

U.N. IN ACTION

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HAITI: POLIO ERADICATION

NARRATION

<u>VIDEO</u> <u>AUDIO</u>

MAN WITH POLIO BEGGING
ON THE STREET

For Felix Antoine, making a living means begging during morning rush hour in Haiti's capital, Port-au-Prince. When he was a baby, he contracted polio. Now he is lame in his left arm, making it all but impossible for him to find

work. (16")

FELIX ANTOINE (Creole)

FELIX ANTOINE, POLIO VICTIM, ON CAMERA "When there is traffic, people in the cars give me change. I support my two little kids with that. I can't just sit back and let them suffer because of me." (8.5")

M

NARRATION

WS. MAN WITH POLIO BEGGING ON THE STREET Felix's story is tragic, considering that polio has been wiped out in much of the rest of the world. (5")

MAN WITH MEGAPHONE IN VILLAGE
MOBILE CLINIC
PEOPLE IN LINE AT MOBILE

But the World Health Organization has launched a national campaign in Haiti to eradicate the disease. Their goal is to reach more than half of the population – or roughly 5.7

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CLINIC/KIDS GETTING
POLIO DROPS

million people – over the course of the year. (11.75")

LONG LINE AT CLINIC

The people in this neighbourhood are anxious to vaccinate their children – like Yolande Richet, who has brought her little sister. (6.4")

YOLANDE RICHET, (Creole)

YOLANDE RICHET, RESIDENT, ON CAMERA "This is important. We want to avoid polio and other diseases children get." (4.2")

F

NARRATION

BOY CRYING AFTER GETTING A SHOT And whether kids like it or not, polio and other vaccines are an important part of promoting a child's health, says Anna Van Rooyen of the WHO. (7.8")

ANNA VAN ROOYEN, (ENGLISH) **F**

ANNA VAN ROOYEN, WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, ON CAMERA "The disease can cause paralyzing for the rest of your life. And with a simple vaccination, which is an oral drop, we can help the children to be protected against the disease." (9.5")

NARRATION

CHILDREN GETTING POLIO DROPS KIDS IN LINE NURSE WITH HYPODERMIC NEEDLE The last cases of polio were found here in 2002. But Haiti's political instability over the last five years has prevented many children from getting any of their shots, leaving the population unprotected. So the 10-million-dollar campaign hopes to wipe out not only polio, but protect against other diseases as well, like measles and rubella. But to succeed, they must reach at least 95% of the population. (26.5")

COOLER WITH VACCINES

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KIDS GETTING SHOTS

Right now, schools and clinics are being used as vaccine points. (3.5")

NURSE GIVING KID A SHOT

But the real challenge is getting medical personnel deep into the hills – says Haitian doctor Michelle Pouponneau. (6")

MICHELLE POUPONNEAU, VACCINE MANAGER, CARREFOUR HOSPITAL DR. MICHELLE POUPONNEAU, (Creole) **F**We have public health agents going out in the
hills to the most hard-to-reach places. They
bring materials and vaccines with them, in
coolers, and set up mobile clinics. (9")

В

ABY GETTING A SHOT NURSE WITH VACCINE AND NEEDLE <u>NARRATION</u>

Preliminary results have shown that 85% of the capital district has been immunized. Public health experts say that reaching the last 10% of the population is the hardest task of all. (10.5")

ANNA VAN ROOYEN, WHO, TALKS ON CAMERA

ANNA VAN ROOYEN, (ENGLISH) F

"The results of the monitoring process that we've already done in the departments that have finished are up to 100% coverage, which we need to have to eliminate the disease from the island." (11.5")

NARRATION

KIDS WAITING IN LINE,
GETTING ORAL VACCINES
CLOSE UP OF NEEDLE

If the campaign succeeds, it will effectively wipe polio off the map in Haiti, and the Western Hemisphere. (6.5")

UN LOGO

From Port-au-Prince, this is Amelia Shaw and Blagoje Grujic for the United Nations. (4.5")