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| | | Animated Open | |
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| 1. | Antonio on camera  | On camera: <i>When natural disasters such as the earthquake in Haiti strike the immediate focus is on saving lives. And quickly getting survivors food, water, medical treatment and shelter. But over the long term Haiti's economy and civic life, not just its buildings, has to be rebuilt. That is a role for the international community, led by the united nations.</i> | 0:11 |
| 2. | United Nations in Haiti | Narration: While the US is playing a lead role organizing the immediate relief into Haiti...the international United Nations Development Program is helping organize the long term assistance. One UN goal is get the Haitian economy up and running...so far it has hired One thousand one hundred people to help clear rubble...its goal is to put another 200,000 thousand on the payroll. | 0:35 |
| 3. | Pablo Ruiz on Camera  | SOT: RUIZ <i>At least they have money to buy food, to buy some basic items that will create some kind of economic activity on the ground and you know stimulate some economic activity that everybody will benefit from.</i> | 1:01 |
| 4. | Talking with Ruiz  | Narration: Pablo Ruiz of the UNDP worked with the Haitian government before the earthquake. He says one of the keys to rebuilding is to make sure everything is done in cooperation with the government. | 1:13 |

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| 5. | Ruiz on Camera | <p>SOT: RUIZ <i>Our role is to get the government, the society, to do their jobs well, so not to do it by ourselves.// the impact on the government and the impact on the people working for government has been very significant. So now it's going to be a big challenge to get this government to be able to do what they were doing before and even much more is required for the country</i></p> | 1:23 |
| 6. | President Preval on Camera  | <p>SOT: Preval (through translator) <i>The problem lies within Haiti and should be resolved in Haiti.</i></p> | 1:44 |
| 7. | Ray Suarez on Camera | <p>Narration: Ray Suarez of the PBS NewsHour spoke with Haitian President Rene Preval in Port-a-Prince.</p> | 1:49 |
| 8. | Haitian man working  | <p>SOT: Preval (through translator) <i>We can not continue to rely on giving food to the population that comes from abroad, because we're competing against our own national agriculture. What has to happen right away is to create labor-intensive jobs to give money to the population to buy national products.</i></p> | 1:56 |
| 9. | Women working in the factory | <p>Narration: Mechanic Canege Canette's home was damaged in the earthquake – still he has returned to work at a clothing factory.</p> | 2:14 |
| 10 | Canege Canette on Camera  | <p>Canege Canette (through translator) <i>We cannot just sit there and not do anything. For me, it's preferable that we come to work, so we can see each other and provide support for one another.</i></p> | 2:22 |
| 11 | World Bank at work in Haiti | <p>Narration: David Warren is coordinating aid to Haiti at the World Bank – an international organization which helps developing countries.</p> | 2:30 |

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| 12 | David Warren on Camera  | <p>SOT: Warren <i>One of our programs is a community driven development project where government provides grants to communities to build small-scale infrastructure like schools or health clinics or productive active irrigation system. Getting these kinds of programs running again is an important sign to people that there's hope</i></p> | 2:39 |
| 13 | United Nations Headquarters  | <p>Narration: The United Nations, the World Bank and other international groups rely on individual donor nations to supply money and assistance. In Haiti, the United States is supplying troops, transport and logistics. Other nations such as France are helping to coordinate aid efforts.</p> | 3:02 |
| 14 | Lenain on Camera  | <p>SOT: Emmanuel Lenain Embassy of France <i>We have to make sure that our assistance is effective, that we channel our assistance through good and solid Haitian institutions.</i></p> | 3:24 |
| 15 | Cleaning Up | <p>Narration: France is organizing a multi-national conference on long term aid to help Haiti rebuild.</p> | 3:29 |
| 16 | Lenain on Camera | <p>SOT: Lenain <i>Because we have to make sure everything is integrated—which means politics, the economy, housing, the medical assistance and that we have a long term dream—that's something really important</i></p> | 3:35 |
| 17 | NGOs at work  | <p>SOT: David Seth Warren World Bank <i>So many different organizations want to do good right now. And so many are doing good. Making sure that they aren't huge gaps, making sure somebody isn't overlooking one important aspect of the developing needs and also ensuring that they're aren't duplications.</i></p> | 3:48 |
| 18 | Map of Hispaniola  | <p>Narration: Haiti shares the island of Hispaniola with the Dominican Republic. It was the first independent nation in Latin America, and became the first black lead republic following a slave revolt in 1804.</p> | 4:05 |

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| 19 | Tropical Storm  | Narration: Its position in the Caribbean makes it vulnerable to tropical storms and Hurricanes. For aid workers, it is a race to rebuild infrastructure and government before the Hurricane season hits. | 4:16 |
| 20 | Preval on Camera | SOT: Preval: <i>We need 200-thousand tents, and they don't exist in the world. We're talking about protecting one million people in the street. It's a lot.</i> | 4:32 |
| 21 | Ruiz on Camera | SOT: PABLO RUIZ UNDP <i>We have to make sure that the decisions are made on emergency shelter. For example to locate people in some places are not in areas exposed to floods or hurricanes for example. We have to make sure that the standards of these buildings are properly built to be able to you know be resistant to hurricane season.</i> | 4:44 |
| 22 | NGOs in Haiti  | Narration: There are many groups working in Haiti not associated with international or national agencies. These non- government agencies are called NGO's. Many are funded through donations. Some are also hired to provide everything from medical care to training. | 4:54 |
| 23 | Warren on Camera | SOT: Warren <i>Using funding that the bank provides government will contract with different NGOs to deliver the services. So we're very tightly, we depend on the NGOs</i> | 5:11 |
| 24 | Caribbean-American Chamber of Commerce  | Narration: The Caribbean – American Chamber of Commerce is one of the NGO's on the ground in Haiti. It's based in Brooklyn, New York. | 5:22 |
| 25 | Dr. Hastick on Camera  | SOT: Dr. Roy Hastick <i>We started in 1985 and there were several hurricanes before, not earthquakes but several disasters and we had to mobilize the community.</i> | 5:30 |

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| 26 | Food collection | <p>Narration: Right now the Chamber is collecting food for the earthquake survivors. Long term, it will provide economic assistance and training.</p> | 5:44 |
| 27 | <p>Market</p>  | <p>SOT: Hastick: <i>We are looking at partnering with the Haitian Chamber of Commerce, the local Haitian Diaspora organization to partner with them for a long term rebuilding efforts.</i></p> | 5:53 |
| 28 | On the ground in Haiti | <p>Narration: Millions of people world wide have contributed money for Haiti. But David Warren of the World Bank says there are lessons that go beyond dollars.</p> | 6:06 |
| 29 | <p>Haitian women</p>  | <p>SOT: Warren <i>I personally think that's it's not just about contributing money—I think it's learning about the interconnectedness of people in the world and how by chance one of us is born in this country and one of us is born in Haiti. And it's the interconnectedness and learning about that can make a difference.</i></p> | 6:15 |
| 30 | | <p>Narration: Antonio Neves for the Dot news.</p> | 6:37 |