



DATA FOR LOCAL IMPACT
INNOVATION CHALLENGE

APPLICANT RESOURCE BOOK

July 2018

www.dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz

Data for Local Impact and the World Food Programme Tanzania's Zero Hunger Zero AIDS Innovation Challenge

Summary

The Data for Local Impact (DLI) Innovation Challenge consists of a series of Challenge Windows with thematic focus areas associated with data gaps and ineffective use of data for decision-making in the areas of HIV/AIDS and global health, gender equality, and economic growth in Tanzania. Applicants may propose new, early stage ideas and innovations, as well as established solutions that need funding to scale up. Winners will be awarded financial and technical assistance, including coaching, mentoring, and capacity building by experts to support the implementation of their awarded proposals – and to contribute to a more active, skilled, and connected innovators' community in Tanzania.

This Innovation Challenge Window, the fifth since DLI began, is focusing on solutions that can help ensure that the next generation of Tanzanians is the healthiest generation through **access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food** and **increased agricultural productivity**, while also helping food-insecure populations increase their **resilience to health risks**, including HIV/AIDS. For this Window, the DLI Innovation Challenge is partnering with the World Food Programme (WFP), the world's leading humanitarian agency fighting hunger and malnutrition around the world.

Illustrative areas of need:

- 1) Food must be **available in sufficient** quantities and on a consistent basis. Data-driven innovations could consider the stock and production of food in a given area and the capacity to bring food from elsewhere, through trade or aid.
- 2) People must be able to regularly **acquire adequate quantities** of food and **utilize** it in ways that maximizes nutritional benefit. Consumed food must come from a **diverse diet** and have a positive nutritional impact on people. Innovations could consider improvement in the dissemination and communication of information on cooking, storage, hygiene, feeding and practices, linked with individuals' health, and access to water and sanitation at the household and community level.
- 3) **Low farming productivity** and **post-harvest food loss** is a contributing factor to food insecurity, under-nutrition, and hunger in Tanzania, impacting the lives of smallholder farming families. Most loss is due to inadequate handling and storage practices at the household level (WFP 2018). Innovations could also target these elements.
- 4) Food insecure populations are also more likely to be vulnerable to health risks, including HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS and other health issues prevent individuals from absorbing nutrients in the right way. Innovative tools could identify such populations **in remote areas** and connect them to better nutrition while increasing **awareness of health risks, testing, and treatment**.

This fifth challenge window is an opportunity for local entrepreneurs to generate new innovations, technologies, and processes that use data and associated technologies to address nutrition challenges and food security, both of which pose serious threats to the health and well-being of Tanzanians. Innovations in these areas of need can involve data integration from multiple sources, citizen input on community needs, data analysis and visualization to facilitate decision-making, data collection and reporting, improved data flow and sharing, and improved social behaviour change tools and communication platforms to better target information and services. In addition to meeting certain eligibility criteria, applicants are encouraged to target one or more of the districts that are a priority to both the World Food Programme and PEPFAR-MCC.

Help make a difference in people's lives through the use of data-driven innovations to end hunger and HIV/AIDS!

Background

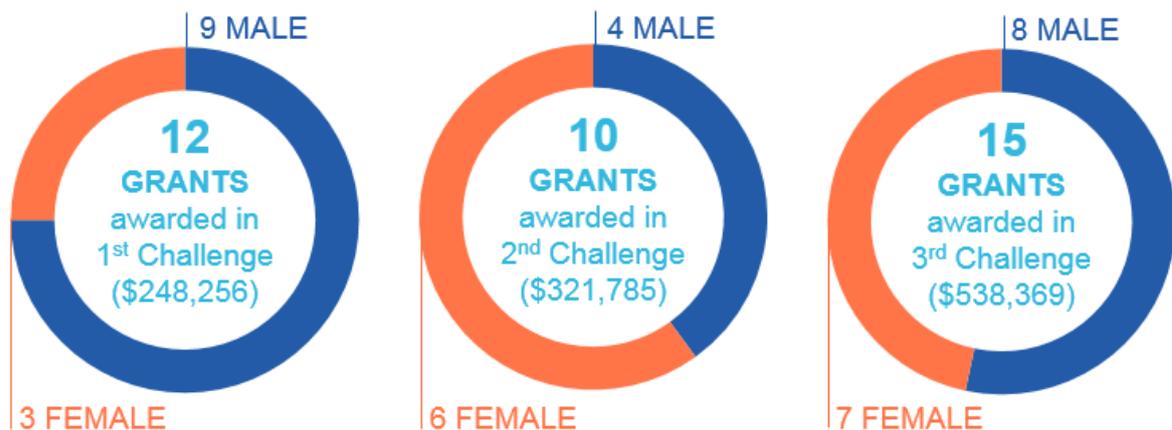
Our Implementation Partner

In 2015, the United States President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) launched the [Data Collaboratives for Local Impact Program](#) (DCLI). The DCLI program seeks to demonstrate and support effective uses of data by governments, citizens, and stakeholders to optimise decisions, increase accountability, help end the HIV/AIDS epidemic and improve lives. These goals will be achieved through a set of interconnected investments at national and subnational levels. The [Data for Local Impact \(DLI\) Innovation Challenge Project](#) is one of three core DCLI investments in Tanzania. The DLI Innovation Challenge is led by the flagship Tanzanian ICT incubator, the Dar es Salaam Teknohama Business Incubator (DTBi), in collaboration with Palladium, a global organisation with over fifty years’ experience tackling challenges in health, gender equality, and economic growth.

Prior Windows

For each challenge window, the DLI team develops themes associated with data gaps and ineffective use of data for decision-making in the areas of HIV/AIDS and global health, gender equality, and economic growth in Tanzania through consultation with key institutional and expert Tanzanian stakeholders. The first Challenge was launched in October 2016 and focused on Tanzanian health sector priorities, and resulted in 12 successful grantees. The second Challenge also involved Tanzanian health sector priorities, with a focus on addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic among Adolescent Girls and Young Women (AGYW). The second Challenge launched in May 2017 and resulted in 10 successful grantees. The third Challenge focused on Economic Empowerment: Employment and Youth Employability, was launched in December 2017, and resulted in 15 successful grantees. The fourth Challenge was developed with DLI’s sister project, [Data Zetu](#), and focused on priorities identified by ordinary citizens such as teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, physical/sexual abuse, and early childhood development. This most recent Challenge was launched in April 2018 – and winners will be announced in August.

\$1.11 million awarded to 37 grantees



Results of First Three DLI Challenge Windows.

The Focus of the “Zero Hunger Zero AIDS” Challenge

To develop and run the fifth challenge window, the DCLI program, which is funded by PEPFAR and implemented by MCC, and its project DLI, are partnering with the World Food Programme (WFP) Tanzania. This fifth Challenge Window targets the goal of “Zero Hunger, Zero AIDS.” Many connections exist between malnutrition, health and HIV/AIDS; therefore, programs can collaborate to end hunger while also advancing the fight against HIV/AIDS. WFP has been in Tanzania since 1963 providing food assistance to refugees, supporting efforts to combat malnutrition and promoting the resilience of smallholder farmers, and is a perfect partner for this Challenge Window.

World Food Program Priorities

In 2015/16, WFP and the Tanzanian Government conducted a comprehensive Zero Hunger Strategic Review¹ on food security and nutrition in Tanzania. The review compared the situation in Tanzania against Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 Zero Hunger targets, which aim to “end hunger and achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.” The purpose of this review was to accelerate progress towards eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition, and help align WFP’s strategy with Tanzanian national goals and priorities.

The above-noted strategic review resulted in the creation and implementation of WFP Tanzania’s current Country Strategic Plan² (CSP), which is also aligned with Tanzania’s second National Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II 2016/7-2020/21), the United Nations Development Assistance Plan II (UNDAP II 2016-2021) and the National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP 2016/17-2020/21). The CSP guides all WFP operations from 2017-2021 through five strategic objectives:

1. Refugees and other acutely food-insecure people in Tanzania are able to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements in times of crisis;
2. Vulnerable populations in prioritized districts have improved nutrition status in line with national targets³ by 2021;
3. Targeted smallholder farmers in prioritized districts will have increased access to agricultural markets by 2030;
4. Disaster management and social protection systems in Tanzania reliably address the basic food and nutrition needs of the poorest and most food-insecure populations throughout the year, including in times of crisis; and
5. WFP and its partners in Tanzania and beyond are facilitated to foster, test, refine and scale up innovation that contributes to the achievement of the SDGs by 2030.

[WFP Tanzania](#) recently established its Innovation Hub at its Country Office in Dar es Salaam, which shares DLI’s aim to support local innovators, entrepreneurs, developers, and change makers to design and scale up innovative solutions to tackle food security and nutrition challenges.

DCLI (PEPFAR 2018) Priorities

As with past Challenges, a key DCLI priority is to contribute to innovations that help end HIV/AIDS, but more ideas are needed to sustain progress in the fight against this epidemic. A key focus of this Challenge Window is to find and address **areas at the intersection of food insecurity and HIV/AIDS** – and help make progress towards epidemic control.

¹https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000019748/download/?_ga=2.158002874.1441024311.1531409627-306658175.1522317959

²https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp291601.pdf?_ga=2.166408126.1441024311.1531409627-306658175.1522317959

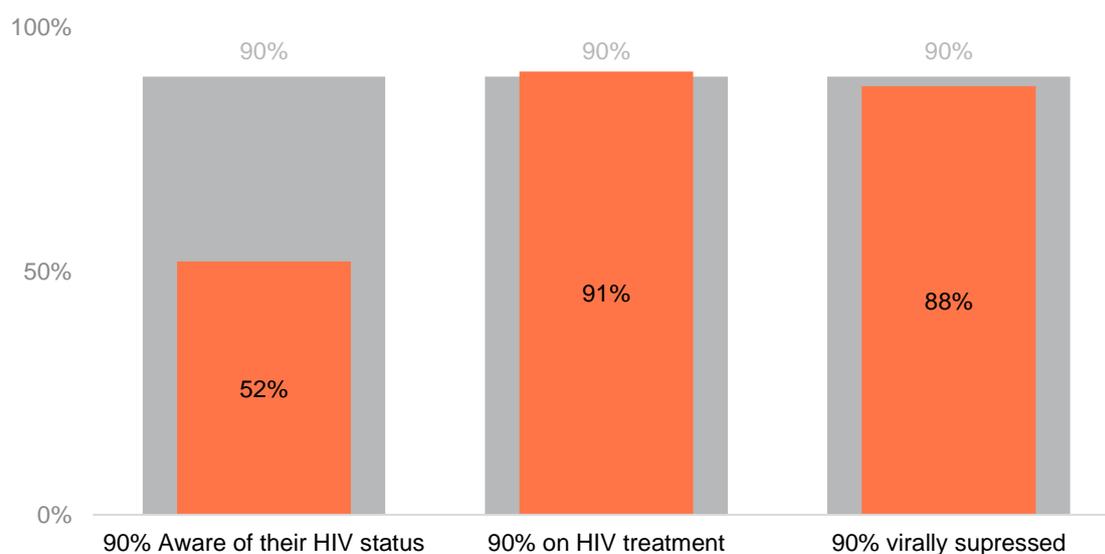
³ United Republic of Tanzania (2016): National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP) for the period July 2016 – June 2021 http://www.tzdpdg.or.tz/fileadmin/documents/dpg_internal/dpg_working_groups_clusters/cluster_2/health/Nutrition/NMNAP_2016-21_Final_version.pdf

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

A key strategy in epidemic control is to achieve what PEPFAR calls the “90:90:90” target, which means that more than 90% of people living with HIV are diagnosed and know their status; that more than 90% of those diagnosed are connected to antiretroviral treatment (ART); and that more than 90% of those on ART are virally suppressed. In Tanzania, PEPFAR’s goal is to reach 95:95:95 by 2020.

Tanzania has made some progress towards epidemic control, but the latest PEPFAR data⁴ (2017) show that **only 52% of Tanzanians living with HIV have been diagnosed and know their status**. Of those 52% that have been tested, 91% are on ART and 88% are virally suppressed.

Tanzania’s Progress Against the 90:90:90 Target.



Consequently, PEPFAR’s strategy for 2018 (its Country Operational Plan or COP 2018) is to work closely with the Tanzanian Government, implementing partners, multilateral representatives and civil society to **identify new cases of people living with HIV/AIDS**. The latest data also show that large gaps exist in finding new HIV cases across all age and sex sub-groups and all geographic areas, but are larger among some sub-populations, especially men. Early infant diagnosis and viral suppression in paediatric patients also continue to be very low.

Several strategies⁵ will be employed to increase testing among men, such as the use of self-test kits (Index Testing), provider-initiated testing and counselling, and community-based testing. Data innovations that target young men and women, raise their awareness about HIV/AIDS, and encourage testing among this age group of food-insecure and other vulnerable populations will help with progress towards epidemic control in Tanzania.

⁴ <https://data.pepfar.net/global>

⁵ Added to these are specific strategies that are tailored to address key gaps and challenges specific to different regions. For example, activities in COP 2018 will focus on key populations (female sex workers, men who have sex with men, and injecting drug users), adolescent girls and young women (AGYW), and adult men. Adolescent friendly health services will be integrated into this standard package across all councils to encourage service utilization among young men and women. PEPFAR will also continue to support core services for orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in priority PEPFAR districts.

Focus Area 1: Nutritious, accessible, affordable and desirable diets

Challenge Theme

How can we make nutritious diets more **accessible, affordable** and **desirable** to Tanzanians, including women, children and those at risk of or living with HIV/AIDS?

Problem Statement

Despite economic growth and improvements in living standards, food and nutrition security are major economic and social problems in Tanzania.⁶ The country ranked 62 out of 78 countries on the 2013 Global Hunger Index (GHI) with a score (of 20.6) categorized as alarming (IFPRI, 2013). Although the prevalence of undernourishment has fallen since its peak in 2002-2003 (above 37%), food insecurity has increased since the 1990s, from an undernourishment rate of 24.2% in 1992 to 35.7% in 2012 (WFP Strategic Review 2016). In 2013, some 15.7 million Tanzanians were still food insecure, representing 33% of the population (FAOSTAT, 2014).

People are food insecure when they do not have “availability and adequate access at all times to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.” Food insecurity causes many interrelated health and development challenges, the first and foremost being malnutrition, which refers to “deficiencies, excesses or imbalances in a person’s intake of energy or other nutrients” and includes the condition of undernutrition and conditions of obesity and overweight (WHO 2016). Undernutrition, which causes more than 130 deaths among children each day, is the largest contributor to deaths among children under five years old in the country,⁷ and includes stunting (low height for age), wasting (low weight for height), underweight (low weight for age), and micronutrient deficiencies or insufficiencies. The 2015/16 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) showed that 34% of children under age five are stunted, (36.7% of boys and 32.2% of girls); 45% of women of reproductive age experience anaemia as well as 58% of children under five (56% of girls and 59.5% of boys) with no improvement since 2010⁸; and it is estimated that only 4% of women consume adequate iron supplementation during pregnancy (USAID 2014). Deficiencies of vitamin A and iodine each affect around a third of women and children and have changed little in the last five years⁹. Furthermore, the prevalence of obesity and diet-related non-communicable diseases, such as heart disease and diabetes, is increasing among Tanzanians (WHO 2016). The DHS survey reveals that 28% of women aged 15–49 are obese or overweight.

Poverty (which is higher in rural areas) combined with inequalities caused by geography, disparate income levels and gender, also influence food security and malnutrition (WFP Strategic Review 2016). Poverty rates continue to be high in Tanzania: 28.2% of Tanzanians are poor and 9.7% are classified as “extremely” poor (WFP Strategic Review 2016). Over 60% of Tanzanians cannot afford nutritious meals on a daily basis, even in areas of surplus cereal production, reflecting gaps in dietary diversity, nutritional knowledge and accessibility.

These severe and persistent chronic malnutrition rates can have lifelong effects on individual health, development, and cognition as well as national economic growth (Country Strategic Plan 2017). In particular, HIV prevalence and high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition are closely connected.¹⁰ The following diagram¹¹ shows the vicious cycles linking HIV/AIDS and food insecurity.

⁶ WFP Strategic Review 2016: Framework for Food and Nutrition Security in Tanzania

⁷ USAID 2018: <https://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/global-health/nutrition/countries/tanzania-nutrition-profile>

⁸ WFP 2018

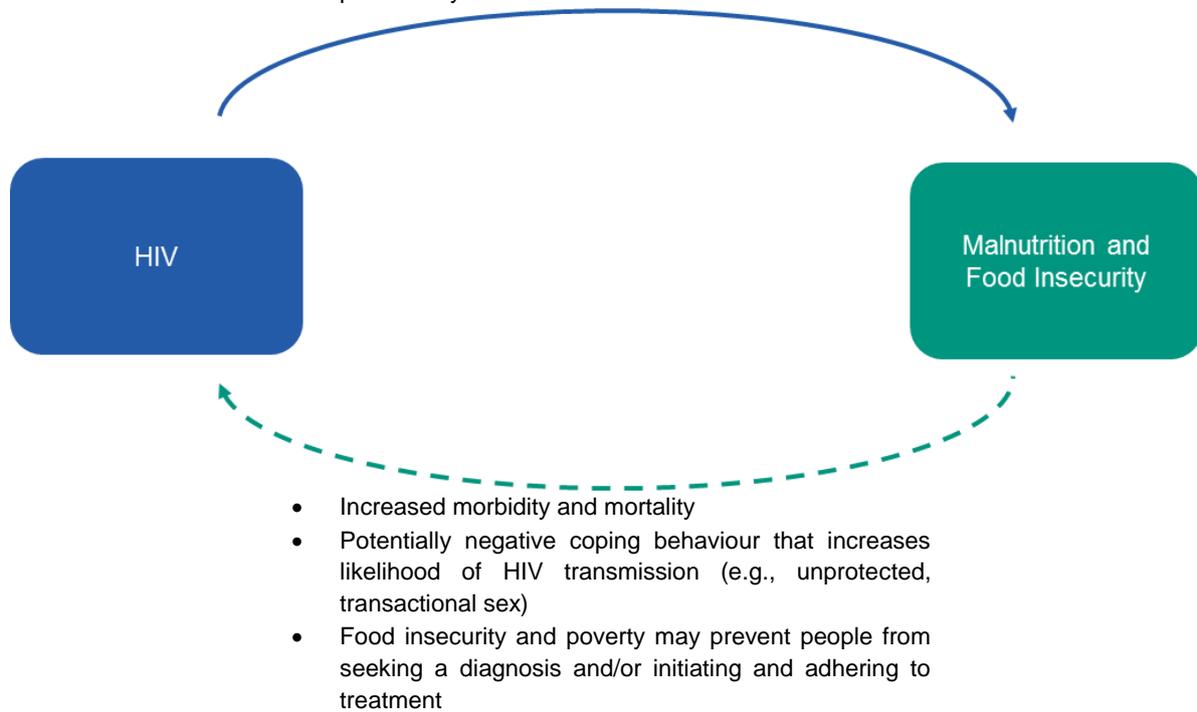
⁹ <http://www1.wfp.org/countries/tanzania>

¹⁰ <https://www.wfp.org/hiv-aids/hiv-and-nutrition>

¹¹ <https://www.wfp.org/hiv-aids/hiv-and-nutrition>

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

- Increased nutritional needs through metabolic changes
- Reduced appetite and ability to take food
- Reduced ability of body to absorb nutrients
- Reduced access to food due to morbidity/low productivity



The cycle of poor health due to HIV and malnutrition is particularly reflected in vulnerable populations, including deeply rural citizens, smallholder farmers, and refugees from neighbouring countries. A high percentage of these populations do not know their HIV status, and therefore are at greater risk of falling into this vicious cycle. It is critical to identify these highly vulnerable people to provide follow-on services.

Focus Area 2: Support smallholder farmer resilience

Challenge Theme

How can we support farmers to increase their productivity and fight against threats, such as environmental shocks and health risks?

Problem Statement

Agriculture accounts for 26% of Tanzania's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employs 76.5% of the workforce (including 70% of women)¹², and provides the livelihoods of 80% of the country's population¹³. Although it is the largest and most significant sector of Tanzania's economy, the agricultural sector appears to be the least dynamic and the least attractive to private sector investors (WFP Strategic Review 2016). Production by smallholder farmers is stagnant. Low yields result from poor market linkages, lack of access to inputs and minimal value addition, and post-harvest losses reaching up to 40%¹⁴. Production trends suggest that although the sector grew rapidly between 2007-2015, growth has been volatile and unevenly concentrated to only a few crops. Lack of production diversity also poses nutrition threats; for every ton of fruit and vegetables produced, there are 15 to 30 tons of maize produced, making high-nutrient foods less accessible¹⁵. Because various barriers prevent smallholders from participating profitably in markets, agricultural risk management is a priority. Risks include crop loss, access to credit, price variability, post-harvest losses, disasters and impacts of climate change (CSP 2017).

There is little collaboration among farmers' organizations, input suppliers, traders and processors, and so smallholders – particularly female smallholders – have limited access to post-harvest technologies, financing, insurance, information, extension services and inputs. Structural gender inequalities associated with women farmers include having:

- Plots that are 40% smaller than those of men farmers on average,
- Less time for farming activities,
- Fewer resources for hiring labour, and
- Lower investments in high-value crops.

These gender equalities result in lower productivity and impede progress in food security. Women are also often disproportionately affected by lack of access to health services and health risks associated with childbearing, malnutrition and HIV/AIDS.

As outlined in the WFP Zero Hunger Strategic Review, the objective of improving productivity and production of smallholder farmers focuses on optimizing the input-output factors governing crop, livestock, and fisheries production to improve volumes and overall food and nutrition security. The Tanzanian Government outlines strategies to increase productivity and production that include increasing the use of improved farm inputs – such as better seed varieties, fertilizers, extension services – and continuing research on priority food and export crop varieties.¹⁶ Strategies also include sustainable land and water management, improved access to appropriate mechanization and irrigation technologies as well as appropriate control of pests and diseases.

¹² World Bank 2017: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.FE.ZS>

¹³WFP Strategic Review 2016: Framework for Food and Nutrition Security in Tanzania

¹⁴ Post-harvest losses in Tanzania. Challenges and Options for Mitigation. Tanzanian Markets-PAN Policy Brief no-3 (2013). See https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://www.repoa.or.tz/images/uploads/Postharvest_losses_in_Tanzania_TM_PAN_-_English_3.pdf

¹⁵ Fill the Nutrient Gap Tanzania: Findings <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023276/download/>

¹⁶ WFP Strategic Review 2016: Framework for Food and Nutrition Security in Tanzania

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

Smallholder farmers also face health risks that compromise the food security of their communities – and when they contract HIV/AIDS, their risk of becoming food insecure increases and farm productivity can decline. Furthermore, this population often has insufficient access to health services. As a result, they do not know their HIV/AIDS status – resulting in spread of the virus and further shocks to food production.



Photo Credit: Jameserickuzwa [CC BY-SA 4.0], from Wikimedia Commons

PEPFAR and Global Fund Priority Districts

The districts listed below include 84 that have been prioritized under the PEPFAR 2018 Tanzanian Country Operational Plan (COP), which was developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania (black). The Global Fund has also identified 12 priority districts (green), some of which overlap with PEPFAR priority districts. Applications should target one or more of these 89 priority districts.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Arusha City Council | 2. Mbeya City Council | 3. Tunduma Town Council |
| 4. Arusha District Council | 5. Mbeya District Council | 6. Tunduru District Council |
| 7. Bagamoyo District Council | 8. Mbinga District Council | 9. Urambo District Council |
| 10. Bukoba District Council | 11. Mbozi District Council | 12. Ushetu District Council |
| 13. Bukoba Municipal Council | 14. Meru District Council | 15. Uvinza District Council |
| 16. Bukombe District Council | 17. Missenyi District Council | 18. Uyui District Council |
| 19. Bunda District Council | 20. Misungwi District Council | 21. Wanging'ombe District Council |
| 22. Busega District Council | 23. Mjini District Council (Zanzibar) | |
| 24. Chato District Council | 25. Mkuranga District Council | |
| 26. Chunya District Council | 27. Momba District Council | |
| 28. Dodoma Municipal Council | 29. Morogoro Municipal Council | |
| 30. Geita District Council | 31. Moshi District Council | |
| 32. Ifakara Town Council | 33. Moshi Municipal Council | |
| 34. Igunga District Council | 35. Mpanda Town Council | |
| 36. Ilala Municipal Council | 37. Msalala District Council | |
| 38. Ilemela Municipal Council | 39. Mufindi District Council | |
| 40. Iramba District Council | 41. Muleba District Council | |
| 42. Iringa District Council | 43. Musoma Municipal Council | |
| 44. Iringa Municipal Council | 45. Mvomero District Council | |
| 46. Kahama Town Council | 47. Mwanza City Council | |
| 48. Kalembo District Council | 49. Newala District Council | |
| 50. Kaliua District Council | 51. Njombe District Council | |
| 52. Karagwe District Council | 53. Njombe Town Council | |
| 54. Kibaha Town Council | 55. Nkasi District Council | |
| 56. Kibondo District Council | 57. Nsimbo District Council | |
| 58. Kigoma Ujiji Municipal Council | 59. Nyamagana Municipal Council | |
| 60. Kilolo District Council | 61. Nyasa District Council | |
| 62. Kilombero District Council | 63. Nzega District Council | |
| 64. Kilosa District Council | 65. Rorya District Council | |
| 66. Kinondoni Municipal Council | 67. Rufiji District Council | |
| 68. Kishapu District Council | 69. Rungwe District Council | |
| 70. Kwimba District Council | 71. Sengerema District Council | |
| 72. Kyela District Council | 73. Shinyanga District Council | |
| 74. Ludewa District Council | 75. Shinyanga Municipal Council | |
| 76. Magu District Council | 77. Songea District Council | |
| 78. Makambako Town Council | 79. Songea Municipal Council | |
| 80. Makete District Council | 81. Sumbawanga District Council | |
| 82. Manyoni District Council | 83. Sumbawanga Municipal Council | |
| 84. Masasi District Council | 85. Tabora Municipal Council | |
| 86. Maswa District Council | 87. Tanga City Council | |
| 88. Mbarali District Council | 89. Temeke Municipal Council | |

Available Resources and Data Sets

This table provides illustrative examples of the data available to Tanzanian innovators. The DLI Innovation Challenge encourages the use of existing data. You are not limited to this list of resources in your proposed solution but may use any resource or data set available to you. You may also collect new data or develop new data systems.

Data Set or Resource	Source	Link
FAOSTAT	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QD
Fill the Nutrient Gap Tanzania: Findings	World Food Programme	https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000023276/download/
2017 Global Hunger Index Results	Global Hunger Index	http://www.globalhungerindex.org/results-2017/
National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan NMNAP 2	United Republic of Tanzania Prime Minister's Office	tfn.go.tz/publications/4
Results Dashboards, including Sub National Data Sets	PEPFAR	https://data.pepfar.net/country/impact?country=Tanzania&indicatorGroup=HIV%20Prevention&year=2016
Tanzania Program Overview 2018	PEPFAR	https://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/199593.pdf
PEPFAR Tanzania Program Data 2018	PEPFAR	http://www.pepfar.gov/countries/tanzania
Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey 2015-2016	MoHCDGEC [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF	https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR321/FR321.pdf
United Republic of Tanzania: Country Strategic Plan 2017-2021	World Food Programme Tanzania	http://www1.wfp.org/operations/tz01-tanzania-country-strategic-plan-2017-2021
WFP Strategic Review 2016: Framework for Food and Nutrition Security in Tanzania	World Food Programme Tanzania	https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000019748/download/?_ga=2.116227776.777356895.1531726020-1642199089.1529399710
MEDLINE PLUS – HIV/AIDS	U.S. National Library of Medicine	https://medlineplus.gov/hiv/aids.html
HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Reports	National AIDS Control Programme (NACP)	http://www.nacp.go.tz/site/publications/epidemiology-and-research-coordination

Innovation Challenge Awards

The DLI Innovation Challenge team will evaluate all submitted applications and select both individual and organisational applicants as Challenge Winners. Individuals and teams (reference flow chart below) are eligible to win up to US\$25,000, while larger registered organisations are eligible to win up to US\$100,000. In addition to the grant, the DLI Innovation Challenge team will collaborate with winners to translate their innovative ideas into reality over a period of up to six months. Challenge winners will be invited to showcase their work at a high-level meeting of media, policy, and business influencers, and will be broadcasted through public communications, including the DLI Innovation Challenge website (www.dliinnovation.or.tz) and social media.

Winners may also have the opportunity to attend the [WFP Accelerator's Bootcamp](#) in Munich, Germany, to enrol in the Accelerator's 3-6 month intensive acceleration [Sprint Programme](#), and to pilot their innovation with the [WFP Innovation Hub](#).

Applicants' ideas and solutions must align with outlined theme(s) and be connected to the use of data. One applicant may apply for more than one theme in a Challenge Window but cannot apply for multiple grant sizes. One theme can have more than one winner. The DLI Innovation Challenge and WFP team reserves the right not to award grants to any applicants under a given theme; or to award a reduced grant that corresponds with the value of the application.

Official Rules and Submission Requirements follow. By entering the DLI Innovation Challenge, applicants fully and unconditionally agree to be bound by these Official Rules.

Expected Submissions

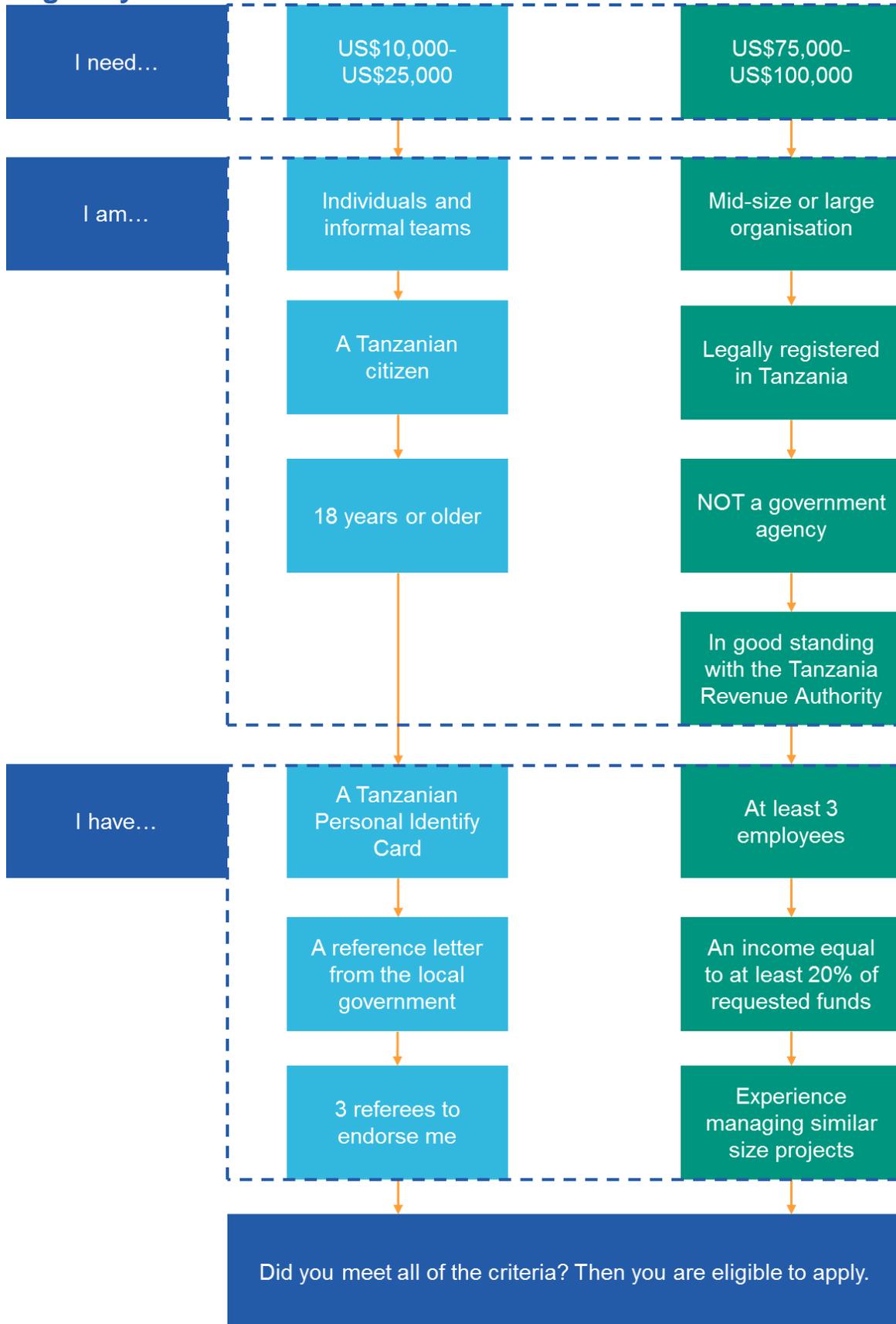
Innovations

1. Offering new ways of applying, adapting, delivering, or improving current field of activity or existing solution.
2. Developing ideas that come from a community and involving them in setting priorities, planning, implementing, and decision-making.
3. Using different partnership models to work with local organisations and across sectors.
4. Finding sustainable solutions that lead to long-lasting change.
5. Utilizing new and appropriate science or technology.
6. Demonstrating a cost-effective way to expand, deepen, and accelerate impact.
7. Transforming and redefining the business model of a solution or project.

Scale-Up

1. Enhance geographic coverage of the solution or project, particularly targeting rural and marginalised populations such as women, girls and people at risk of or living with HIV/AIDS.
2. Expanding the customer base, end users, or beneficiaries of a solution or project to maximise utilisation and economic value.
3. Migrate from prototype to roll-out status a solution that can have wide scale.
4. Increase the brand strength and visibility of a solution or project.
5. Expand functionalities of an existing system.

Eligibility Criteria



General Eligibility Criteria

- Any applicant can only apply for one category of the grant at a time (i.e. larger grants or small grants).
- Proposed projects must comply with Tanzanian legal and regulatory requirements.
- Applications must improve either the supply of quality data or the demand for data through the production and/or use of open data sets.
- Connection to and/or use of data must be explicit in the application.
- Applications must be innovative and potentially sustainable.
- Applicants must be ready to implement their innovation or scale-up a current project on approval of the application, to be operational within three months after receiving DLI funding.
- Applicants will consider the impact of their proposed projects on women, youth, and marginalised communities.
- Applications must address the specific challenge theme set for that particular challenge window.
- Solutions should target one, a set, or all 84 districts that are considered priorities under PEPFAR 2018 Tanzanian Country Operational Plan (COP) developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania.

Award Size Guidelines

Award Size	Guidelines
\$10,000-\$25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted at individuals organised in small teams. • Applicants whose businesses/activities are yet to be legally registered should select the “Individual” option. • Applicants are not required to have prior experience in managing such funds to qualify. • Required to meet set milestones to receive award money. • Applications must focus on a concrete deliverable such as a data product, analysis, visualization, method of communicating, application, or platform, with an appropriate scope for this award size. • Individuals must be Tanzanian citizens aged 18 years or older. • Individual applicants must submit, as part of their applications, copies of their identity cards, a reference letter from local government authority at ward and/or street governance level, and names and contacts of three referees who can speak to their professional or educational competence.
\$75,000-\$100,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted at mid-size NGOs and large businesses, but open to any non-governmental agency (including universities and research institutions). Individuals, start-ups and informal teams may not apply this larger grant size. • In this context, large enterprises must have annual income of at least 20% of the funding amount requested and a minimum of 3 employees. • DLI Innovation Challenge will issue grants to the following <u>Tanzanian</u>, legally registered, non-state entities (in which government does not have financial or ownership interests).

Award Size	Guidelines
	<p>As long as your organisation is registered and funded privately (not by the Tanzanian government), you may apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private sector enterprise ○ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) ○ Association ○ Business Incubator/Innovation Hub ○ Academic institutions (non-governmental) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Your organisation must be legally registered and recognised under the relevant laws of Tanzania. ● Required to meet set milestones and undergo a compliance check to receive award money ● Applications will include both a concrete solution along with delivery or some programmatic efforts to test and/or deploy that solution (e.g., community-based testing) ● The applicant must have a Tax Clearance certificate to prove good standing with the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), if applicable ● The applicant must have a proven track record of successfully implementing similar-sized activities/projects.

DLI Innovation Challenge will NOT award grants to the following:

- Organisations that are not legally registered under applicable regulations.
- Any public international organisation (PIO).
- Any entity that has been found to have misused US funds in the past.
- Political parties, groupings, or institutions or their subsidiaries and affiliates.
- Organisations that advocate, promote, or espouse anti-democratic policies or illegal activities.
- Faith-based organisations whose objectives are for discriminatory and religious purposes, and whose main objective for the grant is of a religious nature.
- Any entity with a member that appears on the U.S. Department of Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) Specially Designated Nationals (SDN) and Blocked Persons list.
- An organisation that refuses to sign the required legal documents.
- Any entity that does not show sufficient capacity to manage the grant successfully.
- Any local entity that has not been legally registered in Tanzania.
- Any entity that has been sanctioned by the UN Security Council (refer to consolidated UNSC Sanctions List).

Innovation Challenge Submission Period

The Innovation Challenge Window will open on **July 20, 2018** and close on **September 7, 2018** at 16.00 PM East Africa Time.

How to Apply

Online Submission

Applicants are required to submit an electronic application through our online application portal: <http://dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz/apply/>

Applications submitted via email or paper will not be accepted.

Individuals may submit multiple applications per Challenge Window covering different themes. However, an applicant may not apply for both a small grant (alone) and for a large grant (with his/her organisation) within the same Challenge Window.

Individual (Organised in Informal Groups) Requirements

As part of the submission, each applicant is required to provide:

1. A completed electronic application
2. Proof of Tanzanian citizenship
3. Proof that the applicant is 18 years or older
4. A reference letter from a local government authority or university dean of students
5. Criminal Record Clearance Certificate from the Police Force after shortlisting
6. Names and contact information for 3 referees that can speak to the professional experience and character of the applicant
7. Electronic acknowledgement through the website that the entrant(s) have read and agree to be bound by the Official Challenge Rules.

Registered Organisation Requirements

As part of the submission, each applicant is required to provide:

1. A completed electronic application
2. Proof of registration in Tanzania
3. Proof of compliance with Tax Regulatory Authority
4. A minimum of 3 employees
5. Proven track record of project and funds management
6. Electronic acknowledgement through the website that the entrant(s) have read and agree to be bound by the Official Challenge Rules.

Application

The complete list of application questions is included here to help applicants prepare their submissions. All applications must be submitted electronically through the online application portal: <http://dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz/apply/>. No paper or email submissions will be accepted during the fourth challenge window. However, applicants are encouraged to write their answers in a Word or Google document before completing the online application form, to have a back-up copy in case of connectivity problems.

1. Are you applying the DLI Innovation Challenge as an individual or as an organisation?
 - As an individual (Applicants who wish to apply as a team but are not a legally registered organisation in Tanzania should select the Individual option.)
 - As an organisation (Applicants should select this option if they are a registered, Tanzanian organisation. Eligible organisations must have at least three employees. Annual income should equal at least 20% of the funding amount requested from the DLI Innovation Challenge. Individuals, start-up companies and informal teams may not apply under this category.)

Section A. Registration

1. Contact Person First Name
2. Contact Person Last Name
3. Contact Person Email
4. Contact Person Phone Number
5. Contact Person Postal Address/P.O. Box
6. Contact Person District
7. Contact Person Region
8. Specific themes are selected for each Challenge Window. Select which of the following themes applies to your proposal:
 - Nutritious, accessible, affordable and desirable diets
 - Support smallholder farmer resilience
9. Is your application a new innovation or scale up?
10. For scale-up projects, describe the current status of the project (200 words max).
11. How much funding are you requesting?
 - Individuals organised in informal teams are eligible to apply for US\$10,000-25,000.
 - Larger, registered organisations are eligible apply for US\$75,000-100,000.

Section B.1. Individuals Organised in Informal Teams

1. Individual applicants must be Tanzanian nationals. Are you a Tanzanian citizen aged above 18 years? (In the case of a team, is every team member a Tanzanian national aged above 18 years?)
2. Upload a reference letter from Local Government authority that confirms your residence status. University students may submit a reference letter from the Dean of your university. The letter must confirm your enrolment as a student and that you have a record of good conduct and no overdue payments to the university. If you are applying as a team, the contact person should submit this letter. All team members will be required to provide this reference letter if awarded a grant, during the pre-award assessment.

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

3. Upload a copy of your identity card (driving license, national identity card, voters' registration card or passport). If you are applying as a team, the contact person should upload his/her identity card. All team members will be required to provide identify cards if awarded a grant, during the pre-award assessment.
4. Submit the names and contact details for three referees who know your professional or educational background and have known you for at a year. Referees may not be relatives.

Section B.2. Organisation

1. Organisation Name
2. Physical address
3. City
4. Region
5. Organisation telephone number
6. Organisation email
7. Organisation website
8. Type of organisation
 - Non-profit (international or local)
 - Faith-based organization
 - Community-based organization
 - Company limited by shares or guarantee
 - Private business/entrepreneurship
 - Public or government institution
 - Other
9. Is your organisation owned in whole or in part by the Government of Tanzania?
10. Is your organisation based and legally registered in Tanzania?
11. Provide your organisation Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN).
12. Has your organisation managed a project of a similar magnitude before?
13. What was your annual gross income last year in TZS? You will be required to provide evidence of this if you are awarded a grant.
14. Was your previous year gross income at least 20% of the amount you are requesting?
15. Have you received a Tax Clearance certificate from the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)? If you are selected for a grant, you will be required to provide the relevant Tax Clearance certificate.

Section C. Proposed Project

1. In which district(s) of Tanzania will you implement your project? (See page 13 of the Applicant Resource Book for a list of the 89 priority districts.) Solutions must target at least one of the 84 districts that are considered priorities under the PEPFAR 2018 Tanzanian Country Operational Plan (COP), which was developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, or one of the 12 Global Fund priority districts. If your solution targets a district that is not in this list, select "Other."
2. What is the title of the project?

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

3. Please describe the project (300 words max). Consider this section your “pitch” that summarizes the problem, your solution, and the impact you intend to achieve. You should answer the questions:
 - What problem are you trying to address related to either (1) access to food, (2) improved productivity, or (3) resilience?
 - What gaps in data or data-use related to this problem is your project attempting to address?
 - How is the problem being addressed now?
 - Why will your innovation be successful in addressing the problem?
 - Why is your idea innovative?
 - What does your project intend to achieve?
4. Does your solution involve using existing data, including open data sets?
5. List the specific data set(s) that your solution will use.
6. The data ecosystem includes all of the datasets, technologies, information systems, data-related innovations, and people who both create and use data in Tanzania. How will your project contribute to Tanzania’s data ecosystem? How will your solution increase demand for or access to quality data? (150 words max)
7. Explain who will use your solution and how? Address the following questions: (200 words max):
 - How will you implement this innovation?
 - What do you understand about current demand for this solution among your customers, users or beneficiaries?
 - What is your plan for how this innovation will be viable or sustainable (i.e., how will the innovation continue to have impact after DLI funding)?
8. From eleven categories of innovation for local impact highlighted below, choose the most appropriate relevant to your solution.
 - 1) Predictive Analytics (e.g., machine learning; risk assessment; early warning systems)
 - 2) Mobile and Multimedia (e.g., SMS; call lines; scaling innovations; integration of mobile and multimedia data; social media; other news and engagement platforms)
 - 3) Data Literacy (e.g., data literacy for youth; data literacy for CSOs; fundamental data literacy; tool-based data literacy; training in using data for decision-making)
 - 4) Data for Action (e.g., feedback loops; real time data; training in data analysis for action; empowering of youths and CSOs; data linked to resources and expenditures)
 - 5) New Data Source (e.g., crowdsourcing; paying for data; mining message boards and other multimedia platforms; excavation of data; social media)
 - 6) New Data Product (e.g., layering and triangulations of data; dashboards; portals; platforms; GIS; apps)
 - 7) Bridge to Employment (e.g., coding camps to help spark innovations; training and employing youth to collect data; pulse groups as support systems/networks)
 - 8) Demand Creation (e.g., demand for quality data; demand for open and transparent data; identifying data gaps; consultation with stakeholders; multimedia campaigns)
 - 9) Data for Local Impact (e.g., direct involvement of community; consultation of community; training of community; customization)
 - 10) Scaling Existing Platforms (e.g., investing in and improving existing dashboards, apps, portals and data sources; tailoring platforms for local impact)
 - 11) Tools for social behaviour change (e.g. data and tools that improve people's knowledge on safe, sufficient and nutritious foods and diets and begin to change their habits).
9. Describe how your solution fits into your selected category of innovation? (100 words max)

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

10. How does your idea/solution address the problematic area highlighted in your selected theme? (300 words max)

- Tell us about the impact you aim to achieve through the project. Describe any intended impact on women, youth and individuals living with HIV/AIDs.
- Describe the logic of how your project will result in this impact.
- How will you measure the outcomes or impact of your project? In other words, how will you know whether your project is successful, and how will you prove this success to DLI?
- Specify how the proposed solution will either increase the supply of quality data, demand for data or the capacity to use data.
- What challenges do you foresee during the implementation of your project? (These could be, e.g., a policy issue, ability to hire specific expertise, or financial sustainability of your organisation)

11. Will your project have any negative environmental, social, health and/or safety impacts?

12. Do the benefits outweigh the negative impacts? Describe how you will minimize the negative impacts. (100 words max)

13. Optional - Do you want to upload any files as attachments? (Limit 2MB). The applicant is allowed to upload more than one relevant file if need be.

Section D. Finances

1. What amount of money are you requesting from the DLI Innovation Challenge in USD?
2. Provide a budget for implementation of the proposed solution. Examples of appropriate costs include:
 - Human resources for development activities.
 - Procurement of hardware or software for applications.
 - Technical tests and trials.
 - Costs associated with commercialization and deployment including awareness and promotion initiatives.
 - Administrative costs directly linked with the support of the project (e.g., rental, utilities, etc.)
3. What percent of the budget will be financed by the DLI Innovation Challenge grant?
4. What are your other sources and amounts of funding (if applicable)?

Section E. Team & Conditions

1. Select the roles that exist on your team or within your organization
 - Project Manager
 - Finance
 - Product Development
 - Technical (ICT, Computer Science, Engineering) or Equivalent
 - Marketing/Social enterprising
2. Describe your (team's) skills and experience that are relevant to successfully implement the project. (250 words max)
3. Do all team members live in the same area?

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

4. Are the team members earmarked for this project committed to any other projects?
5. Select the skill gap(s) that you (or your team or organisation) need filled in order to successfully implement the solution. (Note: The DLI Innovation Challenge team may or may not be able to fill this gap.)
 - Business plan
 - Financial & business management
 - Market research & validation
 - Marketing/Promotion
 - Product development
 - Project management
6. Check all the ways that you have interacted with DLI Innovation Challenge.
7. The DLI Innovation Challenge may share applications with other organisations, funders, investors, and potentially with the public, regardless of whether or not the application receives a grant. Do you agree with this condition?
8. The DLI Innovation Challenge will publicize the winning applications, making information about the solution and the applicant(s) public through events, our website, printed materials and/or social media. Do you agree with this condition?
9. The DLI Innovation Challenge team will conduct a pre-award assessment before committing funds to any awardee. The assessment will involve reviewing internal control systems and human resource systems. The goal is to minimize the risk that grantees will misuse funds, and to determine areas that may need corrective action and/or technical assistance. Do you agree to participate in a pre-award assessment if you are selected as a finalist?
10. The DLI Innovation Challenge is a new initiative in Tanzania and is expected to evolve over time based on lessons learned. The DLI Innovation Challenge team reserves the right to make changes to the program, to adjust any or all the terms and conditions, rules, guidelines, deadlines, number and size of awards in order to best serve the needs of the Tanzanian data ecosystem and/or the program funders. Do you agree with this condition?
11. Do you have any questions or comments about the DLI Innovation Challenge? Please note that while we cannot respond to every question individually, we will post answers to common questions on the FAQ page of our website:
<http://dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz/faqs/>.

Evaluation Criteria

Applications will be judged according the following Evaluation Criteria.

	Evaluation Criteria	Weight	Description
Viability	Sustainability	20%	Is the project sustainable beyond the funding period? Does the project address pertinent community issues and fit the local environment? Will the project attract partners such as local government, community leaders, or private sector? Can the solution be scaled?
	Capacity to implement the idea	15%	Does the applicant have the management and resources to implement the investment project successfully within the timeframe?
Innovation	Innovation	20%	Is this a new product, service or business model in Tanzania? Is this a significant improvement on an available product, service or business model? Or is this a new way to make an existing product or service available to the targeted group (e.g. women, youth, or a marginalised community)?
Impact	Data demand and use ecosystem	15%	Does the proposed solution increase either the demand for quality data? Does it improve the capacity to use data in Tanzania?
	Responsive to national or community priorities	30%	Does the proposed solution address Tanzanian or community priorities? Does the proposed solution address the challenge themes – and does it prioritise impact for youth, women and/or marginalised people? Does the solution have potential to reduce the problems addressed by the themes?

Screening and Judging Process and Timeline

1. The applications will first undergo a check on the eligibility criteria through the online application system and by Project Management Team (PMT).
2. Those applications that meet the eligibility criteria will be screened by the Project Management Team and external experts of the theme(s) in question. The Applicant at this stage will also perform in the initial pitching and shall be required to table and present an architectural system design/flow diagram of the proposed innovation/process. The Project Management Team will score each application and pitch performance according to the set evaluation criteria. Based on the weighted average scores, the team will shortlist applications and rank them accordingly.
3. Shortlisted applicants will pitch their ideas to the selection committee/panel of judges as part of the final selection process.
4. The Selection Committee will recommend winners.
5. PMT will conduct a pre-award compliance check on selected sub-grantees before official broadcast of the winners.

- PMT will make an official, public announcement of winners who passed the pre-award compliance check.

Composition of Panel of Judges and Selection Committee

Preliminary screening of applications will be conducted by the Project Management Team (PMT).

At least five (5) Selection Committee members will undertake the final selection and recommend winners from the screened applications by PMT. This stage of the selection process will require finalists to pitch their idea to the Selection Committee. The pitching will occur as part of a larger event at Sahara Sparks in October 2018.

Awards

The Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge/Zero Hunger Zero Aids Challenge will award both small and large grants, as described below, in addition to providing training and mentorship.

Winner	Prize
Individuals Organised in Informal Team (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to USD 25,000 Mentorship and training Public recognition The chance to enter the WFP Accelerator Bootcamp and pilot with WFP
Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to USD 100,000 Mentorship and training Public recognition The chance to enter the WFP Accelerator Bootcamp and pilot with WFP

The WFP Bootcamp and Accelerator

Finalists in this DLI Innovation Challenge will be shortlisted for a spot in the upcoming WFP Bootcamp in early 2019. The WFP Accelerator identifies, nurtures and scales bold solutions to hunger globally. It supports WFP innovators and external start-ups and companies through financial support, access to a network of experts and a global field reach.

Bootcamps are often the first stop on the journey for many projects and start-ups. Over the course of 3-10 days, innovation and humanitarian experts help teams deep dive challenges, ideate solutions and refine project plans. Bootcamps combine innovation techniques such as human-centred design with WFP's deep field knowledge and operational excellence.

Pre-Award Assessment of Potential Challenge Winners

Pre-award assessment is mandatory to determine whether to engage and commit funds to any awardee. The assessment will involve reviewing organisation internal control systems and human resource systems in order to minimise the potential risk of misuse of funds, as well as to determine areas that may need corrective action and/or technical assistance or injecting special award conditions. All non-organisational applicants (Individuals) will receive special capacity building training on financial management before and after the award, also they will be registered with an incubation program.

Innovation Challenge Results

For the Innovation Challenge results visit www.dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz or follow DLI on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, or LinkedIn.

Publicity

Participation in the Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge constitutes the winners' consent to the use of the awardees' name, likeness, photograph, voice, opinions and/or District and region for promotional purposes in any media, worldwide, without payment or consideration.

All applications to the DLI Innovation Challenge may be made available to other organisations, funders, and potentially for public consumption regardless of whether or not the applicant receives a DLI award. Any applicant that does not want to share their information must state so when they apply.

The implementation of the DLI Innovation Challenge is expected to evolve over time based on lessons learned. The DLI Innovation Challenge team reserves the right to make changes to the program, to adjust any or all the terms and conditions, rules, guidelines, number and size of awards, and deadline in order to best serve the needs of the Tanzanian data ecosystem and/or the program funders.

Annex 1. Data Sets

Additional readings with data:

World Bank, UN-Women, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNDP, The Cost of the Gender Gap in Agricultural Productivity in Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda, 2015: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/847131467987832287/pdf/100234-WP-PUBLIC-Box393225B-The-Cost-of-theGender-Gap-in-Agricultural-Productivity-in-Malawi-Tanzania-and-Uganda.pdf>

Tanzania Gender Networking Programme, 2017, WFP Tanzania gender analysis, 2017: <http://tgnp.org/publications/>

Kavishe, F. 2016. Recommended Nutrition Strategy 2017–2020, WFP Tanzania.

Institute of Development Studies. 2016. Social Protection Background Paper. Brighton, UK.

Food Economy Group. 2016. Resilience Background Paper, WFP Tanzania.