



**Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania
to the United Nations**

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STATEMENT BY

**H.E. TUVAKO N. MANONGI,
PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC
OF TANZANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

**AT THE NEPAD EVENT TO COMMEMORATE 10TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM,**

NEW YORK, 21 OCTOBER 2013

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Mr. Chairman,

At the outset let me congratulate my fellow Africans and the UN at large for the 10th anniversary of one of the NEPAD flagship programme known as the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM). The celebration of this anniversary provides an opportune time for the NEPAD Agency to reflect on its achievements and its strategic focus in the context of post-2015 agenda and the African Agenda 2063.

Mr. Chairman,

Tanzania is among 33 African countries that acceded to be reviewed under this mechanism in the four thematic areas covered by the APRM. These are: Democracy and Political Governance; Economic Governance and Management; Corporate Governance; and Socio-Economic Development.

I would like to assure you Mr Chairman that, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania reaffirmed his Government's commitment to the APRM. Tanzania acceded to the APRM because we are in total agreement with its objective of promoting good governance in African nations. The APRM process has been a useful tool in building the capacity on monitoring governance, developing partnerships and enhancing advocacy for efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in leadership.

Mr. Chairman,

I am proud to be part of showcasing Africa's innovative thinking with regard to promoting the whole concept of good governance. The APRM Country Review Mission (CRM) to Tanzania was undertaken in 2012. Thereafter, the Country Review Report was drafted and finalized by the Report Writing Committee. In the course of its work, the CRM met senior government officials, representatives and officials from various institutions operating in the field of governance, non-state stakeholder groups and Development Partners in order to discuss the state of governance in Tanzania and come up with recommendations to address the short comings.

Tanzania's report was submitted for discussions at the Ordinary Summit of AU Heads of State and Government and in the APRM Forum in Addis Ababa where many African Heads of State and Government were pleased with governance reforms in Tanzania and the report was swiftly endorsed.

Mr. Chairman,

Remarkable progress has been made in terms of governance in Tanzania, as highlighted in the Country Self-Assessment Report (CSAR), which cited, in this regard, the prevailing peace, the regular conduct of elections, and the peaceful succession of power since 1985. Nevertheless, there are still some challenges to be addressed. These include the demands for a new Constitution, the outstanding matters related to the Union question and the need to improve the quality of education and health services.

Mr. Chairman,

In the meantime, Tanzania has drafted its National programme of Action (NPoA) to address governance-related challenges that have been identified. The NPoA, which emanates from the APRM process, constitutes the critical link between the state and the citizens to construct visions and goals that are implemented by the state. Also, the need for a new constitution will soon be resolved, because as we now speak we already have a draft of a new constitution.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me conclude by reiterating Tanzania's determination to maintain good governance and its applauding of the idea to have this mechanism in place.

I thank you for your kind attention.