	TIMECODE	GRAPHICS ONSCREEN	AUDIO
1.	01:00:11:12		(Gun shots in the distance.)
			(Explosion)
			VAIDA JOÃO: When there was warwe could hear sounds of cars with guns shooting dying
			(Cars driving on road)
			(Gun shot)
			but we continued moving forward.
	01:00:35:19		VAIDA JOÃO: We would walk and water the coffee even at night and used codes to speak.
			We suffered together.
2.	01:00:49:15		VAIDA JOÃO It's our effort, all this coffee that you see here. It's us.
			What we started is unique, you can't deny it because it began with us.
			(Water splashing)
			If we leave the coffee without watering, then it would die.
			If it dies, we die. Do you understand that?
			(Distant gunfire)
3.	01:01:25:11	TEXT ONSCREEN: WILD HOPE	
4.	01:01:29:09	EPISODE TITLE COFFEE FOR WATER	
5.	01:01:36:05	LOWER THIRD: Sional Sérgio Moiane Lead Supervisor, Gorongosa	
	01:01:37:04	National Park	NARRATOR: EVERY MORNING, SIONAL SÉRGIO MOAINE BEGINS HIS DAY WITH A DRINK THAT'S UNUSUAL FOR THIS PART OF MOZAMBIQUE. COFFEE.
6.	01:01:49:02		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE I think most people know me as a person who likes coffee. So, they call me Mr. Coffee sometimes because they know that coffee only comes after my love for my family — my wife and kids.

			Well, I usually say that it's a bit odd to talk about coffee in Mozambique without mentioning me. If I could only talk about coffee everyday, I would. I wouldn't ever be stressed out. <i>(Laughing)</i>
7.	01:02:22:20		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: I have about 10 years of experience as a coffee producer. I do everything. The whole process, from treating the seeds to picking the beans. I don't know everything yet, but I know enough.
8.	01:02:47:15		NARRATOR: SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE IS THE COFFEE EXPERT ON A PIONEERING PROJECT – (Motorcycles passing)
			THAT'S GROWING COFFEE TO HELP BOTH PEOPLE AND ANIMALS - IN ONE OF THE WILDEST PLACES IN THE WORLD-
			GORONGOSA NATIONAL PARK.
9.	01:03:09:20		THE PARK SPANS SOME 1500 SQUARE MILES IN THE MIDDLE OF MOZAMBIQUE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.
			(Birds call) (Deer running)
			IT WAS ONCE HOME TO SOME OF THE DENSEST POPULATIONS OF ANIMALS ON THE ENTIRE CONTINENT.
			(Elephant trumpets)
			(Man calling out to soldiers)
			(Soldiers marching)
10.	01:03:32:10		NARRATOR: BUT DURING A 15 YEAR LONG CIVIL WAR THAT STARTED IN 1977, STARVING SOLDIERS AND POACHERS SLAUGHTERED NEARLY 95% OF THE PARK'S LARGE MAMMALS.
11.	01:03:49:04		PEDRO MUAGURA: That war caused massive imbalances. The fauna declined. The forests were greatly impacted. There was deforestation caused by illegal logging. At that point, this park had become a
	01:03:55:18	LOWER THIRD: Pedro Muagura Park Warden, Gorongosa National Park	battlefield.
12.			(Bird call)
	01:04:16:18		(Flapping wings)
			NARRATOR:

			SINCE 2004, THE GOVERNMENT OF MOZAMBIQUE AND THE US BASED CARR FOUNDATION HAVE BEEN RESTORING AND PROTECTING THE PARK'S WILDLIFE. (Zebras galloping) (Wild dogs panting) TODAY, THE GORONGOSA RESTORATION PROJECT IS AN AMAZING COMEBACK STORY, WITH SOME 90,000 LARGE ANIMALS NOW INHABITING THE PARK. (Elephant trumpets) THAT'S NEARLY AS MANY AS BEFORE THE WAR. (Elephant trumpets) (Lion grunts)
13.	01:04:50:18		NARRATOR: BUT WHILE THE ANIMALS HAVE REBOUNDED, ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PARTS OF THE PARK HAS LANGUISHED. AND SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE IS HELPING LEAD AN URGENT EFFORT TO RESTORE THIS CRUCIAL HABITAT. (Birds chirping)
14.	01:05:04:15	GRAPHIC: Map of Gorongosa National Park + Mt. Gorongosa	NARRATOR: IT'S A SINGLE MOUNTAIN, ABOUT 55 MILES (88 KILOMETERS) TO THE NORTHWEST: MOUNT GORONGOSA. ITS TOP AND UPPER SLOPES ARE COVERED WITH VIBRANT RAINFOREST. THE MOUNTAIN CREATES ITS OWN WEATHER. FREQUENT RAINS FEED A CRITICAL WATER CATCHMENT, WHOSE RIVERS SUSTAIN THE PARK AND COMMUNITIES BELOW.
15.	01:05:40:20		 (Birds chirping) PEDRO MUAGURA : Now, the rain comes down and is retained by the forests, where the trees, the grass, and the biomass, along with the soil support the absorption of rainwater like a sponge. (<i>Trickling water</i>) A wet sponge will release the water that it has absorbed slowly. Our forests on Mount Gorongosa function as that sponge. (<i>Rushing water</i>) If we removed the forest, we'd have rocks, stones. Consequently, the water would be gone quickly. It would just hit the soil and evaporate before we knew it.

16.	01:06:34:19	GRAPHIC: Graphic describing the forest sponge concept	NARRATOR: DURING THE SIX MONTHS DRY SEASON, THE FOREST'S GREAT SPONGE RELEASES THE STORED-UP RAINS, BECOMING THE MAJOR SOURCE OF WATER FOR THE PARK'S WILDLIFE, AND THE NEARLY 200,000 PEOPLE LIVING AROUND IT. (Water rushing) BUT THIS CRUCIAL ECOSYSTEM IS IN JEOPARDY.
17.	01:07:04:17		(Helicopter rotors) NARRATOR: 40 PERCENT OF THE RAINFOREST HAS BEEN LOST IN JUST THE LAST 50 YEARS, ANOTHER CASUALTY OF THE CONFLICT.
18.	01:07:15:11		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE The political and military situation had people leaving their areas. They would find refuge in the Gorongosa mountain. So, they cut down trees to create orchardsto build their houses. We could see the fire; the sound of trees being cut down every minute.
19.	01:07:42:00		NARRATOR: TO THIS DAY, MANY PEOPLE SURVIVE ON THE MOUNTAIN BY CLEARING FOREST, DECREASING THE MOUNTAIN'S ABILITY TO HOLD WATER. IT'S A RECIPE FOR DISASTER. AND THAT'S WHY SIONAL IS HERE.
20.	01:08:00:02		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Hey, what's up? SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: The same old. SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: When are you going back there? SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: Yeah, the rains stopped yesterday. SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Yeah, well, let's go see the coffee now. SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: Yes SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Let's go check it out.

21. 01:0	08:15:07	NARRATOR: OVER THE YEARS, THE PARK HAS TAKEN A COMMUNITY BASED APPROACH BY PIONEERING PROGRAMS THAT BENEFIT PEOPLE - NOT JUST THE WILDLIFE.
22. 01:0	08:27:10	NARRATOR: NOW IT'S APPLYING THAT SAME STRATEGY TO REFORESTATION.
		INSTEAD OF PROTECTING MOUNT GORONGOSA'S FOREST BY KEEPING PEOPLE OUT, IT'S ACTIVELY RECRUITING THEM.
		ENTICING THEM WITH SOMETHING THAT CAN BOTH RESTORE THE FOREST AND SUPPORT THE COMMUNITY: COFFEE BEANS.
23. 01:0	08:51:05	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Then some of these can already be planted, right?
		(Wet footsteps)
		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: Yes
24. 01:0	08:57:23	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Since 2006, reforestation was attempted at Mount Gorongosa with native trees, but we couldn't make any real impact. So, coffee came in to assure the recovery of the deforested areas.
25. 01:0	09:16:10	NARRATOR: FOR NEARLY A DECADE, SIONAL HAS BEEN TRAINING LOCAL FARMERS TO PLANT COFFEE THAT GROWS BEST IN THE SHADE - A CROP THAT THRIVES UNDER BIGGER, NATIVE TREES.
		TODAY, IT'S A GROUP PLANTING SESSION.
		THE SAPLINGS ARE GROWN ON THE MOUNTAIN, THEN DONATED TO THE FARMERS. AFTER THE HARVEST, THE FARMERS CAN SELL THE COFFEE BACK TO THE PARK.
26. 01:0	09:57:23	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE We had two goals with coffee: Reforestation, and the other is to guarantee a lasting income for the families here. With this coffee, the farmers would earn money selling it to Gorongosa. They would not be cutting down the trees because the coffee needs shade. So, we would win in two scenarios.
27. 01:*	10:28:08	NARRATOR: CAN COFFEE SAVE A RAINFOREST, PROVIDE FOR A COMMUNITY AND PRESERVE A WILDLIFE PARK?
		SUCCESS REQUIRES ABANDONING LONG-STANDING PRACTICES AND ADOPTING NEW ONES.

	01:10:47:14	LOWER THIRD: Seriano Tacanhe Semente Field Assistant, Gorongosa National Park	(Indistinguishable conversation) SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE IS ONE OF OVER 800 FARMERS NOW GROWING COFFEE.
28.	01:10:56:17		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: I was born here on this mountain. My father was born here. My grandparents and uncles were born here too. So, I am here living with my 3 wives, 9 children.
			(Baby crying)
29.	01:11:16:16		SERIANO ONCE PRACTICED TRADITIONAL SLASH AND BURN CULTIVATION.
			(Leaves rustling)
30.	01:11:23:17		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: In the past, we used to cut down trees. We set them on fire and we cultivate millet. After two years, we'd leave it and open a new farm. So we'd shift and shift every two years. But now, we adopt modern farming styles.
			Because we've been taught by the coffee project not to burn the fields. If we burn the fields, we damage the soil.
31.	01:11:52:07		NARRATOR: IT'LL BE THREE YEARS BEFORE THE FARMERS CAN START HARVESTING THE COFFEE BEANS, CALLED CHERRIES. UNTIL THEN, THEY'LL NEED ANOTHER SOURCE OF INCOME.
32.	01:12:02:11		PEDRO MUAGURA : This isn't just about coffee and the native trees. This also allows for food production along with the coffee.
33.	01:12:13:01		NARRATOR: THE PARK ALSO SUPPORTS INTER-CROPPING, BY DONATING SEEDS OF FOOD CROPS LIKE BEANS, AND PIGEON PEAS THAT GROW WELL ALONGSIDE COFFEE PLANTS AND RIPEN AT DIFFERENT TIMES. BEFORE AND AFTER THE COFFEE TREES MATURE, THEY'LL HAVE A VARIETY OF CROPS TO EAT AND SELL.
34.	01:12:43:08		(Seriano whooping) CROWD: Laughs
			SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Viva coffee!
			CROWD: Viva!
			SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE:

		Viva coffee!
		CROWD: Viva!
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE Let's go? He will translate. He's still asleep.
		CROWD: Laughs
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: You're still sleeping, Seriano.
		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: Laughs.
		Since we have finished planting coffee
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: What phase are you entering now? Harvesting coffee.
35.	01:13:19:15	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE When we start a new phase, we gather and train the producers. How the harvesting season works, how to harvest coffee, which coffee to harvest.
36.	01:13:29:18	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Why do we do this?
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: For money.
37.	01:13:36:21	NARRATOR: THESE FARMERS CAN EARN TWICE AS MUCH FROM COFFEE AS THEY CAN FROM OTHER CROPS
		BY SELECTING THE BETTER BEANS.
38.	01:13:48:23	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Ripe do you see how it looks? The good coffee is this one, red coffee.
		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: Is this one that is all red.
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: If we pay 20 meticals for this one.
		SERIANO TACANHE SEMENTE: We could earn 20 meticals.
		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: This one we can pay 5, 7.
39.	01:14:04:11	NARRATOR: THE PARK ALSO PROVIDES THE INFRASTRUCTURE—AND ADDITIONAL JOBS—TO TURN THEIR COFFEE CROP INTO CASH.

			SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Around 2018, we started to process the coffee with the machines we now have here.
			The farmer delivers ripe cherries to the wet processing area, where they remove the pulp, remove the mucilage, and dry them.
			So, we separate the different sizes of coffee. Then roasted.
			(Coffee beans churning)
			But before we pack it and export it, we have to test it so we know what is the quality of the coffee we're putting out.
			(Sipping coffee)
			So, this entire process takes place in order to guarantee that quality is at its highest.
40.	01:15:04:09		NARRATOR: THE RESULT IS A PREMIUM ARABICA COFFEE THAT'S IN HIGH DEMAND IN MOZAMBIQUE AND ABROAD
			AND IT'S CHANGING THE FORTUNE OF FAMILIES – AND ENTIRE COMMUNITIES.
41.	01:15:22:07		(Hands patting grass)
			NARRATOR: THE STAKES ARE SO HIGH, PEOPLE HAVE RISKED THEIR LIVES TO KEEP THE PROGRAM GOING.
			AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, CONFLICT FLARED UP PERIODICALLY ON THE MOUNTAIN, THREATENING THOSE WHO WORKED HERE.
42.	01:15:40:03		SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE When I was first introduced to the coffee project, I got a little scared. How can I say, of war, or military conflict. It was risky.
			(Hands patting grass)
43.	01:15:58:09		VAIDA JOÃO Now, when the fighting was happening, we had already planted coffee.
	01:16:03:20	LOWER THIRD: Vaida João Coffee Farmer, Gorongosa National Park	
	01:16:07:02		We were asked to stop working.
			(hoeing ground)
			The war is too much. You can die.
			We said if we do not farm, we are already dead. We will keep working.

44. 01:16:36:01 Crickets chirping Gunshots 44. 01:16:36:01 Crickets chirping Gunshots NARRATOR: VAIDA JOÃO WAS ONE OF 5 VOLUNTEERS LIVES TIME AND AGAIN TO WATER 70,000 T WAS CULTIVATING FOR THE FARMERS. (Water pouring) (Car passing) 45. 01:17:05:13 45. 01:17:05:13	. We were thinking
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THE PLANTS-AND PROGRAM-SURVIVED 1	.S TO SAFEGUARD
AND SINCE 2019. A PEACE ACCORD HAS E	HE CONFLICTS.
CALM TO THIS AREA	ROUGHT A FRAGILE
(Birds chirping)	
TODAY, THE COFFEE NURSERY VAIDA PRO PRODUCES THREE TIMES MORE SAPLING	
PLANTS THAT NEED A REFORESTED CANO	OPY TO THRIVE.
(Birds chirping)	
BRINGING THOSE TREES BACK TO THE LA SHOULDERS OF MARCOS BERA CHOVA.	ND RESTS ON THE
46. 01:17:46:11 MARCOS BERA CHOVA: I really like to plant, to walk around the forest. T that silence, but then you hear the sound of a b environment.	
(Flapping wings)	
01:18:26:05 I do it from my heart, because I love the forest.	I love the forest.
01:18:28:14 UOURER THIRD: Marcos Bera Chova Reforestation Manager, Gorongosa National Park	

47.	01:18:39:15	MARCOS BERA CHOVA: This is the <i>Entada abyssinica</i> kind, it's a forest species. It's a native one. We use it for reforestation here. So that's basically what we're doing, we're harvesting forest seeds.
48.	01:18:57:09	NARRATOR: CHOVA IDENTIFIES NATIVE TREES BEST SUITED TO SHADE THE COFFEE PLANTS, THEN DISTRIBUTES THEIR SEEDS AND SAPLINGS TO GROW BESIDE THEIR CROP.
49.	01:19:17:11	MARCOS BERA CHOVA: So, this program has had an effect. And today people are planting native species. They can tell that when they plant coffee without a native species next
		to it, the coffee ends up drying out, because the sunlight directly hits the coffee.
		But with these native species, they're understanding what's the essence of having a native plant next to it.
		So today, little by little, you can see the forest coverage returning to Gorongosa.
50.	01:19:54:22	NARRATOR: THE PARK HAS CULTIVATED MORE THAN 800,000 COFFEE PLANTS SO FAR AND IS PLANTING 20,000 NATIVE TREES EVERY YEAR
		THESE EFFORTS ALONG WITH THOSE TO STOP FURTHER CLEAR CUTTING ARE BRINGING BACK A LOST FOREST TO PARTS OF THE MOUNTAIN. AND HELPING TO PROTECT THE WATER CYCLE.
51.	01:20:19:00	MARCOS BERA CHOVA: Actually, the Gorongosa mountain is a heart. It is our heart; it is like a human being. When the heart stops, basically everything stops. Because the Gorongosa mountain is where we have many river sources feeding the communities, the Gorongosa village and especially the Park.
		If we don't think of practices that can maintain our rivers, our communities will have no water. The Gorongosa National Park will have no water. And it's hard to maintain that biodiversity, I'm talking about animals, the plants, about everything. They would be without water, and without water, there's no life.
52.	01:21:33:09	NARRATOR: BUT EVEN WITH THESE ONGOING RESTORATION EFFORTS, TWO AND A HALF ACRES OF FOREST ARE STILL BEING LOST EVERY DAY.
		SO, THE PARK IS HELPING FARMERS DEVELOP OTHER LIVELIHOODS THAT BENEFIT PEOPLE, COFFEE AND FORESTS.
		Indistinguishable conversation

			Laughter
53.	01:21:57:00		NARRATOR: CHOVA IS TEACHING COFFEE FARMER ISABEL VERNIZ ABOUT ANOTHER CASH CROP.
	01:22:07:00	LOWER THIRD: Isabel Verniz Beekeeper, Gorongosa National Park	
54.	01:22:14:20		MARCOS BERA CHOVA: So, we will use the bee smoker. They will calm down.
			(Bees buzzing)
			MARCOS BERA CHOVA: Yeah.
55.	01:22:26:09		MARCOS BERA CHOVA: The bees are very important for us here. Without bees or beekeeping, we wouldn't have the forest and wouldn't have our crops. It helps the biodiversity and reforestation, because they contribute to pollination.
			(Bees buzzing)
56.	01:22:55:14		MARCOS BERA CHOVA: There is honey in this comb. You see, here?
			(Bees buzzing)
			ISABEL VERNIZ: Yes, right there.
57.	01:23:03:11		ISABEL VERNIZ: This is a guarantee that we have great jobs.
			(Bees buzzing)
			ISABEL VERNIZ: What we are seeing here, is what we have been working on together. This is our moment of happiness.
			We are given hives, now we have more bees and produce more honey than before.
			With the beehives our lives have changed.
58.	01:23:42:18		NARRATOR: ISABEL SELLS HER HONEYCOMBS TO THE PARK FOR PROCESSING AND MARKETING - JUST LIKE SHE DOES WITH HER COFFEE.
			TODAY, THIS HOME-MADE HONEY IS A SPECIAL TREAT FOR HER FAMILY.
59.	01:23:58:05		ISABEL VERNIZ:

r		
		This project enables us to get money on a daily basis. We are able to pay hospital bills and school fees for our children.
		People are talking about how even if I didn't go to school, I am able to send my children.
60.	01:24:22:23	ISABEL VERNIZ: I see that my home is transformed. Now I am transformed. I can see, I have a good house with an iron roof. I used to sleep in that old, thatched house.
		We can see roads have been constructed. A hospital is within reach. Now, we contemplate nothing but peace and unity.
		(Water pouring)
		So now what we are thinking is to let these trees grow big. You see, just like trees we had in the past.
61.	01:25:18:20	(Crowd chanting song)
		PEDRO MUAGURA: The Gorongosa Restoration Project is unlike any other I've seen in my life. We put our communities at the center of biodiversity conservation.
		People only support causes like conservation when their basic necessities are met — when they are fed, when they can send their kids to school, and they have decent homes.
		(Truck motor)
		When I compare the results - the before and after, I feel a ton of strength. That gives me hope we will have more conservation than before.
		(J Music J)
	01:26:02:16	ISABEL VERNIZ: You see? Over there!
		(Wild dogs growling)
		(Elephants trumpeting)
62.	01:26:31:03	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: Without Mount Gorongosa we wouldn't have the park.
		See, there is a hippo over there.
		(Water splashing)
63.	01:26:44:04	SIONAL SERGIO MOIANE: The story of Gorongosa coffee it has a beautiful story. It's a story with people who risked their lives for this project.
		I feel very, very happy knowing that people wake up and drink our coffee. Even without knowing who planted, harvested, or processed it

			all. And I also know we are making a lot of people happy outside of Mozambique.
64.	01:27:30:03	END CREDITS	