



**UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES**

21st Century

Programme : EPISODE # 102

SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC

MUSIC (15")

Coming up on 21ST Century (2")

TEASE #1:

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: THE PATH OUT OF VIOLENCE

Making peace in the middle of war.

"Central Africans themselves must move forward. It's their country"

One Woman's mission in the Central African Republic (15")

TEASE #2 :

THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO: PLANTING THE SEEDS OF THE FUTURE

In the Republic of Congo, overcoming the legacy of war....

"I can feed my family with the money I earn from my garden"

Planting the seeds of a new future. (15")

INTRO #1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC : THE PATH OUT OF VOILENCE

From the central African Republic, the story of a small country and an almost forgotten crisis. It's a nation consumed by violence, hatred and instability. But human rights campaigners are striving to change that dynamic. (28")

SCRIPT #1

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC : THE PATH OUT OF VOILENCE (12'23")

VIDEO

UN ARCHIVE VISUALS OF
CONFLICT

AUDIO

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA: (In French)
"Above all I remember seeing my compatriots being killed like animals. People's hearts were full of hate. They rose up and hacked their fellow human beings with knives and machetes. Nobody could hear the voice of reason. It was as if people fed on violence. People waded in blood to get to power." (22")

MARIE-THÉRÈSE KEITA-BOCOUM:

(In French)
"There is such poverty and misery that today everything is a pretext for a crisis, for settling scores, for vengeance." (11")

NARRATION

MAP OF CAR
SOLDIERS

Since the end of 2012 the Central African Republic – a small and very poor landlocked country of 4.5 million – has been convulsed by civil war and sectarian violence. A struggle over political power, land and resources now sees mainly Christian militia groups known as Anti-Balaka pitted against a

mostly Muslim militia known as Ex-Séléka. (22”)

AISHA: (In Sango)

“People lost their belongings and their close ones. They saw their families being killed like beasts. (9”)

NARRATION

AISHA AND MUSLIMS IN DISTRICT
OF BANGUI

Nearly half a million people are displaced – almost 200 thousand – including most of the country’s Muslims have fled the country – and tens of thousands – like Aisha Amadou are trapped in enclaves unable to escape.(13”)

This is the very outer limit of a district called PK5 in the nation’s capital Bangui. Aisha is one of the few thousand Muslims left in the city. She says she can’t take a single step further. (11”)

AISHA ON CAMERA AND WALKING

AISHA: (In Sango)

It’s certain death because you are identified as Muslim. Peace has not returned yet. A lot of people are coming here talking about reconciliation but there is no reconciliation yet. If a Muslim shows up in some areas they will be killed on the spot. A few days ago a Muslim was killed and they brought the body here and he was

buried on Monday. (27")

NARRATION

AISHA DOING DOMESTIC CHORES
OUTSIDE TENT

Now Aisha, whose husband was killed in the fighting, ekes out her life in a tent, totally dependent on aid – neither she nor her daughter can get to a hospital – which are largely run by hostile Anti-Balaka elements. (11")

DISPLACEMENT CAMP

Aisha is not alone – not far away 20,000 Christians live in this miserable displacement camp alongside the country's main airport – stranded people and planes making bizarre bedfellows –this ruined aircraft used to belong to the country's self-styled Emperor Bokassa, a dictator from the 70s a reminder of decades of instability. (21")

People here fled violence in the city and now many of their homes are destroyed. (5")

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)
I had heard about this crisis, but the scale of the crisis really struck me. (4")

NARRATION

MARIE-THÉRÈSE WALKS AND
TALKS WITH PRESS

In the midst of this, Independent Expert Marie-Thérèse Keita-Bocoum, appointed by the United Nations

IMAGE OF MUSLIM REPS IN PK5

Human Rights Council, arrives in the country for her fourth visit – here she confers with Muslim representatives in PK5. Her task is to monitor and make recommendations on the human rights situation in the country. (18”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

The crisis has exploded over the past one and a half years. The whole population is suffering. And you see the suffering on people’s faces. And I think the role of the international community – is to restore the state’s authority in the country and provide support for security (18”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON PLANE,
ARRIVING AT BERBERATI

NARRATION

Marie-Thérèse travels the country to assess the crisis – here, she goes east to Berberati. A human rights officer from the UN Peacekeeping Mission – MINUSCA - provides support. (10”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

It’s important that we go beyond the stage of raising awareness. Today I think the awareness is generally there. Now we have to move on to action. (11”)

UN PEACEKEEPERS BERBERATI,

NARRATION

The government has very limited

ARRIVAL OF CONVOY

influence beyond the capital – effectively much of the country has been divided up into lawless fiefdoms controlled by local militias with criminality driving much of the violence, rather than religion. (12”)

MEETING WITH MAYOR AND LOCAL LEADERS

For many the only protection comes from the United Nations.

PRISON, CELLS ETC

In Berberati Marie-Thérèse meets first of all with the mayor – but the real power lies with these Anti-Balaka militia leaders – who arrive half-way through her meeting. Marie-Thérèse visits a local prison – the mayor has assured her there are no women prisoners – but (28”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

What was most striking to me was to see a woman in the same cell as all these other men. And even more startling, was that the prisoners had absolutely nothing to eat. (17”)

PRISON CELLS AND INMATES

NARRATION

And not only is there a woman, there’s a fifteen year old boy – both have been accused of witchcraft by an Anti-Balaka leader – there’s been a spate of such accusations recently, it’s allegedly to settle scores and intimidate opponents. (13”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

Everyone has rights. Prisoners have the right to appear before a judge, and to a fair trial. (7”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE AT YALOKÉ

NARRATION

After her intervention, human rights officers with the UN mission follow up with the local magistrate and secure the release of both woman and teenager – it’s a tiny step forward in the monumental task of changing the dynamic – back towards peacetime normality and the rule of law – (16”)

GROUPS OF PEUHL WOMEN AND MEN

In Bambari, Marie-Therese confronts these ex-Seleka leaders over human rights abuses committed in their area of control. She then investigates the situation at Yaloké, north west of the capital: several hundred Muslims from the pastoralist Peuhl tribe have been trapped here since early 2014. (22”)

EX SELEKA MEETING

SICK BABY IN CLINIC

They fled attacks by anti-balaka militia – who are now preventing them from moving on. 46, including many children, have died here, often from malnutrition exacerbated by psychological trauma – this baby has just been admitted to the local clinic. (17”)

As well as international attention, the situation at Yaloké has brought courageous intervention from inside the country. (6”)

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA ON CAMERA

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA: (In French)

Anti-Balaka saw Peuhl people in our vehicle. They shouted and people came with knives. (6”)

RECREATED VISUALS OF CAR BEING MOBBED

NARRATION

The catholic archbishop of Bangui, Dieudonné Nzapalainga, travelled to Yaloké to organize aid – he agreed to bring a sick girl and her family back to the capital – but on the edge of the city, his car was surrounded by an angry mob. (14”)

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA ON CAMERA

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA: (In French)

There was an aggressive young man who came in fury and anger. He was their leader. But as a man of Christ I believe in miracles. I said to the young guy: “I see the anger, the hate, the vengeance in your eyes. Receive my blessing.” He didn’t want to, so I put my hand on his head. And then I heard someone shout that they were killing a Peuhl person. I got out of the car. I

started shouting: "Don't kill him!" and this young guy also started shouting with me: "Don't kill him!" (36")

PEUHL GIRL AND MOTHER AT
ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE

NARRATION

The mob wanted to kill the family and the archbishop himself simply because he was helping Peuhl Muslims. (6")

MARIE-THERESE IN TALKS WITH
ARCHBISHOP

He succeeded in bringing the girl and her family back to his residence in Bangui – where they are now living safely under his care. (6")

SCENES FROM DISPLACEMENT
CAMPS IN BANGUI

Archbishop Nzapalainga and other religious leaders are major voices for reconciliation in the country and key allies for Marie-Thérèse's efforts. (8")

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

This religious platform is an example of solidarity, of the value of human beings and human rights. (7")

NARRATION

The archbishop's mission includes frequently distributing aid in displaced people's camps in the capital – some of the camps are full of Christian militia – a fairly high proportion here are criminals who joined in the fighting opportunistically –, the atmosphere is

highly volatile – murder, rape and robbery are frequent in these camps.

(20”)

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA ON
CAMERA

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA: (In French)

What we've lived through stays on in the deepest part of ourselves – like a ticking bomb. (8”)

MORE SCENES FROM
DISPLACEMENT CAMPS

NARRATION

The archbishop believes that the route to a new era for the country can only pass through a deep, honest and shared accounting of what happened.

(8”)

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA ON
CAMERA

DIEUDONNÉ NZAPALAINGA: (In French)

People make mistakes, do bad things. Maybe you didn't kill my father. Maybe you were forced to. If you confess that you killed, I'm liberated. I can mourn, and now there's a path to reconciliation. (17”)

ARCHBISHOP AND IMAM DINING
TOGETHER

NARRATION

In a practical demonstration of reconciliation, the archbishop protected an imam who had to flee for his life after fighting broke out in his district. Imam Kobine Layama lived in the archbishop's residence for several

months, and still stays close by. (14”)

IMAM KOBINE ON CAMERA

IMAM KOBINE (In French)

Some in the Muslim community say I've committed apostasy by staying with the archbishop. But I always say that our religions has never required us to treat our brother Christians as enemies. (18”)

IMAM AND ARCHBISHOP SHAKING HANDS

NARRATION

Imam Kobine Layama, the archbishop and other religious leaders have travelled abroad seeking support for the country – and here at home, the power of the archbishop's message resonates as he holds mass in a local church. (14”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE GOES TO HELICOPTER

Despite these efforts, Marie-Thérèse recognizes that many are currently very pessimistic about the future of the Central African Republic. People like Aisha see few reasons for optimism. (11”)

AISHA ON CAMERA

AISHA: (In Sango)

It will be difficult for the country to return to the old days. There is a lot of bitterness in people's hearts. This will never end. Some people may forget some things, but there are things that will never be forgotten until the end of

this world. (14”)

NARRATION

CONSULTATION MEETING WITH
MARIE-THÉRÈSE

In an effort to change that dynamic, the UN has helped organize nationwide consultations for reconciliation. Marie-Therese is one of the experts of the Special Procedures System of the Human Rights Council – who work unpaid to protect and promote rights around the globe. (16”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE PRESENTING
REPORT AT HUMAN RIGHTS
COUNCIL IN GENEVA

CITY SHOTS

After her visit, she delivers her recommendations to the Council in Geneva. (Sound up from speech) (5”)

For Marie-Thérèse, and for those who work for reconciliation, international support is crucial, but ultimately, they believe, the only way forward is through the citizens of the Central African Republic themselves have to work together to build a future. (12”)

MARIE-THÉRÈSE ON CAMERA

MARIE-THÉRÈSE: (In French)

Central Africans themselves must move forward. It's their country. We are very committed to assisting them. But it's up to them. The international community will certainly support a determined move forward. Because everyone understands that the person next to them is a compatriot, and the

SHOTS OF YOUNG BOU, WOMAN
AND GIRL

*only solution is to be found in this
country. (32")*

INTRO #2

THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO : PLANTING THE SEEDS OF THE FUTURE

A vicious ten-year war and a devastated people. Rebuilding the Republic of Congo, from a vegetable farm to the whole country, courageous women are taking the lead.

(14")

SCRIPT #2

THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO : PLANTING THE SEEDS OF THE FUTURE

VIDEO

AUDIO

KINKALA STREETS

Along Kinkala's bustling main street, a thriving fruit and vegetable store – run

KIDS WALKING TO SCHOOL

by Louhounou Adrienne. Business is good and life is stable – but it hasn't

ROAD WORKERS WAITING TO GET ON BUSES, DOWNTOWN KINKALA

always been like this for Adrienne – she's known a great deal of violence.

MAMA ADRIENNE SELLING

(19")

MAMA ADRIENNE ONCAM

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE: (In Lari):

We had arrived at the military

checkpoint. I had a wheelbarrow I

BLACK & WHITE PROCESSED

used to carry things, but they ordered

IMAGES APPROACHING A MILITARY CHECKPOINT

me to empty it. // They said they

needed it to fetch water. But they were

lying. // When we found a place to

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE ONCAM

stay, the people warned us not to drink

the water. The wells were full of

WOMAN WITH WHEELBARROW

bodies. (28")

[MUSIC OUT]

WAR FOOTAGE

NARRATION:

In 1997 civil war ripped through the

Republic of Congo, a small Central

African country of only four million

people. It would take a decade for the

violence to subside. (14")

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE ONCAM

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE: (In Lari):
When I try to talk about the war it brings back memories of my father who they killed...so I don't want to talk about it. (7")

ADRIENNE FARMING

NARRATION:
Yet in spite of this upheaval and loss, Louhounou's is a story of perseverance and triumph – of how the most marginalized can build a better future with the help of the community – even after a vicious conflict. (15")

GARDEN AND WORKERS

HOUSE DESTROYED

Known as Mama Adrienne, she's now president of a commercial-scale garden with 42 partners – all women who are helping to put food on tables and income in their own pockets. (11")

She and others are planting seeds for a more secure future. (3")

MAYOR OF KINKALA, ANNE MARIE MALONGA ONCAM

ANNE MARIE MALONGA (In French):
I found Kinkala, as I've always said, like a place overgrown in weeds. And within our priorities to rebuild ... Kinkala has completely changed. (10")

B-ROLL MAYOR

NARRATION:
Anne Marie Malonga became Kinkala's Mayor in 2011. With an influx of international funding, she oversaw the

start of a new city. (9”)

MAYOR OF KINKALA, ANNE MARIE
MALONGA ONCAM

ANNE MARIE MALONGA (In French):
Kinkala is under construction, It needs well-equipped schools. It needs well-equipped hospitals. It needs, as well, economic activity. (16”)

WOMAN WALKING BRINGING
WATER FROM PUBLIC SPIGOT

NARRATION:

While Kinkala has new roads and buildings, the local government is still struggling to provide basic services.

ADRIENNE WALKING WITH
DAUGHTER AND GRANDDAUGHTER
IN RURAL AREA

Women and children must still carry water long distances from wells – water that is unsuitable for drinking. (16”)

When Mama Adrienne was finally able to return to Kinkala after the war, she found a town that was barely functioning. (8”)

MAMA ADRIENNE ONCAM

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE: (In Lari):
When the war ended and we could return home, nobody could grow vegetables. By 2009, almost everybody came back. But so many mothers, were having such a difficult. But God is great and we were really lucky when the UN bought this land for all of the mothers. (23”)

GARDEN & GARDNERS

NARRATION:

With support from a special United

Nations Trust Fund for Human Security, land was acquired and the women were trained to run an income generating, commercial-scale garden. (10”)

MAMA ADRIENNE ONCAM OUTSIDE INTERVIEW

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE: (In Larí): *They wanted to help us create a project to help the women who were affected by the war, a project to help feed our children and get them back into school.* (12”)

KIDS & GARDENERS

NARRATION

Growing food, access to drinkable water, providing basic needs for children – if the people of Kinkala were to get back on their feet, it would take more than building new infrastructure to meet their everyday needs and build basic human security. (18”)

MAYOR OF KINKALA, ANNE MARIE MALONGA ONCAM

ANNE MARIE MALONGA (in French): *Today when we talk about human security, We find that security means education. It's also about food, that you are entitled to good hospital care, a good education for children, the best good social conditions for the people. So it's an idea that combines many concepts to improve the living conditions of people.* (29”)

CLAUDE IN MEETING WITH WOMEN. CLAUDE ANGELLA MABASSAY (in French):

For me, these women have come a long way.- Because to speak openly in a culture, that is often dominated by men, is not very easy, (14”)

CLAUDE OUT IN FIELD WITH WOMEN

NARRATION:

For UN development expert Claude Mabassay, growing vegetables is just one step toward building human security in this community. (7”)

CLAUDE ANGELLA MABASSAY ONCAM

CLAUDE ANGELLA MABASSAY (in French):

WOMEN WORKING IN THE FIELD...HOLD OFF SHOWING MEETING WITH THE MEN.

But in our women's leadership meetings we would say, “You too can stand up and speak with village leaders, to discuss with others...you're not less than them. You are very capable. But, Adrienne, she was reserved. She didn't speak a lot. (25”)

ALAIN CHRISTIAN MANANGA ONCAM

ALAIN CHRISTIAN MANANGA (in French):

When someone has experienced a tragic event that is painful, it is a moral wound that we can't see buried in the psyche of the person. But this wound is worse than a physical one. (13”)

ALAIN IN MEETING WITH

NARRATION:

With so many people traumatized by

GARDENER

war, especially women and girls who were victims of sexual violence, building human security at the garden, would require a community-wide approach to mental health. Christian Mananga is a clinical psychologist working with the UN. (20")

ALAIN WITH MAMA ADRIENNE

ALAIN CHRISTIAN MANANGA
ONCAM

ALAIN CHRISTIAN MANANGA (in French):

We work as a team.

We take a dynamic approach to support each other because one person can't do it all alone. You need doctors, psychologists, sociologists, lawyers, prosecutors, police, gendarmes, so there's a platform for support.

ALAIN WITH MAMA ADRIENNE

So, it doesn't matter what door a person enters The client or survivor will be assessed and they will be referred based on their needs. (27")

FAO TRAININGS, WOMEN IN
GARDEN, TESTING WATER, ETC.

NARRATION:

The project started with 42 women on the farm, but would also provide badly needed services and training for 120,000 people throughout the war-torn region. (10")

[drums up]

Working alongside local government

agencies The UN Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization, provided technical support in agriculture, agroforestry and fisheries. The World Health Organization and United Nations Population Fund, provided training on HIV-AIDs, family planning and maternal care. And UNICEF built potable water systems at local schools. (26")

And in Kinkala kids are back in school, workers head off each morning to build new roads and there is sense of optimism about the future. (9")

WALKING HOME
CLAUDE ON CAM

CLAUDE ANGELLA MABASSAY (in French):
Adrienne was elected President [of the garden]. I smiled, I was happy because she came a long way. (8")

MAMA ADRIENNE AT HOME

GRANDDAUGHTER & DOG
ADRIENNE WALKING HOME FROM
MARKET

Today, she can approach the authorities with the interests of the sisters. She has taught us a lot. (9")

MAMA ADRIENNE ONCAM

LOUHOUNOU ADRIENNE: (In Lari):
I'm used to working. I've got my money. So, now when I go out I don't have to worry about relying on a man to buy things. If my child needs this or that or something to eat. I can feed my

ADRIENNE WITH GRANDDAUGHTER
AT HOME

family with the money I earn from the garden. (19")

ADRIENNE IN FRONT OF NEW
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

I bought that land for 500,000 Francs and began building a house. It wasn't a man who did it, but me, a woman.

WITH GRANDDAUGHTER

When we talk about peace, we must keep going forward and not go back. If we go back, we're starting up old things. We must move ahead as God wants. (30")

LOOK AHEAD

‘Coming up on a future edition of 21st Century

“People were held up in these slave castles awaiting to be taken out, stripped away from their lives and their families and everything they knew through this door of no return, never to return. So the arc of return was our attempt to develop a design which allows people to, if they are not to physically return, at least they can acknowledge the fact that people have suffered great tragic losses of experiences in order to make it possible for our lives to be where we are today. A project like this is a once in a lifetime experience. It’s been an incredible journey (54”)

CLOSE

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

CREDITS (TRT 1'25'')

21st Century

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: THE PATH OUT OF VOILENCE

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**THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO:
PLANTING THE SEEDS OF THE FUTURE**

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