

**NATIONAL EVALUATION PLAN-
2024/2025**

July, 2024



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ACRONYMS

ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
ASDIP II	Agricultural Sector Development Programme II
CAG	Chief Auditor General
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
EIDPM	Evidence-Informed Decision and Policy-Making
FYDP III	Five Year Development Plan III
FYNDP	Five-Year National Development Plan
GPR	Government Performance Report
GRR	Government Rolling Review
GST	Geological Survey of Tanzania
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACP	National Aids Control Programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NEP	National Evaluation Plan
NTLP	National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme
PMO	Prime Minister's Office
POPSMGG	President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSMEP	Public Service Management and Employment Policy
RMNCAH	Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Association
STAMICO	State Mining Corporation



SWAP	Sector- Wide Approach to Planning
TGC	Tanzania Geological Centre
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VOPE	Voluntary Organisation for Professional Evaluations
WSDP	Water Sector Development Programme

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Activity: Action taken, or work performed through which inputs such as funds, human resources and other material resources are mobilised to produce specific outputs. Activities are what institutions do and describe processes which are largely internal to the institution.

Evaluation: Is a periodic, systematic, rigorous, and meticulous application of scientific methods to assess the design, implementation, improvement, or outcomes of a program.

Indicator: A quantitative or qualitative factor or variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement, reflect changes connected to an intervention, or assesses performance of an institution.

Monitoring: Is an on-going function that uses systematic collection of data on specified indicators which aims at providing management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing intervention on an indication of the extent of progress and achievement of objectives and progress in the use of allocated funds.

Learning: It basically connotes change of behaviour because of experience and training.

Outcome: Changes that arise from the intervention outputs of a project, program, or policy. An outcome entails behavioural or organizational change and or benefits accruing to customers and other stakeholders.

Output: Are products, goods and services which result from an intervention which are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.

Process: Is a series of actions or steps which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result.

Programme: A time-bound intervention that differs from a project in that it usually cuts across sectors, themes, or geographic areas, uses a multidisciplinary approach, involves more institutions than a project, and may be supported by different funding sources.

Project: A lowest level in the planning series undertaking designed to achieve certain specific objectives within a given budget and within a specified period of time.

Results: A broad term used to refer to the effects of a program or project. The terms output, outcome or impact (intended or unintended, positive and/or negative) describes more precisely the different types of results.

M&E System: Consists of related, interdependent, and interacting components i.e. performance indicators, performance reports, performance reviews, evaluations and data systems.

Information: Is data that has been processed for a specific purpose and verified to be accurate and timely. It is presented within a context that gives it meaning, relevance, and leads to an increase in understanding and decrease in uncertainty.

Input: This is a resource required to accomplish an activity e.g. time, finance, human, and material resources.

Intervention: Is the act or an instance of intervening, this could be through a policy, programme, strategy, plan, and project

PREFACE

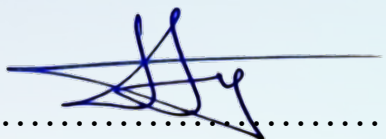
The promulgation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework emphasises the Government's commitment towards evidence-based policy and decision-making. This has been followed by the development of National Evaluation Guidelines and a National Evaluation Plan. The development of these two evaluation documents is an important milestone in the quest for institutionalising and systematising the practice of evaluation within the public sector. It is hoped that these documents and others to follow will strategically guide the officials in improving their evaluation duties.

The primary objective of this National Evaluation Plan is to outline national evaluations that was completed in financial year (FY) 2023/2024, the ongoing evaluations and the ones to be conducted for the FY 2024/2025. These evaluations cover national level interventions across government institutions and are aligned with the Five-Years Development Plan and strategic plans of Ministries. Therefore, it summarises the evaluations that are said to be of national commitment and interest. This is an important reform towards efficient and effective service delivery. Issuing a National Evaluation Plan creates an environment where evaluations are conducted regularly and evidence on the performance of interventions is generated and readily available for effective decisions.

The National Evaluation Plan cultivates a culture of undertaking evaluation, use of evaluation findings and recommendations, and promotes mobilisation of resources for undertaking evaluations in the public sector. It institutionalises an evaluative culture and creates the supply and demand for

evaluative evidence to aid evidence-based policy and decision-making. In line with the Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline, the interventions included in the NEP are those submitted by Government Institutions and were sorted to depict national wise evaluations. The NEP 2024/25 highlights the interventions to be evaluated, background of the specified intervention, purpose of the proposed evaluations, leading Institutions as well as the responsible implementing Ministry.

The implementation of this plan will provide insights about the outcome, impact and performance of the interventions undertaken by the Government through its institutions, inform ongoing strategic management and decision-making. Furthermore, it will enable the government to generate evidence that will contribute in determining the performance of the Tanzania Development Vision, Five-Year National Development Plans and other national and sectoral plans as envisaged in the 2024 Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline and other planning frameworks.



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**Prime Minister's Office - Policy, Parliament and
Coordination**

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The evaluation system of The Government of Tanzania is still in nascent stages. It is notably that, evaluations help determine what works well and what could be improved in a program or initiative. In June 2023, The Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination conducted the Staff Capacity on Evaluation. Few components on Evaluation were assessed such as preparation of ToRs, conducting Rapid Appraisals, Feasibility Studies, Formative Evaluation, Process Evaluation, Outcome and Impact Evaluations, Meta Evaluation, and developing evaluation designs. The mean capacities computed indicate that only 33 percent of the assessed staff have relevant capacity in evaluations while 67 percent of them fall short of the required capacity. The results suggest that there is a need for an effective, efficient and Sustainable Evaluation System.

Currently, The Government of Tanzania is working on instituting M&E system by developing infrastructure that creates a conducive environment where M&E practices and discipline could take the center stage in Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Secretariats (RSs) as well as Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The Prime Minister's Office (Policy, Parliamentary Affairs and Coordination-PPC) under Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Department (PMED) is mandated to provide coordination, leadership, and oversight of the country's interventions through monitoring and evaluation. In efforts to strengthen and cultivate evaluation culture, the Prime

Minister's Office-PPC developed Monitoring and Evaluation Intergrated Guideline, Evaluation Management Guideline and Evaluation Manual. Such documents provide guidance and continuing operation of monitoring and evaluation in MDAs, RSs and LGAs. They further assist in developing M&E systems that ultimately improve management of performance indicators, performance reviews, and performance reporting, evaluations, and data systems at national, sector and institutional levels. Specifically, the Evaluation Manual provide useful framework for public institutions to conduct sound and rigorous evaluations.

In consistent with the guidelines, the Prime Ministers Office in liason with Government Institutions developed the 2024/25 National Evaluation Plan (NEP) which encompasses the evaluations that are said to be of national commitment and interest. The NEP serves to ensure the interventions are evaluated frequently and that the evidence produced are used to inform policy changes, budget allocation, programming and decision making. Moreover, the implementation of NEP will provide feedback regarding effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and sustainability of implemented interventions as constituted in the national plans such as; Rulling party Manifesto, Five-Year National Development Plans, National Policies and other sectoral plans and ultimately lead to realisation of Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and African Union Agenda 2063.

1.2 Situational analysis of evaluation

Regardless of the Capacity challenges observed from various assessments, the current environment is conducive for monitoring and evaluation as both government and non-state entities are aware of its importance in enhancing transparency, accountability of government activities. This can be evidenced by multiple initiatives taken by the government to improve M&E System. These initiatives include; the establishment of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Division (PMED) under PMO-PPC as well as M&E Units across Ministries and LGAs, development Project M&E Guideline of 2021, Intergrated M&E Guideline 2024, Evaluation Management Guideline 2024, Evaluation Manual 2024, introduction of the Annual National Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning forums such as National ME&L Weeks; and the ongoing efforts to develop National Evaluation Policy and Scheme of Service for M&E Officers, engage national and international stakeholders to strengthen M&E system, signals the value bestowed on M&E in the country.

Despite the aforementioned initiatives and achievements, the Tanzania public sector continues to face challenges in regards to M&E, such as, inadequate monitoring and evaluation skills, inadequate funding, data quality, limited utilization of M&E findings and absence of a national policy on monitoring and evaluation which is a key instrument to structure and institutionalize the practice at both national and local levels within the government structures. Additionally, the implementation of M&E functions/activities within the government institutions are more on monitoring such as field visits and financial tracking in regards to projects and

programs. Hence, evaluations of different typologies are carried out at a meager pace, infrequently, with low quality and the results produced thereof are rarely utilized for improvement of government performance. This is attributed by inadequate evaluation technical capacity, Lack of data management skills, evaluations being considered costly leaving aside the opportunity cost aspect and limited understanding and insight on the relevance of evaluations. Consequently, evaluations for government interventions are given minimal priority during the institutional planning and budgeting processes. Thus, evaluation undertakings are donor driven and mostly focus on programs and projects especially service delivery-based sectors. Furthermore, the absence of a national M&E policy which is a key instrument to nurture strong political will at both national and local levels within the government structures has multiplied the forementioned challenges facing M&E system.

1.3 Rationale of the National Evaluation Plan

The culture of undertaking evaluations within public sector has been inadequate – there are missed opportunities and the evaluations conducted by development partners seldomly informed policy, planning and programming. The Government is moving towards ensuring interventions are effectively and timely evaluated and the findings are used to inform policy changes, planning, budget allocation and evidence based decision making.

The development of NEP is an effort by the Government towards addressing prevalent unplanned and uncoordinated conduct of evaluations in the public sector. It aims to improve

the efficiency and effectiveness of the evaluation processes in the public sector and promote use of evaluation findings. Hence, the NEP is important to identify and prioritise evaluations of national interest and commitment.

1.4 Objectives of NEP

- (i) The primary objective of this NEP is to ensure that interventions of national interest and commitment to be evaluated are planned, coordinated and timely executed in a way that improves decision making, enhances transparency, accountability and overall quality of public service delivery. Specifically NEP intends to; Establish clear priority interventions to be evaluated in a specific financial year;
- (ii) Coordinate evaluations across all levels of the Government;
- (iii) To ensure evaluation are intergrated and aligned with the broader development Agenda;
- (iv) Strengthen partnerships, collaboration and foster Stakeholder engagement;
- (v) Promote quality and rigorous evaluations; and
- (vi) Secure adequate and sustainable funding for evaluation activities.

1.5 Structure of the NEP

The Tanzania National Evaluation Plan is divided into five sections namely: Introduction which provide background, situational analysis, as well as rationale, objectives and

purpose of the NEP. Section two entails legal and regulatory framework, whereas section three highlights evaluation types and selection criteria. Section four detail status of national evaluations. The last section pointout the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders.

SECTION TWO

2. Legal and Regulatory Framework

In Tanzania there are some of the existing policies, frameworks and guidelines that regulate and foster a conducive environment where evaluation (and monitoring) functions are implemented within and outside the public sector. This section provides a comprehensive list of legislative framework that guides the implementation on NEP in the government as follows;

2.1 Intergrated Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline 2024

This guideline developed by The Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination, offers a comprehensive understanding of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems and provide a detailed instructions on how to design, establish, and enhance M&E systems within government institutions. It also outlines the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in strengthening these syfstems. Specifically, the guideline provides guidance on the procedures and techniques for monitoring and evaluating policies, strategies, plans, programs, and projects carried out by public institutions, preparation of performance indicators, management of data systems, data dissemination, as well as creating awareness on the use of M&E findings for decision-making and improvements.

2.2 National Evaluation Management Guideline 2024

This guideline provides guidance on the processes to be followed during conceptualisation, planning and implementation of evaluations, management and analysis of data as well as the use of evaluation results. Specifically, the guideline provide the evaluation quality check to be considered in identifying the evaluation to be conducted; procedures for the management of evaluations at all levels of Government; and institutional structure in the management of the evaluation at the National and Sectoral levels.

2.3 National Evaluation Manual 2024

This manual aims to provide standardized, systematic and step by step procedures for undertaking evaluations at different levels within government. It adopts the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and African Evaluation Principles to ensure that intervention implemented are coherent, relevant, appropriate, efficient, effective and sustainable.

2.4 M&E Readness Assessment Guideline 2024

The M&E Readness Assessment guideline provides a tool for comprehensive diagnosis of the existing M&E capacities, processes, and systems within public institutions. It is designed to guide the process of identifying strengths, weakness, opportunities and challenges of the existing M&E sytem. Such processes aims at enabling informed decision making about the capacity, initiatives and resource allocation necessary for designing, building and sustaining result based M&E system (RBMES).

2.5 Planning Commission Act of 2023

Planning Commission Act of 2023 established Planning Commission which is mandated to manage the economy, lead planning processes and supervise the implementation of the economic and social plan in order to attain sustainable national economic growth and development

within the framework of the national policy of socialism and self-reliance. It is also responsible for conducting research, analysing and advising on sectoral policies, socio-economic developmental issues and current socio-economic policy issues as well as future policy direction. Consequently, the Planning Commission will conduct creative, insightful, and counter intuitive policy analyses on problems of great public importance to provide solutions to be implemented by the Government.

2.6 Projects Monitoring and Evaluation guideline, 2021

This guideline intends to guide and coordinate monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes implemented in various government Institutions. It specifically provides the bases for tracking implementation progress of plans, projects, and programs; facilitating the availability of data and regular review of projects and programs; determine the need for reviewing goals, plans and budgets in the given period and identify areas that require further research. The guideline also ensure decision makers and stakeholders are informed about implementation for exacting accountability and transparency.

2.7 Public Finance Act, 2020

Section 5 (1) (a) (i) stipulates that the Minister and National Treasury shall supervise and monitor the finances of the United Republic; and (b) advises the Government on the total of resources to be allocated to the public sector and the appropriate level of resources to be allocated to individual

programmes within that sector. Allocation of financial resources to evaluations is primarily important to understand if programmes are realising intended and unintended outcomes. Section 5 (2) (b) stipulates that the Minister shall ensure that systems are established throughout Government for planning, allocating and budgeting for the use of resources and approve all requests for the issue of public monies prior to their inclusion in any estimates of expenditure for submission to the National Assembly.

2.8 The Statistical Act of 2017

Section 3 (1), (2) and (3) stipulates that the Bureau shall establish Sector Working Groups based on the nature of the statistics to be produced, the Sector Working Group shall consist of members from, the sector ministry or ministries and the Bureau and the Director General shall appoint one member from the sector ministry to be chairman and a member from the Bureau to be the secretary to the Sector Working Group. The collection of statistics from varying sector is primarily important for providing baselines of different sector-based interventions. The baselines allow for measurement of progress when monitoring and evaluation functions are conducted at different times of the life cycle of the interventions.

2.9 Public Service Management and Employment Policy, 2008

Public Service Management and Employment Policy (PSMEP) stipulate the need for public institutions to have in place robust

M&E Systems, to be able to anticipate and solve management problems and respond to stakeholders demands. As a result of this policy, the Government of Tanzania has implemented policy, structural, institutional reforms and strategies, aimed at strengthening the monitoring and evaluation function in the Ministries, Independent Departments, Regional Secretariats, Executive Agencies and Local Government Authorities.

SECTION THREE

TYPES AND CRITERIA FOR SELECTING NATIONAL EVALUATIONS

This sections entails the types of evaluations, categories of evaluator and criteria adopted for selecting interventions to be part of the national evaluation plan as per existing Evaluation Management Guideline of 2024 and Evaluation Mannual of 2024 provided by The Prime Minister’s Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination.

3.1 Types of evaluation

Standardisation of evaluations is primarily important. This NEP adopts the types of evaluation as described in an intergrated M&E Guideline 2024. The guideline highlights three categories of evaluation based on the lifecycle of the intervention.ie before -ex ante, during-process and after (post ante). Inline with the three categories, the types of evaluations are as indicated in the table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of evaluation types.

Evaluation Type	Objective	Timing
Diagnostic evaluation	Focuses on understanding the current situation before the design and planning of an intervention. This evaluation is preparatory to ascertain the root causes of the problem, the potential effects, and solutions to the problem	At the beginning of the intervention – before implementation.(Ex-ante)
Design evaluation	Seeks to assess the theory of change, and logical model. This is conducted before and during the implementation of an intervention to ascertain if the design work or does not work and is likely to produce the intended outcomes.	After intervention has been designed. (Ex-ante/process)

Evaluation Type	Objective	Timing
Implementation / Process	Evaluation focuses on the implementation process and attempts to determine how successfully the intervention is following its theory of change and logical model as designed. Provides an early warning for any problems that may occur. Allows monitoring of how well their program plans and activities are working.	After the intervention has been started (Process).
Outcome evaluation	Focuses on measuring intervention effects in the target population (beneficiaries) by assessing the progress in implementation, depending on the outcomes that the intervention is addressing. Tells whether the program is being effective in meeting its objectives.	At least a year after implementation, depending on the duration of the intervention. (Post ante)

Evaluation Type	Objective	Timing
Impact evaluation	Seeks to measure the changes that are tangible amongst the target beneficiaries and whether these changes are a direct result of the intervention that was implemented (attribution instead of contribution).	After 3–5 years of implementation.(Post ante)
Evaluation synthesis	Seeks to systematically collect evaluation findings and generalize the results across government, particularly sectors.	At any stage but normally conducted after an intervention has been completed.
Economic evaluation	Seeks to measure the cost effectiveness of an intervention. Tells whether the program is being effective in meeting it is objectives. An economic evaluation will measure two parameters—cost and outcome (effect).	Once several evaluations have been completed

3.2 Evaluators Category

Evaluators can be categorized based on their role, position, or relationship to the intervention being evaluated. The type of evaluator often influences the evaluation's design, process, and findings. According to National Integrated M&E Guideline 2024 and National Evaluation Manual 2024, evaluations can either be conducted by internal evaluators, external evaluators or both.

3.2.1 Internal evaluators

Internal evaluators are individuals or teams who are part of the institutions where intervention implemented is evaluated. Internal evaluators are MDA, RS and LGA staff who are responsible for the implementation of specific intervention to be evaluated. They assess their own interventions which implies they must account to institution they belong to. This approach has an advantage of being more familiar with the intervention and its history, as well as remaining with a project and being invested in the results, increasing the possibility of learning from the evaluation findings, and putting the recommendation to suitable use.

3.2.2 External evaluators

These are independent evaluators who are not part of the implementation of the intervention that is being assessed. External evaluators helps to enhance transparency and impartiality particularly in outcome and impact evaluations. External evaluators should generally have specialized knowledge that a program could benefit from, and they are

often seen to be more objective. They must also bring best practice expertise from other organizations or nations.

3.2.3 Hybrid evaluations

A hybrid evaluation involves both internal and external staff working together. Hybrid evaluations seek to bring together the advantages of both types of evaluators. Some of the ways of organising a hybrid evaluation are:

- (i) The external, and internal, evaluators work together in an evaluation team
- (ii) The external evaluator shall support internal staff to conduct an evaluation through facilitation and/or coaching and provide just-in-time technical advice.
- (iii) External and internal evaluators take responsibility for one or more components where they have particular expertise.
- (iv) The external evaluator undertake a quality review of the evaluation of the key milestones.

3.3 Criteria and process used for selecting evaluations

3.3.1 Criteria for selecting evaluations

The selection of the Intervention to be included in the NEP 2024/25 are based on specified criteria which are:-

- (i) Intervention that are of national priority with greatest potential to inform policy decisions and align with Tanzania Development Vision (TDV), Ruling Party Manifesto and National

- Development Plans such as FYDPs or any other intervention that deemed critical for the development trajectory of the country;
- (ii) Intervention with a substantial budget and covering a wide range of beneficiaries and/or targeting vulnerable groups i.e., women, young girls, youths, and persons with disability;
 - (iii) The intervention that cut across various sectors and/or cover a wide geographical area of the country;
 - (iv) Sustainability and long term impact of the intervention;
 - (v) Any evaluations of any National Policy; and
 - (vi) Any evaluation that aim at assessing performance of a specific sector eg. Evaluation of Private Sector status.

3.3.2 Processes/Methods for the selection of evaluations

The selection and approval of the interventions to be included in the NEP followed the procedures below;

- (i) Consulting with the respective MDAs, RSs and LGAs that want to conduct evaluation(s);
- (ii) Collection of the interventions planned to be evaluated in 2024/25 from respective Ministries;
- (iii) Application of criteria for selection of the interventions to be part of NEP, and;
- (iv) Communication and dissemination of the evaluation findings.

SECTION FOUR

PLANNED NATIONAL EVALUATIONS

This section detailed the interventions that were evaluated in previous year (2023/24) and those that are proposed to be evaluated in the current financial year (2024/2025)

4.1 Completed evaluations

The below table summarizes evaluations that have been completed by government institutions. Out of 26 evaluations planned to be undertaken in year 2023/24, about 13 evaluations were completely conducted while 3 are on going, as shown in the table 2.

Table 2: Completed Evaluations 2023/2024

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
Ministry of Finance	Assessment of National revenue collections.	National revenue collection is crucial for funding Government operations, public services, infrastructure development and economic growth. The revenues are collected from taxes, custom duties and other forms of levies.	Identifying the existing non-tax revenue sources, challenges in revenue collection and strategies to deal with those challenges; Identify opportunities to increase the scope of revenue collection; and Establishing specific strategies to	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
			facilitate revenue collection.	
Ministry of Land	Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) – Mid-Term Review	The Land Tenure Improvement Project (LTIP) in Tanzania aims to enhance land tenure security and improve land administration. The proposed evaluation will assess the project's effectiveness, economic impact, institutional performance, and social outcomes,	To assess its effectiveness in improving land tenure security, economic benefits, institutional performance, and social impacts, including gender equity and community participation	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
President Office's, Planning and Investment	Baseline Report; A survey of special economic zones:	<p>providing evidence-based recommendations for policy improvements and sustainable land governance</p> <p>The survey assessed the performance of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) for the purpose of establishing baseline information regarding their level of development and performance, type of sectors, availability of supportive Infrastructure, legal</p>	The study is used to develop recommendations for attracting more investment and fostering economic growth through Tanzania's SEZs	Ongoing

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
		and regulatory framework governing SEZ among others		
	Performance of Public Institutions under the Treasury Registrar's Office	Treasury Registrar's Office has a mandate to oversee all Public entities as per the Act of 2015. The Public Institutions under the Treasury Registrar's Office face some challenges in as far as performance is concerned.	Details about the performance of public organizations with the aim of identifying practical challenges and recommending measures to be taken.	Completed
	Implementation of National Investment Promotion Policy 1996.	The National Investment Promotion Policy of 1996 was formulated to create a	The main purpose is to evaluate the policy's	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
		<p>conducive environment for investment in Tanzania. Over the years, significant changes have occurred in the global and domestic economic landscapes, necessitating a review of the policy and its strategy to ensure they are relevant.</p>	<p>achievements, identify gaps, and propose updates that align with current and future investment needs.</p>	
<p>Blueprint for Regulatory Reforms to Improve Tanzania Business Environment</p>	<p>The Blueprint provides the Government's main framework for enabling a holistic review of the business</p>	<p>The purpose of the impact assessment was to analyze the implementation of the blueprint</p>	<p>Completed</p>	

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
	Tanzania Development Vision 2025	enabling environment (BEE) in order to improve the business climate in Tanzania.	for Regulatory Reforms in Tanzania. Specifically focused on the progress, challenges, and outcomes of the blue print. To evaluate the impact of TDV so as to inform the formulation of the new Tanzania Development Vision (TDV).	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
	Government investments position as of 2022/23.	<p>society; and competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits.</p> <p>The Government has been spending on the creation of fixed, long-term assets with the aim of promoting economic growth. Among areas that the Government invest includes public and statutory corporations as well as minority interest.</p>	To provide the value of investment by the Government in Public and Statutory corporations as well as minority interest.	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
Ministry of Agriculture	Tanzania Initiatives for Preventing Aflatoxin Contamination-TANIPAC.	The project aims to minimize aflatoxin occurrence in the food system through an integrated approach in maize and groundnuts value chains. The outcome of the project includes: - improving food security, public health and economic growth through increasing of export earnings.	To assess the outcome of the TANIPAC Project and identify underlying mechanisms that influenced TANIPAC's outcomes.	Completed
	Agricultural Inputs Support Project (TAISP).	The project aims to increase local food production and strengthen sustainable food access systems	To assess the performance of the project.	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
Ministry of Natural resource and Tourism.	Education and Skill in Productive Jobs (ESPJ) Project.	<p>in the country by financing fertilizer availability and affordability.</p> <p>The Education and Skills for Productive Jobs (ESPJ) Project aimed at strengthen the institutional capacity of the Recipient's skills development system and to promote the expansion and quality of labor market driven skills development opportunities in selected economic sectors.</p>	To evaluate the execution and the impact of the ESPJ Project to the beneficiaries and its contribution to the improvement of the College's curriculum and to the tourism and hospitality industry.	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
Ministry of Art and Culture.	Film Industry	Assessment of Film Industry contribution to the Tanzania Economy.	To assess Micro and Macro Economic indicators such as Employment rate, Income generated per Individual, Revenue generated by Film companies, Consumer demands, Government Revenue, etc.	Complete
Ministry of Works.	Construction Industry Policy 2003.	The Construction Industry Policy aims at creating an enabling environment	To assess the achievements of the implementation	completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
	Construction of Tabora – Koga – Mpanda (342.9 km).	for the development of a vibrant, efficient and sustainable local industry that meets the demand for its services to support sustainable economic and social development objectives. This road project was intended to improve access for and increased agricultural productivity and tourist activities thereby contributing to the attainment of	of Construction Industry Policy 2003. To assess the performance of the project.	Completed

NAME OF ENTITY/ ORGANISATION	EVALUATED INTERVENTION	BACKGROUND OF THE PROPOSED EVALUATION	PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION	STATUS
Ministry of Health	National TB and Leprosy Programme (NTLP)	the county's Vision 2025.		
Ministry of Health	National TB and Leprosy Programme (NTLP)	The National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Programme (NTLP) was launched by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in 1977 as a single combined Programme for the two diseases.	1. To assess progress towards achieving NSP set targets. 2. To identify gaps in the Implementation	Completed

4.2 Expected intervention to be evaluated (2024/25)

The table below summaries the list of 18 evaluations expected to be undertaken during the 2024/25 financial year. These evaluations have been proposed by different entities to the Prime Minister’s Office through the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Division.

Table 3: Expected Evaluation 2024/25

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
1.	Second Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN II) Program's.	Outcome	PSSN II Projects focused to improve access to income earning opportunities and social economic services	The evaluation will analyse to what extent the PSSN II Program reduces extreme poverty and break its intergenerational	What are the impacts of PSSN II components in improving poor households' economic opportunities? What is the impact of digital e-payment intervention of the program?	Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC)	President's Office - State House (POSH)

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
	for targeted poor households through cash transfer, Public Works and livelihood support Program as well as		transmission in Tanzania.	How cost-effective is PSSN II Program? How sustainable are the impact of PSSN II?			

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			the newly introduced beneficiary electronic payment modality . PSSN II was launched on 2020 and expected				

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKG ROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
2.	The Fourth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP IV).	Outcome	The Project was initiated in 2021 with an intention of building Infrastructures for Education, Health,	The evaluation intends to establish the evidence of outcomes of the project by analysing beneficiary 's access, use and satisfaction	How does the project contributed to poverty reduction? To what extent the needs of beneficiaries were met? To what extent the project has increased the uptake of	PMO-PPC	POSH

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			Water, and Agriculture and Implementation income generation Projects in animal husbandry and vegetable growing.	of services provided by the implementation of the project.	social services? How sustainable are the outcomes of the project?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
3.	Ecosystem – based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in	Outcome	The project “Ecosystem-based Adaptation for	To assess the Outcomes and sustainability of the Project.	What impact did the project bring to the intended beneficiaries? Was the implementation	PMO-PPC	POSH

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
	Tanzania–(EbARR) Project		Rural Resilience in Tanzania a” (EbARR), aims to increase resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania	.	<p>in cost – effective and efficient?</p> <p>How sustainable are the outcome obtained?</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
4.	Private Sector Status in Tanzania	Formative	a by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods.	To identify the current state of the private sector so as to assist	What efforts has the government made to promote the private sector	PMO-PPC	PMO-PPC

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>ment to promote private sector in Tanzania</p> <p>a. Among the efforts, include setting sector policies and regulatory framework</p>	<p>Government and stakeholders to come up with appropriate decisions to enhance private sector.</p>	<p>in the country? What are the successes and challenges of private sector in the country? How effective is the current legal and institutional framework supports and facilitate Tanzania private sector?'</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>works that enhance participation and competitiveness of private sector in all sectors. The Government is conducting an evaluation</p>		<p>What are the policy recommendations that can enhance the role of the private sector as an engine of economic growth?</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>on to establish the status of Private sector and thereafter, set way forward based on the recommendation of the evaluati</p>				

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
5.	National Policy on HIV/AIDS of 2001	Formative	on report. HIV/AIDS is a major development crisis that affects all sectors. During the last two decades the	To provide insights and recommendations for updating the policy framework, strategies, and interventions to better meet current and future	To what extent has the Policy contributed to reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates? How effective has the Policy been in improving access to HIV/AIDS prevention,	PMO-PPC	PMO-PPC

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			HIV/AIDS epidemic has spread persistently affecting people and decimating the most productive segment of the	needs in the fight against HIV/AIDS .	treatment, care, and support services? What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the Policy, and how can they be addressed?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>population between the age of 20 and 49 years. In view of that, the Government of Tanzania a developed National HIV/AIDS</p>				

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
6.	Rural Development Policy of 2003.	Impact	DS Policy in 2001 to address the crisis. The Rural development policy of 2003 was developed to coordinate	The evaluation will analyse the contribution made during the implementation of	How effective is the Policy in contributing to the development of the rural communities. How effective has the Policy been in	PMO-PPC	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			to all stakeholders' interventions and strategies related to development of the rural communities.	Rural development Policy to determine its efficiency and effectiveness.	improving access to social services for the rural community? What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the Policy?		
7.	BRT project phase I	Formative	The primary goals of a BRT	By conducting a comprehensive	To what extent does the BRT network cover	PO-RALG	PO-RALG

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>phase 1 project are to establish the core infrastructure, services, and operational systems, as well as to demonstrate the effective</p>	<p>service delivery assessment, the BRT project's performance, effectiveness, and areas for improvement can be thoroughly evaluated, providing valuable</p>	<p>the target population and key destinations? How accessible and reliable are service offered by BRT? What is the level of customer satisfaction with the BRT services?</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			ness of the BRT concept in improving public transportation and addressing the mobility needs of the target population	insights to guide decision-making, enhance service quality, and ensure the BRT system's alignment with the broader public transportation goals	How equitable and inclusiveness is the project? What are the Environmental and Social Impacts of the project: How effective is the Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback mechanism of the project?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
8.	Health Sector Strategic Plan-HSSP V (2021-2026)	Outcome	on of Dar es salaam City. The HSSP V (2021-2026) aims to guide all health sector players in implementing health	and strategies. To assess the performance of the HSSP V in enhancing health sector.	Are the HSSP-V objectives achieved? What are the main challenges encountered during the implementation of HSSP?	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Health

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
9.	Education and Skills for Productive Job (ESPJ) Project.	Outcome	policy and all other related health interventions. ESPJI (2016/17-2021/22) was established and implemented with the	The evaluation of ESPJ intends to assess the outcome of the project.	What contribution has the project brought about in increasing access, Quality and Relevance? Were the pre-determined	Ministry Education	TVET

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			aim to enhance the country skills development systems to better align with the labour market demands .		labour market skills gape addressed? How sustainable are the project outcomes?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
10.	Impact of construction sector to the National economy	Impact	The study will analyse the contribution, challenges and opportunities of the Construction Sector to the National	To assess the Impact of construction sector to the National economy.	What are the contributions of the Construction Sector to the National economy? What are the opportunities to be explored in order to improve the Construction Industry? What is the level of participation	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Works

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
11.	Kigongo – Busisi Bridge project	Outcome	The project aims to enhance connectivity across Lake	To assess whether the intended goal and objectives were	of local expertise in the construction sector? What are the critical areas of improvement? How efficient is the project? What are challenges after road improvement? What are the Contributions	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Works

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			Victoria, linking Kigogo and Busisi in Mwanza Region. The bridge will strengthen connectivity and integration within	achieved as planned.	of the project to economic activities? To what extent is the project improve accessibility to social services?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
12.	National Agriculture Policy 2013.	Impact	the Lake zone and broader eastern Africa Region. National Agriculture Policy of 2013 was established to address agriculture	To assess long term results attained for the period of 10 years of the implementation of the National Agriculture	How does the policy implementation impacted agriculture sector? To what extent have the objectives of the Policy	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Agriculture

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			related policy issues which include:- Low production, productivity and profitability due to high dependency on rainfall in	e Policy of 2013.	have been achieved? c) What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the policy? d)How well have stakeholders been engaged in the implementation of the Policy?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>agriculture; weak services to develop agriculture; poor infrastructure; low level of crop processing; poor quality of agriculture</p>		<p>e) Are the policy objectives still relevant?</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>ral produce and limited participation of Private Sector; environmental damage; and plant pests and diseases.</p>				

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
13.	National Program for Regularization and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements (2013-2023).	Outcome	The Tanzani a National Program for Regularization and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements (2013-2023)	The evaluation aims to determine if the program achieved its goals across its established strategies.	What is the impact of the program in urban development How cost effective is the program? How well have stakeholders been engaged in the implementation of the Program?	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Land

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			<p>was initiated to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and the proliferation of unplanned settlements in</p>		<p>How satisfied are the beneficiaries of the program? To what extent the program meet its intended objective? What are the Challenges and Successes of the implementation of the program?</p>		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			Tanzani a. Specifically the project addressed the issues of Urbanization, Housing Crisis and Land Use Conflicts.				

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
14.	Royal Tour	Impact	The royal tour film aimed at enhancing the country's tourism sector by highlighting its prime tourism attractions.	Assess the impact of the royal tour film into tourism sector and national economy.	a)What is the impact of royal tour film on the national economy? b)How royal tour film contributed to the growth of the tourism industry?	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	MNRT

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
15.	The Tanzania Mineral Policy of 2009	Impact	The Tanzani a Mineral Policy of 2009 aimed to address challenges in the mineral sector, promote private sector investm	To assess the overall effectiveness, outcomes, and impacts of the policy.	a) To what extent objectives of the policy has been achieved? b) What is the impacts of the policy to mineral sector? c) What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in	PMO-PPC	Ministry of Minerals

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
16.	Third Five Years Development Plan	Outcome	ent, and maximize the sector's contribution to the country's socio-economic development.	The study will focus on assessing	implementing the policy? d) Are the policy objectives still relevant to mineral sector?	PMO - PPC	National Planning Commission

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
	(2021/22 – 2025/26)		contribute to the realization of TDV goals of 2025 by emphasizing economic reform, Industrial development and	the implementation of FYDP III and its implementation tools (Financing Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and Action Plan) for the period from July	a) What are the goals, and objectives? b) What are the untapped opportunities that can fast-track the achievement of FYDP-III objectives? c) To what extent does the government prioritize the plan in terms of financing?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
17.	Export processing zones (EPZ)	Impact	Knowledge and ability to participate fully in International Trade.	2021 to June 2024.	d) How well does the government implement the FYDP-III MES?.	PMO - PPC	Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) Tanzania

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			development of exports processing zone by attracting foreign investment, boost exports and create jobs by providing	the efficiency and effectiveness focusing on economic growth, job creation, and foreign investment attraction.	in investment sector in Tanzania? What are the challenges facing EPZ in achieving its goals?		

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
18.	Community Development Policy (1996).	Impact	The Community Development Policy has been special incentives to investors operating within the designated zone.	To assess the milestones attained by the policy and establish	a) To what extent objectives of the policy has been achieved?	PMO - PPC	Ministry of Community Development, Gender,

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			in use for the past 28 years. During this period of implementation several changes have occurred politically, economically, culturally	bases for updating or developing new community development policy.	<p>b) What is the impact of the policy on the community development?</p> <p>c) What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the policy?</p> <p>d) Are the policy objectives still relevant?</p>		Women and Special Groups.

S/N	INTERVENTION TO BE EVALUATED	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	KEY EVALUATION QUESTIONS	LEADING INSTITUTION	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION
			and socially. Hence there is a need of conducting an evaluation.				

SECTION FIVE

ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

5.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The implementation of the NEP is critical to producing evaluation evidence that will inform planning, budgeting, decision and policy making in Tanzania. Efficient implementation is also influenced by the availability of both human and financial resources. The MDAs, and LGAs have some roles and responsibilities to play in the implementation of the NEP. The PMED will implement the NEP together with the affected MDAs , RSs and LGAs. The evaluation guidelines will be followed when undertaking all the evaluation in order to ensure credibility of the evaluations. Below are roles and responsibilities that each respective institution would play in the implementation of the NEP.

Table 4: Roles/Responsibilities of key stakeholders

Entity	Roles
<p>1. Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Develop a NEP in collaboration with MDAs, RSs, LGAs, VOPE (Voluntary Organisation for Professional Evaluations) and Development Partners (DPs). (ii) Quality assurance of evaluation reports before they are disseminated and communicated to stakeholders. (iii) Oversees the implementation of the NEP. (iv) Creates a central repository and uploads quality assured evaluation reports. (v) Conduct and or commission rigorous evaluations in line with the NEP.
<p>2. MDAs, RS & LGAs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Approves the NEP (ii) Mobilises resources. (iii) Submit evaluation reports to the Office of the Prime Minister and the different Parliamentary Portfolio Committee.

Entity	Roles
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="311 380 454 1585">(iv) Identify the evaluations that should be constituted in the NEP and submit to the PO-RALG who will submit to the PMO-PPC. <li data-bbox="462 380 550 1585">(v) Implement the NEP particularly the evaluations that are related to its sector. <li data-bbox="558 380 614 1585">(vi) Implement recommendations of an evaluation <li data-bbox="622 380 710 1585">(vii) Develop and oversee policies that guide the implementation of evaluation activities within their respective sectors. <li data-bbox="718 380 805 1585">(viii) Allocate resources, including budgetary provisions, for the execution of the NEP. <li data-bbox="813 380 917 1585">(ix) Integrate evaluation plans into their sectoral strategic plans, ensuring alignment with national priorities. <li data-bbox="925 380 1013 1585">(x) Facilitate training and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen evaluation skills among staff. <li data-bbox="1021 380 1165 1585">(xi) Prepare and submit evaluation reports to the PMO-PPC and other relevant authorities, ensuring compliance with reporting standards and accountability measures.

Entity	Roles
	<p>(xii) Provide coordination and oversight of evaluation activities within the Ministry or regions, ensuring alignment with national and regional priorities.</p> <p>(xiii) Offer technical support and guidance to other MDAs in planning, conducting, and utilizing evaluations.</p> <p>(xiv) Collect and consolidate data from LGAs to inform regional and national evaluation reports.</p> <p>(xv) Monitor the implementation of development programs and projects at the regional level, using evaluation findings to advise on improvements.</p> <p>(xvi) Support capacity development initiatives for evaluation practices within the region.</p> <p>(xvii) Engage communities in the evaluation process to gather feedback and incorporate local perspectives in decision-making.</p> <p>(xviii) use evaluation findings to improve service delivery.</p> <p>(xix) Utilize evaluation results to inform planning, budgeting, and policy decisions at the local level.</p>

Entity	Roles
3. Development Partners	<p>(xx) Identify and allocate resources to support evaluation activities, including mobilizing community participation.</p> <p>(i) Conducts and commissions evaluations aligned with support given to different sectors.</p> <p>(ii) Reports periodically especially those are sector specific and are of national interests.</p> <p>(iii) Provide funding to support the implementation of the evaluation plan, including resources for capacity-building initiatives, research activities, and data collection.</p> <p>(iv) Offer technical expertise and guidance on best practices in monitoring and evaluation (M&E), ensuring robust methodologies and the adoption of international standards.</p> <p>(v) Support training programs and workshops to strengthen the skills and knowledge of government officials and other stakeholders involved in M&E activities.</p> <p>(vi) Facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills on advanced evaluation techniques and tools, contributing to the development of a sustainable evaluation culture.</p>

Entity	Roles
	<p>(vii) Engage in policy dialogue with the government to advocate for evidence-based decision-making and the integration of evaluation findings into policy formulation.</p> <p>(viii) Offer advisory services to ensure that the evaluation plan aligns with national and global development priorities, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>(ix) Promote collaboration and coordination among government agencies, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure a participatory approach in the implementation of the evaluation plan.</p> <p>(x) Foster partnerships and networks that bring together different actors to share experiences, data, and innovative solutions for effective M&E.</p> <p>(xi) Collaborate in joint evaluations, data-sharing initiatives, and the provision of credible evidence to inform decision-making processes and enhance the transparency of the evaluation plan.</p>

Entity	Roles
	<p>(xii) Support the development of data management systems and platforms that enable real-time access to evaluation data and findings.</p> <p>(xiii) Assist in monitoring the progress of the implementation of the evaluation plan and hold regular review meetings to assess outcomes and impacts.</p> <p>(xiv) Ensure accountability in the use of resources provided for M&E activities by conducting audits and financial reviews.</p> <p>(xv) Support the integration of technology and innovative approaches into M&E processes, such as the use of digital platforms, data analytics, and real-time monitoring tools.</p> <p>(xvi) Facilitate pilot projects and the scaling up of successful technological interventions that can enhance the effectiveness of the evaluation plan.</p> <p>(xvii) Document and disseminate lessons learned, success stories, and best practices from the implementation of the evaluation plan to inform future interventions.</p>

Entity	Roles
4. Parliament	<p>(xviii) Organize learning forums and exchange programs to foster continuous improvement and adaptation of M&E practices in Tanzania.</p> <p>(i) Utilises the evaluation information for policy and decision making, and budgeting.</p> <p>(ii) Exact accountability and transparency.</p> <p>(iii) Ensuring that evaluation findings are communicated to citizens, fostering transparency and participatory governance.</p> <p>(iv) Allocating and approving resources for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities in the national budget.</p> <p>(v) Assessing budgetary priorities to ensure that adequate funding is available to implement the Tanzania Evaluation Plan.</p> <p>(vi) Holding the government accountable for the effective and efficient implementation of the Evaluation Plan.</p> <p>(vii) Requiring periodic reports from ministries, departments, and agencies on the outcomes and impact of evaluations.</p>

Entity	Roles
	<p>(viii) Conducting hearings and inquiries into how evaluation recommendations are implemented to improve service delivery.</p>
<p>5. CSOs/VOPEs</p>	<p>(i) Using evaluation findings to inform and influence policy development and implementation.</p> <p>(ii) Offering evidence-based recommendations to policymakers to improve service delivery and development outcomes.</p> <p>(iii) Providing training sessions, workshops, and resources to build the capacity of government officials, local stakeholders, and other evaluators in conducting quality evaluations.</p> <p>(iv) Establishing mentorship programs to support new and young evaluators and sharing knowledge on best practices in monitoring and evaluation (M&E).</p> <p>(v) Contribute technical expertise in designing and conducting evaluations, data collection, and analysis.</p>

Entity	Roles
	<p>(vi) Assisting in the adoption of innovative and inclusive evaluation methodologies to ensure evaluations are culturally relevant and effective.</p> <p>(vii) CSOs/VOPEs can carry out independent or joint evaluations to generate additional evidence that complements government evaluations.</p> <p>(viii) Engaging communities and marginalized groups in the evaluation process to ensure diverse voices are considered.</p>

SECTION SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE NEP

The PMO-PPC through PMED will prepare an annual progress review reporting on the progress of the earmarked evaluations (completed and on-going), changes that are made with regards to scope. They will also prepare implementation matrix that will serve as a basis for tracking the progress of implementing the identified evaluations (see Annexure A).

6.1 Budgeting for evaluations in the NEP

The NEP will be financed by the respective MDAs, RSs, LGAs and other stakeholders. During the planning cycle, all the MDAs, RSs, LGAs are required to budget for the evaluations that they want to undertake as constituted in the NEP. The PMO(PPC) will play a key role in soliciting evaluation resources from the Ministry of Finance to supplement those received from the MDAs, RSs and LGAs.

6.2 Way Forward for evaluations 2024/25

This NEP implementation is led by the PMO (PPC), who will be working with the Ministries that have submitted the interventions to be evaluated. The implementation of this NEP will be guided by M&E guidelines. This is to ensure that evaluations are carried out with quality and are able to influence intervention's designs, implementation and ultimately the use of evaluative evidence. All the evaluation findings that are constituted in this NEP will need to be tabled

to different Parliamentary Portfolio committees to influence decision and policy making. Therefore, Parliament plays an important role in demanding evaluative evidence to base their decisions and policies on. The implementing institution is required to prepare a concept note for the implementation of the evaluations within NEP and submit to PMO (PPC). The steps to be followed to conduct evaluation is as shown in the table below.

Table 5: Steps for conducting evaluations

No.	Step process
1.	Establish Evaluation Technical Working Group that is responsible for reviewing the concept note.
2.	PMED issues a call for evaluations.
3.	Develop a concept note showing the intention to conduct an evaluation that is constituted in the NEP. The concept note should have the budget and where it is coming from.
4.	Concept note is reviewed by the Evaluation Technical Working Group and PMED.
5.	Concept note is approved by PMED and Evaluation Technical Working Group.
6.	Development of ToRs for the evaluation.
7.	Submitting a call for proposal.
8.	Evaluation of the proposals in line with the procurement guidelines of the government.
9.	Contracting of the consultancy individual or firm.

10.	Evaluation undertaken and report is quality assured.
11.	Management Response.
12.	Findings tabled at the Parliamentary Portfolio.

Annexure i: Implementation Matrix

Responsible Ministry	Title of National Evaluation Plan	Status	Means of Verification	Justification of the Status
The 10 responsible Ministry and Unit must be populated	The title of the evaluation period, as it appears on NEP, must be the NEP, and must be captured in this section	In this section, the current status and stage of the evaluation must be captured i.e. concept note development, implementation stage, improvement plan stage.	In this section, and indicate the means of verification for the status provided. Please note, supporting documentation may be shared.	In cases where the evaluation has been dropped or not yet implemented, the reasons for this must be captured here. Steps taken to ensure amelioration of challenges in implementation and mitigation strategy must be captured here.

			Kindly ensure that a narrative is provided for clarity of the status.			
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