

**STATEMENT BY MS. MARY MUSHI, PERMANENT SECRETARY, VICE  
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**Convention after ten years: Accomplishment and Future Challenges**

*Madam*  
**Mr. Chairman,**

As we undertake a ten-year review of progress made to address the climate change problem since the existence of the convention, a number of successes, failures and challenges have been documented. One of the key milestones in global efforts to curb the rising emissions has been the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, and let me admit that the Russian ratification is of particular importance for Tanzania, as it will trigger concrete action on mitigating climate change. Increased emissions are tantamount to increased vulnerability and therefore if we do not mitigate, the sufferings will be much more. One key undeniable fact is that climate change is already with us and its adverse impacts are already taking toll in poor countries such as Tanzania. Increased droughts, the melting of the glaciers of mount Kilimanjaro and the impacts of sea level rise to the 800 km of the Tanzania shoreline are already vivid. The future challenge therefore of the international community is to help poor countries.

Tanzania, with an annual economic growth of more than 5 % is one of the few African countries struggling hard to address poverty and achieve economic and social development. The key sectors of economic growth and sustainable development are agriculture, tourism, trade and industry. These are the sectors that are highly vulnerable to the changing climate. The key challenge is how to ensure food security, economic survival and sustainable development. The vivid memories of life loss and economic devastation from the impacts of the Mozambique floods of the years of 2000 and 2001, the floods of Bangladesh this year and the two cyclones that struck Haiti in March and September this year, should be a lesson to the international community on the need to provide assistance for adaptation to climate change to the most vulnerable countries such as Tanzania. This should be done, among others, through support for implementation of activities identified from country driven process such as the NAPAs. With the additional burden of Climate change, it will be extremely difficult for LDCs such as Tanzania to address poverty and ensure sustainable development, without the true commitment by the international community to address this challenge. **I thank you Mr. Chairman**

*Madam*

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**Technology and Climate change**

**Mr. Chairman**

Technology transfer has been on the global agenda for many years. But it is important to note that, with climate change, the global community should review its international agenda on this issue. Developing countries will participate effectively in the global efforts to address climate change if they are given the right technologies that will shape their development path towards achieving their poverty reduction efforts and ensuring both economic development and social wellbeing while contributing to the global agenda on climate change. Developed countries hold a key to this. We know technologies in the north are in the hands of the private sector, but these work in a given context where their governments have provided enabling environment to develop and advance various technologies including in the area of renewable energy technologies. We believe therefore that it is possible for governments to influence the transfer and adoption of such technologies to the South.

For developing countries, we know that adaptation technologies are a priority, but the weak institutional capacity and lack of the all-inclusive involvement remains a key barrier. The private sector of these countries are very weak and therefore challenge remains on how best to improve the capacity of such private institution and ensure partnerships with their counterpart in the north. South South cooperation on technology transfer remains another challenge. There must be willingness from the developed countries government to assist in the transfer of appropriate technologies to be able to enhance the South South cooperation particularly on the dissemination of information on which technologies could assist in addressing their vulnerability.

Sound adaptation and adaptation technologies can be promoted through institutional capacity building and systemic capacities at national level. Institutional capacity building should particularly build national private sector institutions and research organisations for better adoption, dissemination and cooperation on a priority adaptation as well as mitigation technologies. With the current poverty related challenges many poor countries are facing, this can only be achieved if there is well structured efforts, both long term and short term from the international community to assist these countries in this area.

**I thank you Mr. Chairman**