

**PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
PARLIAMENT, POLICY AND COORDINATION
NATIONAL EVALUATION PLAN – 2025/2026**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
FYDP III	Five Year Development Plan III
GPR	Government Performance Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NEP	National Evaluation Plan
PMO- PPC	Prime Minister's Office -Policy Parliament and Coordination
POPSMGG	President's Office Public Service Management and Good Governance
POSH	President's Office - State House
PS	Permanent Secretary
PSMEP	Public Service Management and Employment Policy
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
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
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
LAAC	Local Authorities Accounts Committee
PSMEP	Public Service Management and Employment Policy

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Activity: Action taken, or work performed through which inputs such as funds, human resources and other material resources are mobilized 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 behavior because of experience and training.

Outcome: Changes that arise from the intervention outputs of a project, program, or policy. An outcome entails behavioral 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Evaluation Plan (NEP) 2025/26 represents Tanzania's commitment to building a transparent, evidence-informed public sector capable of delivering better services and achieving national development priorities. Coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC), the NEP seeks to institutionalize a culture of evaluation, elevate the quality of government decision-making, and enhance the impact of public programs and policies through systematic, strategic assessments.

The need for a national evaluation arises from longstanding challenges in public sector. These include inconsistent evaluation methodologies, limited dissemination and use of findings, inadequate capacity across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and a lack of national coordination or political prioritization for evaluation. The NEP is a response to these gaps designed to provide a coherent system for conducting, managing, and utilizing evaluations to improve government performance, accountability, and service delivery.

Grounded in the updated legal and policy framework introduced in 2024 most notably the National Evaluation Manual and the Evaluation Management Guideline the NEP establishes a unified system for designing, executing, and managing evaluations across all sectors. It integrates global benchmarks like the OECD-DAC criteria and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while firmly rooting its priorities in Tanzania's own national agenda, including Vision 2025 and the Third Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III).

In financial year 2024/25, only seven of the eighteen planned national evaluations reached completion, with the remainder stalled or uninitiated largely due to limited resources and institutional capacity. This shortfall underscores the need for a more structured and accountable evaluation system, which the 2025/26 NEP now enforces. The new plan focuses on evaluations that carry weight for national development, targeting key sectors like agriculture, health, education, infrastructure, environment, gender, and public finance. Each evaluation is selected through a transparent process

guided by specific criteria, such as strategic relevance and potential to generate actionable insights.

The NEP 2025/26 emphasizes a robust implementation mechanism, detailing the roles of key stakeholders including the PMO-PPC, MDAs, Regional Secretariats, Parliament, development partners, civil society, and research institutions. It also outlines the evaluation lifecycle from concept note to dissemination with strict requirements for quality assurance, resource mobilization, and management responses to evaluation findings. To sustain this agenda, each institution must allocate funds in their annual budgets, with the PMO-PPC advocating for supplementary support from the Ministry of Finance and donors.

Ultimately, NEP is more than a technical tool, it is a strategic governance instrument. It signifies a shift from ad-hoc, donor-driven evaluation efforts toward a nationally owned, methodologically sound, and results-driven evaluation system. Through this plan, Tanzania aims to strengthen public trust, reduce policy failures, and accelerate progress toward its long-term development goals by making evaluation a central, non-negotiable pillar of its governance architecture.



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CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, under the custodian of the Prime Minister's Office- Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC), is dedicated to fostering a culture of effective, transparent, and accountable governance. This commitment is deeply rooted in the nation's development agenda, which aims to improve the wellbeing of its citizens through strategic and impactful public interventions. A central pillar of this agenda is the principle of evidence-based policymaking, where government decisions and resource allocations are informed by credible data and rigorous analysis of past performance.

In line with this commitment, the PMO-PPC is responsible for strengthening the government's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. The Office serves as the central coordinating institution, responsible for ensuring that M&E functions are harmonized across all Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs). This strategic oversight is essential to avoid duplication of efforts, standardize methodologies, and ensure that the findings from evaluations are used to improve the design and implementation of new government interventions including policies, programs, projects and plans.

By institutionalizing a national evaluation framework, the government seeks to move beyond traditional monitoring which focuses on tracking progress and outputs to comprehensive evaluation, which assesses relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of interventions. This shift is crucial for understanding what works, what doesn't, and why, thereby maximizing the return on public investments and accelerating the achievement of national development goals.

1.2 Situational Analysis of Evaluation in Tanzania

The landscape of evaluation in Tanzania has been improved over the past decade, but it also faces inherent challenges. The government and its development partners have increasingly recognized the value of evaluations as a tool for learning and

accountability. Many sectors, particularly those with significant donor support such as education, health, water and agriculture, have undertaken project-specific evaluations, generating valuable insights. Third Five Year Development Plan (FYDP III) 2021/22–2025/26 has also provided a clear framework for measuring progress, with various MDAs conducting internal assessments to report on their contributions to national targets (example Government Performance Report 2023/24).

Despite the effort to document Government Performance Report annually, there has been a lack of a unified, government-wide agenda for conducting evaluations. This has resulted in several gaps:

1.2.1 Inconsistency in methodology

Public sectors use varying standards and approaches in conducting evaluation. This makes it difficult to compare findings or synthesize a cohesive national picture of performance. Without a common framework, building a cumulative body of knowledge on what works and why is a challenge, compromising the credibility and utility of evaluation findings at a national level.

1.2.2 Limited dissemination and use of findings

Even high-quality evaluation reports are often underutilized, with their findings frequently remaining within the confines of the commissioning ministry. They are not always systematically shared with relevant policy-makers or integrated into the broader planning and budgeting cycles. This creates a disconnect between evidence and policy, leading to a risk of repeating past mistakes and missed opportunities for learning and improvement.

1.2.3 Capacity and resource gaps

While some Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) have strong M&E units, many others lack the necessary technical expertise and dedicated resources to conduct robust evaluations. This creates an uneven playing field and limits the government's overall capacity to generate credible evidence independently, leading to an over-reliance on external consultants, which can hinder internal learning and knowledge retention.

1.2.4 Lack of a National Commitment

The absence of evaluation plan has meant that evaluations are not always seen as a national priority, but rather as an optional exercise tied to specific projects or donor requirements.

The National Evaluation Plan (NEP) by considering both National Evaluation Manual 2024 and Guideline for Evaluation Management 2024 jointly is designed to directly address these challenges by providing a structured, coordinated, and transparent approach to national evaluations. It marks important step forward in building a mature and effective national evaluation system.

1.3 Rationale for the National Evaluation Plan

The NEP is a strategic management tool that serves several purposes. It provides the rationale and structure for a more disciplined and purposeful use of public resources. The primary justifications for the 2025/26 NEP are as follows:

1.3.1 Enhancing Public Sector Performance

By evaluating the performance of national-level interventions, NEP generates evidence on what works and what doesn't. This evidence is a powerful tool for policymakers, enabling them to make informed decisions to scale up successful programs, reform underperforming ones, or terminate those that are ineffective. This leads to more efficient and impactful use of public resources.

1.3.2 Strengthening accountability and transparency

A publicly available NEP demonstrates the government's commitment to being accountable to its citizens and development partners. By outlining which evaluations will be conducted and when, it creates a transparent process that allows stakeholders to track the government's self-assessment efforts. This fosters trust and provides a basis for public dialogue on key development issues.

1.3.3 Improving service delivery

The goal of government interventions is to improve the lives of Tanzanian citizens. Evaluations are the right approach for assessing the impact of these interventions on service delivery such as education, health, water, agriculture, or infrastructure

sectors. The findings from these evaluations will directly inform reforms aimed at making public services more accessible, efficient, and responsive to citizens' needs.

1.3.4 Institutionalizing a culture of evaluation

The NEP institutionalizes a regular evaluation cycle, ensuring that evaluations become a standard and expected part of the policy and program lifecycle. This moves evaluation from a reactive exercise to a proactive, forward looking one. It encourages ministries to plan for evaluations from the outset, integrating them into their strategic and operational plans.

1.4 Objectives of the National Evaluation Plan 2025/26

1.4.1 General objective

The General objective of the NEP is to strengthen the national evaluation system and promote evidence-informed decision-making by providing a transparent, coordinated, and comprehensive plan for all major national evaluations.

1.4.2 Specific objectives

Specifically, NEP intends to achieve the following:

1. To ensure that all planned evaluations are directly aligned with the goals and priorities of Tanzania's Development Vision, Five-Years Development Plan (FYDP) and the strategic plans of Government Ministries.
2. To facilitate the use of evaluation findings in policy formulation, program redesign, and resource allocation by clearly outlining the purpose and expected outputs of each evaluation.
3. To serve as a central coordinating mechanism for evaluation efforts across government institutions, standardizing methodologies and fostering collaboration to share best practices.
4. To make the government's evaluation agenda publicly available, thereby increasing transparency and accountability to citizens, Parliament, and development partners.

1.5 Scope of evaluation

The scope of the 2025/26 National Evaluation Plan (NEP) is focused on a strategic set of evaluations that directly support national development priorities. This includes a diverse range of high-level interventions with sufficient budgetary allocations. The plan covers national-level policies, programs, projects, evaluations of government-wide reforms and thematic evaluations that cut across multiple sectors. By focusing on these critical areas, the NEP ensures that evaluation efforts are aligned with Tanzania's Five-Years Development Plan (FYDP) and contribute to achieving the most important development goals.

1.6 Structure of the NEP

This National Evaluation Plan is organized into the following chapters:

- **Chapter 1: Introduction** provides the background, rationale, and objectives of the plan.
- **Chapter 2: Legal and Policy Frameworks-** This chapter provides the legal and policy frameworks governing the formulation of the Evaluation Plan.
- **Chapter 3: Evaluation Implementation progress for 2024/25 and the plan for 2025/26-** This chapter provides an overview of the evaluation implementation progress undertaken in the previous fiscal year 2024/25 and a detailed plan for the current financial year 2025/2026.
- **Chapter 4: Implementation arrangements and coordination of the Plan.** This chapter outlines the clear roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and the processes that will guide the NEP's execution, ensuring accountability, quality, and coordinated action across the government, its partners and budgeting of the Evaluation Plan

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Tanzania's commitment to effective governance and evidence-based decision-making is underpinned by a robust legal and policy framework. This framework provides the mandate, structure, and guidelines for implementing and managing evaluation functions across the public sector. The following section outlines the key legislative and policy instruments that guide the National Evaluation Plan (NEP) and foster a conducive environment for a strong national evaluation system.

2.1 Foundational Guidelines for Monitoring and Evaluation

2.1.1 Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline of 2024

This comprehensive guideline serves as the foundational document for M&E within the government. It offers a detailed framework for designing, establishing, and strengthening M&E systems in public institutions. The guideline clarifies the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and provides practical instructions on a range of M&E activities. These include procedures and techniques for monitoring and evaluating policies, strategies, plans, programs, and projects. It also offers guidance on the preparation of performance indicators, data management and dissemination, and the crucial process of creating awareness on the use of M&E findings to inform decision making.

2.1.2 National Evaluation Management Guideline of 2024

This guideline is specifically designed to streamline the process of conducting evaluations. It provides a clear roadmap for the entire evaluation lifecycle, from conceptualization and planning to implementation, data management, analysis, and the utilization of results. A key feature of this guideline is its focus on quality assurance; it outlines the criteria and procedures for identifying which evaluations should be conducted and specifies the institutional structures for managing evaluations at both the national and sectoral levels. This ensures a consistent, high-quality approach to all major evaluations.

2.1.3 National Evaluation Manual of 2024

The National Evaluation Manual provides a standardized, step-by-step methodology for undertaking evaluations across various government levels. By adopting internationally recognized standards such as the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development – Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and African Evaluation Principles, this manual ensures that evaluations are rigorous, systematic, and consistent. It focuses on assessing key evaluation criteria, including coherence, relevance, appropriateness, efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability, thereby generating credible evidence that is comparable across different interventions and sectors.

2.1.4 M&E Readiness Assessment Guideline of 2024

To effectively build a results-based M&E system, it is essential to first understand the existing landscape. The M&E Readiness Assessment Guideline provides a diagnostic tool for comprehensively assessing the M&E capacities, processes, and systems within public institutions. It is designed to guide the identification of existing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. The insights gained from this assessment are crucial for making informed decisions about capacity-building initiatives and resource allocation necessary to design, build, and sustain a robust results-based M&E system.

2.1.5 Projects Monitoring and Evaluation Guideline of 2021

This guideline is a key instrument for coordinating and guiding the M&E of projects and programs implemented across government institutions. Its primary purpose is to establish a basis for tracking the implementation progress of plans and projects, ensuring the availability of data, and facilitating regular reviews. It helps decision-makers and stakeholders stay informed about implementation to ensure accountability and transparency. It also provides a framework for identifying when goals and budgets may need to be reviewed and where further research is required, reinforcing the continuous learning cycle.

2.2 Policy and Legislative Instruments

2.2.1 Planning Commission Act of 2023

The Planning Commission Act of 2023 is a cornerstone of Tanzania's economic and social planning. It established the Planning Commission, an institution mandated to lead planning processes, supervise the implementation of economic and social plans, and conduct insightful policy analysis. The Commission's role is to provide creative and evidence-based solutions to problems of public importance, which are then implemented by the government. The existence of this body demonstrates the government's commitment to strategic planning and the use of evidence much of which will be generated by evaluations to guide national development.

2.2.2 Public Finance Act of 2020

The Public Finance Act, 2020 provides the legal basis for the management of government finances, directly linking financial management to performance. Section 5 (1) (a) (i) mandates the Minister and National Treasury to supervise and monitor the nation's finances, while subsection (b) requires them to advise on resource allocation to various programs. This legislation highlights the importance of allocating financial resources to evaluations to ensure that programs are achieving their intended outcomes. Furthermore, Section 5 (2) (b) stipulates that the Minister must ensure systems are in place for planning, allocating, and budgeting for resource use, a function that is directly supported by the evidence and insights generated through the NEP.

2.2.3 The Statistical Act of 2017

The Statistical Act of 2017 provides the legal framework for the collection, production, and dissemination of official statistics in Tanzania. Section 3 mandates the Bureau of Statistics to establish Sector Working Groups comprising members from line ministries and the Bureau itself. These groups are responsible for producing sector-specific statistics. The availability of high-quality, reliable statistics from these groups is fundamental for evaluation. These statistics provide the necessary baselines for interventions, enabling the measurement of progress and impact at different

stages of the program lifecycle. The Act, therefore, ensures that a crucial component of a robust evaluation system and credible data is available.

2.2.4 Public Service Management and Employment Policy of 2008

The Public Service Management and Employment Policy (PSMEP of 2008, provides the overarching policy foundation for strengthening M&E functions within the public service. The policy explicitly stipulates the need for public institutions to have robust M&E systems to proactively solve management problems and respond to stakeholder's demands. As a direct result of this policy, the Government has undertaken reforms aimed at strengthening the M&E function across all government entities, from ministries and independent departments to regional secretariats and local government authorities. This policy provides the high-level mandate for the institutional reforms that enable the NEP to be implemented successfully.

2.3 Alignment with Global Standards and Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Alignment with International Best Practices

Tanzania's legal and policy framework for M&E is not developed in isolation, it is deliberately aligned with global and regional best practices to ensure its credibility and effectiveness. This alignment enables the country to effectively monitor and report on its progress towards international commitments and fosters a culture of robust evaluation that meets global standards. A prime example is the framework's support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By institutionalizing a systematic approach to evaluating national programs, the framework ensures that data on key development indicators such as poverty reduction, health, and education are consistently collected and analyzed. This allows the government to track its contributions to the SDGs and report on them accurately (e.g Tanzania's 2023 Voluntary National Review Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development).

The principles embedded in Tanzania's national guidelines, such as relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability, directly mirror the criteria used by international development partners and evaluation bodies. This adherence to global standards also

strengthens partnerships with international organizations and donors, enhancing Tanzania's reputation as a government committed to accountability and the efficient use of resources.

2.3.2 The Role of Parliament and Civil Society

While the government's M&E framework is led by the Prime Minister's Office, its success relies on the active participation of a wider ecosystem of stakeholders. The Parliament plays a crucial role in the accountability loop. Through its various standing committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) and the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC), Parliament uses evaluation findings to perform its oversight function. The results from evaluations, including those outlined in the NEP, provide evidence for scrutinizing government performance, holding ministries accountable for their results, and making informed decisions on budget allocations for future financial years.

Civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, and think tanks also serve as vital partners in the national evaluation system. They often conduct independent evaluations, providing an alternative and often grassroots perspective on the effectiveness of government policies. This complementary approach enriches the national discourse on development and strengthens the overall accountability of the public sector. The government's framework encourages collaboration with these non-state actors, viewing them not as adversaries but as valuable contributors to a comprehensive, multi-stakeholder's evaluation ecosystem.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS 2024/25 AND PLAN FOR 2025/26

This chapter presents the different types and categories of evaluations, as well as the selection criteria applied to identify interventions for inclusion in the National Evaluation Plan, based on the 2024 Evaluation Management Guidelines and the Evaluation Manual issued by the Prime Minister's Office. It also provides an overview of the evaluation implementation progress undertaken in the previous fiscal year 2024/25 and a detailed plan for the current financial year 2025/2026. It serves as a vital component of the National Evaluation Plan, demonstrating the government's commitment to continuous learning and accountability by documenting past performance and outlining future priorities. The chapter is structured into two main sections to provide a clear and comprehensive picture of Tanzania's evaluation landscape.

3.1 Types and Category of evaluation

3.1.1 Types of Evaluation

Evaluations are generally categorized based on their timing and purpose in the program or policy cycle. Common types include formative, process, outcome, and impact evaluations. Formative evaluations are conducted during the planning or early stages of an intervention to improve design and implementation. Process evaluations assess how a program is being implemented, focusing on operations, resources, and adherence to planned activities. Outcome evaluations measure the immediate and intermediate effects of a program, while impact evaluations assess the broader, long-term changes directly attributable to the intervention, often using experimental or quasi-experimental designs. In line with evaluation categories, the types of evaluations are as indicated in the table 1 and 2 below.

3.1.2 Categories of Evaluation

Evaluations can also be categorized based on their focus or scope. These categories may include strategic evaluations, which assess high-level policy or national development strategies; programmatic evaluations, which examine specific programs or sectoral interventions; and thematic evaluations, which explore cross-cutting issues such as gender, climate change, or youth empowerment. Each category helps decision-makers understand not only what works, but also why and under what conditions—supporting evidence-based policy and budgeting decisions. These distinctions guide the selection and design of evaluations under frameworks like Tanzania’s National Evaluation Plan.

3.1.3 Evaluation Selection Criteria

The selection of evaluations for inclusion in the National Evaluation Plan (NEP) is guided by a set of clear criteria to ensure relevance, strategic alignment, and potential for impact. Key criteria include the **strategic importance** of the intervention in relation to national development priorities, **public interest and visibility**, the **scale of investment** involved, and the **likelihood that evaluation findings will be used** for policy improvement or decision-making. These criteria are outlined in the 2024 Evaluation Management Guideline and Evaluation Manual issued by the Prime Minister’s Office, to ensure evaluation resources are directed toward interventions that are most critical to national development, accountability, and learning. Therefore, all Public Service Institutions are required to apply these criteria when planning their evaluations, ensuring that the final selection aligns with national priorities.

3.1.4 Evaluations Selection Process

The process for selecting evaluations is a collaborative, multi-stage approach designed to ensure the NEP is both strategic and nationally endorsed. It begins with the Prime Minister’s Office- Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC) issuing an official call for submissions to all Ministries and their respective Institutions. Each Ministry is required to apply the established evaluation selection

criteria to its interventions and submit a preliminary list by using standardized templates.

Following the submission period, the PMO-PPC through PMED undertakes a detailed review and consolidation of all proposals. This involves verifying that each evaluation meets the selection criteria, harmonizing submissions to avoid duplication, and synthesizing them into a single, comprehensive draft list. The final list, along with the complete NEP document, is then submitted to the Permanent Secretary for official approval. This formal endorsement by the Prime Minister's Office signifies the government's official commitment to carrying out the evaluations outlined in the plan.

3.2 Evaluation Implementation Status in 2024/25

This section summarizes the status of all national-level evaluations initiated by Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) during the 2024/25 financial year. The purpose is to provide a comprehensive record of the evaluation progress. Instead of merely listing activities, this section is designed to present a clear, consolidated picture of what was achieved and what remains in progress. As detailed in Table 1, out of 18 evaluations only 7 evaluations were fully completed, 5 are in progress and 6 are not implemented.

Table 01: Evaluation Implementation Status in 2024/25

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1.	President's Office - State House (POSH)	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 for targeted poor households through cash transfer, Public Works and livelihood support Programme as well as the newly introduced beneficiary electronic payment modality. PSSN II was launched on 2020 and expected to end on 2025.	The evaluation will analyse to what extent the PSSN II Program reduces extreme poverty and break its intergenerational transmission in Tanzania.	Data collection and Analysis completed. Preliminary findings shared. Final drafting of report preparation on progress.

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
2.	POSH	Ecosystem – based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania– (EbARR) Project	Outcome	The project “Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Rural Resilience in Tanzania” (EbARR), aims to resilience to climate change in rural communities of Tanzania by strengthening ecosystem resilience and diversifying livelihoods.	To assess the Outcomes and sustainability of the Project.	Documentation of final report by Evaluation Team.
3.	PMO-PPC	National Policy on HIV/AIDS of 2001	Formative	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	Not implemented.

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
				HIV/AIDS epidemic has spread persistently affecting people and decimating the most productive segment of the population between the age of 20 and 49 years. In view of that, the Government of Tanzania developed National HIV/AIDS Policy in 2001 to address the crisis.	needs in the fight against HIV/AIDS.	
4.	President's Office – Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG).	Rural Development Policy of 2003.	Impact	The Rural development policy of 2003 was developed to coordinate all stakeholders' interventions and strategies related to development of the rural communities.	The evaluation will analyse the contribution made during the implementation of Rural development Policy to determine its efficiency and effectiveness.	A comprehensive desk review was conducted using secondary data sources to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and implementation gaps of the Rural Development Policy of 2003. Based on the review findings, a concept paper was

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
						developed to articulate the rationale for reviewing the existing policy and formulating a new, integrated Rural and Urban Development Policy 2025.
5.	PO-RALG	BRT project phase I	Formative	The primary goals of a BRT phase I project are to establish the core infrastructure, services, and operational systems, as well as to demonstrate the effectiveness of the BRT concept in improving public transportation and addressing the mobility needs of the target population of Dar es salaam City.	By conducting a comprehensive service delivery assessment, the BRT project's performance, effectiveness, and areas for improvement can be thoroughly evaluated, providing valuable insights to guide decision-making, enhance service quality, and ensure the BRT system's alignment with the broader public transportation goals and strategies.	Not implemented due to insufficient fund

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
6.	Ministry of Health	Health Sector Strategic Plan- HSSP V (2021-2026)	Outcome	The HSSP V (2021-2026) aims to guide all health sector players in implementing health policy and all other related health interventions.	To assess the performance of the HSSP V in enhancing health sector.	Implemented by 70%.
7.	Ministry Education	Education and Skills for Productive Job (ESPJ) Project.	Outcome	ESPJ I (2016/17-2021/22) was established and implemented with the aim to enhance the country skills development systems to better align with the labour market demands.	The evaluation of ESPJ intends to assess the outcome of the project.	Not implemented and extended to FY 2025/26.
8.	Ministry of Works	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 economy.	To assess the Impact of construction sector to the National economy.	Has been done and it serves as input in review of Construction Industry Policy (2003)

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
9.	Ministry of Works	Kigongo – Busisi Bridge project	Outcome	The project aims to enhance connectivity across Lake Victoria, linking Kigongo and Busisi in Mwanza Region. The bridge will strengthen connectivity and integration within the Lake zone and broader Eastern Africa Region.	To assess whether the intended goal and objectives were achieved as planned.	The Evaluation is completed
10.	Ministry of Agriculture	National Agriculture Policy 2013.	Impact	National Agriculture Policy of 2013 was established to address agriculture related policy issues which include: - Low production, productivity and profitability due to high dependency on rainfall in agriculture; weak services to	To assess long term results attained for the period of 10 years of the implementation of the National Agriculture Policy of 2013.	Concept Note developed.

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
				develop agriculture; poor infrastructure; low level of crop processing; poor quality of agricultural produce and limited participation of Private Sector; environmental damage; and plant pests and diseases.		
11.	Ministry of Land	National Program for Regularization and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements (2013-2023).	Outcome	The Tanzania National Program for Regularization and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements (2013-2023) was initiated to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization and the proliferation of unplanned settlements in	The evaluation aims to determine if the program achieved its goals across its established strategies.	The evaluation of the Program was planned for the 2024/25 financial year but has not yet been implemented due to financial constraints. However, key preparatory activities have been undertaken including the development of draft data collection tools (questionnaires),

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
				Tanzania. Specifically the project addressed the issues of Urbanization, Housing Crisis and Land Use Conflicts.		preliminary budget costing, identification of key stakeholders, and selection of indicative sample areas.
12.	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism (MNRT)	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.	Not implemented due to lack of funds and will be done in the FY 2025/26
13.	Ministry of Minerals	The Tanzania Mineral Policy of 2009	Impact	The Tanzania Mineral Policy of 2009 aimed to address challenges in the mineral sector, promote private sector investment, and maximize the sector's contribution to the country's socio-economic development.	To assess the overall effectiveness, outcomes, and impacts of the policy.	The internal evaluation was conducted in collaboration with institutions under the ministry. The next stage of preparing Terms of Reference (TOR) so as to involve external consultancy and stakeholders' opinions are in progress.

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
14.	National Planning Commission	Third Five Years Development Plan (2021/22 – 2025/26)	Outcome	The FYDP III aims to contribute to the realization of TDV goals of 2025 by emphasizing on economic reform, Industrial development and knowledge and ability to participate fully in International Trade.	The study will focus on assessing the implementation of FYDP III and its implementation tools (Financing Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy and Action Plan) for the period from July 2021 to June 2024.	The evaluation has been done and the draft evaluation report has been submitted to the National Planning Commission for review.
15.	Export Processing Zones Authority (EPZA) Tanzania	Export processing zones (EPZ)	Impact	The EPZA was established in 2006 to promote the development of exports processing zone by attracting foreign investment, boost exports and create jobs by providing special incentives to investors operating within the designated zone.	To analyse the contribution of the export processing zones towards the efficiency and effectiveness focusing on economic growth, job creation, and foreign investment attraction.	The evaluation is completed

S/N	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	INTERVENTION NAME	TYPE OF EVALUATION	BACKGROUND	PURPOSE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
16.	Ministry of Community Development, Gender, Women and Special Groups.	Community Development Policy (1996).	Impact	The Community Development Policy has been in use for the past 28 years. During this period of implementation, several changes have occurred politically, economically, culturally and socially. Hence there is a need of conducting an evaluation.	To assess the milestones attained by the policy and establish bases for updating or developing new community development policy.	The assessment report has been completed and is in the process of being submitted to the Prime Minister's Office for comments and advice before proceeding with the Policy Review stage.

3.3 Evaluation Plan for 2025/26

This section details the strategic, national-level evaluations scheduled for the 2025/26 financial year. These interventions have been selected based on the evaluation criteria, ensuring they are directly aligned with the national Five-Years Development Plan (FYDP) and other national priorities. The evaluations are presented in a structured format to facilitate effective planning, budgeting, and coordination across all government institutions. Table 02 below lists the national-level evaluations done for the year, providing key details such as their purpose and expected outcomes to ensure a shared understanding with stakeholders, commitment and accountability.

Table 02: Evaluation Plan for 2025/26

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
1	Baseline Survey for the fifth Tanzania Poverty Reduction Project (TPRP V).	Outcome Evaluation	The Project is initiated with an intention of building Infrastructures for Education, Health, Water, and Agriculture and Implement income generation sub-Projects in animal husbandry and environment conservation and horticulture.	The evaluation will generate the primary data to establish benchmarks for assessing the intended outcomes / impacts of TPRP - V Project in Local Government Authorities (LGAs) supported by the Project.	i. How does the project contribute to poverty reduction? ii. To what extent the needs of beneficiaries were met? iii. To what extent the project has increased the uptake of social services? iv. How sustainable are the outcomes of the project?	POSH	TASAF
2	Evaluation of Agriculture and Fisheries Programme	Impact	The programme focuses on improving production systems, sector participation. Therefore,	To evaluate the impact of Agriculture and Fisheries Programme to beneficiaries	i. To what extent does the Programme align with national development	PMO-PPC	PMO-PPC

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			evaluation are expected to guide the Government, development partners, and other stakeholders in enhancing resource allocation, and coordination mechanisms to achieve greater impact in the agriculture and fisheries sectors.		priorities, policies, and strategies related to agriculture and fisheries ii. Have the interventions contributed to improvements in agricultural productivity, fisheries development, and value chain performance? iii. To what extent has the Programme influenced policy, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacities in the agriculture and fisheries sectors?		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					iv. To what extent were partnerships, coordination, and institutional arrangements efficient in supporting programme delivery?		
3	Agricultural Sector Development Programme – Phase Two (ASDP II)	Impact	The Programmes focuses on enhancing the enabling environment for agricultural development, strengthening sector coordination, improving market to the farmers' productivity, and promoting sustainable natural resource management.	To evaluate the impact of Agriculture Sector Development Programme to the community.	i. Does ASDP II adequately address emerging challenges such as climate change, market dynamics, and technological advancements in agriculture; ii. What evidence exists of the programme's contribution to broader socio-economic	PMO-PPC	PMO-PPC

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					development, poverty reduction, and resilience in rural communities? iii. Are there adequate financial, policy, and institutional mechanisms in place to maintain the programme's impacts in the long term?		
4	Building Better Tomorrow Program a	Process evaluation	The evaluation will analyze the achievements made on implementation of BBT's Strategic Objectives. These include: inspire youth through	To assess if the implementation of the Program is meeting its Strategic objectives.	i. To what extent have the objectives of Program been achieved?	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Local Government Authorities.

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			implementing a behavior/attitude-changing communication strategy; empower youth through training, mentoring, and coaching; engage youth in the management of profitable, sustainable agribusinesses; support youth - led enterprises by improving business environment; and effectively coordinate youth agribusiness support initiatives for greater synergy and efficiency		ii. Are we meeting the objectives of program? iii. Do we have enough human resource for implementation of program? iv. Is program sustainable? v. What are the key lessons learnt on the program?		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
	Baseline study for the developing Public Sector Investment Policy	A formative evaluation	One of the critical functions of the institution is to oversee both private and public investment portfolios in the country. Currently, the office is in the process of developing National Investment Policy particularly to curter for private sector investment and hence there will be no policy which guide the public sector investment matters.	The study intends to build a case for developing public sector investment policy.	i. What are the benchmarks and indicators for developing a policy? ii. What are the key information for planning to develop a policy? iii. What are the pros and cons of having a public sector investment policy?	President's Office – Planning and Investment	President's Office – Planning and Investment
6	National Resources Assessment	Baseline Evaluation	A national resources assessment study is a foundation for the national development planning process and sustainable development. It	To evaluate the availability, distribution, condition, and potential of a country's natural, human and economic assets	i. What are the key natural resources available in the country, and where are they located? ii. What is the current status of these	National Planning Commission (NPC)	National Planning Commission (NPC)

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			ensures that a country uses its natural wealth wisely and equitably today and for future generations.	such as land, water, minerals, forests, and biodiversity—to support national planning, environmental protection, economic development, and long-term sustainability.	resources (e.g., abundant, threatened, depleted)? iii. What are the risks to future availability and quality of these resources? iv. What should be done to ensure improved management and protection?		
7	Tanzania Generation Equality Program (TGEP 2021/22 – 2025/26)	Outcome	The United Republic of Tanzania (URT) is committed to implementing regional and international commitments to ensure the achievement of gender equality and women's empowerment. In that context,	To assess the program's effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, and impact in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in alignment with national priorities	i. To what extent have the program's goals and targets been achieved? ii. Were resources used efficiently and activities implemented as planned? iii. What impact has TGEP made on gender equality	PMO-PPC	MCDGWSG

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			Tanzania committed to implement the Generation Equality Forum (GEF) under the second action coalition on Economic Justice and Rights, which was adopted in 2021. Generation Equality is the world's leading initiative convened by UN Women to accelerate investment and implementation of gender equality. Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, has committed to championing the implementation of	and global commitments	and women's empowerment? iv. Are the program's results sustainable beyond its duration? v. Has TGEP reached and benefited the most vulnerable and marginalized groups? vi. Was progress effectively monitored and used to improve implementation?		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			the Economic Justice and Rights Action Coalition as an accelerator to women's empowerment. To propel that, the URT developed a multisectoral program titled Tanzania Generation Equality Program (TGEP) 2021-2026. TGEP provides overall guidance and coordinated institutional mechanisms for achieving national commitments on gender equality.				
8	National Acceleration Agenda for Health and Development of Adolescents and	Outcome	The National Agenda for Investing in the Health and Development of Adolescents 2021/22–2024/25	To assess the implementation of the effectiveness and impact of the National Agenda for Investing in	Are the Agenda's objectives relevant to adolescents' current needs?	PMO - PPC	MCDGWSG

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
	Young People (NAIA AHW; 2021–2025).		was developed to address critical challenges facing Tanzanian adolescents, including HIV, teenage pregnancy, violence, poor nutrition, school dropout, and limited economic opportunities. It focuses on six key areas and prioritizes 13 regions with the most urgent needs. The agenda aims to coordinate rapid actions to improve adolescent health and well-being, making this evaluation essential to assess its progress, effectiveness, and impact.	the Health and Development of Adolescents (2021/22–2024/25)	• To what extent have the six focus areas achieved their intended outcomes? • Were resources used efficiently and activities well-coordinated? • What impact has the agenda had on adolescent health and development? • Are the results sustainable beyond the agenda period? • Has the Agenda reached the most vulnerable adolescents? • Was progress effectively monitored and used for improvement?		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
9	Evaluation of a selected fiscal reforms recommended by the Tax Task	Process (or Implementation) Evaluation	In response to persistent fiscal challenges and the need for a more sustainable and equitable tax system, the government constituted a Tax Task Force to review existing tax policies and recommend comprehensive reforms. The Task Force proposed a range of measures aimed at enhancing revenue mobilization, broadening the tax base, reducing distortions in the tax system, and promoting economic growth. Since the implementation of select	The purpose of this evaluation is to systematically assess the outcomes and impacts of a select set of fiscal reforms recommended by the Tax Task Force. Specifically, the evaluation seeks to determine whether these reforms have achieved their intended fiscal, economic, and administrative objectives, such as improving revenue generation.	i. What are the outcomes of a select fiscal reforms recommended by the Tax Task Force? ii. To what extent have the selected fiscal reforms achieved their stated objectives?	Ministry of Finance - Policy Analysis Division	Ministry of Finance - Policy Analysis Division

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			recommendations from the Task Force, it has become necessary to assess their actual impact on key fiscal and economic indicators. This evaluation focuses on a defined subset of these reforms, examining both their direct and indirect effects				
10	Evaluation of the National Microfinance Policy, 2017, and Its implementation Strategy 2017/18 – 2027/28.	Process Evaluation: To assess how the policy and Implementation strategy have been implemented so far; and Impact Evaluation for	The Government has been undertaking reforms in the financial sector since 1990s to address the challenges in the financial sector and lay the foundation for promoting and transforming the sector to a vibrant, competitive and a well-functioning. The objective of	Assess the achievement of the National Microfinance Policy 2017 and its Implementation strategy	a. How many licenced Microfinance Service Providers (MSPs) compared to application submitted? b. How many MSPs registered compared to application submitted?	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Finance (MoF)

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
		Determining whether observed changes (challenges and success) can be attributed to the improvement of the policy.	NMP 2017 is to promote financial inclusion by creating enabling environment that promotes the development of appropriate and innovative microfinance products and services to meet the real needs of the low-income population that enhance economic growth and accelerate poverty reduction		c. What hinders MSPs to meet licencing and registration requirements? d. What are the NMP 2017 regulatory requirements that hinders the Implementation of the policy? e. Are the consumers and MSPs aware of the NMP 2017? f. Number of Community Microfinance Groups and SACCOS linked g. What lessons can be learned to enhance		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					improvement of NMP, 2017?		
11	Public Service Management and Employment Policy, 2008	evaluation of Policy implementation.	This Policy has been implemented for almost two decades. Due to transformations in various aspects i.e. economic, political, technological and social. It is high time to carry out evaluation to determine its adequacy or need for its improvement to reflect prevailing public service changes.	Assessing the implementation of Policy objectives by focusing on areas of success, challenges, gaps and new emerged issues	i. To what extent does the policy address the current needs and priorities of public service management and employment in Tanzania? ii. Is the policy aligned with national development frameworks such as Vision 2050, FYDP III, and sectoral strategies? iii. Are the objectives of the policy still	PO-PSMGG	PO-PSMGG

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					valid considering emerging trends (e.g. digital transformation, decent work agenda)? iv. To what extent have the policy objectives and intended outcomes been achieved since its implementation ? v. What have been the major achievements resulting from the policy? vi. What factors have contributed to		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					or hindered the achievement of the policy outcomes vii. What significant changes (positive or negative, intended or unintended) have occurred as a result of the policy implementation ? iii. How has the policy contributed to improved public service delivery, staff productivity, and national		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					development goals? ix. What changes or updates are needed to enhance its relevance and effectiveness in the next policy review or reform?		
12	Public Services Reform Programme phase three (PSRP III)	End-Term Evaluation	The Public Service Reform Programme Phase Three (PSRP III) is the final phase of Tanzania's broader public service reform agenda implemented under the Public Service Management and Employment Policy, 2008. It was launched to consolidate gains from PSRP I (1999–	To assess the effectiveness and impact of programme interventions in improving service delivery, efficiency, accountability, and overall performance in the public sector.	i. To what extent did PSRP III achieve its intended outputs, outcomes, and objectives in improving public service delivery and institutional performance?	PO-PSMGG	PO-PSMGG

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			2007) and PSRP II (2008–2012), focusing on enhancing service delivery, accountability, and institutional performance across Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Secretariats, and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). PSRP III emphasizes the implementation of client-focused and results-oriented management systems through the Big Results Now (BRN) initiative, performance management systems, strategic		ii. What factors facilitated or hindered the achievement of planned results? iii. What significant changes (positive or negative, intended or unintended) have resulted from PSRP III interventions at institutional, employee, and citizen levels? iv. How has PSRP III contributed to		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			planning, and resource utilization efficiency. It was designed to align public service delivery with national development goals under Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 and the Five-Year Development Plans.		improved accountability, transparency, and service delivery quality? v. What are the key lessons learned from the design and implementation of PSRP III? vi. What strategic recommendations can be made to inform the design and implementation of future public service		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
					reform programmes?		
13	Evaluation of the Water Sector Development Programme WSDP (2006-2026)	Outcome and Impact Evaluation	The WSDP aimed to strengthen sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improve access to water supply and sanitation services. Through the programme, The Government of Tanzania (GoT) would have met its sector targets stipulated in the Five-Year Development Plan and made significant progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), notably	To assess the implementation pathways; progress towards achieving programme objectives and targets; and provide strategic recommendations for future sector programme.	extent is the WSDP with national priorities, policies, and beneficiary extent has the WSDP its intended objectives resources (financial, technical) used optimally outputs and outcomes? What are the WSDP's ration arrangements at and sub-national levels? What are the key lessons learned from the design and implementation of WSDP?	Ministry of Water	Ministry of Water, RUWASA, NWF, BWBs, and WSSAs.

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			improved water supply and sanitation coverage across the country, as well as a sustainable regulatory framework for comprehensive water resources management and development.				
14	Tanzania Foreign Policy (2001) Edition 2024.	Formative	The 2024 Edition is being developed to guide the country's foreign relations and diplomatic engagements in addressing contemporary and emerging challenges as well as on capitalizing opportunities from URT'S interaction with the rest of the world. The Policy is	To assess the performance of the Tanzania Foreign Policy (2001) Edition, especially in the areas of economic diplomacy, political diplomacy and public diplomacy.	• How effective is the Policy in contributing to the national development? • How effective has the policy been in the implementation of economic political diplomacy, public diplomacy and	MFAEAC	MFAEAC

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			also aligned to the national visions, plans and aspirations.		public diplomacy? What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the policy?		
15	Evaluation of Information and Communication Technology Strategy 2020/21 – 2024/25	Summative	The Strategy was developed to guide MFAEAC on ICT investment decisions, approaches and practices. Further, the Strategy focused on better sharing infrastructure; and integration of technology for better sharing of data; improving governance; and improving the ICT resources sets across the entire Ministry.	To measure the planned achievements of the MFAEAC ICT Strategy targets? Have the interventions to customers and staff, benefits of ICT achievements been achieved? Has the target realizations of the outcomes?	What were the main challenges and barriers encountered during implementation?	MFAEAC	MFAEAC

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			After implementation the Strategy was expected to deliver enhanced quality of service as well as social and economic benefits to all stakeholders.				
16	Evaluation of Sustainable Industries Development Policy SIDP (1996-2020)	Impact	The national goals towards which the industrial sector will be geared include: human development and creation of employment opportunities; economic transformation for achieving sustainable economic growth; external balance of payments; environmental sustainability and	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 manufacturing sector? c) What are the main challenges and barriers encountered in implementing the policy? Are the policy objectives still relevant to	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministry of Industry and Trade

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			equitable development.		manufacturing sector?		
17	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Policy 2003	Impact	The overall objective of the policy is to foster job creation and income generation through promoting the creation of new SMEs and improving the performance and competitiveness of the existing ones to increase their participation and contribution to the Tanzanian economy.	To assess the overall effectiveness outcomes, and impacts of the policy	a) How does the policy implementation impacted MSMEs sector? b) To what extent have the objectives of the Policy 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? Are the policy objectives still relevant?	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministry of Industry and Trade

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
18	Supporting the Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem management Approach for landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania (SLR Project)	End-term Evaluation (Outcome)	The Supporting the Implementation of Integrated Ecosystem management Approach for landscape Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation in Tanzania (SLR) Project aims to strengthen the environmental management and restoration of the integrated ecosystems. The project is implemented in seven (7) districts, eighteen (18) wards and 54 villages in Tanzania. The districts implementing the project are: Iringa	• To assess the sustainability and results of the project to the beneficiaries • To assess the improvement of the restored integrated ecosystems and destructed areas in Tanzania. • To evaluate the objectives of the project implementation and to check whether it is in line with the plans and guidelines of the ministry which include the time frame and the budget	• What are the benefits resulting from the project implementation to the beneficiaries? • What are the changes resulting from the project implementation after its completion to the beneficiaries and the nation at large? • What are the positive impacts and results brought by the project implementation to the beneficiaries? • Is there common understanding on the project implementation to the beneficiaries of the project? (what is	PMO-PPC	VPO

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			DC, Mpimbwe DC, Mbeya DC, Mbarali DC, Wanging'ombe DC, Sumbawanga DC and Tanganyika DC.	planned for the project implementation.	the relevance of the project) • Is the project sustainable and beneficial to the target communities?		
19	Enhancing Climate Change Resilience of Coastal Communities of Zanzibar project 2022/25	Outcome Evaluation	This project is funded by the Adaptation Fund. The aim of the project is to build the capacity of smallholder farmers to tackle climate change impacts through practical and innovative solutions that have concrete and tangible outputs. The project is implemented in North B District and Wete District. Specifically, the project aims to	This is a 3 years project started in January 2022 and expected to end in 2025. The purpose of the evaluation is to conduct an outcome evaluation of the project from the commencement date of the activities of the project to its end.	• How effective was the M&E system in tracking project progress and informing decision-making? • How well does the project address the key climate change challenges faced by smallholder farmers in North B and Wete Districts? • Were the selected interventions appropriate and	PMO-PPC	NEMC

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			achieve the following: - Constructing water harvesting infrastructures for supplying water throughout the year in selected sites; - Promoting soil and water conservation techniques for improved water protection and crop productivity; - Developing integrated climate-resilient livelihoods diversification systems in selected sites; - Institutional capacity building of local government authorities and communities in planning, implementation of climate change		practical for the local context? • Were the project outputs concrete, tangible, and beneficial to the targeted communities? • How has the project improved local resilience to climate change? • To what extent were local stakeholders involved in decision-making, planning, and implementation?		

SN	Intervention	Type of evaluation	Background	Purpose	Key Evaluation Questions	Leading Institution	Implementing Institution
			adaption actions, and dissemination of project results and lessons learned.				

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND COORDINATION

Effective implementation of the National Evaluation Plan (NEP) is crucial for generating credible evidence that can inform planning, budgeting, and policy decisions. This chapter outlines the clear roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders and the processes that will guide the NEP's execution, ensuring accountability, quality, and coordinated action across the government and its partners.

4.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

The successful implementation of the NEP hinges on the coordinated efforts of a wide range of actors. The PMO-PPC through the Performance, Monitoring and Evaluation Department (PMED), will lead this effort, collaborating with Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), Regional Secretariats (RSs), and Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The table below outlines the specific roles each entity will play.

Table 03: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
Prime Minister's Office – Policy, Parliament and Coordination (PMO-PPC)	(i) Lead the development of NEP in collaboration with all key stakeholders. (ii) Oversee and coordinate the implementation of the NEP across all government levels. (iii) Provide quality assurance for all evaluation reports before their dissemination. (iv) Establish and manage a central repository for evaluation reports to ensure easy access and knowledge sharing. (v) Directly conduct or commission rigorous national-level evaluations as specified in the NEP.

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
	(vi) Secure resources from the Ministry of Finance to supplement sectoral evaluation budgets.
MDAs, RSs & LGAs	(i) Approve and integrate the NEP into their respective sectoral and strategic plans. (ii) Identify and submit priority evaluations for inclusion in the NEP. (iii) Mobilize and allocate resources, including budgetary provisions, for their planned evaluations. (iv) Implement their sectoral evaluations in line with the NEP and established guidelines. (v) Submit completed evaluation reports to the PMO-PPC and relevant Parliamentary Portfolio Committees. (vi) (vi) Implement the recommendations from completed evaluations to improve service delivery and policy effectiveness. (vii) Facilitate capacity-building initiatives to strengthen staff evaluation skills. (viii) Provide coordination and technical support for evaluation activities within their jurisdiction.
President's Office Planning Commission –	(i) Oversees the evaluation of National Development plans, Flagship Projects and Programmes.

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
Parliament	(i) Utilize evaluation findings to inform legislative decisions, policy formulation, and budget allocation. (ii) Exercise oversight by holding the government accountable for the effective implementation of the NEP. (iii) Ensure that evaluation findings are communicated to the public, fostering transparency and participatory governance. (iv) Demand periodic reports from MDAs on the outcomes and impact of evaluations.
Development Partners	(i) Conduct and commission evaluations aligned with their supported sectors and report on findings of national interest. (ii) Provide financial support and technical expertise to assist with NEP implementation and capacity-building. (iii) Advocate for evidence-based decision-making through policy dialogue and advisory services. (iv) Promote collaboration among stakeholders and support the use of innovative technologies in M&E processes.

Entity	Roles and Responsibilities
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) & Voluntary Organisations for Professional Evaluation (VOPEs)	(i) Utilize evaluation findings to inform public discourse and influence policy development. (ii) Provide independent or joint evaluations to complement government efforts and enrich the evidence base. (iii) Offer technical expertise, training, and mentorship to government officials and other stakeholders. (iv) Engage with communities to ensure evaluations are inclusive, culturally relevant, and consider diverse perspectives.
Academia & Research Institutions	(i) Designing evaluation methodologies; (ii) Conducting rigorous assessments; (iii) Analysing data; (iv) Ensuring quality and credibility of evaluation evidence; (v) Serving as evaluation partners.
Private Sector	(i) In some cases, private entities may contribute resources, data or innovation; possibly as contractors/partners in evaluations; involvement in uptake of findings.
Beneficiaries / Communities	(i) Provide feedback, help in data collection; local knowledge; user of evaluation results; essential for participatory approaches and for validating findings.

4.2 Processes and Procedures for Evaluation Implementation

To ensure a systematic and credible approach to evaluations, all implementing institutions must follow the procedures outlined in the National Evaluation Management Guideline, 2024. The PMO-PPC will provide a clear implementation matrix to guide these activities.

4.2.1 The Evaluation Process

The following steps must be followed for every national evaluation identified in the NEP:

1. **Concept Note Development:** The implementing institution develops a concept note detailing the purpose, scope, budget, and funding source for the evaluation.
2. **Technical Review:** An Evaluation Technical Working Group, established for this purpose, reviews and provides feedback on the concept note.
3. **PMED Approval:** The concept note is reviewed and approved by the PMO-PPC.
4. **Terms of Reference (ToRs) and Procurement:** The implementing institution develops detailed ToRs based on the approved concept note and follows government procurement guidelines to select an individual consultant or firm.
5. **Evaluation Execution and Quality Assurance:** The evaluation is undertaken, and the draft report undergoes a rigorous quality assurance review by the PMO-PPC and the Evaluation Technical Working Group to ensure its credibility and rigor.
6. **Management Response and Dissemination:** The implementing institution develops a management response to the evaluation's findings and recommendations. The final report is then submitted to Parliament and other relevant stakeholders for dissemination and use.

4.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of the NEP

The PMO-PPC will oversee the implementation of the NEP itself to ensure all planned evaluations are executed in a timely and effective manner.

- **Annual Progress Reporting:** The PMO-PPC will prepare an annual progress review, reporting on the status of all evaluations listed in the NEP, including those that have been completed, are ongoing, or have experienced changes in scope or timeline.
- **Implementation Matrix:** An implementation matrix will be used as the primary tool for tracking progress. This matrix will require all responsible MDAs to provide regular updates on their evaluations, including the current status, means of verification, and a justification for any delays or deviations from the plan. This ensures a transparent and accountable monitoring process.

4.4 Budgeting for Evaluations

The financing of evaluations within the NEP is a shared responsibility. The respective MDAs, RSs, and LGAs are required to budget for the evaluations they intend to undertake in their annual planning cycles. The PMO-PPC will play a key role in advocating for and securing additional resources from the Ministry of Finance and other stakeholders to supplement these budgets, ensuring that a lack of funding does not impede the implementation of critical evaluations. This dual approach to budgeting ensures both a decentralized commitment and centralized support for the national evaluation agenda.

Annexure I: National Evaluation Plan Implementation Matrix

This matrix serves as a template for tracking the progress and status of all evaluations listed in the National Evaluation Plan. It facilitates transparent, systematic reporting to ensure accountability and effective management of the evaluation process.

Evaluation Title	Responsible Ministry / Unit	NEP Fiscal Year	Status	Justification / Notes	Means of Verification
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Enter the title of the evaluation as it appears in the NEP.	Enter the name of the lead Ministry and the specific unit responsible.	Enter the financial year covered by this NEP.	Enter the current stage of the evaluation (e.g., Inception report, Data Collection, Draft Report).	Provide a brief explanation of the status. For delays or non-implementation, state the reason behind.	List the key documents or evidence that confirm the status (e.g., Approved Concept Note, Signed Consultant Contract, Draft Report).
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