I'm amazed there are so many people in one place. So many different faces. New sounds, new experiences.

Sometimes I feel I'm in another world - that my memories of home are slipping away. But there are reminders too - new big buildings, noise, traffic and the hustle and bustle of people.

I work for the Economic Commission for Africa and travel a lot to cities like this one and to the expanding cities of Africa. And I've witnessed some of the extraordinary changes that have taken place in Africa - particularly in the past 25 years.
1958 - I was a boy then, the year the Commission - ECA - was born.

African countries were on the threshold of independence.

Africans had such high expectations when Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, came to inaugurate the Economic Commission for Africa.

Africa was taking its rightful place in world affairs.

The early meetings took place in the Ethiopian Parliament Buildings in Addis Ababa. The delegations there identified and developed common strategies for building new nations.

By 1961 ECA had grown and needed its own headquarters - Africa Hall.

From the beginning ECA believed that the future of Africa lay in economic co-operation and integration.

We realized that African countries were too weak to be viable on their own, that we could achieve economic strength only through co-operation.
Independent Africa was young, hopes were high. The Economic Commission was an idea whose time had come.  

Today, 25 years later, we've grown to a continent of 50 nations and more than 500 million people.  

Increasing urbanization; vibrant, pulsating cities reflect a continent where lives are in transition.  

From Kenya to the Gambia, from Morocco to Botswana, millions are lured from farms and villages into the cities by the dream of a better way of life.  

There is a traditional side to today's Africa. Most of our people remain in small villages. Here it's been a good year. Abundant rains have brought a plentiful harvest. We celebrate because there will be enough food. I've joined in a similar dance of a symbolic planting; we ask for the same good fortune for next year.
I've been here also when there was nothing to celebrate - no food, and too little water.

In vast stretches of our continent the desert is taking over the land.

Our wells are beginning to run dry.

Many villagers must walk miles to reach the nearest water supply.

When our cattle are foraging on land that can barely support them, how can we feed ourselves?

We have to grow enough in bountiful periods to get us through the lean years. That's one of our biggest challenges. To help our farmers help themselves, the Economic Commission for Africa co-ordinates programmes aimed at increasing food production on one side and at preventing food loss from poor storage on the other.

We are promoting disease control, improved irrigation, and the use of appropriate technologies.
Some of these programmes may mean abandoning traditional methods and adopting new techniques. You see, things have always been done this way. Replacing the ways of our ancestors with new methods and new ideas will take time.

We, at ECA, are working together with the Food and Agriculture Organization to halt Africa's declining food production. We want no less than food self-sufficiency throughout the continent.

Already we've set up a framework to help in the production and marketing of staple crops. It's one thing to grow enough to eat and another to store food stuffs for later consumption.

In the past far too much was lost through poor storage facilities and an inadequate distribution system. ECA and Governments are tackling this problem.

Experimental, disease resistant grains are being introduced and we're building new warehouses. These sacks are insurance against the lean years when the land won't provide enough to eat.
Water is precious. Catching and storing it is another crucial element in constructing Africa's self-reliance.

The blueprint for this strategy was laid down by ECA's Conference of Ministers in what is now known as the Lagos Plan of Action.

Today our projects reflect the goals of the Lagos Plan. We have a special bank set up by ECA, to promote and finance these developments - the African Development Bank. An alphabet of acronyms from ECOWAS to PTA, identifies the many economic institutions and unions existing throughout the continent. What better proof could there be of Africa's faith in international co-operation? This network of institutions is one of ECA's most important achievements.

Africa is moving towards alternative energy sources to power her pumps and drive her machinery.
Solar panels have been set up to catch the one resource which nature has given us in abundance - the sun. Modern technologies are changing the future of the continent. If we look at Africa from a satellite in outer space, our potential for prosperity comes into focus.

We have natural resources but we need to catalogue them. ECA has opened up several regional centres to train and help Africans use these scientific methods. By decoding satellite images we can find possible water sources, survey forests and locate yet undiscovered mineral deposits.

Here, a hydrologist from Zimbabwe, a climatologist from the Sudan, a forester from Kenya and a geologist from Tanzania, learn together how to interpret the images received from the satellite - an example of true Pan-African co-operation on a personal basis.
There are other important resources we keep under surveillance from the air. From here we can get a clear picture of the seasonal variations of our grasslands. In many parts of the world the ecology has changed through development and expanding human populations. As a result, many animal species are on the verge of extinction. By taking an aerial census we can monitor the migration of our wildlife and develop the means for their protection.

Africa has become a leader in the creation of game reserves and we are making new efforts to preserve this unique natural resource.

For hundreds of years, hunters, trappers and traders have plundered this game for meat, horns, skins – anything of value. Now, on our plains, birds, giraffes, zebras, antelope – all wildlife will roam free.

Wildlife is one of the things tourists come to see.
It's amazing to see the expression on the tourists' faces when a rhinoceros wanders among them. Tourism provides both employment and foreign exchange and an incentive for building more hotels, better roads and improving communications.

While more and more visitors are attracted to our parks and seashores the benefits trickle down to only a few of us.

Each day many Africans still worry about getting enough to eat and keeping a roof over their heads.

A good catch may ensure tonight's meal but what about tomorrow? Our seas are already threatened by pollution and over-fishing and there seem to be more and more mouths to feed.

Africa is the least economically developed continent. This makes it the most dependent on the economies of the industrialized world. And our indebtedness to the developed world keeps increasing.

A burden for those least able to afford it.
Too many ships leave our shores with raw materials and far too many freighters return with imported cargos of manufactured goods.

I love the colour and bustle of our markets but it often hides the fact that there is not much variety in what we produce.

For most of us this trade imbalance strikes where it hurts the most— in our pocket books.

This woman can afford to shop at her neighbourhood grocery store for items which would cost too much for the people of my own village.

The choice of goods on the grocer’s shelves illustrates the predicament facing Africans every day: nearly everything comes from abroad. Import duties and transportation costs raise prices. After buying what she needs there will be little left from her weekly salary. Yet this woman is better off than most.
For many Africans everyday living means a marginal existence.

Women provide the economic backbone of Africa in their traditional roles in the fields, in the markets and the home. But there are very few salaried jobs available to them.

ECA is setting up projects to integrate more women into the development process. Spinning a potter's wheel, moulding, creating shapes and patterns - this ago-old craft, organized as a co-operative, brings in much needed money.

ECA acts as a catalyst for economic and social co-operation by bringing together Governments and United Nations organizations in prototype projects.

Individual schemes have to be co-ordinated on a regional basis. Today there are six Multinational Programming and Operational Centres - they're called MULPOCS - linking ECA headquarters in Addis Ababa to the entire continent.
My job takes me to many regional meetings, such as this one concerning transport problems. The regional framework is reflected in the creation of a Preferential Trade Area for eastern and southern Africa called PTA. For the first time in the history of our continent an entire region, in this case, the countries of eastern and southern Africa, will effectively co-operate together in the economic field.

But outside the conference rooms, the work of the Commission may seem remote. What do MULPOC, PTA or the Lagos Plan of Action mean? How do they relate to the average African? The answer is simple. They are forging the links of Africa's economic development

Production of our raw material exports relied on unskilled labour. Now we must develop a pool of skilled manpower to make goods to compete with products made abroad. The Commission is concerned with the transfer and adaptation of technology. Under ECA auspices two centres have been established emphasizing industrial technology, engineering and manufacturing.
We're making industry and agriculture partners to meet the needs of our own markets. These core industries will lower our foreign debt and create more jobs.

More and more we can say with pride and satisfaction "Made in Africa".

Long distances and bad roads add to the problems of moving our products to the market places of Africa.

Road systems in colonial days led to the ports - not to our neighbouring countries.

Under ECA's initiative a network of roads is being constructed to connect African cities and countries. From Cairo to Gabarone, Dakar to Mombassa, trans-African highways are growing, linking all corners of Africa, helping to accelerate trade within our continent.

Trains bring back memories of my past. As a boy I remember visiting my uncle in a neighbouring country. It was a long journey. Our train moved slowly to the border. There the rail-line ended. We had to take a bus to another train. By the time we reached our destination I was asleep.
Today, it's a direct trip because the Union of African Railways helped standardize and improve rail services.

To help in our project planning we have PADIS, the Pan African Documentation and Information System, located in Addis Ababa.

There, a computer manages and keeps available all the recorded data on African experts as well as research and development projects.

PADIS acts as a clearing house for information to member states and organizations. Developing countries obtain and exchange technical knowledge, pool information and communicate ideas across the continent.

From the shores of Lake Victoria a small radio station reaches the people of my community. It was set up with ECA help, together with UNESCO and the Kenyan Government.
The radio producers who work here go to the field, then return to the studio with taped interviews and conversations about the concerns of villagers. Often they tape an impromptu choral performance.

The airwaves of this radio station carry the voices of my community. The message is universal, transcending geographical and political borders and it conveys the hope of a better future.

No matter how far from home I may be, the heart, the spirit of my people, of Africa, remains with me.

It is a young spirit working for growth and moving towards understanding.

I sometimes forget just how young our continent is when seen as a group of nations.

From ECA's modest beginning 25 years ago, the dynamics of change have produced a new momentum.

ECA, as part of the United Nations continues, in tandem with Africa, to pursue and develop the full potential of all African peoples.
"In the 1960s, particularly, when most African states became independent we had an exciting challenge ahead of us because all the countries realized that political independence, while important, is only the beginning of a long process.

(Voice Over)

... and that the ultimate end is to ensure the highest standard of living for the average African. Three square meals a day, a shelter over his head, shoes for him and his children to wear, enough food to eat, educational facilities, equality of opportunities.

As we celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Commission, we have four major crises, food crisis, balance-of-payments crisis, energy crisis and debt burdens.

(On Camera)

It is under these circumstances that the Commission addressed itself to the issues and the challenges of the 1980s. It was as a result of this that the Lagos Plan of Action was born. It is a plan of action which was based on the fundamental principle that Africa has the energy, the resources and, indeed, the determination and will to get out of this current crisis and get on with the task of promoting rapid economic and social development."