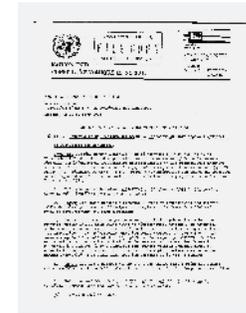
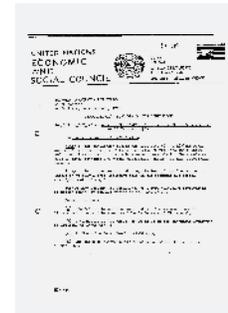
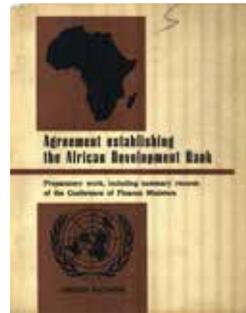


4 | TIMELINE OF LANDMARK DECISIONS, REGIONAL POLICIES AND FRAMEWORKS



1957
Second Committee of the UN General Assembly by resolution 155 (XII) requests the Economic Social Council (ECOSOC) to establish an economic commission for Africa.

1961
The Africa Hall building was formally opened and donated by His Imperial Majesty on behalf of the peoples of Ethiopia to ECA as its Secretariat headquarters. Later this was the venue where the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was signed by the Heads of African States when the OAU was inaugurated in 1963.

1964
African Development Bank (AfDB) was established through resolution 96(VI).

ECA subregional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa was established in Lusaka at the first Conference of African Planners convened in late 1964 through resolution 104(VI).

1969
Conference of Ministers (COM) established by resolution 188 (IX) as the highest legislative organ of the Commission and composed of the Ministers of Governments of the member States responsible for economic and social development planning.

1975
African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) established under Conference of Ministers resolution 269 (XII).

1958
ECOSOC through resolution 671A (XXV) of 29 April 1958 establishes the Economic Commission for Africa and lays down its Terms of Reference.

ECA is formally inaugurated on 29 December 1958 in Addis Ababa. His Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the UN Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld and the first ECA Executive Secretary, Mr. Mekki Abbas, address the first session of the Commission which was attended by full members.

1963
ECA and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) embarked on a study of air transport in Africa, which resulted in the first African Air Transport Conference being organized by ECA and ICAO in 1964.

ECA Subregional Office for West Africa was established in Niamey and ECA Subregional Office for North Africa was established in Tangier, Morocco through resolution 64(IV).

African Institute for Economic Development (IDEP) was established through resolution 58 (IV).

1965
ECA Subregional Office for Central Africa was established in Kinshasa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo through resolution 150(VII).

1968
Association of African Central Banks (AACB) was created to promote monetary and financial integration in Africa. All African Central Banks belong to the AACB.

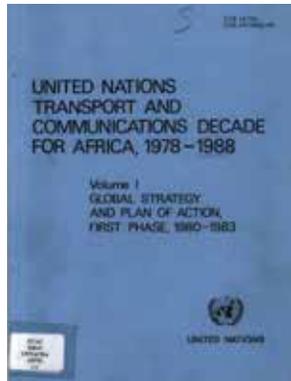
1972
Regional demographic training institutes set up in Accra, Ghana - the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), and in Yaounde, Cameroun - the Institut de Formation et de Recherches Demographiques (IFORD).

1977

The Revised Framework of Principles for the Implementation of the New International Economic Order in Africa was endorsed by OAU Heads of State and Government.

The African Regional Centre for Technology established in 1977 with headquarters in Dakar, for training in human resources development and promote the development, adaptation, transfer and application of local and foreign technology in Africa.

The General Assembly proclaimed in resolution 32/160 Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA) calling upon the international community to provide technical and financial assistance to Africa for implementing the Decade programme.



1979

The "Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU on the guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new international economic order" was adopted by African Heads of State and Government at their sixteenth ordinary session, held in Monrovia, Liberia.

1981

Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) for social and economic development inaugurated following recommendations by a joint mission composed of ECA, OAU and IDRC in collaboration with UNESCO, UN Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and UNDP.

The Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African Countries (PTA) established.

United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, (UN-PAAERD) 1986-1990 was adopted.

1987

The African Common Position on Africa's External Debt Crisis was adopted; the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-Term Development in Africa was declared by the International Conference on Africa; and the Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development, convened in Abuja, Nigeria.

1990

The twenty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted resolution AHG Res. 179 (XXV) calling upon OAU, ECA and the African Development Bank (AfDB) "to coordinate and pool the efforts and resources so as to provide, a joint secretariat".

African Charter for Popular Participation in Development adopted.

1978

Multi-National Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) were established in Niamey (the Niger), Lusaka (Zambia), Gisenyi (Rwanda), Tangier (Morocco) and Yaounde (Cameroon).

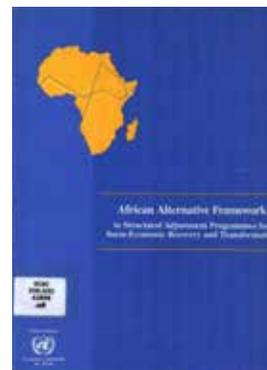
1980

Lagos Plan of Action for the Economic Development of Africa, 1980-2000 was adopted by African Heads of State and Government.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in its second extraordinary session adopts the Final Act of Lagos directing the Secretary General of the OAU, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take all the appropriate measures to implement the Lagos Plan of Action at various stages.

1986

Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) was prepared jointly by ECA and the Organization of African Unity and adopted by African Heads of State and Government.



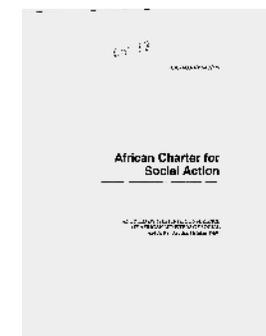
1988

The Khartoum Declaration: Towards A Human-focused Approach to Socioeconomic Recovery and Development in Africa was adopted by the International Conference on the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development, convened in Khartoum, Sudan.

1989

African Charter for Social Action, adopted by African Ministers of Social Affairs.

The Conference of Ministers in its resolution 676 (XXIV) adopted the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF-SAP).

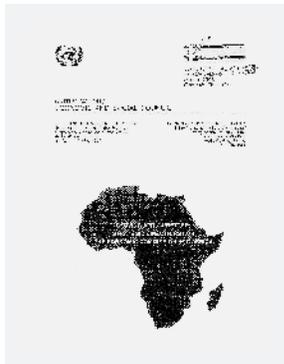




1991

Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA II): 1991 – 2000 was instituted.

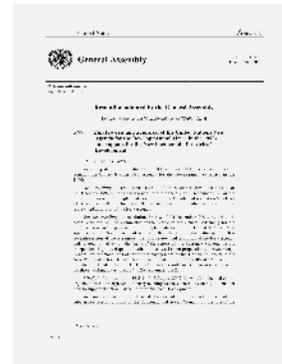
Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA II): 1991 – 2000 was instituted.



1996

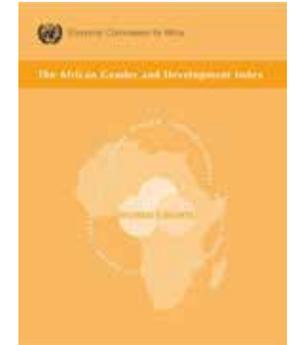
Serving Africa better: strategic directions for the Economic Commission for Africa (strategic framework document outlining ECA reform and renewal process) was endorsed by the thirty-first session of the Commission.

The African Information Society Initiative (AISII), was launched in 1996 by resolution 812(XXXI) and adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers.



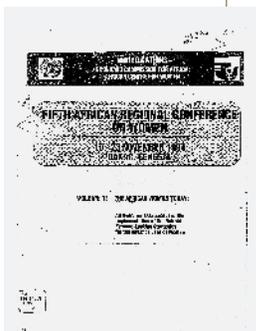
2001

NEPAD is formally adopted as an integrated socio-economic development framework for Africa by the 37th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of OAU held in Lusaka, Zambia, in July 2001.



2004

ECA member States endorsed the African Gender Development Index (AGDI) during Beijing Plus Ten Review in Addis Ababa in October 2004.



1994

Fifth African Regional Conference on Women (preparatory Conference to the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing) held in Dakar, Senegal. African Platform for Action: African common position for the advancement of women was adopted.

By its resolution 791(XXIX) the ECA Conference of Ministers changed the name of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) to African Centre for Women (ACW).

Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community (commonly known as the Abuja Treaty) entered into force.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) launched the Cairo Agenda that recommends to the international community a set of important population and development objectives.

1997

Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development, eighteenth meeting was held in Addis Ababa.

Resolution 826(XXXII) on reform of the intergovernmental machinery of the ECA was adopted.

Resolution 827(XXXII) on rationalization and harmonization of ECA-sponsored institutions was adopted.

1999

Decision on the Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration concerning the Liberalisation of Access to Air Transport Markets in Africa" adopted by a conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil in Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire in November 1999 and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Economic Community in July 2000. The Decision entered into force on 12 August 2000.

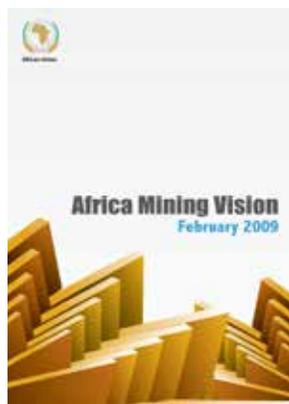
2002

The Constitutive Act of the African Union was adopted by the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of OAU in Lomé, Togo.

The Conference of Ministers endorsed ECA Executive Secretary's proposal of the Compact of African Recovery.

2003

The African Union established the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) in the framework of the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).



2006

ECA starts a process, through the then Food Security and Sustainable Development Division (FSSD), to establish the African Climate Policy Centre (ACPC) with a view of integrating climate change into policies affecting climate sensitive sectors, and with a focus on food security.

2009

The Africa Mining Vision (AMV) was endorsed to offer a unique, pan-African pathway to finally reverse the old paradigm regarding the management of Africa's mineral wealth.

ECA Institutional Repository, developed to provide an online mechanism for collecting, preserving, and disseminating – in digital format all ECA knowledge products.

2012

Decision and Declaration to establish a Continental Free Trade Area made, during the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa, in January 2012.

2015

The African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD) was designated to host WMO's Regional Climate Centre (RCC) to serve the Africa region.

Supporting the Rise of Africa's Think Tanks – ECA hosted the second African Think Tank Summit (picture above).

2018

Establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), a major milestone in the long march towards African Economic Integration.

The thirty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of the African Union Summit in Nouakchott, Mauritania, decided to transform the NEPAD Planning and Coordination Agency into the African Union Development Agency as the technical body of the African Union.

2005

The first Mutual Review Report of Development Effectiveness, initiated by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee (HSGIC) and jointly developed by ECA and OECD, launched.

2008

Conference of Ministers endorses the creation of the Climate Information for Development in Africa (ClimDev-Africa) initiative with the objective of ensuring effective integration of climate information and services into development planning and mainstreaming of climate considerations into policies and programme aimed at achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

Improving Africa's Participation in Global Research and Development. ECA launched "Science with Africa".

2013

The African Minerals Development Centre (AMDC) was set up to implement the Vision and its Action Plan, in response to the need for a central and strategic organization.

2016

Conference of Ministers requested a tool to facilitate the integration of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 in national development plans and simultaneously track performance on the two agendas leading to the development of the Integrated Planning and Reporting Toolkit.