

GROUPS THREE: APRM Monitoring and Evaluation

RECOMMENDATIONS

Objectives of the session:

- Share and learn from APRM process in Uganda and specifically CSO engagement in APRM monitoring and evaluation
- Share and revisit our own engagement in TZ
- Recommend strategies to strengthen ownership and the Tanzania NPOA integration with existing development strategies and MTEF and specific strategies to strengthen CSO engagement

RECOMMENDATIONS

NO	ISSUE	TANZANIA SITUATION	RECOMMENDATION
1	The Tanzania APRM structures and positioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a national focal point APRM sits at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International cooperation – mobilize resources - • APRM not yet guiding the development agenda in an institutionalized manner – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reposition the structure to be aligned with the finance and planning to be under relevant Ministries in both Mainland and Zanzibar to be aligned and ensure harmonization within the existing systems. VISION , MKUZA, MKUKUTA and Five year Development Plans • Advantage clear accountability links with line ministries • Linking with both executive, legislature and judiciary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent Governing council – 20 pax oversight role – research consultants , validation – credibility of report- now moving in implementation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re thinking structure – Reorganize the NGC- inclusive various groups; thematic experts; corporate governance ; professionalism , thematic expertise ; cross cutting issues ; representation and proportion of TZ mainland and

		POA	<p>Zanzibar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work on best mechanisms to mobilize voice and ownership • NGC as a strategy to bring all stakeholder CSO representations ; parliament – both opposition and ruling
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent The APRM secretariat – support day to day activities of governing council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to strengthen the coordination , communication , monitoring and reporting capacities
3	Role of CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present NOCONGO in mainland and ANGOZA in Zanzibar ; others include:policyadvocacy; thematic and issueNGOsand CBOs based coalitions , networks both at national and regional and levels • Efforts to develop institutionalized mechanisms to engage with MKUKUTA through the Joint Platform for Action (JPE) supported by Policy Forum ; CSO Fund , Gender Budgeting Work and other s • Currently not well coordinated in line with report requirements of APRM and the National and Local Government Planning Mechanisms • Capacity for engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entry point consultation with major coalitions and networks for institutionalized participation within the cyclic NPOA process • Develop indicators of performance and undertake assessments - • Develop strategic partnerships with the oversight institutions – CAG , Human Rights Commission ,Parliamentary - sub committees to ensure APRM discussion in parliament (including indicators of performance) • Seek for resources to strengthen capacity building of CSOS