

WILD HOPE

One Golden Chance

	TIMECODE	VIDEO	AUDIO
1.	01:00:01:23	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>The monkey fell asleep everybody.</i></p> <p><i>Where should I take this now?</i></p> <p><i>Exams.</i></p>	<p>ANDRÉIA MARTINS [PORTUGUESE]: O macaco dormiu, gente.</p> <p>DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: Tá bom pra ir? Quer que eu—</p>
2.	01:00:14:22	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>The last yellow fever epidemic that hit the state of Rio, was a surprise.</i></p>	<p>DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: Última epidemia de febre amarela que atingiu o estado do Rio foi a surpresa.</p>
3.	01:00:23:01	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>The golden lion tamarin is extremely susceptible to the virus that circulated in Brazil.</i></p>	<p>DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: O mico-leão-dourado é extremamente suscetível ao vírus que circulava no Brasil.</p>
4.	01:00:29:20	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>This was a wake-up call for us.</i></p>	<p>DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: Isso foi um alerta para nós.</p>
5.	01:00:33:09	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>I never imagined that one day I would have to work on a vaccine to save these animals.</i></p>	<p>DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: Mas eu nunca imaginei que um dia eu ia ter que trabalhar numa vacina para salvar esses animais.</p>
6.	01:00:44:00	<p>GRAPHIC TITLE: WILD HOPE One Golden Chance</p>	
7.	01:00:55:08	<p>LOWER THIRD: LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ Executive Director, AMLD</p>	
8.	01:01:01:02	<p>[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>The golden lion tamarin lives in the interior of the state of Rio de Janeiro. It is the only place in the world where the species exists in the wild.</i></p>	<p>LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: O mico-leão-dourado ele vive no interior do estado do Rio de Janeiro. É o único lugar do mundo onde a espécie existe na natureza.</p>

9.	01:01:15:12		NARRATOR: BUT THIS FOREST IN SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL HAS NOT BEEN A SAFE HAVEN.
10.	01:01:21:09		NARRATOR: BY THE 1970S, HABITAT LOSS AND POACHING HAD DECIMATED THE WILD TAMARIN POPULATION, REDUCING IT TO FEWER THAN 200 INDIVIDUALS.
11.	01:01:32:06	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>And that is very little. This is practically very close to extinction.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: E isso é muito pouco, isso é praticamente é muito próximo da extinção.
12.	01:01:37:15		NARRATOR: THE CRISIS PROMPTED 150 ZOOS TO LAUNCH A WORLDWIDE BREEDING PROGRAM TO RESCUE THE SPECIES.
13.	01:01:46:00		NARRATOR: BIOLOGISTS SELECTIVELY BRED THE SMALL PRIMATES TO MAINTAIN THEIR GENETIC DIVERSITY. AND ZOO-GOERS FELL IN LOVE...
14.	01:01:55:08		NARRATOR: THE PROGRAM WAS SO SUCCESSFUL THAT BY 1984, ZOOS BEGAN RELEASING CAPTIVE-BORN TAMARINS BACK INTO THE WILD.
15.	01:02:04:08	LOWER THIRD: ANDRÉIA MARTINS Field Coordinator, AMLD	NARRATOR: THE PROGRAM IS NOW RUN BY THE BRAZILIAN NON-PROFIT AMLD, WITH LOCAL CONSERVATIONISTS PLAYING A PIVOTAL ROLE IN MONITORING THE MONKEYS.
16.	01:02:13:22	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>In 1989, I started to coordinate the reintroduction team.</i>	ANDRÉIA MARTINS [PORTUGUESE]: Em 89 eu passei a coordenar a equipe de reintrodução.
17.	01:02:18:18		NARRATOR: UNDER ANDRÉIA'S WATCH, 146 TAMARINS WERE BROUGHT IN FROM ZOOS— DOUBLING THE WILD POPULATION.
18.	01:02:26:09	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>Because it's an animal that exists in the city where I was born, I think it's our duty to protect them.</i>	ANDRÉIA MARTINS [PORTUGUESE]: Porque é um animal que existe na cidade que eu nasci, então eu acho que é um dever da gente estar protegendo eles.

19.	01:02:36:05		NARRATOR: BUT PROTECTION WOULD REQUIRE MORE THAN JUST BREEDING. THE TAMARIN'S HABITAT WAS ALSO IN NEED OF DRASTIC RESTORATION.
20.	01:02:45:12	GRAPHIC MAP: ATLANTIC FOREST DEGRADATION	NARRATOR: CENTURIES AGO, THE ATLANTIC FOREST COVERED OVER 500,000 SQUARE MILES— NEARLY TWICE THE AREA OF FRANCE. SINCE THEN, AT LEAST 75% OF THE REGION HAS BEEN CLEAR-CUT. ALT: CENTURIES AGO, THE ATLANTIC FOREST COVERED OVER A MILLION SQUARE KILOMETERS
21.	01:03:01:19	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>We are talking about a small population in a very small territory.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: Nós estamos falando de uma população pequena num território muito pequeno.
22.	01:03:07:12	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>It has already been greatly affected by human development - for agriculture, livestock, city and infrastructure.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: Essa região onde o mico-leão-dourado vive, ela já foi muito afetada pelo desenvolvimento humano. Pela agricultura, gado, cidade e das infraestruturas.
23.	01:03:16:03	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>Today this habitat is quite fragmented into islands of vegetation, which is very bad for a species that lives in trees and needs to move around in the landscape.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: hoje esse habitat está bastante fragmentado em ilhas de vegetação, o que é muito ruim para uma espécie que vive nas árvores e que precisa se movimentar na paisagem.
24.	01:03:30:16		NARRATOR: TAMARINS NEED LARGE TERRITORIES TO ESTABLISH NEW TROOPS AND PREVENT INBREEDING.
25.	01:03:36:14		NARRATOR: AND THEY WON'T CROSS OPEN GROUND TO GET FROM ONE PATCH OF FOREST TO ANOTHER.
26.	01:03:42:05		NARRATOR:

			SO LUÍS AND HIS TEAM HAVE REPLANTED MORE THAN 800,000 NATIVE TREES, AND CONNECTED FOREST FRAGMENTS WITH CANOPY BRIDGES, TUNNELS AND A HIGHWAY OVERPASS.
27.	01:04:03:21		NARRATOR: THEY HAVE EXPANDED THE FOREST BY ABOUT 1,000 ACRES. ALT: THEY HAVE EXPANDED THE FOREST BY ABOUT 400 HECTARES.
28.	01:04:11:17		NARRATOR: THESE EFFORTS HAVE MORE THAN PAID OFF.
29.	01:04:16:19	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>We celebrated the birth of the 1000th golden lion tamarin in 2001.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: foi celebrado o nascimento do mico-leão-dourado número 1000 em no ano, dois mil e um.
30.	01:04:29:00	INFO-GRAPHIC: Growth in the tamarin population due to captive breeding program	NARRATOR: BY 2005, TAMARIN NUMBERS HAD INCREASED TO 1,600. AND BY 2014, THE POPULATION HAD MORE THAN DOUBLED AGAIN TO AROUND 3,700.
31.	01:04:41:23		NARRATOR: IT WAS AN ASTONISHING COMEBACK.
32.	01:04:48:11		NARRATOR: BUT THEN, IN LATE 2016, A KILLER BEGAN STALKING THE ATLANTIC FOREST. AN OUTBREAK OF YELLOW FEVER THAT SPREAD SOUTH FROM THE AMAZON.
33.	01:04:58:16		NARRATOR: HUMANS AND TAMARINS CAN BOTH CONTRACT THE VIRUS FROM MOSQUITOES THAT CARRY IT, THOUGH THEY DON'T PASS IT TO EACH OTHER.
34.	01:05:07:00		NARRATOR: THE MONKEYS ARE ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE TO THE VIRUS, WHICH CAN RUPTURE BLOOD VESSELS IN VITAL ORGANS.

35.	01:05:13:16	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>In 2 years, the population was reduced by about 32%.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: E nesta crise, em 2 anos, a população foi reduzida em cerca de 32%.
36.	01:05:20:03	INFO-GRAPHIC: Crash in the tamarin population due to yellow fever outbreak 1977: 200 1992: 562 2001: 1,000 2005: 1,600 2014: 3,700 2018: 2,500 (yellow fever)	NARRATOR: THE NUMBERS PLUMMETED FROM A HIGH OF 3700 DOWN TO 2500—MORE THAN 1000 TAMARINS LOST.
37.	01:05:29:03		NARRATOR: FOR ANDRÉIA MARTINS, WHO'D DEDICATED THE PAST 40 YEARS OF HER LIFE TO SAVING THE MONKEYS, THE DECLINE WAS DEVASTATING.
38.	01:05:38:10	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>It is sad because you get to know all the animals since they were born, and they recognize us. Then, suddenly you see that everything starts to die. What are we going to do to reverse the situation?</i>	ANDRÉIA MARTINS [PORTUGUESE]: A é triste porque você conhece todos os animais, desde que eles nasceram. E eles se reconhecem a gente. Aí, de repente você vê que começa a morrer tudo. O que que a gente vai fazer para conseguir reverter a situação?
39.	01:05:59:19		NARRATOR: THIS TIME, IT WAS A VIROLOGIST WHO CAME TO THE RESCUE.
40.	01:06:05:06	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>Marcos Freire developed the vaccine and also came to teach us how to use it.</i> LOWER THIRD: MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE Virologist	ANDRÉIA MARTINS [PORTUGUESE]: Marcos Freire desenvolveu a vacina e veio para ensinar a gente como usar.
41.	01:06:17:08	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>My doctoral thesis was to develop a new vaccine for yellow fever.</i>	DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: minha tese de doutorado foi desenvolver uma nova vacina para a febre amarela.
42.	01:06:21:18		NARRATOR: A VACCINE FOR HUMANS.

			BUT FACED WITH A DIRE CHALLENGE, MARCOS PROPOSED A RADICAL SOLUTION: ADAPT THE HUMAN VACCINE FOR THE MONKEYS.
43.	01:06:34:02	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>We did experiments with different doses, different vaccine formulations, different vaccine approaches, and we observed that the most effective was the human vaccine.</i>	DR. MARCOS DA SILVA FREIRE [PORTUGUESE]: fizemos experimentos com diferentes doses diferentes formulações de vacinas diferentes abordagem de vacina e observamos a mais eficaz era a vacina humana.
44.	01:06:49:08		NARRATOR: IN 2021, CLINICAL TRIALS CONFIRMED THE VACCINE WAS SAFE, AND THE TEAM SET OUT TO IMMUNIZE THE WILD POPULATION.
45.	01:07:00:07		NARRATOR: VACCINATING WILD ANIMALS TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE INTO HUMANS IS NOT A NEW PRACTICE. BUT USING A HUMAN VACCINE TO PROTECT WILD ANIMALS FOR THEIR OWN GOOD IS MORE NOVEL AND EXPERIMENTAL.
46.	01:07:15:22	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>It's not yet possible to assess how much of this vaccination has objectively affected the numbers of the species, but it was an emergency action and we had to do something fast.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: não é possível ainda avaliar o quanto desta a vacinação é afetou objetivamente, os números da espécie, mas foi uma ação emergencial e que tivemos que dar uma resposta rápida.
47.	01:07:37:02		NARRATOR: EVEN WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL ASSESSMENT, THE RESULTS ARE ENCOURAGING. THE EPIDEMIC HAS DIED DOWN, AND THE TEAM IS NOW VACCINATING TO TRY AND PREVENT FUTURE OUTBREAKS.
48.	01:07:47:04		NARRATOR: AND THE TAMARIN NUMBERS ARE REBOUNDED.
49.	01:07:50:07	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>In 2022, we've carried out a new survey. Now, the population has</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: Em 2022, então agora nós realizamos um novo levantamento para poder avaliar agora a

		<i>increased to 4,800 animals in the wild.</i>	população aumentou para 4800 animais da natureza.
50.	01:08:05:00	INFO-GRAPHIC: Amazing recovery in the tamarin population! 1977: 200 1992: 562 2001: 1,000 2005: 1,600 2014: 3,700 2018: 2,500 (yellow fever) 2022: 4,800	NARRATOR: THAT MARKS THE LARGEST POPULATION EVER RECORDED, AND THE FRUITS OF 50 YEARS OF BREEDING PROGRAMS, REFORESTATION PROJECTS, AND VACCINE INTERVENTIONS.
51.	01:08:19:13	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>We are now in a better situation. But we still don't have as much forest as we need that's protected and connected.</i>	ANDRÉIA MARTINS: está numa situação melhor. Mas a gente ainda não tem o número de florestas que a gente precisa que sejam protegidas e conectadas.
52.	01:08:31:14		NARRATOR: THE TEAM BELIEVES THE TAMARIN POPULATION WILL BE SELF-SUSTAINING WHEN AT LEAST 2000 MONKEYS LIVE ACROSS 25,000 CONNECTED HECTARES OF FOREST.
53.	01:08:42:20		NARRATOR: CURRENTLY, THE LARGEST CONTINUOUS STRETCH OF HABITAT COVERS ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THAT.
54.	01:08:48:20		NARRATOR: SO, THERE'S STILL A WAY TO GO, BUT THEY HOPE TO REACH THEIR GOAL IN THE NEXT TWO YEARS.
55.	01:08:54:07	[Subtitles in ENGLISH]: <i>We want to show that restoring the habitat is possible, making the species more resilient to any new diseases that may occur in the future.</i>	LUÍS PAULO FERRAZ [PORTUGUESE]: é restaurar o hábitat para mostrar que, sim, é possível para fazer a espécie mais resiliente a eventuais novas doenças que possam ocorrer no futuro.
56.	TRT: 01:09:56:13		END CREDITS