SHOW OPEN, GRAPHIC AND MUSIC (25”)

TEASES
Coming up on 21st Century… (2.00”)

[LAMPEDUSA TEASE]
Migrants from North Africa … risking everything to find safety and a better life on the shores of Italy (Sound up: Francis: I thank God for being alive today to talk …) Will their remarkable courage pay off? (15.04”)

[Macedonia Tease]
The Roma in Europe - they've been discriminated against for centuries, trapped in poverty. But now, one group of Roma are determined to change their future (sound up Latifje: Roma, wherever they are/they need to be more active, raise their voice, fight for their rights. We need to change things)” (23”)

[Mexico Gangs Tease]
And in Central America, a new threat has emerged (Soundup Paola: When they stopped shooting I went out with my son and saw my husband, gunned down, with blood in his ears) … A vicious gang spreading fear and violence across borders 16”
ANCHOR INTRO #1 (")

Hello, and welcome to 21st Century. I’m Daljit Dhaliwal.

[LAMPEDUSA INTRO]

Imagine risking your life - and that of your family’s - all for the dream of a better future. This is exactly what tens of thousands of courageous refugees from North Africa did, seeking refuge and safety after the revolutions known as the Arab Spring. Most came to Italy's shores, but they're finding achieving their dream is more difficult than they ever imagined. (33.04")

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 1 (8’06”)

Migrants Risking it All: The Journey from North Africa to Italy

(NAT SOT: )

NARRATION:
In the middle of the Mediterranean Sea lays the small Italian island of Lampedusa (LAMP-AY-DOOZA). Blessed with sandy beaches, turquoise waters and blue skies, it welcomes tourists seeking that dream vacation.(19.3)

But Lampedusa (LAMP-AY-DOOZA), a mere 70 miles from Africa, is also the target of different kind of visitors - thousands of migrants who risked everything to embarked on a desperate and dangerous journey from north-Africa…with no prospect of return. People like
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Text</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOLLOWED BY ROSELINE</td>
<td>Francis and Roseline Okerenkwo … (ROSE-LIN NOKO-RONK-WO) (26.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROSELYNE ON CAMERA</td>
<td>ROSELYNE (English) It is like your world is coming to an end / if you want to die maybe that's how God wants you to die. (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCIS ON CAMERA</td>
<td>FRANCIS (English) I thank God for being alive today to talk … (3')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANCIS AND ROSELYNE WALKING THROUGH MARKET WITH THEIR SON.</td>
<td>NARRATION: Roselyne (ROSE-LIN N) and Francis are among tens of thousands of asylum seekers and refugees who – fleeing unrest, poverty, or religious conflicts - have attempted the deadly crossing from North Africa to Lampedusa (LAMP-AY-DOOZA), seeking both safety and a better life in Europe.(19.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARIOUS MIGRANTS ON BOATS/WALKING THE STREETS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CONFLICT FOOTAGE OF NORTH AFRICA</td>
<td>They came largely in an exodus in 2011, as governments across the Arab region of North Africa were toppled in what became known as the Arab Spring. Most people fled on dangerously overcrowded boats, like these, dumped in plain sight after reaching the port area.(21.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET UP MOLINARIO HANDING OUT LEAFLETS</td>
<td>Barbara Molinario (BARBARA MO-LEE-NA- RYO) works with the United Nations Refugee Agency, UNHCR. (6’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARBARA ON CAMERA</td>
<td>BARBARA MOLINARIO, UNHCR (English) Often they do not leave / with sufficient supplies to reach Italy, so by the time they arrive they</td>
</tr>
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GUARDIA DI FINANZA AERIAL FOOTAGE OF COAST GUARDS

have finished water and food. (6’)

NARRATION
UNHCR estimates that from April to September 2011 alone almost 2000 people died at sea .... The Italian Coast Guard was on alert, circling the waters… (14.5)

ROSELYNE ON CAMERA

ROSELYNE (English)
We saw a helicopter. It was rounding us, so we’re like begging them, begging them (5’)

BACK SHOT OF HELICOPTER PILOT TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS

COAST GUARD ALONGSIDE MIGRANT BOAT

One of the helicopters, like this one, spotted Roselyn and Francis’s boat and urged a Coast Guard vessel to rescue it. (7’)

GVS NIGERIA

BLURRED SHOT OF THE FAMILY SEATED

Roselyne (ROSE-LINN) and Francis' long journey in search of safety began in 2006 in their native Nigeria where they lived as a Christian minority in a largely Muslim region. Fearing for their lives, they fled north. (14.8)

FRANCIS TO CAMERA SEATED WITH HIS FAMILY

FRANCIS
If I didn’t left maybe today I would be a dead man…(3’)

NARRATION
Their terrifying, three month, 3000-mile journey through the Saharan desert, captured by a fellow traveller in this mobile phone footage, shows lifeless bodies of people who never made it out of the desert. The memories still haunt them…. (17’)

DESSERT SHOTS

SHOTS OF BODIES
FRANCIS ON CAMERA

“Being in the desert … you would be prepared of even drinking your urine, because you would be a lack of water.” (7’)

NARRATION:

GVS LIBYA

Eventually Roselyne (ROSE-LINN) and Francis settled in the north African country of Libya, where their son David was born. But their dreams of safety were once again shattered, when, in early 2011, the country erupted into violence. (18’)

ROSELYNE SPEAKING OVER SHOTS OF GHADAFI

FRANCIS (English)

We see a lot of smoke, a lot of gunfire and bombs. We don’t know what to do, (5’)

NARRATION:

PEOPLE BEING ROUNDED UP.

Rounded up by Libya’s Army, Roselyne (ROSE-LINN) and Francis, like many other black Africans, were forced to flee. (5’)

FOOTAGE FROM TELEPHONE CAMERA OF PEOPLE ON BOATS

Packed on a boat with some one hundred others - including their friend who shot this footage on his phone – they set out into the rough waters of the Mediterranean to Italy, not knowing if they would make it alive, and, if they did, how they would be welcomed once ashore. (18.22)

FRANCIS ON CAMERA

FRANCIS

Being a family man, I have wife, I have baby, how can we survive? (4’)

NARRATION:
After what Roselyne (ROSE-LINN) described as the longest few days of their life, they were eventually picked up by the Italian coast Guard, just two of some 55,000 migrants who made it to Lampedusa following the Arab Spring. (15’)

But, says the Island’s Mayor Bernardino De Rubeis (BER-NAAR-DEE-NO ROO-BAY-EES), Lampedusa ( LAMP-AY-DOOZA) simply could not cope with the number of people flooding in, many of them needing medical attention (12’)

They were arriving naked or semi-naked, and we would run home quickly to get blankets or even clothes from our sons’ closets to cover them against the freezing cold.” (13.9)

Lampedusa’s one small hospital was overwhelmed and ill-equipped, and the Island’s two detention centres were soon filled to capacity (8’)

“You can only imagine the sub-human conditions of the migrants, forced to live on the streets in the winter cold since the reception centers weren’t able to cope” (10’)

As the arrivals continued from north Africa tensions on Lampedusa grew. With an economy surviving largely on tourism, images like these of migrants flooding the streets, hit
television screens around the world. But while some residents blamed the migrants themselves, others, like restaurant-owner Rosetta Greco (ROZETTA GRE-CO), recognised that these were courageous people just trying to survive. (28’)

**ROSETTA** (Italian)

“We citizens of Lampedusa (LAMP-AY-DOOZA) didn’t have anything against the migrants, we were very upset at how poorly our government had managed this crisis.” (8)

**NARRATION**

But many Italian politicians say that Italy, itself in the midst of economic turmoil, simply can not cope with the sheer numbers of people seeking a safe haven on their shores. (11’)

**ANGELA MARAVENTANO** (Italian)

Italy has been dealing with the immigration problem all by itself, especially on the financial level, with resources we are taking away from our country. (11’)

**NARRATION**

Angela Maraventano (MARA-VENTANO) was a member of the Italian government coalition that dealt with the early 2011 immigration exodus. For every refugee, the government says it spends some 55 Euros a day, adding up to tens of millions of Euros a year. A large sum agrees Francis, but money that’s essential for
migrants like him and his family to survive. (28)

FRANCIS (English)
“We only need a place we can stay and our life
will be saved and we can work and take care of
our family (7’)

NARRATION
Now safe in this Jesuit-run (JAY- ZWHEET)
shelter in Sicily, they have applied for political
asylum, claiming they’d be persecuted should
they be deported back to their native Nigeria.
If their claim is accepted, they may be granted
legal status in Italy, but because of a backlog in
asylum applications, the response to their
request can take several months. (24’)

(sound up Roselyn singing)

Until Francis is granted asylum, he’s not
allowed to work and his family’s future, like that
of so many other migrants here, remains in
jeopardy (11’)

Later on 21st Century…….

[MEXICO GANGS BUMP TEASE]
Running for their lives...people fleeing Central America for safety ... will they find it? (14.5”)

ANCHOR INTRO #2 (”)

[Macedonia]

The Roma - known around the world as Gypsies. Their’s is a long and painful history of being excluded...often denied their rights. And, that discrimination continues today, forcing many to live in poverty. We travel to Europe, where one extraordinary group of Roma is fighting to ensure that painful legacy ends with them. Here's their story (26’13”).

SCRIPT – SEGMENT # 2 (10’02”)

The Roma: The Road to Inclusion

VIDEO

NARRATION

SKOPJE LANDSCAPE

Skopje, capital of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia… a modern European city. (9’06”)

GHETTO

But just an hour's drive away on its outskirts is Suto Orizari - an appalling ghetto – home to more than a hundred Roma families.(13”)

BAJRAMAHSA’S HOUSE

This is where Bajramsha Selmani lives. Barely 30, she has seven children.(6’.05”)

Bajramsha (Roma language)

“I wasted my whole youth caring for the children. My life is over.” (5.5”)

NARRATION

CHILDREN WAKING UP

It’s just past ten o’clock in the morning. Some of her children are still in bed. They’re in no hurry to get up. There’s no
breakfast waiting and no school to go to. For the family, it’s just another long day, waiting to see if their father, who gets occasional work collecting recyclables in a nearby waste site, can bring home enough money to feed them. (31.5”)

**Bajramsha** (Roma language)

“On days when he gets paid, he will buy sausages, four loaves of bread, and some milk for the baby….We get one meal one day, and eat nothing another day.” (17”)

**Bajramsha** (Roma language)

“My children are full of lice. They are dirty...There is no place to wash them. No shampoo. No clothes.... My life is full of pain and suffering…”(13”)

**NARRATION**

And they are far from alone. Many Roma here live in abject poverty, denied their rights. Often regarded as outsiders, they have long endured a life of prejudice and exclusion. (17’)

**Ljatife** (Local Dialect)

“This prejudice is wrong. (3”)

**NARRATION**

Roma rights advocate, Ljatife Sikovska. (2.5”)

**Ljatife** (Local Dialect)

“The Roma are very loyal and hardworking people. They want to work. Unfortunately there are people who hear the word ‘Roma’ and immediately think of the stereotype: ‘Roma cheat and steal.” (16”)

**NARRATION**

A Roma herself, Ljatife says the key to breaking this
stereotype, and the vicious cycle of poverty is to ensure that they have the same rights and access to opportunities as everyone else. (14")

LJATIFE

Ljatife (Local Dialect)
“The integration process is very difficult...but we must not leave that road.” (5")

ARCHIVAL PHOTOS

NARRATION
It’s a road that began more than six centuries ago when the Roma migrated to Europe from India. They are one of the most discriminated ethnic groups in the world. During the second world war, many were rounded up and sent to concentration camps along with Jews and other minorities. (22")

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE OF SKOPJE

After the war, things did begin to improve for the Roma living here in the former Yugoslavia. (6")

LJATIFE

Ljatife (Local Dialect)
“I believe that when I was growing up in the period of Yugoslavia, we were all equal.” (7")

ARCHIVAL FOOTAGE

PICTURES OF YOUNG LATIFA

NARRATION
Under this once socialist regime, Ljatife received nine years of state education. And with a talent in sports, she furthered her studies and got a college degree in Physical Education, became a professional soccer player, and later a sports coach. (21")

SKOPJE TODAY/FLAG

But things started to change here in 1991 after the former Yugoslavia fell apart. Many state enterprises were closed as a free market economy emerged. Roma, like Ljatife, were the first to lose their jobs as previously suppressed prejudice re-surfaced. (21")
LJATIFE

Ljatife  (Local Dialect)
“I tried to look for other work, but I did not find any.”  (4")

BJARAMSHA AT HOME

NARRATION
Some like Bajramsha lost even more – their citizenship. They are now foreigners in their own country. The reason: simply because they could not afford the fees now required for state issued documents, like official identity cards. (18")

And without these documents, they are excluded from mainstream society, losing access to social benefits and services. They cannot even register the birth of their children, who then, cannot attend school, or receive any free medical treatment. (23")

NARRATION
Such was the case for the 4-year-old daughter of Senada Kurtishovska. Sick, the hospital refused her admittance. (8.5")

SENADA

PICTURE OF DAUGHTER

Senada  (Local Dialect)
“I brought her home, but her condition did not improve, and she died two weeks later.” (8")

SENADA WITH BABY

NARRATION
And now, the same nightmare is happening again. Her youngest daughter is sick. But without documents, no doctor will treat her. (10")

LJATIFA

Ljatife  (Local Dialect)
“It makes me mad that they ask for too many documents for people who can't afford a meal.” (5")

LJATIFE IN OFFICE

NARRATION
Ljatife, determined not to let poverty deny Roma their basic human rights, founded a non-governmental organization dedicated to educating them about those rights. (13”)

Ljatife (Local Dialect)

“Roma, wherever they are, have to understand one thing….They can’t expect to stay home and then someone would just come and solve their problems. They need to be more active, raise their voice, fights for their rights. We need to change things.” (14”)

NARRATION

As part of the work, she took Senada and her baby to the hospital, demanding that she be treated. (7”)

Ljatife (Local Dialect)

“The law states that every emergency case has to be hospitalized and taken care of, regardless of the lack of documents.” (10”)

“We are the link between families and health institutions…We will intervene and make sure they claim their rights to healthcare. The work is not easy.” (18”)

NARRATION

And their work doesn’t stop there. Ljatife believes another critical step to achieving their rights and breaking the cycle of poverty is to help women make informed choices about family size.(13.5”)

Ljatife (Local Dialect)

“Families with many children are an issue in the Roma community….We try to explain through workshops to these women how to protect themselves and plan their families...”(12”)

TATJANA
Tatjana Sikoska (English)

“We are trying to work with the community in particular to raise the awareness (4”)

NARRATION

Tatjana Sikoska, was the former Program Coordinator for the United Nations Population Fund. (6”)

Bajramsha (Local Dialect)

“I do not want to have any more children….I want to have a normal house like everyone else…. I want to have water, bathroom, toilet, window, so it's not so dark inside…” (22”)

“I want to send my children to school so they will learn to read and write and not be illiterate like their mother.” (7”)

NARRATION

Ljatife is working hard to raise funds and do what she can to improve conditions for families and their children. (8”)

Ljatife (Local Dialect)

“The work is hard. But when you see that there is progress, this gives me the motivation to go on….When I see a smiling face, this is when I feel very happy…” (12”)
BAJRAMSHA WITH HUSBAND

NARRATION

It’s still a long road ahead. But by empowering the Roma, Ljatife is paving the way to break the chains of poverty and social injustice that have bound her people for centuries.

(13.5")

ANCHOR INTRO #3 (20”)

[GANG VIOLENCE - INTRO]

They’re called the Maras…. A gang identified by their menacing tattoos. Having unleashed a wave of violence across large parts of Central America, their reign of terror is now spreading even further… and leaving thousands fearing for their lives (20”)

The Maras: A Gang’s Reign of Terror (2’56”)

VIDEO

RIVER GUATEMALA BORDER
GUATEMALA, MIGRANTS
WAKING UP, WAITING
RIVER GUATEMALA BORDER
W/S RAFTS

AUDIO

NARRATION:
As the sun rises on this river on the northern border of Guatemala, these Central Americans are preparing to cross into Mexico. They will join hundreds of thousands who come each year. Many of them are fleeing for their lives. (9.43”)

PAOLA: (In Spanish)
I left my country because we suffered a tragedy. (4”)

NARRATION:
This woman, we’ll call Paola, and her nine-year old son Eduardo, fled Honduras after threats from a gang that is terrorizing Central
After two days, they threw a paper at us that said that they would not leave any of my husband's blood relatives alive. (7.4)

Paola's husband had been a member of the Maras, a vicious gang known for their elaborate tattoos. He decided to quit his gang before Eduardo was born. (10')

From the time I got pregnant, he said: “I will not be a bad example for my son.” (5')

The family moved away. But after seven years of struggling to support themselves, they returned to their home town. (7')

Within months, Paola says, armed Maras hunted down her husband (5')

When they stopped shooting I went out with my son and saw my husband, gunned down, with blood in his ears. (6.5)

Paola’s husband, his brother and their mother were murdered. Paola went into hiding but soon realized she would never be safe in Honduras.
She made her way to Mexico … but is still terrified. (12’)

Paola (Spanish)
I feel like they are going to look for me, I am very scared because over there, // it is full of gangs, in every corner, it is full of gangs” (8’)

And there is no doubt that among the migrants, there are gang members with their telltale tattoos… coming from Central America for either safety… or revenge. (10’)

Hans Hartmark (English)
They have one of the highest rates of violence in the world, especially organized crime gangs. (9’)

Hans Hartmark is head of the UN’s Refugee Agency office in Southern Mexico. He says that when they realized how many migrants were escaping gang violence, they lobbied to have gang threats considered as a basis for asylum. (14.3’)

Mexico is now recognizing people fleeing from gang violence. (4’)

Paola and Eduardo have now been granted asylum. (4’)

17
Paola (Spanish)
I feel that I can breathe fresh air here again, and God help me; may God help me, particularly to pull through with my son. (10’)

NARRATION:
But as long as Central American countries are unable to provide safety to their own citizens, many more victims of gang violence will continue to pour into Mexico. (11’)

CLOSE
And that’s all for this edition of 21st century. Sharing the world’s stories, I’m Daljit Dhaliwal. We’ll see you next time, Until then, goodbye. (10”)

CREDITS: (1’11”)

21st Century

A production of
United Nations Television
Department of Public Information

Migrants risking it all: The journey from North Africa to Italy

Producers
Filippo Piscopo and Lorena Luciano

Videographers
Filippo Piscopo and Andrea Parente

Editor
Lorena Luciano

21st Century Editors
Dan Dunbar
Mitch Udoff

Narrator
Daljit Dhaliwal

Special thanks
United Nations Refugee Agency, UNHCR, Italy
Marta Bellingreri – Terres des Hommes
Emanuele Cardella – Astalli Jesuit Refugee Center, Palermo
Lieutenant Davide D’Afflitto – Italian Financial Guard Patrol
Giorgia Governale – Cervello hospital, Palermo
Cristina Arcuri – Cívico hospital, Palermo
Francesco Nuccio – ANSA News wire, Palermo
Juri Pittaluga – Italian Civil Protection Agency
Ilaria Vecchi – Askavusa Association, Lampedusa
Daniel Nwabuko

The Roma: Road to Inclusion

Producer
Patricia Chan

Videographer
Joaquim C. Vieira

Editor
Peter Mitchell

Narrator
Daljit Dhaliwal

Archival footage
UN Audio-Visual Archive

Archival Photos
Courtesy of U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum
Ellis Island Immigration Museum
Otto Herman Museum

Special thanks
UNFPA
Robert Neshovski

The Maras: A Gang’s Reign of Terror

Producers
Susan Farkas

Videographer
Miguel Real

Editors
Dan Dunbar
Alexandra King

Narrator
Daljit Dhaliwal

Associate Producers
Mariana Echandi- UNHCR
Gema Jimenez- UNHCR

Archival footage
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Special thanks
UNHCR

Director
David Woodie

Lighting Director
Aubrey Smith

Technical Director
Jim Fasino

Camera
Mike Messina

Video
David Ganz

Audio
Victor Tom

Teleprompter
Damien Corrigan

Videotape
William Bracero
Brian Osborn

Stylist
Anne Paul

Floor Manager
Maggie Yates

Line Producers
Dina Barazi
Maggie Yates

Production Assistant
Elizabeth Waruru

Post- production Editor
Peter Mitchell
Post-production Coordinator
Maggie Yates
Camilo Freire

Executive Producer
Andi Gitow

Executive-in-Charge
Chaim Litewski