THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
POLICY, PARLIAMENT AND COORDINATION

Tanzania
MEL Week *2023*

2ND

TANZANIA MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING CONFERENCE

12 – 15 September, 2023

Arusha

THEME

Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning for improved government performance

Prime Minister's Office - Policy, Parliament and Coordination
Government City, Mtumba
P.O.Box 980
Dodoma
Email: ps@pmo.go.tz
www.pmo.go.tz

#MELWeek2023   TZWaziriMkuu   owm_tz   ofisiyawazirimkuu2746

Tanzania Evaluation Association (TaNEA)
P.O.Box 106268
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.
Website: www.Tanea.or.tz
Emai: tzevaluation@gmail.com

ABOUT THE OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The Office of the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania dates back to the year 1961 when the first Prime Minister of Tanganyika, the Father of the Nation, Mwalimu J.K. Nyerere, was appointed. According to Government Notice Number 415 of 1st December 1961 the function
of the office then was to advice the Governor-General on all matters relating to the Government ofTanganyika.

The Office of the Prime Minister was retained as the head of government business when Tanganyika became a republic on 9th December 1962 with the President as Head of State.

The Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar on 26th April 1964 brought into existence the United Republic of Tanzania. One of the major changes brought about by the Union was the establishment of the Office of the Second Vice President, which also took over the functional roles of the Office of the Prime Minister. The Office of the Prime Minister was re-established in 1972 andsince that time it has continued to exist. The 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania gave the office its current legal status by establishing the post of the Prime Minister.

Between mid 1980s to date, the Prime Minister's Office has undergone several changes, with various ministerial functions being added and removed from the Prime Minister's responsibilities, according to the prerogatives of the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. The major constitutional changes of 1984 added the role of Vice Presidency to the Prime Minister. From November 1985 to October 1995, the office was known as Office of the Prime Minister and First Vice President.

With the constitutional amendments of 1992 that brought in multiparty democracy in the country, a separate office of the Vice President was established, hiving off that role from the Prime Minister.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BRELA   Business Registrations and Licensing Agency

DAC   OECD's Development Assistance Committee

e-GA   e-Government Authority

ESRF   Economic and Social Research Foundation

EWURA   Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority

IRDP   Institute of Rural Development and Planning

LGAs   Local government authorities

M&E   Monitoring and evaluation

MEL 2023   2nd Tanzania Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Conference

NAOT   National Audit Office

NBC   National Bank of Commerce

OECD   The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

PCCB   Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau

PMO – PPC   Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination

TAWA   Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority

TCRA   Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority

TFRA   Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority

TFS   Tanzania Forest Service Agency

T-MELA   Tanzania Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Adaptation

TanEA   Tanzania Evaluation Association

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

USAID   United States Agency for International Development

CONTENTS

1. From L-R: Deputy Prime Minister **Dotto Mashaka Biteko**, Arusha Regional Commissioner John Mongella, Minister Jenista Joackim Mhagama, and Permanent Secretary **Jim James Yonazi**.
2. Participants during the conference.
3. The USAID Tanzania Mission Director Craig Hart as he receives an award during the event.

FOREWORD

The Prime Minister's Office - Policy, Parliament and Coordination in collaboration with Tanzania Evaluation Association (TanEA) successfully organised and effectively conducted the 2nd Tanzania Monitoring, Evaluation at the Arusha International Conference Centre from 12 – 15 September 2023. This year's theme was "Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning for improving government performance". The delegates of the conference included stakeholders from public, private and third sectors in Tanzania and other parts of the world. Specifically, it aimed to promote monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practices among the participating professional communities; foster an M&E "culture" across public institutions; as well as promote the sharing of information and best practices from national and international experts.

The participants, in addition to considering the main theme, had the opportunity to explore the conferences seven sub-themes:

1. Monitoring, evaluation and learning for governance and improving service delivery;

2. Incentives for M&E sustainability of strategic projects and programmes;

3. The role of information and communication technology in improving evaluation demand, capacity, and delivery;

4. The role of M&E experts in tourism for social economicdevelopment

5. Citizen science and community-led monitoring;

6. Early career evaluators; and

7. The role of parliamentary oversight in monitoring andevaluation.

The participatory approach was used in the preparation of the programme, involving an organising committee with members from different partner organisations and wider stakeholders.

The event also benefited from the support of the following actors: United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Tanzania Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Adaptation (T-MELA), Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA) Tanzania Forest Service Agency (TFS), Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority (TAWA), Institute of Rural Development and Planning (IRDP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority (EWURA), National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Audit Office (NAOT), UONGOZI Institute, e-Government Authority (e-GA), Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB), Business Registrations andLicensing Agency (BRELA), Tanzania Fertilizer Regulatory Authority (TFRA), Zanzibar Planning Commission and Presidential Delivery Bureau, and the South African Center for Learning on Evaluation and Results.

Jim James Yonazi.
Permanent Secretary Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliamentand Coordination (PMO– PPC)

1. INTRODUCTION

The MEL 2023 was officiated by Hon. Dr. Dotto Mashaka Biteko, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Energy. It had three main sessions: Opening and keynote addresses; panel discussion; and professional training workshops. It also featured exhibition and tourism promotion activities.

This report provides an overview of the conference planning, programme management, paper presentations, discussions, recommendations, and conclusions. The first part provides an overview of the conference including the objective and rationale, stakeholder participation, and overall arrangement. The second part outlines the summative report of the conference. The third part offers an overview of the training workshops and paper presentations. The last part covers the recommendations by participants and resolutions.

1.1 Rationale

The Government of Tanzania is striving to improve the performance of the public sector by investing in result-based monitoring and evaluation systems.

This is a systematic approach for monitoring performance and evaluating the long-term results of policies and projects instead of just considering short-term outputs.

M&E systems are one of the most important public management tools. They assist governments around the world to plan, implement and manage policies and development plans thereby helping to ensure resources and processes achieve clear aims (results-based management). The conference is one of several responses by the government to increasing calls for M&E to help create greater accountability; evidence-based decision making; policy and programme improvement through learning; and the effective use of resources in the public sector.

The Government of Tanzania, in its effort to improve M&E within public bodies, initiated the first MEL Conference in 2022. This was held in Dodoma under the President's Office, Public service Management and Good Governance. One of the recommendations was that the initiative should be held annually.

The Government of Tanzania, in its effort to improve M&E within public bodies, initiated the first MEL Conference in 2022. This was held in Dodoma under the President's Office, Public service Management and Good Governance. One of the recommendations was that the initiative should be held annually.

1.2 Objective

The MEL 2023 aimed at improving government and wider public sector performance through strengthening M&E capacities, including the creation of an enabling environment for the advancement of best practices in the country, and applying these to programmes ranging from development projects through to the overall national development agenda.

The MEL 2023 aimed at improving government and wider public sector performance through strengthening M&E capacities.

2. CONFERENCE PREPARATIONS

The Prime Minister's Office organised the first preparatory meeting for the MEL 2023 on 31 January 2023. The meeting agreed to form a national committee to oversee the preparations of the event.
Furthermore, the meeting agreed to hold the MEL 2023 in Arusha from 12 – 15 September and also, to embed tourism promotion as part of the activities.

The Prime Minister's Office organised the first preparatory meeting for the MEL 2023 on 31 January 2023. The meeting comprised of members from the President's Office – State House, President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government, President's Office – Public Service Management and Good Governance, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resource, Ministry of Water, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation, National Bureau of Statistics, e-Government Authority, Judicial Commission and Parliamentary Office, UONGOZI Institute, Institute of Rural Development and Planning, Tanzania Forest Service Agency, and Tanzania Tourism Board. The meeting agreed to form a national committee to oversee the preparations of the event.

Furthermore, the meeting agreed to hold the MEL 2023 in Arusha from 12 – 15 September and also, to embed tourism promotion as part of the activities. Following its formation, the committee created six sub-committees to go in-depth into specific matters: Venue and catering; resource mobilisation; health and emergency; protocol and security; registration; plus media, communications and publication.

2.1 Resource mobilisation

Resources were mobilised from a range of range of partners working at national, regional, and international levels and also, registration fees from participants. Institutions that provided in-kind and financial contributions included USAID, T-MELA, TCRA, TFS, ESRF, TAWA, IRDP, UNDP, EWURA, NBC, NAOT, UONGOZI Institute, e-GA, PCCB, BRELA, TFRA, Zanzibar Planning Commission and Presidential Delivery Bureau, and the South African Center for Learning on Evaluation and Results.

2.2 Call for papers and review

The call for conference papers required interested candidates to first submit an abstract in reference to the sub-themes and focus area provided. The review committee received 46 abstracts, reviewed them and informed those selected to submit full papers to be presented. The reviewed and accepted abstracts and full manuscripts were incorporated into the programme structure and the final conference programme was then developed. A total of 55 presenters from inside and outside the country successfully presented their papers (see Section 5).

Tanzania
MEL Week 2023

2.3 Delegates

Conference participants were divided into the following categories: special guests and invitees (permanent secretaries, regional administrative secretaries, ambassadors, other diplomats), keynote speakers, moderators, paper presenters, panellists, and other M&E experts and practitioners from the government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), local government authorities (LGAs), universities, private sector organisations, civil society organisations, and voluntary organisations of professional evaluation (TanEA, and Zanzibar Monitoring and Evaluation Association). The conference successfully brought together a total of 628 participants, surpassing the expected number of

350. The non-Tanzanian delegateswere from Angola, Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Namibia, Uganda, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the United States of America.

2.4 Exhibitions

The MEL 2023 featured 20 exhibition booths outside the conference hall. Government Institutions as well as private companies showcased their products and services to participants. Exhibitors included: the Disaster and Risk Management Department from the PMO–PCC, TFS, National Institute of Transport, TAWA, Tanzania Tourist Board, Tanzania National Parks Authority, NBC, TanEA, Dar es Salaam Institute of Technology, Open University of Tanzania, Dar es Salaam University College of Education, and Mrembo Safaris.

2.5 Excursions

The fourth day of the MEL 2023 involved trips to some of tourist attractions in Arusha and Kilimanjaro; the aim being to promote the role of M&E experts in tourism promotion. The delegates enjoyed visiting the Tarangire National Park, Ngorongoro National Park, Materuni Waterfall and Coffee factory, Arusha National Park, Kilimanjaro National Park, and Serval Wildlife haven.

THANK YOU TO ALL OUR PARTNERS

Co-organising partner ⟫⟫

Financial and technical support partners ⟫⟫

Some exhibition activities.

3. SUMMATIVE REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

This section summarises the content of the various sessions of the conference.

3.1 Welcoming remarks

Ms. Sakina Mwinyimkuu, Director of Government Performance Monitoring and Evaluation in the Prime Minister's Office, welcomed delegates to the second MEL Conference. She urged them to usethe conference as a platform to exchange views and ideas on the implementation of M&E to enhance government performance and improve service delivery in the country. She further provided a valuable overview of government M&E from the perspective of her role in assessing the performance of MDAs and LGAs. She concluded her remarks by inviting participants, particularly those coming from outside of Tanzania, to explore the beautiful tourism attractions nearby.

Ms. Mwinyimkuu delivers her remarks.

3.2 Remarks by partners

Dr. Kapongola Nganyanyuka, Chairperson of TanEA, firstly acknowledged the valuable collaboration between PMO, TanEA, USAID, IRDP, UONGOZI Institute and other stakeholders. He also recognised TanEA's distinctive role at the forefront in strengthening MEL in Tanzania. Participants were encouraged to become members of the TanEA, which belong to the African Evaluation Association, and especially offers opportunities to early career evaluators. He concluded by advocating for partnerships to advance innovations for strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Prof. Hozen Mayaya, Rector at IRDP, started his remarks by quoting the IRDP motto "Kupanga ni Kuchagua"which means "Planning is Prioritising" and related this to the Government's commitment to improving service delivery by strengthening M&E. Highlighting the importance of M&E, Prof. Mayaya considered this in relation to the Coca-Cola Company, which recorded significant losses after taking arguably the biggest risk in consumer goods history by changing the formula of their iconic soft drink and triggering a global consumer protest.

In closing, he pledged his continued commitment to government's efforts to enhance M&E tools and systems, and to extend IRDP's collaboration and support that is offered through its rural development programmes.

3.3 Keynote addresses

The six keynote speakers from within Tanzania and abroad represented national, regional, and global evaluations in relation to M&E in government and wider public sector policy and project planning. Note Addresses presented where Value for Money in the Public Sector (Representative from the CAG Office), Fund mobilization Monitoring and Evaluation of Projects (Gerald G. Mweli Permanent Secretary (Ministry of Agriculture), The role of UN to Improve Public Service Delivery in Tanzania (Ms. Susan Kiragu - Nottingham Result Based Management Specialist UN Resident Coordinator's Office – Tanzania), Integrating M&E System in Higher Learning Institutions Curricula (Dr. Rodgers Lumanyela on behalf of the Deputy Rector Academic, Research and Consultancy Institute of Rural Development and Planning (IRDP), Experience on the implementation of Monitoring and Evaluation in Zanzibar (Mr. Mohamed M. Salim on behalf of Commissioner for National Plans, Sectoral Development and Poverty Reduction –ZPC).

Gerald G. Mweli (Permanent Secretary – Ministry of Agriculture)- Keynote Speaker.

> "If you do not measure results, you cannot tell success from failure."

3.4 The panel discussion

The panel discussion was moderated by Dr. Josephine Kimaro, Deputy Chief Executive Officer of Presidential Delivery Bureau – Zanzibar and involved the following panellists: Dr. Steven Masvaure, Ms. Sakina Mwinyimkuu (PMO), Dr. Kapongola Nganyanyuka (TanEA), Mr. Omary Kebbeh (USAID–Tanzania), Dr. Noel Komba (Mara Regional Secretariat), and Dr. Benson Kiarie (Vantage Kenya). The panel discussed the status and development of M&E within the public sector and key topics or comments included:

Dr. Josephine Kimaro
(PDB Zanzibar- Panel Moderator)

1. The journey towards strengthening MEL in Africa is "optimistic";

2. M&E still focuses on administrative data in most African countries;

3. The value of M&E is not always appreciated;

4. M&E skills in the public sector need to be increased;

5. The Government of Tanzania has made significant steps to embed M&E within institutions and reforms are ongoing;

6. The implementation of M&E report recommendations remains a major challenge in many Africa nations;

7. The aspect of learning and results dissemination often requires greater attention;

8. The "democratisation" of M&E, not making it just the concern of the respective unit, can be a challenge;

9. M&E can be promoted in its role of helping build trust and dialogue with those who lead and in turn, enhance the understanding of government policies and projects; and

10. Partnership and collaboration in advancing M&E is fundamental.

Speakers during the panel discussion.

4. OFFICIAL OPENING BY THE GUEST OF HONOUR

4.1 Opening remarks

> "The main theme, strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning for Improving Government Performance, reflects the President's vision to enhance government's performance and improve service delivery in the country."
>
> **Dr. Jim James Yonazi**

Dr. Jim James Yonazi, Permanent Secretary (PMO–PCC) officially and warmly welcomed Hon. Dr. Dotto Mashaka Biteko (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Engery) to the MEL 2023. He highlighted that the main theme "Strengthening Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning for Improving Government Performance" reflects the President's vision to enhance government's performance and improve service delivery in the country. Dr. Yonazi was gratified to have leaders as well as experts dealing with M&E from Tanzania and across the world.

Dr. Yonazi gives his remarks.

Mr. Craig Hart, Mission Director for USAID Tanzania, commended the government for establishing the M&E Directorate in the PMO–PPC, plus M&E Units across ministries that will work to enhance government performance and service delivery in the country. He also highlighted the contribution of USAID to advancing M&E practices in the country.

Hon. Jenista Joackim Mhagama MP, Minister of State (PMO–PCC), began by congratulating the organisers of the conference whilst observing that the MEL 2023 reflects the government's readiness to strengthen M&E to improve public sector performance and service delivery. She also highlighted implementation of directives and outcomes arising from the first MEL Conference in 2022. These directives included the establishment of the Directorate for M&E of government performance under the PMO–PPC; establishment of the stand-alone M&E units in ministries which are reporting direct to the Permanent Secretary; participation of Accounting Officers in subsequent MEL Conference initiatives; and making MEL Conference an annual event.

On his part, Hon. John Mongella, Arusha Regional Commissioner, extended his special appreciation to President Samia Suluhu Hassan for her efforts to promote the country as the best tourism and investment destination. He said this has made Arusha a good tourist and business address to both locals and foreigners. He thanked the organisers for the opportunity to host the event in Arusha, and encouraged the delegates explore the beauty of the region.

Mr. Craig Hart.

Hon. Jenista Joackim Mhagama.

Hon. John Mongella.

4.2 Address by the guest of honour

On behalf of the guest of honour (Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania), Hon. Dr. Dotto Mashaka Biteko extended greetings from the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Vice President, and the Prime Minister. He also expressed his appreciation to the organisers of the conference and acknowledged the presence of all stakeholders.

Hon. Biteko acknowledged the initiatives taken by the government to strengthen M&E in the country. In addition to the M&E initiatives mentioned by previous speakers, he also referenced the appointment of the Deputy Prime Minister to oversee coordination of government performance, the establishment of the Planning Commission and the ongoing preparation of an integrated government-wide M&E electronic system.

"The government has taken various initiatives to strengthen M&E in the country. The aim is to build an integrated government that fosters accountability and effective relationships among its ministries, departments and agencies."

Hon. Dr. Dotto Mashaka Biteko

Some captured moments of the awarding ceremony.

5. PAPER PRESENTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS

5.1 Paper presentations and respective focus areas

Sub-theme I: Monitoring, evaluation and learning for governance		
Authors	**Paper**	**Focus**
Dr. Christopher Awinia, Open University of Tanzania	Towards a national monitoring system in Tanzania	• Factors to take into consideration in designing a National Monitoring Evaluation & Learning System (NMELS) • NMES as a Knowledge Management System (KMS)
	The Significance of National Monitoring and Evaluation Policies in Africa: Implications for the United Republic of Tanzania	A description and explanation of the significance of M&E policies in Africa and how these have cultivated an evaluative culture within the public sector and broader national "ecosystems" within African countries
Dr. Zena Mpenda, Sokoine University of Agriculture	Policy Prioritisation through Value Chain Analysis (PPVC): public – private partnerships in policy making,	The role of PPVC in assisting governments with evidence-based analysis to adequately prioritise their policies and investments

Sub-theme II: M&E for enhancement and achievement of government business and socio-economic development		
Authors	Paper	Focus
Nathan Otutu, Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda	Boosting Service Delivery through Strengthened Local Government Assessments: Insights from Uganda's LGMSD	Utilisation of the LGMSD Framework in improving Servicedelivery in Uganda
Ms. Sabina Seja	Monitoring on the usage of public resources by PCCB	PCCB monitoring of public financial resources in national development projects
Juma Kongoi, TANEA	Evaluating Performance Management Systems in TanzaniaPublic Service Delivery: A Historical Analysis	Evolution of the Performance Management Systems and its importance in shaping public service delivery in Tanzania. Effectiveness of implementing PMS and challenges facing its implementation as experiencedin Tanzania
Joyce Mpossi,IRDP	Why an integrated monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is needed	The importance of an M&E system that cuts across different sectors, ministries, levels of government, agencies, and public institutions in Tanzania
National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	The usage and application ofcensus data	Census data as primary indicators to assist in policy making, planning, monitoring, and evaluation of strategic development projects

	Sub-theme III: M&E for strategic projects and programmes	
Authors	Paper	Focus
Dr. Isaack Michael, DERICH Consulting Limited, Dar es Salaam	Data Quality Issues Pertaining to Double Counting and Under Counting Errors in Monitoring and Evaluation: Field Experience in Development Projects and Programs in Tanzania	How to overcome double counting and undercounting errors in generating M&E data to inform the decision-making process
Hamisi Amanje	Factors for the Sustainability of Donor-funded Agricultural Projects in Tanzania: The Case of the Sakirp Project in Kibondo, Kigoma	How monitoring and evaluation, levels of funding and community participation influence the sustainability of donor-funded projects
Dr. Laura Ahearn, USAIDT-MELA	Learning to Use Monitoring Evidence to Improve Policy and Programmes	A discussion on how the Tanzania Government's ministries use learning from monitoring and evaluation to make evidence-based decisions is paramount for strengthening and improving development programming and policy making. Identification of factors that would help to apply learning: • Engaging and collaborating with decision makers in the process of generating and analysing evidence • Embedding the use of evidence into existing organisational structures and processes • Sharing the evidence proactively with decision-makers Building the capacity of individuals to understand and see the value of evidence

Sub-theme III: M&E for strategic projects and programmes		
Authors	Paper	Focus
Dr. Zena Mpenda and Dr. Adam Akyoo, Sokoine University of Agriculture; Rogers A. Lumenyela, IRDP; Saadan Edson, International Potato Centre-Tanzania	Agricultural Innovation Systems Policy Practice Index (AIS-PPI): Assessment of Fertilizer and Soil Health Policy Ecosystems in Tanzania	A discussion on how policy analysis requires a holistic approach as AIS-PPI needs to becritically reviewed to achieve effective policy implementation
Malisa, E.T., Nyanda, S.S., Mahonge, C.P. andSalanga, R.J.	Combining Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT) and Farmer Market School (FMS) Approaches: A Qualitative Analysis of the Impact of the Approaches	How the approaches were geared towards transforming agricultural production and marketing respectively plus their compatibility
Gideon Msabi Michael and Vedastus Lyaya Timothy, IRDP	Effects of Climate-Smart Agriculture on Food Security among Smallholder Farmers in Semi-Arid Areas of Tanzania	The effects of Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) on food security in semi-arid regions. It also outlines factors that affect the selection of CSA practices among smallholder farmers
Authors	Paper	Focus
Amina Kombo Omar	An Evaluation of Tourism in Zanzibar in the Post COVID-19 period	Evaluation of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on tourism in Zanzibar and assessment on the measures taken to revive the industry in the post-pandemic period
Mustafa Njozi	Contribution of Tanzania: The Royal Tour Film to the Recovery of the Tourism Industry	Understanding the extent to which Tanzania: The Royal Tour (2022) film has contributed to the recovery of post-COVID-19 tourism in the mainland.

Note: No papers were presented on sub-theme IV: Incentive schemes for M&E sustainability

Tanzania
MEL Week 2023

Subtheme VI: Citizen science & community-led monitoring		
Authors	Paper	Focus
Jeremiah Mkomagi, IRDP, Dodoma	Community-led Monitoring and itsImplications for Sustainability	How community-led approachescan be effectively deployed in agricultural projects to enhance ownership, empowerment, and sustainability
Pantaleon Shoki, TanEA and CLM Consultants Ltd.	Harnessing Community-led Monitoring for Robust Evidence-based Planning and Budgeting	An analysis of the role of community-led monitoring (CLM) in enhancing MEL in Tanzania. This includes proposals for actions necessary for capacity-building and policy reforms and integration opportunities for CLM. It also discusses its contribution in both an academicand practical context
Anthony Bello, Plan International Tanzania	The contribution of digital technology in strengthening Monitoring Evaluation Research and Learning Systems	How the use of the digital tools has enhanced MEL to empower Plan International projects in Tanzania. Reviews how enhanced MEL has improved decision- making, learning, accountability, and transparency
D. Jason, National Department of SocialDevelopment	Real-time Monitoring Data and its Use in Enabling Evidence-driven Social Development Programs that Promote the Wellbeing of Vulnerable Children and Families	Real Time Monitoring has demonstrated the potential to strengthen services offered by the government. This paper considers the effective tracking of vulnerable children who are receiving government social protection services. It reviews how data is enabling the provision of appropriate supportto those at high risk of hunger, violence, abuse, and neglect

Subtheme VII: Young and emerging evaluators		
Authors	Paper	Focus
Nobelrich Makere, PlanInternational	LEARN Plus: Adapting, Testing and Scaling the Enhanced School Readiness Program in Tanzania	An evaluation to learn whether the enhanced School Readiness Programme (SRP) is an effective model to promote school readiness in Tanzania
Lumenyela, R.A. Haji, K.M1 and Rwela, T. G	Effects of the seaweed training programme on improving the income of young female farmers in Zanzibar	The extent to which the Forum of African Women Educationalists (FAWE) training had positive effects on seaweed female farmer's income
Dr. Kapongola Nganyanyuka, TanEA	From Global Insights to Local Impact: Enhancing Tanzania's Parliamentary Oversight	An analysis of the pivotal role of evaluations in Parliamentary oversight and government accountability. The paper explains how Parliament uses evaluations for both policy improvement and political use. It also considers how Parliamentarians prioritise prospective evaluations (ex-ante) to acquire information for future decisions and integrate this evaluation evidence into the budget approval process
Dr. Francis Mwaijande, Mzumbe University	The Culture for the Demand and Use of Evaluations in Tanzania: The Role of Parliamentary Oversight	An assessment of the "knowledge, attitude and practice" of evaluations in the Parliament of Tanzania

5.2 Workshops

Title I: Sharpening Evaluation Skills: An Interactive Workshop on Outcome Harvesting and the Most Significant Change Approaches

Facilitated by Dr. Laura Aheam and Mr. Gerlad Usika from T-MELA, the workshop intended to strengthen the impact evaluation skills of participants by considering both the current global and regional contexts in relation to development agendas. The workshop reflected the changes that have occurred globally since 2015 that have triggered the need to revise approaches and ways of addressing interventions in the name of development. Some of the most important and impactful events/changes highlighted include:

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015);

2. The Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015); and

3. The COVID-19 pandemic and the socio-economic effects arising from it.

The workshop highlighted the need to review and adjust this important evidence tool in the post-2015 era to ensure it properly reflects the new context in relation to impact evaluation.

KEY MESSAGE

The purpose of and approach to development evaluation is not a "one fit for all" matter; and that this process is influenced by both regional and global events/changes.

Dr. Aheam (Left) and Mr. Usika (Right) during the session.

Title II: Evaluation in the Service of Equity? Approaches and Method for Equitable Evaluation

This workshop considered how Equitable Evaluation – aligning our practices with an equity approach – can be used as a tool to mainstream equity in policies and programmes.

Dr. Masvaure during his presentation.

The workshop, facilitated by Dr. Steven Masvaure from the Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results

– Aglophone Africa, benefited from the work of evaluation experts, including Jennifer Norins, Desiree Jason, Ian Goldman, Kgaugelo Moshia-Molebatsi, Sinenhlanhla Tsekiso, Thandolwethu Lukuko and Zulaikha Brey. In collaboration with other independent evaluators, researchers, and civil society representatives, the team embarked on developing the Gender Responsive Evaluation Guideline in South Africa. This was created to guide evaluators and commissioners of evaluation on how to mainstream gender when conducting evaluations to ensure that evaluations address government's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The importance of integrating a "Transformative Equity Criterion" into evaluations was highlighted. This was defined as "The extent to which an intervention's objectives, design, implementation and impact contribute to, or do not contribute to, addressing systemic inequities and promoting a more inclusive society."

> The importance of integrating a "Transformative Equity Criterion" into evaluations was highlighted. This was defined as "The extent to which an intervention's objectives, design, implementation and impact contribute to, or do not contribute to, addressing systemic inequities and promoting a more inclusive society."

Evaluators and other key stakeholders participating in the workshop were encouraged to consider how this approach, can support systems and structures to help redress social and economicinequities. In doing so, several questions based on "who, what, when, where and how" were considered:

WHO?

This question uncovers who were included/excluded in evaluation planning and process:

- Those potentially disempoweredby the initiative/
- intervention; Those historically marginalised and discriminated, or otherwise voiceless;
- Who is included/excluded in scope;
- Who is prioritised or not; and
- How were benefits experienced by different segments, and why?

HOW?

This question uncovers the context within which an intervention operates, particularly the systemic issues that perpetuate social and economic inequities:

- The extent to which the design and implementation of the intervention addresses these issues or promotes equity;

- The extent to which the intervention was delivered in a manner that was relevant to theneeds and expectations of the different priority groups;
- The flexibility of the intervention to provide differentiated components depending on location or groupneed;
- The extent to which it seeks to change the structural issues which disempower;
- The extent to which the intervention affects/ed equity inthe long-term.

WHERE?

This question uncovers the lasting effects of spatial segregation and how location relates to experiences of service delivery and development progress in relation to:

- The extent to which intervention aimed to redress or has addressed inequities due to the geographical context;
- How the intervention is experienced in different areas;
- The extent to which the intervention can redress the causes of inequality that result from these geographic contexts.

WHEN?

This question uncovers the period when the intervention is taking place, paying attention to the social and political discourse within which the evaluation is situated:

- Has there been any improvement in the equity issue over time? If not, why?
- What is the durability or sustainability of equity results over time. Do the changes in equity last into the foreseeable future?

WHAT?

This question uncovers issues relating to motivations and structural considerations:

- Is equity transformation an intentional part of the intervention or an afterthought?
  - Does the intervention consider the root causes of inequity issues or just the symptoms?

The workshop identified five dimensions through which equity and inequities are manifested: Population; Cause and effect; Space; Content and intention; and Timing.

KEY MESSAGES

- Evaluators and other key stakeholders should consider this approach, its design and implementation to meeting or contributing to specific transformational objectives that seek to redress social and economic inequity;
- Evaluators and other key stakeholders should understand the time when the intervention is taking place, paying attention to the social and political discourse within which the evaluation is situated; Evaluators and other key stakeholders should consider how the equity issue under consideration has changed overtime;
- Evaluators and other key stakeholders should think about the durability/ sustainability of equity results over time. If interventions are to be truly transformative, the changes in equity need to last into the foreseeable future; and
- Equity and inequities manifest through five dimensions including Population; Cause and effect; Space; Content and intention; and Timing.

Title III: Using the OECD-DAC Criteria to Evaluate Interventions by International and Government Organisations

The workshop, facilitated by Mr. Dirk Hoffman of the German Institute for Development Evaluation, stressed on the importance and utility of using key evaluation criteria a standard or principle used in evaluation as the basis for evaluative judgement. Prior to 1991, the use of international development co-operation evaluation criteria was non-systematic and non-standardized. This gap motivated the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to work on and eventually launch a set of evaluation criteria within the framework of the "Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance" (1991).They have since become a key part

of evaluation practice and are widely used beyond the DAC. There are six evaluation criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The criteria were adapted for evaluation of complex emergencies in 1999. The Glossary of Key Terms in Evaluation and Results-Based Management produced in 2002

provides conceptual clarity on common terms used within results-based management, monitoring, and evaluation. It represents the core of a common international vocabulary for evaluation and results-based management in development cooperation.[1]

Mr. Dirk Hoffman.

Equally important, the workshop emphasised on the use of evaluation criteria as they:

* Support implementation of consistent, quality
* evaluation; Facilitate standardisation,
* comparison and the sharing of learnings and knowledge; and Allows evidence for claims about the value of policies, programmes, and strategies to help inform decision-making about success in achieving the SDGs.

The workshop concluded that the use of evaluation criteria has been shown to enhance the quality and credibility of international development evaluations.
Evaluations conducted against predetermined criteria provide the framework for answering key evaluation questions. This supports the creation of a more integrated and multi-dimensional evaluation analysis. This can lead to more useful findings, recommendations, and lessons.

Many institutions have put quality control systems in place to assess the quality of their evaluations. The criteria represent a significant pillar of these systems. The quality control systems developed by ALNAP[2], the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Commonwealth and others provide practical examples.

KEY MESSAGES

* The use of well-defined evaluation criteria enhances the quality and credibility of international development co-operation evaluations.
* Institutions, both public and private, should put quality control systems in place to assess the quality of their evaluations.

Dr. Takunda Chirau

Deputy Director - Centre for Learning on Evaluation and Results for Anglophone Africa (CLEAR-AA) South Africa. He presented on the OECD DAC Criteria towards improved evaluation practices.

Tanzania MEL Week 2023

1   https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/2754804.pdf

1   A UK based non-profit organization that works to increase learning and accountability in the humanitarian aid sector.

6. CLOSING CEREMONY

6.1 Closing speech

Hon. Ummy Hamis Nderiananga (MP), Deputy Minister of State (PMO–PPC), expressed her gratitude to the organisers of the event and other stakeholders for their time, efforts, dedication, and resources to produce the event. She acknowledged the active participation of those who attended the MEL 2023.

She observed that the Conference can be further strengthened with more global perspectives so that Tanzanian practitioners can incorporate such learning into their work.

"The Conference can be further strengthened with more global perspectives so that Tanzanian practitioners can incorporate such learning into theirwork."

Hon. Ummy Hamis Nderiananga

Hon. Nderiananga as she delivers closing remarks.

6.2 MEL 2023 resolutions

Participants stressed the need for the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy to be finalised to providedirection for the implementation of the M&E initiatives in the country.

They agreed that an Integrated Government M&E System should be developed, instituted, and operationalised. The system should receive recommendations and provide feedback to stakeholders.
The preparation of the system should be coupled with preparation of M&E communication strategy to guideeffective understanding to all stakeholders.

The meeting concluded with the following resolutions:

1. The National Guidelines for Monitoringand Evaluation should be accomplished. The guidelines must identify the responsibilities of each stakeholder and how to implement monitoring and evaluation activities forall institutions;

2. All Government institutions should strengthen their monitoring and evaluation units by ensuring they have adequate resources to fully perform their duties and increase efficiency;

3. The Government should continue to work with various stakeholders in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation role;

4. Each government institution should prepare an annual Monitoring and Evaluation plan;

5. Monitoring and evaluation reports should be prepared and discussed in the relevant sector on a quarterly basis. Decisions in respective areas should be made based on these reports;

6. Public institutions to conduct readiness assessments for the implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation system in their institutions to determine their M&E maturity levels;

7. The Monitoring and Evaluation Units should undertake their duties with the involvement of various experts based on the responsibilities of the relevantsector;

8. All Government Ministries and Institutions should complete the process of establishing monitoring andevaluation units;

9. M&E National Coordinating Ministries and Institutions need a jointly collaboration to avoid duplication of efforts;

10. The Monitoring and Evaluation Conferences continue to be held annually and will convey national and international content;

11. Sector should organise Joint Sector Reviews twice a year to discuss progress made in the respective sectors;

12. The monitoring and evaluation systems used by the Government should be incorporated into higher education training; and

13. Develop a strategy for capacity buildingin monitoring and evaluation as well as ethical guidance for monitoring and evaluation professionals. The strategy should also focus on empowering young people and those who are emerging in the profession of monitoring and evaluation.

Tanzania
MEL Week 2023

6.3 Vote of thanks and an announcement about MEL 2024

While giving a vote of thanks, Mr. Mohamed Salim, Commissioner for Planning Commission of Zanzibar,officially announced that the 3rd MEL Conference will take place in Zanzibar, in 2024. He encouraged and hoped that all conference participants will attend the event, with a view to promoting the economic and social development in Zanzibar and Tanzania as a whole.

"As we close this year's MEL conference, I am pleased to share that MEL 2024 will be held in Zanzibar. I hope that all of you will be in attendance."

Mr. Mohamed Salim

Mr. Salim gives a vote of thanks.

6.4 Lessons learned

The MEL 2023 was a valuable opportunity to learn and understand the status of M&E issues within the public and private sector. The M&E professionals and practitioners had a fruitful forum and rare opportunityto interact, exchange ideas, share experiences, challenges and lessons related to their M&E roles and responsibilities.

Furthermore, it was an effective avenue between the government, private sector and civil society to increaseparticipation of citizens in playing their roles on managing development for results. Ordinary citizens had an opportunity to learn that they have role for monitoring of their socio-economic development programmes for enhancing accountability of implementers. The key lessons included:

1 M&E enrich the achievement of institutional, sectoral and national development goals, objectives and SDGs;

2 M&E is a significant managerial tool for attaining national and international development plans, hence, it must be strengthened

3 The demand for strengthening M&E ingovernment institutions is still high and there is a need for more capacity building for government employees onM&E concepts and systems and the partners working with the government in service delivery; and

4 There is a need to continue building synergies and increasing collaborations with various stakeholders including non-governmental organisations, community-based organisations, international non-governmental organisations, bi-lateral and multi-lateral organisations (including the UN), higher learning institutions, and private sector organisations. The aim being to support M&E initiatives in terms of resources, learning materials, consultancy, and collective capacity building across all public, private, third and knowledge sectors.

Some captured moments of the closing day of the conference

APPENDIX A: ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

S/N	NAME	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION
1.	Sakina Mwinyimkuu	PMO–PPC
2.	Neema Kilembe	PMO–PPC
3.	Johnbosco Quman	PMO–PPC
4.	Thomas Saguda	PMO–PPC
5.	Menrad Seluhinga	PMO–PPC
6.	Charlton Meena	PMO–PPC
7.	Ritha Patrick	PMO–PPC
8.	Evodia Kiwalle	PMO–PPC
9.	Omary Thabit	PMO–PPC
10.	Latifa Msembe	PMO–PPC
11.	Ernest Mwasaga	PMO–PPC
12.	Judith Kimatare	PMO–PPC
13.	Salma A. Aman	PMO–PPC
14.	Omary S. Mpayage	PMO–PPC
15.	Humphrey Joseph	PMO–PPC
16.	Japhary Muhina	PMO–PPC
17.	Joyce Malisa	PMO–PPC
18.	Evelyne Mkokoi	PMO–PPC
19.	Alex Ndimbo	PMO–PPC
20.	Jacline Minja	PMO–PPC
21.	January Kitunsi	PMO–PPC
22.	Eirnhard Mbuge	PMO–PPC
23.	Silver Chindandi	PMO–PPC
24.	Irene Bwire	PMO – Private Office
25.	Bariki Mwasaga	PMO – Private Office
26.	Dr. Zuhura Abdallah	Zanzibar Planning Commission
27.	Mussa Mshirazi	Zanzibar Planning Commission
28.	Nassor Suleiman	Zanzibar Planning Commission

Tanzania
MEL Week 2023

S/N	NAME	MINISTRY/INSTITUTION
29.	Mary Lasway	Parliament of Tanzania
30.	Ibrahim Liguo	Office of Treasury Registrar
31.	Dr. Francis Mwaijande	TanEA
32.	Pantaleo Shoki	TanEA
33.	Satoangela Samike	President's Office- Regional Administration and Local Government
34.	Edger Msamba	e-GA
35.	Josephat Malongo	e-GA
36.	Bakari M. Mgwadu	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation
37.	Maria Kabigi	Ministry of Water
38.	Charles Lumaze	Ministry of Finance
39.	Joanita Magongo	UONGOZI Institute
40.	Jambo Ramadhani	UONGOZI Institute
41.	Levina Kishimba	National Audit of Office of Tanzania
42.	Emanuel Msoffe	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
43.	Martha Mbiliji	Tanzania Tourist Board
44.	Mussa Hamza	TFS
45.	Dr. Rogers Lumenyela	IRDP
46.	Kelvin Kanji	Ministry of Information, Communication and Information Technology
47.	Asher Thomas	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
48.	Janeth Leonard	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
49.	Marero Stephen	TanEA
50.	Dr. Kapongola Nganyanyuka	TanEA

COMMITTEE