



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

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STATEMENT BY

**AMBASSADOR TUVAKO MANONGI, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

**DURING THE SECOND COMMITTEE DEBATE ON MACRO ECONOMIC
ISSUES OF THE 67TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

SECOND COMMITTEE

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 09, 2012.

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PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE
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NEW YORK, 9TH OCTOBER 2012**

**Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates;
Ladies and Gentlemen,**

Since it is my first time to deliver Statement in the second committee, I wish to congratulate you for your election as a Chairperson of the Second Committee for the 67th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Tanzania delegation also aligns itself to the statement made by the delegation of Argentina on behalf of Group 77 and China, And the Statement made by Least Developing Countries (LDCs).

Mr. Chairman,

In considering the macro-economic questions, we wish to commend the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary General of the United Nations for their continued support in advancing the interests of developing countries in social economic development. We also wish to commend the President of the ECOSOC for successful leadership of 2012 ECOSOC session held in New York.

Mr. Chairman,

Let me address the challenges facing the global economy. Global economic growth started to decelerate on a broad front in mid-2011 and is estimated to have averaged 2.8 per cent over the last year. While we expected the improvement of the situation of the global economy for 2011- 2012, the situation continues to be far from improvement partly because of Eurozone financial and economic challenges for some of its members and sluggish economic performance of most of the developed and emerging economies.

As for Tanzania, the economy experienced adverse supply shocks in 2011. Regional drought conditions led to higher food prices as well as a fall in hydroelectric power generation. With a parallel rise in global fuel prices, inflation rose to almost 20 percent at end-2011 but has shown signs of declining to 15.7% in July 2012.

To-date, we continue to experience challenges related to commodity volatility, costly international transactions because of volatile exchange rates and terms of trade, increasing debt challenges, reduced export opportunities and unpredictable international support through Overseas Development Assistance (ODA). However,

strong construction and services expansion helped sustain real GDP growth of 6.4 percent in 2011 in Tanzania.

Mr. Chairman,

As Agreed in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, this session will be devoted to the consultations on the outcome of Rio +20 conference particularly the scope of the sustainable development Goals (SDGs). Tanzania is convinced that continued attention to the MDGs beyond 2015 is necessary since many countries in Africa including Tanzania on the basis of empirical data, studies and surveys on the eight MDG targets are not certain that they will achieve all MDGs come 2015. Tanzania position on Sustainable Development Goals is to ensure they are inclusive of the MDGs for two reasons:-

Firstly, we believe that it is important for the international community to continue supporting poor countries in their efforts to eradicate poverty as a number one priority because of the poverty - environmental protection nexus. Many people in our countries particularly the poor live in natural habitats that need protection and they depend on the habitat for their livelihoods. Thus, addressing poverty in the SDGs and other MDGs has a critical correlation to environmental protection of natural habitats where poor people live.

Secondly, we firmly believe that sustainable development goals (SDGs) must be inclusive and people centered. They must recognize gender equality, women's empowerment, rights of youth and children. We also believe that effective governance and equal opportunity for all will be a key driver of sustainable development for sustainable future.

Mr. Chairman,

One of the panel discussions during this session was on food security and nutrition. Tanzania wishes to continue its focus on agriculture, food security as a necessary pre requisite for nutrition. We further link it to infrastructure and energy in short and medium term as a quick win that will support food Security and in general sustainable development while continuing to address other cross cutting areas. We commit to increase our focus on agriculture and food security by supporting small farmers in enhancing farming methods through extension services, agriculture research, training and education.

Further, we are committed to support investment in agriculture by increasing support to the current agricultural programme (SAGCOT) a major project that intend to ensure Tanzania's food security through deployment of public private partnership.

In addition, to ensure a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach for sustainable development, we will continue to scale up efforts to address energy challenge by adopting a number of energy mix options. In focusing on economic infrastructure, particularly supply chains and export routes, utilities and urban development, we are scaling up these efforts by increasing private sector participation including through policy intervention, effective regulatory regimes, and promotion of

enabling environment for business operators as well as public and private sector partnership.

Mr. Chairman,

The Doha Development Round is an issue of great importance to the United Republic of Tanzania. Regrettably, on-going negotiations have not produced real progress. The fears and mistrust that have divided the north and the south must be overcome. The current state of affairs works against many developing countries, particularly LDCs that are threatened by emerging trend of neglect and exclusion in the global economy. Tanzania believes that the outcome must protect the interests of developing countries particularly the poorest. We must construct a framework that supports integration of poor countries in the world economy in a manner that our people can experience visible gains of such integration.

It is in this regard, we are deeply concerned by the lack of consensus and progress in the current negotiations. We call for the negotiating parties in the WTO Doha Development round to show restraint and spirit of compromise so that the world does not resort to protectionism, the early signs of which are clearly discernible.

Mr. Chairman,

The agenda on commodities is another issue important to us - that the rising prices of the commodities especially oil, food and agricultural products negatively impact our development gains. This is also compounded by the volatility caused by excessive commodity speculations. For example, volatility of oil has created inflationary pressures in the economy because of its multiplier effects on increased costs of energy production, transportation and production in productive sectors, among others. We call on the international community to address the root cause of the problem of excessive speculation by instituting regulatory regime to manage speculation and future trading practices in commodities and stock markets in order to protect the interest of poor countries.

Mr. Chairman,

On a different dimension, we are also concerned that the agenda on debt is still far from amicable understanding. The deterioration of the global economy does not leave any space for poor countries to sustain their debt. It is unfortunate that this agenda is no longer given the attention it deserves in international forums. To demand that countries need to sustain their debt is insufficient. It is now clear that many countries even those which were making progress are facing the worst debt overhang than five years ago. We call on new initiatives to address the issue of debt and development. We believe the time is now.

Mr. Chairman,

Increasing Irregular migrants from the horn of Africa are a phenomena of growing concern to Tanzania. The cost of returning irregular migrant to their countries of origin is burdensome. A better regime of control of irregular migration is needed. Support needed in this regard include capacity building in developing countries.

Mr. Chairman,

Finally, this session we will negotiate the QCPR, a policy document for development programme at the country level. Suffice to state that Tanzania has had real progress in the UN Reforms under Delivering as One. We have succeeded in improving the delivery of the United Nations programming at the country level under the pilot programme on Delivering as One. We further produced a common country programme which was adopted by the Joint UNDP Executive Boards hence increasing ownership of the UN programmes by the government. The independent evaluation has mixed views but on balance the evaluation admit the positive nature of the success on Delivering as one in the 8 pilot countries that include Tanzania.

What we have not seen and we need to see Mr. Chairman, is a replication of Delivering as One at the Headquarters level. Agencies and Funds need to demonstrate that they too can reduce that transaction costs by instituting better business practices within the existing institutional frameworks.

To conclude **Mr. Chairman**, let me congratulate you once more and look forward to vibrant activities of the second committee in this 67th session and wish you success.

I thank you for your kind attention.