



DATA FOR LOCAL IMPACT
INNOVATION CHALLENGE

APPLICANT RESOURCE BOOK

April 2018

www.dliinnovationchallenge.or.tz

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. The DLI Innovation Challenge team aims to engage and support local innovators, entrepreneurs, developers, and solution providers to design innovative solutions to tackle these challenges. Applicants may propose either new innovations or solutions that need funding to scale up. Winners are awarded financial and technical assistance, including coaching, mentoring, and capacity building by experts to support the implementation of the awarded proposals – and to contribute to a more active, skilled, and connected innovators' community in Tanzania.

This Innovation Challenge Window, the fourth since DLI began, will focus on [problems identified by ordinary citizens](#) from Temeke, Kyela, and Mbeya districts in context of another project, [Data Zetu](#), which is focused on increasing data use at the subnational level. In those districts, citizens shared concerns about a variety of issues that were then validated and further focused in consultation with local government officials from Kyela DC, Mbeya MC, and Temeke MC; officials from the Ministry of Health; non-government organisations; and the Tanzania Police Force. The final focus areas are: **teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, physical/sexual abuse, and early childhood development.**

Illustrative areas of need for innovations surrounding these focus areas include (but are not limited to):

- Data integration from multiple sources
- Citizen input on community needs in focus areas
- Data analysis and visualisation to facilitate community-level decision-making
- Data collection and reporting to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges surrounding the focus areas
- Improving and streamlining data flow and sharing

The fourth DLI Challenge Window is an opportunity for local entrepreneurs to generate new innovations, technologies, and processes that use data and associated technologies to address these important challenges facing ordinary citizens and Tanzania's communities. In addition to meeting certain eligibility criteria, applicants will need to target one or more of the 84 districts that are considered priorities under PEPFAR's 2016 Country Operation Plan and/or the 12 Global Fund priority districts.

Help make a difference in people's lives through the use of data for local impact!

Background

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.

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 focused on Tanzanian health sector priorities, was launched in October 2016, 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 expects to award even more grants in May 2018.

To develop the fourth challenge window themes, DLI worked with [Data Zetu](#), a sister project of the DLI Innovation Challenge funded under the DCLI program. In 2017, Data Zetu conducted eight listening campaigns in eight wards of Temeke Municipal Council, Mbeya District Council, and Kyela District Council. By engaging citizens in these three districts, Data Zetu identified the top "pain points" or concerns facing communities. The fourth DLI Innovation Challenge Window is providing Tanzanian innovators with an opportunity to develop creative solutions to address a subset¹ of these issues: **teenage pregnancy, substance abuse, physical/sexual abuse, and early childhood development**. These issues are common to many of Tanzania's communities, can benefit from data innovations, and align with PEPFAR priorities to reduce HIV/AIDS infections.

As with the previous windows, the fourth challenge window is an opportunity for local entrepreneurs to generate innovations, technologies, and processes that use data and associated technologies to address important problems and to improve lives. All four focus areas also fit with "Mobilizing Youth on Data for Action and Transformation in Africa" ([MY DATA](#)), an emerging network and community of practice that brings together organizations and initiatives working to directly engage and mobilize youth in data generation, advocacy, and leadership to advance sustainable development goals in Africa.

¹ During the listening campaigns, Data Zetu identified numerous cross-cutting issues, including unemployment, infrastructure, health, women rights, and economic growth. The DLIC team evaluated these issues against four criteria: (1) Data-related solutions; (2) Potential for positive impact on community; (3) Duration of project (max. 6 months); and (4) Alignment with PEPFAR priorities in Tanzania.

Focus Area 1: Teenage Pregnancy

The objectives of this focus area are to:

- Explore strategies used by adolescents to manage their fertility, as well as the socio-cultural and environmental influences, and sexual and reproductive health policies and laws that shape these strategies; and gain an understanding of adolescents' main information sources on ways to avoid pregnancy and prevent HIV/AIDS infection.
- Strengthen the community's recognition of the importance of using data to understand the magnitude of teen pregnancy and its consequences, including HIV/AIDS risks, to establish pregnancy prevention and HIV/AIDS risk reduction.

Problem Statement

The teenage years represent a critical period in girls' and boys' lives as they transition from childhood to the responsibilities of adulthood. Comprehensive sexuality education helps empower teenagers to protect their health and well-being as they grow and take on family responsibilities.

Teenage pregnancy is a worldwide problem. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 14-15 million adolescent girls and young women become mothers every year, accounting for over 10% of births worldwide². The average age of first sexual experience for girls in East, Central and Southern Africa has dropped to 13.6 years³. This early sexual debut predisposes girls to early pregnancy and puts them at risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. Several research studies have shown a link between early sexual debut and an increased risk for contracting HIV⁴. HIV/AIDS can then be spread from mother to child during pregnancy, child-birth or breast-feeding⁵. [Women](#) are especially burdened by HIV in Tanzania, where 780,000 women aged 15 and over are living with HIV. In 2016, UNAIDS reported HIV prevalence for women as 5.8%, compared to 3.6% for men, and in 2012, women aged 23-24 were reported twice as likely to be living with HIV than men of the same age.

The 2016 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) and other literature shows that teenage pregnancies are a critical concern in Tanzania. According to the TDHS, the prevalence of teenage pregnancy has increased from 23% in 2010⁶ to 27% in 2016⁷. An

² WHO/UNFPA. 2006. *Pregnant Adolescents: Delivering on Global Promise of Hope*. Geneva: WHO Press. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43368/9241593784_eng.pdf;jsessionid=0E978D08F0DD0F7F6CEAC6786D05F97E?sequence=1.

³ Mbizvo MT, Kasule J, Gupta V, Rusakaniko S, Gumbo J, et al. (1995 November 4). Reproductive biology knowledge, and behavior of teenagers in East, Central and Southern Africa: the Zimbabwe case study. *Cent Afr J Med*. 41(11): 346-54. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8932577>.

⁴ Stöckl H, Kalra N, Jacobi J, Watts C. "Is early sexual debut a risk factor for HIV infection among women in sub-Saharan Africa? A systematic review." *Am J Reprod Immunol*. 2013 Feb;69 Suppl 1:27-40. doi: 10.1111/aji.12043. Epub 2012 Nov 26. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23176109>.

⁵ HIV Basics. <https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics>.

⁶ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) [Tanzania] and ICF Macro. 2011. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010*. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania: NBS and ICF Macro. [https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR243/FR243\[24June2011\].pdf](https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR243/FR243[24June2011].pdf).

⁷ Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) [Tanzania Mainland], Ministry of Health (MoH) [Zanzibar], National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS), and ICF. 2016. *Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey and Malaria Indicator Survey (TDHS-MIS) 2015-16*. Dar es Salaam,

estimated 8,000 girls drop out of school every year due to pregnancy⁸, and pregnant teenagers are more likely to be forced into early marriage. On average in Tanzania, almost two out of five girls will be married before they turn 18 years old.

Hospital-based data in Tanzania shows that teenage pregnancies contribute significantly to the high maternal mortality rate in the country. It is estimated that young women below the age of twenty years make up nearly 20% of maternal deaths, while the group aged 15 – 24 years accounts for up to 40% of all maternal deaths in the country⁹.

Studies have shown that teenagers lack proper information about sexuality and associated health risks because parents do not talk to their children about sexual matters. Parents often feel confused, ill-informed or embarrassed about the topic. However, it is important for adolescents to be informed about sexual and reproductive health issues before becoming sexually active.

During Data Zetu's listening campaign¹⁰ in Temeke Municipal, teen pregnancy emerged as one of the most important pain points¹¹ among community members. In all four campaign-targeted wards (Makangaawe, Tandika, Mbagala, and Mbagala Kuu), the problem of teen pregnancy was apparent: some campaign participants were adolescent girls who had started childbearing at the age of 13.

Challenge Theme

Reduce teenage pregnancies by establishing community-focused methods to collect data; raise awareness of community health and reproductive facilities, including HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment services, and other resources; and/or report aggregate, anonymized trends on teenage pregnancy to the community for advocacy and decision-making.

Tanzania, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: MoHCDGEC, MoH, NBS, OCGS, and ICF.
<https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/fr321/fr321.pdf>.

⁸ Center for Reproductive Rights. 2013. *Forced Out: Mandatory Pregnancy Testing and the Expulsion of Pregnant Students in Tanzanian School*. New York: Center for Reproductive Rights. <https://www.reproductiverights.org/document/tanzania-report-forced-out-mandatory-pregnancy-testing-expulsion>.

⁹ National AIDS Control Programme (NACP). 2001. *HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance Report Number 16*. Dar es Salaam: National AIDS Control Programme, Ministry of Health. <http://www.nacp.go.tz/site/publications/epidemiology-and-research-coordination>.

¹⁰ Working with the communities discussing challenges facing the community and begin a conversation about how we might find, use, or make more accessible data that might address pieces of those challenges.

¹¹ Challenges raised by the community members taking part in the listening campaign.

Focus Area 2: Substance Abuse

The objectives of this focus area are to:

- Identify ways to use data and technology to reach drug users, link them to key medical services, and motivate behaviour change.
- Identify ways of using data and technology to reach drug users with or at risk of HIV and Hepatitis C to motivate behaviour change, and link them to key medical services to support treatment and adherence.
- Use technology to tap into strategies for family-based prevention by enhancing family bonding and relationships; promoting parenting skills; and facilitating, developing, discussing, and enforcing family policies on substance abuse.

Problem Statement

Substance abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, including alcohol and drugs. The highest prevalence and increase in use is being reported in West and Central Africa with rates between 5.2% and 13.5%¹². Cannabis remains the most widely used illicit substance in the African Region. In Tanzania, drug or substance use has historically involved the use of cannabis (called bangi, msuba, kitu, or bomu), khat, tobacco, and a traditional liquor known as gongo. More recent reports show that cannabis is being smoked alongside heroin, and youths are mixing cannabis and heroin for a stronger effect. Adolescents and youths experiment with illicit drugs for the first time in the street and on school campuses, making that time in their lives a critical point for intervention.

One of the key impacts of illicit drug use on society is the negative health consequences experienced by its members. Substance abuse is also among the major causes of early sexual debut and interferes with contraceptive use, putting substance users at higher risk of unwanted pregnancy, STIs (including HIV), and violence. Drug use also places a heavy financial burden on individuals, families and society¹³.

During the Data Zetu listening campaign in Makangarawe Ward, data showed an increase in abuse of legal substances, such as Valium, among young people. Youths from Makangarawe identified peer pressure as an important factor in their choice to use drugs. They further explained that, in the local context, substance abuse often starts with cigarettes, then progresses to cannabis, pills, and finally injection. Injecting drugs carries a high risk of infection with bloodborne viruses such as HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C. According to WHO, sharing contaminated needles and syringes is a high-risk mode of transmission for these viruses.

Excessive alcohol consumption was another issue raised during the listening campaign. Excessive alcohol consumption cut across all ages, with males being the most affected by alcohol addiction. Alcohol has also been identified as a root cause of other challenges in the family, including gender-based violence, family instability, unsafe sex, and child abuse. Tools

¹² Yusuf, K. and I. Negret. 2016. Adolescents and Drug Abuse in Tanzania: History and Evolution. *Advances in Research* 7(2): 1-10, 2016, Article no.AIR.24897. http://www.journalrepository.org/media/journals/AIR_31/2016/May/Yusuph722016AIR24897.pdf.

¹³ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). 2016. *World Drug Report 2016*. New York: United Nations. <https://www.unodc.org/wdr2016/>.

to empower sober households and CSOs/CBOs that are addressing substance abuse prevention were identified as an important step in helping the victims of addiction.

Challenge Theme

Only organisations may apply for this challenge theme.

Analyse and visualize substance abuse data relevant to community-level decision-makers by developing an electronic system or database from the existing system(s) used for collecting and storing drug abuse data from multiple sources (such as NGOs/CBOs, rehabilitation centres, and health facilities), and use data to improve efficiency of efforts to target HIV/AIDS prevention, testing, and treatment services, especially to people using injection drugs. The system will need to be regularly updated to enable informed decision-making.

Focus Area 3: Physical and Sexual Abuse

The objectives of this focus area are to:

- Reduce violence and associated health risks, such as HIV/AIDS infection, by increasing awareness among community members, local leaders, and decision-makers through increased availability of data on physical and sexual abuse.
- Raise awareness of safe and accessible spaces for women and children throughout communities to reduce the likelihood that they will become victims of violence.
- Improve access to and awareness of resources available to victims of physical and sexual violence.

Problem Statement

Physically and biologically, women are more vulnerable to HIV infection than are men. An uninfected woman is twice as likely to contract HIV from an infected man as an uninfected man is to contract HIV from an infected woman. Violence and forced sex increases the risk of HIV infection in women, especially in adolescent girls whose bodies are still maturing. Even the threat of violence can have negative consequences; women who fear violence from a partner are less likely to refuse unwanted sex or negotiate for safe sex, to test for HIV, or to seek treatment after infection.

According to the 2015-16 Tanzania Demographic and Health and Malaria Indicator Survey, 40% of women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at some point in their lives, and 17% have experienced sexual violence. Within the past 12 months, 9% of women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence. Although the experience of violence is higher among married women (particularly formerly married women), 16% of never-married women have experienced physical violence, and 9% have experienced sexual violence. Among women age 18 or older, 7% experienced sexual violence before they were 18, and 2% of all women age 15-49 experienced sexual violence before age 15.

In 2011, Tanzania released the findings of the Violence against Children (VAC) survey, which found that nearly one in three girls and one out of seven boys experience some form of sexual violence before turning 18. Most children do not report their experience, few seek services, and even fewer receive any care, treatment, or support if they do report. Rates of physical and emotional violence are high among all children (72% for girls and 71% for boys). Emotional violence affects approximately one quarter of boys and girls. In addition, corporal punishment is lawful in Tanzania and regarded by many as a normal means of disciplining children¹⁴. Exposure to violence during childhood can have a lifelong effect on the victim¹⁵.

The Data Zetu listening campaign identified physical abuse of young children as a common issue, with corporal punishment prevalent in schools and from caretakers and parents. Community members also raised concerns about sexual abuse and gender-based violence, especially as related to AGYW forced into child marriages, commercial sex, and rape, all of which increase their risk of contracting HIV. Tools that help create awareness and change mindsets can be effective in addressing some of these issues, as can tools that help youth

¹⁴ Hecker, et al. 2013. Corporal Punishment and Children's Externalizing Problems: A cross-sectional study of Tanzanian primary school aged children. *Child Abuse and Neglect: The International Journal* 38, Elsevier pg. 889-890

¹⁵ Mead, HK, TP Beauchine, and KE Shannon. 2010. Neurobiological adaptations to violence across development. *Development and Psychopathology*. Winter;22(1):1-22. doi: 10.1017/S0954579409990228. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20102643>.

report physical and sexual abuse to the appropriate authorities without fear of being known by other family members or their abusers.

Abuse survivors face many challenges, including failure to prosecute and convict perpetrators, insufficient sentences for convicted abusers, and intimidation and discrimination. Access to justice is hampered by the cost and limited availability of legal aid, corruption, and a lack of knowledge of human rights among law enforcements. Patriarchal norms have embedded gender discrimination within the very structures of society that should be providing avenues for justice, redress, and protection. These structures are allowing perpetrators to escape accountability for their crimes¹⁶.

To ensure adolescents are growing in a safe and friendly environment, comprehensive strategies are required. These strategies must involve rights-based and evidence-informed approaches. They should include government, adolescents, communities, civil societies and other stakeholders in addressing the structural and social factors that lead to abuse.

Challenge Theme 3.1

Use data to identify at-risk populations, create locally relevant and targeted messaging that increases awareness about reporting procedures and help available to victims of physical and sexual abuse.

Challenge Theme 3.2

Only organisations may apply for this challenge theme.

Create an electronic, real-time system from the existing police information system to report and track the status of cases of sexual or physical abuse. The system should be accessible at multiple levels with varying degrees of visibility for ordinary citizens, community decision-makers, and police.

¹⁶ Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children. 2016. National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children, 2017/18-2021/22. http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/data/NPA_VAWC.pdf.

Focus Area 4: Early Childhood Development (ECD)

The objectives of this focus area are to:

- Develop data-driven strategies to identify children at risk of HIV/AIDS infection and ensure delivery of appropriate prevention, testing, treatment, and follow-up care services, integrated with broader ECD services.
- Improve parents' and legal guardians' knowledge, skills, and resources to support the development of their children, with an emphasis on infants and children up to 5 years of age.
- Foster an environment that connects ECD programs to vulnerable young children who may suffer life-long consequences without intervention.
- Design interventions related to ECD growth areas – physical, cognitive, language, and socio-emotional – to ensure infants and toddlers receive nurturing care and developmental services and that young children from 3-5 years are prepared for success in school and home life.
- Contribute to an increased understanding of the importance of ECD in Tanzanian society.

Problem Statement

Early childhood development (ECD) depends on the care and attention that children receive in the first five years of life. These first years of human development are a crucial time when somatic changes occur, including growth and development of the brain. Research shows that the experiences children have early in life—and the environments they grow up in—shape their developing brain architecture and strongly affect whether they grow up to be healthy, productive members of society.

ECD encompasses the areas of health, nutrition, water, sanitation, hygiene, education, and child protection. Proper support in these areas enable children from 0-5 years to reach their full developmental potential¹⁷. Therefore, stakeholder coordination is essential to provide integrated care for young and vulnerable children, particularly in the context of the HIV epidemic, where many children are impoverished when one or both parents become too sick to work or pass away, leaving children to the care of relatives.

Young children are affected by HIV/AIDS at various levels. The concentration of children affected by HIV/AIDS is highest in developing countries; and the growing numbers of affected children has made HIV/AIDS an urgent agenda item. The availability of treatment to prevent infection during pregnancy, childbirth, and early childhood has focused attention on children and their needs. The first line of response to HIV/AIDS is the affected families and communities. Strengthening the capacity of families and communities to care for children are fundamental for an effective response to HIV/AIDS.

During Data Zetu's listening campaigns, lack of child-friendly health services and educational facilities, poor childhood nutrition due to poverty, poor parenting, and diseases – all factors contributing to ECD – were among the many community-identified pain points.

Health Services

¹⁷ UNICEF. 2013. Early Childhood Care and Education Programmes. *Early Childhood*. https://www.unicef.org/earlychildhood/index_69850.html.

In Tanzania, there is a need to make sure that ECD information is readily available because some issues that contribute to poor ECD occur simply because people are not well informed or not informed in time. For example, there are high rates of anaemia among women; 57% of pregnant women and 46% of breastfeeding mothers are anaemic. A weak mother often means a weak infant. Tools to provide basic information on pre- and post-natal preparedness would be useful to address this challenge. Additionally, children born to HIV-positive mothers would benefit from data-driven strategies to ensure delivery of appropriate prevention, testing, treatment, and follow-up care services, integrated with broader ECD services.

Nutrition

Family poverty often leads to poor nutrition among young children. Children who are under-nourished and under-stimulated experience negative impacts on physical, emotional, cognitive, and intellectual advancement and suffer life-long consequences. Severe clinical malnutrition leads to deficits in intelligence and school performance¹⁸. In Tanzania, approximately 60% of 0-2-year-olds are stunted; this means that many young children do not have the opportunity to develop to their full potential¹⁹. Research has demonstrated that providing food supplements to improve children's nutritional status subsequently improves mental development and cognitive ability.

Child Protection

At no other time in a person's life does one learn and develop as fast or as intensely as in the early years. Young children grow and learn the most when they receive affection, attention and stimulation. Some families have children back-to-back, which shifts attention to new-borns even while a young child still requires the parents' support for stimulation and general growth.

Parenting

The Tanzania Child Development Policy²⁰ emphasizes the joint responsibility of both parents (fathers and mothers) for the care and upbringing of their children. However, one of the most common pain points identified during the Data Zetu listening campaigns was the issue of males abandoning their families, causing the family to be subject to poverty and thereby hindering children's proper growth. This case was very clear in Temeke, where most of the participating women voted for the pain point.

Education

In general, early cognitive development is one of the major factors that determines school performance and progress later in life. Children who have participated in early childhood education programs usually remain in school, are unlikely to repeat classes, and perform better in class compared to those who have never attended pre-primary programs. ECD investments for supportive care, early learning activities, and improved school readiness combined with proper health and nutrition increase the likelihood that boys and girls will complete primary school²¹. Like other sub-Saharan countries, Tanzania has not yet attained universal access to education and faces challenges in school retention.

¹⁸ Munthali, AC, PM Mwula, and L Silo. 2014. Early childhood development: the role of community based childcare centres in Malawi. *Springerplus*. 2014; 3: 305. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4078044/>.

¹⁹ UNICEF. Early Childhood Development. *Tanzania*. https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/6911_10629.html.

²⁰ Ministry of Community Development, Gender, and Children. 2008. *Child Development Policy Tanzania*. [http://www.cdfz.org/files/Child%20Development%20Policy-2008%20English%20Version%202010%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.cdfz.org/files/Child%20Development%20Policy-2008%20English%20Version%202010%20(2).pdf).

²¹ Global Health eLearning Center. 2013. Integrated Early Childhood Development Programming for Young Vulnerable Children. <https://www.globalhealthlearning.org/courses/defining-holistic-early-child-development>.

Challenge Theme 4.1

Subnational-level data on ECD in Tanzania is frequently either unavailable or poorly integrated across sectors. Propose innovative methods to integrate, visualize, or disseminate cross-sectoral ECD data to improve understanding of the situation of children at a community level by decision-makers, community leaders, and community members, including how ECD challenges contribute to HIV/AIDS risk, and how understanding the prevalence of these issues can help target HIV services.

Challenge Theme 4.2

Improve ECD in communities by collecting citizen input on deficiencies in community resources and facilities, making government and citizen data on early-childhood problems available and usable, and providing information on good practices for child development in the local context.

Focus Area 5: Youth and Data-Driven Solutions

Problem Statement

The first four challenge areas of this window (i.e., teenage pregnancies, substance abuse, physical/sexual abuse and early childhood development) focus on subsets of problems faced by youth. The fifth focus area cuts across all of these areas and seeks a coordinated solution to the problems of access to quality healthcare, HIV/AIDS infection rates, and youth unemployment.

Challenge Theme

Combine data on youth from a variety of sources to generate interactive analysis that individuals, service providers, community leaders, and/or government officials can use to make data-driven decisions to improve health (including HIV/AIDS outcomes), education, and/or employment outcomes for youth.



Photo Credit: Farm Radio International

PEPFAR and Global Fund Priority Districts

The districts listed below include 84 that have been prioritized under the PEPFAR 2016 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 must 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
Data Zetu Community Insights	Data Zetu	https://docs.google.com/document/d/1aPQeJkzuijNXL40ShSsRk7dHoZE80YBhiWRMV42wcTU/edit
Online Course: Integrated Early Childhood Development Programming for Young Vulnerable Children	Global Health Learning Organisation	https://www.globalhealthlearning.org/course/defining-holistic-early-child-development
Article: Early childhood development: the role of community based childcare centres in Malawi	United States National Library of Medicine	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4078044/
World Health Organization	United Nations Population Fund	https://www.unfpa.org/about-us
MEDLINE PLUS – HIV/AIDS	U.S. National Library of Medicine	https://medlineplus.gov/hiv/aids.html
World Drug Report 2016	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	https://www.unodc.org/wdr2016
Tanzania Country Operational Plan (COP) 2016	PEPFAR	https://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/257629.pdf
Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2010	National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)	https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR243/FR243[24June2011].pdf
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
Tanzania: Situation of female victims of domestic violence, including legislation and availability of state protection and support services (2012-July 2015)	UNHCR	http://www.refworld.org/docid/55ffaa004.html
PEPFAR Tanzania Program Data 2018	PEPFAR	http://www.pepfar.gov/countries/tanzania

Data for Local Impact Innovation Challenge

Data Set or Resource	Source	Link
National Plan of Action to End Violence against Women and Children 2017/2018	Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children (MCDGC)	http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/index.php/publications/more/national_plan_of_action_to_end_violence_against_women_and_children_in/
Strategies for Ending Violence Against Women	Together for Girls Organisation	https://www.togetherforgirls.org
Global Statistics on the HIV/AIDS Epidemic	HIV.gov	https://www.hiv.gov/hiv-basics
Violence Against Children (VAC) Survey	UNICEF, CDC, and Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences	https://www.unicef.org/tanzania/VAC_Tanzania_Report.pdf
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.

Applicants' ideas and solutions must align with outlined theme(s), must be connected to the use of data, and must target one or more of the 84 districts that are considered priorities under PEPFAR 2016 Tanzanian Country Operational Plan (COP) developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and/or one or more of the 12 Global Fund Districts (see page 13 for full list). 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; and the DLI Innovation Challenge team reserves the right not to award grants to any applicants under a given theme.

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

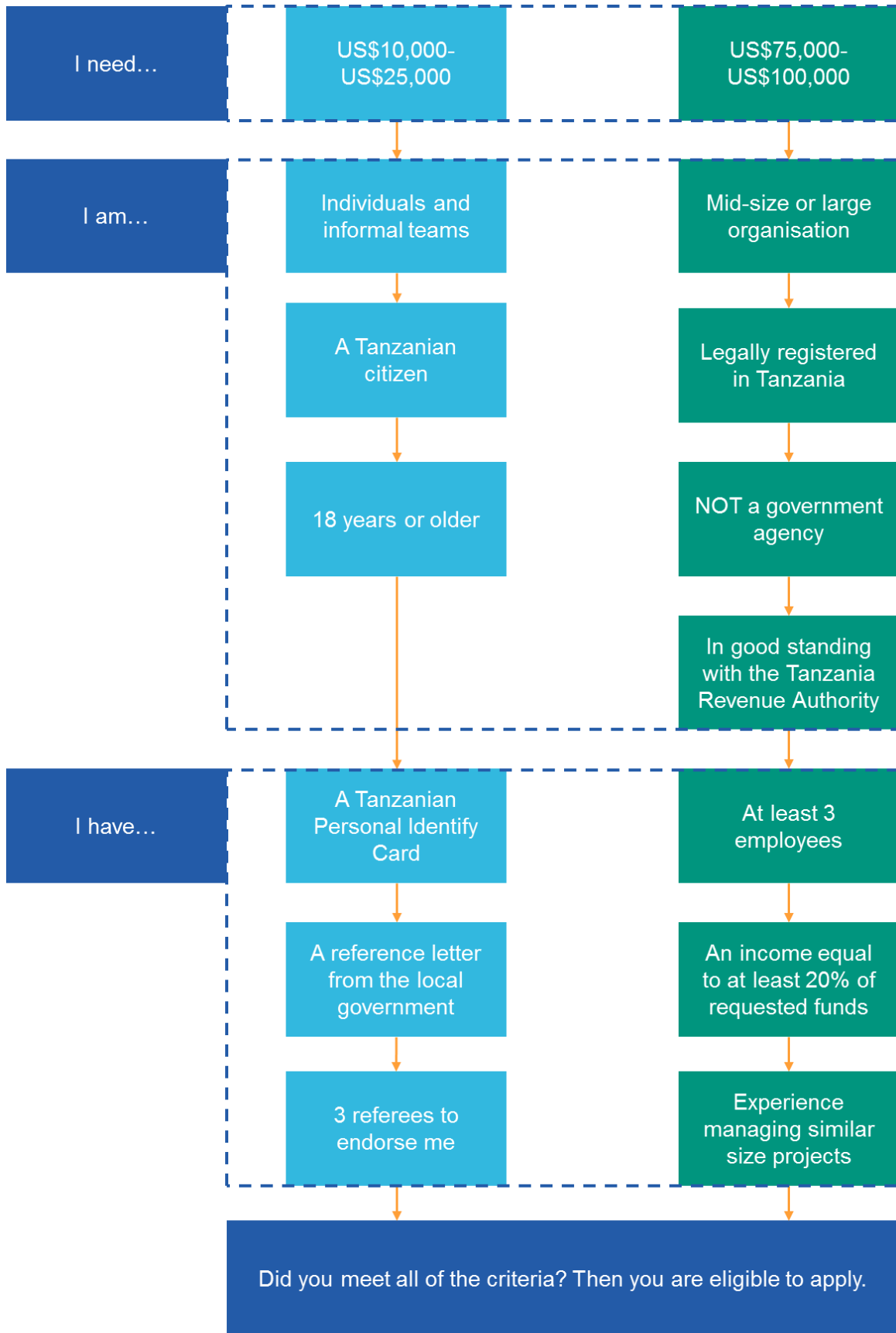
1. Offering new ways of applying, adapting, delivering, or improving current field of activity or existing solution.
2. Developing ideas that come from a community and involving them in setting priorities, planning, implementing, and decision-making.
3. Using different partnership models to work with 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 and girls.
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.

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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 must target one, a set, or all 84 districts that are considered priorities under PEPFAR 2016 Tanzanian Country Operational Plan (COP) developed in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania.

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 for this larger grant size. • In this context, large enterprises must have annual income of at least 30% 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). As long as your organisation is registered and funded privately (not by the Tanzanian government), you may apply.

Award Size	Guidelines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Private sector enterprise ○ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) ○ Association ○ Business Incubator/Innovation Hub ○ Academic institutions (non-governmental) ● 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

Innovation Challenge Submission Period

The Innovation Challenge Window will open on **April 27th, 2018** and close on **June 11th, 2018**, at 04.00 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:
 - 1.1 Teenage Pregnancy
 - 2.1 Substance Abuse (Organisations only)
 - 3.1 Physical/Sexual Abuse: Support at-risk populations
 - 3.2 Physical/Sexual Abuse: Abuse tracking system (Organisations only)
 - 4.1 ECD: Cross-sectoral ECD data
 - 4.2 ECD: Citizen input on ECD
 - 5.1 Youth and Data-Driven Solutions
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?)

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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.
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 2016 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?
3. Please describe the project (250 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 gap in data or data use in Tanzania 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 ten 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)

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- 10) Scaling Existing Platforms (e.g., investing in and improving existing dashboards, apps, portals and data sources; tailoring platforms for local impact)
9. Describe how your solution fits into your selected category of innovation? (100 words max)
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 intended impact on women, youth and marginalised groups.
 - 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

14. What amount of money are you requesting from the DLI Innovation Challenge in USD?
15. 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.)
16. What percent of the budget will be financed by the DLI Innovation Challenge grant?
17. 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

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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?
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.
6. 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.

Awards

The Data for Local Impact Innovation 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
Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to USD 100,000 • Mentorship and training • Public recognition

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.