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**BRIEFING NOTES ON DEVELOPMENT IN THE EASTERN AFRICA SUBREGION
- CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTIES OF
THE EASTERN AFRICA SUBREGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE-**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eastern Africa subregion comprises 13 countries, seven intergovernmental organizations and some ten specialized organizations. They constitute the operational space of the Eastern Africa Subregional Development Centre (EASRDC).
2. These countries are Burundi, Comoros, Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. The 13 countries located in this economic space of the Eastern Africa subregion are members of either one or the other intergovernmental organizations and specialized regional agencies mentioned below. They participate in the activities of the regional economic communities (RECs) and international organizations operating in several sectors in this subregion.
3. The intergovernmental organizations whose member states are found at Annex I, and the specialized organizations of the subregion, mainly include the Northern Corridor Transit Transport Coordination Authority (TTCA), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), the Kagera Basin Organization (KBO), the Eastern and Southern Africa Ports Management Association (AGPAEA), the Commission for East African Cooperation (EAC), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESAMRDC), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the CEPGL Agronomic and Animal Research Institute (IRAZ), the Great Lakes Energy Corporation (EGEL), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the Pyrethrum Marketing Organization (RWATAKE), the Potato Improvement Promotion Programme (PRAPAC), the Economic Research Consortium and the Eastern and Southern Management Institute (ESAMI).
4. The total population of the 13 countries was 222.3 millions in 1995 and estimated to be 228.8 m and 236.1 million in 1996 and 1997, respectively. The 1996 GDP Per Capita for the respective countries is as per annex 2.

II. MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EAST AFRICAN SUBREGION

Burundi

5. Burundi, a mountainous country with an area of 27,834 km², is located at 3,800 kms from the Mediterranean, 3,500 kms from the Cape, 2,200 kms from the Atlantic Ocean and 1,200 kms from the Indian Ocean. It is bordered IN the North by Rwanda, in the South-East by Tanzania and in the West by Democratic Republic of Congo (Congo, DRC). With a population of 6.2 million in 1994 of whom 52 per cent are female, an average density of 203 inhabitants/km and an annual growth rate of 3 per cent, Burundi is one of the most thickly populated countries of Africa. In 1994, 90.6 per cent of its working population was involved in agriculture.
6. Agriculture is one of its main economic activities. Identified mineral resources include nickel, phosphates, oil, vanadium, gold and limestone. The economic profitability of mining them has not yet been proven. However some of these natural resources are under exploitation. As a landlocked country, Burundi has problems of accessibility to neighbouring countries. In spite of the progress made in the transport sector, fares are still very high on

the Northern Corridor. The current embargo has exacerbated the socio-economic difficulties of the country.

7. Burundi's economy is therefore largely dominated by subsistence activities. In 1996, its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 1990 market prices stood US\$ 1455 millions. As at November 1996 US\$ 1 = 316.3 Bufrs (Bufrs = Burundi Francs). In 1995, the GDP consisted of agriculture (37%), industry (21%), and services, 42 per cent.

8. In 1992, the working population was estimated at 2,956,000 (1,566,000 men and 1,390,000 women) representing respectively, 50.86 per cent of the total population as well as 55.2 and 46.72 per cent of the working population. In 1992, life expectancy at birth was 50 years whereas the fertility rate was 6.8. In 1994, the agricultural population stood at 5,620,000, i.e., 90.51 per cent of the total population whereas the total labour force was 3,124,000, i.e., 50.3 per cent of the total population with 2,830,000 involved in agriculture, representing 90.6 per cent of the total labour force.

9. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Burundi at the same time. They are CEPGL, COMESA, KBO, and TTCA. Burundi is also a member of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS). It also hosts the headquarters of IRAZ at Gitega and EGEL at Bujumbura.

Comoros

10. The Islamic Republic of the Comoros, is an Indian Ocean State located to the North-West of Madagascar. It comprises the islands of Ngazidja (former Greater Comoros), Moili (former Moheli) and Ndzuani (former Anjouan). Its area is 1,900 km² whereas its population in 1996 was estimated at 671,000. In 1994, the total working population was estimated at 264,000 representing 41.9 per cent of the total population whereas the agricultural labour force stood at 204,000, i.e., 77.2 per cent of the total labour force. Agriculture employed 487,000, i.e., 77.3 per cent of the total population. In 1992, the population growth rate stood at 3.2 per cent, fertility rate at 7.1, and life expectancy at birth stood at 55.4 years. The rural population in relation to the total population was 71 per cent.

11. With regard to the national potentialities, there is a great variety of handicrafts whose outlets are not well developed. Trade is carried out by private individuals but the prices of the main basic commodities are controlled. In 1995, the GDP at the market price was Cfrs 84.1 billion (Cfrs = Comoros Francs) and Cfrs 80.4 billion in 1994. US\$ 1 = 381.6 Cfrs as at 21 November 1996. In 1994, the GDP consisted of 36.9 per cent for agriculture and fishery; 11.3 for industry; 3.9 for constructions and 51.8 for services. The agricultural production of the Comoros is mostly dominated by vanilla, copra and essential oils.

12. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover the Comoros at the same time. They are IOC, AGPAEA, and COMESA.

Djibouti

13. Djibouti is a desert country which extends over an area of 23,200 km². It is bordered in the West and South by Eritrea and Ethiopia, in the South-East by Somalia and in the North-East by the Red Sea. With a population of 566,000 in 1994, the majority of whom

are city dwellers, and a density of 25 inhabitants/km, Djibouti is considered rather as a City-State. The population was estimated to be 594,000 in 1996. The annual growth rate of the native population is three per cent.

14. The Djibouti port is the main source of its revenue. Its economy is mainly dominated by the tertiary sector of services particularly with the Djibouti port. As a matter of fact, its GDP of US\$ 46.87 million in 1993 at the market price, consisted of services, 76 per cent; industry, 21.2 per cent; and agriculture, 2.8 per cent.

15. In 1992, the labour force was 301,000 inhabitants (178,000 men and 123,000 women) representing 46.63 per cent of the total population as well as 56.32 and 39.09 per cent of the working population. In 1992, life expectancy at birth was 49 years whereas the fertility rate was estimated at 6.5.

16. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialised agencies cover Djibouti at the same time. They include IGAD, COMESA and AGPAEA. Djibouti also hosts the IGAD headquarters in Djibouti.

Eritrea

17. Eritrea is bordered in the North and East by the Red Sea, in the South-East by Djibouti, in the South by Ethiopia and in the West by Sudan. It covers a surface area of 125,000 km² while its total population was estimated in 1994 at about 3.5 million, with an annual growth rate varying between 2.7 and 3.0 per cent; 70 to 80 per cent of the total population lives in the rural areas, the density is 28 inhabitants/km and the adult literacy rate is 20 per cent and 10 to 15 per cent for women. Eritrea's coastline, which is one of the longest in East Africa after Somalia's, is 1,000 kms long.

18. Its economy depends on services. In 1992, the GDP at the current rate was US\$ 544 million. At the level of its composition, the services sector comes first with 48.5 per cent followed by industry with 29.2 per cent, agriculture 28.5 and constructions 22.6.

19. With regard to the advancement of women, 21 per cent of members of the National Assembly are women. 13 per cent of appointees in the ministries and 50 per cent of the Constitutional Commission members are also women, whereas 45 per cent of the secondary school student population is girls. The Eritrean woman is also well represented in tertiary sector. Her valuable contribution to the socio-economic and political development is acknowledged by the Government and taken measures to increase her participation in development.

20. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Eritrea at the same time. They are IGAD, COMESA and AGPAEA.

Ethiopia

21. Ethiopia is bordered in the West by Sudan, in the North by Eritrea, in the East by Djibouti and Somalia and in the South by Kenya. Its area is 1,221,900 km² whereas its population was estimated in 1995 at 55.1 million with a density of inhabitants/km. Its annual

growth rate of was 3.1 per cent and more than 73 per cent of its labour force was involved in agriculture.

22. Ethiopia's economy is dominated by agriculture. In 1992, 1993 and 1994, the GDP stood respectively at 24, 25.9 and 31.7 billion Birrs at the current rate, including Eritrea in 1992. US\$ 1 = 6.41 Birr as at 24

November 1996 (Birr = Ethiopian currency). In 1992, the GDP consisted of agriculture and forestry with 54.3 per cent; trade, hotels and restaurants with 10.1; constructions with 4.6; public administration and defence 7.1 and banks and insurance companies with 6.2.

23. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Ethiopia at the same time. They are IGAD, COMESA and AGPAEA.

Kenya

24. Kenya is bordered in the North by Ethiopia and Sudan, in the East by Uganda and Tanzania (also in the South-West), in the South-East by the Indian Ocean and in the East by Somalia. It covers a surface area of 580,370 km². In 1994, its population which was estimated at 27.34 million, recorded an annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent.

25. Kenya's development potentialities include manufacturing industry, its transport and communications infrastructures, its port at Mombasa and its well developed tourist industry. Furthermore, the country has several mineral resources. The main ones are gold, silver, zinc, geothermic power of some 22,000 MW, coal, diamond and sand.

26. In 1994, its GDP was estimated, at Ksh 19,456 million at the current rate. US\$ 1 = Ksh 54.8 as at 24 January 1997 (Ksh = Kenyan Shilling). Its composition was 29 per cent for agriculture including forestry and fishery; 14.8 for public services; 15.5 for trade including restaurants and hotels ; 11 for constructions; 7.8 for transport, storage and communications and 21.1 for the rest. The Mombasa port is a great asset to Kenya's economy.

27. In 1992, Kenya's economically active population was estimated at 10,633,000 million (6,463,000 men and 4,170,000 million women), representing respectively 41.09 per cent of the total population as well as 49.88 and 32.22 per cent of the working population. In 1992, life expectancy at birth was estimated at 61 years and the fertility rate for the same year was 6.8. In 1994, the agricultural population was 20,562,000 representing 75.2 per cent of the total population while the working population was estimated at 11,372,000, that is, 41.59 per cent of the total population, with 8,552,000 engaged in agriculture, representing 75.2 per cent of the total labour force.

28. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Kenya at the same time. They are COMESA, EAC, IGAD, AGPAEA and TTCA. Kenya also hosts the headquarters of TTCA at Mombasa, ILRI in Nairobi, AGPAEA and the Economic Research Consortium in Nairobi.

Madagascar

29. Madagascar is separated from the continent of Africa by the Mozambique Channel. Its surface area is 587,000 km² while its population was estimated in 1994 at 14,303,000.

In the same year, the total labour force was 5,894,000 (i.e. about 41.2 per cent of the total population) 4,394,000 of whom (i.e. 74.54 per cent) were engaged in agriculture. The total agricultural population was 10,662,000, i.e., 74.5 per cent of the total population. In 1992, the life expectancy at birth of the people of Madagascar was 54.9 years whereas the fertility rate stood at 6.6 and the population growth rate was estimated at 2.8 per cent.

30. Madagascar's GDP at the current market rate was Mgfr. 9,131 billion and Mgfr. 13,705 billion respectively for 1994 and 1995. As at 6 September 1996, US\$ 1 = Mgfr. 3.850 (Mgfr = Malagasy Franc). In 1994, the composition of this GDP was 39.1 per cent for agriculture; 13.3 for industry and 47.5 for services.

31. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Madagascar at the same time. They are COMESA, IOC and AGPAEA.

Uganda

32. Uganda is bordered in the North by Sudan, in the East by Kenya, in the South by Tanzania and Rwanda and in the West by Congo (DRC). It covers an area of 235,880 km² while its population was estimated in 1994 at 20.62 million with a density of 88 inhabitants/km², an annual growth rate of 3.7 per cent 78.5 per cent of the working population is involved in agriculture.

33. The country has abundant and fertile lands, good climate for agro-forestry-pastoral production, a relative well developed industrial sector as well as an efficient transport system. The agricultural sector is the backbone of its economy. Furthermore, hydroelectric power potentialities are enormous. The main mineral resources are copper, tin, gold, bismuth, Wolfram, colombo-tantalite, phosphates, limestone and beryl.

34. Uganda's economy is dominated by agriculture. Its GDP at the current rate was NUSh 5.521 billion. As at 8 November 1996, US \$ 1 = NUSh 1,087.0 (NUSh = Ugandan Shilling). The composition of the GDP was 25.4 per cent for commercial related agriculture, 20.2 for non-commercial agriculture, 25.4 for public and community services, 11.6 for trade, 7.2 for construction, 13.8 for other commercial sectors and 4 per cent for the other non-commercial sectors.

35. In 1992, the economically active population was estimated at 8,605,000 (5,110,000 men and 3,495,000 women), representing respectively 42.5 per cent of the total population as well as 50.8 and 34.25 per cent of the total labour force. In 1992, life expectancy at birth was 53 years while the fertility rate was 7.3. In 1994, the agricultural population was 16,180,000, i.e., 78.16 per cent of the total population while the total working population was estimated 8,860,000, representing 42.96 per cent of the total population with 6,952,000 engaged in agriculture, i.e., 78.46 of the total labour force.

36. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Uganda at the same time. They include COMESA, EAC, KBO, IGAD, TTCA and AGPAEA. Uganda also hosts the headquarters of the Secretariat of the Subregional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women, in Kampala.

Rwanda

37. Rwanda is a mountainous country like its neighbour Burundi. From every point of view, it practically has no coastline and is landlocked. Indeed, the nearest and most used port for foreign trade is found in Mombasa, Kenya and is about 1,700 km. from Rwanda. It is bordered in the North by Uganda, in the South by Burundi, in the West by Congo (DRC) and in the East by Tanzania. Its area is 26,338 km² while its 1994 population was estimated at 7.7 million, 51 per cent of whom are women. The average population density is 294 inhabitants/km², and the annual growth rate is 3.6 per cent.

38. The 1990-1994 war that raged in this country destabilized the nation's socio-economic and political activities and led to the unprecedented massacre of innocent human life, the massive displacement of the population within the country and towards neighbouring countries as well as the massive destruction of the country's socio-economic infrastructures.

39. Commercial agriculture is limited by the lack of sufficient land, traditional farming and land occupation systems as well as the high cost of inputs. The country has very few natural resources. Its mining sector essentially comprises cassiterite, wolfram, colombo-tantalite, methane gas from the Lake Kivu with reserves of about 60 millions m³, and gold which is depleting. The industrial sector, except certain agro-industrial activities, is less developed and less diversified. The tourist industry which has very high potentialities is also regressing.

40. Rwanda's economy has been dominated in recent years by agriculture. However, since the war and the fall in world coffee prices, this sector is increasingly regressing. Its GDP at the current market price in 1993 and 1995 was respectively, RWfr. 208.9 and 323.7 billion (RWfr. = Rwanda Franc). As at November 1996 US\$ 1 = RWfr. 323.85. In 1993, the GDP composition was 40.5 per cent for agriculture, 21.5 for industry and 38.0 for services.

41. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Rwanda at the same time. They are the CEPGL, COMESA, KBO and TTCA. Rwanda is also a member of ECCAS.

Furthermore, it hosts the headquarters of the CEPGL at the Gisenyi and KBO in Kigali.

Seychelles

42. Seychelles is one of the Indian Ocean States situated to the North-east of Madagascar. Its area is 450 km² whereas its 1994 population was 73,000. In 1992, its population growth rate was estimated at 1.7 per cent while life expectancy at birth for the same period was 71 years.

43. The country's tourist industry has enormous potentialities. In 1995, the GDP, at the current market price, was SRs 2,494 million. As at 6 September 1996 US\$ 1 = SRs 4.98 (SRs = Seychelles Rupee). The composition of its GDP was 3.5 per cent for agriculture and fishing, 18.4 for industry, 17.5 for tourism, 13.0 for Government services, and 47.0 for other services.

44. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Seychelles at the same time. They are IOC, COMESA, and AGPAEA.

Somalia

45. Somalia is bordered in the North by the Red Sea, in the East and the South-East by the Indian Ocean, in the West by Kenya and Ethiopia and in the North-West by Djibouti. It covers a surface area of 637,660 km² while its total population was estimated in 1994 at 9.07 million with a density of 15 inhabitants/km². In 1994, 67.4 per cent of the working population was engaged in agriculture, and the annual population growth rate stood at 2.4 per cent.

46. Somalia's economy is dominated by agriculture. In 1990, its GDP of US\$ 66.87 million, at the current market price, consisted of agriculture with 65.5 per cent, services with 25.8, industry with 8.7 and construction with 4.6 per cent. At the moment, this country is torn apart by armed socio-political conflicts which are disrupting the nation's socio-economic activities.

47. In 1992, Somalia's labour force was estimated at 3,300,000 (1,972,000 men and 1,328,000 women), representing respectively 41.2 per cent of the total population and 52.4 and 33.18 per cent of the working population. Life expectancy at birth for this same period was estimated at 47 years whereas the fertility rate was 6.6. In 1994, the agricultural population was 6,196,000, i.e. 68.26 per cent of the total population whereas the total labour force was estimated at 3,315,000, representing 36.2 per cent of the total population with 2,382,000 engaged in agriculture, i.e. 67.8 per cent of the total labour force.

48. Several intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Somalia at the same time. They are IGAD, COMESA and AGPAEA.

Tanzania

49. Tanzania is bordered in the North by Kenya and Uganda, in the West by Uganda, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Zambia and Malawi and in the South by Mozambique. It covers a surface area of 945,090 km² whereas its total population was estimated in 1994 at 28.84 million, with an annual growth rate of 3.8 per cent. 78.6 per cent of the working population is in agriculture, and the density is 31 inhabitants/km².

50. Tanzania has national and subregional development potentialities. They exist in agriculture, the Dar-es-Salaam Port and mineral resources. Its mineral resources are gold, tin, diamond, lead, mica and salt.

51. Its economy is dominated by agriculture. In 1994 and 1995, its GDP was officially estimated respectively at TSh 1,823 and TSh 2,396 billion at the current rate. As at 17 January 1997, US\$ 1 = TSh 597 (TSh = Tanzanian Shilling). In 1994, the composition of its GDP was 57.1 per cent for agriculture including forestry and fishery, 1.3 for mines, 15.3 for trade and hotel business, 6.5 for transport and communications, 7.6 for construction and 5.2 for infrastructures. The Dar-es-Salaam Port is also a great asset to this country's economy.

52. In 1992, the economically active population of the United Republic of Tanzania was estimated at 13,507,000 (7,100,000 men and 6,407,000 women), representing respectively 45.86 per cent for the total population as well as 48.7 and 43.06 of the working population. In 1992, life expectancy at birth was estimated at 55 years while the fertility rate also was 7.1. In 1994, the agricultural population was 22,211,000, representing 76.99 of the total population, whereas the total labour force was estimated at 13,852,000, i.e., 48.02 per cent of the total population with 10,891,000 engaged in agriculture, representing 78.6 per cent of the total working population.

53. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Tanzania at the same time. They include EAC, COMESA, KBO and AGPAEA. Tanzania is also a member of SADCC. Furthermore, it hosts the EAC headquarters in Arusha, ESAMRDC at Dar-es-Salaam and the Eastern and Southern Management Institute in Arusha. RWATAKE, a specialized intergovernmental organization comprising Rwanda, Tanzania and Kenya, for the marketing pyrethrum, also has its headquarters in Tanzania.

Congo (DRC)

54. Congo which is cut across by the equator is bordered in the West by the Atlantic Ocean and the Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville), in the North by the Central African Republic and Sudan, in the East by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania and in the South by Zambia and Angola. The forest which occupies the whole central wash-basin, covers about 48 per cent of the country's total area and is surrounded first by shrubby and then grass savannas. Its surface area is 2,345,409 km² and its 1994 population was estimated at 41,231,000, i.e. an average density of 19 inhabitants/km². Congo (DRC) is one of the least densely populated African countries. In 1994, the percentage of its working agricultural population was estimated at 63.3 per cent while the female population was estimated at 50.8 per cent. The annual population growth rate is 3.2 per cent.

55. Congo's economy largely depends on services, industry mostly mining and agriculture. In 1994 and 1995, the GDP was estimated, at the current market price, respectively at NZ 1,835,000 million and NZ 11,779,000 million. As at 31 January 1997 US\$ 1 = NZ 150,876 (NZ = New Zaire). In 1994, the GDP consisted of 31.2 per cent for services, 15.6 for industry, 53.42 for agriculture and 5.5 for construction. Its main mineral resources are copper, diamond, gold, cobalt, zinc, tin, cadmium, coal, magnesium, pyrochlore and methane gas from Lake Kivu. With all these mineral resources, Congo has been considered as a country of geological scandal. The country also has huge agro-forestry-pastoral and hydroelectric power resources, likely to contribute considerably to the socio-economic development of the subregion.

56. In 1992, the economically active population of the country was estimated 14,190,000 (9,227,000 men and 4,963,000 women), i.e., respectively 37.41 per cent of the total population as well as 49.12 and 25.9 per cent of the working population. Life expectancy during the same period was estimated at 54 years while the fertility rate was 6.1. In 1994, the agricultural population was 27,035,000, representing 65.6 per cent of the total population. The total working population was estimated at 14,902,000 or 36.14 per cent of the total population with 9,480,000 engaged in agriculture, i.e, 63.3 per cent of the total labour force.

57. Several subregional intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies cover Congo (DRCs) at the same time. They are the CEPGL, COMESA and TTCA. Congo is also a member of ECCAS.

III. CONCLUSIONS

58. The East African subregion has a lot of potentialities for large-scale national socio-economic development within the member States. These potentialities also make it possible to speeding the socio-economic development of this subregion within the framework of subregional integration recommended by the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community. These potentialities include agro-forestry-pastoral resources, mineral resources, power resources, including geothermic and hydroelectric energy resources, human resources, industry, in general, and tourist industry, in particular, as well as transport and communications infrastructures.

59. However, several constraints are currently impeding the socio-economic development of the subregion. Natural disasters, be they cyclones, drought or heavy rains, continue to adversely affect this subregion. Social unrest and conflicts in some countries have led to the existence of several thousands of displaced people and refugees and disrupted national socio-economic production activities. The development of the subregion's socio-economic integration activities has been seriously hampered by these conflicts. The population of the subregion, the main socio-economic development factor of any country or subregion, is mostly rural, less educated and less skilled for sustainable socio-economic production activities.

60. Furthermore, several subregional intergovernmental organizations very often carry out similar activities which cover several countries at the same time. It is common to find countries of the subregion belonging to more than four intergovernmental organizations operating in the subregion. This situation often leads to conflicts, duplications as well as loss of energy, human and financial resources that can be used more efficaciously and effectively in national and subregional socio-economic development programmes.

61. The main consequences of the disruption of the national socio-economic activities of countries in the subregion resulting from the above-mentioned constraints, are the public and private debt burden, less absorption of available foreign aid as well the reduction or the withdrawal of foreign aid. The repercussion at the subregional level is very great, considering that without prosperous national economies there can be no subregional socio-economic integration.

62. The socio-economic integration of the East African subregion is predicated upon an all-out socio-economic development of all countries of this subregion. There are certain preconditions though. Indeed, peace, security and transparent and lasting democracy, in certain countries of the subregion, are indispensable. The revitalization of socio-economic activities and the restoration of the confidence of partners, donors and investors in the subregion are necessary. Good governance, the peaceful resolution of socio-political conflicts should be one of the main priorities among the many preoccupations of leaders of countries of the subregion.

63. Fully aware of the socio-economic challenges facing the subregion, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, has programmed, through its technical and administrative services, and more particularly, through the EASRDC, to provide the necessary and sustainable assistance to the subregion. The Commission's technical assistance shall be proffered in close collaboration with the recipient countries as well as with all partners involved in the subregion's socio-economic development activities.

List of Intergovernmental Organizations of the East African and Indian Ocean Islands subregion and their member States

1. **Northern Corridor Transit Transport Coordination Authority (TTCA)**

Burundi Kenya Uganda
Rwanda Congo (DRC)

2. **Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL)**

Burundi Rwanda Congo (DRC)

3. **Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)**

Burundi Comoros Djibouti
Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho
Malawi Mauritius Angola
Rwanda Somalia Swaziland
Tanzania Uganda Zambia
Zimbabwe Congo(DRC) Mozambique
Namibia Botswana Madagascar
Seychelles

4. **East African Community (EAC)**

Kenya Tanzania Uganda

5. **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)**

Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia
Kenya Uganda Somalia

6. **Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**

Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles
Comoros Reunion

7. **Kagera Basin Organization (KBO)**

Burundi Uganda Rwanda
Tanzania