

**SCRIPT: TEEB: Protecting Nature is Profitable**

TC IN	TC OUT	Numéro DG ENV : Language version : I-061982, B-roll: I-062003
00:00:00	00:01:30	Colour bars/ 1000 Hz
00:01:30	00:02:00	Black
00:02:00	00:05:45	<b>Short English version</b>
00:17:05	00:20:50	<b>Short International version</b>
00:06:00	00:17:02	Long English version
00:21:05	00:32:07	Long international version
00:32:15	01:04:07	B-roll
<b>DURATION REPORT</b>	<b>Short version: 3'45" – Long version: 11'02" – B-roll: 31'52"</b>	

<b>INTERVIEWEES</b>		
<b>NAME</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>LANGUAGE</b>
Tara Collins	Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council	English
Kathryn Garcia	Assistant Commissioner, NYC Dep. of Environmental Protection	English
Anne Pruvôt	Engineer, "Eau de Paris"	French
Pavan Sukhdev	Study leader « The Economics of Ecosystems and biodiversity » (TEEB)	English
Tom Hutson	Farmer	English
Claude Vignaud	Manager, "Eau de Paris"	French
Christophe Parisot	Director ANVL	French
Hubert Van Steenkiste	Farmer	French
André Lefevre	Director, Sedarb	French

**ENGLISH SCRIPT SHORT VERSION: English voice-over**

00:02:00	00:17:05	<p><b>At the current rate, over the whole of the planet, 7.5 million km<sup>2</sup> of natural zones, the equivalent of the surface area of Australia, will disappear by 2050. Hundreds of plant and animal species will disappear forever.</b></p> <p><b>The main cause of these unprecedented ravages is man's overexploitation of natural resources. The question we are asking is: Is the preservation of nature necessarily contrary to economic development?</b></p> <p><b>We are in the northeast of the United States. These two bald eagles are specimens of a highly endangered species.</b></p> <p><b>These eagles have recently been able to get back to their natural habitat thanks to unexpected allies: the city of New York and its 9 million inhabitants. In effect, these fishing eagles and the megacity have an interest in common: water.</b></p> <p><b>Here, 5 billion liters of drinking water are consumed every day. But this water has a unique trait: it is so pure that between its natural source and the taps of NY city, it is not filtered.</b></p> <p><b>This water is so pure because the city chose to protect the nature around the lakes, which constitutes a vast natural purifying system.</b></p> <p><b>Here we are, 200 km north of Manhattan, on the shore of the largest reservoir of drinking water in the region.</b></p>
00:03:41	00:18:41	<p><b><u>Tara Collins, Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council</u></b>  <i>So here, all the water comes down on the ridgelines and follows streams and creeks into the reservoir system which then is taken through underground tunnels to the city.</i></p>
00:03:55	00:18:55	<p><b>This ecological solution costs the New Yorkers 8 times less than would have industrial water filtering.</b></p>
00:04:02	00:19:02	<p><b><u>Kathryn Garcia, Assistant Commissioner, NYC Dep. of Environmental Protection</u></b>  <i>We estimated a filtration plant would cost anywhere from 6 to 10 B \$. So far, since 1993 we've spent about 1,5 B on our upstate protection program. But, in the long run, that is far, far cheaper than building a plant and then spending money</i></p>

00:04:24	00:19:24	<p><i>on chemicals &amp; energy that would be required.</i></p> <p><b>Here we are now in Paris. Every day, the Parisians consume approximately 560 M liters of drinking water. Half of this water comes from natural springs situated a hundred-odd kilometers south of the French capital.</b></p> <p><b>Like in NY, the naturally filtered water here is much more profitable than that which has to be treated in drinking water treatment plants.</b></p> <p><b>But Intensive farming activities in the region lead to significant soil pollution.</b></p> <p><b>To attack the problem at its origins, the City of Paris has chosen to develop organic farming.</b></p>
00:04:59	00:19:59	<p><b><u>Anne Pruvôt, Engineer, "Eau de Paris"</u></b>  <i>Our ultimate objective is that treatment for pesticides become unnecessary. We want the waters to be drinkable from the spring, free of nitrates and pesticides. Taking a preventive approach is sustainable and, in the end, it is also less expensive.</i></p>
00:05:18	00:20:18	<p><b>If one takes into account the economic value of ecosystems, it is clear that their preservation can represent a very wise investment.</b></p>
00:05:27	00:20:27	<p><b><u>Pavan Sukhdev - Study leader « The Economics of Ecosystems and biodiversity » (TEEB)</u></b>  <i>If you take forest and all the other natural areas you can calculate the kind of value that they generate, and the answers are huge: we are talking about 3,5 trillion Euros. That is 3,5 million million Euros of total value every year that come to humanity from natural areas.</i></p> <p>END</p>

**ENGLISH SCRIPT LONG VERSION:**

TC LANG	TC VI	
00:06:00	00:21:05	<p><b>At the current rate, over the whole of the planet, 7.5 million km<sup>2</sup> of natural zones, the equivalent of the surface area of Australia, will disappear by 2050. Hundreds of plant and animal species will disappear forever.</b></p> <p><b>As revealed in a <a href="#">study on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity</a>, these disappearances will not only have a disastrous ecological effect, but they will also</b></p>

		<p><b>have an enormous economic impact.</b></p> <p><b>The main cause of these unprecedented ravages is man's overexploitation of natural resources. The question we are asking is: Is the preservation of nature necessarily contrary to economic development?</b></p> <p><b>We are in the northeast of the United States. These two eagles are specimens of a highly endangered species. A victim of human influence on their natural habitat, they almost disappeared completely in the fifties. Since 2001, this young couple has been nesting here, on the land of Tom Hutson, a descendant of 7 generations of farmers.</b></p> <p><b><u>Tom Hutson, Farmer</u></b>  <i>This is my 40<sup>th</sup> year of active farming, I grew right up here at the farm, I'm 60, I've been doing this since I'm big enough to follow my dad.  I was driving tractors when I was 5 so...</i></p>
00:07:20	00:22:25	
00:07:42	00:22:47	<p><b>At 60, Tom has spent the greater part of his life observing the nature surrounding him, and yet he had never seen eagles before!</b></p>
00:07:50	00:22:55	<p><b><u>Tom Hutson, Farmer</u></b>  <i>First impression of an eagle, even an immature one, when you see the size, it's just an amazing bird to watch. Since 2001 we have raised 16 flight zones over here, it's pretty incredible!</i></p>
00:08:07	00:23:12	<p><b>These eagles have been able to get back to their natural habitat thanks to unexpected allies: the city of New York and its 9 million inhabitants. In effect, these fishing eagles and the megacity have an interest in common: water.</b></p> <p><b>NY is one of the most densely inhabited cities on the planet. Here, 5 billion liters of drinking water are consumed every day. But this water has a unique trait: it is so pure that between its natural source and the taps of NY city, it is not filtered.</b></p>
00:08:39	00:23:44	<p><b><u>Kathryn Garcia, Assistant Commissioner, NYC Dep. of Environmental Protection</u></b>  <i>It's lake in stream water that is coming out of the tap in NYC. We add a little bit chlorine to it, to disinfect against bacteria, but we do not filter the system.</i></p>

00:08:52	00:23:57	<p><b>This water is so pure because the city chose to protect the nature around the lakes, which constitutes a vast natural purifying system.</b></p> <p><b>Here we are, 200 km north of Manhattan, on the shore of the largest reservoir of drinking water in the region.</b></p>
00:09:08	00:24:13	<p><b><u>Tara Collins, Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council</u></b></p> <p><i>The land serves as a natural filter, like a sponge so, as the rain falls, it filters the water and the particles, the dirt, get kind of caught up between top of the ground and the aquiphere scene.</i></p> <p><i>In the case of NYC watershed, we get the majority of our water from surface water. So here, all the water comes down on the ridgelines and follows streams and creeks into the reservoir system witch then is taken through underground tunnels to the city.</i></p>
00:09:43	00:24:48	<p><b>These preserved ecosystems supply natural filtering that is at least as effective as a water treatment plant. Moreover, the ecological solution costs the New Yorkers 8 times less than industrial water filtering would have done.</b></p>
00:09:58	00:25:03	<p><b><u>Kathryn Garcia, Assistant Commissioner, NYC Dep. of Environmental Protection:</u></b></p> <p><i>We estimated a filtration plant for Catskill and Delaware watershed would cost anywhere from 6 to 10 B \$. So far, since 1993 we've spent about 1,5 B on our upstate protection program. But, in the long run, that is far, far cheaper than building a plant and then spending money on chemicals &amp; energy that would be required.</i></p>
00:10:22	00:25:27	<p><b>These investments have enabled the city to become owner of the majority of land around the sources, in order to ensure that they remain unused. But the region is also an agricultural zone, which represents a high risk of pollution. So money has also been invested to <b>encourage</b> local farmers to adopt more ecological practices.</b></p> <p><b>Tom Hutson was one of the very first farmers to voluntarily participate in the protection programs.</b></p>
00:10:49	00:25:54	<p><b><u>Tom Hutson, Farmer:</u></b></p> <p><i>We are very careful that there are buffers around the streams. By that I mean either grassy strips which are not spread or filtration areas or all that situation, and then we try</i></p>

00:11:29	00:26:34	<p><i>to really avoid, we have like manure spreading schedules and when we can spread certain fields and when we shouldn't spread certain fields... It's not a big deal, really, it's not rocket science, it's common sense. A lot of things we were doing before as farmers, well we fine-tuned them. Really, with the research we've had the last 15 years we've been able to develop some real concrete steps and making everything cleaner.</i></p> <p><b><u>TARA Collins - Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council</u></b></p> <p><i>From a financial standpoint, it's not a matter of 'can we afford a Million \$ to supplement these programs - it's how can we not afford to spend this money. The programs that we are doing in the watersheds with agriculture, forestry, conservation easements, this is a small drop in the pocket compare to building a filtration plant which are estimating to be multi billion \$ and then a million \$ a day to have it work. So this is the short and easy approach but it involves a lot of people to be on board with this larger picture of clean water.</i></p>
00:12:02	00:27:07	<p><b>Here we are now in Paris. Every day, the Parisians consume approximately 560 M liters of drinking water. Half of this water comes from natural springs situated a hundred-odd kilometers south of the French capital.</b></p>
00:12:17	00:27:22	<p><b><u>Claude Vignaud, Manager, "Eau de Paris"</u></b></p> <p><i>* We are here at the level of the underground springs of Armantières, part of the * group of springs that produces 20% of the water for Paris.</i></p>
00:12:43	00:27:48	<p><i>- Like all spring water, it starts off as rainwater. This water is filtered when it infiltrates into the ground, into the land. It is filtered all along the watercourse... that's when the water is cleaned.</i></p> <p><b>As in NY, the naturally filtered water here is much more profitable than that which has to be treated in drinking water treatment plants. To reinforce the effectiveness of natural filtering, "Eau de Paris" has taken the initiative of recreating protected zones above the ground water.</b></p>
00:13:01	00:28:06	<p><b><u>Christophe Parisot, Director ANVL</u></b></p> <p><i>Being able to use a zone like this, destined to supply water, by using the surface above as a zone dedicated to biodiversity is the best possible compromise between significant human utilization and an interest for biodiversity.</i></p> <p><b>This naturalist is charged with advising the city on</b></p>

00:13:21	00:28:26	<p><b>where to set up protected spaces. In the space of a few years, such recreated ecosystems have encouraged the return of a whole series of endangered species...</b></p>
00:13:33	00:28:38	<p><i>Here is a green grasshopper, the Large Conehead. It is a protected species throughout the Ile de France region and is to be found in these high grass meadows, which have become rare in our sector.</i></p>
00:13:33	00:28:38	<p><i>We also have species of birds that take advantage of these big meadows teeming with insects, notably an endangered species at a European level.</i></p>
00:14:01	00:29:06	<p><b>But let us make no mistake: this type of protected space is still way too rare to have a real impact on biodiversity and water quality. Intensive farming activities in the region lead to significant soil pollution. The resulting water contamination is difficult to eliminate. To attack the problem at its origins, the City of Paris has chosen to develop organic farming.</b></p>
00:14:01	00:29:06	<p><b><u>Anne Pruvôt, Engineer, "Eau de Paris"</u></b></p>
00:14:24	00:29:29	<p><i>Our ultimate objective is that treatment for pesticides become unnecessary. We want the waters to be drinkable from the spring, free of nitrates and pesticides. Taking a preventive approach is sustainable and, in the end, it is also less expensive.</i></p>
00:14:24	00:29:29	<p><b>Even though the city pays for the costs of the transformation, the main obstacle to going organic for many farmers is the fear of seeing their income diminish.</b></p>
00:14:43	00:29:48	<p><b><u>Hubert Van Steenkiste, Farmer</u></b></p>
00:14:53	00:29:58	<p><i>* Knowing that the system we use nowadays works quite well, organic is still not * very well known. People worry that they will have a lower income.</i></p>
00:14:53	00:29:58	<p><b>Yet, the analyses seem to show that in the end, an organic farm can be just as profitable:</b></p>
00:15:12	00:30:17	<p><b><u>André Lefevre, Director, Sedarb</u></b></p>
00:15:18	00:30:23	<p><i>In terms of profitability, incomes are pretty equivalent. Here in the region, we have management centres that compare the incomes of organic farmers with those of their colleagues in conventional farming. The case comes to mind of one farmer who was compared with his neighbours. With 100 hectares, he earned the same income as his neighbours with 130 hectares. It is therefore possible, today, to earn a living in organic farming, without the use of synthetic chemical products.</i></p>
00:15:18	00:30:23	
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00:15:18	00:30:23	
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00:15:18	00:30:23	

00:15:50	00:30:55	<p><b>As is the case with society as a whole, most farmers still believe that preserving the balance of nature is an obstacle to being profitable.</b></p> <p><b>In reality, if one takes into account the economic value of ecosystems, it is clear that their preservation can represent a very wise investment.</b></p>
00:16:11	00:31:16	<p><b><u>Pavan Sukhdev - Study leader « The Economics of Ecosystems and biodiversity » (TEEB)</u></b></p> <p><i>Good conservation can be profitable and when i say profitable, i mean it creates wealth and well being for people. It does not necessarily means private profits for corporations, but it certainly means improvement in wealth, in clean air, in fresh water, in health, in better access to the value of nature, in potentially new medicines. Lot of these things will come out of sustainably managing the vast resource space that is nature. Right now, we are not managing it sustainably; in fact, we are destroying it all the time. We don't understand its value; we don't understand enough what it delivers. If you take forest and all the other natural areas you can calculate the kind of value that they generate, and the answers are huge: we are talking about 3,5 trillion Euros. That is 3,5 million million Euros of total value every year that come to humanity from natural areas.</i></p>
00:17:02	00:32:07	<p><b>END</b></p>

<b>B-ROLL</b>		
<b>TC IN</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
00:32:15	Interview	Tom Hutson – Farmer in the Catskills, USA
00:32:29	Interview	Kathryn Garcia – Assistant Commissioner, NYC Department of Environmental Protection, USA
00:32:40	Interview	Tara Collins – Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council, USA
00:33:01	Interview	Kathryn Garcia – Assistant Commissioner, NYC Department of Environmental Protection, USA
00:33:24	Interview	Tom Hutson – Farmer in the Catskills, USA
00:34:05	Interview	Tara Collins – Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council, USA
00:34:36	Interview	Claude Vignaud – Center Manager “Eau de Paris”, Sens, France
00:35:31	Interview	Anne Pruvôt - Engineer, “Eau de Paris”
00:35:49	Interview	Hubert Van Steenkiste - Farmer, Arces, France
00:36:13	Interview	André Lefevre – SEDARB Director
00:36:41	Interview	Pavan Sukhdev – TEEB Study Leader
00:36:59	Interview	Kathryn Garcia – Assistant Commissioner, NYC

00:38:27	Interview	Department of Environmental Protection, USA Tara Collins – Communications Director, Watershed Agricultural Council, USA
00:40:22	Interview	Tom Hutson – Farmer in the Catskills, USA
00:41:34	Interview	André Lefevre – SEDARB Director
00:42:17	Interview	Anne Pruvôt - Engineer, "Eau de Paris"
00:42:38	Interview	Hubert Van Steenkiste - Farmer, Arces, France
00:43:11	Interview	Pavan Sukhdev – TEEB Study Leader
00:45:11	Cutaways	Many shots inside the underground water reservoir of "Eau de Paris", Sens Center
00:46:01	Cutaways	Inside tunnels of the underground water reservoir of the Sens Center, man walking with a flashlight and inspecting water circulation
00:47:33	Cutaways	Many beautiful close shots of the water inside tunnels of the underground water reservoir of the Sens Center
00:48:01	Cutaways	Outside shot of the underground water reservoir of the Sens Center
00:48:10	Cutaways	Shots of an outside water reservoir above the Sens Center
00:48:26	Cutaways	Entrance of the protected zone above the "Sources d'Armentières"
00:48:30	Cutaways	Christophe Parisot, the naturalist, walking in the protected zone above the "Sources d'Armentières"
00:48:47	Cutaways	Christophe Parisot talking with Anne Pruvôt
00:48:53	Cutaways	A spider in the grassy fields of the protected zone above the "Sources d'Armentières"
00:49:02	Cutaways	Christophe Parisot, the naturalist, catching insects in the protected zone above the "Sources d'Armentières"
00:49:17	Cutaways	Shots inside the dairy farm of Hubert Van Steenkiste: he's busy with cows...
00:50:34	Cutaways	Outside shot of H. Van Steenkiste's cows
00:50:40	Cutaways	Beautiful outside shots of agricultural landscapes in the area of the water sources of Sens
00:51:20	Cutaways	5 shots of an aqueduct bringing water to Paris
00:51:40	Cutaways	Outside shots of a big fountain in Paris
00:51:51	Cutaways	5 shots of The Triumphal Arch of Paris + cars and people passing by
00:52:35	Cutaways	The "Seine" River in the center of Paris + the Eiffel tower
00:52:42	Cutaways	The "Seine" River in the center of Paris + boats
00:52:52	Cutaways	Subway trains entering Paris on a bridge
00:53:11	Cutaways	2 shots of a bridge upon the Seine River in Paris + Montmartre in the background
00:53:23	Cutaways	Shots of a public tap in Paris + young man drinking
00:53:49	Cutaways	Eiffel Tower from far away
00:53:59	Cutaways	Glasses filled with water inside a restaurant in Manhattan
00:54:29	Cutaways	Large shots of Manhattan filmed from other side of the Hudson River + Brooklyn Bridge
00:55:29	Cutaways	2 close-up shots of the Hudson River
00:55:55	Cutaways	The fountain in the Washington Square Park, Manhattan + people playing in
00:57:00	Cutaways	Woman drinking water from a public tap in Central park Manhattan
00:57:33	Cutaways	Close ups of a public tap in Central park Manhattan

00:57:55	Cutaways	Biker woman drinking water from a public tap in Central park Manhattan
00:58:19	Cutaways	Large shots of Manhattan from the boat from Staten Island
00:59:15	Cutaways	Tara Collins walking to the Pepacton Reservoir
00:59:28	Cutaways	Tara Collins listening
00:59:40	Cutaways	Close ups of water of the reservoir
00:59:45	Cutaways	Many shots of Tara Collins: hands, eyes...
01:00:13	Cutaways	Large shots of Tara Collins arriving
01:00:31	Cutaways	Large shot of the reservoir
01:00:46	Cutaways	Many shots of Tom Hutson with his tractor
01:02:48	Cutaways	Tom hutson's cows
01:03:14	Cutaways	Tom Hutson on his fields
01:03:52	Cutaways	The eagles close by Tom Hutson's farm

<b>SHOOTING INFORMATION</b>	
<i>COUNTRY/TOWN</i>	<i>PERIOD</i>
New York /USA	<i>June – July 2009</i>
Sens , Arces, Paris /France	<i>June – July 2009</i>
DeLancey / Pepacton Reservoir /USA	<i>June – July 2009</i>
London, England	<i>October 2009</i>

<b>CONTACTS</b>
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