing everything. But one group of women shepherds believe they can escape that traditional fate. (SAHRA: *God willing change is coming - and today it's a reality – my people, my nation, my harvest, and my land – women are driving all of these - it's not just men.* **Challenging the old order in Somaliland. (37"))**

[CLOSE]

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

[CREDITS 52"]

A production of
United Nations Television
Department of Public Information

ZIMBABWE: A POT OF GOLD

Producer
Mary Ferreira

Editor
Peter Mitchell

Additional Editing
Mathew Steinhart
Shalako Gordon

Archival images
Courtesy of YouTube

Narrator
Daljit Dhaliwal

MOZAMBIQUE: LOSING OUT

Producers
Guy Hubbard
Gill Fickling

Production Assistant
Amancio Vilankulos

Editor
Guy Hubbard

Additional Editing
Ben Lybrand
Shalako Gordon

Narrator

Daljit Dhaliwal

Director

Thomas Mancini

Lighting Director

Gus Theocharopoulos

Technical Director

Don Kronwak

Cameras

Melanie Baker-Futorian

James Higginbotham

Video

Brian Walshe

Audio

Victor Tom

Teleprompter

Dandy Desir

Videotape

William Bracero

Floor Manager

Maggie Yates

Stylist

Anne Paul

Post Production Editor

Matthew Steinhart

Post Production Coordinator

Lebe Besa

Line Producer

Maggie Yates

Executive Producer

Gill Fickling

Executive-in-Charge

Chaim Litewski