

## **UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

CSD15: Intervention by Mr. Richard Muyungi, Assistant Director of Environment, Vice President's Office, United Republic of Tanzania, on Climate Change. 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2007

### **Mr. Chairman,**

The United Republic of Tanzania associates itself with the Statement made by the Pakistan on behalf of G77 and China.

It is not possible to go through the text on climate change and make the necessary amendment on each and every paragraph. We can only assure you of our active participation in the negotiations. We however, would like to give the general remarks on our position on key issues that must guide our negotiations in the coming days.

1. Adaptation must be given special attention. The IPCC TAR, the Stern Report and other assessments of the impact of Climate change have shown that the impact of climate change are already vivid and African countries, particularly the LDCS within, such as Tanzania are already facing the blunt of it. The International community including through GEF should be requested to increase financial support to adaptation activities.
2. Technologies and incentives to address climate change must take into account the existing barriers for African countries to take the advantage of such available technologies and incentives. Market based mechanisms to address climate change such as CDM have not worked for Africa because of the inherent lack of capacities (in all respect) and critical mass of experts with the region. African countries must be supported to address these first.
3. Equal incentives to countries acting as global sink for CO<sub>2</sub> must be given a priority for a more inclusive approach to addressing climate change. Africa generally and Tanzania in particular is acting as a carbon sink; such a global service must be recognized and paid for. Therefore avoided deforestation, forestry management and forestry conservation must be given an equal global market value as Afforestation and Reforestation under CDM of the Kyoto Protocol, consistent with the global services these countries offer.
4. Climate change mitigation must start with serious and real domestic actions. Long term strategy to address Climate change will be through serious policies and strategies at domestic level. Long term strategy to address climate change can not be placed in the hands of the private sector and market based mechanisms. Those must be supplemental to the domestic actions.
5. Finally, any actions on targets and timetables must be guided by the IPCC FAR, the Stern Review and similar numerous assessment that have provided factual understanding of the current vulnerability. Tanzania believes, that the climate system is reaching a tipping point and all countries must effectively participate in addressing this catastrophe. The UNFCCC remains the true intergovernmental body to address climate change. The participation of all, must therefore be guided by the principles embedded in the Convention and the related provisions, particularly those related to Technology transfer, Financing and Capacity Building.

**In thank you.**

