



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

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**STATEMENT BY**

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

**ON AGENDA ITEM 25: OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT,  
SUB ITEM (A) AND (B) IN THE SECOND COMMITTEE  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**SECOND COMMITTEE**

**NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2012.**

**Mr. Chairman,**

Let me join other delegations in commending the Secretary General for the comprehensive report on the report on Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of the Operational Activities for development of the United Nation System contained in document A/67/93.

Tanzania delegation aligns itself with the statements made by Algeria on behalf of Group 77 and China; and Benin on behalf of the LDCs.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Much has been stated already by delegations on QCPR in today's debate. At this juncture allow me to share my delegation's perspectives on the landscape upon which the QCPR will be negotiated.

The 2012 QCPR is being negotiated at a time of global economic turmoil and increasing poverty. As a result we are witnessing a gradual decline of development assistance to developing countries. It is thus important that our negotiations should reflect the reality on the ground rather than the bargaining positions of Member States.

**Mr. Chairman**

I wish to underscore the importance of UN programming. UN programming at the country level is a complex phenomenon involving several approaches, as defined by the programme countries themselves. All these approaches are meant to help us navigate through our own development challenges. The Government of Tanzania in collaboration with UN System launched the United Nations Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) in June 2011. This Plan defines our cooperation with 20 UN agencies, funds and programmes in areas of economic growth and poverty reduction; improvement of quality of life and social well-being; and governance, emergencies and disaster responses as well as protection of refugees.

**Mr. Chairman,**

My delegation is glad that the 2012 QCPR coincides with the culmination of the Delivering as One Pilot Phase. We are hopeful that the findings of the Independent Evaluation of the DaO will continue to inform the review process. One thing is clear from the findings that the DaO countries would like to maintain the DaO model. Likewise, since the commencement of the pilot in 2007, other countries have embraced this approach. It would be unfortunate if the QCPR would not take their choice into account.

It is crucial that, the gains registered at national level are replicated at Headquarters level. It is also important to strengthen and support the United Nations Resident Coordinator System, which is critical in moving this model forward effectively. National ownership and leadership was an important pillar in the pilot phase, and would need to be strengthened in the future.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Funding of the operational activities for development is an area of serious consideration. We believe that fundamental characteristics of the funding for operational activities for development of the United Nations system should be, inter alia, their universal, voluntary and grant nature, their neutrality and their multilateralism. From our experience, we had consultations at country level funding taking into account our national policy framework under UNDAF. The results were good enough. We believe that these ideals will continue.

However, we wish to stress the importance of accountability, transparency and a results-based approach to the efforts to increase the quality and quantity of funding for operational activities and to make it more predictable, effective and efficient; more focus on core resources, because of their untied nature in order to achieve its balance with non-core funding.

**Mr. Chairman,**

With respect to harmonization of business practices, Tanzania believes that the country led and independent evaluation of Delivering as One has provided successful cases of harmonization of business practices and thus we believe that countries have opportunity to apply available best practices. We also believe that the concept of one leader in the meaning of Resident Coordinator would need further articulation during the negotiation in order to put in place effective mechanisms of their functions across the UN system at the country level.

**Mr. Chairman,**

Among the challenges facing the UN programming countries is one of working methods. Country led evaluation and independent evaluation reports on Delivering as One demonstrated that working methods under this model needs to be improved. My delegation calls on the Governing Bodies of all funds, agencies and programmes in a spirit of DaO to review their respective working methods with a view to enhance coordination and cooperation as well as to reduce transaction costs.

We also wish to emphasize that the principle of voluntary adoption of “Delivering as One” and “No-one-size-fits-all” approach should be maintained, so that the United Nations system can tailor its approach to partnership with individual programme countries in a way that most suits their national needs, realities, priorities and planning modalities as well as the achievement of the MDGs, other internationally-agreed development goals and the post-2015 agenda, in a framework of a holistic and comprehensive concept of development.

**I thank you.**