

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

	TIMECODE	GRAPHICS ON SCREEN	AUDIO
1.	01:00:06:00 01:00:07:10		( <i>♪</i> )  (Birds chirping)  NATALIA GREENE: <i>What if our children were to ask us, how was it to live in a world where nature didn't have rights? What if everybody lived with the understanding that if we harm nature, we're harming ourselves? That would be an amazing world. In Ecuador, we're already doing that. Ecuador is still the only country in the world that has recognized nature as a subject of rights in its constitution.</i>
2.	01:00:35:50 01:00:36:00		(Flowing water)  NATALIA GREENE: <i>We have places that are maybe the most biodiverse places in the world. However, our authorities always justify extractivism. They justify mining. They justify oil. We need to change our relationship with nature.</i>  (Nature sounds)
3.	01:01:05:12	<b>GRAPHICS ON SCREEN:</b> WILD HOPE	
4.	01:01:08:10	<b>EPISODE TITLE:</b> DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?	
5.	01:01:11:00 01:01:12:00		(Nature sounds)  NARRATOR: <b>ECUADOR – A COUNTRY ABOUT THE SIZE OF NEVADA – HAS PERHAPS TWICE AS MANY PLANTS AND ANIMAL SPECIES AS THE U.S. AND CANADA COMBINED. THIS BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT IN SOUTH AMERICA HAS A STUNNING VARIETY OF HABITATS - COASTLINES WITH DESERTS AND MANGROVES, SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS, AND THE ICONIC GALAPAGOS ISLANDS. BUT IT'S THE RAINFORESTS WHERE MUCH OF THE BIODIVERSITY THRIVES. MUCH IF IT REMAINS UNKNOWN.</b>
6.	01:01:47:00		NATALIA GREENE: <i>We only know a little bit of what we have in our country in biodiversity terms, so many, many species are still being discovered in the rainforest.</i>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

7.	01:02:01:03  01:02:02:05  01:02:11:00	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Natalia Greene Political Scientist, Global Alliance for the Rights of Nature	NATALIA GREENE: <i>Unfortunately, Ecuador is a developing country, it, it faces a lot of threats, eh, of activities that will definitely destroy its biodiversity and of course, will lead to the extinction of many species.</i>  <i>(Birds chirping)</i>
8.	01:02:17:00		NARRATOR: <b>EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES LIKE OIL, MINING, AND TIMBER, UNSUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, AND NOW CLIMATE CHANGE ARE ALL ENDANGERING THIS BIODIVERSE VIBRANT LAND.</b>
9.	01:02:29:14		NATALIA GREENE: <i>All these things coming together are going to cause a catastrophe.</i>
10.	01:02:34:11		NARRATOR: <b>BETWEEN 1990 AND 2008 ECUADOR LOST OVER A MILLION ACRES (FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND HECTARES) OF RAINFOREST. HOPING TO STEM THAT TIDE, ECUADORIAN ENVIRONMENTALISTS TURNED TO A RADICAL IDEA.</b>
11.	01:02:48:18		NATALIA GREENE: <i>The rights of nature was an idea that was very new. It was only in 1972 that Christopher Stone wrote about the rights of nature.</i>
12.	01:02:57:20  01:02:58:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>STONE WAS A LAW PROFESSOR WHOSE BOOK, SHOULD TREES HAVE STANDING?, ARGUE THAT NATURE ITSELF DESERVES LEGAL RIGHTS. THE CONCEPT IS OPPOSITE OF HOW MOST COUNTRIES' LEGAL SYSTEMS TREAT ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.</b>
13.	01:03:14:14		NATALIA GREENE: <i>Environmental law is just telling us how much we can harm nature. It's not telling us to protect nature.</i>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

14.	01:03:21:00		NARRATOR: <b>IN 2008, WHEN ECUADOR REWROTE ITS CONSTITUTION, NATALIA GREENE AND OTHER ACTIVISTS PRESSED TO ENSURE THE RIGHTS OF NATURE WERE ENSHRINED INTO THE LAW OF THE LAND. ECUADOR BECAME THE FIRST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD TO RECOGNIZE THAT NATURE HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO EXIST. THE STATUTE GAVE CONSERVATIONISTS A POWERFUL NEW TOOL IN THEIR FIGHT TO PRESERVE WILD SPACES. A TOOL THAT IS NOW BEING PUT TO THE TEST IN ECUADOR'S SPECIES-RICH CLOUD FORESTS.</b>
15.	01:03:57:00		NARRATOR: <b>THESE HIGH-ALTITUDE RAINFORESTS ARE PERSISTENTLY COVERED IN CLOUDS AND A VITAL SOURCE OF WATER FOR ANIMALS, PLANTS AND PEOPLE IN THE REGION.</b>
16.	01:04:15:08  01:04:15:09  01:04:18:07	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Lou Jost Co-Founder, EcoMinga	<i>(Footsteps through wet mud)</i>  LOU JOST: <i>In order to study a cloud forest carefully, you need to focus on a particular group of organisms. Over the 25 years that I've lived in Ecuador, I've investigated the distributions of orchids, and I discovered many new species that no one knew existed. So, I had discovered these hotspots of local biodiversity that I knew were special but nobody else knew.</i>
17.	01:04:43:10  01:04:46:20  01:04:50:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  <i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i>  LOU JOST: <i>Most people know orchids from the hardware store or the supermarket. But most orchids are tiny. I mean, really tiny, the size of my fingernail sometimes.</i>
18.	01:05:00:00  01:05:02:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>LOU HAS MASTERED THE HUNT. HE EVEN DISCOVERED ONE OF THE WORLD'S SMALLEST ORCHIDS – JUST TWO MILLIMETERS ACROSS.</b>
19.	01:05:08:00  01:05:09:10		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  LOU JOST: <i>Ah, Very good, very complex. These are pollinated by little, tiny flies usually. This is uh, an epidendrum. Over a thousand species of epidendrum exist, and Ecuador has four-hundred species of these.</i>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

20.	01:05:28:00  01:05:30:10		<i>(Hummingbird wings buzzing)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>LOU REALIZED THAT THESE MINIATURE FLOWERS OFFER NOT ONLY A TASTY SIP FOR HUMMINGBIRDS, BUT ALSO A BANQUET OF DATA ON THE HEALTH OF THE ECOSYSTEM.</b>
21.	01:05:40:00		LOU JOST: <i>Orchids are so particular about where they grow that we can use them as bio-indicators of differences between forests. One mountain has one set of orchids, and a neighboring mountain has a different set of orchids. Those orchids are indicating that there's something different about the climate of those two mountains. And so we can use them to guide us towards a logical conservation strategy that will protect all the biodiversity.</i>
22.	01:06:10:00		NARRATOR: <b>THE FIRST STEP OF LOU'S CONSERVATION STRATEGY WAS TO PROTECT SOME OF THE MOST BIODIVERSE HOTSPOTS.</b>
23.	01:06:17:00  01:06:18:15		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  LOU JOST: <i>My friends and I got together and formed this foundation called EcoMinga. We began a campaign of international and national uh, fundraising to purchase these most special areas, and create protected gradients along slopes of mountains so that plants and animals could move up and down them, uh, as climate changed.</i>
24.	01:06:46:00		NARRATOR: <b>FOURTEEN YEARS AGO, LOU BROUGHT IN JAVIER ROBAYO, AN ECUADORIAN ENVIRONMENTALIST, TO MANAGE THE PROJECT.</b>
25.	01:06:51:14  01:06:55:14	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Javier Robayo Executive Director, EcoMinga  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> <i>We let sites with high orchid diversity direct our work.</i>	JAVIER ROBAYO (Spanish): <i>Usamos los sitios donde hay alta diversidad de orquídeas para que dirijan nuestro trabajo.</i>
26.	01:07:01:00  01:07:02:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  LOU JOST: <i>We're trying to protect the whole landscape biodiversity, not just a few parts. It's all one system with animals and plants traveling between them. It's important to catch all of the diversity that's there.</i>
27.	01:07:20:00		NARRATOR: <b>SOME OF THE LAND IN THESE CLOUD FORESTS IS FARMED, AND THE ONLY SOURCE OF INCOME FOR THE LOCAL OWNERS. A FEW GROW CASH</b>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

			<b>CROPS LIKE NARANJILLA, A POPULAR LOCAL FRUIT THAT IS LUCRATIVE BUT REQUIRES EXTENSIVE LAND CLEARING.</b>
28.	01:07:38:00		NARRATOR: <b>AFTER JUST A FEW HARVESTS, THE SOIL BECOMES SO DEGRADED, IT CAN NO LONGER SUPPORT THE CROPS. SO MANY FARMERS SIMPLY MOVE ON AND CUT DOWN ANOTHER TRACT OF FOREST.</b>
29.	01:07:51:00  01:07:52:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>TO HELP BREAK THAT CYCLE, LOU AND ECOMINGA ARE HELPING FARMERS SHIFT PRODUCTION TO ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY CROPS.</b>
30.	01:08:01:17  01:08:05:06  01:08:06:15  01:08:07:18  01:08:09:22  01:08:11:21	<b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> Marco, Javier, Laura, hi, nice to see you.  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> Hi Lou, how are you?  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> How are you, Marco?  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> Let me introduce you to Laura.  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> Hi, it's a pleasure. How are you?  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> And I am happy to see you.  <b>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]:</b> Good. What a nice project you have here.	LOU JOST (SPANISH): <i>Marco, Javier, Laura hola, que gusto.</i>  MARCO MONTEROS (SPANISH): <b>Spanish</b> <i>Hola Lou, ¿cómo estás?</i>  LOU JOST (SPANISH): <i>¿Como estás, Marco?</i>  JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Te presentamos a Laura.</i>  LOU JOST (SPANISH): <i>Hola, qué gusto. ¿Cómo estás?</i>  JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Y yo estoy feliz de verte.</i>  LOU JOST (SPANISH): <i>Qué bien. Qué lindo proyecto tienes.</i>
31.	01:08:19:00  01:08:23:20	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Laura Elena Yepez Plaga Vanilla Farmer	<i>(♪)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>FOR GENERATIONS, LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA AND HER FAMILY HAVE FARMED NARANJILLA. BUT NOW, ECOMINGA HAS HELPED LAURA GROW ANOTHER CROP THAT CAN EARN HER JUST AS MUCH MONEY ON A LOT LESS LAND. IT'S AN ORCHID PRIZED FOR ITS FRAGRANT SPICE: VANILLA.</b>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

32.	01:08:39:00  01:08:39:16	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Vanilla can be grown organically, but naranjilla requires chemicals. It would also mean more deforestation, while vanilla farming takes up less space.	<i>(Plants being watered)</i>  LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>La vainilla se le puede cultivar orgánico. En cambio, la, la naranjilla es más químicos. Incluso también deforestaríamos más montaña y aquí no porque no utilizamos tanto espacio.</i>
33.	01:08:56:00  01:09:04:05	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Marco Monteros Orchid Specialist, Ecominga	<b>NARRATOR:</b> <b>THIS IS A PILOT PROGRAM, AND LAURA IS ECOMINGA'S FIRST FARMER TRAINED TO GROW VANILLA.</b>  <b>JAVIER ROBAYO AND ORCHID EXPERT MARCO MONTEROS CHECK IN OFTEN TO OFFER SUPPORT.</b>
34.	01:09:10:03	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> We've been working for the last nine years to figure out how to change the value of farm work.	JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Ya casi nueve años hemos trabajado en pensar, pensar como poder cambiar el valor del trabajo de la agricultura.</i>
35.	01:09:19:00  01:09:20:14	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Has it had flowers?  <b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Yes, plenty this month.	<i>(Nature sounds)</i>  MARCO MONTEROS (SPANISH):: <i>¿Han tenido flores?</i>  LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>Sí, bastantes. En este mes.</i>
36.	01:09:27:04		<b>NARRATOR:</b> <b>THESE VANILLA ORCHIDS ARE RIPE FOR POLLINATION.</b>
37.	01:09:32:00	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Right now the temperature we have is 28°C. Humidity is 73%.	LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>Bueno, por ahora la temperatura e tenemos 28. De humedad 73.</i>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

38.	01:09:38:15	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> 73.6, right?</p> <p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Yes.</p>	<p>MARCO MONTEROS (SPANISH): <i>73.6, ¿no?</i></p> <p>LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>Ajá.</i></p>
39.	01:09:45:00 01:09:45:10		<p><i>(Nature sounds)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR:  <b>THE TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY ARE OPTIMAL. IN MEXICO, WHERE VANILLA GROWS WILD, IT'S POLLINATED BY A SPECIES OF BEE FOUND ONLY THERE. HERE, IT'S UP TO LAURA TO PERFORM THE DELICATE PROCEDURE.</b></p>
40.	01:10:00:06	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> You have to be very careful when handling it so it doesn't break. It's an amazing experience.</p>	<p>LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>Toca tener mucho cuidado en cogerlo para que no se rompe. Un experiencia muy linda.</i></p>
41.	01:10:10:09	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Vanilla farming can be a sustainable alternative in the long term.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>La plantación de vainilla puede ser una alternativa de sostenibilidad en el largo plazo.</i></p>
42.	01:10:19:00		<p>NARRATOR:  <b>THE PROJECT BENEFITS THE ENVIRONMENT, AND BECAUSE IT REQUIRES MUCH LESS OF LAURA'S TIME, IT IMPROVES HER QUALITY OF LIFE.</b></p>
43.	01:10:27:03	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> My life changed a lot. I am even going to school, which I did before but didn't finish. In a year and a half I'll be done with high school.</p>	<p>LAURA ELENA YEPEZ PLAGA (SPANISH): <i>Sí, ha cambiado mucho mi vida. Incluso estoy estudiando porque yo estudié antes pero no ... en un año y medio terminaría la secundaria.</i></p>
44.	01:10:41:16	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> It can benefit the environment and also each of these families.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Puede ser beneficioso para el ambiente y también para cada una de estas familias.</i></p>
45.	01:10:47:04 01:10:49:10		<p><i>(Unintelligible conversation in Spanish)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR:  <b>SOLUTIONS LIKE THESE WILL HELP ECOMINGA PROTECT LOCAL BIODIVERSITY WITHOUT INVOKING THE CONSTITUTION'S RIGHTS OF NATURE.</b></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

	01:10:57:03  01:10:57:20  01:10:58:00		<i>(Inaudible conversation in Spanish)</i>  <i>(Birds chirping)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>WHEN THEY CAN, IT ALSO PURCHASES LAND, WHICH IS HOW IT CREATED THE DRACULA RESERVE. NAMED AFTER A GROUP OF ORCHIDS WITH FANG-LIKE PETALS, THIS 5300 ACRE (2100 HECTARE) REFUGE IS NESTLED BETWEEN TWO LARGE PROTECTED AREAS.</b>
46.	01:11:13:18	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Our main goal is to protect high endemism areas and very threatened areas.	JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Nuestro principal objetivo es la protección de áreas con alto nivel de endemismo y altos niveles de amenaza.</i>
47.	01:11:27:00		<i>(Birds chirping)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>ECOMINGA DISCOVERED THAT MANY SPECIES ARE FOUND ONLY HERE. BUT BENEATH THE CLOUD FORESTS LIES ANOTHER KIND OF TREASURE – A MOTHER LODE OF MINERAL RESOURCES COVETED BY MINING COMPANIES.</b>
48.	01:11:44:00	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Close to 20% of our national landmass has been given out in mining permits. We've observed that initial mining explorations in our reserve have led to the destruction of entire sites, entire habitats.	JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Casi el 20% de todo nuestro territorio está entregado en concesiones mineras. Hemos podido nosotros evidenciar que el trabajo de exploración inicial dentro de nuestra reserva ha llevado a destruir lugares completos, hábitats completos.</i>
49.	01:12:04:00		NARRATOR: <b>SO, JAVIER MAKES IT A PRIORITY TO CONNECT WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND LET THEM KNOW ECOMINGA WANTS TO PURCHASE AND PROTECT THEIR LAND. TODAY HE IS VISITING A REGION CALLED ESPERANZA, WHICH MEANS HOPE.</b>  <b>THE RESIDENTS OWN A TRACT OF UNDEVELOPED FOREST. THEY'D LIKE TO PROFIT FROM THE HOLDING, BUT THE LOCAL LEADER HAS QUALMS ABOUT SELLING IT TO A MINING COMPANY.</b>



**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

50.	01:12:36:00  01:12:36:12          01:12:44:08	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> The mining will bring us consequences later. I've told the community, we have to say no to mining and go with EcoMinga.</p> <p><b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Fausto Pascal President, Reserva de la Asociación la Esperanza</p>	<p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>FAUSTO PASCAL (SPANISH): <i>La minería nos va a traer consecuencias a posteriores le digo. Aquí tenemos que entrarle al tema le dije de no a la minería, con ellos nos vamos, con lo que vamos a no a la minería. Ahí es para frenar.</i></p>
51.	01:12:51:00		<p><i>(Footsteps)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>ECOMINGA WOULD OFFER A FAIR PRICE FOR THE LAND.</b></p> <p><i>(Inaudible conversation in Spanish)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>BUT MINING COMPANIES OFTEN PAY HIGHER THAN MARKET VALUE AND PAY MORE QUICKLY. FOR THE COMMUNITY, SAFETY IS ALSO A FACTOR.</b></p>
52.	01:13:16:00  01:13:17:07	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> We've seen how huge landslides happen when mountain bases are destroyed. They can sweep away hundreds of feet of land. And that's not even considering that landslides can take human lives.</p>	<p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Cuando la montaña se va destruyendo desde sus bases produce grandes derrumbes y se puede llevar, limpiar cientos de metros, sin tomar en consideración que todos estos derrumbes pueden llevarse vidas humanas.</i></p>
53.	01:13:33:00		<p><i>(Hen clucking)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>WHEN A NEARBY COMMUNITY ALLOWED MINING, INCREASED RISK OF LANDSLIDE HAD DIRECT IMPACT ON ESPERANZA.</b></p> <p><i>(Motorcycle passing)</i></p>
54.	01:13:43:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> From 2003 and up to 6 years ago, there was a study that said this area was dangerous because of the possibility of landslides. So they forbade us from building houses.</p>	<p>FAUSTO PASCAL (SPANISH): <i>Hace unos 6 años desde el 2003 como que sale, vinieron a un estudio que esto tiene peligro. De pronto un deslave, entonces ya prohibió hacer las casas.</i></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

55.	01:04:03:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>MANY IN ESPERANZA WOULD PREFER TO SELL TO ECOMINGA – IF THE FOUNDATION CAN DRUM UP THE CASH.</b></p> <p><i>(Footsteps in wet mud)</i></p> <p><i>(Footsteps through damp forest floor)</i></p>
56.	01:14:16:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>JAVIER HAS CONNECTED WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS TO HELP RAISE THE MONEY.</b></p> <p><i>(Footsteps through damp forest floor)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>ONE NEW PARTNER WITH A FRESH APPROACH IS RESERVA: THE YOUTH LAND TRUST.</b></p> <p><i>(Camera shutter click)</i></p>
57.	01:14:32:05 01:14:45:06	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Callie Broaddus Founder, Reserva: The Youth Land Trust	<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>We are youth-led and passionate about the environment and biodiversity conservation. Not everyone is lucky enough to have nature in their life from an early age, but every young person now is growing up with the reality of climate change and the reality of nature and biodiversity loss.</i></p> <p><i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i></p>
58.	01:14:55:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>CALLIE BROADDUS STARTED RESERVA AFTER A FAMILY TRAGEDY.</b></p>
59.	01:15:01:00		<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Finley Broaddus was my sister and she was six years younger than me. And when she was 17 years old, she was diagnosed with a rare and aggressively fatal cancer. She moved into a hospital and was really frustrated by her lack of ability to continue the climate change advocacy that, that she had been doing for years.</i></p>
60.	01:15:30:00		<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>So, she thought, "Maybe I could start a fund, so she set a goal of raising \$18,000 by her 18th birthday. This ability to do something was so empowering for her that it alleviated a lot of the pain of her situation. By the time she passed away, she had raised over \$100,000 to fight climate change.</i></p>
61.	01:16:04:00		<p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>FINLEY'S PASSION IGNITED A NEW CALLING FOR CALLIE. AND SET HER ON HER CURRENT PATH.</b></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

62.	01:16:15:00		<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>I realized that a young person who's just turned 18, has incredible financial power to make an impact on these crises that we're facing.</i></p> <p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p>
63.	01:16:29:00		<p><i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>CALLIE QUIT HER JOB IN 2019 AND FOUNDED RESERVA. THE ORGANIZATION HAS MOBILIZED AND PARTNERED WITH YOUTH IN OVER 25 COUNTRIES.</b></p> <p><i>(Looping belt around a tree)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>EXPANDING DRACULA WAS THEIR FIRST PROJECT.</b></p>
64.	01:16:45:00		<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Reserva is working with EcoMinga to protect all of the wildlife that depend on this region.</i></p> <p><i>(Camera box opening)</i></p> <p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>In 2019, we began a flagship project to create the world's first entirely youth-funded nature reserve.</i></p>
65.	01:16:59:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>THIS ADDITION TO DRACULA WILL BE CALLED THE DRACULA YOUTH RESERVE.</b></p> <p><i>(Belt buckle clicking)</i></p>
66.	01:17:05:00		<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH) <i>Hola Leonor. (Unintelligible Spanish)</i></p> <p>LEONOR MUEPAZ ACERO (SPANISH): <i>Hola. (Unintelligible Spanish)</i></p> <p>CALLIE BROADDUS (SPANISH): <i>Hola.</i></p>
67.	01:17:09:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>FUNDRAISING TAKES TIME. BUT SOME LANDOWNERS PLANNING TO SELL TO RESERVA ALLOW ACCESS FOR RESEARCH BEFORE THE PURCHASES ARE COMPLETE.</b></p> <p><b>ONE SUCH FORAY LED TO A DISTURBING DISCOVERY.</b></p>
68.	10:17:24:00		<p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>CALLIE BROADDUS:</p>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

			<i>In August of 2021, some of the EcoMinga team were surveying for new species.</i>
69.	01:17:33:00		NARRATOR: <b>THIS FOREST LAND, ADJACENT TO DRACULA RESERVE BELONGS TO LOCAL FARMERS FERMIN AND LEONOR. THEIR FAMILY HAS OWNED THIS PLOT FOR OVER 60 YEARS AND THEY ARE HOPING TO SELL IT TO ECOMINGA TO MAKE SURE IT STAYS PROTECTED AND INTACT.</b>  <i>(Natural forest noises)</i>
70.	01:17:50:00		CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Marco went out on a hike looking for orchids, and he came back with some devastating news. He found 400 meters of destruction of a pristine canyon made by mining companies.</i>
71.	01:18:05:00	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> <i>The only thing I could think of was, "This is the beginning of the end." I was honestly furious.</i>	JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Lo único que se me vino a la mente fue, "Este es el inicio del final". Me dio mucha rabia.</i>
72.	01:18:13:00		NARRATOR: <b>TO TRACK DOWN THE MINERS, CALLIE AND JAVIER TOOK TO THE SKIES.</b>
73.	01:18:18:00		<i>(Drone propellers whirling)</i>  CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>We put a drone up into the air.</i>  JAVIER ROBAYO: <i>(Unintelligible Spanish)</i>  CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Yeah. Ooh, there.</i>
74.	01:18:27:00		CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>We located their camp. And the next morning we hiked in at about 5:00 AM to confront them and find out who they were working for.</i>
75.	01:18:39:00		<i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i>  JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Buenos Dias.</i>  MEN (SPANISH): <i>Buenos Dias.</i>  <i>(Unintelligible conversation in Spanish)</i>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

76.	01:18:47:00		<p>NARRATOR:  <b>THEY LEARNED THAT THE MINERS WORKED FOR A LARGE, INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WITH A GOVERNMENT CONCESSION.</b></p> <p><b>BUT THEY WERE SURVEYING ON LAND THEY HAD NO RIGHT TO BE ON.</b></p>
77.	01:18:57:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> I have always been clear that you cannot enter this land.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH):  <i>Estoy yo totalmente claro que hemos siempre dicho que no pueden entrar a nuestros terrenos.</i></p>
78.	01:19:04:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Nature doesn't have a voice; so who speaks for it? People do! That's our job.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH):  <i>La naturaleza no tiene voz. ¿Quién habla por la naturaleza? La gente. Es nuestro trabajo.</i></p>
79.	01:19:12:00		<p><i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR:  <b>JAVIER AND ECOMINGA PREVENTED THE MINERS FROM DOING ANY MORE DAMAGE TO THE LAND.</b></p> <p><b>BUT THEY REALIZED THAT PERSUASION ALONE WOULD NOT PROTECT THE ENTIRE REGION.</b></p>
80.	01:19:23:00		<p><i>(Unintelligible conversation in Spanish)</i></p> <p><b>SO JAVIER MEETS WITH NATALIA GREENE FOR ADVICE ON HOW TO BUILD A CASE FOR THE RIGHTS OF NATURE.</b></p>
81.	01:19:30:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> This picture was taken from the strip of forest we protect in the Dracula Reserve.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH):  <i>Este es una imagen de, tomada desde la parte baja de el espacio de bosque que protegemos en la Reserva Drácula.</i></p>
82.	01:19:40:12	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> We are looking for legal arguments to defend the Dracula Reserve.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH):  <i>Estamos nosotros buscando los argumentos legales para, para defender la Reserva Dracula.</i></p>
83.	01:19:45:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> And we found an area in the forest that should have been off-limits where illegal operations were carried out for a week or two encroaching on this landowner's property.</p> <p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> <i>Are they looking for gold?</i></p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH):  <i>Y encontramos en un sitio que debería ser parte de la zona intangible del bosque donde se trabajó probablemente entre una o dos semanas invadiendo la propiedad de, del señor.</i></p> <p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH):  <i>Buscan oro?</i></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

		<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> Gold is the main element for which these concessions are granted.</p>	<p>Javier Robayo (SPANISH): <i>Ah, se conoce que oro es el principal eh, elemento por el que están dadas estas concesiones.</i></p>
84.	01:20:07:00		<p>(Birds chirping)</p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>TO STRENGTHEN THEIR ARGUMENT, THE ECOMINGA TEAM IS DOCUMENTING BIOLOGICAL RICHES THAT COULD BE LOST IF MINING ISN'T STOPPED.</b></p>
85.	01:20:17:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> We found this orchid during our last trip. It's a new species, yet to be described. This is the last spiny lizard species we published about in December.</p> <p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> This frog, we don't even know its population numbers yet. These are super endemic and unique species.</p>	<p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>Esta, por ejemplo, es especie de orquídea la encontramos en nuestro último viaje. Es un especie nueva que tiene que ser descrita. Esta es la última especie de dragón espinoso...</i></p> <p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH): <b>Spanish:</b> <i>Espinoso...</i></p> <p>JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <b>Spanish:</b> <i>...que hemos publicado en el mes de diciembre. Esta es una rana por ejemplo, que todavía no sabemos cuál es la, la población. Estos elementos super endémicos, específicos.</i></p>
86.	01:20:40:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> When an animal goes extinct, there's no way to repair that. What we've used a lot in our nature rights cases, quoted straight from the Constitution, is Article 73: "The government shall apply preventative and restrictive measures to activities that might lead to species extinction."</p>	<p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH): <i>Cuando se extingue una especie, no se puede reparar. Nosotros lo que hemos usado muchísimos en los casos eh de derechos de la naturaleza y citando justamente a la Constitución es el artículo 73, que te dice justamente, "el estado aplicará medidas de precaución y restricción a las actividades que puedan conducir a la extinción de especies."</i></p>
87.	01:21:00:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>THE LAW STATES THAT ANY ACTION THAT COULD LEAD TO EXTINCTION—EITHER BY ERADICATING A SPECIES OR DESTROYING ITS CRITICAL HABITAT—IS PROHIBITED.</b></p> <p>(Unintelligible conversation in Spanish)</p>
88.	01:21:09:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>THIS LAW HAS BEEN ON THE BOOKS SINCE 2008, YET MINING ON ECOLOGICALLY VULNERABLE LAND CONTINUES. ONE LOCAL COMMUNITY RECENTLY WENT TO BATTLE OVER THE FATE OF A CLOUD FOREST RESERVE CALLED LOS CEDROS, ANOTHER BIODIVERSITY HOTSPOT WITH MANY ENDEMIC SPECIES.</b></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

89.	01:21:27:00		<p><i>(Birds chirping)</i></p> <p>NATALIA GREENE: <i>Los Cedros is a protected forest. And in Ecuador, within a protected forest you cannot do agriculture. You cannot do cattling, but you can do mining, eh, which is completely absurd.</i></p>
90.	01:21:40:00		<p><i>(Crowd of protestors on city street)</i></p> <p>NARRATOR: <b>IN 2018, SEVERAL INDIGENOUS TRIBES IN LOS CEDROS SUED THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AFTER IT GRANTED MINING CONCESSIONS TO ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE RESERVE'S LAND WITHOUT CONSULTING THE TRIBES. THEIR LEGAL TEAM MADE THE RIGHTS OF NATURE CENTRAL TO THEIR ARGUMENT. THE FIGHT TOOK THREE YEARS AND WAS ULTIMATELY DECIDED BY THE HIGHEST LEGAL POWER IN THE COUNTRY: THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT. ITS RESOUNDING VERDICT UPHELD THE LAW OF THE LAND. NATURE'S RIGHTS PREVAILED!</b></p>
91.	01:22:14:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> We were able to win the Los Cedros forest case because research had been done into what lives in that area.</p>	<p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH): Spanish: <i>Nosotros logramos ganar el caso de Los Cedros porque existía la investigación de qué había en esa área.</i></p>
92.	01:22:20:00		<p>NATALIA GREENE: <i>Experts on orchids, on monkeys, on frogs, on different plants, came to the judge and told him how important this space was. The constitutional court, eh, ruled in favor of nature, and banned mining as an activity that can happen in such a biodiverse place.</i></p>
93.	01:22:35:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>THE COURT ALSO ISSUED ANOTHER MAJOR RULING: THE RIGHTS OF NATURE PERTAIN NOT ONLY TO PROTECTED AREAS AND RESERVES. THEY APPLY TO ANY LAND THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.</b></p>
94.	01:22:48:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> So what you're showing me now is key because it helps show judges and the public what we are trying to save here.</p>	<p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH): <b>Spanish:</b> <i>Entonces lo que tú me presentas ahorita es clave, es importantísimo, porque es poder sensibilizar a los jueces y las personas de qué es lo que estamos tratando de salvar.</i></p>
95.	01:22:57:00	<p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> When they actually see what we're losing, when they get to know the species, this lizard, that</p>	<p>NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH): <i>Cuando ven físicamente lo que estamos perdiendo, cuando conocen a las especies, cuando conocen ese dragón, a ese drácula, ¿no es cierto?, a esa ranita...</i></p>

**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

		dracula species, these little frogs, you know?	JAVIER ROBAYO: <i>Yeah.</i>
		<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> <i>That's when we get it, we understand what we stand to lose.</i>	NATALIA GREENE (SPANISH) <i>Entonces les tenemos, ¿no es cierto?, entendemos lo que podemos perder.</i>
96.	01:23:12:18		<i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i>  NARRATOR: <b>THE DRACULA TEAM HAS CLEAR MARCHING ORDERS. THEY NEED TO DO AS MUCH SURVEYING AND SPECIES IDENTIFICATION AS THEY CAN.</b>
97.	01:23:27:00		<i>(Footsteps through forest floor)</i>  JAVIER ROBAYO: <i>Hey, it's my favorite people. (Laughing) So nice to see you. (Unintelligible) I'm sorry to just leave you alone from the forest.</i>
98.	01:23:43:00		<i>(Footsteps through wet mud)</i>  CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Finding new species is actually relatively common. Every expedition I've been on, we've come home with a list of potential new species to science. This plot is almost entirely unexplored by scientists, that means that we have a lot of work to do very quickly.</i>
99.	01:24:06:00		NARRATOR: <b>THEIR WORK WILL BOLSTER THEIR CASE AND DEEPEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THIS COMPLEX ECOSYSTEM.</b>  <i>(Bird feathers flapping)</i>
100.	01:24:15:00  01:24:16:20	<b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Zane Libke Researcher, Reserva: The Youth Land Trust	ZANE LIBKE: <i>So here we have a beautiful Anolis dracula, also referred to as South American chameleons. With this animal, we'll just be taking pictures and taking a small little tail clip for DNA sampling and then we'll, we'll let him on his way.</i>



**WILD HOPE  
DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

101.	01:24:33:21	<p><b>LOWER THIRD:</b> Grace C. Reyes-Ortega Researcher, Reserva: The Youth Land Trust</p> <p><b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> <i>Here we have a tiny frog from the genus Pristimantis. We don't know exactly which species it is. So it's important to take pictures, set a GPS point, use the app, called iNaturalist, and take notes about the patterns in their coloring or morphology that can help us identify the species. It's so much fun.</i></p>	<p>GRACE C. REYES-ORTEGA <b>Spanish:</b> <i>Aquí tenemos una eh ranita de género Pristimantis. No sabemos exactamente qué especie es, entonces es importante tomar fotos, tomar un punto GPS, usar esta aplicación, que es iNaturalist, y también eh reconocer algunos patrones en la coloración, en la morfología que nos pueden ayudar a identificar qué especie es. Es muy divertido. (Laugh)</i></p>
102.	01:24:59:00		<p>(Camera shutter click)</p> <p>(Nature sounds)</p> <p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Part of the experience is seeing the look on the expert's face when they see something that they have never seen in their course of study. Just lights up.</i></p> <p>YOUNG MALE SCIENTIST: <i>I can't identify it.</i></p>
103.	01:25:17:00		<p>CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>We only know of about 2 million species on the planet, out of an estimated 8 to 9 million. So we've only scratched the surface of what lives here.</i></p>
104.	01:25:28:00		<p>(Nature sounds)</p> <p>JAVIER ROBAYO: <i>Here we have a salamander. This is going to be a new species for the science and it's the second time that I'm watching this. We only have pictures the first time but now we can have, uh, a sample. Different levels of creatures live from the very, very bottom of each tree to the canopy. Every level have different plants, different shapes, different species. This small species have one chance to be recognized not only as an object, they are subjects of rights. These creatures give us a chance to, pla-, to save these places. This is the reason why I am working here.</i></p> <p>(Footsteps through forest floor)</p>
105.	01:26:23:00		<p>NARRATOR: <b>EVERY NEW SPECIES THEY FIND NOW HAS A FIGHTING CHANCE TO STILL BE HERE GENERATIONS FROM NOW.</b></p> <p>(Birds chirping)</p>

**WILD HOPE**  
**DOES NATURE HAVE RIGHTS?**

106.	01:26:35:00		CALLIE BROADDUS: <i>Finley's legacy is very much alive in Reserva. I remember that she's not here to take action so I have to, and that helps me keep going.</i>
107.	01:26:53:00 01:26:54:13	<b>Subtitles in [ENGLISH]:</b> <i>Nature is on borrowed time. We have made huge efforts to defend this issue. But it's not easy. Reserva is my source of inspiration every day.</i>	(Waterfall flowing) JAVIER ROBAYO (SPANISH): <i>La naturaleza el día de hoy no tiene tiempo. Hemos eh hecho un esfuerzo bien grande para defender este tema. Pero eh no es fácil.</i> (Water splash) <i>Para mí, Reserva es mi fuente de inspiración de cada día.</i>
	01:27:30:00	<b>END CREDITS</b>	