



Final Evaluation of Legislative Support Project Phase II 2017-2021

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The overall approach undertaken during this evaluation was to be as participatory and transparent as possible, and with the support, of all those involved in the evaluation, we, the evaluators, consider that this has been achieved. Cognizant of the current context, the workload and the Covid pandemic the evaluators hold the upmost respect for the NA, UNDP as the implementing partner and UN Women for their hard work, professionalism and passion demonstrated by all to the work they are doing.

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List of Acronyms

ACT	-	Alliance for Change and Transparency
AU	-	African Union
CCM	-	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CDCF	-	Constituency Development Catalyst Fund
CEDAW	-	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
CHADEMA	-	Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
CPA	-	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CUF	-	Civic United Front (Chama Cha Wananchi)
CURT	-	Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) as amended from time to time
DAC	-	Development Assistance Criteria
DFID	-	Department for International Development
DP	-	Development Partners
EQ	-	Evaluation Questions
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussions
GDI	-	Gender Development Index
GEWE	-	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HoR	-	House of Representatives
IL	-	Intervention Logic
ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
IPU	-	Inter-Parliamentary Union
KII	-	Key informant interviews
LAAC	-	Local Authorities Accounts Committee
LNOB	-	Leave no one behind

LSP	-	Legislative Strengthening Programme
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NA	-	National Assembly of Tanzania
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONA	-	Office of the National Assembly
PAC	-	Public Accounts Committee
PAP	-	Pan African Parliament
PBB	-	Program Based Budgeting
PSC	-	Parliamentary Services Commission
PWD	-	Persons with Disabilities
RBA	-	Rights Based Approach
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SMART Timebound	-	Specific, Measurable, Available at an Acceptable Cost, Relevant and
TEMCO		Tanzania Election Monitoring Committee
ToR	-	Terms of Reference
TWPG	-	Tanzanian Women's Parliamentary Group
UN Women	-	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
URT	-	United Republic of Tanzania

Project Name:	Legislative Support Project II			
Donor(s):	Government of Ireland, DFID, Denmark, UNDP Trac and One UN Fund			
Implementing agency/Agencies:	National Assembly under UNDP with UN Women			
Project Duration	from	2017	To	Dec 2021
Total Budget	USD \$12,765,600			
Evaluation Type (mid-term or final)	Final			
Evaluator Name(s)	Charlemagne Gomez and Dr Audax Kweyamba			
Evaluation Duration	from	September 2021	To	January 2022

Figure 1: Overview of the project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project “Legislative Support Project Phase II 2017-2021” has an estimated budget of USD 12,765,600. The Project commenced in January 2017 and the Project was to end in December 2021. A no extension has been granted to 30 June 2022 to align with the UNDP Country Office Country Programme Document (CPD). This evaluation covers the period January 2017-December 2021. The overall objective of the evaluation is to support the National Assembly towards being inclusive, participatory and collaborative engagements with key stakeholders including civil society, professional association and the public. The Project has five key outputs:

Output 1: Increase the capacity of the National Assembly of Tanzania to effectively scrutinize legislation and its implementation and to monitor government performance in a participatory manner.

Output 2: More effective parliamentary scrutiny of government budget and expenditure, including monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Output 3: Enhance the capacity of the National Assembly to engage citizens and represent their interests in the work of the parliament.

Output 4: The National Assembly is more effectively engaged in strategic leadership, transparency and external engagement.

Output 5: Gender is mainstreamed in all functions of the National Assembly.

UNDP has commissioned the present, final evaluation to provide an independent assessment of the performance of the Project. The evaluation examined evidence of whether, why and how the results are linked to the UNDP intervention and identified factors that have driven or hampered progress. This report therefore provides an overview of the success of the intervention and examines the cause and effects links between the inputs and activities, and outputs, outcomes and impacts. Key findings and conclusions derive from the answers to the five key Evaluation Questions developed by the evaluators (see annex two).

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the evaluation spanned from early September to January 2022, and data from Project partners was collected through semi-structured interviews and six small focus group discussions. The evaluation faced a small number of limitations, including the inability of the international evaluator to travel to Tanzania. However, a national consultant was able to carry out the in persons interviews.

The evaluation utilized a mixed-method approach for data collection and data triangulation. The evaluation exercise was informed by a number of lines of evidence including a comprehensive desk review of over 50 documents, the holding of semi structured interviews as well as holding a number of focus groups. In total, the evaluators were able to interview 61 persons, including 23 males and 38 females. The evaluation matrix in annex II outlines the indicators as well as the sources and data collection tools utilized. This included the utilization of already established indicators outlined in the results framework as well as the application of an additional number of indicators in order to denote relevance, impact and sustainability. The utilization of a mixture of sources ensured diversity of perspectives and allowed the evaluator to cross check information to ensure data accuracy as well as gaining a broader picture of the context as well as the performance of the project. The intervention was evaluated against the five DAC evaluation criteria, namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency,

sustainability and coherence. The evaluation also assessed the consideration given to gender equality and human rights in the intervention's design and implementation.

The evaluation came to following findings and conclusions.

Please include a summary of the evaluation assessment scale used and the overall assessment here. You could do this in a table format, as you included in the presentation to the DPs.

Relevance: The design of the action was largely adequate which enabled the solid ownership of the objectives by the key beneficiaries. The Theory of Change and intervention logic allowed enough flexibility for the beneficiaries to mold to their emerging needs, especially in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and the changeover of the parliament. Furthermore, given the modality utilized, i.e. National Implementation Modality (NIM) - this guaranteed and strengthened the overall ownership of the results and contributed to the further transparency and accountability of the National Assembly being aligned with the needs of the country.

The Project **built on a number of activities/project that had taken place prior** to the development of the current Project (under LSP I) and had ensured not only that lessons learned were taken on board but had conducted a capacity assessment and a subsequent comprehensive gender audit to ensure the objectives aligned with the needs of the beneficiaries.

The design of the intervention was **sufficient to ensure that Project could achieve its objectives**. The simplifying of the results framework and the use of a mixture of tools such as mentoring, training, knowledge products and information exchanges has meant that the project has been able to achieve all of its targets despite the Covid pandemic. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the changing over of the parliament and the former President after the general election led to some delays in the establishing of the parliamentary service Commission of which its members are part of the project Board, the Project had to adapt, readjust and seek new and innovative ways of implementing activities which ultimately delayed some of the activities.

The Project **considered issues of gender quality** under Output Five. Nonetheless output five was the only output to have gender specific indicators. The indicators were not disaggregated by gender in the results framework in the project document. While gender was not referred to in the theory of change, the project is applauded for its inclusion of gender mainstreaming under Output Five, and the subsequent gender audit which allowed for the project to identify key gaps and to ensure that gender cut across all of the outputs. Notwithstanding, the inclusion of a gender specific objective would have further strengthened the design of the project as well as the inclusion of a number of more gender specific indicators under each of the outputs. It is worth noting, however, that gender was adequately referred to under reporting as will be enunciated under efficiency. Nonetheless, the overall monitoring of the progress of gender and other groups such as youth and persons with disabilities could have been further improved with a more robust monitoring mechanism to distinguish between these groups.

Coherence: : The coherence of the Project is rated as highly satisfactory. The Project ensured effective and complementary coherence with other existing projects and enjoyed a very good relationship with both UNDP projects whose goals are complementary to that of the parliament and enjoyed collaborative relationship with key agencies which provide ad hoc capacity to the parliament. The involvement of a number of stakeholders was pivotal and the inclusion and support to academia and CSOs was pivotal and considered an important driver of the framework and contributed to the transparency of the parliament and its work.

Effectiveness: The overall effectiveness of the Project is ranked as **highly satisfactory and all indicators have been achieved** and, in some cases, surpassed. While some activities were delayed or hampered due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project found alternatives to ensure that activities could take.

Under output one, the project has contributed to the following:- it has increased awareness on preparation of bills, private motion preparation, bunge procedures, bills of reviews by the MPs. It has also increased the capacity of the MPs to scrutinize bills. The knowledge products also produced under the project have served as important tools for MPs/Parliament towards effectively executing the legislative function.

Under output two, with regards to its financial oversight role, the project has contributed to the increased awareness of the Budget by the MPs as well as their ability to scrutinize the government budget and further increased their understanding to apply a gender responsive budget. The project has also contributed to an increased capacity to understand the SDGs and develop capacity to interrogate government performance and the parliamentary watchdog committees have been trained on their roles.

Under output three, the project has contributed to the parliament to carry out its representation function, by providing support to public hearing sessions, particularly funding some individuals from marginalized and vulnerable groups to attend sessions. The project also supported the engagement of CSOs to maintain dialogue with the MPS and supported party group activities, such as Tanzania Women's Parliamentary Group and Africa's Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) etc. The knowledge products has also enhanced the MPs capacity to take on board societal interests when debating and contributing in the house of issues of PWDs, corruption issues.

Under output four LSP II support has enhanced external engagement with citizens, CSOs and other key stakeholders. This is through public hearings, CSOs dialogue, trade fair sessions (*Sabasaba trade fair sessions*), engaging with government agencies such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) on issues of corruption, etc. it has also enhanced networking with similar parliamentary networks such as IPU and the African Parliament Network have been enhanced. Furthermore, the E-parliament support by LSP II has enhanced citizen and stakeholder engagement (Bunge Apple, twitter, website, youth parliament, etc.). This has promoted the philosophy of the parliament, i.e., "taking parliament to people".

Output Five has provided substantial support for gender mainstreaming the parliamentary work. This includes support to ensure that the Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming which was launched by the Prime Minister in 2018, supporting the Gender Budgeting Committee which is streamlined in sector contexts through technical expertise from UN-Women. It also supported development of TWPG's exchange/learning visits to South Africa and Namibia. All MPs (the 11th Parliament) were trained on gender issues such as gender responsive budgeting, some several times.

Furthermore, TWPG has served as a fertile ground for mentorship of MPs before and after elections. This has resulted into many women parliamentarians who had joined the house through special seats to contest in electoral constituencies and some indeed won constituency seats.

In conclusion under effectiveness, the overall capacity building component was rated as very satisfactory, however a more targeted approach for both the MPs and the Staff is needed as well as assurances to align with the parliamentary cycle. While the pandemic did present some challenges and delayed some activities, the readjustment of the Project was well acknowledged.

Efficiency: The overall efficiency of the Project is deemed as **satisfactory**. The Project was equipped with sufficient number of staff, and the utilization of staff of the NA was deemed optimal. The quality of the staff was deemed as high, and all interlocutors expressed a deep satisfaction about the quality of the Project, its staff and flexibility and responsiveness.

Monitoring of the Project was considered to be good, and the quality of the reports was appreciated. Results based monitoring was included in all reports, although the reports could have gained from the inclusion of more info graphs and illustrative stories on the key successes of the project, the reporting was of a high quality.

Sustainability: The evaluation finds that **sustainability is satisfactory**. The Project ensured strong ownership of the results by all stakeholders. This was assured due to the NIM modality utilized, the quality of capacity building within the institution coupled with multifaceted approach to build on their knowledge and awareness. While ownership is strong, parliament and civil society still need to be firmly integrated into the process and a new approach towards building the capacity of the parliament needs to be adopted. A mixture of tools, putting greater emphasis on mentoring, exchange visits/seminars as well as ensuring the availability and usage of knowledge products as well as a stronger emphasis on gender and other key issues pertaining to the SDGs needs to impact on the overall results of the project.

Furthermore, while the positive outcomes of the Project are recognized, it is also acknowledged that such a project will always face challenges due to its political connotations, the timing of the project in regard to the parliamentary cycle as well as the possible problems faced by the continuation of the Covid 19 Pandemic. In order to ensure sustainability, an exit strategy needs to be drawn which will include a range of stakeholders utilizing a mix of tools to ensure the continued benefit of the parliament itself, the MPs and the permanent secretariat staff.

Gender and Human Rights: The Project ensured that gender and human rights were considered and these issues cut across the whole of the Project and the evaluation concludes that its contribution is satisfactory. UN Women's role and standing with both Tanzania Women's Parliamentary Group (TWPG) and the National Assembly (NA) was pivotal to ensuring effective gains in gender mainstreaming and important gains have been made in a relatively short amount of time. Notwithstanding, while substantial progress has been made, the inclusion of gender to cut across over all areas of the core functions of the parliament is important, and more is needed to ensure gender mainstreaming in the representation and oversight functions. Furthermore, other groups, such as youth, persons with disabilities and the concepts of LNOB needs to be further strengthened to ensure that the parliament has a key role in its international commitments and to ensure effective monitoring of the SDGs. Therefore, support should be afforded to these groups.

The evaluation comes to the following recommendations:

Effectiveness

1. Further strengthen linkages between the parliament and civil society and other key external factors including national and international actors
2. Extend support to a key number of CSOs which could support in training, and forging stronger relationships with the CSOs for budget analysis, laws etc
3. Call for a tailor-made training targeting the parliamentary committees on their oversight function in regard to the government's response of the COVID pandemic
4. In order to ensure that all the committees benefit from LSP, it is important to endeavour to target all committees to avoid perceptions of exclusion and discrimination.

Efficiency

5. Further enhancement of the E-Parliament eg.(improve and enhance system security (hardware & software), system updating, incorporation of new requirement (Procurement of equipment – ICT equipment to complement E- Parliament and other equipment like cars for field visits)
6. Enhance monitoring and evaluation of the project by use of most
7. significant change stories, and consider the possibility of the use of outcome mapping

Sustainability

8. Develop a curriculum for the capacity building of MPs to ensure that it aligns with the parliamentary cycle and ensures a wide range of tools to ensure maximum capacity and assurance of learning
9. Support the staff with key resources and capacity building opportunities to ensure that they have sufficient training to ensure the wheels of the NA are moving and are able to support the MPs to their best ability which could include continuation of external visits
10. Further support to the library and research unit
11. Ensure a repository for knowledge products, guidelines, success stories and taking stock of the key gains of LSP. This could take the form of an online and/or part online and hardcopy resources to be maintained by the parliament

Gender and Human Rights

12. Stronger and clearer linkages on the SDGS and how the monitoring and subsequent implementation thereof could be included in the Project
13. Support to a national gender focal point /desk within the parliament
14. Enhancement of outreach programs for more inclusiveness

OVERVIEW OF THE EVALUATION OBJECTIVE

1.1. Introduction

In September 2021, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Tanzania commissioned an evaluation of its intervention Legislative Support Project Phase II. Ms. Charlemagne Gomez, an international consultant and Dr. Audax Kweyamba were contracted to carry out the evaluation. The evaluation officially commenced in October with a kick-off meeting with the Evaluation Reference Group. The evaluation has three key deliverables: - 1. Inception Report; 2. Draft Report and a 3. Final Report. **Having already submitted the first two deliverables to the client**, the evaluators hereby present the final report which outlines their understanding and methodology to be utilised during the entirety of the evaluation. The final report provides its key findings as well as conclusions and lessons learned and draws its recommendations therefrom.

1.2. CONTEXT

1.2.1. Context

Tanzania parliamentary affairs are traced from the British colonial rule in then Tanganyika. This was through the establishment of the Legislative Council (LEGCO) in 1926. Given the state logic of the colonial state, the LEGCO was not concerned with increased representation of natives. Representation priority was first whites (Europeans), followed by Asians and finally Africans. Other functions of a legislature (apart from representation) such law making, and oversight function were also carried out in the context of serving colonial state interests. Following nationalist struggles which became intensified in the 1950s, Tanganyika ultimately got independence from the British colonial government in 1961. The immediate post-independence leadership under the first President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere made some efforts (through constitutional review and other administrative intervention to 'Africanize' the governance architect. The 1962 constitutional review abandoned the British governance system (Westminster model) which was inherited at independence in 1961) through the Republican constitution. Three years later, Tanganyika as an independent state united with an independent state of Zanzibar through the Interim Constitution of 1964 to form the United Republic of Tanzania. In as far as parliament's vibrancy in the context of democratic parliaments are concerned, Tanzania's first three decades of its independence left a lot to be desired. The vibrancy was mainly constrained by the 1965¹ constitutional review which declared (officially by law) Tanzania as one-party state. This constitutional promulgation essentially limited the parliament's autonomy in executing its core functions. During the single party era the parliament essentially used to be a rubber-stamping institution of government and party priorities.

More vibrancy of the parliament started to be pronounced when Tanzania embarked on its politics democratization agenda since 1990s especially after abandoning the hitherto sustained single party rule that was officially introduced in 1965 early 1990s. The democracy agenda started with the re-introduction of multiparty politics (in 1992) and liberal and pluralism in beginning mid-1980s. It was, thus, not until 1995 when a multiparty parliament was established following the first multiparty election after close to three decades of single party parliament vibrancy of the parliament in terms of competitive debates, criticisms, etc (between the ruling party and opposition parties) in the house started to witness. The gender and human rights dimensions especially in regard to representation of key marginalized groups such as women and persons with disability in the parliament did not receive

¹ The 1965 Constitution of Tanzania that officially introduced single party categorically stated that all political activities in the country were to be carried out under the auspices of the then only ruling party. This meant party supremacy

serious attention during single party rule. There were no institutional arrangements such as special seats. The same also applies in terms of representation of women in other key decision-making bodies. For example, it was not until 1975 when two females became full cabinet members. These were Honourable Julie Manning as Minister of Justice and Honourable Tabitha Siwale as Minister for National Education.

The opening of the political space and heightened democratization agenda has resulted in Tanzania's current National Assembly (Tanzania Parliament) to consist of multiple categories of members. These categories are underlined in both the national constitution (Article 66 of the Constitution) and electoral laws. The categories are:

- Members elected to represent constituencies.
- Women members whose number shall increase progressively starting with twenty per cent of the members named in sub-paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this paragraph, to be elected by the political parties that are represented in the National assembly in terms of Article 78 of the Constitution and on the basis of proportional representation amongst those parties.
- Five members elected by the Zanzibar House of Representatives from among its members,
- The Attorney General.
- Not more than ten members appointed by the President

With regard to gender equality for example, it is during the period following re-introduction of multiparty politics in 1992 that some more zeal has come forth in favour of gender equality. This includes, for example, introduction of special seats arrangement in the national constitution and electoral laws in beginning with the first multiparty elections held in 1995. Table 1 serves as an example of a trend towards increase of women representation in the National Assembly.

Figure 2: Number of Women Members of Parliament (MPs) in the National Assembly following the 2010 General Elections in Tanzania

Party	Number of Seats won	Number of seats won by women	Number of Special Seats	Number of women seats in Parliament
CCM	186	19	67	86
CHADEMA	23	2	25	27
CUF	24	-	10	10
NCCR-Mageuzi	4	-	0	-
TLP	1	-	0	-
UDP	1	-	0	-
Total	239	21	102	123

Source: URT (2010); TEMCO (2011)

Other groups are also represented through the “not more than ten members appointed by the President” in parliament and other decision making bodies. One can say that some strides have been made towards increasing the level of participation of different groups in parliament including some of the vulnerable and marginalized groups. There are some challenges that need to be addressed to make

the parliament a more vibrant one. The current electoral laws do not allow independence candidacy in Tanzania. Election candidates are thus required to get a political party ticket if they are to contest an election at Presidential, parliamentary and councillorship levels. This restriction of independent candidacy is one of the issues that calls for reforms. Another challenge worth noting in Tanzania's governance and electoral process is that women representation in parliament still needs a boost. This is partly because there have been tendencies and manifestations of patriarchal systems and other institutional limitations which have undermined the visibility of women in public life.

Another challenge which is partly depicted in the table above is that although the trend of women representation has progressively increased in the multiparty era, majority of these have not demonstrated to be constituency members of Parliament but the nominated ones as either special seats or other arrangements as per the guiding institutional framework. The same trend was also a reality in the previous multiparty elections. For example, out of the 97 women MPs in the 2005 Parliament only 17 were constituency based MPs and this means that majority of the MPs i.e. 80 MPs were obtained through special seats and other arrangements, especially the Presidentially nominated MPs as per the Constitution. A similar trend is also noticeable at local government level especially ward councilors. For example out of 7584 ward level councilor contestants in the 2005 elections, 441 were female which is just 5.8% of all contestants (URT, 2006). However, this trend is reversed as years come along, but more interventions are still needed.

There is thus need for further support to the NA in order to make it more vibrant, effective and efficient when executing its core functions. The support could be in such areas enhancing the MPs capacity to legislate laws more effectively and efficiently through capacity building support to the NA in terms of training of MPs and staff as well as material and infrastructure support. In this regard, there have been efforts towards capacitating the National Assembly in a bid to making it effective and efficient and thus meet international standards of democratic parliaments. It was against this background that the NA requested UNDP to support its capacity building drive. To put into effect this request, UNDP's first phase of support was through the Legislative Support Project (LSP I) which run from 2011-2016.

UNDP's Legislative Support Project (LSP II) to the National Assembly of Tanzania was thus designed following another request by the National Assembly (NA) of Tanzania in a bid to making the legislative body become an effective institution. The project (LSP II) was conceived in the context of carrying over the support that UNDP has been extending to the NA via LSP I which run from 2016-2016. More important though, the LSP II was designed to enhance a strong and trusted relationship with between the NA and UNDP that was accrued during LSP I. This trusted relationship was developed through a broad range of support, including capacity building of staff and MPs and a significant transfer of knowledge as well as supporting the NA to reform rules and processes as identified by the NA

Notwithstanding the noted strides via LSP I, LSP II was conceived in the context of the fact that there was still much to be done if the NA of Tanzania was to have adequate internal capacity to meet regional and international standards for democratic parliaments. In a nutshell, there were still the following challenges at the eve of conclusion of the LSP I:

- High turnover of MPs in the 2015 elections thus hampering capacity gains
- NA committees having inadequate capacity to work effectively and efficiency
- Many people, in particular vulnerable groups, having inadequate access to the NA
- Improvements in oversight of government budget was still fragile and thus needing to be institutionalized

- Limited capacity of the NA to exercise its legislative function through initiation, analysis, and work-up of bills
- Limited capacity to ensure gender mainstreaming and women empowerment on the work of the NA.

1.2.3. Description of the Intervention

It is partly against this background that the UNDP has been supporting the National Assembly with specific goal inclinations. The goal of the second phase of UNDP's Legislative Support Project (LSP II) is to build the capacity of the National Assembly of Tanzania to become an effective institution. In particular, LSP II seeks to support the National Assembly (NA) towards being inclusive, participatory and collaborative engagements with key stakeholders including civil society, professional associations and the public. Furthermore, LSP II seeks to ensure gender mainstreaming in the National Assembly's (NA's) structures and engagements as well as empowerment of women parliamentarians. More important though, the LSP II was designed in response to the priorities outlined in the Country's Programme Document for United Republic of Tanzania 2016-2021, the United Nations Development Assistance Plan for Tanzania II 2016-2021 (UNDAP II) and the National Five-Year Development Plan 2016/2017-2020/2021. Last but not least, the LSP II seeks to achieve the specific outputs as follows:

Output 1: Increase the capacity of the National Assembly of Tanzania to effectively scrutinize legislation and its implementation and to monitor government performance in a participatory manner.

Output 2: More effective parliamentary scrutiny of government budget and expenditure, including monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Output 3: Enhance the capacity of the National Assembly to engage citizens and represent their interests in the work of the parliament.

Output 4: The National Assembly is more effectively engaged in strategic leadership, transparency and external engagement.

Output 5: Gender is mainstreamed in all functions of the National Assembly.

The project ran from January 2017 until December 2021 with a no cost extension granted to June 2022. The scope of this evaluation is for the January 2017 to December 2021 period. Its commencement in January 2017 benefitted from the extension of the predecessor project, LSP I from January 2016 until December 2016 to facilitate the induction of newly elected Members of Parliament. The extension also allowed for the evaluation of the previous project which provided sufficient time for a review of lessons learned, to inform the new project. While the implementing partner – the National Assembly – has remained the same from LSP I to LSP II - unlike the previous project, the current project (LSP II) had a new, targeted focus on the depth of interventions as opposed to generalized capacity development. Also, the LSP II not only has a larger budget but an expanded pool of development partners, namely Denmark, DFID, Ireland, and Sweden (under One UN Fund)

1.3. Stakeholders of the Intervention

As aforementioned, the project is funded by a number of different development partners including Denmark, Ireland, UK and Sweden – LSP II is a Nationally implemented Project (NIM) – the

implementing partner being the National Assembly. The project also envisaged partnerships and collaboration with UN WOMEN which contributes substantively to the implementation of the project.

14.4 Purpose and Scope of the Evaluation

1.4.1. Purpose

According to the Evaluation Guidelines of the United Nations Evaluation Group, (UNEG) in order to ensure quality, all interventions should be systematically evaluated on the quality and the results of interventions in the context of an evolving cooperation policy ensuring a specific focus on result-oriented approaches and the contribution towards the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. To this end, the present final evaluation examines evidence of whether, why and how the results are linked to the intervention and identifies factors that have driven or hampered progress. The evaluation documents lessons learned for improving Project design, relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of similar projects for the future. The evaluation, therefore, provides an overview of the success of the intervention and examines the cause and effects links between the inputs and activities, and outputs, outcomes and impacts. Ultimately, the evaluation serves accountability purposes; enables decision making and; provides learning and management opportunities.

1.4.2. Intended Audience

The present evaluation is principally aimed at the implementing partners, UNDP and the National Assembly as well as UN Women, parliamentarians, Parliamentary Staff and the development partners. It is also anticipated that the evaluation will serve the indirect beneficiaries of the Project, such as civil society, political parties, the academia and other stakeholders such as the different ministries especially in relation to the SDGs and women's rights.

1.4.3. Limitations

The evaluation faced some challenges and limitations in its overall assessment. The evaluation was conducted in the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, and this restricted the international evaluator from travelling to Tanzania. While it did not present a genuine challenge in accessing key stakeholders and gathering information as a national evaluator was on the ground, the overall agenda was a little more spaced out in timing.

2. Approach and Methodology

2.1. Evaluation Approach

In line with the established priority and methodology of United Nations Evaluation Group to conduct quality evaluations that ensure high utility of the results acquired from the exercise, the evaluation adopted the principles of a Utilization-Focused Evaluation - which entailed collecting and analyzing suggestions and recommendations based on the key stakeholders opinions in order to inform future programme design and the way forward for future projects supporting the parliament under the auspices of UNDP.

The evaluation utilized a mixed-method approach for data collection and data triangulation. The evaluation exercise was informed by a number of lines of evidence including a comprehensive desk review, the holding of semi-structured interviews as well as holding a number of focus groups with parliamentarians and civil society. A total of 61 persons were interviewed, including 23 males and 38 females. The utilization of a mixture of sources ensured diversity of perspectives and allowed the evaluators to cross check information to ensure data accuracy as well as gaining a broader picture of the context as well as the performance of the project.

The evaluation matrix in annex II, outlines the indicators as well as the sources and data collection tools utilized. While there were already a number of key evaluation questions outlined in the ToR, the evaluators added to these questions in order to ensure a relatively robust assessment of the five OECD/DAC criteria. The intervention was evaluated against the five DAC evaluation criteria, namely relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and coherence. The evaluation also assessed the consideration given to gender equality and human rights in the intervention's design and implementation.

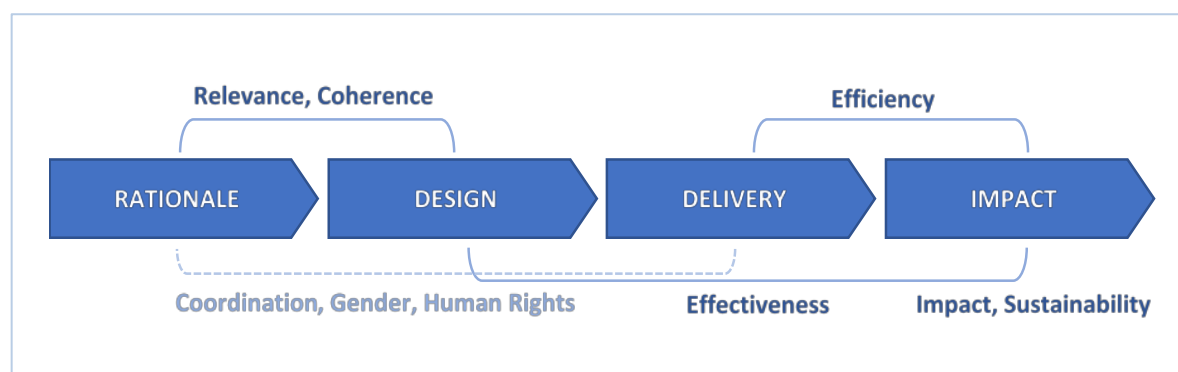


Figure 3: Analytical Framework for LSP

2.2. Evaluation Questions

For each of the evaluation criterion and building on the specific areas of analysis specified by the TORs, the evaluators developed a comprehensive set of research questions, then regrouped and consolidated them into an overarching eight evaluation questions.

2.3. Data Collection and Analysis

The data collection toolkit that was utilized during both the desk review and field phases included the collection of quantitative as well as qualitative data/information. The evaluation undertook a comprehensive desk review, which involved all documentation from the project, as well as the examination of a number of key documents in relation to the parliament, elections and regional institutions supporting parliaments in the region. The 61 interviews conducted mainly comprised of semi structured interviews, but also included introductory briefings and follow up interviews as well as email follow up. A total of 5 focus groups took place with a number of civil society and parliamentarians present in the same consultation. Preliminary findings to the specific sub-questions derived from the triangulation of the three lines of evidence obtained during the desk review and confirmed during the field phase using a mixed-method collection. The data gathered informed the final answers to the evaluation questions and, in turn, the assessment of each evaluation criterion.

The evaluation consisted of four distinct phases as illustrated in the figure below.

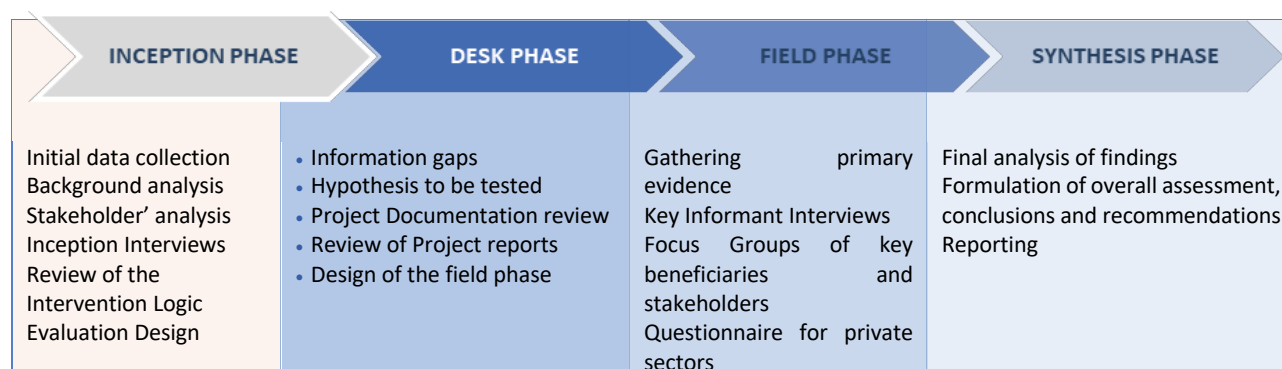


Figure 4: Outline of the evaluation phases

2.4. Evaluation Ranking Scale

The evaluation has used a rating scale to rank each evaluation criteria – relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and coherence. The evaluation team has evaluated the project against a 4-fold rating scale as described below.

- Highly Satisfactory (4)
- Satisfactory (3)
- Moderately satisfactory (2)
- Unsatisfactory (1)

Scoring of Project Performance:

Rating	Performance description
4 Highly satisfactory (Always/almost always)	Performance is clearly very strong in relation to the evaluation question/criterion. Weaknesses are not significant and have been managed effectively.
3 Satisfactory (Mostly, with some exceptions)	Performance is reasonably strong on most aspects of the evaluation question/criterion. No significant gaps or weaknesses, or less significant gaps or weaknesses have mostly been managed effectively.
2 Moderately satisfactory (Sometimes, with many exceptions)	Performance is inconsistent in relation to the question/criterion. There are some serious weaknesses. Meets minimum expectations/requirements as far as can be determined.
1 Unsatisfactory (Never or occasionally with clear weaknesses)	Performance is unacceptably weak in relation to the evaluation question/criterion. Does not meet minimum expectations/requirements.

3. FINDINGS

3.1. RELEVANCE

Relevance assesses the extent to which the intervention objectives and design respond to beneficiaries, global, country and partner/institution needs, policies, and priorities, and continue to do so if circumstances change. The following section will therefore assess how clearly the projects goals and implementation are aligned with the beneficiaries and stakeholder needs, and the priorities underpinning the intervention.

The overall rating of the criteria Relevance is deemed highly satisfactory. The evaluation found that the Projects' objectives and its respective design responds well to the needs of the direct and indirect beneficiaries. Through the NIM modality and the projects' ability to consider the key lessons learned to similar support in the past; the design ensured ownership of the objectives by the key beneficiaries. While the project's design enables the key issues to be addressed, the high turnover of the membership of the parliament in general election, the political context and the challenges which overwhelm women's political participation are some of the challenges that the project continues to face. While some of these challenges are outside of the scope of the project, the design of a future project should decipher ways of mitigating them to promote better alignment to the Agenda 2030 of the country, as well as ensuring stronger gender sensitive planning as well as sustainability of the important gains achieved thus far.

The action promoted the ownership of objectives by the key beneficiaries through the design of its Theory of Change (ToC) and intervention logic.

The overall theory of change is considered adequate, although the representation thereof in the project document could have better illustrated the possible influences on the outcomes to demonstrate that change, particularly in the parliament which changes every five years. The theory of change could have better illustrated what were the change theories underpinning the expected changes for the individuals, the parliament and the society in general. Given the political context and the fact that the parliament membership was to change mid-way through the project, it would have perhaps been important to refer to whether different change theories existed for different persons, i.e. new MPs, staff etc.

The inputs were devised to be more variable than under the Legislative Support Project I (LSP I), whereby mentoring of MPs and Staff; peer to peer exchanges of knowledge; and piloting of new practices such as inclusive public consultations, field visits by committees and active constituency offices were planned. As will be illustrated under efficiency, only two full time members of external staff were involved in the project. The affording of technical assistance in the form of long-term, full time technical expertise was deemed to be pivotal to the success of the former project as well as this particular project. The use of short and medium term national and international expertise to work with committees, all party groups, MPs and staff to provide daily interventions as well as less formal opportunities for building the capacity were also deemed to be appropriate and contributed to the overall success of the project.

As will be illustrated by the section on lessons learned, the design of the project took key lessons from LSP I and incorporated these into the design. While gender is a cross cutting theme, in the original theory of change, gender does not feature as a key component of the ToC. Amongst the outputs, it is envisaged that gender analysis will be mainstreamed across the area of capacity building ensuring that gender should be included in the key outcomes; however, this is not expressed explicitly in the ToC.

It should be further noted that while the design of the project itself was not informed by a comprehensive gender analysis, a gender audit and capacity assessment commissioned by UN Women were undertaken in 2019 which identified the gender equality gaps and challenges in the parliament as an institution in general and those faced by women in particular.

The Gender Audit and Capacity Assessment was commissioned in 2018 as part of the implementation of the UN Women Led Component of the project. Its overall objectives were:

- To ensure a comprehensive gender assessment of the National Assembly, including the review and evaluation of the institutional structure, operations, rules, regulations and procedures. The gender assessment will also serve as a baseline to gauge progress in future Parliaments
- To enable a thorough understanding of the gaps in gender capacity by conducting a gender capacity assessment of the Committees, MPs, and the staff of the NA
- To have a clear direction for the pursuit of gender equality within the work of the NA through a comprehensive Gender Strategy and corresponding Implementation Plan

The document served to understand to what extent gender is mainstreamed in all functions of the National Assembly including its structures, operations and methods. It made a total of 79 recommendations which were used to not inform the development of a gender Strategy for the National assembly to assist the National Assembly to aim for gender-responsive and gender-sensitive decision making and increase the capacity of the officials; MPs, -Committees and the different departments to ensure gender is mainstreamed across all areas of their work, including personnel policies and practices. To date a total of 34% recommendations have been fully implemented, whereby 22% have been partially implemented and 44% are yet to be taken on board. (See section under Gender and Human rights. The assessment utilized primary research through individual interviews and focus groups discussions, and secondary data was obtained from desk review of existing legal frameworks, regulations and guidelines of Nation Assembly and parliamentary business such as Standing Orders; and operation frameworks such as rules, regulations and procedures, as well as other documents.

The ToC included a number of inputs utilizing a wider range of tools than in LSP I, placing emphasis on the institutionalization of best practices and guidelines. A shift in the working of the parliament needed to happen in order for the outcomes to be realized. The change in MPs which coincides with the projects mid cycle also had a potential outcome on the overall objectives of the project, as does the political weight exercised by the government over the parliament.

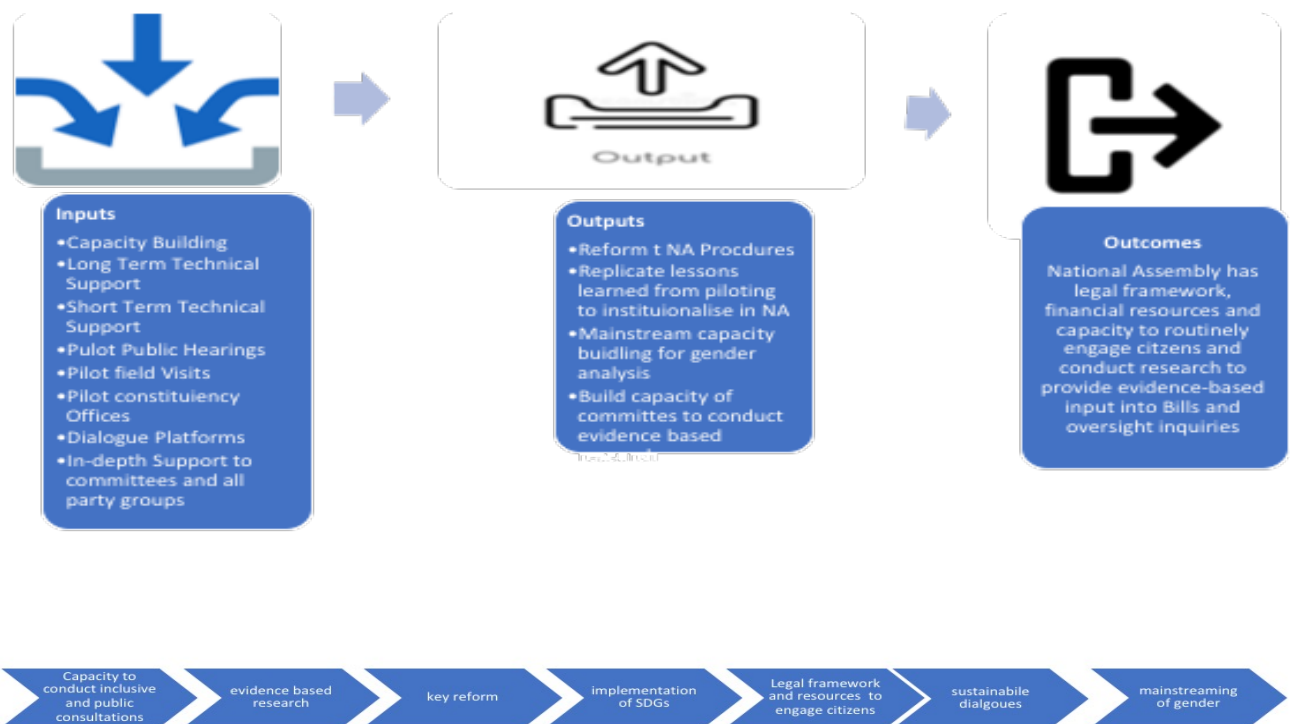
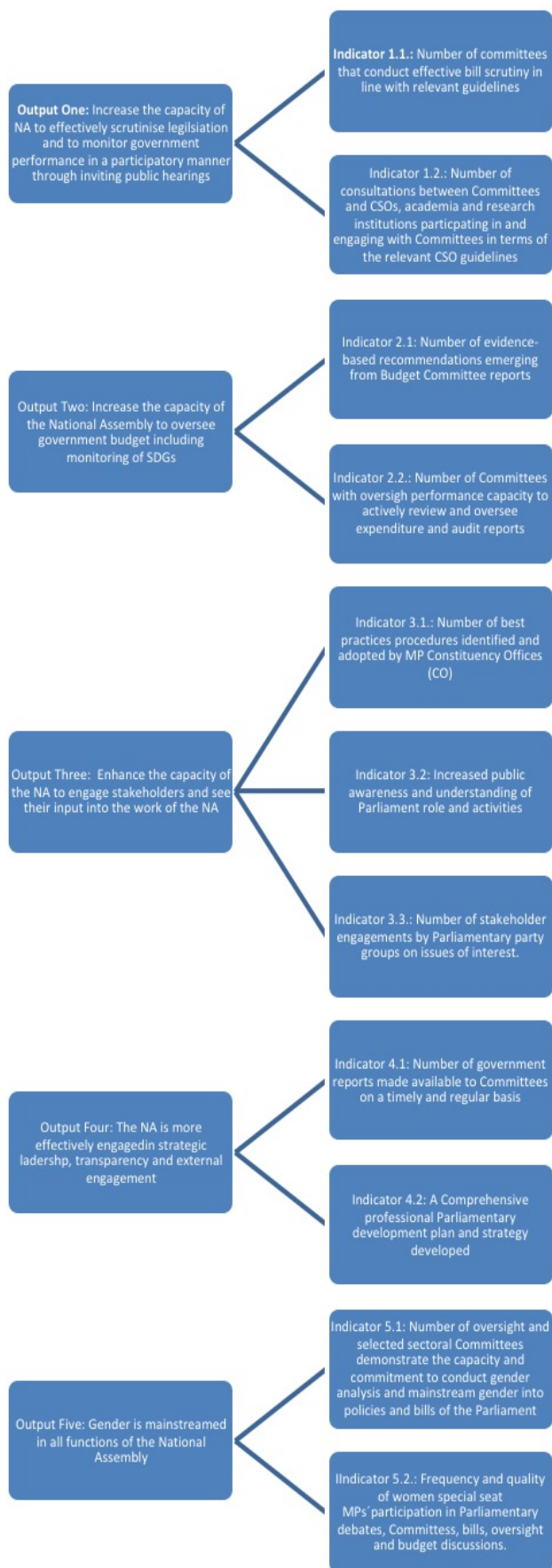


Figure 5: Theory of Change for LSP.

The results framework underwent a revision subsequent to the mid-term review conducted in 2016, this allowed for the simplification of the results framework as well as a much-needed reduction in the number of key indicators assigned to the results framework.

The project document had five key outputs, with a total of 40 indicators. The presence of a high number of indicators made it very difficult to keep track of all the indicators and subsequent to the mid-term evaluation, the results framework was revised. The results framework maintained the same outputs; however, the number of indicators was significantly reduced to eleven. (please see under figure 6 below). Each output had two indicators except under output three which has three key indicators. The indicators include an appropriate mix of qualitative and quantitative indicators although there were only gender specific indicators included under output five. The quality of the indicators under the other outputs would have been further enhanced had a number of human rights and gender sensitive indicators been included in the first four outputs as well. It is of note that, while output five factored gender mainstreaming as its key target, the assignment of a gender marker two in essence was not warranted as none of the key results were gender specific. While gender mainstreaming is of course important, it should be a given that in such a project, gender should be mainstreamed not only as an output but across all five outputs and include a specific output defining a gender specific result. Nonetheless, while UN Women were late in their arrival to the project, and the design did not explicitly include gender indicators, the gender audit provided an impetus to enhance gender mainstreaming across the results and the development of a gender mainstreaming guidelines even provided direction to the parliaments M & E system and how to adequately track progress of gender related indicators. It is also worthy to note that, youth, persons with disabilities were not mentioned at all, and while SDGs featured as output two, there was little evidence that the monitoring of SDGs was enhanced and there was no indicators established to measure these results under the subsequent revision of the logframe.



The project ensured a high alignment with UN policies and strategic priorities.

The formulation of the United Nations Development Assistance Programme 2016-2021 was undertaken in an inclusive manner and drew upon data from the country's needs and the quintessential comparative advantage of the UN which is seen as a neutral partner and has a particular focus on the most vulnerable and hard to reach populations.



Figure 6: UNDP 2016-2021

The UNDP developed twelve programme outcomes which was seen to be achieved by 4 principal strategies.

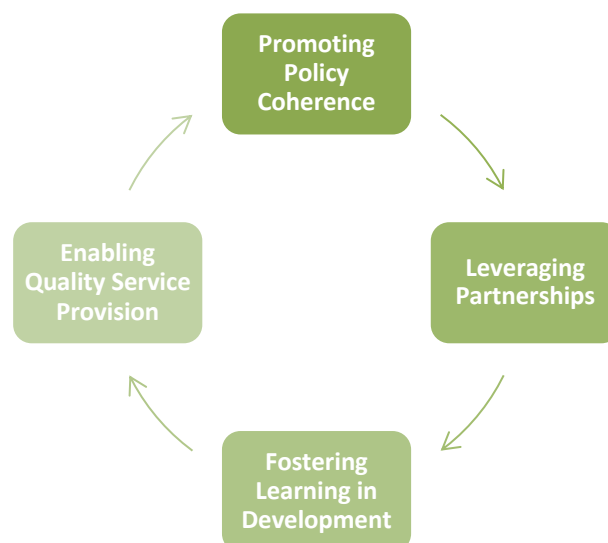


Figure 7: Four principal Strategies

LSP II, In line with one of its key outcomes, democratic governance, human rights and gender equality, LSP II clearly aligned with its key results. These included:



Figure 8: Alignment with key outcomes

The project considered lessons learned and ensured their inclusion in the design of LSP II.

UNDP's country office commissioned a study of the capacity of the National Assembly to deliver on its core functions on the onset of the 11th Parliament between June and October 2016. The study ensured that both Members of Parliament (MPs) and the Office of the National Assembly (ONA) Secretariat were involved. The study also ensured that a wide range of stakeholders were also consulted; these included Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and media fraternity. The study served as an assessment that would inform the Development Partners, and the UNDP in the future programming and implementation of the Second Phase of the Legislative Support Programme to the National Assembly. The study combined a number of tools for data collections from the MPs, the ONA Secretariat and other stakeholders; this included the utilization of questionnaires, interviews and Focus Group Discussions. A total of 168 persons were consulted.²

Previous parliaments have shown that there is a reasonably high turnover of MPs from one election to another; in the 11th Parliament 68% of the members were new and in 2020, while the number decreased by over 10%, over half of the MPs were new (57%). As a result, and was found in the baseline study, MP's do not tend to have sufficient knowledge and skills for effective and efficient delivery of their core functions of legislating, oversight and representation. With regards to the ONA, it was found that approximately 40 percent of the departments did not have adequate requisite competencies to support the Parliamentary work, although there is also limited access to necessary facilities and equipment needed to match a vibrant knowledge-based and professional and skilled human resource.

The Study put forward a number of recommendations; these included scaling up of specialized career related trainings to enhance capacities, particularly novice MPs and ONA staff; improvement of NA infrastructure in terms of office space, equipment and facilities which could include a Chamber management system, Bill tracking system, TV and Radio stations and HR and Office Management System; strengthening of citizens and stakeholder engagement.

² 97 MPs, 94 ONA staff and 77 from the stakeholders groups were consulted.

The previous LSP underwent a terminal evaluation and a number of key achievements were noted. These included:

- Reformed Budget Oversight Process
- Bill analysis
- More Effective Women MPs
- Enhanced Parliamentary Programme Planning

There were also a number of lessons learned from the previous project – these were:

- A capacity building project must be flexible in how it provides capacity support;
- A good context analysis that is regularly updated is critical to ensuring a parliamentary development project is reflecting the current political situation and is flexible in how it adapts its work to those situations;
- Establishing and maintaining long-term technical advisors, allows for a stronger, more trusted relationship between the project and the parliament, which in turn, will result in the consideration and adoption of new techniques and methods that will make the institution more open, transparent and inclusive.

As a result of these lessons learned, the project ensured that the gains achieved under LSP I was built upon and LSP II focused its resources on the next level of capacity required for staff and MPs. LSP II, while providing tools to strengthen capacity, and transferal of knowledge, also included in its design the plan for the institutionalization of the new practices that rightfully ensured the inclusion of peer exchanges, mentoring sessions and the piloting of a number of new practices and the employment of technical short- and medium-term advisors. Only one full time international advisor, i.e. the Chief Technical Advisor, was included in the overall organizational structure, and in order to ensure continued ownership of the results, a national implementation modality was utilized (please see under efficiency below)

The project design was effective to address the issues identified by the Project

The evaluation consulted with a wide range of stakeholders who all concurred that the project design effectively addressed the majority of the issues identified. Even with the changeover of parliamentarians, while the new arrivals still need to undergo specific trainings, the projects design has largely been successful in institutionalizing many of the key processes into the working of the parliament. Nonetheless, while the project is a technical one, the change in government and parliamentary members still has political connotations and UNDP and the other UN agencies ensure continuity with the key institutions through the organizational leverage that UN agencies, and in particular UNDP has with the government. Nonetheless, the project still has a number of limitations, in both the level of support it can provide, i.e. not all of the committees were supported and many felt excluded, as well as the overall system which governs the working of the parliament and the level of influence that women with special seats, for example, have on the work of the parliament. Given the political context and the high turnover of parliamentarians every five years, the continued training of parliament staff and their ownership of the results is pivotal for the future,

Observation One: The design of the action was largely adequate which enabled the solid ownership of the objectives by the key beneficiaries. The Theory of Change and intervention logic allowed enough flexibility for the beneficiaries to mold to their emerging needs, especially in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic and the changeover of the parliament. Furthermore, given the modality utilized, i.e. NIM - this guaranteed and strengthened the overall ownership of the results and contributed to the further transparency and accountability of the National Assembly being aligned with the needs of the country.

Observation Two: The Project **built on a number of activities/project that had taken place prior** to the development of the current Project (under LSP I) and had ensured not only that lessons learned were taken on board but had conducted a capacity assessment and a subsequent comprehensive gender audit to ensure the objectives aligned with the needs of the beneficiaries.

Observation Three: The design of the intervention was **sufficient to ensure that Project could achieve its objectives**. The simplifying of the results framework and the use of a mixture of tools such as mentoring, training, knowledge products and information exchanges has meant that the project has been able to achieve all of its targets despite the Covid pandemic. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the changing over of the parliament and the President as a result of the General Election led to some delays in the establishing of the parliament, the Project had to adapt, readjust and seek new and innovative ways of implementing activities which ultimately delayed some of the activities.

Observation Four: The Project considered issues of gender quality under Output Five. Nonetheless output five was the only output to have gender specific indicators. The indicators were not disaggregated by gender in the results framework in the project document. Gender was not referred to in the theory of change however the project is applauded for its inclusion of Output Five, and the subsequent gender audit which allowed for the project to identify key gaps. The inclusion of a gender specific objective would have further strengthened the design of the project as well as the inclusion of a number of more gender specific indicators under each of the outputs. Notwithstanding gender was adequately referred to under reporting as will be enunciated under efficiency. Nonetheless, the overall monitoring of the progress of gender and other groups such as youth and persons with disabilities could have been further improved with a more robust monitoring mechanism to distinguish between these groups.

3.2. COHERENCE

The Project enjoyed a good relationship with UN Women and other actors was consistent and complementary with other similar interventions providing support to the parliament.

The coordination with UN Women was pivotal to the success of Output 5. UNDP and UN Women enjoyed a fruitful relationship. The fact that UN Women was already embedded within the parliament to carry out their prior and current support to the Tanzanian Women's Parliamentary Group (TWPG) ensured greater collaboration and coherence and meant that UN Women was able to work directly with the parliament building upon their already strong relationship with parliament. The annual work plan included *in kind* contribution as well as financial support and a gender specialist by UN women. Activities were discussed with all the relevant stakeholders in order to avoid duplication and to ensure that the UN Women's Wanawake Wanaweza and the project were able to complement their activities and to ensure more efficient results.

It is of note that the gender expertise support started late in 2018 and thus some of the guidelines that were previously developed under LSP did not consider gender. For example, the guidelines for Budget Analysis which were produced under the former LSP made no reference to gender and gender responsive budgeting was not mentioned at all. Nonetheless as effectiveness demonstrates, the gender component was able to catch up very quickly, particularly subsequent to the gender audit and needs assessment and great strides were made in the areas of supporting the development of gender mainstreaming guidelines as well as the development of guidelines for monitoring and evaluating gender in the national assembly.

The project also partnered with a number of different agencies and committees, this included the Mzumbe University-based Tan EA in order to promote advocacy for the national evaluation policy

which was central to the work of the budget committee and the all-party parliamentary caucus. As a result of this particular engagement, there was consensus from the Ministry of Finance and Planning for a national evaluation policy. The project also partnered with a number of other organisations including the Financial Sector Deepening Trust and Tanzania Networking Programme in order to carry out gender related training.

Observation Six: The Project gained significantly by involving UN Women, which was able to ensure its expertise in women’s political participation as well as having direct access to the parliament to strengthen gender within the institution.

3.3. EFFECTIVENESS

Effectiveness is defined by examining whether the intervention has achieved its objectives. This section provides insight into whether the project attained the envisaged results, the process in which this was done, what factors were decisive in this process and whether there were any unintended effects.

The overall effectiveness of the Project is ranked as highly satisfactory and all indicators have been achieved and, in some cases, surpassed. While some activities were delayed or hampered due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project found alternatives to ensure that activities could take place

OUTPUT ONE: Increased capacity of the National Assembly to effectively scrutinise legislation and its implementation and to monitor government performance in a participatory manner through inviting public hearings

Legislative function

- Increased awareness on preparation of bills, private motion preparation, bunge procedures, bills of review (schedule of amendment) by MPs
- Increased capacity of MPs to scrutinize bills
- Increased capacity of parliamentary staff (through training and equipment support) to effectively support parliament works/MPs
- Knowledge products (see annex xxx) served as important tools for MPs/parliament towards effectively executing the legislative function

The project document envisaged that a select number of committees would receive focused technical assistance to support the committees in conducting specific pilot bill reviews and legislative oversight inquiries. Coaching and mentoring support to the committees were provided by national and international technical experts, as well as former MPs and parliamentary staff.

Prior to the project, the national assembly was deemed to have limited capacity to exercise its legislative function through initiation, analysis, debate and mark-up of bills. Prior studies revealed that a total of 68% (out of expected 90%) (324) MPs were empowered and capacitated to contribute towards enactment of laws during the period between 2011 and 2015. Previously many of the MPs were not reached due to a lack of funds, an increased number of emergency government bills,

as well as a limited availability of library resources.

Output one which aimed at increasing the NA to effectively scrutinize legalization and to monitor government performance in participatory manner through inviting public hearings had two indicators. Both indicators have been met and the overall rating of this particular output is deemed satisfactory.

1.1. Increased percentage of committees that conduct effective bill scrutiny in line with relevant guidelines

Baseline 2017: During the baseline study, the percentage of Committees that were conducting effective bill scrutiny was placed at 12%

Cumulative Target as of June 2021: 10 sectoral committees conduct evidence-based detailed review of at least 3 bills each with recommendations for improvement.

Given the limited resources, the project was unable to support all 18 Standing Committees simultaneously and therefore developed certain criteria to determine which committees should receive such assistance.³ This sometimes left some of the committees feeling excluded or discriminated upon.

The baseline study of 2017 revealed that only 12% of the committees could conduct effective bill scrutiny. Under LSP II, under this particular output, provision of guidelines and related orientation

activities were afforded to a number of committees. Focus was initially placed on six of the committees and thereafter to a further five committees and their staff. By June 2020, the M & E Task Force established that ten committees or 91% of the targeted committees had **demonstrable capacity to undertake effective bill scrutiny and were able to make evidence-based recommendations on legislative proposals.**

The increase in capacity is demonstrated by the percentage of MPs who were able to conduct effective bill scrutiny. In 2018, for example, 31% of the parliamentary committees conducted effective bill scrutiny in line with the relevant guidelines. In 2018 four parliamentary standing committees were able to conduct participatory and evidence-based reviews of four bills. It is evident that over time the standing committees increasingly relied on stronger collaboration with CSOs and independent experts. And thus by 2019 there was a 78% cumulative improvement in performance whereby seven targeted committees conducted effective scrutiny of ten bills.

The overall effectiveness of how well scrutinized bills were - were evidenced by the fact that MPs were able to discuss and utilize vivid examples of the challenges or key issues of each bill. Furthermore, the field visits and stakeholder consultations on occasions provided informed recommendations for example to the Water Supply and Sanitation Bill 2018, which inevitably recommended the allocation of additional funding.

In 2020 a total of six committees were supported, and while 12 important bills were scrutinized, a number of the bills were also analyzed through a gender lens and a number of substantive gender sensitive recommendations were tabled for consideration.

Type of Committee	Name of Committee
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³ Please refer to page 17 of the Project Document.

Housekeeping	Steering
	Standing Orders
	Parliamentary Privileges, Ethics and Powers
Sector	Agriculture, Livestock and Water
	Infrastructure Development
	Energy and Minerals
	Industries, Trade and Environment
	Constitution and Legal Affairs
	Administration and Local Governments
	Social Development and Services
	Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism
	Foreign Affairs, Security and Defence
	Subsidiary Legislations
	Budget
	HIV and AIDS Affairs
Crosscutting ⁴	Public Investments
Watchdog	Public Accounts
	Local Authorities Accounts

Figure 9: The Standing Committees of the NA

1.2. Number of consultations between committees and CSOs, academia and research institutions participating and engaging with committees in terms of the relevant CSO guidelines.

Baseline 2016: 14 consultations made to gain opinions on the bills

Cumulative target as of June 2021: At least 6 consultations held between selected committees and relevant CSOs, academia, research institutions and citizens

When looking at 2017, seventeen consultations took place on 14 bills that were tabled in the same year. In 2018, this increased to 23 consultations. Just as above inputs from CSOs contributed to the evidence-based amendments and recommendations on the bills. As of 2019, this figure increased even more to a total of 28 consultations. The engagement of CSOs in

the consultation process has largely increased to 65% over 2017/2018. In 2020, a total of 98 institutions were consulted including CSOs, research institutions and academia. Since the inception of the project, it has registered a performance rate of 82% whereby 119 CSOs have been engaged in 51 consultation meetings with various parliamentary committees. From January to June 2021, the project captured that written submissions from 62 CSOs on various Bills were tabled before the parliament

It should be noted that the project contributed to the long-term capacity of the parliament by the development of various guidelines which were utilized alongside of capacity building interventions.

Unfortunately, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, a number of precautionary measures were undertaken

⁴ While the Budget Committee and HIV and AIDS Affairs Committee are noted as Crosscutting Committees, the Social Services and Development Committee which is mandated, inter alia, to address gender, is not

including of course the restriction of physical contacts (social distancing), which also reduced the number of CSOs who were able to access the parliamentarians face to face. While at the start of the pandemic, the parliament was not accustomed to using virtual hearings, a total of 257 CSOs did submit their written options on the bills under consideration. The number of visits to the parliament were reduced, however this still represents an increase of 42% as compared to the year 2019. The importance of strengthening the use of the e-parliament initiative and digital platforms had a positive effect and enabled the CSOs to be actively engaged. The M & E Task Force has identified the need to enhance support on virtual Public/CSOs hearing initiative for Parliamentary committees.

OUTPUT TWO: More effective parliamentary scrutiny of government budget and expenditure, including monitoring of the SDGs

Output Two, focused on the **financial oversight role of the NA**. This support complements the fact that the NA established a new national budget process with enhanced staffing and a new law to review the national budget. Capacity building efforts would help strengthen the budget committee/department. Support was also envisaged to strengthen the committee's engagement with a broad spectrum of citizens to seek their input for the review of the national budget each year.

Oversight function

- Increased awareness on budget by MPs
- Increased capacity of MPs to scrutinize the government budget, for example on issues related to macro-economic forecasting
- **Increased** capacity in Gender Responsive Budgeting (Particularly amongst Budget Committee Members)
- Increased capacity of MPs to understand SDGs and developing capacity to interrogate government performance, including its performance on SDGs because MPs received sectoral training on SDGs
- Parliamentary watchdog committees have been trained on their roles
- LSP II also supports implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), 2003

As a result of the support afforded by the previous project, the National Assembly was deemed to be more active in overseeing the government and its policies, particularly with regards to the budget process and the strengthened capacity of Staff, MPs and the budget committee. Nonetheless, there was a consensus that some of these policies were not yet institutionalized and therefore there was a need for the budget committee and budget department to establish their systems and create space to be a more effective part of the process.

This particular output also looked at how to strengthen institutional capacity of oversight committees and budgets departments to conduct gender analysis of the national budget and to ensure that it was an integral part of the budget process.

There is apparently “a strong nation-wide partnership and commitment to implementation, monitoring, tracking and reporting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) backed by a strong political will, collective ownership, integrated planning, and supportive legal frameworks. A “whole of society” approach has been adopted, and a robust national SDGs coordination and monitoring framework, supported by national statistical offices is being developed. Nonetheless the National Development Plan which was approved by the NA in 2016 contained very little input from the NA. They have also had very little involvement in the overall process which of course could present a challenge in monitoring the implementation of the SDGs in the future and to this end this particular outcome would ensure a stronger focus on the monitoring of SDGs by the NA.

The output had two indicators, while both of these have been achieved, there was not a specific indicator on SDGs, although in 2018 the indicators were mainstreamed in order to reflect a more attainable target. Nonetheless, while there has definitely been increased capacity of MPs to understand the SDGs, there is still no formal mechanism to ensure adequate monitoring of the SDGs. To this end, this output is considered **moderately satisfactory**, despite having achieved the two established indicators.

2.1: Number of evidence-based recommendations emerging from Budget Committee Reports

The evaluation has noted an **increased understanding of the budgeting process and oversight mechanism**. The project supported the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) and the Budget Committee in receiving the budget proposals. The process also involved Tanzania Revenue Authority, academics and treasury officials. In the budget committees analytical report on 2018/2019 budget more than 28 recommendations were made for debate and deliberation. In the following year, 2019, three analytical reports were submitted during review of the Finance Bill, 2018; National Budget Proposal and Microfinance Bill, 2019. A number of recommendations were made. In the review of the Annual Development Plan and the 2019/2020 Budget proposal a number of recommendations were also provided. In 2019, the recommendations by the Budget Committee were actually lauded demonstrating a continued improvement in its work to scrutinize various legislative agendas and to provide evidence-based recommendations to the government. In 2021, the Budget Committee's analytical reports made over 123 recommendations for deliberation. This included the review of the National Budget Proposal which was released on March 11, 2021 by the Minister of Finance and Planning for the year 2021/22.

Baseline: 45% PBC evidence-based recommendations adopted by Parliament

Cumulative target as of June 2021 – at least 5 detailed analytical reports with substantial recommendations to the national budget and gender equality.

Gender budgeting refers not only to expenditures earmarked for women, but also to an analysis of the entire budget from a gender perspective, including security, health, education, public works and so on, to ensure that the allocations and resulting impacts respond to the needs of both men and women”.⁵

In 2019 a Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) training was held and with the support of the Gender Expert, gender statements were submitted to the budget committee for future use. Further scrutiny by the Budget Committee was also carried out whereby the Budget Committee successfully examined the Government Budget Proposal for the Financial Year 2020/2021 and the annual development plans. A number of recommendations were submitted.

A number of MPs consulted stated that the training was very useful with regards to GRB, particularly in the areas of health and education. Nonetheless, the Gender Audit cited the Acting Director of the Budget process stating that gender considerations are not considered in the four Phases of the budget process. Experience from other parliaments demonstrates that while MPs who are trained and provided more information on GRB are more knowledgeable about the process, can do very little to influence the budget once it has arrived for scrutiny. It is very important to ensure that adequate procedures are put in place throughout the entire budgetary process, to ensure that gender and indeed human rights are considered at each stage of the process.

2.2. Number of Committees with oversight performance capacity to actively review and oversee expenditure and audit reports.

⁵ Parliamentary Centre, “Gender Training Manual for the Parliament of Ghana”: Ottawa, 2009

Baseline 2017: 3 Committees have been capacitated on interpreting expenditure and audit reports

Cumulative Target as of June 2021: All 2 watchdog committees have data, evidence & public input upon which to report and make recommendations on implementation of the annual national budget, including review of annual audit and ministerial reports.

The project produced a number of oversight tools and guidelines to afford the watchdog committees the necessary framework for providing effective oversight. As a result, there was improved oversight and audit report reviews on the capacity for the Local Government Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC), Budget Committee and Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The ability of the parliament to review and oversee government expenditure continued to improve. In 2019, for example, the PAC following review of the Controller and Auditors General (CAG) report asked the government to hold the Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA) accountable for three irregularities as reported by the Controller and Audit

General (CAG). Following the CAG audit report, the Local Authorities Accounts Committee (LAAC) conducted scrutiny of audit reports of 10 local councils. This continued in 2020 whereby the PAC, LAAC and PIC each managed to examine general financial reports and tabled respective findings and recommendations. With the recommendations that were put forward, both the LAAC and PAC have been able to contribute to the overall effectiveness in project implementations and general prudence in public finance management. In 2021, PAC summoned the board and management of eight government organizations for questioning over failure to prepare and submit account books to the Controller and Auditor General for auditing in the 2019/20 Fiscal Year.

OUTPUT THREE: ENHANCED CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO ENGAGE CITIZENS AND REPRESENT THEIR INTERESTS IN THE WORK OF THE PARLIAMENT

Output Three examines the **operation of constituency offices** with a detailed assessment of the status and rules related to such offices. A pilot programme was developed whereby formats and policies were piloted based on international best practice. Furthermore, it was anticipated that the Parliament will continue to institutionalize the youth Parliament to ensure empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized group involvement in decision making practices. Output Three was set to also work with All party groups

Representation function

- LSP II has been supporting public hearing sessions, particularly funding some individuals from marginalized and vulnerable groups to attend the sessions
- LSP II has engaged (for three years) CSOs dialogue with MPs
- LSP II has supported party caucuses activities, including APPG
- LSP II has trained some assistants to MPs (drivers and personal assistants) on how to better facilitate MPs work
- LSP II knowledge products and training have enhanced MPs capacity to take on board societal interests when debating and contributing in the house (for example youth issues, gender issues (gender lenses), issue of PWDs, anti-corruption issues. It was for example, noted that the knowledge products and trainings have resulted into the Bunge influencing the development of anti-corruption strategy and action plan.

The NA was in general assessed as being open to citizens and media, including enhancing their strategic approach and its capacity to engage citizens through tools such as a revamped website. Nonetheless, there was still a general consensus, particularly amongst CSO's representing vulnerable groups/ people with special needs who considered that their voices were not being heard. In the Afro barometer of 2014, 30% of surveyed Tanzanians believed that their MP never listen to people like themselves, whereas 57% thought MPs sometimes listen, 10% thought MPs often listen and only 1% thought that they always listen to people like themselves.

While the three indicators were deemed to be achieved, we can see that there is a distinct decrease in some of the figures with regards to the ability of the parliament to listen and how many persons who contacted the parliament. This of course can also be influenced by the government in place, and the impact of the pandemic whereby face to face meetings and other priorities have superseded people interested in contacting their MPs.

As one notes from the table below, the number of persons who believed that the MPs never tried their best to listen, increased to 49% in 2017 compared to 30% in 2014. This figure decreased eight points in 2021 to 41.7% whereby the persons surveyed stated that the MPs never listen to them. The number of persons surveyed who thought that the MPs listened only sometimes, went down a total of 16 points in comparison to 2014. More persons did state that they listened often (10% in 2014, 6% in 2017 and 12.2% in 2021.) The percentage of persons who thought that they always listened went up almost two points since 2014. To this end, while there is a definite improvement over 2017, the differences between the figures prior to the intervention are not necessarily hugely significant. Nonetheless, as aforementioned the covid pandemic, and even the level of satisfaction with the previous government seemed to tip the scales significantly when comparing the figures from 2017 to 2014.

How much of time do you think the following try their best to listen to what people like you have to say? Members of Parliament.			
	2014	2017	2021
Never	30	49	41.7
Only sometimes	57	41	41.3
Often	10	6	12.2
Always	1	2	2.9

Figure 10: Afro barometer questionnaire on how well MPs listen to the electorate

The number of persons who seem to contact the MPs about an important problem, has also in general gone down, with 90% of persons compared to 80% who never contacted their MP. Furthermore, the persons who state that they often contact their member of parliament has only increased by 0.2 of a point since 2014 but is 1 point higher than in 2017. The pandemic may have had an overall impact on these results, but it is clear that more needs to be done to connect the electorate with members of parliament and to increase the level of confidence that the electorate have in their abilities to listen to them.

During the past year, how often have you contacted any of the following persons about some important problem or to give them your views: A member of parliament			
	2014	2017	2021
Never	82	92	90.0
Only once	8	4	4.2
A few times	8	3	3.4
Often	2	1	2.2
Don't know			0.3

Figure 11: Afro Barometer – Number of persons who contacted MPs.

3.1. Number of best practices procedures identified and adopted by MP Constituency Offices (CO)

Baseline 2017: Constituency Officers lack codified framework of operations including the respective roles of the MP, Parliament as well as that of President's Office (Local Government and Regional Administration)

Cumulative Target as of June 2021
: Identified best practices documented and circulated to the NA for adoption and at least 20% of MCO adopt and implement the best practices

An impact performance survey was conducted in 2020 which revealed that 66.67% improved their performance amongst the trained constituency assistants in the areas of record keeping, and communication with government and other stakeholders. In 2020, it was noted that the project should continue to build capacity of constituency assistants in the areas of report writing, document handling and customer care.

Baseline (2017) Outreach activities for the year 2016 had the following results: SabaSaba event had 45,753 visitors, 2016/2017 Budget session had 32,354 visitors, Bunge Website has 612 subscribers while facebook page had 35,531 followers, Instagram had 2,302 followers and Twitter had 2.4 million followers.

Cumulative Target as of 2020: SabaSaba event = 80,000 visitors, 2018/2019 Budget session = 40,000 visitors, bunge website 0 2000 subscribers while Facebook page = 40,000 followers; Instagram 3,000 = followers and Twitter = 3 million followers. 150 active subscribers for LSP mobile application.

3.2. Increased public awareness and understanding of Parliament role and activities.

The project has utilized a number of different mediums to reach out to the public. In the table below, one can note the number of persons reached by the different mediums. The Twitter and Instagram accounts of the parliament have become more popular and although the Facebook account gradually increased its following for 2021 it dropped slightly (although these figures only represent the first 6 months of the year).

It should be noted that in 2020, there was a decision to alter live broadcasts of the parliament whereby persons could see the debates live on TV and see how the government was being held accountable. This change was seen as negative and may have had an impact on the statistics outlined under tables 11 and 12 above.

Under 9th and 10th Parliament was vibrant, competitive, was live on public television, and galvanized the entire nation by demystifying the process of accountability. Every Tanzanian could see how their government is being held accountable whilst seated in their living room. We saw a sitting Prime Minister resign due to serious allegations centered on procurement of emergency power. - (Abdullah Mwinyi a corporate lawyer who was also a member of the East African Legislative Assembly for ten years).

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Saba-Saba	675 per day (56,241 cumulatively)	35,456 with some estimated visitors of 2,000 and 2,500 per day	36,400 visitors	30,200	
Nane Nane Event		24,525(1,200 per day)			
Budget Session		33,725 visitors			
Facebook		51,301 followers and 49,459 likes	54,191 followers	56,003	55,131
Twitter		871,000 followers	176,000 followers	286,000 followers	333,000
Instagram			2,994 followers	22,994	47,400
Website				700,000	
Visitors to the NA			45,000	5,045	
Jamii Forums			5,572	4,299	
You Tube Channel					8,500 subscribers

Figure 12: Figures for Output Three

Prior to the Covid pandemic, a number of important events included that of the Jami Forums in 2019 which during a number of threads related to the Budget attracted a high number of replies, on average 5,572 citizens commented on budget discussions. In 2020, 16 related discussions threads were initiated and engaged over 4,299 persons.

The Youth Parliament was also targeted whereby there was demonstrated strengthened Parliamentary awareness whereby 60 students from a number of higher learning institutions were invited. This enabled the youth to understand how to scrutinize bills effectively and the need for MPs to be thoroughly informed through gained research expert options and how the party affiliations can affect legislative work.

The number of persons actually visiting the parliament, obviously fell as a direct result of Covid 19. For the new swearing in session, for example, only 20 visitors per MP were allowed, and as such in 2020 a total of 5,045 guests were registered. This is a decrease in almost 35,000 persons in comparison to 2019.

3.3. Number of best practices procedures identified and adopted by MP constituency offices

Baseline (2017) the project supported 3 stakeholder's engagement by APPGs

Cumulative target as of 2020: At least 6 stakeholder engagement conducted by APPGs

The evaluation found improved capacity on policy analysis and engagement strategies. In the early stages of the project in 2018, a number of engagements were conducted between the APPGs and various sectoral committees and as a result there were increased opportunities for APPGs to lobby and engage relevant NA committees for specific legislative, budget and related matters.

Such scrutiny continued into 2019 whereby there was stakeholder engagement between APNAC and PCCB. A consultative meeting took place focusing on the status of implementation of UNCAC. A number of other consultations took place including on whistle blowers and their status.

OUTPUT FOUR: THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IS EFFECTIVELY ENAGAGED IN STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP, TRANSPARENCY AND EXTERNAL ENGAGEMENT.

Output Four provides technical assistance to the office of the Speaker, to strengthen its strategic role within the NA and with other key areas, such as the GoT, regional parliaments and civil society. The output also engaged in support for an ongoing dialogue between the NA and civil society and to effectively outreach with the citizens of Tanzania.

External Relations

LSP II support has enhanced external engagement with citizens, CSOs and other key stakeholders. This is through public hearings, CSOs dialogue, trade fair sessions (*Sabasaba trade fair sessions*), engaging with government agencies such as the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) on issues of corruption, etc

LSP II support has enhanced networking with similar parliamentary networks such as IPU and the African Parliament Network have been enhanced. For example, via the African Parliament Network has facilitated discussion on developing a more viable M & E strategy. The Budget parliamentary caucus has written a document to that effect is being discussed via the parliamentary budget committee.

E-parliament support by LSP II has enhanced citizen and stakeholder engagement (Bunge Apple, twitter, website, youth parliament, etc). This has promoted the philosophy of the parliament, i.e., "taking parliament to people". This is in line with Parliamentary Standing Orders which are emphatic on the issue of public hearings as well as the 2020/2021-2025/2026 NA strategic document which is emphatic on stakeholder analysis (including mentioning CSOs as key stakeholders).

4.1. Number of government reports made available to committees in a timely and regular basis

Baseline (2017) Qualitative data suggest that legislative agenda are not well shared in a timely manner; Dialogue between NA and Government of Tanzania is inadequate

Cumulative Target as of June 2021: At least 4 GoT legislative agenda shared with NA in a timely manner; Plan for greater parliamentary autonomy is strengthened.

The LSP II supported desk offices and national assembly staff with the intention of harmonizing coordination between the two entities.

In 2019 for example 19 legislative government agenda reports were shared with the NA in a timely manner, this was an increase of 52% from 24% in 2018 to 76% in 2019. In the following year, 2020, 12 Government bills were received and submitted on time to the parliamentary committees for scrutiny before tabling to the house. These included but were not limited to the Written Laws (miscellaneous amendments) (No/) bill, the Arbitration Bill, 2020, the Planet Health Bill, 2020 and the Deep-Sea Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2020.

A further 16 treaties/conventions were also submitted as well as an additional 49 copies of government gazettes which were received and submitted to the Subsidiary Legislation Committee for review and reporting to the House. The year 2020, which saw the emerging of the Covid-19 Pandemic however this did not impact on the timeliness of the submissions, given that UNDP's support to the NA on the e-Parliament initiative has allowed parliamentary standing orders to be submitted on time. The modus operandi was already set up prior to the pandemic and therefore once the pandemic arrived, the e-parliament was able to handle the submissions. As of June 2021, the cumulative trend for timely submission of government legislative agenda stood at 41% as compared to 17% in 2020.

4.2. A comprehensive professional parliamentary development plan and strategy developed

Baseline 2017: NA comprehensive training plan developed and adopted.

Cumulative Target of 2020: 70% of relevant staff taken to departmental specific training.

The project in 2018 had provided training to approximately 12.3% of the Staff from Committees, Parliamentary Legal Counsel and Budget Department. A number of capacity building interventions on bills analysis and research was carried out as well as receiving evidence-based advice. The study visits were seen to be particularly beneficial. Subsequent to a number of visits in the

region, the formulation of macro-economic forecasting models, limiting the power of the speaker to determine the allocation of member of Parliament into different Committee. Furthermore, the visit to South Africa provided hand-on knowledge on how to run and interpret results of the Revenue Forecasting Model.

In the subsequent year, the NA Staff Professional Development Plan was developed, which afforded various opportunities to staff to study abroad, in order to enrich greater intellectual depth and breadth of the staff. Capacity was also provided to legislative drafters as well as training and exposing participants to new innovations in communication.

By 2020, 124 staff (43%) have been availed with various capacity development schemes. Twenty-one per cent of these were female staff:

Staff training resulted in the following:

- Transformed staffs' skills in preparation, planning and execution of different tasks primarily facilitating the Office of the National Assembly, the National Assembly and MPs to perform key roles particularly in the law-making role as enshrined in the constitution by facilitating MPs on drafting Private Members motion. (E.g. not less than 10 private motions were drafted and presented in the Parliament) and Enabling MPs to draft different schedule of amendments to be moved by a certain MP. (E.g. not less than 200 schedules have been moved by different MPs)
- Demonstrated analysis of gender issues during Budget scrutiny including oversight of development projects, gender analysis of Bills, knowledge/capacity on gender mainstreaming issues and preparation of Gender disaggregated data of MPs
- Enhanced capacity towards the use of an Automated Library System (ILMS).
- Proven knowledge among Watchdog Committees' Clerks on techniques for scrutinizing Controller and Auditor General's Reports coupled with demonstrated capacity in scrutinizing Bills and Treaties
- Proven capacity in producing reports on monitoring the implementation of SDGs
- Demonstrated capacity on Public Procurement and Contract Management based on the Tanzania *Public Procurement Act*, 2011 as amended in 2016 and its Regulations among the Legal department staff

Furthermore, substantial support was provided to the Library and Research Department ensuring regular collection of reference materials as well as press clippings and legislation. The impact of having ready access to information and such materials enables the parliamentary debates to be informed and there has been an increase in the uptake of the number of MPs using the resources.

OUTPUT FIVE: GENDER MAINSTREAMED IN ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Output Five would operate at two levels. The first level is related to the aforementioned four outputs ensuring specific target of enhancing gender equality and women's empowerment in all functions of the National Assembly. This included the review of bills and oversight enquiries and the assuring of a gender analysis of the work of the committee. The second level was to ensure a gender sensitive NA; This would be done by supporting the Budget Standing Committee of the parliament. Further this The TWPG strategic plan was solely supported by UN Women. A Gender Mainstreaming Strategy and Action Plan as well as an Action Plan was launched. A gender audit and capacity needs assessment to determine the level of gender gaps etc. was also carried out. The output also provided specific capacity strengthening interventions for women MPS and identifying male gender champions.

Interventions through TWPG have a long-term impact on the capacity of recipient MPs. As aforementioned UN women directly supported them which of course play a significant role in building the individual capacities of the TPWG while complementing the LSP II interface with the TWPG.

Gender Mainstreaming

Action Plan which was launched by the Prime Minister in 2018

Supporting the Gender Budgeting Committee which is streamlined in sector contexts through technical expertise from UN-Women

LSP II has supported development of TWPG's Strategic Plan

LSP II has supported exchange/learning visits to South Africa and Namibia whose returns are noted elsewhere in this report

All MPs (the 11th Parliament) were trained on gender issues such as gender responsive budgeting, some several times. Gender sensitiveness is also stressed in sectoral ministries.

Gender composition in the LSP II Management and Parliament staff

TWPG has served as a fertile ground for mentorship of MPs before and after elections. This has resulted into many women parliamentarians who had joined the house through special seats to contest in electoral constituencies and some indeed won constituency seats. Particular issues that were mentioned as outputs of the gender mainstreaming through TWPG include: awareness raising, confidence building e.g., through inviting talks from politically successful role model women, public speaking skills, proposal writing skills for fundraising, presentation skills, advocacy and lobbying skills, how to face electoral campaign challenges, and how to effectively engage with the media.

5.1. Number of oversight and selected sectoral committees demonstrate the capacity and commitment to conduct gender analysis and mainstream gender into policies and bills of the parliament

Baseline 2017: The Gender Strategy and Action Plan developed to provide a range of strategies and activities in six priority action areas to achieve the objective of becoming a more gender sensitive parliament

Cumulative target as of June 2021: At least 2 oversight committee develop and implement action plans to scrutinize policies, programmes and budget and their impact positively on gender quality

The project has built upon providing additional support to gender mainstreaming by developing the NAs Gender Strategy and Action Plan. The approval of the gender strategy is an important milestone and was achieved through the collaboration of the project in partnership with UN Women and the engagement of the Tanzania Women's Parliament Group (TWPG) It has witnessed a demonstrated growing capacity to launch debates on issues related to women's rights and gender equality including gender analysis of Bills tabled before the Parliament.

The project also supported the development of a participatory gender monitoring guideline and provides direction on how the M & E tracks gender related indicators of the NA Gender Mainstreaming Strategy. Furthermore, the TWPG commissioned a gender review of the Parliamentary Standing Orders by identifying the PSOs procedural and institutional gender gaps. A total of 13 recommendations were put forward.

The support to at least six committees in the areas of improvement of knowledge on gender mainstreaming has been important. It has enabled a number of committees to conduct gender analysis and ensured that a gender sensitive approach has been mainstreamed into the some of the bills. This includes the water and Sanitation Bill as well as Deep Sea Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2020.

The National assembly is progressively becoming a gender sensitive and responsive institution, responding to the needs and interests of both male and females in its composition, structures, operations, methods and work. In other words, gender issues are progressively becoming part of Bunge culture (Deputy Speaker is now a female, some parliamentary chairpersons are female, other avenues such as Bunge sports club have female in leadership hierarchies, etc. Such an example was after consulting with the TWPG regarding bills and issues that are women intensive such as the issue of inheritance of matrimonial property and sanitary pad which were then appropriated by the office of the speaker.

Furthermore, LSP II capacity building interventions have resulted into several ‘champions groups’ among parliamentarians. These stand for a particular cause of action or agenda through lobbying and advocacy interventions, usually to parliamentary committees that stand for their agenda. Examples of these champions groups include; male gender champions, environment champions, anti-corruption champions, nutrition (*lishe*) champions), etc.

Training has included the support to 18 male MPs, and 14 Male national Staff and 6 Executive Members of TWPG as gender champions. They regularly meet and have established networks and partnerships with other MPs and women gender equality advocacy groups. In the second half of 2021, the project is focusing its support on the establishment of a Parliamentary Gender equality Male MP Champions Group.

5.2. Frequency and quality of women special seats MP’s participate in parliamentary debates, committees, bills, oversights and budget discussions.

Baseline 2017: The Gender Strategy and action Plan developed to provide a range of strategies and activities in six priority action areas to achieve the objective of becoming a more gender sensitive parliament

Cumulative Target as of 2020: 65 Women special seat MPs receive capacity building and support to fulfil their legislative oversight function including private motion and bills development and further evidence-based work in bills discussion.

As will be highlighted under the gender section below, female parliamentarians still face challenges and therefore the gender component of LSP II is critical to build and enhance of the performance/representation of the women particularly those women who have special seats. As a result of the project, there was a gradual increase in women’s capacity to engage in public speech, exercise their legislative functions, engage with the media and embark on fundraising.

In 2019 women special seats MPs asked about 250 question out of 717 questions equaling to 35% of the questions, and out of the 1276 contributions under the 11th Parliament, 325 were made by the women special seat MPS. In 2020, 94 out of the 243 questions were asked by women special seats MPs and 54 of the 153 contributions were made by the women during the plenary sessions. The persons consulted both women and men, attested to an increased awareness on gender issues and this provided them more confidence in speaking on these issues. This also included some controversial subjects about prisoners giving birth in prison and also in February 2020, one of the MPs raised a controversial concern regarding the need to upsurge punishment to rapists in order to reduce the committing of these offences.

3.4. EFFICIENCY

The overall efficiency of the Project is deemed **satisfactory**. While the Project did undergo some challenges with regards to the pandemic, the closing down of the 11th Parliament to welcome the 12th Parliament and the tragic death of the President, the overall efficiency is deemed appropriate.

The Project Management responded well by changing its approach and methodology to implement activities in order to adapt to the consequences to the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as investing in the technology of the E-Parliament. There were however some delays to activities and a number of these did not take place. Furthermore, the governance structures were considered adequate, and ownership of the results was high due to the utilization of the NIM modality. Development partners were satisfied with the overall management and monitoring of results, however due to delays in the transfer of funds there were some delays to transferring of funds to the parliament and while results for gender and other groups were monitored, tracking of women and in particular other vulnerable groups could have been stronger. Finally, the fact that the parliamentary tenure expires during mid cycle of the project, this inevitably impacts on its overall efficiency, and the project could have benefitted from a more robust plan to ensure that these two phases were indeed divided into phases to maximize efficiency.

As can be seen below, funding emanated from five different sources; Denmark contributed the highest contribution, accounting for 36% of the funds, and Ireland's contribution also amounted to 25% of the overall costs, and that of both DFID and through UNDP TRAC accounted for 15% of the funds respectively. As can be seen in the graph below (Figure 14), as of December 2021, UNDP TRAC funding, DFID and Denmark's contribution have all been spent, and 93% of Ireland's monies have been spent and 76% of the One UN Fund.

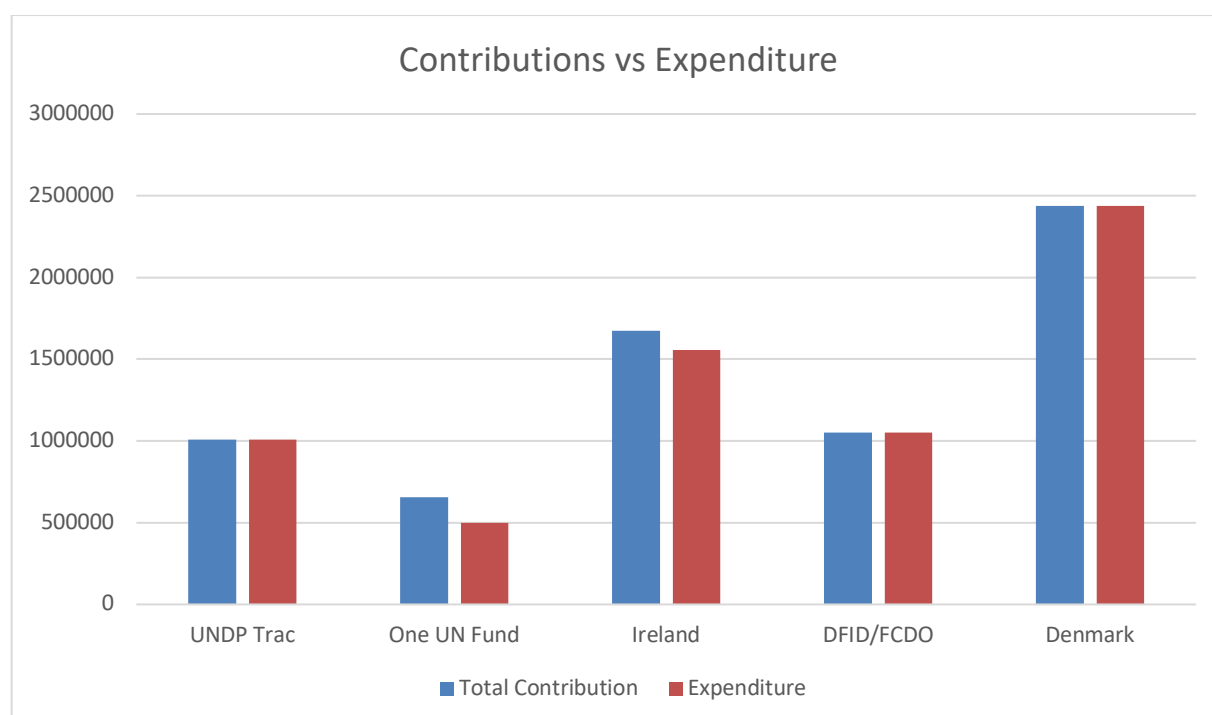


Figure 13: Contributions vs Expenditure of LSP II

The overall finances, due to the NIM modality are also disbursed to the Parliament based on requests in the HACT format. Monies can only be requested once 80% of the previous advance has been accounted for.

There were examples of delayed disbursement of funds to the National Assembly for the second and third quarters of 2020 as a result of a delay in the release of the funds by project funders. Furthermore, the Board could not convene as scheduled awaiting for the nomination of the members of the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) who are part of the Project Board. The Board was finally convened on 23 June 2021 and the Annual Work Plan approved at the Board meeting. Activity implementation was delayed as a result of the delay.

Funding Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total Contributions
UNDP TRAC	217,417	248,510	288,550	102,927	150,000	1,007,404
One UN Fund	150,000	150,000	50,000	204,380	100,035	654,415
Ireland	530,786	464,576	333,704	227,273	116,550	1,672,889
DFID/FCDO	67,141		380,711			1,051,852
Denmark	1,053,424	482,028	451,838	451,838		2,439,129
Total	2,622,768	1,345,114	1,504,803	986,418	366,585	6,825,689

Figure 14: total contributions to LSP II by funder

There was a general consensus around the quality of support offered by UNDP and the appropriateness of ensuring a NIM modality which strengthened the overall ownership of the results by the NA.

The project followed a Nationally Implemented Modality (NIM) whereby decision making on LSP II (as was the case under LSPI) was the overall responsibility of the National Assembly. UNDP provided capacity support for the implementation of the project including monitoring and evaluation, finance and high-level technical advice).

The NIM approach ensured overall ownership of the results and signified that the coordination and implementation of the project fell under the responsibility of the NA. UNDP provided a supportive role ensuring that the overall outputs were achieved as well as the delivery of individual activities.

The overall NIM approach whereby the responsibility lies with the key beneficiary was particularly pertinent. As alluded to above, in order for the overall objectives of LSP II to be fulfilled, the parliament and its performance as well as its ownership of the envisaged results were dependent on its embracing of reform and commitment to adjust policies and procedures. The NIM approach contributed positively to motivate the parliament to do this and to ensure that the relevant policies and procedures were adopted in order to ensure that outputs would be achieved. Nonetheless, covid, and the change over to the next parliament did impact on some of the results, for example whereby gender related reforms were considered by the PSC, however due to the timing of the reforms they were not resolved by the end of the tenure of the 11th Parliament.

Procurement was subject to government rules and undertaken by the National Assembly. Given the capacity building element of the project, LSP II also afforded the opportunity to build the capacity of the NA and its staff, MPs and committees in this area. The project was integrated into the Secretariat and ensure that there was no duplication of staffing positions.

The project originally had a contribution agreement signed by UNDP and UN Women whereby UNDP would furnish UN Women with the funds to carry out Output five. However, this was not seen to be the most efficiency approach and subsequent to a board decision, it was decided to provide all activity funds to the NA via NIM. This increased the efficiency enormously.

UN WOMEN direct support (expenditures) to TWPG: **2017-2021: USD 711,875 (Source TWPG ACCOUNTANT)**

UN WOMEN SUPPORT TO THE LSPII GENDER SPECIALIST: **2018- 2021: USD 320,000 (Source LSPII Annual Workplans)**

Total (direct and indirect UNW complementary contribution 2017-2021 USD1,031,875

LSP total expenditures for output 5 : **2017-2021: 996,296.13 (SOURCE: UNDP LSPII FINANCE OFFICER)**

In order to ensure efficiency, local knowledge and cultural sensitivity, only one international staff (CTA) was hired, the rest of the staff were national. Nonetheless, the bulk of the technical assistance was undertaken through short- and medium-term advisors as well as through mentoring, study visits and of course by enhancing the capacity of the parliament itself in order to develop policies, procedures and to ensure transfer of knowledge.

While the project had at its helm an international chief technical advisor, an M & E specialist and a driver, and since 2019 a Gender Specialist, the rest of the roles were undertaken by persons in the parliament, allowing for better efficiency and sustainability in the long term. The CTA could contribute to decision making but does not have overall responsibility for all of the decisions.

Monitoring and evaluation were seen to be robust and of high quality

In 2018, there was the assumption of duty by a new M & E Specialist, - who ensured that the projects results framework was updated and included gender specific indicators. Although from a perusal of the results framework and from the information received for the evaluation, it would appear that gender specific indicators were only included under Output Five. A project M & E task force was established within the National Assembly to support the project team- this encompassed systemic, regular and periodic monitoring and tracking of project results at departmental and unit level with the NA. The annual reports presented to the development partners were comprehensive and outlined the key achievements. The Comprehensive Gender Audit and Assessment and subsequent approval of Gender and HeforShe Strategies by the Parliamentary Service Commission were also well appreciated.

In 2018, 33 out of 43 planned activities under Output 1 to Output 5 – was equivalent to 76% of the approved activities with expenditure standing at 75% - 24% could not be implemented due to time constraints.

The quality of the reports and reporting itself was deemed as high. The project ensured that all indicators were referenced, and evidence was provided for each of the outputs. The project therefore ensured results-based reporting. The reports also included an appropriate use of photographs as well as ensuring that gender was mainstreamed throughout the report and reporting of each output. This was perhaps less evident in the consolidated report from 2017-2020 which tended to concentrate on the attainment of the indicators whereby the specific gender indicators under output five were specifically mentioned. The reporting ensured that both output and outcome indicators were reported upon. The use of links and evidence-based reporting was highly appreciated. The use of individual success stories or the use of most significant change stores could have further highlighted the overall attainment of the results, nonetheless the quality of the reporting is deemed by the evaluation as highly satisfactory.

In 2020, the M & E task force collected, collated and analyzed data. This was sometimes done remotely. Upon the dissolution of 11th Parliament, results reporting included cumulative results spanning 2017 till June 2020.

Furthermore, given the fact that the project has some political connotations and to ensure that the project can help mitigate the possible influence that political factors may have over the results, the inclusion of an outcome matrix could be considered whereby results are tracked according to a multiple of outcomes dependent on the circumstances, allows more flexibility and provides a minimum outcome result but also allows for flexibility where possible political decisions or unexpected circumstances can influence the nature of an outcome.

Impact of Covid 19

The pandemic inevitably had a negative impact on the planning of the project, as the project advisors could not be on the ground to organize face to face consultative meetings. Plans were hampered to advocate for the finalization of agreed reforms and a number of planned activities could not take place. The holding of face to face meetings tend to be more productive than telephonic or other remote engagements; in order to counter this, regular online meetings were organized with both the project team and the subject experts.

As with many countries around the world, Tanzania has been subject to a number of waves of the pandemic whereby precautionary sanitary measures were introduced. In the first half of 2021, Tanzania went through a 2nd Wave of the Pandemic. As such, the parliamentary precincts were no longer accessible to 'non-essential' personnel. Public hearings did not take place on the 2021/2022 budget as well as on all the bills that were considered during the March to June 2021 period. This impeded the CSOs and professional groups, and academia to provide their inputs on the legislative and budget proposals that came before Parliament between January and June 2021. These were subsequently done primarily through written submissions as opposed to the usual combination of written and face to face interactions.

Data collection and analysis by the M & E Specialist was also affected by telecommuting. The M & E Specialist could not convene face to face meetings with the M & E Task Force to review and analyse critical data on project results and had to rely on telephone and email contact.

The governance mechanisms were considered flexible and of good quality.

The Project governance mechanisms comprised of the Project Board, Project Assurance and the Project Team who would interact with all the partners and all interested stakeholders. Since 2016, all parliamentary sessions as well as all parliamentary standing committee meetings are conducted in Dodoma and for this reason the project was implemented both in Dodoma and Dar-es-salaam. Space was provided in the parliament. The UNDP and UN Women hired staff shared their time between the two locations. Nobody was co-located in the House of Representatives in Zanzibar, (HoR) although a number of activities did contribute towards the capacity of members of the HoR. Zanzibar of course does not represent microcosm of Dar- as- Salaam and/or Dodoma and to some extent the expectations and needs of the HoR in Zanzibar and that of the Parliament in the mainland are very different and perhaps need two varying approaches.

Coordination of the activities and outputs were coordinated through the NA. Coordination with other projects, (i.e. support to CSOs and support to Political Parties) was undertaken by the Democratic Governance Team of the Country Office.

The Project Board's role is to make management decisions by consensus. If no consensus was obtained, the final decision would rest with the UNDP Country Director in consultation with the Speaker of the National Assembly. The UNDP Country Director for Tanzania and the Speaker of the National Assembly co-chaired the Project Board. The Project Board has the role of approving work plans, supervision of the overall implementation progress and should changes be required are

responsible for agreeing and guiding those changes. The Project Board acted as the Local Project Appraisal Committee (LPAC) as well as ensuring that required resources are committed and delegates, as required, its project assurance responsibilities noting that in essence UNDP has the mandate to carry out this role. The Project Board met at least quarterly and at the discretion of the Project Manager, when required.

The Composition of the Project Board was as follows:

Executive: the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Country Director for UNDP Tanzania will co-chair the Project Board – Executive is responsible for the overall assurance of the project.

Senior Supplier: One of the Development Partners that has provided funding to the Project (to be determined amongst the Development Partners) – represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and or technical expertise to the project.

Senior Beneficiary: The Service Commission – the senior beneficiary role represents the interests of those who will benefit from the project

Ex-officio Members

- Development Partners who have funded the project (other than the one designated as the Supplier representative
- UN Women
- Chief Technical Advisor
- Project Coordinator

NB: Ex officio members had the right to attend the meetings of the Project Board but will not have a vote at the time designated for decision.

Project board meetings took place at least three times a year, however the pandemic has had an impact on the number of board meetings in the last two years. In 2020, only one project board meeting was held due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. June 2020 saw the dissolution of the 11th Parliament and meant that only the speaker remained in office. Nonetheless, despite the pandemic and the lockdown the National Assembly's management and project staff continued to interact and decisions were taken when needed. In total, there have been ten project board meetings. The meetings have taken place on the following dates.

1st Board Meeting – 10th January 2017

2nd Board Meeting – 21st June 2017

3rd Board Meeting – 27th November 2017

4th Board Meeting – 17th April 2018

5th Board Meeting – 16th October 2018

6th Board Meeting 13th December 2018

7th Board Meeting - 28th May 2019

8th Board Meeting – 8th October 2019

9th Board Meeting – 28th January 2020

10th Board Meeting – 23rd June 2021

The overall gender balance of the project was appropriate with a number of key figures being females. The meetings were usually well attended, and the role of the Senior Supplier tended to rotate amongst the Development Partners. While many persons from the project attended which of course represented the parliament as well as the Deputy Speaker and a number of MPs, persons from the committees being supported were not always present.

The project was comprised of the following:

1. Project Director (Clerk of the National Assembly) – Female
2. Project Coordinator (Assistant Director Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation) – Female
3. Three Project Officers - One male and two Females
4. Two Accountants – One Male and One Female
5. Procurement Officer – Female
6. Project Driver – Male

Current Board Members

1. Co – Chairpersons - two females (Deputy speaker and UNDP Resident Representative)
2. Senior beneficiaries-three Parliamentary Service Commissioners - one Female and two males
3. Senior suppliers, one development partner to be rotated annually
4. Ex – Official Members
 - National Assembly management group
 - Other development partners who funded the project
 - UN Women
 - Chief Technical Adviser
 - Project Coordinator

UN Women who was of course supported the project was only a member of the ex officio members which meant that they did not have a vote. While this is the usual set up of a UNDP project, inputs to the project, especially with regards to gender and perhaps the attendance of committee members could have further enhanced the overall effectiveness of the project as well as ensuring more flexibility and possible amendments or additions should they be deemed necessary. While the Project Board meetings normally took place quarterly (although due to Covid this has not been the case), a more technical meeting outlining strategies and ensuring that gender and human rights cuts across all the outputs and eventual outcomes could have promoted even stronger gender and human rights mainstreaming. Representatives from the committees could have also been more consulted, and particularly with those committees excluded from the support, could have had some inputs whereby information/knowledge/technical assistance afforded to one committee could have been transferred to another committee.

Observation Nine: The governance mechanisms were adequate and responsive to efficiently oversee the programmatic and financial management of the intervention; UNDP was seen as a reliable and professional and flexible partner and the NIM modality ensured effective oversight and implementation of the project by the NA.

Observation Ten: The log frame was utilized to guide implementation and was used as an effective monitoring tool. The format of the annual reports was comprehensive, referred to results and ensured a good coverage of gender results. The reports could have benefitted from infographics and/or other illustrative graphics but did ensure the highlighting of the key challenges and lessons learned.

Observation Eleven: The Project was seen to be **very flexible** and was particularly **amenable to adapt to the new context** of the COVID-19 pandemic. While the change from in person meetings to webinars and online discussions changed somewhat the dynamics of the parliament, LSPII in collaboration with the NA was able to continue its work and work towards the goals of the Project.

Observation Twelve: The COVID-19 pandemic did have some negative effects on the timing of the Project and as a result the Project had to adapt itself to the new context of the country.

3.5. SUSTAINABILITY

*The sustainability of the Project is rated as **satisfactory**. The trajectory of the results gained under the Project is a positive one, especially with regards to the development of the guidelines and knowledge products which have now become institutionalized into the parliament.*

The beneficiaries have fully endorsed the results of the intervention and own the framework. The strong ownership is due to a number of contributing factors; the first of these of course lie with the modality utilized to implement the project and the longstanding and respected relationship with which the NA has with UNDP and the UN Women. The needs assessment at the beginning of the project, and a bit later the Gender Audit as well as the number of assessments which have been carried out since, have helped inform the project and enabled the NA to strengthen its capacity in a number of key areas and as effectiveness has demonstrated allowed the project to reach its overall objective of ensuring a more transparent and accountable parliament. The design of the Project and its relative flexibility and its ability to adapt to the emerging context, particularly with regards to COVID-19 and gauging the interest of each of the parties has enabled the appropriation of the results by the NA. The success of any Parliament rises and falls on the knowledge base built in the first twelve to eighteen months in office and therefore a project of this nature will always face the challenge of the turnover of the parliamentarians after each electoral cycle and means that that a relatively high percentage of MPs will always require their capacity to be built. In this vein, the highly trained and experienced parliament staff and senior MPs constituted resource persons acted as mentors for new staff and MPs engaging with the parliament under the 12th parliament. To this end it was very important to ensure that these are done with commonly accepted standards, and therefore the development and established guidelines and procedures were essential.

The capacities of the parliamentary committees have been strengthened and a number of policies have been put in place which will enable future parliaments to adopt the same procedures and approach.

As evidenced under effectiveness, the MP's quality and competence in terms of fulfilling their roles has been enhanced via LSP II capacity building interventions coupled with multi-stakeholder engagements. LSP II has enabled MPs to make informed contributions and decisions during in house debates and in parliamentary committees. This has been particularly pertinent for women, who feel that they have gained more confidence and are able to take a more active and participatory role in the debates.

Given the importance of ensuring that staff of the Bunge are also capacitated to ensure long term sustainability, LSP II has augmented their knowledge to take on their roles in areas on constitutional issues and parliamentary procedures; thereby boosting the capacity of those supporting presiding officers, developing capacity of those supporting parliamentary committees as committee clerks, and enhancing research capacity and information analysis for NA use, etc) - although the capacity building needs to be an continuous exercise and more capacity is needed. Trainings on such issues as bills and budget analysis as well as on cross-cutting issues such as environment, climate change, corruption, gender, poverty etc have enabled MPs to closely scrutinize these issues during their in-house contributions and debates. A good example is during recent debates in the house regarding energy sector crisis that culminated in the Prime Minister to constitute a probe committee and post office intention to monopolize parcel transportation which was heavily opposed in the house as an issue that will frustrate the private sector to thrive.

In order to achieve long term sustainability, an exit strategy needs to be put in place which not only aims to further strengthen the three core functions of the parliament but requires a multifaceted strategy that reaches out to a number of key actors who are relevant for sustaining the transparency and accountability of the parliament.

The parliament traditionally has three core functions, these are representation, legislative and oversight functions. LSP II looks at each of these functions, although in order to ensure sustainability, the three functions should not be seen as mutually exclusive of each other, but the functions are heavily interrelated and need to ensure that gender cuts across all three functions as well as promoting civic engagement to enhance the role of parliament under each of the three functions.

LSP II looked towards building the capacity of the MPs, the staff and the institution, however as will be noted below the building of the institution as well as ensuring that foundations which are largely in place, sometimes displayed weaknesses as procedures and policies for internal functioning of the parliament were not yet institutionalized. The impact of this particular iteration of LSP has nonetheless heavily contributed to ensuring the foundations are particularly strong and have paved the way for the parliament to continue to build capacity to ensure a more effective parliament.

The fact that many of the guidelines and procedures have already been produced and documented is important but archiving as well as ensuring a soft and hard repository for all the products and outputs produced under LSP I and II would be important to ensure sustainability. It would also be pertinent perhaps to design a curriculum for each year of the project aligning also with the tenure of the parliament. It is acknowledged that not all MPs will need the same amount of capacity and access to information or knowledge. Assuring the availability of an introductory package for each MP, which could combine online tools within person sessions (Covid Permitting) would be useful, so that each MP has a key resource to turn to when arriving at the parliament. The access to such a tool as a refresher tool for seasoned MPs could also be positive.

While LSP II has achieved its principal goals and the effectiveness of the results is deemed as highly satisfactory, there are four levels of beneficiaries that need to be targeted in order to ensure long term stability of the parliament and assure a more effective and knowledgeable institution. These are the permanent staff of the parliament, the MPs, Political parties and civil society.

i. Permanent Staff of the Parliament

Capacity building of permanent staff of the parliament is vital to inevitably ensure the institutionalization of capacity building tools for future parliaments while building upon their own capacity to be better equipped to support the MPs in their tripartite function. The staff are essentially “permanent MPs” who enable and facilitate “the wheel of the NA to move” and they are the institutional memories of the NA partly because they are permanent staff, some of whom could be capacitated to serve as Training of the Trainers (ToTs.) One of the MPs who, was formally a cabinet minister, had this to say in regard to the centrality of the Bunge staff.

These are unsung heroes.... They are the think tanks, sometimes operating behind the scenes. It is these who answer in-house questions for us before we face tough questions in the House. They need on-going capacity building. LSP has done good in this area. Further support in this regard will be highly appreciated”

While staff can be part of the solution, time limitations, workloads as well as the hierarchical relationship between staff and the MPs might prevent parliamentary staff to impart all the courses and provide a comprehensive programme of capacity building to the MPs

ii. Members of Parliament

The training and building of the capacity of the MPs is of course one of the key issues of sustainability of the project i.e. with each new parliament, there is a relatively high turnover of MPs, so even mid-way through the project, many of the MPs who have been trained were either not re-elected or did not run again. This has meant that over half of the persons trained did not continue to utilize their acquiring of knowledge. Although of course the knowledge acquired is not lost, and many of these persons continue in politics or governmental jobs and are therefore able to utilize their acquired skills under a different guise. Nonetheless, the turnover of parliamentarians is reasonably high in Tanzania, with 68% of new parliamentarians in 2015 and 57% in 2020 elections. This has meant that of course, half way through the project, new MPs required training. Tanzania is also witnessing an increase in the election of younger persons, particularly women - with 53% of female parliamentarians under 30 being elected in 2020 under the 12th Parliament. Under the table below, one notes that only 40% of the male parliamentarians are 45 or under. The youngest member of the parliament is female (24 years old)⁶ and the oldest member (74 years old) is also female.⁷ In all, there are 157 MPs who are 45 or younger and 191 who are 46 or older. The fact that so many women are young has an important implication on the parliament. This means that they will have less experience, particularly in public speaking, and in other government posts, which of course would mean that young parliamentarians might need a different set of skills. Furthermore, as women are younger, the likelihood that they may have children while in office, is higher. In the past, for example there was not a seen need/use of an allocated room for breastfeeding, however as women are now younger in the parliament and may have children or become pregnant, the need will become higher and hopefully the use of the room will be more requested and normalized.

	18-20	21-30	31-40	41-45	46-50	51-60	61-70	71-80
Male	0	4 (2%)	47 (27%)	36 (17%)	42 (20%)	61 (28%)	24 (11%)	1 (0.46%)
Female	0	13 (10%)	32 (24%)	25 (19%)	19 (14%)	31 (23%)	11 (8%)	2 (1.5%)
Totals per age interval	0	17 (5%)	79 (23%)	61 (17%)	61 (17%)	92 (26%)	35(10%)	3 (0.86%)
	Total under 45 – 157 (45%)				Total over 45 – 191 (55%)			

Figure 15: Ages of parliamentarians in the current parliament

While the turnover of parliamentarians will always be a problem, the project has of course put in place procedures and policies to mitigate some of the constant loss of capacity amongst the MPs and the need to train new parliamentarians. These include the drawing up of guidelines, endeavoring to establish new pilots in approaches to pave the way for more permanent procedures and policies to be institutionalized. Furthermore, a greater concentration on the Secretariat Staff whereby their capacity and knowledge were enhanced was also seen as important.

Nonetheless, staff still require more knowledge and capacity and the mandate to ensure that they are able to introduce MPs to new concepts and guidelines as they enter the parliament.

⁶ Ngwasi Damas Kamani

⁷ Margaret Simwanza Sitta

There is already in existence a gender mainstreaming package for new MPS available in both English and Swahili. Further complementing this handbook to contribute to the overall repository with additional and complementary genders resource as well as including other groups, such as minorities, Persons with disabilities would also be useful for both staff and MPs to consult on particular issues, The archiving of similar practices, laws and policies from the region would also be useful, particularly in preparation for ensuring monitoring of the SDGs in the run up to the Agenda 2030.

While a future project could help contribute to developing an exit strategy by assuring that all gains achieved thus far are archived, a long-term solution to developing capacitating of the MPs remain. There is a general consensus that the Secretariat Staff could take this over, but while some parts of a possible MP curriculum could be developed in a next phase with the Secretariat Staff trained as train the trainers; a mixture of other entities and tools could also be involved, particularly providing trainings to political parties to engage in key skills as well as CSOs which could specialize in some of the key skills needed for being a parliamentarian.

Furthermore, mentoring, exchange visits, and the utilization of organizations such as International Parliamentary Union (IPU), the Pan African Parliament and other parliamentary fora would and should be part of an overall curriculum which allows parliaments (both staff and MPs) to improve their skills and knowledge

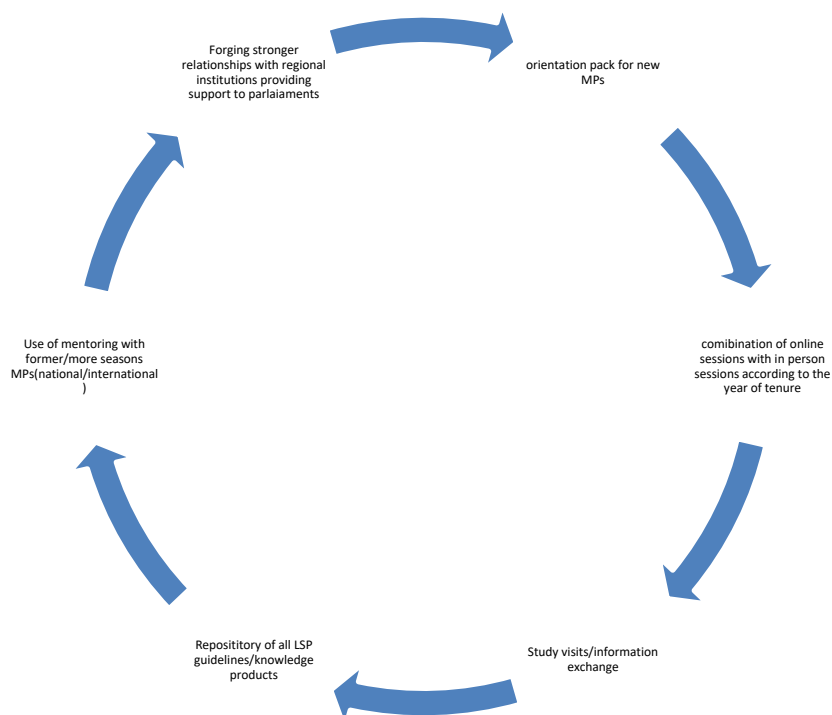


Figure 16: toolset for further capacity building of the parliament

iii. Political Parties

Support to political parties is essential in order to build any potential candidates' skills, particularly for women. This may also provide critical support to women in their ability to be elected directly rather than awarded the special seats. As can be noted under the next section, many women particularly those under the special seats, do not have the same standing as women directly elected and of course are unable to represent a constituency which also limits the female electorate to an important number

of women in their own localities. The building of support and capacity for women within political parties, will inevitably have a trickle-down effect on women in the parliament and how women are elected. Collaboration with other organizations that support political parties such as National Democracy Institute (NDI) and International Republican Institute (RI) and/or Netherlands Institute for Multi-Party Democracy (NIMD) would be essential.

iv. Civil Society

The project has contributed to strengthening the linkages between CSOs and the parliament. Nonetheless there are civil society organizations which either need more support or could be identified by a future project in order to provide either support in the guise of capacity or support to forge stronger linkages between the CSO and the parliament. These could include women's organizations which work on VAW, youth organizations, women's empowerment, environmental groups etc. The monitoring and implementation of the SDGs would be important, therefore, to ensure that a number of key organizations are able to feed information and expertise to the parliament as well as enhancing their skills and outreach to the parliament would be beneficial to both groups.

3.6. Gender and Human Rights

Women in Tanzania face a number of key challenges in their development. The 1977 Constitution guarantees women's equal protection under the law and prohibits discrimination based on gender. The 1971 Law of Marriage Act set the legal age for marriage at 15 for girls and 18 for boys, but in a landmark decision in 2016, the Tanzanian high court directed the government to raise the legal age of marriage to 18 years for both girls and boys. Access to socio-economic indicators, such as their levels of literacy, secondary and tertiary education enrolment and completion, wage equality and political participation are some of the discriminatory practices women in Tanzania are subject to. Although it should be noted that Tanzania was one of the first countries to establish a woman's quota for parliament. Tanzania on the Gender Inequality Index ranks quite low, 140 out of 162 countries with a value of 0.5556 (2019). Gender Based Violence remains a very serious development challenge in the country, and while an "adequate legal framework exists, the Tanzanian Sexual Offences Special Provision Act explicitly excludes marital rape as a criminal offence. According to Plan International UK, on average one in three girls in Tanzania is married before they turn 18 and the figures are far worse in the rural areas where some girls are married as young as eleven. These issues and the relatively low access to economic empowerment of women in the country as well as access to key networks invariably impacts on women's general ability and motivation to actively participate in political life.

UNDP has a long history of promoting gender in their projects and is of course the harbinger behind the support to different countries support on the SDGs. At the same time, UNDP invests in its own organizational transformation by promoting leadership for gender equality, endeavors to promote the Gender Equality Seal to incentivize its units to integrate gender equality and ensuring that its programmes progressively address gender equality issues. UNDP is of course committed to creating inclusive, diverse and safe working environments: With the Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2021; UNDP aims to reach gender parity across all levels of the organization; UNDP does not tolerate sexual exploitation and abuse or harassment and abuse of authority.

UNDP aims to ensure programmes are gender specific and has adopted the practice of grading its programmes according to the specific gender marker.

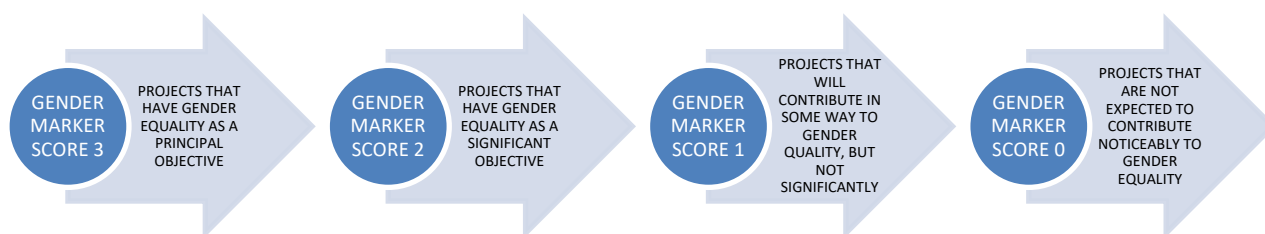


Figure 17: Overview of UN Gender Marker

UNDP works on four priority areas in order to support counties deliver on their SDGs.

promoting women's participation and leadership in all forms of decision making.

UNDP's work focuses on increasing women's participation and leadership in a broad range of intuitions, including parliaments, political parties, public administration, judiciary and the private sector. In addition to for example, increasing the representation of women in the parliament, UNDP also works to address structural barriers to women's leadership through support of gender equality laws and quotas and aims to strengthens women's empowerment and leadership roles.

As referred to under relevance, Output Five did include an output which was aimed at mainstreaming gender, and while two gender sensitive indicators were utilized to measure the progress of this particular output, there was no real specific objective under the LSP II whereby gender equality was a significant objective. Ideally a project which aims to promote gender mainstreaming means integrating a gender equality perspective at all stages and levels of policies, programmes and projects, and while this was the general aim of output five, rather than enhance the cross-cutting nature of the programme, it somehow diluted it and impacted on different outputs to varying degrees. As stated under relevance, the theory of change was somewhat lacking from a gender perspective, and when we look at the other four outputs and their respective indicators, gender sensitive indicators were not included, and data was not disaggregated by gender. This has meant that while certain areas of the respective roles of the parliament (Legislative, Oversight and Representation) have been strengthened such as ensuring that a number of bills were gender sensitive; the representation and oversight roles did not engage a gender centered approach sufficiently to impact on these roles as compared to the legislative role. Nonetheless, and in particular the persons consulted under this evaluation, there was a great appreciation of the confidence the training and mentoring sessions had provided the women and as has been noted under effectiveness, more women are able to participate in debates and influence their outcomes.

When examining the gender audit and gender assessment, there are still a great number of gaps with regards to women and the overall attitude towards women holding special seats. In order to impact on gender, a wider approach needs to be undertaken. The Gender at Work Framework can be utilized in order to examine what are the key drivers of change. The framework looks at the interlinkages

between individual/systemic changes and informal/formal changes. The framework is said to “highlight the interrelationship between equality, organizational change and institutions or “rules of the game” held in place by power dynamics within communities.⁸ It helps to “identify and connect internal process to understand and strategize for change across organizational dynamics and broader systems.”⁹

“The Challenges that women face in the NA are the same challenges that women face in the country. They continue to be subjected to the values and the position that society prescribes for them”. A special seat MP

Further, in order to address some of the challenges and bottlenecks women face, it is essential to understand the context of the country. Legal norms, with regards to the extent to which women are guaranteed equal rights is paramount. The type of electoral system plays a significant role in affording women the opportunity to be elected. Proportional Representation systems with large district magnitudes maximizes opportunities for women. In Tanzania, for example, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania and the President of Zanzibar are elected for a five-year term in a single round election by securing the highest number of votes cast. The first past the post system also governs the election of the 264 members of the National Assembly and the House of Representatives of Zanzibar.

Women members must not make up less than 30% in the National Assembly. The special seats for women are distributed among the political parties in proportion to the number of seats awarded to them in parliament.

“Every Political Party which contests Parliamentary elections may propose and submit the Commission names of eligible women candidates for nomination of Members of Parliament for Women Special Seats.”¹⁰

The Tanzania Women’s Parliamentary Group (TWPG) notes in their Strategic Plan 2015-2020 that over the past 5 years there have been positive developments in terms of increased numbers of women who contest and get elected to political positions due to coordinated efforts by various stakeholders including TWPG.¹¹

Year	Total MPs	Total Male MPs	Total Female MPs	Percentage (%) of Female MPs
1990-1995	255	228	27	10.5

⁸ Gender at Work, <https://genderatwork.org/analytical-framework/>.

⁹ Aruna Rao and others, *Gender at Work: Theory and Practice for 21st Century Organizations* (Oxon and New York, Routledge, 2016).

¹⁰ Source: <https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/gender-quotas>)

¹¹ Tanzania Women Parliamentary Group, “Strategic Plan 2015-2020: Empowering Women, Empowering Communities”, 23 January 2016

1995-2000	275	238	37	13.4
2000-2005	295	232	63	21.3
2005-2010	323	221	98	30.3
2010-2015`	354	227	127	35.8

The issue of special seats although contributes highly to the overall quota of women in the parliament, still impacts on women's full participation within the parliament and a number of internal rules, such as not representing single constituencies or being afforded development funds means that directly elected women and special seats are essentially perceived differently and therefore the overall perceived status of women in special seats (which are in the majority) means that women in parliament still face a number of key challenges.

In a number of the conversations maintained, the difficulties that special seat MPs face in line with not being able to head committees and sometimes not even being afforded the same prestige as directly elected women, means that some of the special seat's MPs do feel different.

"Constituency MPs have more obligations to the people than Special Seats MP. They have to address all issues raised in the constituencies, but Special Seat MPs are not put to task because people know well that is not their responsibility." **A male MP**

"it is very difficult to be a special Seat MP. My job is much greater than that of a Constituency Member as I represent the entire region."

A special seat MP

While it is important to look at parliamentary rule and internal procedures in order to ascertain what type of gender policies exist or do not exist to ensure women's active and effective participation once they are elected, the whole system impacts heavily on women status in political life and therefore changes should not only exist at the internal parliamentary level but rather requires not only shift in possible laws and official policies but also requires a shift in mind set of all parties concerned. The numerous comments emanating from the interlocutors who expressed a concern as to the status of special seats MPs stated that it would require a shift in mindset not only from the parliamentarian themselves but also by political parties. Capacity development is also vital in order to ensure that both potential candidates and elected women have the skills and resources to ensure their understanding of the processes and to build their skills in analysis of laws and budgets as well as public speaking, prior to even entering the parliament. Political parties are the gatekeepers to women's participation and many party rules and recruitment procedures do not favor female candidates and are rarely gender sensitive and of course the selection of women to special seats seems arbitrary and does not promote

women's empowerment simply by the existence of women in parliament but rather the status and standing that these women enjoy, or do not enjoy in some case.



Figure 18: Gender At Work Framework.

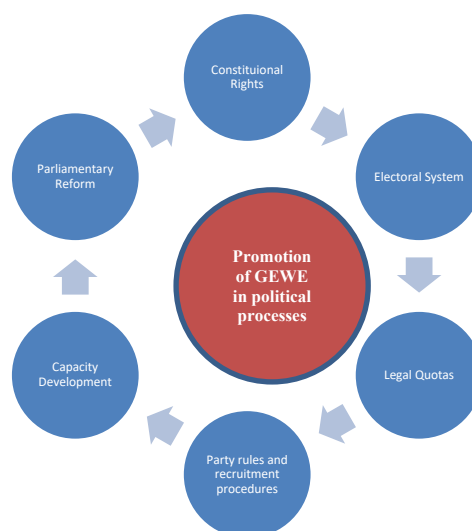


Figure 19: Gender Equality in Elected Office: A Six Step Action Plan

The project endeavored to ensure that gender was mainstreamed across each of the five outputs with Output Five being specifically focused on gender mainstreaming, aimed at producing an enabling environment in a bid to ensure that women can run for political office and participate in the electoral process. Numerous studies have been undertaken on how to enhance women's participation in politics and utilizing guidance from the Gender at Work framework. It is evident that capacity building alone will not create the desired impact of ensuring that the parliament is a more gender sensitive one, although LSP has laid the foundations.

Recommendations from the gender audit and capacity assessment informed the gender equality strategy outlined above and the taking on of recommendations illustrate the important strides gender mainstreaming has taken on in a relatively short time. Subsequent to the gender audit in 2018, a total of 79 recommendations were made. To date 27 are fully implemented (34%), 22% partially done and 35 just under half are not implemented at all (44%). This is a key achievement, although it would seem that the weaknesses are as expressed above, in the political parties and political party caucuses were

not a single recommendation has been fully implemented, although seven of these have been partially implemented. Parliamentary procedures also while having some wins, will still require the changing of mind sets for key procedures to be changed and advocated for.

Type of recommendation	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
Overarching recommendation	2	0	1
Womens participation in NA	2	6	1
Parliamentary Committees	2	4	1
Parliamentary Procedures	2	3	6
Political parties and Political Party Caucuses	0	7	2
Office of the NA	9	2	10
Regional and Global Commitments	3	0	1
Capacity of NA to perform its functions and address Gender	6	2	8

Figure 20_ Number of recommendations under the gender audit and capacity assessment

Similarly, with the gender strategic plan, while 17 of the recommendations have been implemented, a further two have been only partially implemented and five have not been implemented at all.

Activities in the GM Strategic plan	Fully implemented	Partially implemented	Not implement
Support institutional strengthening of standing committees	6	1	3
Improving gender sensitive infrastructure and parliamentary culture	4	0	2
Enhancing gender sensitivity and equality among ONA staff	7	1	1

Figure 21: Recommendations integrated under the GM strategic plan

Observation Fourteen: The Project **invested heavily in its approach to gender and was able to clearly lay a solid foundation for the future.** Weaknesses were found in the overall design of the project whereby gender and other human rights were not prioritized as highly as they could have been. The inputs of UN Women were essential to the success of the project and the key inroads that have been made with regards to gender mainstreaming the parliament. Nonetheless, a more targeted and nuanced approach needs to be considered in order to impact more strongly on gender as well as ensuring that both the systemic and individual awareness is targeted. Capacity building alone will not ensure gender sensitivity but needs an approach whereby all actors including the project itself prioritize gender throughout the entire project cycle.

4. KEY LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned One: The overall **design of the intervention logic** which was deemed as adequate and ensured effective ownership of the results by the NA. The design thus provided the key stakeholders the impetus to promote the transparency and accountability of the parliament.

Nonetheless, given the parliamentary cycle, a results framework outlining activities more aligned with the parliamentary cycle would have been more effective.

Lessons Learned Two: The responsiveness, professionalism, longstanding relationship and neutrality of UNDP instilled a sense of confidence and trust in the key stakeholders and ensured overall effectiveness and efficiency of the project.

Lessons Learned Three: The **lending of support to parliament through a spectrum of different capacity building tools** was pivotal in increasing their awareness, and capacity in order for them to take the lead in ensuring a more transparent and accountable parliament.

Lesson Learned Four – The challenge of the turnover of staff and time constraints and limitations imposed on MPs sometimes has led to competing demands which has meant that the advocacy of certain messages was not always successful.

Lessons Learned Five: The sub sequential disruptions caused by Covid-19 highlight the need for technological innovation to enable the Parliament to operate effectively and inclusively under similar conditions.

5. KEY CONCLUSIONS

RELEVANCE:

Conclusion One: The overall design and the modality utilized of LSP II has ensured a **strong buy in from the NA and therefore ensured a positive contribution to the attaining of results**. The Project was not only able to build on the capacity building tools utilized under LSP I but took lessons learned and assured a comprehensive assessment to feed into the development of activities under LSP I. Thus, resulting in all of the prescribed activities taking place and the key objectives of the project being attained.

The overall design of the intervention was adequate to achieve its overall objectives. Although, given the parliamentary cycle and the necessity to train new MPs mid-way through the project, project activities and overall design should better align with the parliamentary cycle.

Furthermore, while the need for gender mainstreaming was recognized and included in the design, the overall ToC failed to include gender and human rights in its key narrative and the inclusion of an objective which aimed to mainstream gender although the overall effectiveness of the support somewhat overshadowed this weakness.

Given the current trajectory of the 2030 Agenda and the fact that only eight years remain, a more descriptive inclusion of how the project could impact on the SDGs and their subsequent monitoring would have strengthened the project more in this regard.

Nonetheless, the evaluation rates relevance as **highly satisfactory**.

COHERENCE

Conclusion Two: The **coherence of the Project is rated as highly satisfactory**. The Project ensured effective and complementary coherence with other existing projects and enjoyed a very good relationship with both UNDP projects whose goals are complementary to that of the parliament and enjoyed collaborative relationship with key agencies which provide ad hoc capacity to the parliament. The involvement of a number of stakeholders was pivotal and the inclusion and support to academia and CSOs was pivotal and considered an important driver of the framework and contributed to the transparency of the parliament and its work.

EFFECTIVENESS

Conclusion Three: The Project has achieved all of its goals at outcome level and the as a result the effectiveness of Project is considered as **highly satisfactory**. The Project's national implementation modality was key to its success. Notwithstanding, the evaluation did consider that a more strategic approach to ensuring that more committees were targeted was missing. The Covid pandemic further had an important impact on activities and moreover face to face interactions. While there was a definite increase into the success of the outreach of the parliament, there are still areas which require attention as overall trust and connectivity to the MPs still could be improved upon.

Furthermore, while the overall capacity building component was rated as very satisfactory, a more targeted approach for both the MPs and the Staff is needed as well as assurances to align with the parliamentary cycle. While the pandemic did present some challenges and delayed some activities, the readjustment of the Project was well acknowledged. Given the current trajectory of the pandemic, it would be important for the parliament to receive further training on how they best approach the pandemic as well as understanding of the current government plans.

EFFICIENCY

Conclusion Four: The overall efficiency of the Project is deemed as **satisfactory**. The Project was equipped with sufficient number of staff, and the utilization of staff of the NA was deemed optimal. The quality of the staff was deemed as high, and all interlocutors expressed a deep satisfaction about the quality of the Project, its staff and flexibility and responsiveness.

Monitoring of the Project was considered to be good and the quality of the reports was appreciated. Results based monitoring was included in all reports, although the reports could have gained from the inclusion of more info graphs and illustrative stories on the key successes of the project.

SUSTAINABILITY

Conclusion Six: The Project deems that **sustainability is satisfactory**. The Project ensured strong ownership of the results by all stakeholders. This was assured due to the NIM modality utilized, the quality of capacity building within the institution coupled with multifaceted approach to build on their knowledge and awareness. While ownership is strong, parliament and civil society still need to be firmly integrated into the process and a new approach towards building the capacity of the parliament needs to be adopted. A mixture of tools as well as a greater emphasis on gender and other key issues pertaining to the SDGs needs to impact on the overall results of the project.

Furthermore, while the positive outcomes of the Project are recognized, it is also acknowledged that such a project will always face challenges due to its political connotations, the timing of the project in regards to the parliamentary cycle as well as the possible problems faced by the continuation of the Covid 19 Pandemic. In order to ensure sustainability, an exit strategy needs to be drawn which will include a range of stakeholders utilizing a mix of tools to ensure the continued benefit of the parliament itself, the MPs and the permanent secretariat staff.

GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Conclusion Seven: The Project ensured that gender and human rights were considered and these issued cut across the whole of the Project. UNs Women's role and standing with the both TWG and the NA was pivotal to ensuring effective gains in gender mainstreaming. The project has made substantial progress in ensuring gender mainstreaming and subsequent to the gender audit, progress has been made whereby 54% of the recommendations are either fully or parliament implemented. Notwithstanding, while substantial progress has been made, the inclusion of gender to cut across over all areas of the core functions of the parliament is important. The areas of outreach and oversight

could still be strengthened, while a foundation has been laid, without a more multifaceted strategy and a clear mandate from the parliament to build a gender unit within the parliament, the parliament will to struggle to ensure gender equality across all sections of the parliament. Furthermore, while the parliament and indeed a future project has a key role to play, outside factors and external actors need to be factored in to ensure that gender is genuinely mainstreamed to promote a more gender sensitive parliament with gender sensitive results. Furthermore, other groups, such as youth, persons with disabilities and the concepts of LNOB needs to be further strengthened to ensure that the parliament has a key role in its international commitments and to ensure effective monitoring of the SDGS.

6. Recommendations

Recommendation	Linked to Conclusion/criterion	Recommendation addressed to	Comments on Recommendations	Priority
1. Develop a curriculum for the capacity building of MPs to ensure that it aligns with the parliamentary cycle and ensures a wide range of tools to ensure maximum capacity and assurance of learning	sustainability	UNDP and NA	<p>There is a strong call for furthering the LSP II capacity building interventions given the fact that (1) close to 60% of the current MPs are new and this is recurring every after a general election thus needing training and capacity building to novice MPs, (2) some MPs are moderately educated and thus capacity building via LSP will increase the horizon in terms of understanding key issues related to their roles as MPs, (3) every after 2 and half years composition of parliamentary committees changes. In order to make this support sustainable, it is essential that an entity or a partnership of entities are engaged, trained and supported in order to capacity training opportunities.</p> <p>It is important to realize that in the last few months of any parliament tenure it is hard to implement activities and then the parliament always takes up a few weeks/months to establish, furthermore as there is almost always a changeover MPS, the project should ensure the design of the project in line with the parliamentary cycle.</p>	High
2. Support the staff with key resources and capacity building opportunities to ensure that they have sufficient training to ensure the wheels of the NA are moving and are able to support the MPs to their best ability which could include continuation of external visits	sustainability	UNDP and NA	<p>There was strong plea from many MPs who were interviewed that Bunge staff need to continue getting capacity building support in short and long context. This call was rationalized with arguments that the staff are essentially “permanent MPs” who enable and facilitate “the wheel of the NA to move” and they are the institutional memories of the NA partly because they are permanent staff, some of whom could be capacitated to serve as ToTs.</p> <p>Sharing of experiences with other MPS has proved invaluable, and therefore exchange of ideas/ study visits or even remote meetings with other MPs and/or parliaments would be useful in networking, and learning opportunities as well as sharing of information and knowledge.</p>	High
3. Further enhancement of the E-Parliament (including procurement	Efficiency	UNDP and NA	This is particularly pertinent given its success to date and the ongoing pandemic which limits face to face interventions and places on an emphasis	High

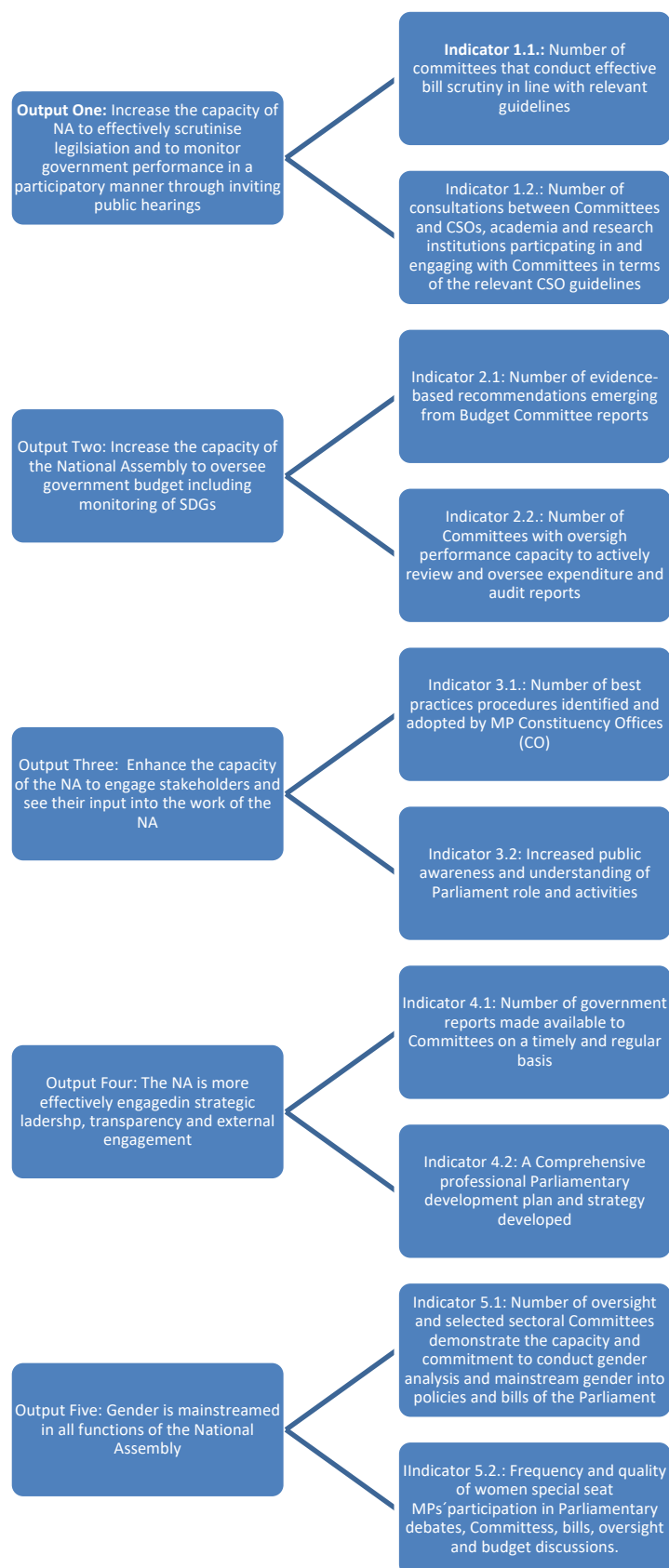
of equipment – ICT equipment to complement E-Parliament and other equipment like cars for field visits.)			on remote interaction. One of the priority areas indicated was to support the development of fully-fledged digital conference hall (video conferencing facilities). These could serve both the national meetings as well as strengthening the relationship with other regional parliaments, and regional and international organizations supporting the parliament and its mandate. I.e IPU, the African Parliamentarian Forum, SADC etc.	
4.Further support to the library and research unit	Effectiveness and sustainability	UNDO and NA	A number of interlocutors specifically referred to enhancing the library code management system, this could be coupled with the building of a repository ensuring access to key documents, the latest research methods and assurances of access to gender sensitive information as well.	High
5. Ensure a repository for knowledge products, guidelines, success stories and taking stock of the key gains of LSP. This could take the form of an online and/or part online and hardcopy resources to be maintained by the parliament	sustainability	UNDP in partnership with NA and UN women	In order to ensure sustainability as well as to enhance the usability and sustainability of results gained thus far, it would be important to have a repository of all the key knowledge products and guidelines developed under LSP I and II, for ease of quick reference for current and future parliamentarians as well as a key resource for parliamentary staff and the possibility of external actors accessing these products.	High
6.The use of a more gender specific objectives and the inclusion of gender sensitive indicators for all outputs	Gender and human rights	UNDP and NA	While the overall goal of Output five was to mainstream gender throughout the whole of LSP, the lack of specific gender indicators under the other four outputs, and a particular specific objective on gender outside of mainstreaming diluted some of the gender work and meant it did not have as big an impact as it had the potential to do, to this end it is important that at least one specific objective should target women and that each output irrespective of the output should include disaggregated gender as well as gender sensitive indicators	High
7 Stronger and clearer linkages on the SDGS and how the monitoring and subsequent implementation thereof could be included in the project	Gender and human rights and effectiveness	UNDP and NA	Given UNDPs role to support governments to integrate the SDGs into their national plans and policies and the importance on the active engagement of the parliament , a more nuanced objective on the SDGs and the role the parliament needs to be included in future projects There are only 8 years before 2030 and the Leave No one Behind is the central transformative promise of the 2030 agenda. To this end a project which promotes this promise while looking at more vulnerable and minority groups and/or unaddressed groups such as youth, PWDs and further strengthening the gender component of the project is very important. and the need to promote	High

			a project which promotes the LNOB premise	
8.Enhancement of outreach programs for more inclusiveness	Gender and Human Rights	UNDP and NA	As stated in the report it is important to link the project to expanding outreach to other groups such as more on youth, persons with disabilities and minorities groups.	High
9.Further strengthen linkages between the parliament and civil society and other key external actors including national and international actors	Effectiveness	UNDP and NA	While Covid had an effect on the quality of interactions with civil society, utilizing new tools as well as encouraging more interactions in any format is encouraged, particularly forging stronger relationships with women CSOs, youth CSOs and those representing minority groups. A national programme office within the parliament (where possible) could be assigned to take on this task whereby relationships are built up with Key CSOs and key international institutions such as IPU, SADC, African Parliamentary Forum etc	High
10.Extend support to a key number of CSOs which could support in training, and forging stronger relationships with the CSOs for budget analysis, laws etc	Effectiveness	UNDP	While it is important to foster engagement between the NA and CSOs, some CSOs still require support, therefore identifying some key CSOs which could contribute to the parliaments work, both with regards to capacity and their oversight functions would be useful	High
11.Support to a national gender focal point /desk within the parliament	Effectiveness and gender and human rights	UNDP and NA	In order to ensure sustainability, understanding a deeper gender mainstreaming culture, it is essential that a designated gender focal point/desk is supported within the parliament. Such a post could be supported by UN Women, until the desk is formally approved and assigned by the Parliament. The desk would include support to the TWPG as well as monitoring of CEDAW, events on gender both national and international as well as building up resources in gender within the parliament including GRB, training, knowledge building and exchange	High
12 1Call for a tailor-made training targeting the parliamentary committees on their oversight function in regard to the government's response of the COVID pandemic	effectiveness	UNDP and NA	The government has recently allocated 1.3 trillion Tanzania Shillings to fighting Covid 19 pandemic and improving infrastructure related to the same	Medium
13.In order to ensure that all the committees benefit from LSP, it is important to endeavor to target all committees to avoid perceptions of exclusion and discrimination.	Effectiveness and sustainability	UNDP and NA	This would be a long term project linked with the creation of the possible training Academy which would develop a curriculum for all departments.	Medium
14.E.nhance monitoring and evaluation of the project by use of most significant change stories, and consider the	efficiency/ Monitoring	UNDP/M &E	The project is applauded for its inclusion of human-interest stories, but a more robust mechanism for monitoring and evaluation whereby a collection of MSC stories are collected would better capture	Medium

<p>possibility of the use of outcome mapping</p>			<p>the ways that people have been empowered and are subject to more empowerment opportunities than prior to the project</p> <p>This tool is a very effective tool for contexts which are ever changing and results are wholly reliant on the political, economic and security context as well as other possible factors. The use of outcome mapping for employment creation would be particularly useful in order to showcase the full range of results possible given the sheer number of persons trained and the feasibility of ensuring that each of these obtain access to employment</p>
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7. ANNEXES

7.1. Annex I – Intervention Logic



CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
Element	Judgement Criteria	Including baseline and targets where	Documentation Review	Data collection methods /
RELEVANCE	To what extent did the project design and objective respond to the needs of the direct and indirect beneficiaries?			
Rationale	Extent to which the action design ensured the ownership of objectives by the key beneficiaries through the TOC and intervention logic	Level of involvement of the implementing partners officials in action design Consistency of action design with institutions policies Integration into the action's intervention logic of needs as expressed by beneficiaries and in line with previous support	Baseline data report Project documents policy documents	Review of project documentation Review of key beneficiaries' policy documents and strategic priorities KII with beneficiaries
	Relevance of the action to UN policy and strategic priorities as well as the SDGs	Consistency of the action intervention logic with UNDAF, UN policy, UNDP strategic objectives including Gender Policy and in line with human rights and respective goals outlined in the Agenda 2030 Alignment with key development strategies Consistency with human development needs of the country and intended beneficiaries	UNCF UNDP strategic documents CPD National Development Strategy (NDS) National Assembly Plan	Review of documentation Interviews with UN country office and project document
	Extent to which the action design considered lessons learnt from similar support	action design was explicitly informed by successes and failures of similar programmes in support to parliamentary activities	Project documents Amendments to the project	Review of documentation Interviews with UN country office and project and implementing partners
Design	Was the project design effective to	TOC/Intervention Logic addressed key	Results Framework	Desk Review

	address the issues identified to be address by the Project	issues	Project Document	
	Is the project life span sufficient to achieve its goals?	Number of activities not done due to time limitations Quality of implementation affected by time constraints	Reports Primary Data	Desk Review
	Are the activities relevant to enable the project achieve the intended objectives or results?	Number of adjustments to project activities due to relevance Extent to which the outputs and outcomes address the specific developmental challenges of the country Appropriatenes of the selected method of delivery to the development context	Reports	Desk Review
	Robustness of the action's intervention logic	Causal links foreseen between inputs, activities, expected results and objectives proved realistic through delivery. The scope and complementarity of the action's component were commensurate with expected outcomes.	Intervention logic Revisions /amendments of Project Document	Review of project documentation KII with Project Staff and key beneficiaries
	Consideration given to Human Rights and Gender Equality issues through all components of the action and its contribution to the civic and human rights of target groups?	The Intervention Logic promotes a right-based observation Gender Equality is mainstreamed in the Intervention Logic Indicators are gender disaggregated where relevant.	Project documents Identification/formulation report Monitoring and evaluation framework	Review of project documentation KII Project Team
Assumptions	Validity of assumptions and risks as initially identified	Initial assumptions realised Adequacy between risk identification including planned mitigation measures and actual obstacles in delivery.	Intervention Logic (initial) Intervention Logic (revised) Project reporting Monitoring and evaluation reports	Review of project documentation KII baseline documentation, Project Team, UNDP CO, DP

CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
COHERENCE	To what extent was the intervention consistent and complementary with other interventions providing support			
External Coherence	Coherence of the action design with prior and existing, related interventions by other entities and other development partners	Project design took account of existing interventions	Baseline data reports Project documents Documentation on other interventions	Review of project documentation and identification/formulation reports KII with UNDP, other UN agencies, DPs
	Coordination with other entities providing support to youth empowerment	Existence of coordination mechanisms/forums Effectiveness of coordination mechanisms/forums Frequency of coordination through delivery, where relevant	Project documents Project Reporting	Review of project documentation KII with UNDP, other UN agencies, DP, implementing partners, beneficiaries

CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
EFFECTIVENESS	To what extent have project objectives and results been achieved? What were the key challenges and enabling factors?			
The Results	Extent to which the project achieved progress against the established indicators under outcomes one and two	See project indicators and to what extent they have been achieved to date – are they on track to be achieved		Comparative Robust desk review of UNDP project documentation Interviews of KIIS including other UN Agencies, Local Government, Universities, project staff, Implementing partners and civil society etc
	Extent to which the projects approach and actions contributed to in country policy debates and dialogues on Inclusive Democratic Governance?	See projects results framework – are they on track to be achieved.	Project document	
	Extent to which the project managed to increase the capacity of NA to effectively scrutinise legislation and its implementation and to monitor government performance in a participatory manner	Increased % of committees that conduct effective bill scrutiny Percentage increase of members with sufficient skills on marking up government bills Percentage of relevant staff who are able to draft simple legislative bills/amendments to bills Increased capacity individual MPs to initiate private member bills and motion Increased percentage of CSOs, Academia, Research Institutions that participate and engage		
	Extent to which the project contributed to more effective parliamentary scrutiny of government budget and expenditure, including monitoring of SDGs	Increased number of evidence based recommendations emerging from budget committee reports Increased capacity of parliamentary budget committee to scrutinize proposed government budget Increased proportion of		

		<p>recommendations/contributions from members on the budget deliberations</p> <p>Improved quality of oversight processes such as an increase in number of field visits made by committees</p> <p>Increase capacity of parliament to monitor implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs)</p> <p>Number of progress reviews of SDGs by the committees and recommendations made</p> <p>Number of CSOs, Academia and RI can be invited to be engaged in budget and expenditure review and whose recommendations can be taken on board</p> <p>Increased capacity of oversight/watchdog committees to actively review and oversee budget expenditure and audit reports</p> <p>Proportion of committees that uses oversight tools and report produced and recommendations raised from analysis done from oversight tools</p> <p>Number of official meetings between MPS; CSOs, Government official, Research Institutions and Academia with CAG and analysing CAG reports and actions recommended</p>		
	Extent to which the project enhanced the capacity of the NA to engage its citizens and represent their interests in the work of the parliament	<p>No of Best Practices procedures identified and adopted by MP/Constituency officers</p> <p>Comprehensive communication strategy developed and approved</p> <p>Increase accessibility and openness of parliamentary proceeding to the general public</p> <p>Increased percentage of public awareness and understanding of parliament role and</p>		

		<p>activities</p> <p>Revamped and functional NA websites and number of people visits to both websites</p> <p>Increased capacity of MPS to access online and web-based tools</p> <p>Increased number of members using the business centre</p> <p>Number of meetings/trainings/round table discussions capacity building programmes on improvement of ICT usage in the House and ICT strategy</p>		
	Extent to which the the project contributed to the NA being more effectively engaged in strategic leaadership, transparency and external engagement	<p>Number of issues tabled and discussed in the NA from PAP, SADC, PF and EALA and are decided by the parliament</p> <p>Timely and regular submission of government reports made available to committees for discussion and analysis</p> <p>Percentage level of implementation of recommendations of OGP</p> <p>A comprehensive professional parliamentary development plan/short term and long term training strategy can be developed for staff</p> <p>Increased number of staff taken to department specific trainings as identified in capacity needs assessment</p>		
	Extent to which the project contributed to mainstreaming gender in all functions of the NA?	<p>Number of oversight and selected sectoral committees demonstrate the capacity and commitment to conduct gender analysis and mainstream gender into policies and bills of the parliament</p> <p>Number of capacity building initiatives delivered on gender mainstreaming and analysis</p> <p>Increased capacity of committees to</p>		

		<p>conduct gender responsive budget analysis</p> <p>Number of capacity building programmes delivered on gender responsive budgeting</p> <p>Percentage increase in the number of women MPS that have transformational leadership skills and capacity to influence decision making in their respective committees in a transformative way</p> <p>Number of capacity building programme in transformational leadership and gender responsive legislation delivered</p> <p>NA promotes a HeForShe Advocacy Strategy to promote Male MPs as champions and Change agents for promoting gender equality into the work of parliament</p> <p>Number of male MPS identified as Champions and Role models for HeFor She campaign and outside the NA</p> <p>Improved capacity of the NA secretariat to provide leadership to institutionalize gender and conduct gender analysis into the NA</p> <p>Increased capacity of women special seat MPS to execute their legislative, oversight and representational role effectively</p> <p>Relevant committee supported and capacitated to become fully functioning to advocate lobby and influence legislative function in the NA from a gender perspective.</p> <p>Comprehensive NA gender Strategy developed and approved.</p>		

	Extent to which project has elevated cooperation between relevant institutions?	Number of meetings between key institutions	Analytical articles on the process Project Reporting Monitoring and evaluation data Statistical data	
	The extent to which the programme outreached to marginalized groups (ie Persons with disabilities (PWD), returnees, Internally Displaced Persons (DP), minorities	Alignment of project according to a civic and human rights perspective Level of participation of participants in project planning, implementation and follow up Examples of positive or negative discrimination Transparency of the implementation Existence of accountability mechanisms	Narrative reports Statistical data	
	What were the key challenges and enabling factors?	(assessment derives from the above)		
	In which area was the action most successful in contributing to foster	(assessment derives from the above)		

CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
EFFICIENCY	To what extent have resources (financial, Human and technical) been allocated strategically and were they managed effectively?			
Use of Resources	Extent to which the activities and outputs could have been delivered with fewer resources without reducing quality and quantity.	Sufficient number of staff allocated to the project on a full time basis Quality of the staff and the experience	Financial and narrative reports Original budget Other similar interventions approaches	Robust desk review of the project documentation including financial reports and Terms of Reference KIIs with the UNDP project staff and development partners KII with key beneficiaries
	Extent to which UNDPs approaches, resources, models, conceptual framework are relevant to achieve the planned outcome	Sufficiently sensitive to the political and development constraints of the country Efficiency and cost effectiveness of the UNDPs inclusive Democratic Governance Strategy and Execution	Narrative reports	Robust desk review of the project documentation including financial reports and Terms of Reference KIIs with the UNDP project staff and Development partners KII with key beneficiaries
	Extent to which the rate of delivery and issuance of the budget were timely and sufficiently effective to achieve the planned results.	Expenditure of the overall budget each year is in line with scale and scope of expected results Number of Delays in activities due to be delayed spending of budget Extent to which UNDPs Extent to which adequate resources were mobilised?	Financial and narrative reports Annual Work Plans	Robust desk review of the project documentation including financial reports and narrative reports KIIs with project staff KIIs with UNDP, Development partners and key beneficiaries
	Extent to which bottlenecks or challenges existed and hindered resources being used appropriately.	The budget and workplans were approved on a regular basis and in line with the workplans stablished work plans are delivered on time and implemented Strategies to put in place to close the resource gaps, and how have these been	Annual work Plans Narrative Reports	Robust desk review of the project documentation KIIs with Project staff, development partners and key beneficiaries

		implemented?		
Organisational efficiency	Extent to which the management/governance mechanisms established were sufficient to oversee the programmatic and financial management of the intervention.	Governance/management mechanism established and adhered to Efficient oversight of project Budget within established parameters	Project Board Meetings Narrative Reports Financial Reports	Robust desk review of the project documentation KIIS with project staff, UNDP, development partners and Key beneficiaries
	Extent to which are workplans realistic and are they delivered in a timely manner.	Feasible workplans are developed and implemented Workplans are considered realistic and relevant Workplans are developed and approved on time	Financial and Narrative Reports Training Reports Annual Workplans	Desk review of the Project documentation KIIs with project staff, UNDP and key beneficiaries
	Extent to which the project design, management, human resource skills and resources were adequate?	Key weaknesses identified Key strengths identified	Financial and Narrative Reports Training Reports Knowledge products	Desk review of the Project documentation KIIs with project staff, UNDP and key beneficiaries
Monitoring Efficiency	Extent to which the log frame was utilised to guide implementation and as a monitoring tool.	Baselines, indicators and targets were established Results based management reporting was utilised Monitoring systems in place to ensure that programme is managed effectively for proper accountability of results	Narrative reports Log Frame	Desk review including Log frame, desk review of narrative reports KIIs with UNDP, Project Staff and DPs
	Extent to which the monitoring of the results was conducted in an effective and efficiency way?	Key results were described in the narrative reports The existence of a monitoring and evaluation framework	Narrative reports Log Frame	Robust desk review of the project documentation, log frame KIIs with UNDP staff and DPs
	Extent to which the action was able to adapt to evolving needs and context,	Implementation of a risk management strategy	Narrative reports Project Board reports	Robust desk review of the project documentation, log

	particularly Covid 19.	Challenges were referred to in reports and Project Board meetings.	Log frame	frame KIs with UNDP, DPs, and key beneficiaries
	The extent which the reporting on the implementation of donor assistance was adequate.	Adherence to the templates established at the beginning of the mission	Narrative reports Templates	Project documentation, log frame KIs with project staff and DPs
Budgetary				

CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
SUSTAINABILITY	5. To what extent did the beneficiaries take ownership of the project? Will they be able to sustain the results of the intervention (programmatically, politically and financially)?			
	Extent to which the beneficiaries have endorsed the results of the intervention thus far.	Extent to which there is a development of systems and procedures in the parliament to ensure established procedures are continued Extent to which the beneficiaries and beneficiary institutions understand and promote youth empowerment	Project Documentation Narrative Reports Beneficiaries Documentation reports on legislation and budget	KIIS with key beneficiaries as well as external actors such as CSOs and actors who scrutinise the laws and budget Desk review of relevant documentation
	The extent to which the capacities of the parliamentary committees have been strengthened to sustain the results of the project	The contribution of the support to ensure sustainability beyond the UNDP interventions Examples of mechanisms put in place to support the government/institutional partners to sustain improvements made through inclusive democratic governance interventions		
	What needs to be changed to ensure sustainability? What financial, economic, social, environmental, and institutional capacities of the systems are needed to sustain the benefits?	Extent of the changes needed to be made in the current set of governance partnerships to promote long term sustainability		
	Extent to which mechanisms, procedures and policies exist to carry forward the results attained on women's empowerment within the parliament	Existence of an exit strategy Extent of follow up support after the end of the outcome activities and the extent to which they have been discussed and	Parliamentary reports Knowledge projects Project Documentation	KIIS with parliamentarians key beneficiaries as well as external actors

	Extent to which sustainability can be achieved given the key considerations of COVID 19 related context.	formalised Existence of national plans/reforms to promote inclusive democratic governance (development, approval and implementation thereof)	Narrative Reports	Desk review of relevant documentation
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CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTION	INDICATORS	SOURCE OF EVIDENCE	METHODOLOGY
GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS	How well has the action addressed the issues of human rights concerns, gender inclusion, women's equality and empowerment across all aspects of the intervention's design, development, implementation and its management?			
	Extent to which the action has ensured that gender issues and participation of vulnerable/disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in support of inclusive democratic governance?	Space allocated to gender and vulnerable/disadvantaged groups participation in the parliament and its activities Space allocated to gender and vulnerable/disadvantaged groups 'participation in training/key knowledge products(methodology documents	ProDoc Narrative Reports Training /workshop Reports Key knowledge products	Desk review of knowledge products KIIS with persons trained, recipients of workshops etc
	Extent to which the rights-based approach has been followed in the identification/formulation documents?	Five principles of the RBA have been applied	ProDoc Narrative reports	Desk review to ascertain if reference has been made KIIs with UNDP
	Extent of the impact the intervention has on the permanent and real attitudinal and behavioural change conducive to HR and GE by the beneficiaries of the action?	The extent to which gender and other issues are covered in the activities and key outputs of the action and attitudes are more gender transformative	Narrative Reports	Desk review of documentation including relevant articles, UN agencies, UN Women KIIs with key beneficiary institutions, CSOs, Women's Groups, other relevant CSOs
	Extent to which the assigned gender marker represents the reality of the project			
	Extent to which the gender has been addressed in the design / identification/formulation / monitoring of inclusive democratic governance projects?	The inclusion of gender sensitive markers Adequate monitoring of the impact of women in the results Gender disaggregated data Use of innovative tools	ProDoc Narrative reports	Desk review to ascertain if reference has been made KIIs with UNDP

		Information collection against the UNDP Country Office Results Oriented Annual Reports during period 2016-2021		
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7.2. Annex III – List of Persons Interviewed

Interviewed officials in the office of the Speaker of the National Assembly

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Hon. Dr. Tulia Ackson	Office of Speaker of the National Assembly (NA)	Deputy Speaker (NA)
2	Ms Nenelwa J. Mwiambi, <i>ndc</i>	Office of Speaker of the National Assembly (NA)	Clerk of the National Assembly

FGD – Directors/Head of Departments/Units

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Hanifa Masananga	Hansard	Director
2	Layson Mwanjisi	Finance	Chief Accountant (CA)
3	Deogratias B. Egidio	Research	Managing Director
4	Hawa R. Mbaya	PMU	HPMU
5	Pius T. Mboya	Legal Services	Director of Legal Services
6	Jane D. Kajiri	Administration	Director of Administration and Policy (DAP)
7	Athumani Hussein	Parliamentary Committee	DPC
8	Bernard Ngomano	Internal Audit	Chief of Audit (CA)
9	Lily Mraba	ICT/TEHAMA	Director
10	Michael Kadebe	Budget	Director
11	Mary Lasway	ADP	Coordinator

FGD - LSP II Project Team Members

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Christine Musisi	UNDP	Resident Representative
2	Paulo Mlenya	UNDP	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist
3	Stella Manda	UN Women	Gender Specialist
4	Erasmina Massawe	UN Women	Programme Specialist
5	Hawa Mbaya	National Assembly (NA)	Procurement Officer
6	Angelus Turuka	National Assembly (NA)	Project Officer
7	Grace Eustace Bidya	National Assembly (NA)	Project Officer
8	Rehema Lazarus Kipera	National Assembly (NA)	Project Officer
9	Mary Lasway	National Assembly (NA)	LSP II Project Coordinator
10	Simkanga Michael	National Assembly (NA)	Project Accountant

Development Partners

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Fortunata Freerik Kitokeysa	Royal Danish Embassy	Programme Manager
2	Dastan Kweka	Embassy of Ireland	Governance Programme

3	Nivin Yosef Anderson	Embassy of Sweden	First Secretary – Democratic Governance and Human Rights
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FGD – LSP II BOARD MEMBERS

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Hon. Mussa Hassani Zungu	LSP II Board	Former LSP II Board Member and Chairman of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security
2	Hon. Zahoro Mohamed	LSP II Board	LSP II Board Member

FGD – Parliamentary Committees Chairpersons

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Hon. Najma Murtaza Giga	Legal and Constitution Affairs Committee	Chairperson
2	Hon. Josephat Kandege	Budget Committee	Chairperson
3	Hon. Christine Ishengoma	Agriculture and Fisheries Committee	Chairperson
4	Hon. Danstan Kitandula	Energy Committee	Chairperson

FGD – Parliamentary Committee Clerks

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Ramadhani I. Abdallah	Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security	Secretary
2	Pamela Pallangyo	Social Services and Community Development	Secretary
3	Eunike Shirima	USEMI	Secretary
4	Mkuta Masoli	Subsidiary Legislation Committee	Clerk
5	Sikudhani Mbinga	USEMI	Secretary
6	Janeth Malangu	Infrastructure	Secretary
7	Victoria Mrema	Industry Committee	Clerk
8	Angelina Sanga	Energy and Minerals	Clerk
9	Stanslaus Kagisa	Legal and Constitution Affairs Committee	Secretary

FGD – Monitoring and Evaluation Task Force

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Francisca F. Haule	Library and Research	Monitoring and Evaluation- Gender
2	Brown G. Mwangoka	Budget	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Budget
3	Wilson E. Machaine	Monitoring and Evaluation Budget Committee Proceedings	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Budget

4	Mswige Dickson Bisile	Monitoring and Evaluation Parliamentary Committee Proceedings	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Parliamentary Committee
5	Matamus Fungo	Monitoring and Evaluation Legislation	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Legal
6	Debora Sanja	Monitoring and Evaluation Stakeholders Engagement	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Communication and Stakeholders Engagement
7	Joshua Chamwela	Monitoring and Evaluation Table Office	Monitoring and Evaluation Officer - Table Office

Parliamentary Caucuses

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Cecilia D. Pareso	National Assembly (NA)	APNAC V/Chairperson
2	Salome W. Makamba	National Assembly (NA)	V/Chair Youth
3	Joseph George Kakunda	National Assembly (NA)	Chairman, African Parliamentarian Network on Development Evaluation

Parliamentary Minority Group

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Esther Matiko	National Assembly (NA)	Member of Parliament (MP) – Member in Minority Group
2	Sophia Mwakagenda	National Assembly (NA)	Member of Parliament (MP) – Secretary in Minority Group

Tanzania Women Parliamentarians Group (TWPG)

S/N	Name of Participant	Department/Units/Institution	Position/ Authority /Occupation
1	Bonnah L. Kamoli	National Assembly (NA)	Member, TWPG
2	Margaret Sitta	National Assembly (NA)	Former Chairperson, TWPG
3	Grace Tendega	National Assembly (NA)	Member, TWPG
4	Shally J. Raymond	National Assembly (NA)	Chairperson, TWPG

Name	Female/ Male	Position	Organisation	Location
Joseph Moses Oleshangay	Male	Advocate and officer, Advocacy unit	Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC)	In Person, Dar es Salaam
Deus Kibamba	Male	Chairperson and consultant	Tanzania Citizens Information Bureau (TCIB)	Via telephone interview
Paul Chilewa	Male	Coordinator, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME)	Caritas (Tanzania)	Via telephone interview
Tepani Ngunga		Coordinator of NGOs/CSOs in	Tanzania Non Governmental	Via telephone interview

		Bunge-LSP II Engagement	Organizations (TANGO)	
Renatha Msungu	Female	Journalist	Nipashe (A local Private Newspaper)	Via telephone interview

7.3. Annex IV– List of Documents consulted

Advocate Clarence Kipobota – A gender Perspective Analysis of the Plant Health Act of 2020 – 17.04.2020

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UNDP Project Document – Legislative Support Project II

UNDP – Minutes of the 4th Board Meeting

UNDP – Minutes of the 5th Board Meeting

UNDP – Minutes of the 6th Board Meeting

UNDP – Minutes of the 7th Board Meeting

UNDP – Minutes of the 8th Board Meeting

UNDP – Minutes of the 9th Board Meeting

United Nations Development Assistance Plan 2016- 2021 (UNDAP)

UNDP Evaluation Guidelines