

UNICEF video news package English voice-over mono mix		
• Running Time	2.31	
• Narrator Name	Francis Mead	
	<p>Script</p> <p>Many people living in Sri Lanka’s Southern Province had poor access to safe water even before the tsunami swept in three years ago, flooding wells and septic tanks, and spreading polluted water along the coast. And three years on the problems continue.</p> <p>In a small village on the edge of Galle Town, a cluster of houses have been rebuilt in a low-lying area that was devastated by the tsunami. It is still very much prone to flooding. Garbage floats in stagnant pools, and local factories pour waste into the water that flows past banks of soft mud. Adding to the risks, latrines have sometimes been constructed too close to wells, meaning that bacteria can seep into the ground water supply. In these conditions, children are vulnerable to diarrhoea and other diseases that can destroy their health.</p> <p>UNICEF is supporting two projects that approach the problem from different angles – one low-tech and one high-tech. At Tangalle, major construction is in progress on a water treatment plant that will triple the supply of piped and treated drinking water to the local area, potentially reaching twelve thousand</p>	<p>Shotlist</p> <p>18/19 OCTOBER, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, SRI LANKA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Various medium, close ups and wide shots: 14-year-old K.P. Gayanthika and other school children collect water from well and spring for testing 2. Wide shot: Gallandala Secondary School, Galle District 3. Close up water testing kit 4 Close up – boy smells testing kit 5 Animated Cartoon: Meena: My Water is Safe – shows children getting sick, then treating contaminated water 6 Wide shot – man washes himself next to reservoir 6 Wide shots: flooded yard and out-house 7 Wide shot: Suranga De Silva, UNICEF Project Officer – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section, enters flooded village 8. SOUNDBITE (English) Suranga De Silva, UNICEF Project Officer – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Section “This is the back side of one of the houses living in this area. You can see this is surrounded by some streams, polluted streams where some of the factories dispose their waste. Also some construction is going on, and there’s stagnated water.”

households.

On a different track, 14-year-old Gayanthika forages down to a spring outside her school in Galle District. She is carrying a small bottle which she carefully fills with spring water, then takes another sample from the school well not far away. The bottle contains chemicals that, when mixed with the water, will give a clear indication if the school's water sources are polluted by sewage. If the water is contaminated it will turn black and give off an unpleasant, sulphurous smell.

But that isn't the end of the story, as an animated cartoon called "Meena, My Water is Safe," makes clear. The animation, which is part of a widespread educational effort in the region, explains that the water can still be used, so long as it's treated effectively. For example, it can be stored in bottles in direct sunlight for six hours, or boiled for a few minutes. "There can be harmful germs in the water so we know it's a good idea to treat it before we drink it," Gayanthika says.

Some time later, when the testing kit has done its work, one whiff from the bottle confirms that the well water is polluted, so now Gayanthika and her classmates begin boiling it. A row of plastic bottles, filled with well water, is

9 Wide shot – water sluice gates
10 Wide shots of UNICEF funded Tangalle water treatment plant construction
11 Medium shot: Daya Kumarasena pours water into testing bottle with the help of a Public Health Inspector at her home in Dickwella, south coast of Sri Lanka
12 Close up: water testing bottle
13 Medium shot: Daya Kumarasena listens to Public Health Inspector
14 Medium, wide and close up: Gayanthika smells water testing kit, shakes water bottle, bottles set out for purification by sunlight

	<p>also laid out in the sun.</p> <p>Suranga De Silva, UNICEF’s project officer for water in the Southern Province, has been working with local Public Health Inspectors to spread the word to families. In Matara District a thousand families have now had a chance to use the kit.</p> <p>Daya Kumarasena, in Dickwella, has just drawn some water from her well, and is filling a bottle. She asks the health inspector if it really is all right to drink water which has turned black after the test. ‘So long as it’s treated, you can drink it,’ is the response. She passes through to her kitchen at the back of the house and pours the water into her kettle. Afterwards, she will test it again. “This way people can find out about their water at home – and they can take their own action,” says UNICEF’s Suranga.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International version split track • Running Time 	1’52”	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video news footage 1 • Running Time 	<p>Script</p> <p>Same as above</p>	<p>Shotlist</p> <p>Gayanthika and classmates collecting and testing water, various. UNICEF-supported of water treatment plant at Tangalle</p>
	2.10	
	<p>Shotlist</p> <p>Suranga De Silva, UNICEF Project Officer – Water, Sanitation and</p>	

	Hygiene Section – visits village and soundbite Meena Animation extract Public Health Inspector shows testing kit to Daya Kumarasena and family.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video news footage 2 • Running Time 		
	<u>Shotlist</u>	
UNICEF PSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Note to NewsMarket: Always annotate PSAs running time as TRT: 30 seconds 	<u>Script</u>	<u>Shotlist</u>
UNICEF Interview Running Time	Xxx	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of person being interviewed 	Xxx	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of person's organization 	Xxx	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person's title 	xxx	
	<u>Script</u>	