"PLANTING FOR THE FUTURE"

16mm colour, 5 mins. 3½ secs.

NARRATION SCRIPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOTAGE</th>
<th>IMAGE</th>
<th>SOUND</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>000</td>
<td>PLANTING FOR THE FUTURE</td>
<td>- Title</td>
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<tr>
<td>004</td>
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<td>MUSIC</td>
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<td>008</td>
<td>ZANZIBAR COAST</td>
<td>Zanzibar - the name evokes memories of exotic East African spice trade. The merchant's houses, the narrow streets, the Sultan's palace - now silent reminders that Zanzibar was once a bustling port-of-call.</td>
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<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>CLOVE</td>
<td>The clove was the basis of Zanzibar's one time wealth - and is still its main export.</td>
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Mbruka Ali is a typical resident of modern Zanzibar. He cannot afford to hire pickers to gather cloves on the small plot he inherited from his mother, so he rents the grove to a broker. But the days when Ali and Zanzibar could rely on this one luxury spice for their livelihood are gone.

A less exotic, but more necessary, cultivation is increasing in Zanzibar - rice.

One day Ali heard that labourers were needed in the rice fields near his home. He was one of a dozen men hired to clear the land and prepare the fields for planting. At the time, he did not know that these fields were part of a United Nations project to find out which of the new varieties of fast-growing, high-yield, rice were best suited to cultivation in Zanzibar.

With proper pest control and adequate fertilization, high-yield rice can increase production by at least two or three times.

"Food for work" programmes are part of many United Nations development projects. In Zanzibar, the men who clear the land at the rice cultivation sites welcome monthly food rations from the World Food Programme as partial payment for their work.
tall buildings with large interior spaces. Architects, some with experience in European historic renovations, are devising new uses for old houses.

**GIRL PLANNER WITH ARCHITECT**

*(On Camera)*

"What the family would like to do is to divide up this main reception room. As you can see its pretty large, over 9 metres by 4, but they still want to try to keep the identity of the room. What would you, as the architect do and have you any ideas?"

**INTERIOR, ARCHITECT'S OFFICE**

**NARRATOR**

Yesterday's stable can become today's garage, or a drawing room can be made into several bedrooms. The goal is to preserve a style without ignoring the practical.

**STAINED GLASS WINDOW FACTORY**

On the outskirts of town, artisans are making moulds for stained glass windows. It's an architectural tradition that Yemenis are particularly fond of - so much so that a law requires all new buildings to incorporate the windows.
But preservation is more than just adhering to a style of architecture, making the city into a museum.

For Sana'a, and for Yemen, the question of keeping the old is bound up in developing the new.

Hospitals, schools, roads - the cries for development in this fast-developing country are heard everywhere.

In order to prevent the city's heart from dying, the Government of Yemen, together with the United Nations are hoping to devise a master plan for its preservation. For Sana'a, as with similar past international preservation efforts, it means a chance to evolve into a living city, maintaining a cherished heritage while giving a new lease on life to its heart.

Cities are not museums. They are a mixture of people, buildings, activities. But the unique quality of Sana'a's architecture must be preserved. With a concerted international effort this ancient city of sand will endure.