

# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SHOW # 46

**SHOW OPEN AND MUSIC (24.20”)**

**TEASES**

**Coming up on 21<sup>st</sup> Century... (2.14”)**

**[ALGERIA]**

In Algeria – the terrorist who became a family man: (**Sound up: “our doubts grew stronger and we thought we were probably sinful.”**)

Why do terrorists give up violence?

**[HAITI]**

It can happen anywhere, anytime ... (**KATIANA: “He put one hand on my neck and the other one over my mouth and threw me on the ground.”**) In Haiti post-earthquake, no woman or girl is truly safe .....

**[BOTSWANA]**

Testing for HIV/AIDS in Botswana ... (**Tester: “Do you think he will accept it if you tell him you have tested and your results?”**)

... for women, testing positive is not the only fear.

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**ANCHOR INTRO #1 (24.16”)**

Hello and welcome to 21<sup>st</sup> Century. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

Terrorist atrocities often leave people at a loss to explain how anyone could commit such acts. Another question, less frequently asked, is why do people give up terrorism? And how can that process be influenced? To find some answers, we take you to Algeria.

# SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (9'43'')

## Quitting Terrorism in Algeria

### VIDEO

### AUDIO

DJAMEL AT HOME WITH  
FAMILY

### NARRATION:

A father plays with his small daughter.  
Around him, his young family.  
It's a peaceful domestic scene in today's  
rural Algeria. (11.13'')

But Djamel – the father – hasn't always  
lived like this. (3.63'')

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE  
TERRORISM

Back in the 1990s he was a terrorist. He  
commanded scores of men and his group  
was linked to numerous atrocities – there  
were many victims, like this woman's  
husband. (10.82'')

BAKHTA OUTSIDE HOME

### BAKHTA: (In Arabic)

"They shot him right here in the chest. The  
bullet went through him and out of his back.  
He died before he got to the hospital."  
(10.92'')

PHOTOS OF HUSBAND

### NARRATION:

Bakhta's husband, a veteran of Algeria's  
war of independence against France, was a  
school security guard, living quietly with his  
family in a small town. (9.49'')

|  |  |
|--|--|
| BAKHTA ON CAMERA                       | <p><u>BAKHTA:</u> (In Arabic)</p> <p>“There were five of them holding the scooter, and two came to him when he was serving the milk. They said to him: ‘Hello, my uncle.’“ (7.82”)</p>   |
| BAKHTA OUTSIDE HOME                    | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>In Algeria in the 90’s a terror attack like this could happen at any moment – no one was safe. (6.65”)</p>   |
| ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE --<br>STREET PROTESTS | <p>The violence, which troubles the country to this day, surged after the military blocked an Islamic political party from winning a general election. Protestors took to the streets – and then to the hills. A full-scale insurgency broke out – up to 25,000 Islamic militants battled the military. Terror attacks against anyone with the remotest connection to the government multiplied.</p> |
| ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE MILITARY              | <p>streets – and then to the hills. A full-scale insurgency broke out – up to 25,000 Islamic militants battled the military. Terror attacks against anyone with the remotest connection to the government multiplied.</p>  |
| DJAMEL IN FOREST                       | <p>Djamel, at first, had no interest in all of this. (30.88”)</p>  |
| DJAMEL ON CAMERA                       | <p><u>DJAMEL :</u> (In Arabic)</p> <p>“I was a normal high school student like any other Algerian teenager.” (3.43”)</p>   |
| PHOTO OF DJAMEL’S<br>BROTHER           | <p><u>NARRATION:</u></p> <p>But any normal high school student was at risk of being recruited to a militant group – families often knew nothing. (7.27”)</p>   |

DJAMEL : (In Arabic)

“My brother never told me. He kept it secret.” (2.56”)

NARRATION:

FOREST

Djamel heard that his brother had joined an Islamic group and been killed by the military. Fearing the security forces would come after him, he slipped away one night and joined the group himself. He was 19 years old – and the next four years of his life would be filled with violence. The group began by giving him weapons training. (23.41”)

RIFLES

DJAMEL : (In Arabic)

DJAMEL ON CAMERA

“They told us to launch a jihad against this infidel government and fight until the end of time.” (5.09”)

NARRATION:

DJAMEL AT AMBUSH SITE

Djamel soon saw action. One night he was surrounded by an army patrol. (4.99”)

DJAMEL : (In Arabic)

DJAMEL ON CAMERA

“The guy who was with me died and the other one got injured and they caught him alive. I dragged myself to a big river and I reached the forest.” (7.88”)

“At that very moment, I realized there was death, life and killings and that it was a

war.” (7.17”)

NARRATION:

HELICOPTER

Completely cut off from his family, hiding in the deep forest, Djamel faced frequent aerial bombardments and ground attacks by government forces. He remembers a particularly close call in this valley – an ambush by the army. (19.27”)

DJAMEL : (In Arabic)

DJAMEL ON CAMERA

“When the firing started, I was carrying a big backpack. I fell down to the ground, face down, and my backpack was visible. Every time I tried to get up, they fired at me. I had the gun in my hands, I got shot and dropped the weapon, and saw that my hand was injured.” (16.20”)

NARRATION:

C/U OF DJAMEL’S HAND

He treated his hand wound with alcohol and honey. He slipped the backpack off and was able to get away in the gathering darkness. Over his four years in exile, Djamel became a hardened warrior, but he’s uneasy when asked today if he killed anyone. (18.03”)

PAN OF MOUNTAINS

DJAMEL: (In Arabic)

DJAMEL ON CAMERA

“Tell him that this is a sensitive question. It is sensitive. He cannot just ask the questions like that. I tried to imply it in my

answer but ... We actively participated with the group in military operations – enough said.” (20.11”)

ADIMI ON CAMERA

PROFESSOR ADIMI: (In Arabic)

“We know that the majority of the young Algerians, who chose the terrorism, were not older than between 18 and 25 years old, so they were young.” (8.57”)

PROFESSOR ADIMI OPENING DOOR

NARRATION:

Professor Ahmed Adimi, an ex intelligence officer and an expert on the insurgency, says these young men were vulnerable to manipulation by recruiters. (9.53”)

ADIMI ON CAMERA

ADIMI: (In Arabic)

“They didn’t have work, a good education level, a future. They had no confidence and so on. Then they were exposed to a religious speech which advocated violence.” (9.69”)

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE  
TERRORISM

NARRATION:

A war of attrition ground on. The number of dead mounted relentlessly. More than 150,000 died – among them Bakhta’s husband, the school security guard. (18.70”)

PHOTOS OF VICTIMS

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE REBEL GROUPS

But eventually the will to carry on fighting began to weaken – among the rebels – and

among all Algerians. (6.77”)

DJAMEL: (In Arabic)

DJAMEL ON CAMERA

“We started to doubt terrorism. At the beginning we had power. We had trucks, cars, groups and weapons, but after three and half years it all began to fall apart.” (10.57”)

NARRATION:

VILLAGE SCENES

Djamel’s group struggled as the villages where it gathered supplies and extorted money started to depopulate. (6.41”)

BARRETT AT COMPUTER

Richard Barrett of the UN’s terrorism monitoring group, which is supporting a global deradicalization effort, says a sense of futility began to set in: (9.23”)

BARRETT: (In English)

BARRETT ON CAMERA

“There was a sort of complete exhaustion on both sides – an understanding that the horrific murders that were going on at that time were actually not leading to any future for anybody and that there had to be a real effort to bring society back together again.” (17.13”)

NARRATION:

ALGIERS PALACE OF JUSTICE

It was at this point that the government decided to launch a reconciliation process by announcing an amnesty for any militant,

REBELS RETURNING FROM

HILLS ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE

provided he wasn't known to have killed anyone. (9.61")

By this time Djamel had begun to suspect that he was following the wrong path. (4.46")

DJAMEL: (In Arabic)

"We realised religion was about good conduct, not violence." (3.78")

"At this point, our doubts grew stronger and we thought we were probably sinful." (4.25")

NARRATION:

Hearing of the amnesty, Djamel looked for an Islamic scholar who would justify a halt to the armed struggle. (6.82")

DJAMEL: (In Arabic)

"We got a fatwa on a tape from Mecca, from a scholar called El Sheikh Muhammed Salah El Woudhim." (5.42")

TAPE RECORDER

"He said the following: 'To my brothers-in-arms in the Algerian mountains: stop the killing.'" (5.03")

NARRATION:

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE REBELS

Although violence in Algeria still persists at a much lower level, it's also true – and a



largely unreported fact – that many thousands of young recruits like Djamel have left terrorist organizations in recent years, both in the Middle East and beyond. (16.12”)

BARRETT ON CAMERA

BARRETT: (In English)

“One of the things that has really led to a great fall-off in terrorism and what restricts it to a very, very small group of people is that actually people have realised more and more that the strangers you kill as a terrorist are not people from your enemy, but in fact people from your own community – they’re actually your next-door neighbour. Almost inevitably a terrorist act kills people who could be as close to you as your sister or your mother.” (27.32”)

PHOTOS OF VICTIMS

BARRETT ON CAMERA

BAKHTA AT HOME WITH DAUGHTER

NARRATION:

One mother, Bakhta, despite her grief, made the difficult decision to accept her country’s amnesty. Her daughter Djahida became a leading figure in the national reconciliation process. (11.87”)

DJAHIDA ON CAMERA

DJAHIDA: (In Arabic)

“I accepted reconciliation for the sake of the country. Our father told us what he did to liberate the country. It’s up to us to continue his legacy.” (13.21”)

DJAMEL AT HOME WITH  
FAMILY

NARRATION:

Not far away, Djamel's mother watches over her household. When Djamel returned after the amnesty, it was the first time he'd seen his mother in years. (9.63")

He quickly married and now has ten children. (2.77")

Today, the former terrorist is nurturing a new generation of Algerians – a generation he prays will not, like himself, be drawn into violence. (12.33")

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**ANCHOR INTRO #2 (18.27")**

This past January, a devastating earthquake destroyed much of the Caribbean island of Haiti. Millions are still homeless. But the toll is especially high for women and girls, who are now even more vulnerable to an age-old curse.

**SCRIPT – SEGMENT #2 (8'10")**

**Haiti: The Enemy Within**

VIDEO

AUDIO

STREET SCENE HAITI

NARRATION:

In Haiti today, running simple errands even in broad daylight can be dangerous.

Thirteen-year-old Katiana was going to the market to get bread for her mother. (11.63")

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR ON  
CAMERA

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR: (In Creole)

“As I got closer to the bakery, I saw a man sitting and looking suspiciously at me.” (4.67”)

NARRATION:

As Katiana passed him, he suddenly grabbed her. (3.28”)

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR  
ON CAMERA

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR: (In Creole)

“He put one hand on my neck and the other one over my mouth and threw me on the ground. He asked me to pull down my panties.” (7.11”)

NARRATION:

KATIANA WITH SOCIAL  
WORKER

The trauma of the day before is evident – her damaged eye ... her bandaged head ... Katiana tells the social worker how she tried to fight off her attacker. (9.70”)

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR ON  
CAMERA

KATIANA MOMPLAISIR: (In Creole)

“He took the rock and hit me a couple of times with it. Then he started to strangle me.” (4.59”)

NARRATION:

Then, miraculously, a passer-by intervened. Not only was the attacker caught, but Katiana managed to escape. Many others don't. (12”)

WOMEN AND GIRLS ON  
STREETS IN HAITI

Here in Haiti, violence against women and girls has been endemic for decades.

HAITI ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE

But since the 12<sup>th</sup> January earthquake flattened the island, leaving tragedy and devastation of an unprecedented scale, the plight of women and girls has only got worse. An estimated 1.5 million people, left homeless by the quake, are living on the streets, most in flimsy, makeshift shelters.

AMARICK LOUIS IN HIS OFFICE

There is no protection from the elements, or from intruders. Without homes and security, so many girls and women who survived the disaster are now even more at risk of violence. (43.23")

AMARICK LOUIS ON CAMERA

AMARICK LOUIS: (In French)

"Many of them are victims of rape, or harassment or of certain injustices." (4.25")

AERIAL OF CAMP

NARRATION:

Amarick Louis is Haiti's Secretary of Public Security. (3.33")

AMARICK LOUIS: (In French)

"Women today are in the camps, where there's a huge concentration of people, and this has its consequences." (6.25")

WOMEN IN CAMPS

NARRATION:

One of the consequences is that girls and women again find themselves the targets of violence as men take out their frustration at

COLLAPSED BUILDINGS AND  
GENERAL DESTRUCTION

the cramped, squalid living conditions on them. And, he says, protecting them is now a near-impossible task for the Haitian National Police Force, which itself lost hundreds of officers and many police stations in the earthquake's devastation. (26.13")

AMARICK LOUIS ON CAMERA

AMARICK LOUIS: (In French)  
"The justice system and the police and all the institutions were victims of what happened." (4.59")

GIRLS IN CAMPS  
GIRLS COLLECTING WATER

NARRATION:  
Making the situation even more tragic: many of the victims of sexual violence are very young – a large number are under 18. And, even younger victims are all too common. (13.03")

SANTANIA WITH HER MOTHER  
OUTSIDE TENT

Santania is just 13 months old. Two months after the earthquake, her mother, Eliese, left her in their make-shift shelter with her 8-year-old sister while she went to fetch water. On the way back, Eliese saw her boyfriend leaving her tent. (14.63")

ELIESE MERISIER IN TENT

ELIESE MERISIER: (In Creole)  
"But when I got home, I saw what he had done." (3.22")

NARRATION:

She found her baby, Santania, on the floor of their tent, having been sexually assaulted by her boyfriend. (6.53”)

ELIESE AND SANTANIA  
OUTSIDE TENT

Santania spent a month in hospital with serious internal injuries. And six weeks after the attack, Eliese still grapples to comprehend why it happened. (10.89”)

ELIESE MERISIER: (In Creole)

ELIESE ON CAMERA

“Even if I had done something wrong to him, he could act against me but not against the child. (6.19”)

ELIESE FEEDING SANTANIA

“The person does not deserve to be kept alive...” (2.42”)

NARRATION:

NIGHT PATROL

To try to prevent cases like Katiana and Santania’s, security inside some camps is being improved. (7.58”)

*(NAT SOUND: CAPT. MOLINA ON NIGHT PATROL)*

NARRATION:

MORE NIGHT PATROL

It’s past midnight at Champs de Mars, a sprawling camp in the centre of Port au Prince. Here, an estimated 40,000 people live back-to-back in flimsy shelters and tents. Tensions are high amongst

residents. (16.87”)

WOMEN ASLEEP IN TENT

But while they sleep, with no doors to keep out intruders, others are keeping guard.

Members of the now-depleted Haitian police force have teamed up with the

MOLINA ON NIGHT PATROL

United Nations Police, led by Captain Molina, to patrol the camp at night. (20.38”)

ADVENTIST UNIVERSITY CAMP

They check on these sleeping women.

Then they look in on the occupants of this car, parked nearby. It turns out to be a couple and their sick child. (14.21”)

Thanks to the presence of the night patrol, incidents of gender-based violence are now rare – at least in this camp. But the United Nations patrols are not able to cover every camp, so elsewhere, the risks are still high. (15.25”)

NARRATION:

MOBILE TEAM INSIDE CAMP

Warning camp residents of the danger women are increasingly facing is one of the priorities. So, Haitian women’s organisation Kay Fanm, which is supported by the United Nations Development Fund for Women, dispatches teams of volunteers to the temporary camps and sites scattered across the city. One such volunteer is schoolteacher Hermione Cesar Medard, who lives with her family in a tent alongside

HERMIONE DOING HER  
DAUGHTER’S HAIR

the rubble of her old home. (29.42”)

HERMIONE CESAR MEDARD  
ON CAMERA

HERMIONE CESAR MEDARD: (In French)

“I’ve got three daughters and if something were to happen to any of them, I would be completely, completely devastated. So, that’s why I became a volunteer.” (8.51”)

HERMIONE GOING DOOR TO  
DOOR IN CAMP

NARRATION:

In this camp in Canape Vert, one of the hardest-hit areas in the earthquake, she warns women not to leave their daughters alone. (8.02”)

HERMIONE CESAR MEDARD  
ON CAMERA

HERMIONE CESAR MEDARD: (In French)

“I consider these girls alone the most vulnerable. There are many bad people – you don’t know who’s going to do what, but you try to prevent anything happening.” (11.84”)

NARRATION:

The team makes sure camp organisers also take steps to protect women from attack. Kathy Mangones, of UNIFEM in Haiti, explains. (9.70”)

KATHY MANGONES ON  
CAMERA

KATHY MANGONES: (In English)

“This would include ensuring that women’s bathing facilities enable them to have privacy and dignity; provision of lighting in key and dangerous areas within the site as

NIGHT PATROL



well as increased police presence around and within the site.” (14.97”)

CAMP SCENES

NARRATION:

But in the site where Eliese lives with her daughters, there are no police patrols. Living with little or no protection, Eliese knows only too well that both she and her daughters are at risk. (13.05”)

ELIESE FEEDING SANTANIA

ELIESE MERISIER: (In Creole)

“I am living in this place alone with my children. There is no one helping me. I pray to God, with my heart. I pray to God to change the situation.” (11.37”)

ELIESE SITS WITH SANTANIA

NARRATION:

But the scale of the Haitian disaster is so huge and so much still needs to be rebuilt, that many Haitian women fear that it will be a long time before it's a safe place for them and their daughters. (13.76”)

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**ANCHOR INTRO #3 (15.27”)**

The southern African country of Botswana has the second-highest HIV/AIDS rate in the world. The challenge is getting help to those in the remote bush-communities who need it most. We join a team on the road.

## SCRIPT – SEGMENT #3 (4’49”)

### Botswana: On The Road

#### VIDEO

#### AUDIO

KALAHARI SUNRISE  
BASHARWA PEOPLE

#### NARRATION:

Dawn breaks in the Central Kalahari Game Reserve, home to one of the hardest to reach tribes in Botswana: the Basharwa, or Bushmen. (10.18”)

MOBILE TESTING VANS ON  
THE ROAD

200 kilometres away, mobile HIV testing vans set out to reach them. After a tortuous, four-hour journey, the vans arrive and loudspeakers urge local people to come for a test. (17.19”)

#### LOUDSPEAKER: (In Setswana)

“We invite you. We encourage you to come and test. It’s time!” (4.57”)

GALEAKANGWE WALKING

#### NARRATION:

One of the first to come forward is 19-year-old Galeakangwe Xomge, with her new baby strapped to her chest. (7.52”)

GALEAKANGWE ON CAMERA

#### GALEAKANGWE XOMGE: (In Setswana)

“I just came to test so that I can know my status, to know whether I have the virus or not.” (4.68”)

GALEAKANGWE AND TESTER  
IN TENT

NARRATION:

Galeakangwe is taken into the makeshift clinic, housed in a recently-erected tent. (5.76”)

GALEAKANGWE: (In Setswana)

“I’m scared.” (0.73”)

TESTER: (In Setswana)

“Why are you scared?” (0.93”)

GALEAKANGWE: (In Setswana)

“It’s my first time.” (0.98”)

TESTER: (In Setswana)

“Haven’t you ever tested before? Feeling scared is normal. You don’t know what your results will be.” (5.12”)

GALEAKANGWE ENTERING  
TENT

NARRATION:

Like one quarter of Botswana’s population, Galeakangwe lives in an extremely remote area, with no access to health services or HIV testing. The closest clinic is four hours away by car – two days by donkey, for most people, their primary means of transportation. (22.18”)

SEGOSEBE ON CAMERA

SEGAMETSI SEGOSEBE: (In English)

“People out there don’t have that access.” (3.30”)

SEGAMETSI TAKING  
EQUIPMENT INTO TENT

NARRATION:

Segametsi Segosebe heads the mobile testing units for Tebelopele, Botswana's large HIV testing organization. (9.28")

SEGAMETSI ON CAMERA

SEGAMETSI SEGOSEBE: (In English)

"That's why it's very important to take the service to them." (3.16")

BASHARWA PEOPLE BEING  
TESTED

NARRATION:

But bringing the service to people in remote areas could also bring them face-to-face with news that no-one wants to hear. What if they test positive for the virus? (10.95")

SEGAMETSI SEGOSEBE: (In English)

"It's scary to be HIV positive. They feel 'Oh no, why me?' It's still challenging for someone to go in there to take a test." (8.73")

NARRATION:

As well as facing their own fears of a positive result, women like Galeakangwe also face possible rejection by their partners. A counsellor talks to her before taking the test. (12.58")

GALEAKANGWE SPEAKING  
WITH TESTER

TESTER: (In Setswana)

"Do you think he will accept it if you tell him you have tested and your results?" (3.74")

GALEAKANGWE XOMGE: (In Setswana)

“I don’t know if he will accept or not.

With him, I don’t know.” (4.16”)

TESTER PRICKING

GALEAKANGWE’S FINGER

NARRATION:

Acceptance is a very real concern, as many women around the world face an increased risk of violence, abuse or discrimination when they disclose their status, says Nazneen Damji, of the UN Development Fund for Women. (15.43”)

DAMJI ON CAMERA

Nazneen Damji: (In English)

“A lot of women will be abandoned; they will no longer have access to property, to inheritance, to all kinds of rights that are legally hers. ” (9.76”)

GALEAKANGWE WITH TESTER

NARRATION:

In ten nerve-wracking minutes Galeakangwe will lift this tin lid to find out if she too is positive... (7.38”)

GALEAKANGWE RETURNS TO  
TENT

NARRATION:

In 2008, mobile units reached 160,000 people and by year’s end, an astonishing 95 percent of the population had been tested. (11.63”)

As for Galeakangwe, the ten minutes are up ...her results are ready. In a moment,

her life could change forever. (12.98”)

GALEAKANGWE LIFTING LID

Galeakangwe hesitates – she’s scared of what she might see. The counsellor waits for her to lift the lid and find out her results. (8.38”)

TESTER: (In Setswana)

“Do you understand the results?” (1.50”)

GALEAKANGWE: (In Setswana)

“Yes I do. Negative.” (1.71”)

GALEAKANGWE SMILING

NARRATION:

Galeakangwe’s bravery paid off. Thanks to the mobile-testing units now reaching people like her, a promising trend is emerging. HIV-prevalence rates for young people like Galeakangwe have fallen dramatically. Good news for Galeakangwe – and good news for the future of Botswana. (23.60”)

TESTING VANS LEAVE THE CAMP

**[SHOW CLOSE]** (8.40”)

That’s all for this edition of 21st CENTURY. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal. We’ll see you next time. Until then, goodbye.

**CREDITS #46 (37.22'')**

**21<sup>st</sup> Century**

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## **Botswana: On the Road**

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