

**Delegation from the United Republic of Tanzania**  
***Position Paper for the General Assembly***

The topics before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) are: Nuclear Disarmament and International Security; Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All; and Combating Human Trafficking. The United Republic of Tanzania looks forward to working intensively on these primary goals of the UN and creating common solutions.

**I. Nuclear Disarmament and International Security**

Nuclear weapons are classified as the most terrifying weapons ever invented. With their enormous degree of destruction, they pose a serious threat to humanity. Since the first nuclear weapons test in 1945, the number of tests and the development of new weapons have risen constantly. Nowadays, there are more than 13,000 nuclear weapons. Furthermore, over 2,000 tests are conducted to date. As nuclear weapons has been posing a serious threat for decades, the African continent was declared as a nuclear-weapon-free zone in 1996 and collaborates on the elimination of nuclear weapons worldwide.

Being a state party to the *Treaty of Pelindaba* (1996), the United Republic of Tanzania welcomes the actions taken by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) in diminishing the risks coming from nuclear weapons. We support GA resolution 72/31 (2017) and stress the importance of further conducting negotiations on nuclear disarmament. Furthermore, the United Republic of Tanzania voted in favor of the GA draft resolution on the *Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons* (2019) and calls upon all Member States to accede. In addition, we are fully committed to achieve the objectives of the *Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons* (NPT). The United Republic of Tanzania has also ratified the *Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty* (CTBT) in 2004. We stress the importance of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and highly appreciate the work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in this context. As there is a link between disarmament, peace, security and development, we support the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world.

To avert a future use of nuclear weapons entirely, strengthening the NPT is an important measure. Intensive negotiations need to be conducted further to achieve a complete disarmament under international control. Therefore, the collaboration under the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) needs to be consolidated further. In addition, negotiations to establish a legally binding mechanism prohibiting nuclear weapons have to continue intensively. To achieve peaceful uses of nuclear energy only, international, national and regional institutions, such as IAEA, should be established and promoted to collaborate in the areas of peaceful uses of nuclear science and technology.

**II. Ensuring Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable, and Modern Energy for All**

Affordable and modern energy is essential for sustainable development and the reduction of poverty, but it is still not available to all. Worldwide nearly 1 billion people do not have access to electric power. On the African continent, there are 600 million people living without electricity. In regard to the United Republic of Tanzania, 68% of the total population does not have access to modern energy. Especially for nearly 30 million people living in rural areas, a universal supply with affordable, reliable and modern energy services is still insufficient. Only 7% of the rural population has constant access to energy. However, energy supply, especially renewable energy, is essential for increasing the living standard, facilitating extensive education and thereby reducing poverty in affected areas and all over the world.

The United Republic of Tanzania highly appreciates the actions taken by the *UN Development Program* (UNDP) in endorsing sustainable development and fully supports the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and its *17 Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Especially regarding SDG 7, which aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, the United Republic of Tanzania has made huge progress during the last decade. By implementing the *National Five-Year-Development Plan 2016/17-2020/21*, a sustainable development in the economic and social spheres is endeavored. In order to meet the growing demand for electricity, the Tanzanian Government has taken action on reforming the Electricity Supply Industry (ESI) to increase the electricity connection to 50% by 2025 and to 75% by 2033. Therefore, the United Republic of Tanzania highly appreciates GA resolution 72/224 (2018). By establishing the Rural Energy Board (REB) and the Rural Energy Agency

(REA) and an associated fund, over 5,000 villages out of 15,000 could be provided with modern energy services so far. Furthermore, the *Tanzanian Renewable Energy Carbon Development Mechanism* (CDM), a project aiming to increase access to modern energy services and including hydro, solar, wind and biomass technologies, was established in 2014 with the collaboration of the World Bank.

To achieve the common purpose of SDG 7, an intensive collaboration of national governments, non-state actors and the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) is essential. Furthermore, expanding renewable energy systems presents a sustainable and efficient measure to ensure access to clean energy for people in rural areas. In this light, we stress the importance of strengthening the collaboration with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Furthermore, capacity building is fundamental for mobilizing resources. In that regard, innovative sources of financing need to be expanded. By strengthening the collaboration between governments, national and international organizations, and specialized entities a comprehensive platform for exchanging technological knowledge and capabilities can be created. As sustainable development is a complex approach, multi-stakeholder strategies need to be implemented. These include quality training, knowledge transfer, supportive environment projects for business development and market networks including renewable energy and energy efficiency measures.

### **III. Combating Human Trafficking**

Human trafficking poses a serious threat to people all over the world. More than 80% of the victims are subjected to forced labor and sex trafficking. Because of its geographic location, the United Republic of Tanzania has become a port of call for men, women and children escaping from unstable political and economic circumstances in their home countries. Approximately 20,000 irregular migrants enter the Tanzanian territory every year. In the hope for earning their living not only migrants but also Tanzanian citizens are enticed by human traffickers. From the exploitation of men, women and children in the informal sector towards sex trade, human trafficking presents a serious threat to people not only in Tanzania and all African states but all around the world.

The United Republic of Tanzania appreciates the efforts made by the UN to combat trafficking. We support GA resolution 67/226 (2013) which aims to strengthen development cooperation and pilot projects. As one of eight pilot countries for the *UN Delivering as One* reform program, Tanzania is constantly developing and testing new mechanisms and measures to reduce irregular migration and to combat human trafficking. In 2008, the *Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act*, which states trafficking in persons as a criminal offence, was established. In addition, the Tanzanian Government works closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and has established a three-year national action plan and implemented an anti-trafficking law. To comply the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and its *17 Goals*, we support GA resolution 72/279 (2018) and consider the *UN Development Assistance Framework* as an important instrument to combat human trafficking by different measures. One of them is the *Development Assistance Plan* (UNDAP II) 2016-2021 which facilitates the collaboration between UN funds and Tanzanian agencies. Furthermore, the United Republic of Tanzania appreciates the close cooperation with the *UN Office on Drugs and Crime* (UNODC), especially regarding training workshops, prevention strategies and capacity building. In accordance with the *UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons* (2010), the *Tanzania Development Vision 2025* and the *National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children in Tanzania* (2017-2022), an additional national action plan was established in 2018 to combat human trafficking efficiently by strengthening the legal framework and facilitating a better prevention among others.

With regard to the UNDAP, supporting highly affected Member States with capacity building and technical assistance is essential to combat trafficking in persons on a national and international level. Furthermore, comprehensive and reliable data is indispensable to record the entire dimension of human trafficking. What this means in specific is to gather data about trafficking routes and also trafficking victims by expanding the *UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking* (UN.GIFT) information platform. Thereby, appropriate action can be facilitated. Additionally, criminal justice services need to be strengthened. For this purpose, the *Organized Crime Convention and its Protocols on Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants* should be supported as the primary international legal framework responding human trafficking. Moreover, it is essential to raise awareness within the civil society by adopting national and international projects and campaigns such as the *Blue Heart Campaign*.