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# UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

## 21st Century

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### MUSIC AND GRAPHICS (24”)

#### TEASE SOMALILAND

**Challenging the old order in Somaliland** – (*SAHRA Women are capable of doing anything – why not? They have the knowledge – they just need a plan*) – **rural women demand a new future (14”)**

#### TEASE INDONESIA

**A global health crisis ...** (*It was so painful I couldn't wear clothes. Only if people were around would I cover myself.*) – **too many people left to suffer, denied any pain medication. One couple's struggle in Indonesia. (13”)**

#### TEASE SOUTH SUDAN

**In South Sudan, one young woman takes on an unusual and dangerous job ... (BOOM) ... ridding their lands of war's lethal legacy (11”)**

## **SHOW #83 OPEN**

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

### **[SOMALILAND INTRO – CHANGING THE ODDS]**

For many in the horn of Africa, the constant threat of war and drought leaves nothing certain. Losing a flock of sheep can mean the end of a whole way of life – and rural women are especially at risk. But some are determined to change their odds. We travel to Somaliland, a self-declared autonomous state in northern Somalia. (22")

## SCRIPT #1 SOMALILAND : CHANGING THE ODDS (TRT 10'12")

VIDEO

AUDIO

SHEEP, CAMELS, WATERING  
SCENE

NARRATION:

A life of dust, sheep and camels – but this is when things are good. Sometimes life is precarious. (11")

ARCHIVE DROUGHT

SAHRA DIIRIYE: (In Arabic)

*My name is Sahra Diiriye.*

*I once had 1500 sheep and goats but drought killed them and I was left with only three. (10")*

DEAD ANIMAL

*They ran out of grass and water – and without grass what could they eat? You can't shake water out of a dead tree. I couldn't save my flock. (13")*

*My worst fear during the drought was that when my animals died my children would die too. (4")*

SAHRA IN VILLAGE

NARRATION:

Because of the drought in 2011, Sahra returned to her native village – Beerato - in Somaliland, a self-declared autonomous state in northern Somalia. (11")

SAHRA WITH CHILDREN,  
OTHER VILLAGERS

SAHRA DIIRIYE: (In Arabic)

*I came to the village to live with my family, my mother, father and aunty. They helped me restock and now I have 15 goats. At the moment I am doing well thank God. (11”)*

SAHRA WITH FLOCK

NARRATION:

Sahra and her family were able to survive intact – but for rural women in Somaliland that’s rare. For most, losing a flock means the end of a whole way of life. (12”)

WOMEN MARKET LABOURERS,  
HARGEISA

NARRATION

Women like Sahra typically have no legal or economic power – and critically, no control over land. (8”)

FATIMA POUNDING GRAINS

She cannot sell or buy sheep herself – only men can - and if she were to lose her flock entirely, she could never return to the tribal grazing lands. (10”)

When that happens, all too often – this is where women end up: (5”)

FATIMA ON CAMERA

FATIMA: (In Arabic)

*Before I came to the city I lived in a village. I had a farm and animals. I lost everything and came here. (7”)*

WOMEN POUNDING GRAIN

NARRATION

Drought forced Fatima, now in her sixties, to flee to the Somaliland capital, Hargeisa, four years ago. (6")

FATIMA ON CAMERA

FATIMA (In Arabic)

*I took a mortar and pestle and started pounding grains to survive. (3")*

CITY SCENES

NARRATION:

Fatima works 12 hours a day for almost no pay. The women here have no control over the price and supply of grains – and no security. (11")

FATIMA: (In Arabic)

*Drought and hardship made me look like this. (2")*

AMINA: (In English)

*When people lose their flocks they lose their livelihood. They lose everything. (5")*

AMINA IN VILLAGE, WITH  
WOMEN'S CIRCLE

NARRATION:

Amina Souleiman has seen this same story play out all too often. (4")

AMINA SOULEIMAN: (In English)

*When they go to the city they can't really adapt to life in the city, because they don't*

*have the skills. Some of them have never even seen a city before. And they walk into total poverty, complete displacement. (12”)*

NARRATION:

Amina grew up in Beerato but was given asylum in the United Kingdom during Somalia’s civil war in the 1990s. She came back to her home country to see if she could help women like Fatima and Sahra. Financed and managed by the United Nations Democracy Fund, she launched her own project with the Women’s Integrated Network. (21”)

AHRA AND FAMILY  
TRANSPORT AND BUILD AQAL  
HUT

AMINA (In English)

*The project we brought here originally was basically to raise women’s awareness of their rights. And from that we learned all the obstacles, because once you tell people they have rights - it’s not just ‘you have rights’ - but how can we make those rights possible? (15”)*

AMINA ON CAMERA

WOMEN IN VILLAGE SCHOOL  
AT NIGHT

NARRATION:

Now, for the first time ever, hundreds of rural women like Sahra are being trained - firstly to know their legal and human rights – and secondly to become leaders. (11”)

SAHRA DIIRIYE: (In Arabic)

*As women we have decided to come together as a committee. (4")*

*At the moment decisions in the village are made by the men. We've seen it with our own eyes - so why wouldn't we want to change that? (9")*

### NARRATION

#### SAHRA AT SCHOOL

Those power dynamics are borne out in Sahra's own family. They are semi-nomadic – moving the flock a few kilometres several times a year. But while Sahra and her aunt transport and build the traditional “aqal” hut, men – in this case Sahra's father - determine where to find new grazing sites. (26")

#### SHEEP AND CAMELS

And while women watch over sheep and goats, men control the lucrative camel trade and the family income. (7")

#### WOMEN WALKING INTO SCHOOL ROOM

But the women's committee has already made a difference – successfully pushing to bring female teachers into the village school for the first time. As a result girls' enrollment has increased by 70% and now women too come in for classes – including Sahra who is helped by her six-year old daughter Ifrah. (23")

#### VILLAGE SCENES

SAHRA DIIRIYE: (In Arabic)

*It's important that we learn to do maths – when we exchange things we need arithmetic. You need to be knowledgeable with your mind and the pen – so you can do it yourself. (10")*

NARRATION:

The women's next goal is to ask the village elders to set aside land for a hospital – the elders' control of land is at the heart of political power in Beerato. (11")

AMINA: (In English)

*At the meeting we had, there were three girls – all the three girls, their mothers died the same week. All of them from maternal health problems. (6")*

WOMEN WASHING CLOTHES

NARRATION:

FATIMA IN SHANTY TOWN

A hospital would not only lower the high rate of mothers dying in childbirth, it would provide 100 jobs for women – another way of ensuring that they, like Fatima, won't be forced to leave. (13")

FATIMA ON CAMERA

FATIMA: (In Arabic)

*I was born a strong person.*

NIMO WITH WOMEN

LABOURERS, HARGEISA

*I wish I could have a different life. I wish I could find a place of my own and for the*

*other poor women who work with me – a place to rest – and to work less hard. (16)*

NIMO ON CAMERA

NARRATION:

In the city too, Amina's organization aims to defend the legal rights of women like Fatima, by training young female lawyers. Twenty-one year old Nimo has discovered that the women labourers are paying taxes but don't receive any services in return. (16")

AMINA IN VILLAGE

NIMO: (In Arabic)

*What is very sad is that they don't know about their own rights – so we realized we could teach them. We want to help them better understand what they are entitled to. (10"*

NARRATION:

Both here and in Beerato, the goal of Amina's project is to help ALL these women stand up for their rights. As they move forward, they are met with resistance at each step. (12")

SAHRA FETCHING WATER

AMINA: (In English)

*I always hear from the women what their husbands are saying. And they are saying – they are complaining, they are suspicious. Sometimes they make up*

WOMEN SINGING AND  
CLAPPING

*stories that can be damaging. For example – ‘Maybe this woman is too modern. Don’t talk to her. She’s going to drive you crazy. It’s not good for your daughters.’ All kinds of things. (18”)*

AMINA WITH WOMEN SINGING  
AND DANCING

SAHRA:

*Women are capable of doing anything. Why not? They have the knowledge - they just need a plan. With a plan they can do it. (8”)*

PHOTOS, VIDEO OF MEETING  
WITH ELDERS

AMINA (In English)

*Sahra is a very strong woman. She is one of the women who really want to make changes in here. And in my heart I really want her to become at least a leader for this village.(12”)*

WOMEN CELEBRATING

NARRATION:

In practice, Sahra already is a leader. With Amina she finally gets a promise from the village elders to discuss the proposed hospital – a potential game-changer for the village and its women. (14”)

SAHRA DIIRIYE: (In Arabic)

*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. (9.5)*

NARRATION:

Soon after we left Beerato, the meeting with the village elders took place – an event the women filmed and photographed themselves. The result? — setting a historic precedent, the elders agreed to mark out a plot of land for the hospital – and signed a rare written document giving the agreement legal recognition. (23”)

For Beerato’s women, it’s a glimpse of a very different future. (5”)

**[INDONESIA INTRO : FINDING A BALANCE – NARCOTICS CONTROL AND COMPASSIONATE CARE (TRT 8'27" ]**

**INTRO:**

Finding a balance between the control of life-threatening narcotics and providing compassionate care to the sick is, in many countries, complicated. This “global health crisis” leaves an estimated 80% of the world’s population with little or NO access to pain medication. Our story takes us to Indonesia, in South East Asia, to share one couple’s struggle for pain relief. (28”)

## SCRIPT #2 INDONESIA : FINDING A BALANCE (TRT ”)

### VIDEO

### AUDIO

#### NARRATION

Flying into Indonesia, visitors receive a stark reminder of how seriously the war on illegal drugs is taken here. (7”)

YOHANES WALKING.

But Indonesia, and many other countries’ heavy penalties for illegal narcotics could be a contributing factor to why people who are sick and need legal drugs like morphine, are too often not prescribed anything to relieve their pain. (17”)

YOHANES WALKING TO  
SARDJITO.  
ONCAM

YOHANES WARJI (In Bahasa Indonesian)

*I leave every morning at 5:00 am to get here early.*

*Later, I'll go back to bring my wife.(6”)*

#### NARRATION

YOHANES WALKING TO  
SARDJITO.

Every day Yohanes walks to the Sardjito Hospital in Jogjakarta, Indonesia to save a place in line for his wife Rukilah who's undergoing radiation therapy. It is a journey that began a year earlier when Rukilah was first diagnosed with breast cancer. (17”)

RUKILAH

RUKILAH (In Bahasa Indonesian)

*The last time the pain came back, my breast was swollen and blistered, and my body was really, really hot. It was unbearable. (8”)*

CUTAWAY TO HANDS

*It was so painful I couldn't wear clothes. Only if people*

RUKILAH

*were around would I cover myself. (4")*

NARRATION

During two months of testing – first at a public clinic then a public hospital – Rukilah was not given anything to treat her pain. While pain treatment is her right, doctors were reluctant to administer pain medication. (15")

LS OF HOSPITAL CORRIDOR,  
GFX: 5.5 MILLION WITH  
CANCER  
GFX: ONE MILLION WITH HIV-  
AIDS

It's a reluctance seemingly shared by many doctors - and not only in Indonesia. The World Health Organization estimates that every year 5.5 (five and a half) million people with terminal cancer and another million with HIV-AIDS will die in pain without any pain medication at all. (20")

YOHANES

YOHANES WARJI (In Bahasa Indonesian)

*I made her go to a hospital where she was admitted for four days. They told us that it was Stage Four breast cancer and that they couldn't treat her there. (9")*

RUKILAH REMAINS ONCAM

NARRATION

Finally, when Yohanes took Rukilah to an expensive private hospital, she was given an IV of morphine to treat her pain. (8")

2-SHOT YOHANES & RUKILAH

YOHANES WARJI (In Bahasa Indonesian)

*When she was on the medication, the pain decreased. But when it wore off we had to keep fanning her. (6")*

GFX: NATIONAL LIST OF

NARRATION

<p>ESSENTIAL MEDICINES, PAGE FLIP TO SHOW "PETHIDINE"</p>	<p>But why did it take so long for Rukilah to get pain medication? Medication already on the Indonesian government's own list of essential medicines?? It's a question posed by Dr Lucas Meliala, President of the Indonesian Pain Association. (16")</p>
<p>MELIALA WITH PATIENT</p>	
<p>ON CAMERA</p>	<p><u>DR. LUCAS MELIALA</u> (In Bahasa Indonesian) <i>Why don't they use morphine? I really don't know. Morphine is easy to administer and it's inexpensive But the reality is that few doctors are brave enough to prescribe it. (12")</i></p>
<p>ARCHIVE FOOTAGE FROM AFGHANISTAN UNIA</p>	<p><u>NARRATION</u> <u>Not brave enough</u> , perhaps, because of the deeply engrained, negative perceptions of morphine in Indonesia. In the past, drug abusers were sometimes referred to as "morphinists", incorrectly confusing those who take morphine with those who take illegal narcotics, like heroin. (19")</p>
<p>LINE UP ARCHIVE FOOTAGE OF AFGHANISTAN WITH NARRATION</p>	<p>Both Morphine and heroin are from the same group of drugs known as opioids, which are the bi-products of the poppy. But heroin, which offers <u>no</u> analgesic effect to reduce pain, is illegal in most countries in the world including Indonesia and is responsible for destroying millions of lives. And eliminating heroin is the focus of the global war on drugs, as seen in this footage from Afghanistan. (28")</p>

In Indonesia, some feel that health-care providers lack education on morphine and clear guidelines to allow them to confidently prescribe the drug for their patients. (10”)

ON CAMERA

DR. CAHYA PURNAMA: (In Bahasa Indonesian)  
*We rarely prescribe morphine. We can prescribe it, but we don't have a system to monitor how it will be administered. (7”)*

NARRATION

Dr. Cahya Purnama directs a public health department and is concerned that the lack of clear guidelines for doctors is limiting patient's access to the drug. (11”)

PURNAMA

DR. CAHYA PURNAMA (in Bahasa Indonesian)  
*In the Department of Health, these kinds of medications are not prescribed in the public clinics, but in other places. As doctors, we can prescribe morphine and patients want us to give it to them, but there's a lot of risk since we don't know a lot about palliative care. (21”)*

NARRATION

And without clear guidelines and knowledge about how to treat patients at the local level, doctors just refer patients up the healthcare chain without treating their pain. Those who can't afford private treatment, are left to suffer. (15”)

SUBTITLES

DR. SURYAWATI

DR. SRI SURYAWATI (in English)  
*The prescriber should be convinced that they are in a good system so they...are... feel secure when they are*

*prescribing morphine. (7”)*

CUTAWAY SURYAWATI

NARRATION

Dr. Sri Suryawati is an expert on essential medicines for the International Narcotics Control Board, the INCB. (8”)

SURYAWATI

DR. SRI SURYAWATI (in English)

*And morphine and pethidine, etc. is very important and considered essential for pain management and the terminally ill.(9”)*

SURYAWATI

*They provide the best clinical efficacy, the best safety status, they are affordable, they are available in the country and they are in good quality and insured by the government. (12”)*

NARRATION

PHOTOS UNHQ

These standards are backed by the international community. Alongside 183 other countries, Indonesia is a signatory to the United Nations 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs which established a framework to fight the illegal drug trade. But the 1961 Convention also requires governments to insure the availability of opioids for medical purposes, for everyone, rich or poor. (31”)

PHOTO – 1961 CONVENTION

SOLDIERS

CANCER UNIT

MELIALA

DR. LUCAS MELIALA (In Bahasa Indonesian)

*The most important thing we can do is provide better education on pain management in Indonesia. Doctors need to know that they should not be afraid to prescribe*

CUTAWAY MELIALA W/

PATIENT *morphine. (12”)*

NARRATION

CUTAWAY MELIALA W/  
PATIENT The work of Dr. Meliala, and others in Indonesia, is beginning to pay off. The legal, safe use of morphine is on the rise in Indonesia, but there is still a long journey ahead. (13”)

LS YOHANES W/RUKILAH  
YOHANES W/RUKILAH While Indonesia, like so many other countries, works to find its balance between narcotic control and availability, patients and their families, in the fight for their lives, will continue their struggle to find pain relief. (17”)

YOHANES (In Bahasa Indonesian)

YOHANES *Since we got married...since we met for the first time, we've always been together. And now that she is sick, I will always be by her side. (9”)*

RUKILAH (in Bahasa Indonesian)

RUKILAH *He has been so good to me through this whole thing. He's given me so much love, there's nothing I can really say (10”)*

NARRATION

RUKILAH AND YOHANNES  
WALKING THROUGH THE  
HOSPITAL The road to recovery is never certain. Due to complications Rukilah passed away shortly after we filmed this report. (9”)

**TAG**

Recently, Indonesia started to include pain management and palliative care in medical school curriculum. And in 2014 the government will roll out a 5-year universal healthcare reform plan which will promote the provision of compassionate care for everyone. (17”)

## **INTRO: SOUTH SUDAN'S WOMEN DRIVE OUT LANDMINES (TRT 3'21")**

After decades of civil war in Sudan, South Sudan gained independence in July 2011, and became the world's newest country. But legacies of the conflict live on. Our story follows one young woman determined to clear the remnants of her country's troubled past. (18")

**SCRIPT #3 : SOUTH SUDAN'S WOMEN DRIVE OUT LANDMINES (TRT 3'21")**

**VIDEO**

**AUDIO**

NANCY ON CAMERA

NANCY SUNDAY (In English)

*"My name is Nancy Sunday, I was born in 1988, I'm the first female Operator for Minewolf." (7")*

NANCY GETTING INTO HER  
DEMINEING VEHICLE (MINEWOLF)

NARRATION

Nancy drives a Minewolf .... A massive armored vehicle that tills land to crush or detonate landmines buried beneath the surface...(10")

ARCHIVES FROM UNIA

During Sudan's civil war, armed forces on both sides defended their positions by laying thousands of landmines across roads and fields throughout the country... with deadly consequences on local people. (14")

SAMUEL ON CAMERA

SAMUEL BENJAMIN (In English)

*When the war was over, the remnants of these landmines are still in the ground. We came to realize that the local communities are stepping on these mines when cultivating, when going out rearing animals - so these mines are now killing the local innocent population. (20")*

MUD HUTS

CATTLE

VICTIM OF LANDMINES

NARRATION

DEMINEING WORKERS BEING

Samuel Benjamin is the leader of a landmine clearance team that travels across South Sudan to

BRIEFED AT DAWN

clear the land of these deadly remnants of war. The project is run by Norwegian People's Aid, or NPA, an organization supported by the United Nations. It specializes in clearing landmines and explosives after conflicts have ended. (24")

DEMINERS CHECK THE GROUND FOR LANDMINES

Samuel's team sets up a camp near an area full of land mines. The team, made up of South Sudanese clearance operators, will spend many months in one location...(13")

NANCY ON CAMERA

Here they wake before dawn and work every day of the week in the dangerous minefields to help rid their country of this threat. (8")

MINE ACTION WORKERS AT THEIR CAMP

Men and women live and work side by side, encouraging South Sudanese women to also get involved in the reconstruction of their country. (8")

DEMINERS PUTTING ON THEIR PROTECTIVE DEMINING CLOTHES

NANCY SUNDAY (In English)

*Since I was young, I wanted to become a driver. And up to now, I struggle, I struggle and I become a driver. (5")*

NARRATION

Driving a minewolf is a dangerous job. Landmines often detonate beneath the vehicles... (NAT SOT "BOOM")

But inside her heavily-armoured vehicle, Nancy is safe. (14")

NANCY ON CAMERA

SHOTS OF MINE EXPLODING

NANCY GETTING OUT OF THE  
MINEWOLF

NANCY ON CAMERA

NANCY SHOWING A DEMINED  
MINE

That she is behind the wheel at all is remarkable!  
In South Sudan over 80% of women are illiterate  
and hold few economic rights. But Nancy is  
challenging traditional roles by proving that  
women can do jobs usually reserved for men.  
(20")

NANCY SUNDAY (In English)

*South Sudan is now independent, we can do what  
we want to do in our country. I think it is improving  
that the mines are being cleared ... when we  
clear them all there will be no landmines. I need  
to make the country clean so that we don't have  
accidents. That's why we're here working...*

**[CLOSE]**

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

**[CREDITS SHOW #83]**

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**INDONESIA - FINDING A BALANCE: NARCOTICS CONTROL  
AND COMPASSIONATE CARE**

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