



UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

21st Century

Producer: Mary Ferreira
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INDIA'S TIGERS: A THREATENED SPECIES (TRT 19'04)

ANNOUNCEMENTS (WITHOUT PRESENTER/ANCHOR):

Coming up on 21st Century

**Saving the Indian tiger – one photo at a time.
And the two sheep solution in Morocco. (9")**

VIDEO INTROS WITHOUT PRESENTER/ANCHOR

STORY 1 – INDIA'S TIGERS: A THREATENED SPECIES

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*"... In my lifetime if the tigers are extinct I don't know how I will handle it.
Once we see the animals running through the forest, it's time to start up the
engine and follow."*

NARRATION

One man's quest to save the Indian tiger – through the lens of a camera.

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

"that's what we have to think about when we lose a species - it's forever."

VIDEO

LANDSCAPE
MONKEYS

TEXT

RANTHAMBORE NATIONAL PARK
INDIA
ANIMALS/TIGER

JOHN ON-CAM

JEEP
VOICE UNDER

JEEP ROAMING AROUND
JOHN ON-CAM

TAKING PHOTOS
JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ON-CAM

AUDIO

(MUSIC)

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*“I am John Isaac and I am a
photographer.” (4”)*

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*“I came back to India and started to
document the tigers about 25 years
ago.” (5”)*

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*“I feel that I have an obligation and I
had to come back and document the
plight of the tigers so that people could
see my pictures and everybody has to
help with their survival.” (14”)*

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*“In India in the 1990s there were
almost 3,000 tigers and now we hardly
have about 1,400 tigers. I still
remember the first time I saw a tiger, it
was a male cub right by the lake I was
so excited.” (22”)*

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*"I probably come almost every year, every other year. In the last 10 years I think my interest has grown tenfold."
(9")*

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*"The dominant female tiger in this area is called Krishna and she rules this lake area."
(7")*

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*"Krishna has three cubs and out of that two are females and now that they're about two years old they'll have conflict and they will be fighting. And finally one of them will have to leave, or maybe both of them will have to leave, because every female including Krishna they need nine square kilometers. They won't let another female come and live in the same area."
(26")*

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

*"And that's what happened to the grandmother of these three cubs, Machali which is the older tiger, and her daughter actually literally threw her out of this territory. Now it will be the same thing and that's the way they work in the society."
(18")*

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“Since this is their territory, and since the lake is here and the water is here they always like to come here and cool off. So this area is a very important area for all the four tigers.” (15”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“This area the fort this used to be the hunting ground of the Maharajahs. This is where they used to come and hunt.”

RUNTHANMORE GVS

“When you see a picture of a tiger walking by here and then you see a fort in the back you know right away its in Ranthambore.” (14”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“There are two hills around here one is called Ran and the other is called Tham and that’s how it’s called Ranthambore and it means battleground.” (8.5”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“And also this is where the tigers battle for their position especially the females who want to take care of their own territory this is where they fight so Ranthambore is pretty symbolic as a

battleground.” (14”)

NATURE SHOTS
JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“There’s no guarantee that each time I come here I will see a tiger but still the sense of being in a forest and being around, even sometimes seeing a pug mark is exciting.” (14”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“A pug mark is actually a foot print of the tiger that you see and a lot of these naturalists can look at it and they can tell you when the tiger passed.” (10”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“For me to get really good photos of these amazing animals, I need to be in place before they start moving again.” (7”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“Once we see the animals running through the forest, it’s time to start the engine up and follow.” (6”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“That’s their meal, the other animals. They like the sambar deer, and the chital - the spotted deer.” (7”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“Actually today since morning I didn’t see any tigers at all. “ (4”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“I think yesterday they killed a Sambar deer which is pretty big and I think this will probably last another four days for them to go without starving and then they will have to look for something else.” (12”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“The tigers control the deer population and the sambar population so this is something that is very important for a healthy forest and that’s one of the reasons why we also have to protect the tigers.” (15”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“One of the rangers was telling me that they will mark this nine square kilometers and they also will not leave the territory – it’s an imaginary line between two trees one end to the other they also won’t step out they will stay within their territory.” (18”)

NATSOT – TRACTOR

PEOPLE

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

"...the conflict between the villagers and the tigers has always been there. And the government tries to compensate if the tiger kills a goat, or a cow, they pay a certain amount to the villagers. And this has been a conflict all throughout because the tigers find that they do not have enough space here." (21")

SAHU ON-CAM

Y.K. SAHU: (In English)

"I am Y.K. Sahu. I am the field director of Ranthambore Tiger Reserve." (5")

SAHU ON-CAM

Y.K. SAHU: (In English)

"As soon as you step out of that forest area there is a high human population density. /So there is a lot of conflict happening between wild animals and people."

SAHU ON-CAM

"One type of conflict that is most common is crop damage. So because of this the villagers sometimes they are very angry at wild animals." (21")

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

"There used to be the corridors and it's all been occupied by human

population.” (5”)

NATSOT – PEOPLE, VILLAGE
SUNNY WITH VILLAGERS

SUNNY ON-CAM

SUNNY: (In English)

“My name is Sunny and I am a landscape Coordinator for the western India Tiger landscape programme of WWF India.” (7”)

SUNNY ON-CAM

“These villages are on the periphery of Ranthambore National Park and the landscape connecting Ranthambore National Park to Keoladeo Wildlife Sanctuary which is a very key corridor area. So we are trying to work with the communities living around and trying to reduce their forest dependency so that we can conserve this corridor patch for the smooth and easy movement of tigers.” (26”)

JAMUNA ON-CAM

JAMUNA DEVI: (In Hindi)

“We are very close to the jungle road, tigers, blue bull, sometimes boar and many other animals come and trouble us. What should we do? We have to do our farming. Our cattle are tied down all night. We have to guard them,

feed them.” (37”)

JAMUNA ON-CAM

JAMUNA DEVI: (In Hindi)

“My name is Jamuna Devi.” (3”)

SUNNY ON-CAM

SUNNY: (In English)

“We are trying to provide them with an alternative livelihood, providing high value crops, smokeless stoves to reduce the fuel wood consumption, and providing fodder species within their agricultural field so they will have green fodder throughout the year so instead of going to the forest they will use their own resources.” (20”)

JAMUNA ON-CAM

JAMUNA DEVI: (In Hindi)

“Last year we grew onions. This year we have grown more.” (6”)

JAMUNA ON-CAM

“Earlier we used to cut the branches of trees, dry them and use them for burning. Some ranger from the jungle supplied the gas cylinder. We pay 10-12 US dollars for a refill every month. No one bothers to go to the jungle or use wood anymore, the gas cylinders are now supplied in every home.” (37”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“People don’t realize how much the

tigers are income generating for the poor community here. Look at financially how much of tourism is happening here in Ranthambore. This sort of helps the local economy totally and that's another big reason why we have to protect the tigers.” (19”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“They don't have a voice and we have to be their voice and that's one of the reasons I've been so involved in it and I take these hours long trips from New York to India and Ranthambore to see the tigers and photograph and document.” (17”)

NATSOT – CAMERA CLICKING
AWAY

NATSOT DRIVING AROUND

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“The last two or three years they say there has been a drought in Rajasthan. The rains have not been regular.” (7”)

SUNNY ON-CAM

SUNNY: (In English)

“Climate change is a serious problem in this country, even the continent, so keeping this forest area alive and protected is the only solution.” (11”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)
“Then the poachers are there. Probably a farmer will kill a tiger here not even for 20 dollars. By the time they kill a tiger and take it through Tibet into China, it’s almost a half a million dollars.” (21”)

SAHU ON-CAM

Y.K. SAHU: (In English)
“Poaching here is demand driven. If there is no demand there will be no poaching. So right now the demand market is low so there is no demand so there is no poaching.” (16”)

SAHU ON-CAM

“In every place you will find some communities who traditionally they were hunters. We are keeping an eye on them.” (6”)

YUVRAJ ON-CAM

YUVRAJ: (In Hindi)
“My name is Yuvraj and I belong to the Mogia community.” (3”)

YUVRAJ ON-CAM

“Earlier we used to poach in the village. We don’t have any land or property. Our ancestors used to poach, kill the live animals and eat them.” (13”)

“We used to kill all animals for food.”

YUVRAJ ON-CAM

(2”)

YUVRAJ ON-CAM

“I used to have a gun which was given to me by my father. I used to hunt with that.” (6”)

YUVRAJ ON-CAM

“Since I got a job with the forest department and was able to take care of my children, I stopped this practice.” (15”)

SAHU ON-CAM

Y.K. SAHU: (In English)
“We are targeting the younger generation. And I believe that once educated they will be able to get some new vocation in life, a new profession.” (10”)

PHOTO TAKING

NATSOT JEEP – JOHN TAKING PHOTOS

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)
“Oh Wow! Today was just fantastic. Especially yesterday for all that we missed. The whole day we waited and waited and today to see all of them together. For a moment my heart stopped. The mother Krishna and the three cubs. This is the first time I think I saw all four together.”

JOHN ON-CAM

“Especially when they were walking down with Rajbah in the background it was just an amazing sight.” (26”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“And every time I hear something like this I feel so good and in some ways some things are working and this is what drives me to come and do this.” (14.5”)

SAHU ON-CAM

Y. K. SAHU: (In English)

“Earlier the population estimation was based on Indirect evidence, like footprints, pugmarks. Now later on, we started doing it by deploying camera traps.” (12”)

DEMONSTRATION CAMERA TRAPS

NATSOT – CAMERA TRAPS – HOW IT WORKS

SAHU ON-CAM

Y. K. SAHU: (In English)

“Now with the digital revolution and information technology we are also trying to innovate.” (8”)

DEMONSTRATING APP.

NATSOT – APP - HOW IT WORKS

SAHU ON-CAM

Y. K. SAHU: (In English)

“When the person goes out in the field every morning he will be using the GPS

and whatever he sees, he will just be clicking the screen, and the whole data will be saved in the instrument. And whenever he is there in some network, the data will be uploaded and sent to the central control room.” (16”)

SAHU ON-CAM

Y. K. SAHU: (In English)

“Tiger conservation is not only about saving the tiger. The tiger is a flagship species so when you are able to save the whole ecosystem and the ecology of a place intact, then only the tiger will be saved. So it means If the tiger is lost, then we have lost our ecological balance.” (23”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“To me even my own existence in some ways will be affected. In my lifetime if the tigers are extinct I don’t know how I will handle it.” (12”)

JOHN ON-CAM

JOHN ISAAC: (In English)

“...someone said even if evolution takes place all over again the chances of a tiger coming into existence is not definite or not certain. So that’s what we have to think about when we lose a species it’s forever.” (21”)

FOREST/TIGERS

MUSIC

TEXT ON SCREEN

TIGER COUNT IN INDIA
BEGINNING OF 19TH CENTURY: 40,000
1950: 30,000
1990: 4,000
2006: 1,400
2011: 1,700 (10")

ACCORDING TO THE WORLD WILDLIFE
FUND, WWF, 100 YEARS LATER,
THERE ARE NOW 3,900 TIGERS IN THE
WORLD TODAY. (8")

INDIA WAS THE TWENTY-FIFTH
NATION TO BECOME A MEMBER OF
THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF
WILD FAUNA AND FLORA – CITES. (6")

THIS ASIAN NATION IS DETERMINED
TO PRESERVE ITS TIGER SPECIES IN
LINE WITH THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOAL, WHICH AIMS TO
PROTECT BIODIVERSITY AND ALL
ECOSYSTEMS, INCLUDING FORESTS,
A NATURAL HABITAT FOR TIGERS.
(11")

IN ALL HIS PHOTOGRAPHY SEMINARS
AND WORKSHOPS JOHN TALKS
ABOUT THE PLIGHT OF THE TIGERS
AND SHARES HIS PHOTOGRAPHS TO
RAISE AWARENESS OF THE
SITUATION. CURRENTLY HE IS
WORKING ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC
BOOK ABOUT THE TIGERS. (13")