

THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY

I. INTRODUCTION:

1. The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) has undergone tremendous changes since its Union in 1964. These changes are evident in the social, political and economic spheres as the country has moved to consolidate its unity, foster greater political pluralism and promote economic liberalization.
2. There have been equally significant changes in the international system. The end of the cold war and the emergence of a single super-power, the global shift towards market-led economies and the processes of regionalisation, globalisation and liberalisation which are powering it, the shift from development aid to trade, the resurgence of intra-state and inter-state conflicts, the movement towards greater embrace of democracy, human rights and good governance, the emergence of new shared challenges such as international terrorism, illegal migration, drug trafficking, the preservation of the environment, the phenomenal advances in science and technology as well as the end of Apartheid in South Africa, have combined to fundamentally alter the international system and created the imperative for adjustment in the URT.
3. Central to that imperative for adjustment is the mainstreaming of economic considerations in the formulation and conduct of URT's foreign policy, while at the same time consolidating the fundamental principles of freedom, equity and justice, sovereign equality, territorial integrity and political independence, good neighbourliness, non-alignment, non-interference into the internal affairs of states, the promotion of African Unity, as well as support for the United Nations (UN) in its development and peace agenda which have traditionally been its cornerstone since independence.

4. In order to make the new beginning, the United Republic of Tanzania must build a new internal environment, which is to facilitate change and accommodate new ideas. Already, a lot has been done to restructure the economy, to promote greater regard to human rights and reinforce democracy. In addition the URT shall have to complement the facilitative internal environment with international partnerships in order to create the synergy, which shall enable it to maximize the opportunities of co-operation for economic gain and preserve the options of the URT as an independent sovereign state.
5. In this dualism, pursued in the context of international development and South-South Co-operation, the redefined foreign policy shall target areas of critical interest to the country. These shall include the promotion of good relations with other nations, preservation of our sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, and the promotion of peace and security. In the economic sphere, the policy shall aim at pursuing trade and investment promotion, securing better terms of international trade bilaterally and within the framework of the World Trade Organization (WTO), accessing development financing on affordable terms and obtaining sustainable terms of our debt management, promoting industry, harnessing modern science and technology, protecting the environment and as well as fostering sustainable people-centred development pursued also in the context of regional economic integration.
6. Additionally, the United Republic of Tanzania shall seek to foster democracy, the observance of human rights and good governance, to promote peace and security through involvement in peace support efforts. Lastly, the URT shall seek to open new vistas of economic partnership with business and with non-governmental organizations, which have now emerged as key players in global economic and development co-operation.
7. These areas of critical interest to the URT shall be pursued bilaterally with other countries and within multilateral arrangements, placing due priority on the consolidation of

the traditional relations we have had with our trading and development partners and opening up new areas and regions of the economic South where potential for national gain exists. It shall also be a central objective to ensure active and result driven participation in selected international organizations and multilateral arrangements in which our security, political and economic interests can be secured and promoted.

8. Putting this new foreign policy on stream shall naturally require far reaching adjustments to institutional and administrative set up and procedures of the Government in order to promote efficiency and rational use of resources. Securing system-wide policy coherence in Government and reinforcing the co-ordination and direction functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation (MFA&IC) in Foreign Policy matters, fostering professionalism, recruiting and training skilled personnel, reaching out to local technical and intellectual capacities and involving the private sector as well as promoting Kiswahili as a tool of diplomacy, taking into account that the language is spoken by more than 100 million people world-wide.
9. The premise of redefined foreign policy is that the URT needs to adjust. It has the resources and the people to put into effect that adjustment which is now required to take advantage of the opportunities, which the new international environment offers, and meet the challenges of peace, security and development. It has clear and redefined foreign policy objectives, which must be promoted.
10. The United Republic of Tanzania has the determination to succeed, drawing inspiration from its positive experiences of the past and building a new foundation for a robust foreign policy targeted at ensuring that the country develops as a free, united and determined to be a meaningful partner in global development.

II. THE URT'S TRADITIONAL FOREIGN POLICY:

11. The Presidential Circular No. 2 of 1964 issued by our founding President, the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, set forth the fundamental principles and objectives of the URT's foreign policy. Since then, the conduct and content of the foreign policy has been guided by those principles and objectives, which include, inter alia:

- The defence of freedom, justice and equality;
- Safeguarding sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- The support for the struggles against colonialism, racism and neo-colonialism;
- The support for the oppressed people in the world;
- The promotion of African Unity;
- The promotion of the respect for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states;
- The support for the practice of the policy of non-alignment;
- The support for the United Nations in its search for international peace and security;
- The Promotion of Good Neighbourliness.

Achievements:

12. Having a foreign policy grounded in principles and with specific objectives, enabled the United Republic of Tanzania to engage effectively on the diplomatic scene since its independence. Its consistency of view, and having the

courage to stand for what is right, also enabled the URT to emerge as an active player in world affairs, exercising diplomatic influence and authority far in excess of its economic capability. Whether in decolonisation, the struggle against racism and apartheid, the defence of the principle of social equality and for the rights of nations and peoples, in fostering unity and solidarity especially of Africa and the developing countries generally, or in promoting the policy of non-alignment, URT emerged as a dynamic player on the world scene.

III. SITUATING THE URT IN THE PRESENT GLOBAL CONTEXT:

13. The conduct of a country's foreign policy has to find context in the international environment in which it operates. It is altruism that, the present international environment has changed so radically that some of the assumptions on which the URT's foreign policy had been predicated, no longer hold full evidence.

a) End of the Cold War:

14. The end of the East-West confrontation and the politics of the cold war, which nourished it, have brought some of the most significant changes that have occurred in the international system. Today, global military confrontation has been replaced by strategic co-operation between the erstwhile protagonists of the East and the West. However, the threat to international peace and security posed by nuclear powers still lingers on. This is occasioned by introduction of new technologies in missile defence systems.

15. The end of the Cold war has created new opportunities and challenges to Africa. The collapse of East-West blocs has denied the third world, the leverage of the 1960s and the 1970s in terms of defence, security as well as economic assistance whereby the developing world had been benefiting from the competition for influence. The continent is still struggling to shake off the debilitating legacies of wars

and conflicts, whose origins can be traced from the cold war. Many of our countries however, have already shown firm determination to emerge from the past and embrace the future. The search for peace in Africa is now a continental priority. Economic reforms and restructuring are firmly on course and so too, is the process of further democratisation as more and more countries in Africa are returning to political pluralism.

b) **Dwindling Resource Flows:**

16. Economically, the changes in Eastern Europe have had significant impact on the pattern of flows of investment capital, as well as on the lending policies and programmes of the Bretton Woods Institutions, much to the detriment of Africa. The Donor Countries are rethinking development assistance and moving gradually into trade and economic co-operation. The preferential trade arrangements of the past are being eroded as the WTO rules take effect. Overall, there is serious reversal of resource flows to Africa in general and Tanzania in particular.
17. The decrease in the investment resource flows to Africa has coincided with the collapse of the commodity prices and a fall in the levels of the official development assistance to our countries. As a result, developing countries, including URT, have been deprived of the financial ability to fulfil their internal responsibilities of providing social services and funding development or to meet international obligations such as external debt repayment. The result has been the accumulation of the debt stock and the attendant higher interest payments, which now gobble up disproportionate percentages of our total revenue. The resultant poverty levels in the developing world are unacceptably high and they undermine our collective humanity as well as the foundations of peace and social order.

c) **Liberalization and globalisation:**

18. While the United Republic of Tanzania and the greater part of the developing world struggle to strengthen their economies, the international environment is getting tougher and more complex as the processes of economic liberalization and globalization now pose the challenges of adaptation and participation. The development of science, technology and growth of international trade has shrunk the world into a global village and brought to it new and aggressive players. Those already big and strong Transnational Corporations are merging and consolidating operations on a global scale.

19. Likewise, Nations are coming together into strategic partnerships to take advantage of the economies of scale in the expanding economic space – from the North American Free Trade Area (NAFTA), the European Union (EU) to the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). In Africa too, the OAU has embarked on the creation of the African Economic Community (AEC) by the year 2034. Similar efforts are underway within the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) as well as the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Co-operation (EAC). In this integration process, governments are acting collectively to reach out to international partners in order to manage changes affecting trade, financial flows and the global environment.

d) **Diminishing Role of the United Nations:**

20. There is a growing concern that the UN is progressively steering away from the development agenda and more towards meeting peace and humanitarian emergencies – a task it has attempted to fulfil with mixed results, essentially due to inadequate funding and constraints of political mandates. The UN overstretch – in finance and involvement – has necessitated an increasing role for the regional organizations and arrangements in matters of peace and

security, particularly now when the process of integration is underway.

e) **Resurgence of Internal Conflicts:**

21. The present international political environment is now also characterized by the resurgence of internal conflicts as a result of the breakdown of the Old World Order and failure in leadership. In many places in Africa, Middle East, Asia, Europe, South America and the Caribbean, internal conflicts and wars have brought life loses and extreme suffering leading to an upsurge of refugees, internally displaced persons and staggering cost to development. Intensive global diplomacy and immense resources have been consecrated to the search for solutions to these conflicts. In this, it is Africa, however, which has by far, suffered the most, and have to and therefore to which most effort at peace and stability should be directed.

f) **The end of Apartheid**

22. Apartheid was finally defeated and a democratic, non-racial South Africa came into being, thus marking the full achievement of a cardinal objective of our foreign policy. The end of apartheid paves the way to directing our efforts into bringing African conflicts to an end. The entry of the new South Africa in the community of Nations of Africa has certainly strengthened our ranks and brought a strong dynamic partner to our regional development efforts. The economic strength and scientific know-how of South Africa, if creatively harnessed, stand to be a powerful force for rapid economic transformation and development in our region.

23. New challenges such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic, malaria and other communicable diseases, drug trafficking, international terrorism, illegal migration, upsurge in the number of refugees' proliferation and illicit trade in small arms as well as light weapons have emerged. Issues of sustainable development, gender mainstreaming, promotion

of democracy, human rights, rule of law and good governance have also taken a centre stage.

24. All those mentioned changes and other contemporary issues that have emerged in recent times have compelled the United Republic of Tanzania to review its Foreign Policy.

IV. THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY:

a) Principles:

25. Given the economic and socio-political shift that has occurred in the domestic and international scene, there is need to adopt Tanzania's foreign policy to this new situation placing priority on the securing the core national interests as a sovereign state. Tanzania's new Foreign Policy shall manifest itself in active international engagement, which is basically leveraged upon the pursuit of economic objectives, while at the same time preserving the gains of the past and consolidating the fundamental principles of Tanzania's traditional foreign policy. The principles of the Foreign Policy shall be:

- Safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the United Republic of Tanzania;
- Defence of freedom, justice, human rights, equality and democracy;
- Promotion of good neighbourliness;
- Promotion of African Unity;
- Promotion of deeper economic cooperation with our development partners;
- Support for the practice of the policy of non-alignment and South-South C-operation;
- Support for the United Nations in its search for international economic development, peace and security.

B) Objectives:

26. The objectives of the new URT Foreign Policy shall be:

- To project, promote and protect URT's political, economic, social and cultural interests through active and sustainable economic diplomacy;
- To ensure that URT's relations with other nations and international entities are also driven inline with economic interests;
- To build a self-sustaining economy, preservation of national peace and security as well as supporting regional and international endeavour for the creation of a better and peaceful World;
- To accelerate the political and social economic integration for the region;
- To create the necessary conditions which shall enable URT to participate effectively in the regional and global economies and international negotiations.

C) Strategies:

27. The task before the new foreign policy shall be both of adjustment and change to face the new challenges of development through economic diplomacy, as well as of consolidation to preserve the gains of the past. The Ministry, which is vested with the mandate of directing other Ministries and Institutions on foreign policy matters, in accordance with the Presidential guidance given at the 1999 Ambassadors' Conference in Dar es Salaam, shall need clear strategies to meet those challenges.

a) Building Facilitative Internal Environment:

- To create an interface of both internal and external determinants of growth and development;
- To change the attitude and priorities and liberalise the economy in order to streamline government and bureaucratic processes;
- To create an enabling domestic environment for increased economic performance, and making the United Republic of Tanzania a safe, stable, profitable and attractive investment destination;
- To formulate an organisational arrangement receptive of change, and administrative procedures that are well adjusted and realigned to the needs of economic diplomacy.

b) Forging International Partnership:

- Strengthening partnership with governments, intergovernmental and international organisations as well as commercial entities abroad.
- Dealing with financial, monetary, industrial and international trade institutions;
- Making business and economic development the central issue and focus of Tanzania's envoys and other players in the international scene;
- Creating an appropriate institutional framework for forging international partnership.

c) Prioritising Economic Diplomacy:

28. Economic diplomacy shall constitute contacts and engagements, with other countries, intergovernmental organisations, and international entities. This shall involve:

- Steering international processes towards contributing to Tanzania's efforts at economic development through elaborating arrangements for accessing technical assistance, financing, fair trading and investments;
- Mainstreaming economic issues to the extent that even political commitments such as conflict resolution; promotion of human rights and others, shall be perceived as permitting conducive (attractive) environment for economic co-operation and development;
- Pursuing result-based foreign policy with specific time-limited objectives, which shall be monitored and evaluated, on a continuing basis by an accountable service.

d) Redefining Bilateral Diplomacy:

29. In the light of the fact that bilateral relations between countries is the genesis of diplomacy, bilateral diplomacy shall continue to play an important role in determining the course of world events. The United Republic of Tanzania shall therefore:

- Refocus bilateral diplomacy within a comprehensive development context in which economic objectives shall become the driving force of our new diplomacy;
- Endeavour to improve and deepen the scope of its bilateral relations emphasizing on economic, industrial, trade and technological co-operation with individual countries, regions, and groupings;
- Seek to secure from our bilateral partners, greater support for and involvement in our development efforts as well as by way of increased funding through official development assistance as well as in advocating

development support for our country in the multilateral fora;

- Promote trade, investments and tourism as priority functions;
- Advocate debt relief measures in her regular encounters with other countries and their leaders.
- Promote good relations with host governments;
- Promote cooperation through joint commissions for monitoring and co-coordinating activities of mutual economic benefits.

e) Strengthening Multilateral Diplomacy:

30. The pursuit of common ideals and actions has increasingly assumed greater importance in international relations. The United Republic of Tanzania shall therefore seek to pursue them vigorously at the various international fora:

- Support the reform and reinforcement of the UN and its Agencies as the primary forum of Multilateralism as well as the international system particularly WTO and the Bretton Woods Institutions;
- Target critical areas to influence the agenda especially in the conduct of the new global economic interaction;
- Strengthen its position as part of a cohesive group of countries, which collectively seek to achieve a common objective;
- Reinvigorate its multilateral diplomacy so as to demonstrate ability to play a meaningful role in fostering solidarity;

- Ensure that its multilateral diplomacy puts emphasis on the economic relations with other countries, as well as with financial and commercial entities;
- Give priority to relations or processes which promote Tanzania's ability to develop a strong economy and contribute to extricating the country from dependence on foreign aid;
- Make sure that the multilateral set-up and interactions safeguard the short and long-term implications to Tanzania's sovereignty as a nation and dignity as a people.

f) Promoting Good Neighbourliness:

31. Good neighbourliness is sine qua non in the daily and permanent interaction between states. To realize this important objective, the United Republic of Tanzania shall focus on the following:

- Securing our borders and sustaining good neighbourliness;
- Maintaining peace and stability;
- Promoting trade, investments and economic co-operation;
- Using the existing historical bonds and geographical strategic position for social, political and economic advantages to the people and the neighbourhood.

g) Enhancing Regional Peace and Security

32. In the promotion of peace and stability, both in and outside the African continent, the United Republic of Tanzania shall strive to co-operate with other countries with a view to:

- Rendering its full support to the efforts at preventing, managing and resolving intra and inter-state conflicts;
- Co-ordinating, collective regional action in preventive diplomacy and, where necessary, in peace making, peace building or peace keeping;
- Supporting democratic process in the continent;
- Co-operating with other countries to promote the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean and its exclusive use for peaceful purposes;
- Extending support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

h) Strengthening Regional Economic Integration:

33. In the emerging world order of globalization characterised by growing economic power of the industrialised world, the URT realises that strength of the small and developing countries lies in their unity of purpose and action. Therefore, in this context, Tanzania's survival shall depend on its active participation in the regional groupings within its vicinity. The URT shall enhance its participation in the East African Community (EAC), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) as well as the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IOR-ARC).

i) E.A.C.

34. The countries of the East African Community have a unique relationship arising from culture, history, geography and human contact. Due to the socio-economic importance of this Region, the United Republic of Tanzania shall strive to:

- Promote and strengthen EAC by taking advantages of the commonality existing in the sub-region in order to

enhance and strengthen economic co-operation and socio-political fraternity;

- Ensure that this co-operation facilitates greater balanced trade, investment, as well as industrial, transport, communication, scientific and cultural co-operation, so as to ensure that tangible benefits accrue to the people;
- Continue to support the principle of subsidiarity, placing emphasis on the full involvement of the private sector, enhancing the role of the civil society and women in the process of integration;
- Support efforts aimed at harmonization and convergences of social, political and economic policies with a view to transforming EAC into Customs Union, a Common Market, subsequently a Monetary Union and ultimately a Political-Federation.

ii) **SADC:**

35. Having shared with the SADC countries bonds of political solidarity and common history of struggle against colonialism and apartheid, in addition to having similar natural resources and wealth in abundance, URT shall take advantage of complementarity that exists within the community to promote its industry, trade, and scientific knowledge as well as to attract investment in the country. In this respect, the United Republic of Tanzania shall endeavour to:

- Promote the active involvement of its private sector within the commercial partnership of the community;
- Promote SADC as a forum for consultations on issues of common concern to the region and advocate joint undertakings in areas of common interest;
- Support and promote ideals of SADC, including those of peace, democracy, human rights, defence and

security cooperation in full recognition that political stability in the region shall inspire investment confidence and other development endeavours.

iii) **INDIAN OCEAN RIM - ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL CO-OPERATION (IOR-ARC)**

36. The countries bordering the Indian Ocean in their diversity offer vast opportunities to enhance economic integration and co-operation. The URT shall therefore, seek to promote active economic co-operation, which exists within the full reaches of the IOR-ARC region. The URT shall accordingly seek to promote the IOR-ARC as a framework for enhancing economic interaction of the member states, and in this regard endeavour to promote the objectives of the IOR-ARC bearing in mind the role of the civil society and the private sector in constructive partnership with governments to bring about development of the region.

i) **Upholding the African Unity (AU)**

37. The United Republic of Tanzania diplomacy has over the years won recognition and respect in the Organisation of African Unity, which, in July 2001, transformed itself into the African Union (AU). The URT has ratified the Constitutive Act of the African Union, which reaffirms Africa's determination for greater unity on a step-by-step basis. The URT shall put its full diplomatic weight behind the African Union in supporting:

- The mission to bring peace, forge unity, solidarity and promote economic development of our continent through co-operation and integration;
- The regional economic groupings as the building blocks of the future community, beginning with the harmonisation of the policies and programmes of these communities and aligning them with the objective of converging ultimately, into the Pan African enterprise;

- The objective to establish the necessary conditions, which will enable the continent to play its rightful role in the global economy and in international negotiations.

j) Reaffirming Non-Alignment:

38. While the world political circumstances, which gave birth to non-alignment, have dramatically changed, the *raison-d'être* of the policy of active and independent involvement by the countries of the economic South in international affairs remains valid. The United Republic of Tanzania shall therefore:

- Reaffirm the continued relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement as a framework for consultation and co-operation within the South as it seeks to play an active and rightful part in international affairs;
- Advocate, through its economic diplomacy, the transformation of the Movement into a powerful instrument for the promotion of trade, investment and economic co-operation within the South;
- Urge the co-ordination of the activities of the Movement and those of the Group of 77 and China, both as instruments of change and economic progress in the South.

k) Promoting South-South Co-operation:

39. South-South co-operation remains a framework for solidarity and collective action by the countries of the South. Due to the threat of being marginalized by the countries of the economic North in the process of globalisation, South-South Co-operation becomes imperative. For this reason the United Republic of Tanzania shall strive to:

- Use the South as a framework for economic co-operation towards collective self-reliance as well as an opportunity for expansion of commercial and diplomatic contacts;
- Promote trade, investments, transfer of technology between and among the countries and commercial entities of the South;
- Promote the cohesiveness and unity of purpose of the Group of 77 and China as a vehicle and dynamic force for international co-operation for development within the South;
- Support the work of the South Centre as a think tank and centre of excellence by making it an indispensable institution for promotion and mobilisation of international support for development;
- Strengthen the negotiating capacity of the South in elaborating new international monetary, financial and trading regimes, which are supportive of economic growth and development.

I) Enhancing the Commonwealth Organisation:

40. Cognisant of the continued relevance of the Commonwealth in world affairs, the United Republic of Tanzania shall:
- Continue to associate herself fully with the efforts of the Commonwealth to promote its traditional values – especially those with regard to human rights, democracy and good governance;
 - Seek to strengthen the Commonwealth in a framework that makes it more central and vigorous in the development efforts through increased financial support from its richer and developed members to the

less advantaged developing members, as well as in the promotion of investment and economic co-operation among the members;

- Ensure that technical co-operation programmes, the private sector and investment promotion initiatives, which now exist, are strengthened and expanded so that they become more accessible by the governments and business community of the developing members of the Commonwealth.

m) Promoting the United Nations Organisation:

41. The United Republic of Tanzania believes in the UN as a framework of consolidating the bonds of humanity which link the world's peoples and nations in their co-operation for promoting world peace and socio-economic development. The United Republic of Tanzania shall:

- Demand that all the work of the UN agencies and programmes be better co-ordinated and harmonised with the efforts of the United Republic of Tanzania in a manner permitting the UN system to use its resources more rationally and effectively to compliment the internal development efforts;
- Strive to urge the UN to remain loyal to its mission of building an international order founded on legality and the sovereign equality of nations, in which each country, irrespective of size, wealth or military strength, is permitted to make its contribution;
- Participate in peace-keeping and observation missions, either directly or indirectly under the terms of the UN Charter;
- Re-affirm its commitment to the relevant bodies of the UN with a view to ensuring that policies are targeted to assisting

countries to meet the challenges of economic growth and development;

- Emphasise the eradication of poverty as a key determinant of development as well as ensuring peace and stability;
- Strive to make the UN to move progressively from the task of meeting emergencies and enter into a concrete, and sustained partnership for development;
- Support the periodic and balanced reforms of the UN institutions in a way that promotes efficiency, transparency and democracy so as to strengthen its ability to meet the current challenges of development and peace.

n) Re-addressing Financial Issues and External Debt:

42. In dealing with financial and external debt issues, the United Republic of Tanzania shall:

- Engage the financial and monetary institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the G.8, the European Union and other relevant institutions, for the purpose of negotiating access to financial resources and better terms for debt repayment;
- Pursue the issues of finance and the debt burden in a collective negotiating framework with other developing and heavily indebted countries;
- Advocate for debt relief and cancellation;
- Intensify consultations and co-operation with the donors and creditor community in order to ensure that efforts at economic reform for development are not undermined by the burdens of debt servicing and lack of adequate financial resources;

- Advocate the relaxation of the borrowing terms so as to permit easier access to funding.

o) **Co-operating with Multinational Corporations:**

43. Multinational Corporations have grown in size and scope of involvement to the extent that they are now pioneering economic globalisation and have become immense players on the international scene. In order to develop creative and active economic partnerships with the corporate world, the United Republic of Tanzania shall:

- Engage the banking, trading, agricultural and industrial institutions and services in a mutually beneficial commercial relationship, while preserving options as an independent and sovereign country;
- Access commercial capital for investment available in the corporate world;
- Encourage the exchange of economic experiences and establish institutional arrangements for the transfer of science and technology available in the corporate world to engender a scientific revolution which shall enable the URT to industrialise;
- Seek joint economic ventures so as to benefit from the proven work methods of these corporations and acquire a culture of management, which is necessary to lead the country to an efficient modern economy.

p) **Supporting Effective NGOs:**

44. In view of the increasing role that NGOs play and the influence they have in the International System, the URT shall:

- Engage them into partnership for grassroots development;
- Encourage bonafide foreign NGOs work in the URT and take advantage of co-operation with their local

counterpart and government agencies in the fulfillment of our socio-economic development objectives.

V. POLICY MONITORING AND REVIEW

45. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation, as a coordinator of the country's foreign policy shall cooperate with other Ministries and Institutions in ensuring the principles and the objectives of the policy are implemented and function.
46. The world is changing in terms of actors and issues. New challenges and opportunities emerge and call for attention. In view of this, United Republic of Tanzania's foreign policy and its implementation cannot remain unaffected by those changes. The policy initiated shall therefore be reviewed as deemed necessary.