



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

CHEEK AGAINST THE FURRY

**AMBASSADOR OMBENI GEMBE, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
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**AT THE FIFTH HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE ON FINANCING FOR
DEVELOPMENT, UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

NEW YORK 7TH DECEMBER 2011

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF AFRICAN GROUP BY
AMBASSADOR OMBENI SETHU, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE

OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA TO THE UNITED

NATIONS AT THE HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE ON FINANCING

FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, UNITED NATIONS, GENEVA, 7th DECEMBER 2011

(New York, 7th December, 2011)

Mr President,

Excellencies,
Distinguished Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen;

I thank and commend you, Mr President, for your leadership in organizing this high level dialogue on financing for development under the theme, "The Monterrey Consensus and Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: Status of implementation and challenges."

I have the honour to speak on behalf of the African Group, a Group of 54 African States, the Group of 77 and China, and the Group of 24.

Mr President,

The overriding objective of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development was and still remains the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Outcomes, including in Africa.

To be credible, these outcomes have to contribute to the attainment of MDGs and even more importantly they have to help create the policy

It is on this basis that we have to evaluate progress, or lack thereof, in the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha

Declaration on Financing for Development, both of which depend critically on a global compact of shared but differentiated responsibilities, and of genuine partnership, each side fulfilling its responsibilities and commitments.

Mr. President

commitments made in both forums. These are commitments we would like to renew, including, but not limited to, national ownership of the social policies, good governance and the rule of law, peace and stability

The results of implementing our commitments are encouraging, and

have been even better.

Despite this recovery, however, growth in many countries remains below the average 7% growth deemed necessary to meet the MDGs. Furthermore, growth has not always meant progress in the ultimate objective of decent work and poverty reduction. Consequently more effort is needed to accelerate growth across the continent and ensure that it is

In many countries there has been a dramatic increase in FDI, especially in many countries. However, FDI inflows to Africa declined and economic crisis

in 2008 to \$38.5bn in 2009. However, it is without doubt that remittances have become the most important source of capital flows to Africa

accounting for about 7% of African GDP in 2010. We have, therefore, to

Mr President,

Many African governments are working hard to mobilise domestic financial resources to address the structural and institutional constraints to the economic growth and poverty of many of their people. In addition, the recent global economic and financial crisis has impacted negatively the capacity for domestic mobilization. In this regard, we call for continued support to national efforts on domestic resource mobilization, among other

Mr President,

While aid to Africa increased by 4% in 2010, the challenge to meet all the commitments made in various development conferences and CSOs remains. The global economic and financial crisis has impacted negatively the quality, quantity, predictability, and effectiveness. The on-going economic and financial difficulties facing developed countries should not be the reason for them not to live up to their commitments to developing countries. We welcome the declared commitments of some of them along these lines, and we urge others to do likewise.

We also welcome the fact that some African countries have also benefited from the fact that some African countries do benefit

Mr President,

Mr President,

Many African countries are working hard to improve their productivity and competitiveness as well as diversify their exports. They have also benefited from the fact that some African countries do benefit from trade improved over the last few years, the global trade regime remains unfavourable. African economies continue to suffer from unfair trade laws and practices, and marginalisation at the global level, with the continent's share of global trade being 3.1% only in 2009. The Doha Round of trade negotiations, which was expected to end by December 2005, remains stuck and since 2008 has focused on procedural rather than substantive issues.

We made progress on substantive issues especially the focus on development

Mr. President

Africa needs an increased presence and voice in international economic governance, and play its part in reforming the global financial architecture. This requires bold decisions beyond what we have seen so far.

The African Continental Free Trade Area is a landmark initiative in the continent's economic development and a key pillar of the African Union's Agenda 2063. It is a bold and transformative initiative that will create a single market for 1.2 billion people and drive economic growth and job creation across the continent.

Mr. President

ask all partners to do theirs as well.

I thank you.