

# UNDP Tanzania Success Stories

## SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



**Parliaments to the People: UNDP supports Tanzania's parliamentarians to meet with their constituents and to undertake public hearings and oversight of development activities across the country.**



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UNDP is the United Nations' global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. We are on the ground in 177 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. As they develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and our wide range of partners. UNDP helps developing countries attract and use aid effectively. In all our activities, we encourage the protection of human rights, capacity development and the empowerment of women. Across the globe, UNDP supports an election every two weeks.



## **A United Vision: Working Together as One in Tanzania**

Tanzania is one of eight pilot countries of the United Nations (UN) reform. The aim of the reform initiative is for the UN to achieve better results in its work in Tanzania by 'Delivering as One'. The UN must become more effective and efficient through closer collaboration and coordination both internally, among the UN agencies, and externally with government, civil society, private sector and development partners.

The 'Delivering as One' concept was issued in November 2006 by the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on System-wide Coherence. The Secretary-General appointed this Panel in 2005 to look into ways in which the UN can become a better partner to governments and people around the world. Among their practical recommendations was the setting up of 'One UN' at country level, which is what Tanzania was piloting in 2007- 2011 and is now fully implementing. With One UN leader, One UN programme, One UN budgetary framework and One office, the UN in Tanzania expects to deliver better results that make a difference in the lives of the poor and most vulnerable.

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Cover photo by Yusuf Al Amin

# INTRODUCTION

Our partnership is based on a shared understanding that development depends on good governance, and good governance depends on strong parliaments.

**The Tanzania National Assembly (Bunge) and the Zanzibar House of Representatives have more teeth than at any time before. This is a good thing for parliamentary practice, for democracy and for Tanzania. Parliaments that are even more effective would also be a good thing.**

That is why both legislatures recently expanded their partnership with the United Nations Development Programme in Tanzania in a \$7 million Legislatures Support Project. Tanzania's national poverty reduction strategy, MKUKUTA, calls for stronger parliaments. And, some time ago the two parliaments decided themselves they wanted and needed to become more effective institutions in their profoundly important roles of government oversight, law making, and representing the interests of citizens. They turned to the United Nations and to UNDP specifically for support. That is not surprising.

Relations between the United Nations and this country go back to the first days of independence. For example, Julius Kambarage Nyerere, the Father of this Nation, addressed the United Nations General Assembly on December 14, 1961, saying:

*"The first principle of a government's foreign policy is, therefore, recognition of the fundamental importance of the United Nations...Tanganyika will look at every one of its policy decisions in the light of its recognition of the fundamental importance of the United Nations."*

Relations between the United Nations and the National Assembly are also long and close. UN agencies including UNDP, UN Women, UNAIDS and others have worked with the National Assembly for more than a decade. UNDP is committed to building better Parliaments and stronger democracies worldwide. We work with one-in-three parliaments in the developing world, covering more than fifty countries. Here in Tanzania, UNDP has been a partner in support of the needs of elected Members of Parliament and their Secretariats for a number of years. This long and close relationship is now reflected in a renewed partnership, the Legislature Support Project (launched 2012 to operate through 2015). This project is fully anchored in the first ever five year UN business plan or UNDAP which is the UN's commitment to the realization of the national development and poverty reduction goals.

Our partnership is based on a shared understanding that development depends on good governance, and good governance depends on strong parliaments. As well, we know that strong parliaments enable governments to respect the will of their own people. Parliaments provide the authority to government to spend public money in the interests of citizens and development. They rightly hold government to account for the results, or not, of that spending. Strong parliaments, accountability and successful government are keys to the development, prosperity and success of the people of Tanzania.

Fifty years following independence, we know that government leadership and strong governance institutions, starting with Parliament, are essential for continued growth and the realization of the vision of Tanzania becoming a middle-income country.

The Legislatures Support Project was designed at the request of both the National Assembly and the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The initiative builds on four years of successful partnership support through the UNDP Deepening Democracy Project. In particular this new project will contribute to the capacity development goals of the National Assembly's Corporate Plan and the Zanzibar House of Representatives Strategic Plan which set out the dimensions and priorities for the further development of the legislatures.

To that end the project is primarily designed to assist MPs in exercising their constitutionally defined duties of citizen's representation, oversight of government policy and spending, and law making. In line with shared UN goals, the project will support women Members of Parliament and others to enhance gender equality and effective representation women in the legislatures.

The project will also provide support to strengthen Committees, including the establishment of a Committees Research Fund, and will assist Members in oversight of the national budget cycle. Members will be offered ICT training allowing them to harness the enormous potential of modern and developing technologies and social media to connect with their public. There will also be assistance to the Clerk and Secretariat to continue to upgrade their support to Members of Parliament.

By the end of the life of this project we hope to have contributed significantly to improved capacities and experience of Members to communicate with their constituents and to help improve research capacities and skills of Members and staff. The National Assembly Members will be more involved in the entire budget cycle, including experience with *results based budgeting*. Enhanced committee work, legislation drafting, stronger gender analysis, and a stronger administrative management system are also goals set for 2015, and based on the goals of the Corporate Plan for a "*Parliament with Teeth*."

Universally there are growing calls for parliaments to be more involved in poverty reduction strategies, national development plans, anti corruption efforts, protecting the environment and comprehensive climate change responses, in the protection of human rights and promotion of gender equality, and in other areas of public policy. The project offers support to enhance Members' capacities to address these issues.

A great strength of the new project is the partnership that goes beyond UNDP and National Assembly and the Zanzibar House. UN Women is a key partner in the new project. Research organizations and others in civil society will be engaged in many of the activities. Donor Development Partners contributing to the One UN Fund have a keen interest in this project. Norway, Ireland and Sweden are among them and we gratefully acknowledge their support. The United Kingdom is a major direct donor to the project and we thank them. Furthermore, South-South partnerships are an important dimension, including partnership with India through the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training in New Delhi, and South Africa.

We foresee that opportunities for South-South cooperation will continue to be realized.

We wish the two legislatures every success in their responsibilities to citizens. The challenges are large development needs, the global economy, regional peace and security, the needs and potential of a population of youth, a process for a new constitution and many others predictable and unpredictable. The two legislatures have our unfailing support and partnership, including through the Legislatures Support Project.

**A great strength of the new project is the partnership that goes beyond UNDP and National Assembly and the Zanzibar House. UN Women is a key partner in the new project.**

## RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS- EXPECTED RESULTS

**From 2007 through 2010 UNDP supported the two parliaments through the Deepening Democracy in Tanzania project (DDTP). (The project also supported other national institutions including the two Election Commissions, the Registrar of Political Parties and the African Peer Review Mechanism).**

The post-project independent evaluation determined significant project results including major results from the support to Parliament.

### **Visible changes to MP Capacities**

*“Implementing partners acknowledge visible changes in the capacity of Members of Parliament to discuss Bills and provide constructive input. A number of Bills have been passed in Parliament since the Members were trained on analysis skills and knowledge on budgeting, planning and gender. Evidence shows that Members of Parliament have shown improvements in analysing Bills and assessing issues from a gender angle.”*

### **Parliament to the People**

*“Parliament has also done outreach programmes (and) this is a good pilot. The interventions are extensive and expensive but worth the investment. Communication between the elected Members of Parliament and their constituencies is important for the socialization process that is happening for the first time in Tanzania. This...keeps the demand side active and informed about what is going on in government.”*

### **Advancing the Development of Parliament**

*“The development of the Corporate Plan is a major achievement under the project and, indeed, although the Parliament could have done this without the support of the project, it must be acknowledged that the project added impetus, facilitated inputs from key stakeholders and will speed things up in terms of implementation. The Corporate Plan is a highly needed document in Parliament and is likely to lead to significant changes in the performance of Parliament. A coordinated group of key stakeholders have provided input into the Corporate Plan. This is also an added value to the process.”*

**As representatives of all citizens, Members of Parliament can play a key role in addressing national and local governance issues, community discussions, problem solving and promoting citizen participation.**

## **NEW PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS – EXPECTED RESULTS**

### **UNDP Legislatures Support Project (2012-2015)**

From the National Assembly Corporate Plan, the following priority areas have been identified for project attention:

#### **1. Enhance Members outreach to citizens to better represent their interests/ Strengthened dialogue between parliament and citizens.**

Members need to improve their outreach to citizens. As representatives of all citizens, Members of Parliament can play a key role in addressing national and local governance issues, community discussions, problem solving and promoting citizen participation. Women and marginalized groups require particular attention. To this effect, Members of Parliament need to engage citizens in local-issue constituency meetings and in legislation/ national issues public hearings which will enable them to participate and to see the National Assembly at work. Moreover, in an effort to ensure that citizens' concerns and interests are

addressed, it is necessary for Members of Parliament to do follow up with government on issues concerning their constituents. This requires research capacities and other tools.

## **2. Enhance Members' oversight of government functions and capacities/ Parliament effectively and responsibly oversees the activities of the Executive.**

In order to enhance the oversight functions and skills of Members, it will be useful to expand meetings for parliamentary committees focusing on oversight of government. Key in this area is a stronger capacity for the National Assembly to be involved in and to oversee the budget cycle, from pre-budget inputs representing the views of an inclusive range of citizens, to stronger public accounts oversight and ensure accountability of government policy to all citizens. Further, liaison with civil society and academic experts is needed to support the work of Parliamentary Committees and enhance MPs capacity for government oversight. To increase the efficiency of committee work it is also important to strengthen the committee structure and processes and make sure that MPs in committees represent a range of citizens' views. Special efforts are needed to include the views of women and marginalized groups. Expert policy and advisory support should be more available to parliamentary committees and individual Members of Parliament, especially new Members with less experience who may benefit from capacity building. In conjunction with key national bodies such as the University of Dar es Salaam, professional associations, CSOs, and others, greater expertise can be made available to committees. Support will be also provided in identifying gaps and developing a capacity development strategy.

To increase the efficiency of committee work it is also important to strengthen the committee structure and processes and make sure that MPs in committees represent a range of citizens' views.

## **3. Strengthen the legislative capacities of Members / Enhanced parliamentary capacity to exercise legislative responsibilities.**

Parliamentarians need to enhance capacities to effectively perform their legislative functions and, in effect, improve the quality of legislation. Support will be provided to parliamentarians so they can effectively exercise their constitutional authority to initiate, consider and amend legislation. Support will be also provided for training of staff and parliamentarians in legislative drafting including amendment processes. The research staff will be trained in comparative legislative research and analysis, including the skills to conduct legislative analysis from a gender perspective.

The smooth functioning relationship of Parliament with other branches of the government is critical. Therefore, support will be provided to examine executive and parliament legislative processes in order to ensure that Parliament liaises effectively with government.

## **4. Strengthen capacity of MPs to undertake gender analysis of potential legislation.**

All parliamentarians would benefit from capacity-building initiatives on how to undertake a gender analysis of legislation. Understanding how legislation can have different impact on women and men and marginalized groups is critical to inclusive and quality legislation. This can be done through specialized interactive training, knowledge products, revised MP induction training and better available resources.

## **5. Simplify the structure of the Parliament Secretariat so as to enhance efficiency vis-à-vis Members of Parliament and accountability vis-à-vis the public.**

According to the National Assembly Corporate Plan, there is a need to review the size of the Parliament Secretariat workforce as well as to reorient departments and units of the Secretariat

in an effort to streamline and improve the day-to-day business of the Secretariat. This should include information on women's participation and opportunities in the Secretariat to form the basis of a corporate policy on gender mainstreaming for the organization and the work of the Secretariat. A general staff assessment of core competencies needs to be conducted in order to identify current technical and managerial capacities. A staff assessment would subsequently form the basis for a training programme which would serve to enhance core competencies and skills to adequately provide improved support to Members of Parliament.

#### **6. Enhance overall effectiveness of Members by providing them with Research and IT services**

There is a need to strengthen the capacity of Members through further development of a parliamentary research service that can produce relevant timely, useful made-for-MPs research products and by improving access to data and IT.

#### **7. Improve the administrative efficiency of the National Assembly of United Republic of Tanzania.**

In order to advance the administrative efficiency of the National Assembly, it is required to put in place regulations for the implementation of the National Assembly Administration Act 2008. National Assembly administration will be equipped with a fully functional, integrated, computerised system of maintaining internal budgeting, accounting, human resource management, and asset management. Support will be provided to develop comprehensive assessment of software, hardware, and integrated management system. Additional support will be also provided to develop asset management tools either as a stand-alone or as an add-on to the comprehensive management information system. Support will be given to IT department of National Assembly to offer comprehensive, sustainable service to all MPs, develop annual maintenance budget for IT and conduct advanced ICT trainings.

The Zanzibar House of Representative Strategic Plan closely parallels the National Assembly articulation of needs and priorities:

1. Competency and capacity of Members of the House.
2. Enhance accountability of Members to their constituents.
3. Improve relationship between Members of the House, CSOs and the public.
4. Improve organizational structure and professional staffing

Project activities will be similar to those designed for the National Assembly but tailor-made and adapted to the needs and conditions of Zanzibar.

Strengthening the two legislatures has been established as a priority by both the Union Government and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, laid out in the new (2010) poverty reduction strategies, MKUKUTA 2 and MKUZA 2.

MKUKUTA sets out a target to strengthen "separation of powers and effectiveness of the three pillars of the State..." by "... enhancing the institutional and human resource capacity of each pillar of the State for the proper execution of its functions."

MKUZA sets out to "strengthen democratic institutions, strengthen oversight institutions" and specifically "the capacity of the House of Representatives will be reassessed and strengthened by imparting necessary skills through training."

This recognition by government that both legislatures require strengthening as part of the ongoing development of democracy in Tanzania is the basis of UNDP's favourable response to formal requests from both legislatures for a UN and other donor funded project. The project draws on UNDP's global leadership and practice of parliamentary support in more than 50 countries (currently support to one-in-three parliaments in the developing world) and builds on UNDP Tanzania experience in assisting the two legislatures through an earlier Deepening Democracy Project (2007-2010). Evaluation results and lessons learned from global activities and earlier projects have been taken into account.

**National Assembly administration will be equipped with a fully functional, integrated, computerised system of maintaining internal budgeting, accounting, human resource management, and asset management.**



## PRIORITY TO WOMEN

**Gender equality and women's empowerment is a cross-cutting theme in the project. Human development is significantly dependent on improving circumstances for both women and men, including a reduction in maternal and child mortality, improved nutrition and health, and increasing access to education, employment, and ecosystem services. In all these areas women's inputs and perspectives are necessary to build effective policies.**

In many countries this is provided through applying a 'gender equality lens' to policy making - put in another way, through the assessment of differential impact of policies on various groups in society, including the marginalized and vulnerable. Parliaments have an important role to play in the process, especially through the budget process. The project will work closely with committees to support a gender equality approach, including where possible a continuing dialogue with civil society and local populations on the legislative and policy needs of women, children, and other vulnerable groups.

Legislative scrutiny must seek to ensure integrating women fully in the development process by applying a transformative approach to empower women and in mainstreaming gender issues in policies, programmes and budgets. A successful outcome under this component will be the ability of MPs to analyse the extent to which any policy commitments to gender equality concerns are matched by allocations from the budgets and extent to which drafted and adopted legislation reflects women's needs and priorities. The project will provide technical support and expertise through the legislature's committee system on gender concepts, approaches to planning, budgeting and gender gaps. It will also provide support to institutionalizing the Women's Parliamentary Caucus and advocating for office space and secretariat within Parliament. A key indicator will be the availability of tools and in-house training modules for MPs which enable them to mobilise support, understand gender analysis of policy issues, the budget and the essentials of sex disaggregated data. Further, gender equality and women's empowerment champions will be supported along with the women's parliamentary groups. Activities under this component will address both female and male parliamentarians, as well as Secretariat support staffs.

**Legislative scrutiny must seek to ensure integrating women fully in the development process by applying a transformative approach to empower women and in mainstreaming gender issues in policies, programmes and budgets.**



All parliamentarians would benefit from capacity-building initiatives on how to undertake a gender analysis of legislation. Understanding how legislation can have different impact on women and men and marginalized groups is critical to inclusive and quality legislation.

# UNDP SUPPORT IN ACTION

Globally UNDP ensures that parliamentary support is responsive to the development and cultural context of a partner country. In addition, through formal and informal arrangements with parliamentarians, parliamentary staff, and parliamentary associations, UNDP provides North-South and South-South knowledge exchange and community of practice expertise. UNDP's key global partners include the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum, the World Bank Institute, the Inter-Parliamentary Union and other parliamentary development practitioners and experts. Through these and other partnerships including with UN agencies such as UN Women, UNDP has developed some of the leading resources on parliamentary strengthening. In a 2011 summary of key global practice lessons learned UNDP's New York parliamentary development office notes:

- The value of a parliamentary strategic plan supported by the political leadership of the National Assembly
- The hiring of a UNDP Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) as a "major factor in delivering results."
- A focus on coaching and mentoring of Committees, Speakers Office and others (rather than seminars and study tours)
- Use of South-South exchanges

The project is undertaken in the context of the well established understanding that parliament support worldwide is, in fact, a long term enterprise requiring and aiming for sustainability. In their published review of "Ten Years of Strengthening Parliaments in Africa" the Inter-parliamentary Union and UNDP observed and presented as their first recommendation: "Parliamentary capacity cannot be built overnight."

UNDP global lessons learned also include a view about long-term technical advisory services. "The necessity of long-term technical advisory support is emerging as one key lesson from UNDP parliamentary assistance to date. Overall experience suggests that while ad hoc technical advisory services are appropriate for seminars, workshops and training activities, long-term, consistent advisory support is critical for ensuring that the political and technical ramifications of parliamentary development can be properly addressed during project implementation."

**UNDP supports one in three national parliaments globally including 28 in Africa.**



“On behalf of all Members of Parliament I am very delighted we gather to witness the historic launch of the Legislature Support Project (LSP). I thank UNDP and Development Partners for kindly agreeing to support Parliament and for making this project a reality,” Hon. Anne Makinda, Speaker of the National Assembly. Photo (L to R): Madam Speaker, H.E. Diane Corner (UK High Commissioner), Hon. M. Pinda, Prime Minister of Tanzania, Philippe Poinot (UNDP Country Director).



Hon. Pandu Ameir Kificho, Speaker of the Zanzibar House of Representatives, addressing guests at the launch of the Legislatures Support Project in Zanzibar.

# FAST FACTS

United Nations  
Development Programme



## Parliamentary Development

Viable democracy and open society depend on effective lawmaking, oversight and representation — the three chief functions of parliaments. Parliaments are pillars of democratic governance, with a critical role in spurring and sustaining national action towards the Millennium Development Goals. They can be powerful agents of change, particularly during and after times of crisis.

UNDP provides integrated technical assistance to parliaments in their efforts to: (1) build the capacity of legislators and technical staff; (2) promote institutional reform through strategic development plans; (3) strengthen parliaments' relationships with the executive and judiciary branches of government and with civil society; and (4) enhance the effectiveness of women members of parliament and improve their ability to caucus and learn from one another.



Photo: The Lebanese Parliament / UNDP 2009.

### UNDP services

UNDP provides assistance in the following areas:

- **Constitutional reform and support for institutional frameworks** to ensure that parliaments have sufficient power and independence to contribute to democratic development;

### MATTERS OF FACT

- **UNDP supports one in three national parliaments globally, including parliaments in 28 African countries.**
- **[iKNOW Politics](#), the International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics, offers a free library of 4,790 resources in four languages to 8,750 members.**
- **[AGORA](#), the online Portal for Parliamentary Development, enables practitioners from 200 countries to work together on a daily basis.**
- **The regional portal [www.arabparliaments.org](http://www.arabparliaments.org) received 74,000 visits in the first six months of 2010, with 125,000 website and database downloads.**

- **Administrative and institutional reform**, which includes such areas as reform of the parliamentary professional service and the internal rules of parliamentary procedure, staff training, and activities to strengthen parliamentary library and research services;
- **Policy support with a focus on MDG advocacy**, which is an important component of UNDP programming in many countries. Parliaments must have the capacity to develop the legal framework and scrutinize implementation by the executive branch;
- **Parliamentary outreach**, a vital aspect of UNDP's parliamentary development work that aims to ensure public participation in parliamentary processes;
- **Political party reform** aimed at ensuring that parties make constructive contributions to the deliberations of parliament; and
- **Capacity building for members and staff** on substantive and procedural issues as well as skills such as public speaking, dealing with the media, debating, and codes of conduct.

Since the UNDP Legislatures Support Project was launched in April 2012 the two parliaments have undertaken a wide range of activities designed to achieve desired capacity building and other goals, with UNDP support.

### **2012 ZANZIBAR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

- Attachment of House Researchers to the Parliament of Kenya 22/25 April
- Publication of House Journal (quarterly)
- Capacity Assessment on Legislative Skills and Training Needs for Members of Parliament, May 2012
- Seminar on the Capacity Assessment on Legislative Skills and Training Needs for Members of Parliament, 16 June
- Development of Stakeholder data base (for use by House Committees)
- Training on the Budgetary Process 30 June/1 July
- Consultative Meeting between the House and University of Dar es Salaam Computing Centre (on the development of the House website)
- Seminar on Women's Empowerment on Gender Issues and Communication Skills 7/8 July
- Information Sharing Seminar between Committee Chairpersons and House Researchers, 14/15 July
- Public Awareness Programme (Radio and television) on-going
- Establishment of Members' Business Centre

### **2012 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (BUNGE) PROJECT ACTIVITIES:**

- Workshop on the Budget Cycle for Members and Staff, 9 June, Dar es Salaam
- Workshop on Climate Change for Members and Staff, 24 June, Dodoma
- Workshop on Leadership for members and Staff 1 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on ICT for members and Staff, 8 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on Budget Tracking for members and Staff, 10 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on Climate Change for members and Staff, 15 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on Research Methodology for Staff, 21 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on Leadership for members and Staff 22 July, Dodoma
- Workshop on Parliamentary Reporting for Media and Staff, 12 August, Dodoma
- Training on Research Methodology for Staff 10-22 September, 2012, Mzumbe University, Dar es Salaam
- Research Fund meeting 19th October, 2012, Parliament Buildings, Dar es Salaam
- Workshop on Legislative Process and Bills Analysis for Members and Staff 24th October 2012, Dar es Salaam
- Workshop on MKUKUTA and MDGs for Members and Staff 25th October, 2012, Dar es Salaam
- Workshop on Combating Corruption for Members and Staff, 27th October, 2012, Dar es Salaam
- Workshop on Budget and Policy Analysis for Members and Staff 1st November, 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Ways to Widen Tax Base for Members and Staff 2nd November, 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Parliamentary Rules and Procedures for Members and Staff 3rd November, 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Gender Concepts , Women, Development and Empowerment 4th November , 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Bills Analysis and Bills Scrutiny with Gender Eyes 5th November, 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Leadership, Communication and Presentation Skills 6th November, 2012, Dodoma
- Workshop on Policy, Bills and Budget Analysis for Parliamentary Staff from 18-24 November, 2012, Morogoro
- Training Course on Policy, Budget , Strategic Plan and Concept of OPRAS Organized for Parliamentary Staff 26 November- 7 December, 2012, Mzumbe University, Dar es Salaam
- Training Course on Records Management, Electronic Record Management, Time Management, Customer Cares and Concept of OPRAS for Parliamentary Staff 5-17 December, 2012, Mzumbe University, Morogoro

## EVALUATION

In the final Evaluation Report the goals of earlier UNDP assistance (DDTP) are summarized and the key results presented as follows:

In order to address the identified weakness of the two Parliaments DDTP executed several interventions, the key ones being:

- Harmonization of the donor contributions to the Parliaments development of a Corporate Plan.
- Capacity building for selected Union Parliamentary committees and those of the Zanzibar House of Representatives to make them more capable in their analytical and oversight functions.
- Support to the Union Parliament and the ZHOR Research Units including training events and provision of information technology to the libraries.
- Enable both Parliaments to become more inclusive by promoting CSO's interactive relationships.
- Introduce a Parliamentary Club to continuously report and discuss parliamentary issues and proceedings.
- Assistance in reviewing the Parliamentary Standing Orders.

It is on the basis of the DDTPs planned interventions that we make our evaluative observations.

The above interventions are well aligned to achieve the objectives of MKUKUTA and MKUZA and the MDGs. The expected outcomes of the DDTPs interventions were in short to increase the capacity of the Bunge and the ZHOR for policy, operational and oversight functions and strategic communication to the electorate and their representatives.

In April 2009 the Bunge launched its corporate plan 2009-2013. It states the vision of the National Assembly as becoming "An effective and responsive peoples Parliament" which can operate more effectively and efficiently in its service delivery to the public.

Improvement of the capacity of the Parliamentary Committees, the Research Unit, the Library and enhanced capacity for institutional and legal analysis had been accomplished by 2009.

- Training has been conducted under the Parliamentary DDTP project that has included Parliamentary chairpersons, Parliamentary Committee clerks, research staff, some members opposition in the Bunge, accounting and procurement staff, Hansard reporters and journalists assigned to Parliament for the purposes of reporting.
- The Bunge conducted constituency outreach events to deliver civic education to inform citizens the role of Parliamentarians, what to expect and what not to expect from their representatives. This initiative started with the well attended seminar (550 people) in Moshi with invitees from Hai and Moshi (Urban) districts. This pilot initiative was later on extended and implemented in constituencies at the request of the respective members of parliament from the participating constituencies.
- Workshops and seminars have been conducted for parliamentarians on issues like budget analysis, budget tracking, bill analysis, how to consult sources of data for an issue of interest in the Bunge.
- Parliamentary Standing Orders have been reviewed and improved.

**"...significant difference...major contribution..."**

- Parliamentary committee clerks have been trained and/or attached to sister Parliaments like India, Zambia, Botswana and South Africa.
- A parliamentary Women's Association caucus has been formed and its members have been trained on matters such as gender and human rights.
- Community Development Association is another caucus formed.
- A Parliamentary Press Club is now in place and operational as outreach strategy to improve the quality of reporting Parliamentary matters more accurately and objectively.
- Specific skills improvement training has been conducted for the Public Accounts Committee, Finance and Economic Management Committee and the Para-Statal Accounts Committee. This finance management related Committees training is expected to improve the scrutiny of the financial accountability on public expenditure.

It is not too ambitious to conclude and expect that the mentioned 10 result areas facilitated by the DDTP will make impacts on several areas of parliamentary practice in Tanzania. There has been invested a lot of capacity building on the permanent staff of the Parliament which will enhance operational efficiency. Through the DDTP facility, there has been procurement of essential equipment and retooling of important sections such as the libraries and secretarial support to the efficient and effective management of the Bunge.

A key informant (at the Parliament Dar-es-Salaam office) confirmed that there has been a value added and a significant difference made by the DDTP interventions, especially:

- Improvement on parliamentary reporting.
- More focused argumentation during bills representation, and challenges are now based on evidence and logic.
- Parliamentary committees refer to and consult with the relevant ministries before making presentation of their reports.
- New skills in various areas have been acquired and applied to improve efficiency and effectiveness.

Members of Parliament need to engage citizens in local-issue constituency meetings and in legislation/national issues public hearings which will enable them to participate and to see the National Assembly at work.

The above results as facilitated by the DDTP cannot be underrated as a major contribution towards deepening democracy in Tanzania. Without quantifiable baseline information, we are unable to express the outcome and impacts in measurable terms. However there are elements which have been introduced into the parliamentary systems practices which were non-existent before the DDTP and others partners contributions. These can be mentioned, for example; as the formulation of the Parliamentary Corporate/Strategic Plan, the formulation of the Parliamentary Press Club and the execution of capacity building workshops making them more focused and results oriented.







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Resilient nations.*

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