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# **USAID/TANZANIA DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT QUARTER 2 – FY 2019 January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019**



**April 2019**

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# **USAID/TANZANIA DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT QUARTERLY REPORT QUARTER 2 – FY 2019**

**January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019**

Submission Date: April 26, 2019

Contract/Agreement Number: AID-OAA-I-15-00024/AID-621-TO-17-00005

Period of Performance: August 3, 2017 to February 3, 2022

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Photograph: USAID/Tanzania Data for Development Learning Summit in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, March 2019.

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# ACTIVITY INFORMATION

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Description</b>
AAR	After-Action Review
ACT	Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy
AOR	Agreement Officer Representative
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CCIR	Cross-Cutting Intermediate Result
CCW	Community Case Worker
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CHSSP	Community Health and Social Welfare Strengthening Program
CLA	Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting
COP	Chief of Party
CoP	Community of Practice
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CQI	Continuous Quality Improvement
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Council
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
DO	Development Objective
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRG	Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance
EG	Economic Growth
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
ET	Evaluation Team
FP	Family Planning
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HDIF	Human Development Innovation Fund
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
IE	Impact Evaluation
IP	Implementing Partner
IPRS	Implementing Partner Reporting System
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LGA	Local Government Authority
LIS	Laboratory Information Systems
LS	Learning Summit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MC	Municipal Council
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Description</b>
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NIMR	National Institute for Medical Research
NRM	Natural Resources Management
OCSGS	Office of Chief Government Statistician
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PE	Performance Evaluation
PEPFAR	The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PIRS	Performance Indicator Reference Sheets
PO	Project Office
PO-RALG	President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
PoC	Point of Contact
POCT	Point-of-Care Testing
PS3	Public Sector Systems Strengthening Project
PT	Proficiency Testing
Q	Quarter
RH	Reproductive Health
RRDP	Rural Road Development Project
SAGCOT	Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania
SDP	Services Delivery Point
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SOW	Scope of Work
STTA	Short-Term Technical Assistance
TanEA	Tanzania Evaluation Association
TB	Tuberculosis
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VL	Viral Load
WARIDI	Water Resources Integration Development Initiative
WiLDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa
ZAMEA	Zanzibar Monitoring and Evaluation Association
ZAMWASO	Zanzibar Muslim Women AIDS Support Organization
ZPC	Zanzibar Planning Commission

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Quarterly Report of the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Data for Development Project for Quarter 2 (Q2) of Fiscal Year (FY) 2019. The project's goal is to support data-driven decision-making, planning, and implementation by USAID/Tanzania, its Implementing Partners (IPs), and strategic local partners, including the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG), the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and Tanzanian research institutions in achieving USAID/Tanzania's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS).

This Quarterly Report provides an overview of the implementation of activities from January 1, 2019 through March 31, 2019.

## Key Accomplishments and Milestones for Quarter 2

### Component 1

- Completed four evaluations and assessments. These included the Gender and Youth Assessment, Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation, Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation, and Development Objective (DO) 2 Baseline Evaluation Report. This gives a cumulative total of seven of the 10 deliverables for the component. In addition, Component 1 re-submitted the DO3 Baseline Assessment Report to the Mission, which approved it for uploading to the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). By the end of the quarter, two assignments had been uploaded to the DEC.
- Received Institutional Review Board ethical clearances through the National Institute for Medical Research and NBS to proceed with the Kizazi Kipya and Community Health and Social Welfare Strengthening Program mid-term performance evaluations and began fieldwork for each of these two evaluations.
- USAID and its IPs have utilized six evaluations, assessments, and studies completed by Component 1 during FY 2019.

### Component 2

- Revised and updated the data quality assessment (DQA) procedures and tools in consultation with the USAID Health Office.
- In preparation for the FY 2019 DQAs, shared the DQA fieldwork schedule with USAID and PO-RALG.
- Conducted DQAs on 14 indicators for Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya), and Baylor (Mtoto Bomba) as part of the pilot test of the Data for Development DQA tool. Based on the results of the pilot test, the project revised and finalized its DQA tool.
- Supported IPs on Q1 FY 2019 data entry activities in the Implementing Partner Reporting System (IPRS).
- Provided support to USAID on the utilization of geographic information systems (GIS) to monitor activities and facilitate future programming and decision-making.



- Revised the Data for Development performance indicator-oriented dashboards to show achievements against targets in the Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Plan and revised and consolidated internal project trackers that contribute to the MEL Plan.

### **Component 3**

- Provided capacity building for 272 (123 female, 149 male) people from the USAID/Tanzania Mission, IPs, the Government of Tanzania (GoT), and private and public local research institutions.
- Conducted training in the IPRS for nine staff from the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI) (Land Conservation in Western Tanzania) and one staff member from Jhpiego (Boresha Afya) in the Kigoma Region.
- Conducted capacity building for Data for Development staff on conflict of interest, DQAs, human subject research ethics, and administering the community case worker (CCW) survey for the Kizazi Kipya Mid-Term Performance Evaluation.
- Conducted DQA capacity building training with four officials from PO-RALG as part of the Lake Zone DQA pilot test.
- Organized and hosted a Learning Summit (LS) on March 12-13, 2019 attended by 160 development practitioners. This was a major milestone as it was the first LS organized and hosted by the project.
- As part of the LS, trained 81 (36 female, 45 male) staff from USAID, Data for Development, and GoT on data utilization for evidence-based decision-making, with a focus on selecting key performance indicators and best practices in target setting.
- Signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with PO-RALG and NBS to provide them capacity development.
- Held two community of practice (CoP) fora in January and February in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The forum in Zanzibar was the first one held there during FY 2019.

## **I. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

The Data for Development Project supports data-driven decision-making, planning, and implementation by the United States Agency for International Development Tanzania Mission (USAID/Tanzania), its Implementing Partners (IPs), and strategic local partners, including the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), other Government of Tanzania (GoT) entities, and Tanzanian research institutions. The project supports the USAID/Tanzania in implementing each of its three Development Objectives (DOs): DO1 – “Tanzanian women and youth empowered;” DO2 – “Inclusive broad-based economic growth sustained;” and DO3 – “Effective democratic governance improved.” The project’s period of performance is August 3, 2017 to February 3, 2022.

Data for Development’s objectives are designed to help build the Mission’s Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) capacity; provide its IPs with support for informed implementation through ongoing monitoring and data quality assurance; inform the Mission’s decisions and

learning agenda through evaluations, assessments, and studies; and facilitate learning and the use of evidence for adaptive management and future program design.

The project's efforts fall into three main program components:

1. **Evaluation/Assessment/Research Services Improved:** Data for Development supports the Mission's ability to plan and ensure that evaluations meet USAID requirements to address learning and decision-making needs. This includes conducting evaluations, assessments, and research/studies.
2. **Performance Monitoring and Reporting Strengthened:** Data for Development enhances and maintains the Implementing Partner Reporting System (IPRS), conducts Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), and integrates the use of geographic information systems (GIS) with performance monitoring.
3. **Internal and External Capacity Built:** Data for Development builds and strengthens the human resource capacity at USAID, its IPs, and local partners (including the GoT) to utilize data for effective decision-making.

This Quarterly Report provides an overview of project implementation activities from January 1, 2019 through March 31, 2019.

## 2. PROGRESS IN QUARTER 2

This section describes the activities implemented and results achieved during Quarter (Q) 2 of Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 for each of Data for Development's three components.

### 2.1 COMPONENT 1: EVALUATION, ASSESSMENT, AND RESEARCH

#### 2.1.1 Project Implementation Progress

In Q2, the Component 1 team completed three evaluations and one assessment. These were the DO2 Evaluation, Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation, Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation, and Gender and Youth Assessment.

#### 2.1.2 Progress Narrative and Implementation Status

By the end of Q2, Component 1 had completed seven evaluations, assessments, and studies targeted for FY 2019—equal to 70 percent of its FY target of 10 evaluations, assessments, and studies. Two other evaluations in the health sector—the Kizazi Kipya Mid-Term Performance Evaluation and Community Health and Social Welfare Strengthening Program (CHSSP) Mid-Term Performance Evaluation—were ongoing by the end of Q2 but are expected to be completed during Q3. Assuming this occurs, by the end of Q3, Component 1 will have completed nine (90 percent) of its FY target of 10 evaluations, assessments, and studies. (See Table 1 for a status update on evaluations, assessments, and studies completed and planned as of the end Q2 FY 2019.)

#### DO3 Baseline Assessment

In Q2, the Component 1 team revised the DO3 Baseline Assessment Report originally submitted in 2018 and submitted the revised report to the Mission in February 2019. The Component 1 team also supplied the DO3 assessment's 10,000 respondent survey dataset to the Open Data Repository. In February 2019, the Mission approved this assessment report to be uploaded to

the USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC). Data for Development made the report 508 compliant, uploaded it to the DEC in the last week of March 2019, and shared the assessment report with the NBS in the first week of March 2019.

### **Gender and Youth Assessment**

In Q2, the Component I team revised the Gender and Youth Assessment Report originally submitted during Q1 of FY 2019 and submitted the revised report to the Mission in March 2019. The project is awaiting final approval from the Mission to upload the assessment report to the DEC.

### **Post-Performance Evaluation of the Pamoja Twajenga Activity**

In January 2019, the Component I team submitted a draft of the Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation Report to the Mission for review. Following comments from the Mission's Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) technical team, the Component I team submitted a revised report to the Mission on March 2, 2019. The project is awaiting final approval from the Mission to upload the assessment report to the DEC.

### **DO2 Impact Evaluation Baseline**

In January 2019, the Component I team delivered a second draft of the DO2 Impact Evaluation Baseline Report to the Mission, originally submitted to the Mission in the previous quarter. Following an extended review period from the DO2 technical teams, the Component I team received further feedback and comments in March 2019. On March 26, the team submitted a revised baseline report that responded to the Mission's concerns about the previous versions of the report. The project is awaiting final approval from the Mission to upload the assessment report to the DEC.

### **Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation**

During Q2, the Component I team completed and submitted the Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation Report. In the first week of Q2, the team re-submitted the National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR) Institutional Review Board ethical clearance application after having addressed the reviewers' comments for an expedited protocol. On January 16, 2019, NIMR provided a one-month provisional approval while processing the official ethical clearance certificate allowing the Component I team to launch the evaluation fieldwork during the last week of January. NIMR subsequently issued the official ethical clearance certificate on February 5, 2019, valid until January 15, 2020. The Component I team completed the fieldwork at Temeke Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam on February 28, 2019 and submitted the draft evaluation report on March 29. The Mission subsequently approved the report during Q3, and the project is currently preparing it to be uploaded to the DEC.

### **Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP Mid-Term Performance Evaluations**

Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP are both health programs working to strengthen the community-level health and social welfare system within Tanzania. The two programs have overlapping activities, particularly related to supporting the country's National Integrated Case Management System via the training and supportive supervision of community case workers (CCWs). Consequently, the Component I team elected to integrate the two mid-term performance evaluations by coordinating evaluation designs, instrument development, and fieldwork [including geographic

locations and evaluation teams (ETs)] where it made sense to leverage the overlap between the two programs.

In the first week of Q2, the Component I team re-submitted the NIMR Ethical Clearance application after having addressed the reviewers' comments for the expedited protocol. After NIMR review, there were no other issues with the application, consequently NIMR provided official approval (ethical clearance certificates) on January 16, 2019. The fieldwork for both evaluations started in the last week of January and concluded in early March. By the end of Q2, the two ETs were in the process of analyzing the data and preparing the draft evaluation reports.

### Evaluation Utilization

Six of the evaluations, assessments, and studies completed by Component I have been utilized as follows:

- The DRG Office used the Women in Law and Development in Africa (WiLDAF) Access to Justice Final Evaluation for planning and design sessions during the office's project-focused portfolio review.
- The Rural Road Development Project (RRDP) Phase I used its evaluation recommendations to develop an action plan for improving its Phase 2 implementation.
- WARIDI used its evaluation results to make FY 2019 annual work plan course corrections and to revise its MEL Plan and indicator targets.
- Tusome Pamoja used its evaluation recommendations to make FY 2019 annual workplan course corrections. The recommendations for annual workplan course corrections were written up as a success story, which was accepted by the Mission. The success story is presented in Annex F.
- DO3 baseline data shared with the Mission for the Open Data Repository promoted data utilization.

**Table 1: Status of Evaluations, Assessments, and Studies as of Q2 FY 2019**

	Evaluation/ Assessment/ Study	Fieldwork Complete	Draft Report Submitted to USAID/Tanzania	Final Report Submitted to USAID/Tanzania	Approved for DEC <sup>1</sup>	Uploaded to DEC
1	Tusome Pamoja	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	DO3 Baseline Assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	CDCS Review	✓	✓	✓		
4	DO2 Baseline	✓	✓	✓		

<sup>1</sup> During April 2019 (Q3), the Mission approved the following evaluation/assessment reports for uploading to the DEC: Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) Review, DO2 Impact Evaluation Baseline, Gender and Youth Assessment Report, Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation, and Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation.

	Evaluation/ Assessment/ Study	Fieldwork Complete	Draft Report Submitted to USAID/Tanzania	Final Report Submitted to USAID/Tanzania	Approved for DEC <sup>1</sup>	Uploaded to DEC
5	Gender and Youth Assessment	✓	✓	✓		
6	Pamoja Twajenga	✓	✓	✓		
7	Sauti	✓	✓			
8	CHSSP	✓				
9	Kizazi Kipya	✓				
10	Boresha Afya	SOW Pending				

### 2.1.3 Implementation Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Adaptation

- The requirements and time involved for receiving a NIMR (for health-related evaluations) or NBS review and clearance are extensive. Realistic timelines are thus needed from the point of receiving a scope of work (SOW) to final report submission owing to the time required for preparing and turning around the research clearance process. This means that the three to four-month timeline originally envisioned for evaluations in the Data for Development contract is often taking four to six months. Thus, if Component I does not receive least one SOW by May of 2019, the likelihood of meeting its FY 2019 target of 10 evaluations, assessments, and studies will decrease.
- To mitigate delays in clearance preparation, it will be helpful to recruit and engage team leads earlier in the evaluation process to receive their inputs in the initial evaluation design, thereby reducing the revisions to the design in the lead up to submission for Mission concurrence. This will allow the ET to begin the instrument development earlier—in time for the extended clearance process with NBS or NIMR. Data for Development can build in time to provide consultative support to Mission technical teams during the SOW development process so as to expedite the process and create alignment with the eventual evaluation design and workplan.
- A participatory approach to evaluations is vital to the success and, ultimately, the utilization of its evaluations, assessments, and studies. The three evaluations that have shown significant results were all done using a participatory approach, most notably the WiLDAF Access to Justice final evaluation and the Tusome Pamoja “Lets Read Together” evaluation. These evaluations were done in collaboration between the Component I team and the Mission MEL Points of Contact (PoCs) who participated in the finalization of the design, engaged in the fieldwork coordination, participated in the fieldwork, and reviewed preliminary findings and evaluation deliverables to ensure conclusions and recommendations were actionable and agreed upon.
- Early engagement with the Mission and IPs has been critical for inputs into evaluation design and instruments as well as the fieldwork planning for evaluation activities.

- Focus will be given to the following moving forward: 1) engaging GoT stakeholders, including NBS and NIMR; 2) engaging the Mission technical team and MEL PoC; and 3) taking time for debriefings and utilization and action planning sessions with the Mission technical team and IPs.

## **2.2 COMPONENT II: PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND REPORTING STRENGTHENED**

### **2.2.1 Project Implementation Progress**

During this reporting period, Data for Development continued to manage, improve, and maintain the IPRS, which is the Mission's web-based application that manages data collected and reported by IPs, standardizes IPs' reporting, increases focus on reporting results, increases data transparency, facilitates the sharing of reports, and reduces data mismatch. At the request of USAID, Data for Development also produced geo-coded maps, such as sector coverage maps designated by region and program/activity. Data for Development also continues to ensure data collected and reported by IPs is of high quality by conducting DQAs of IPs' performance indicators.

### **2.2.2 Progress Narrative and Implementation Status**

#### **DQAs**

Data for Development accomplished following DQA activities during Q2:

- Revised the DQA tool based on feedback from the IPs involved in the FY 2018 DQAs.
- Pilot tested the revised DQA tool in the Lake Zone (Mwanza, Shinyanga, Kigoma, Mara, and Kagera regions) for three indicators for Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), six indicators for Baylor (Mtoto Bomba), and one indicator for EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya). The indicators assessed are included in Annex D. Overall, the DQA team assessed 10 indicators in five regions, nine district and municipal councils (DCs and MCs), and 19 health facilities. (See Table 2 for details.)
- Revised and finalized the DQA tool based on the results of the pilot test.
- Trained the President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) staff in Mwanza Region on the DQA process.
- Prepared draft DQA reports for Baylor (Mtoto Bomba), Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), and EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya). Final DQA reports will be submitted in Q3.
- Developed the DQA schedule with a list of indicators to be verified during FY 2019 and submitted them to the USAID Mission for review and approval.
- Informed the PO-RALG about the upcoming DQA activity and identified areas of collaboration.



Photo 1: DQA training in Mwanza, January 2019.

**Table 2: DQA Pilot Regions and District Councils Coverage**

IP	Region	Location	Number of Health Facilities	Number of Indicators
Baylor (Mtoto Bomba)	Mwanza	Nyamagana DC	1	6
Jhpiego (Boresha Afya)	Mara Mwanza Kagera Kigoma Shinyanga	Musoma MC Musoma DC Ilemela DC Nyamagana DC Bukoba DC Misenyi DC Kigoma MC Kigoma DC	13	3
EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya)	Shinyanga Mwanza	Shinyanga MC Ilemela DC Nyamagana DC	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 3 presents a summary of the milestones and deliverables reached with regards to DQA activities implemented during Q2.

**Table 3: DQA Milestones & Deliverables for FY 2019**

Implementation Activities	Q2 FY 2019 Status
Received SOW from the USAID/Tanzania Mission	DQA indicators for FY 2019 received from the Mission in August 2018
Recruited/assembled team	One DQA staff recruited in January 2019
Worked with USAID to harmonize the DQA tool for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and non-PEPFAR indicators	DQA tool for PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR indicators harmonized in January 2019
Revised DQA protocol	DQA protocol revised and piloted in January 2019

Implementation Activities	Q2 FY 2019 Status
Conducted in-house pre-test of the revised DQA tool and DQA protocol	Revised DQA tool and protocol pre-tested in January 2019
Piloted the revised DQA tool for applicability and feedback	Revised DQA tool and protocol piloted with Baylor (Mtoto Bomba), Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), and EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya) in February 2019
Received comments and inputs from IPs and USAID on the revised DQA tool and protocol	Ongoing
Determined the locations where IPs are implementing their activities and selected sampled of region and sites to be visited	Ongoing
Received indicator master list for FY 2019 DQAs	First version August 2018 Second version January 2019 Final version: expected April 2019
Conducted in-house training for DQA team on DQA tool and protocol	In-house DQA training conducted in February 2019
Developed joint implementation plan/schedule for FY 2019 DQAs	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3
Conducted in-briefing with the Mission on the DQA schedule	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3
Received approval of the final DQA schedule	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3
Requested IPs to prepare source documents needed for DQA	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3
Organized capacity building workshop for IPs to acquaint them with the DQA tool and protocol	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3
Shared the FY 2019 DQA schedule with IPs	Ongoing, will be reported in Q3

During Q2, Data for Development continued final preparation for the upcoming DQA scheduled to commence in April 2019. Annex E provides the list of proposed indicators to be assessed in FY 2019.

### **IPRS Support to USAID Staff and USAID IPs**

Data for Development supports 26 USAID/Tanzania IPs with IPRS data entry. During Q1,<sup>2</sup> the project assisted 20 IPs in updating their respective performance indicators in the IPRS. Of the remaining six, one recently had its MEL plan approved, four report on a semi-annual or annual basis (hence were not to report at this time), and one was tardy in submission. The project is following up with that IP to get the data inputted. Three of the IP submissions have been approved by the respective Contracting Officer Representative/Agreement Officer Representative (COR/AOR) at the Mission.

During Q2, there were 860 logins into the IPRS database. This represents 23 percent of the annual target of 3,720 logins. For the year to date, there have been 2,331 logins, representing 62 percent of the annual target.

Between January and March 2019, Data for Development conducted an IPRS training in the Kigoma Region for 10 participants (four female, six male), including nine from the Jane Goodall

<sup>2</sup> IPs submit their IPRS reports on the same date as Data for Development's Quarterly Report. Thus, data on IPRS submissions in this report reflect the time period October 1 to December 31, 2018 (Q1).



Institute (JGI) (Land Conservation in Western Tanzania) and one staff member from Jhpiego (Boresha Afya).



Photo 2: IPRS training at JGI, Kigoma, January 2019.

## **GIS**

During the reporting period, Data for Development produced map products to facilitate data visualization based on the Mission's and IPs' requirements. This included integrating mapping of selected IPs within the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) and incorporating performance indicators and targets into GIS platforms to facilitate better data visualization and use for evidence-based programming. During the Learning Summit (LS), the Component 2 GIS unit produced maps on the coverage, access, and outreach of USAID activities in all regions of the Tanzanian mainland and Zanzibar. The GIS unit also produced individual analytical maps to compare data from different sectors. It further supported the Gender and Youth Assessment by producing maps indicating data collection locations and activities undertaken. Finally, the GIS unit developed an orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) map to visualize the number of children served by Pact/Kizazi Kipya in different age classes for the objective of advanced visual analysis.

## **Internal Performance Monitoring**

The Data for Development MEL Plan serves as a tool to track the progress of activities and results towards achieving their objectives. Included in the MEL Plan is a set of performance indicators designed to measure project outputs and outcomes over the life of the project (see Annex A). The project's performance indicators include indicators selected from the USAID standard foreign assistance indicators master list related to cross-cutting intermediate results (CCIRs) in addition to custom indicators tailored to measure outputs and outcomes of interventions specific to Data for Development.

Data for Development revised its performance indicator-oriented dashboards to show achievements against targets in the MEL Plan, and it revised and consolidated internal project trackers that contribute to the MEL Plan. This involved producing a list of checklists, guidelines,

and standard operating procedures (SOPs) for data management activities. The list of internal project trackers revised and consolidated during Q2 includes the following:

- Capacity building activity tracker
- Performance evaluations and assessments tracker
- Short-term technical assistance (STTA) consultant roster tracker
- IPRS training tracker
- GIS data visualization tracker
- DQA tracker
- LS tracker
- MEL plan support tracker

### **2.2.3 Implementation Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Adaptation**

- Data verification and certification for IPs is still a challenge in the IPRS utility function. Contributing to this challenge are the delays incurred in receiving approved MEL Plan indicators and updates from IPs to be incorporated in the IPRS.
- The IPs' lack knowledge of GIS applications and GIS software packages limits their ability to optimize data visualization for representing coverage and achievement of milestones.
- Involving PO-RALG staff at the local government authority (LGA) level during the DQA strengthens the PO-RALG's capacity to ensure national data quality thereby enhancing sustainability.
- Involving the PO-RALG strengthens project relationships, although this also increases the budget for conducting DQAs owing to the need to pay per diems for participating PO-RALG staff.
- Early communication of the DQA schedule with the Mission, IPs, and PO-RALG facilitates capacity building and joint DQA action planning.

## **2.3 COMPONENT III: INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL CAPACITY BUILT**

### **2.3.1 Activity Implementation Progress**

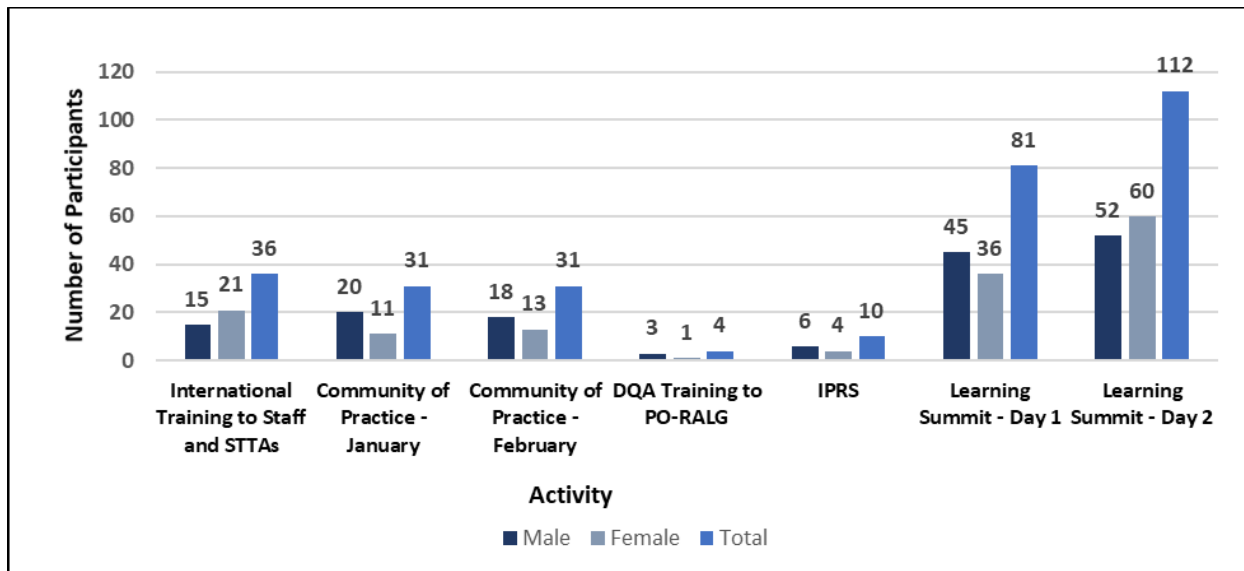
Data for Development's capacity building activities benefit: 1) USAID staff members, including foreign service officers, civil servants, and foreign service nationals in each of the Mission DOs and the technical teams within particular portfolios; 2) key GoT agencies; 3) new and ongoing USAID IPs; and 4) key local research, planning, and policy institutions. Building the capacity of those organizations in the full range of MEL skills will ensure individuals and institutions have the necessary capacity to produce and use high-quality data that meets their needs. Capacity development is a central pillar for the Data for Development project.

In this reporting period, Data for Development offered internal and external demand-driven and fit-for-purpose capacity development through training, coaching/mentoring, and technical assistance in the areas of DQAs, conflict of interest, IPRS, and evaluation design. The following sections describe the key highlights of results achieved from the project's capacity building efforts during Q2.

### 2.3.2 Progress Narrative and Implementation Status

During this reporting period, the project reached a total of 272 (123 female, 149 male) people at the Mission, IPs, GoT, and private and public local research institutions with capacity building activities (see Figure 1). The people reached included Mission staff, USAID IPs, GoT officials from the Tanzanian mainland and Zanzibar, and members from Tanzanian local institutions. The capacity building activities included: 1) training IPs on data management, focusing on the IPRS; 2) training on DQAs; 3) Learning Summit [160 unique individuals (73 female, 87 male) attended Day 1 and/or Day 2]; 4) CCW enumerator skills training; and 5) community of practice (CoP) events.

**Figure 1: People Reached in Capacity Building Activities**



#### IPRS Training

Data for Development conducted IPRS training in January 31, 2019 for two IPs (JGI and Jhpiego) in the Kigoma Region. A total of 10 participants (four female, six male), including one youth, attended the training. The goal of this training was to provide the IPs in-depth understanding of the IPRS and promote its utilization to tell success stories. Through this training, participants learned about user roles, data entry, data verification, report generation, and data visualization (GIS and dashboards) along with new features and functionalities in the IPRS.

Based on the post-training evaluation conducted by the training team, the training largely achieved its goals. Eighty (80) percent of the participants agreed that the training increased their basic understanding of the IPRS, and 60 percent agreed that they were more confident about entering the data in the IPRS. Eighty (80) percent of participants agreed that they understood different types of indicators (standard, custom, and common), and 90 percent agreed that the training improved their understanding of how performance monitoring, IPRS, and DQAs are related. Finally, 80 percent of participants agreed that live demonstrations of the IPRS improved their understanding of how to generate reports.

#### DQA Capacity Building Training to PO-RALG Officials

Data for Development provided DQA capacity building training to PO-RALG officials during February 4-6, 2019 in the Mwanza region. A total of four PO-RALG officials, (one female, three

male) attended, including one youth. The objective of this training was to increase their knowledge on how to conduct DQAs so that PO-RALG staff could participate in the FY 2019 DQA activity. The training included services delivery points (SDPs) in the three councils of the Mwanza region (Ilemela City Council, Nyamagana City Council, and Mwanza City Council). Training participants reported increased knowledge and exposure to how USAID conducts DQAs to produce high-quality data. Data for Development is planning to deliver similar trainings in other regions in the future.



Photo 3: DQA training to PO-RALG staff, Mwanza.



Photo 4: CoP Forum, January 2019 Dar es Salaam.

## Community of Practice Forum

Data for Development employs a wide range of training tools to best fit the variety of stakeholders, topics, types of skills, and learning styles. The CoP forum is one tool. In January and February 2019, the project hosted two knowledge sharing and learning fora for CoP members. The main objective of the CoP forums was to build the capacities of GoT staff and local Tanzanian institutions to improve their use of data for decision-making.

Data for Development held the first forum in Dar es Salaam on January 24. Attended by 31 people (11 female, 20 male), including six youth, its purpose was to share experiences on the design, methodology, and analysis of the recently completed Gender and Youth Assessment and the ongoing Sauti Mid-Term Performance Evaluation. Participants included the Senior Researcher and MEL Specialist from the Mission, IPs, and local institutions, which included the Tanzania Evaluation Association (TanEA); Kepler; JL Consultancy; Ardhi University; University of Dar es Salaam, College of Information, Communication, and Technology dLab; East African Statistical Training Center; Benjamin Mkapa Foundation; Human Development Innovation Fund (HDIF); Ipsos Group; Public Sector Systems Strengthening Project (PS3); Utafiti Associates; USAID Mission staff; and six Data for Development technical staff. Terence Beney, Team Leader for the Sauti evaluation, and Shakila Mayumana, Data for Development Gender Specialist, facilitated this forum. Based on the training evaluation, 85 percent of the participants reported that the training was very clear to them, and 77 percent reported that the training was relevant to their work and that they will use the new skills acquired from it.

The second CoP forum was held on February 19, 2019 in Zanzibar at the Office of the Chief Government Statistician (OCGS). The forum was a continuation of the project's series of MEL

fora to promote the production and use of quality data for evidence-based decision-making. Dr. Gary Woller, Team Lead for the CHSSP Mid-Term Performance Evaluation, facilitated the forum on reporting, disseminating, and using monitoring and evaluation (M&E) results for improving program performance. A total of 31 people (13 female, 18 male), including 15 youth, attended. Participants were from two Government of Zanzibar Institutions, OCGS and Zanzibar Planning Commission (ZPC); one local institution, Zanzibar Monitoring and Evaluation Association (ZAMEA); one civil society organization (CSO), Zanzibar Muslim Women AIDS Support Organization (ZAMWASO); and three Data for Development staff. One hundred (100) percent of participants reported that the CoP presentation was relevant to their work, and 30 percent reported that more time should be allocated in the future for these types of sessions.

### Internal Capacity Building Activities

Data for Development conducted four internal capacity building training events at project offices during this reporting period, as outlined in Table 4 below. The training participants provided positive feedback on the capacity received in term of being relevant to their work and being practical and useful. Moving forward, Data for Development will offer these types of training to project staff as need arises.

**Table 4: Internal Trainings Conducted by Data for Development**

Training	Male	Female	Youth	Total	Trainees
Conflict of Interest	2	6	3	8	STTA, project staff
DQA	4	4	0	8	Project staff
CCW Survey – Enumerator Interview Techniques	3	5	8	8	Enumerators for CHSSP and Kizazi Kipya performance evaluations
Human Subject Research Ethics	5	7	2	12	Local evaluators, project staff
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>36</b>	

### Learning Summit

On March 12-13, 2019, Data for Development hosted its first LS at the Serena Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The two-day event was attended by 160 development practitioners, including senior Mission officials, senior GoT policymakers, monitoring and learning specialists, local researchers, and the private sector as well as senior managers at USAID/Tanzania IPs. The main theme of the summit was “Data Utilization for Evidence-Based Decision-Making.”

#### *Pre-Learning Summit Training*

Data for Development held a half-day pre-conference training on March 12, 2019. The objective of the training was to build the capacity of USAID and IP staff in data utilization for evidence-based decision-making with a focus on selecting key performance indicators (KPIs) and best practices in target setting. The training attracted 81 participants (36 female, 45 male) from the GoT (7), USAID IPs (40), USAID Tanzania (16), Data for Development staff (17), and one expert from the private sector (see Figure 2). The opening and welcome remarks were provided by Larry Ott, Senior Director for Communications at ME&A.

The training was led by Data for Development consultant Terence Beney who used both a presentation and group discussion approach to deliver the training. The main topics covered

included KPIs and target setting, followed by group work divided into USAID/Tanzania DOs 1-3. Each group presented a summary of their deliberations and findings at the plenary session.

**Figure 2: Learning Summit Day I Participants, by Category**

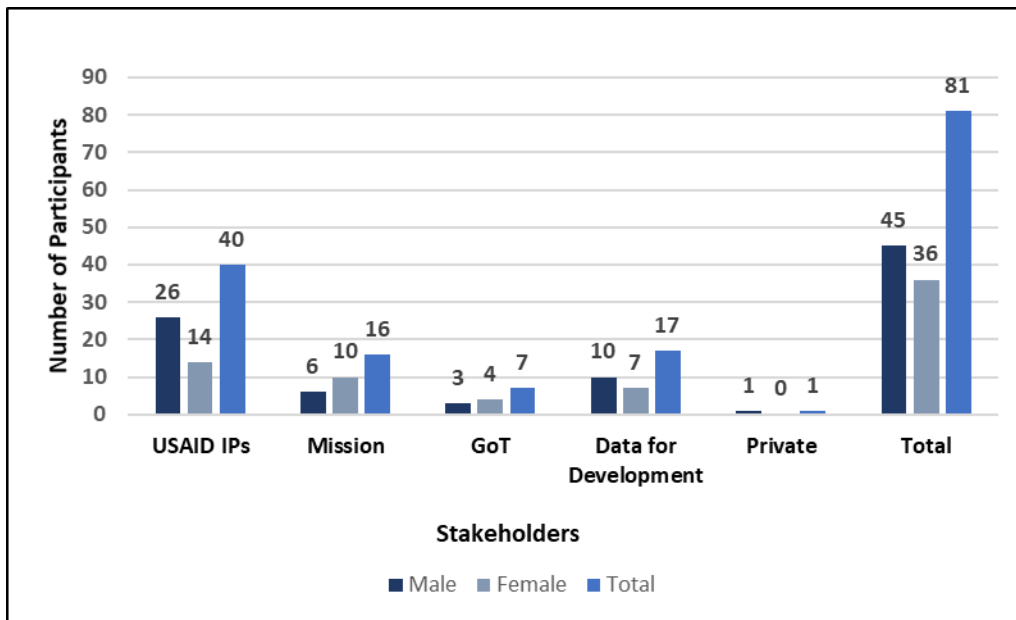


Photo 5: Day I Learning Summit, Dar es Salaam.



Photo 6: Mission Director, Learning Summit, Dar es Salaam.

### USAID 2019 Learning Summit

On March 13, 2019, 112 (60 female, 52 male) USAID Mission staff and local partners shared, learned, and reflected on the implementation of USAID-supported activities in Tanzania (see Figure 3). The objectives of the summit were to 1) promote and share knowledge on data collection and utilization for evidence-based decision-making, 2) inculcate a culture for supply and demand for quality data, and 3) provide a platform for experience sharing as well as networking. The expected outcomes of the forum were 1) increased awareness of data collection, processing, and utilization for improved development programming, and 2) improved networks among

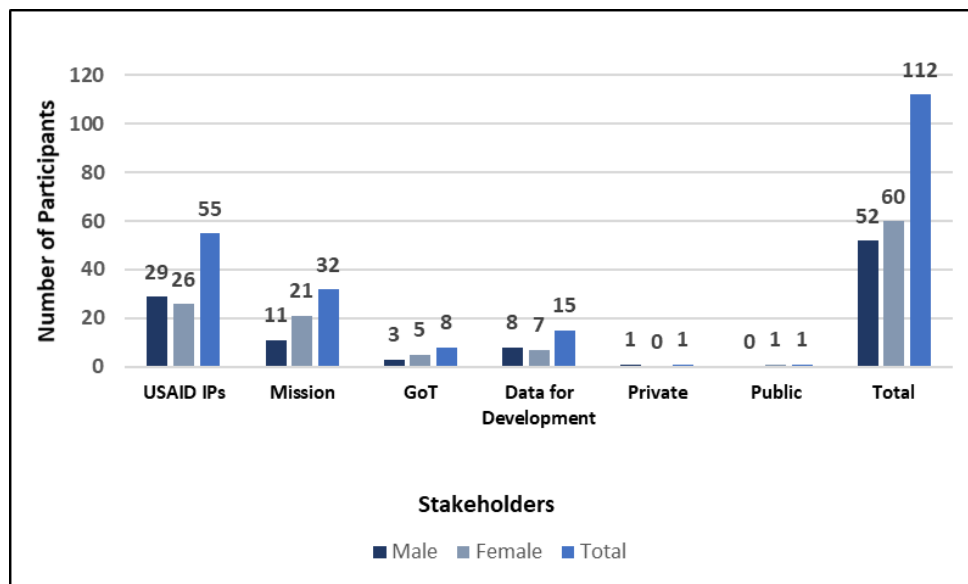
USAID, IPs, GoT, and other MEL practitioners and professionals in the country, especially those collaborating with USAID/Tanzania.

Andy Karas, USAID/Tanzania Mission Director, provided the keynote speech. He welcomed the participants and thanked the USAID home office, U.S. Embassy, program office, and the Data for Development team for pulling together a well-organized forum. He emphasized the importance of evidence-based decision-making and of determining how best to use USAID and American taxpayer money/resources to achieve the intended results noting that, “*The objective of this forum is to reflect on our programming, where we’ve been, and where we might be heading. If you don’t know where you’re coming from, you don’t know where you’re going.*”

Four panel discussions were held, in which a total of 21 speakers (11 female, 10 male) and four moderators led the following panel discussions:

1. *Gender, Youth, Vulnerable, and Key Populations*: The main objective of this panel discussion was to share findings and lessons learned from recent USAID studies on women, youth, and key and vulnerable populations.
2. *Integrated Programming*: The objective of this panel discussion was to share experiences in USAID integration programming.
3. *Working with the Government of Tanzania*: The objective of this panel discussion was to reflect on working with the GoT.
4. *Geographic Selection of USAID Activities and Summary of Learnings*: The session focused on visualization of USAID activities across the country and presentation on criteria/data used to decide where to implement USAID activities.

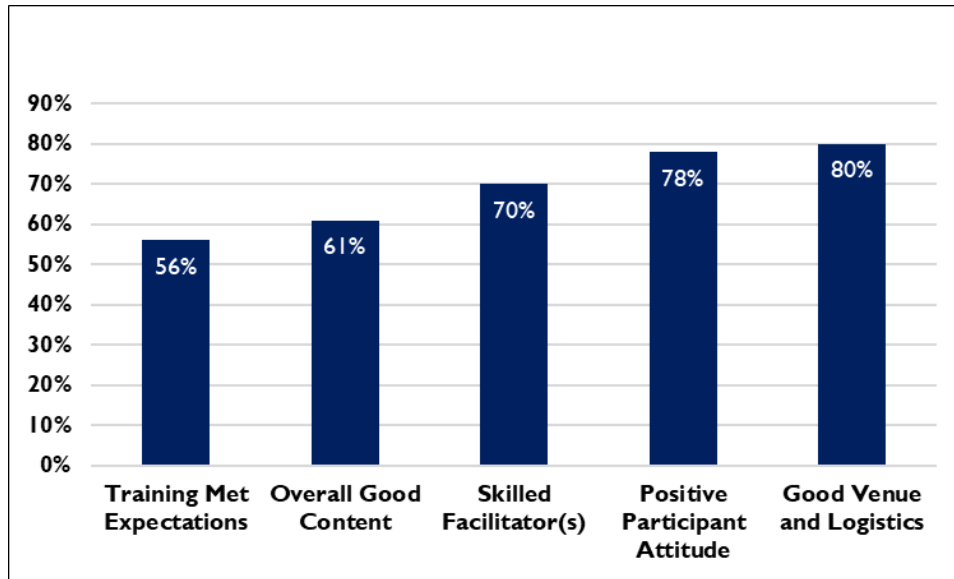
**Figure 3: Learning Summit Day 2 Participants, by Category**



At the conclusion of the pre-conference training and LS, Data for Development administered a post-event satisfaction survey to participants. As seen in Figures 4 and 5, participants favorably rated both the pre-conference training and the LS on a number of quality dimensions. With regards to the pre-conference training, over 70 percent favorably rated the training venue and

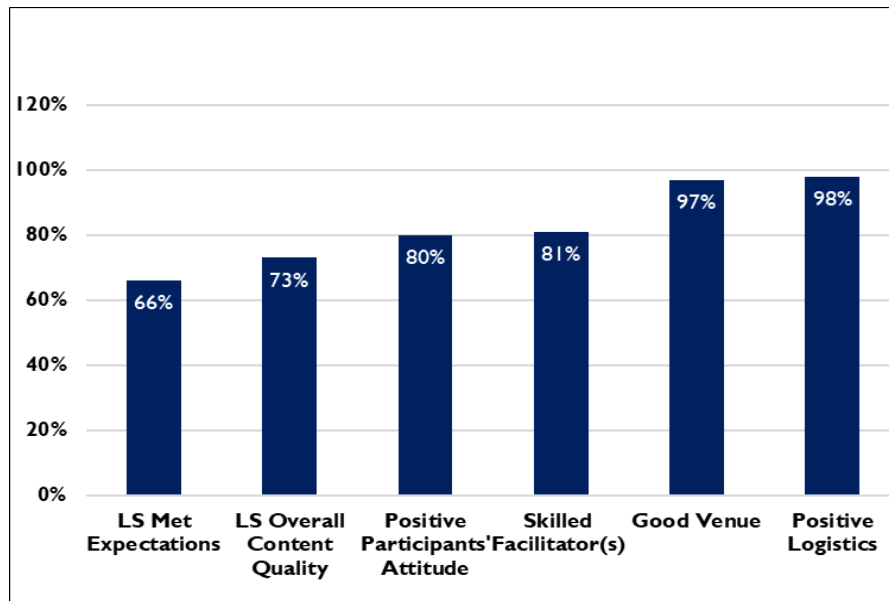
logistics, participants' attitudes, and facilitators' skill, while over 50 percent favorably rated the training content and whether the training met their expectation (Figure 4).

**Figure 4: Participants' Views on the Pre-Learning Summit Training**



Participants expressed even more favorable views of the LS with just under 100 percent favorably rating the summit's logistics and venue, over 80 percent favorably rating the facilitators' skills and participants' attitudes, over 70 percent favorably rating the overall summit content quality, and over 60 percent saying that the LS met their expectations (see Figure 5).

**Figure 5: Scores from Participants' Evaluation of the USAID 2019 Learning Summit**





## **2.4 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) BETWEEN ME&A AND THE NBS**

Data for Development has made significant strides in collaborating with the NBS on capacity building activities as stipulated in the project SOW. Evidence for this is the MOU signed by the NBS and ME&A on March 21, 2019 under which Data for Development will work with the NBS to develop its capacity and strengthen its relationship with the project.

There are a number of potential areas for collaboration between Data for Development and the NBS. The NBS could, for example, participate in project field observations; provide advisory support; participate as co-principal investigator in larger scale surveys; participate in task forces for specific service areas across the three project components; or make panel presentations or otherwise participate in future summits. Data for Development will provide co-facilitation of trainings for the NBS at the national and regional levels; provide training materials (training manuals and software) that NBS can use to facilitate training at the district level; and provide consultative support to NBS in GIS and data-related topics.

## **2.5 MOU BETWEEN ME&A AND THE PO-RALG**

Data for Development has a mandate to engage and build capacity of GoT institutions on evidence-based and data-driven decision-making. To accomplish this, it uses participatory approaches to engage the GoT across its components in evaluation processes, DQAs, and capacity building. In November 2018, Data for Development initiated a line ministry partnership with the PO-RALG. The project selected PO-RALG since it operates nationally and regionally and with district LGAs to secure authorization for evaluations and studies from the NBS or NIMR. PO-RALG national staff will participate directly in evaluations and studies; DQA field observations; task forces for specific service areas; learning and data management capacity building activities, such as the LS; and co-facilitation of trainings and CoP meetings at the national and regional levels to develop a cadre of master trainers for knowledge sharing. After series of communications and meetings between the project and PO-RALG, the two signed an MOU on January 21, 2019.

During this reporting period, Data for Development engaged the PO-RALG in the following two activities:

1. *Orientation and Site Observations of DQAs in the Lake Zone:* Data for Development conducted DQAs of three USAID-funded projects—Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya), and Baylor (Mtoto Bomba)—in the Kigoma and Mwanza regions from January to February 7, 2019. Data for Development created a pilot training so that PO-RALG staff could participate in the DQA process and accompany project staff to selected public service delivery sites. On February 5, 2019, participants were oriented on the DQA tools followed by a one-day field visit to observe the DQA site visits. The DQA training and observation involved four statisticians from relevant district councils, one statistician from PO-RALG headquarters (HQ), one Mwanza region statistician, one statistician from Ilemela council, and one statistician from Nyamagana council. Participants benefited from this activity by having increased exposure to how USAID conducts DQAs, which led an increased ability to drive local evidence-based decision-making from quality data. Data for Development is currently working with the PO-RALG to develop future trainings.

2. *Data for Development Learning Summit, March 12-13, 2019 Dar es Salaam*: Data for Development invited PO-RALG to participate in its LS, which focused on sharing lessons learned from USAID-funded projects. The technical content of the LS focused on USAID methods of data management, target setting of standardized indicators, and reporting results to USAID software platforms. PO-RALG senior statisticians from the Dodoma HQ, Dr. Andrew Komba (Director of Sector Coordination) and Erick Kitali (Director of ICT and Statistics), participated in the LS.

### **2.5.1 Implementation, Challenges, Lessons Learned, and Adaptation**

- Local Tanzanian institutions have high expectations for capacity building activities. Data for Development is primarily focused on providing services to USAID Mission staff, USAID IPs, and selected GoT partners (e.g., the PO-RALG and NBS). There is a small component of providing capacity building to local institutions, but the demand far exceeds Data for Development resources.

## **3. INTEGRATION OF CROSSCUTTING ISSUES AND USAID FORWARD PRIORITIES**

### **3.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT**

During Q2, Data for Development completed the Gender and Youth Assessment. The findings provided the Mission with guidance on the development of the next CDCS. The assessment involved a review of annual reports for 24 selected activities with objectives of examining the 1) common themes and findings, 2) duplication of efforts/audiences, 3) information on knowledge gaps, and 4) recommendations for the effective design of future projects. Key findings included the following:

- USAID/Tanzania IPs differ in their integration of gender/youth issues.
- The structure, format, and content of annual reports vary greatly, making it extremely difficult to extract high-value gender/youth data.
- GoT officials at the ministry level appear unaware of many donor gender/youth activities carried out at the local government level.

To share the findings, on January 24, 2018, the project organized a CoP forum for local research institutions, IPs, and Mission staff in Dar es Salaam. A total of 31 participants (11 female, 20 male) attended. The session was facilitated by Terence Beney (STTA) and Shakira Maimana (Data for Development). The objective was to share experiences on the design, methodology, and analysis of a recently completed 2018 assessment of gender, youth, and vulnerable groups and ongoing 2019 Performance Evaluation of Vulnerable Groups in Tanzania. The draft findings of the assessment triggered a meaningful discussion among peers on the topic. The 2019 USAID LS was another platform used by the project to share the findings from this assessment.

## **3.2 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION AND INVOLVEMENT**

The project continued engagement with GoT institutions for the purpose of supporting production and utilization of data for evidence-based policies and programs in the country. At the national level, Data for Development coordinated closely with the PO-RALG and NBS to plan an approach for institutional capacity building on data management activities. During Q2, the project held two consultative meetings in Dodoma with the NBS and seven high level PO-RALG officials. The main objective was to introduce the project and seek the best way in which it could effectively collaborate with the GoT to support data production and utilization. The project further provided capacity building to GoT officials in the Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar in conjunction with its Component 1 and Component 2 activities on topics such as data collection and analysis and conducting surveys and DQAs. GoT officials also took part in the LS hosted by Data for Development.

## **3.3 DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT SUCCESS STORIES**

Data for Development submitted three “success stories” to USAID for consideration in its publications. All three were approved. These success stories, described briefly below, may be uploaded into the IPRS to provide narrative support to its performance monitoring indicators.

Component 1: Tusome Pamoja Performance Evaluation

- Utilization of the mid-term evaluation of the Tusome Pamoja program (DOI – Women and Youth empowered)

Component 2: Successful completion of DQAs and lessons learned that led to IPRS trainings for both Mission staff and IPs

- DQA improves project outcomes
- The power of a second eye to improve data

Component 3: Mtwara training led by Data for Development facilitators

- Capacity development improves adaptation practices

The success stories are included as Annex F.

# **4. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES**

The Data for Development management and administrative staff provide support to both technical and operations staff to ensure all program activities are carried out and deliverables are achieved as per contract. During implementation of the Q2 activities, the following management and administration actions were undertaken.

## **4.1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

As part of day-to-day internal controls, the finance team continues to provide training to all new staff on policies and procedures to ensure understanding and accountability. The finance team also continues to refine the systems developed to ensure internal controls and donor compliance of the project. These systems include the Local Hire Employee Manual and the Operations Manual.

The project has been unable to secure a tax exemption for the new vehicle it purchased and imported into the country. So far, the Ministry of Finance, which authorizes import tax exemptions, refuses to release the vehicle from the port. As of the end of Q2, Data for Development continued working closely with USAID and the Ministry of Finance to resolve the matter. The financial summary of Q2 of Program Year 2 is provided in the Annex C.

## **4.2 ADMINISTRATION**

The second quarter saw progress in Data for Development's administrative activities. Importantly, the project continued to build its operational capacity, ensuring all necessary systems were in place to support the project's technical implementation. Data for Development put in place a complete in-country team comprising 15 technical and seven support staff to support its project delivery. The staffing plan is presented in Figure 7 below.

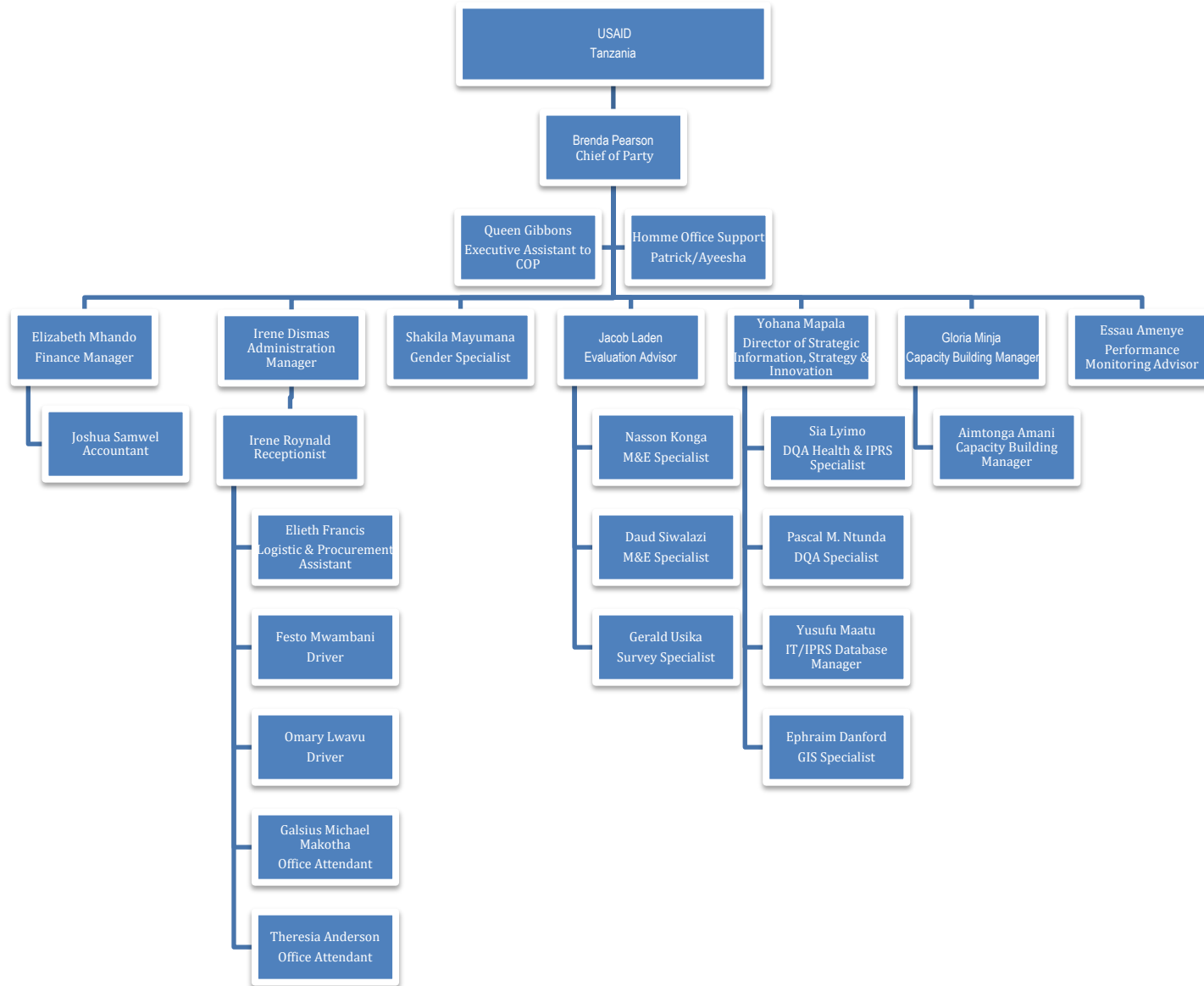
Project administration provided full support to technical teams who worked on three evaluations, DQA pilot activities in Lake Zone, and the two-day LS to ensure that their deliverables were achieved.

In strengthening its internal systems, Data for Development has moved from using cash to purchase fuel for its vehicles to using a pre-paid card system. It has also finalized a process to donate items to the PO-RALG that the project has not been using, like furniture, computers, and printers.

## **4.3 STAFFING PLAN**

Figure 6 (next page) depicts the Data for Development staffing plan.

**Figure 6: Data for Development Organogram Chart at the End of March 2019**



#### 4.4 APPOINTMENTS/RESIGNATIONS

The project utilized nine short-term STTA contracts to provide capacity to implement its activities. Table 5 provides detail about the consultants and their periods of performance.

**Table 5: STTAs/Consultants for Data for Development**

No.	Name	Purpose	Dates
1	Kapinga Mkingama Adolph	Community Health & Social Welfare System Strengthening Personnel CHSSP Evaluation	February 1-March 29, 2019
2	Terence Beney	Team Lead Sauti & Kizazi Kipya Evaluations	January 2-February 15, 2019
3	Terence Beney	LS	February 28-March 14, 2019
4	Bahati Tenga	Evaluation Specialist on Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP	February 1-March 29, 2019
5	Julie Tumbo	Local HIV/OVC Specialist Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP	February 1-March 29, 2019
6	Charles Mlwande	Social Welfare Expert for Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP	February 1-March 29, 2019
7	Zaina Mabeyo	Social Welfare Expert for Kizazi Kipya and CHSSP	February 1-March 29, 2019
8	Nora Kaaya	Researcher for Sauti	January 2-March 26, 2019
9	Dominic Mosha	HIV & Key Populations Specialist for Sauti	January 2-March 26, 2019

The project was supported by three ME&A staff who came to provide technical assistance to the project. Their purpose and period in country are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6: Headquarters Staff Who Visited Data for Development DAR Office**

S/N	Name	Purpose	Dates
1	Gary Woller	Team Lead for CHSSP Evaluation and Acting Chief of Party (COP)	February 14-28, 2019
2	Christopher Coffman	Supported LS	March 2-15, 2019
3	Larry Ott	Supported LS	March 2-16, 2019

One staff member was hired (see Table 7). She will be working on the DQA team.

**Table 7: New Data for Development Employees/Staff**

S/N	Name	Purpose	Dates
1	Sia Lyimo	DQA Health & IPRS Specialist	January 14, 2019

Three staff left the project during the reporting period (see Table 8).

**Table 8: Departing Data for Development Employees/Staff**

S/N	Name	Reason	Dates
1	Elieth Francis	End of contract	March 31, 2019
2	Essau Amenye	Transition to STTA	March 31, 2019
3	Shakila Mayumana	Joined another organization	March 31, 2019

# ANNEXES

## **ANNEX A: DATA FOR DEVELOPMENT QUARTER 2 RESULTS, JANUARY-MARCH 2019**

The performance indicator tracking tables below report the quarterly and cumulative values for each of Data for Development’s performance indicators—along with analysis, assumptions, and explanations—covering each of projects three project components. Data for Development uses the data captured from its performance monitoring activities to continuously improve its results over time.



## Component I: Evaluation/Assessment/Research Improved

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base-line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Q1 Results	Q2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Proportion of required assessments/ evaluations conducted and findings disseminated	I.3 CCIR, Output	This indicator measures the actual number of evaluations/ assessments/ studies completed and disseminated within and/or outside the USAID Mission in proportion to the total number completed. Dissemination can be through report sharing and workshops within the Mission and/or posting on the DEC.	Activity Reports; Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by PEs, IEs, assessments/ Research studies, DOs	0	-6 PEs annually -4 Assessments/ Studies annually -3 IEs total	A total of 3/10 USAID/ Tanzania evaluations/ assessments (Tusome Pamoja Mid-Term Performance Evaluation, CDCS Document Desk Review and Learning Agenda, DO2 Impact Evaluation) conducted and findings disseminated  Disaggregated by evaluation type: IE=1, PE=3 in Q3 with several ongoing PEs and assessments	A total of 3 (6/10 cumulative reported) USAID/Tanzania evaluation/ assessments conducted and findings disseminated, this includes: -DO3 baseline assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID, approved for DEC, uploaded to DEC, posted to SharePoint site -Tusome Pamoja: Final Draft submitted to USAID, approved for DEC, uploaded to DEC, posted to SharePoint site -DO2 Impact Assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID -CDCS: Final Draft submitted to USAID -Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation: Final Draft submitted to USAID -Gender and Youth Assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID	6/10: 60% by March 3/6 PE final reports (including Tusome Pamoja, DO2, Pamoja Twajenga) 3/4 Assessments (including CDCS, DO3 and Gender and Youth Assessment)	The assumption is that all evaluations and studies completed will be disseminated (shared, presented, and uploaded on the DEC) to the Mission, either internally or externally.

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base-line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Q1 Results	Q2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of post-evaluation after-action reviews (AARs)/ utilization sessions conducted	1.4 Custom Output	Post evaluation sessions include the AAR, report briefings, and evaluation utilization discussions	Activity reports, meeting minutes, follow up with IPs' COR/AORs; a follow-up mini survey of the Mission 6 months after the evaluation Frequency: annually Disaggregation: by evaluation or assessment DOs	0	10	<p>-A total of 3 utilization sessions/AARs conducted [Tusome Pamoja Mid-Term Performance Evaluation, Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI), DO2 Impact Evaluation]</p> <p>WARIDI and Tusome Pamoja had multiple debriefings. During the debriefing meetings/ sessions recommendations and potential actions were discussed. [3 out-briefings on Tusome Pamoja for IP, Tech Team + project office (PO) and Mission Director/ Deputy Mission Director, and 2 for WARIDI one for IP and another for Tech Team and PO]</p>	<p>-A total of 7 out 9 final evaluations submitted have been utilized in the following ways</p> <p>-The WiLDAF Access to Justice Final Evaluation in FY 2018 was used for planning and design sessions during the DRG office's project focused portfolio review.</p> <p>-RRDP: In November/ December 2018 an action plan was developed with responses to the evaluation's recommendations for improvements to phase 2 implementation</p> <p>-WARIDI: Used for FY 2019 annual workplan course corrections and revising the MEL plan and Indicator target setting</p> <p>-Tusome Pamoja Final Evaluation: See success story on recommendation and action taken for FY 2019 annual workplan course corrections</p> <p>-DO3 and DO2 baseline, data shared with the Mission for the open data repository promoted data utilization as it may be made available for other uses</p> <p>-Gender and Youth Assessment findings and conclusions were utilized during LS panel discussion on Gender Issues</p>	7/10: 70% by March 5/6 PE final reports (including Tusome Pamoja, Pamoja Twajenga, RRDP, WARIDI, WiLDAF) 2/4 Assessments (including DO3 and Gender and Youth Assessment)	<p>1. Debriefing sessions: preliminary analysis of findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented to USAID/ Tanzania Technical Team and IP staff. This is usually a part of the debriefing sessions as the team review recommendations and reflect on the process, but not a separate AAR/utilization session.</p> <p>2. The IPs review findings, conclusions, and recommendations from reports and use them in preparation for workplan.</p> <p>3. Evaluations' recommendations are evidence-based and actionable.</p> <p>4. Facilitate AARs of each evaluation, assessment, and research study conducted to support the Mission to support the design of future programming.</p>

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base-line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Q1 Results	Q2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Percentage of evaluations for which findings and conclusions address women's and youth issues	1.5 Custom, Output	Number of evaluations, assessments, and studies completed for which at least one of the findings or conclusions addresses women's and youth issues, divided by total number of evaluations completed	Activity reports Frequently: quarterly Disaggregation: by DOs	0	80%	A total of 3 out of the 4 (75%) completed in Q1 of the 10 evaluations (CDCS Document Desk Review and Learning Agenda, DO2 Impact Evaluation and Gender and Youth Assessment) with conclusions and recommendations that address women's and youth issues	A total of 3 out of the 5 reported in this quarter for FY 2019 completed of the 10 evaluations with conclusions and recommendations that address women's and youth issues, this includes: -Tusome Pamoja: Final Draft submitted to USAID, approved for DEC, uploaded to DEC, posted to SharePoint site. -Gender and Youth Assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID. -DO3 baseline assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID, approved for DEC, uploaded to DEC, posted to SharePoint site. -DO2 Impact Assessment: Final Draft submitted to USAID. -CDCS: Final Draft submitted to USAID. -Pamoja Twajenga Post-Performance Evaluation: Final Draft submitted to USAID.	6/10: 60% -3/6 PE final reports (including Tusome Pamoja, DO2, Pamoja Twajenga) -3/4 Assessments (DO3, CDCS, and Gender and Youth Assessment)	The assumption is that, to be counted, the evaluation must include conclusions and recommendations that significantly address women's and/or youth issues.  - Depends on the study design. Not every evaluation will have gender-specific questions in the SOW from the Mission. These three have explicit connections but Data for Development also always disaggregate by sex and comment if there are any notable differences that arise between M/F.

## Component 2: Performance Monitoring and Reporting Strengthened

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base-line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Quarter 1 Results	Quarter 2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of MEL plans reviewed and adhere to high quality standards	2.2 Custom, Output	Number of IPs'/activities that were supported by Data for Development in completing or revising their MEL plans	Activity reports, periodic reports; follow up mini survey of the IPs after capacity building Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by DOs	0	15-20	A total of 12 IPs updated for activity MEL plans with baseline data, targets, and actuals within IPRS	0	12/15	The number of MEL plans completed or revised with Data for Development support depends on demand and request from IPs and the Mission Team. -MEL plans reviewed in Iringa MEL training from 12 IPs
Number of user logins in the IPRS	2.3 Custom, Output	User logins are defined as the number of times a user logs into the IPRS	IPRS Activity Reports Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by type of organization <i>User roles</i>	3,074	3,720	A total of 83 staff (72 staff from 25 IPs and 11 staff from USAID/ Tanzania Mission (COR, AOR, Health, Education, Administrators) logged in the IPRS platform in October-December 2018	A total of 71 users logged in the IPRS platform in January-March 2019, 9 from USAID/Tanzania Mission [COR (1), AOR (1), Health (4), Education (1), DRG (3), Economic Growth (EG)/Natural Resources Management (NRM) (0)] and 62 participants from 20 IPs.	Q2: 860/3,720; 2,331/3,720 (Q1+Q2 cumulative)	Based on the average number of logins per active user in the base year (7.66), it is assumed that the number of logins will increase by 10% per year due to increased performance data use.
Number of DQA Indicators performed annually to inform the performance management plan (PMP)	2.4 Custom, Output	Numerator: Annual number of DQAs actually conducted. Denominator: Annual number of DQAs requested/ approved by the Mission	DQA Activity Reports; Frequency: annually Disaggregation: by DOs by type of organization	TBD	50	N/A; Reported annually	Conducted DQA on 14 indicators for Jhpiego (Boresha Afya), EngenderHealth (Boresha Afya), and Baylor (Mtoto Bomba)	14/50; 28%	The contract ceiling is 50 per year.  -Reporting frequency: annually Using DQA Master Tracker (PEPFAR, non-PEPFAR)  This will be tracked on an annual basis.

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base- line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Quarter I Results	Quarter 2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of GIS/data visualization products delivered upon demand	2.6 Custom, Output	Technical support/ orientation involves any support provided by Data for Development in GIS/Data Visualization- Refer to Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)	Activity Reports, Follow up with IPs and CORs/AORs Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by institution, type, type of services	0	5	6	A total of 4 GIS products delivered to USAID Mission: -Spatial Distribution of USAID EG Activities/Poverty Rate Map -Spatial Distribution of USAID Health Activities/HIV Prevalence Map -Spatial Distribution of USAID DRG Activities/Population Density Map -Spatial Distribution of USAID Education Activities/Primary School Enrollment Map	10 cumulative	USAID offices are the primary users of products with GIS/IPRS training offered to others.

### Component 3: Internal and External Capacity Built

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base -line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Quarter 1 Results	Quarter 2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of USAID IPs, local research institutions, and GoT institutions, including the NBS, who have increased abilities to produce and/or use high-quality data to drive local evidence-based decision-making	3.2 Custom Outcome	USAID IPs will include those firms/companies who receive funding from USAID. Local Institutions include local research firms like TanEA, ZAMEA, TIMES, dLab, Utafiti Associates, etc. GoT institutions may include the NBS, OCGS, Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly, and Children (MOHCDGEC), PO-RALG, ZPC, etc. These institutions must have received/ engaged in capacity building activities supported by Data for Development. Abilities to produce and/or use high-quality data to drive local evidence-based decision-making means those institutions to apply skills and knowledge and/or any assistance provided in their data management, utilization, and dissemination processes.	Activity report, Project documents, Training attendance sheets/ reports, Follow-up survey/ questionnaire Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by DO, Institution type, by Topic, Sex, Type of participant	0	-10 TZ local institutions -NBS -1-3 Tanzania planning and policy institutions (GoT institutions) -30 IPs	A total of 24 IPs, 3 GoT institutions (NBS/OCGS, ZPC, and PO-RALG) and 4 local institutions- TanEA, Ardhi University, East African Statistical Training Center and dLab and 2 private institutions (JLC and Kepler)	16 TZ local institutions 3 GoT 25 IPs  -Jan: A total of 31 people (11 female, 20 male) attended CoP. Members were Senior Researcher and MEL Specialist from the Mission, IPs, and local institutions which included TanEA, Kepler, JL Consultancy, Ardhi University, University of Dar es Salaam, College of Information, Communication, and Technology dLab, East African Statistical Training Center, Benjamin Mkapa Foundation, HDIF, Ipsos, PS3, Utafiti Associates, USAID Mission staff, and 6 Data for Development technical staff.  -Feb: A total of 31 people (13 female, 18 male) attended CoP from OCGS and ZPC, 1 local institution ZAMEA, 1 CSO, ZAMWASO, and 3 Data for Development staff with a topic on "Reporting, Dissemination, and Using M&E Results for Improving Program Performance."  -March: A total of 81 people (36 female, 45 male) attended Day 1 of the LS. Participants included 16 USAID staff, 7 GoT officials, 17 Data for Development staff, 40 IPs, and 1 private sector partner.  -March: A total of 112 people (60 female, 52 male) attended Day 2 LS. Participants included 32 USAID staff, 8 GoT officials, 15 Data for Development staff, 1 private sector, 55 IPs, and 1 public institution. A total of 160 people were reached in all two days of the LS.	-3/3 GoT institutions (OCGS, ZPC, PO-RALG) -55/30 IPs -16/10 TZ local institutions -25/30 IPs	-Cumulative over the life of the project

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base -line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Quarter 1 Results	Quarter 2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of individuals trained and capacitated with United States Government (USG) assistance	3.3 Custom, Output	Trainings are formal events with standardized curriculum and the objective is to increase knowledge and skills in data utilization for advocacy and policy analysis, MEL and collaborating, learning, and adapting (CLA).	Activity report, Project documents, Training report Frequency: quarterly Disaggregation: by Topic, Sex, Type of participant	0	109	<p>- A total of 68 participants (22 female, 46 male) from 17 IPs and 6 local institutions were trained on IPRS, MEL capacity building, training, and the CoP forum.</p> <p>-A total of 18 Mission staff from the Health Team, Education Team, and Acquisition Officers attended IPRS and MEL Capacity Building Training.</p>	<p>-Jan: A total of 12 participants, 7 Data for Development staff and 5 STTAs (6 female, 6 male) were trained on human subject evaluations.</p> <p>- A total of 31 people (11 female, 20 male) attended CoP forum with 6 Data for Development technical staff.</p> <p>- A total of 8 (2 female, 6 male) Data for Development staff were trained on Conflict of Interest.</p> <p>-A total of 4 staff (2 female, 2 male) were oriented on the DQA Tools and Process.</p> <p>- A total of 8 participants (5 female, 3 male) attended the enumerators training on interview techniques for CCWs.</p> <p>- A total of 10 participants(4 female, 6 male) were trained in IPRS.</p> <p>Feb: A total of 4 PO-RALG staff (1 female, 3 male) were trained on DQA</p> <p>- A total of 8 (4 female, 4 male) STTA were oriented on qualitative data analysis.</p> <p>- A total of 5 people: (2 female, 3 male) were oriented on the DQA process and tools.</p> <p>- Feb-A total of 31 people (13 female, 18 male) attended CoP forum.</p> <p>March: A total of 81 people (36 female, 45 male) attended Day 1 of the LS.</p> <p>-March: A total of 112 people (60 female, 52 male) attended Day 2 LS.</p>	281/109	An average of two staff from 30 IPs,10 Tanzanian institutions, 5 local academic institutions, and GoT staff (NBS, OCGS), and 10 Tanzania planning and policy institutions are targeted for training including USAID/Tanzania MEL Specialists from Thematic Area/Sector [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Nutrition, Agriculture, Health, Education, NRM, Financial Inclusion, Livelihood, Gender, DRG].

Indicator Name	Type and Level of Indicator	Indicator Definition	Data Sources/ Disaggregation	Base -line FY 2017	FY 2019 Targets	Quarter 1 Results	Quarter 2 Results	Annual Performance Achieved to the End of Reporting Period (%)	Assumptions & Explanations
Number of Data for Development supported LS participants	3.7 Custom, Output	The LS (e.g., Annual MEL Week Conference, Annual Evidence Use and LS) is a forum which invites IPs, USAID, and other stakeholders to present on the findings of evaluations or to present ideas found in assessments with broader relevance to the Mission and IPs.	Activity report, Project documents, Training report Frequency: annually Disaggregation: by Topic, Sex, Type of participant	0	120	Proposed for February 2019	<p>Day 1: A total of 81 (36 female, 45 male) participants attended the LS. The participants were comprised of IPs 40 (14 female, 26 male), USAID Mission 16 (9 female, 7 male), Data for Development 17 (7 female, 10 male), GoT 7 (4 female, 3 male), and private sector (1 male)</p> <p>Day 2: A total of 112 (60 female, 52 male) attended the LS. The participants were comprised of IPs 55 (26 female, 29 male), USAID Mission 32 (21 female, 11 male), Data for Development 15 (7 female, 8 male), GoT 8 (5 female, 3 male), 1 private sector (1 male), and 1 public sector (1 female)</p>	160/120	LS Target Participants: 60 from IPs, 20 from USAID, 10 from GoT, and 10 local institutions



**ANNEX B: PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR NEXT QUARTER, APRIL-JUNE 2019**

Activity	Data for Development Responsible Parties	Expected Outputs
<b>Component 1: Evaluation/Assessment/Research Services Improved</b>		
Sauti - Draft report submitted to USAID/Tanzania, Final Draft submitted to USAID, Approved/Approved for DEC	Team Lead and Data for Development ET	Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations utilized for decision-making, revised MEL Plan
Kizazi Kipya - Draft report submitted to USAID/Tanzania, Final Draft submitted to USAID, Approved/Approved for DEC	Team Lead and Data for Development ET	Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations utilized for decision-making, revised MEL Plan
CHSSP - Draft report submitted to USAID/Tanzania, Final Draft submitted to USAID, Approved/Approved for DEC	Team Lead and Data for Development ET	Evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations utilized for decision-making, revised MEL Plan
DQAs (PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR)	Team Lead and Data for Development ET	-DQA reports that highlight areas of strength and areas weakness that need improvement -Quality of USAID/Tanzania's and IPs' capacity to produce and use quality statistics
<b>Component 2: Performance Monitoring and Reporting Strengthened</b>		
DQAs (PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>€ Share with IPs schedule for conducting DQAs.</li> <li>€ Undertake the DQA fieldwork activities.</li> <li>€ Conduct feedback meeting: Debrief meetings with M&amp;E Team at SDP-level - Findings and Recommendations.</li> <li>€ Conduct feedback meeting: Debrief meetings with IPs, HQ Team, COP/Technical Director - Findings and Recommendations.</li> <li>€ Report Writing: Use agreed recommended USAID standard reporting template.</li> </ul>	Director of Strategic Information	-DQA reports that highlights areas of strength and weakness that need improvement -Quality of USAID/Tanzania's and IPs' capacity to produce and use quality statistics
IPRS Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>€ Support the IP on Quarterly data entry in the IPRS.</li> <li>€ IPRS orientation to new IP and IP with new MEL officers</li> <li>€ IPRS orientation to CORs and MEL PoCs</li> <li>€ Generate semi-annual reports for 3 DOs (DO 1, 2, and 3) for the Mission Semi-Annual Portfolio Reviews (PRs)</li> <li>€ Generate indicator data reports for verification during the DQA</li> <li>€ Upload DQA indicators checklists in the IPRS</li> </ul>	IPRS Database Manager	Expanded use of the IPRS with more IPs both entering data into the IPRS and the IPRS being used for program learning.
GIS Support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>€ Data visualization training to Data for Development staff</li> <li>€ GIS needs assessment for USAID Mission</li> <li>€ GIS for mapping support for Mission and IPs</li> <li>€ GIS capacity needs assessment and profiling for Mission, NBS, and OCGS</li> <li>€ GIS for local institutions – NBS and OCGS</li> </ul>	GIS Expert	-Presentation to USAID of GIS capability Presentation to GoT/IPs on the use of GIS both for mapping and for data visualization. Production of maps as requested. Training in GIS as requested/required. Descriptive maps -Training report

Activity	Data for Development Responsible Parties	Expected Outputs
<p>MEL Plan Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Support IPs to review and develop data collection methods and tools to track, analyze, and use performance monitoring results, data quality, relevance, and alignment from lower-level output to higher-level outcome indicators.</li> <li>☒ Support IPs in review and develop Performance Indicators Tracking Table.</li> <li>☒ Review and develop SOP for data management and reporting.</li> <li>☒ Update Data for Development Performance Indicators (Results vs. Targets) in the IPRS.</li> <li>☒ Support IPs to develop definitions for the custom indicators to suit the context of IPs' intervention activities.</li> <li>☒ Provide guidance to IPs and AORs in review and developing Activity MEL Plans with appropriate indicators, aligned with CDCS Intermediate Results (IRs).</li> <li>☒ Training needs assessment</li> <li>☒ Monitor adaptive management actions taken as a results of performance monitoring data analysis.</li> </ul>	<p>Director of Strategic Information/Performance Advisor</p>	<p>-Activity reports which mention IPs supported on their MEL plans</p>
<p>Internal Monitoring of Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☒ Weekly Progress Reports</li> <li>☒ Monthly MEL Tracking Report</li> <li>☒ Quarterly Reporting</li> <li>☒ Define and adjust annual work plan for FY 2019 as well as implementing technical activities.</li> </ul>	<p>Performance Advisor</p>	<p>-To improve Data for Development program performance</p>
<p><b>Component 3: Internal and External Capacity Built</b></p>		
<p>GIS training</p>	<p>Coordinated by the GIS Specialist &amp; Capacity Building Manager using STTA</p>	<p>-Increased awareness of participants on GIS and map visualization</p>
<p>Individual training sessions for USAID, IPs, and Tanzanian organizations</p>	<p>Capacity Building Manager</p>	<p>-Increased awareness of participants on topics of their interest</p>
<p>Consultative individualized technical support to local institutions and GoT</p>	<p>Capacity Building Manager</p>	<p>-Strengthened partnership between USAID Data for Development and GoT institutions</p>
<p>CoP Learning Fora</p>	<p>Director of SI &amp; Capacity Building Manager</p>	<p>-Increased abilities of local Tanzanian Institutions to drive local evidence-based decision-making -Expanded network with same-minded community members from local institutions</p>
<p>M&amp;E capacity strengthening for local governments</p>	<p>IPRS Database Manager &amp; Capacity Building Manager</p>	<p>-Understand MEL planning -Increased understanding on using IPRS for data visualization and new features and functionalities in the IPRS</p>

**ANNEX D: DQA INDICATORS ASSESSED DURING LAKE ZONE DQA PILOT TEST**

Below is a list of indicators assessed per IP as part of the Lake Zone DQA pilot test.

### **JHPIEGO (Boresha Afya)**

- CUST: Number of health workers trained in intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy with USG funds
- HL 7.1-2: Percentage of USG-assisted service delivery sites providing family planning counseling and/or services
- HL 6.2-1: Number of women giving birth who received uterotonics in the third stage of labor (or immediately after birth) through USG-supported programs

### **Engender Health (Boresha Afya)**

- CUST: Number of people trained in family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) with USG funds

### **Baylor (Mtoto Bomba)**

#### *PEPFAR Indicators*

- TX\_TB: Proportion of antiretroviral therapy (ART) patients screened for tuberculosis (TB) in the semiannual reporting period who start TB treatment
- TB\_PREV: Proportion of ART patients who completed a standard course of TB preventive therapy within the semiannual reporting period
- TX\_PV Learning Summit: Percentage of ART patients with a suppressed viral load (VL) result (<1000 copies/ml) documented in the medical or laboratory records/laboratory information systems (LIS) within the past 12 months
- EMR\_SITE: Number of PEPFAR-supported facilities that have an electronic medical record system within the following service delivery areas: HIV Testing Services, Care & Treatment, Antenatal or Maternity Services, Early Infant Diagnosis or Under Five Clinic, or TB/HIV Services
- HRH\_CURR: Number of health workers who are working on HIV-related activities and are receiving any type of support from PEPFAR, as well as total spent on these workers
- LAB\_PTCQI: Number of PEPFAR-supported laboratory-based testing and/or Point-of-Care Testing (POCT) sites engaged in continuous quality improvement (CQI) and proficiency testing (PT) activities

**ANNEX E: INDICATORS TO BE ASSESSED AS PART OF THE FY 2019 DQA  
ACTIVITY**

## NON-PEPFAR INDICTORS

Indicator #	Indicator Narrative
DR.4.2-2 -	Number of CSOs receiving USG assistance engaged in advocacy interventions
EG 3.1-2	Hectares under new or improved/rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services as a result of USG assistance
EG 3.1-12	Number of agricultural and nutritional enabling environment policies analyzed, consulted on, drafted or revised, approved, and implemented with USG assistance
EG 3.2-1	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training
EG 3.2-4	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG food security related organizational development assistance
EG 3.2-7	Number of technologies or management practices under research, under field testing, or made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance
EG 3.2-10	Number of individuals who have received USG-supported degree-granting agricultural sector productivity or food security training
EG 3.2-17	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG 3.2-18	Number of hectares of land under improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG 3.2-20	Number of for-profit private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations and CBOs that applied improved organization-level technologies or management practices with USG assistance
EG3.2-27	<i>Value of agriculture-related financing accessed as a result of USG assistance (new indicator from the 2018 Handbook and replaces the archived EG3.2-3 which was assessed during the 2018 DQA)</i>
EG 10.2-3	Number of people with improved economic benefits derived from sustainable NRM and/or biodiversity conservation as a result of USG assistance
ES 1-3	Number of learners in primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings reached with USG education assistance
ES 1-5	Number of learners reached in reading programs at the primary level with USG assistance
ES 1-6	Number of primary or secondary educators who complete professional development activities with USG assistance
ES 1-10	Number of primary or secondary textbooks and other teaching and learning materials (TLM) provided with USG assistance
ES 1-11	Number of primary school classrooms that receive a complete set of essential reading instructional materials with USG assistance
HL3.1-1	Number of artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) treatments purchased with USG funds
HL.3.1-2	Number of malaria rapid diagnostic tests (RDTs) purchased with USG funds
HL.3.2-1	Number of insecticide treated nets (ITNs) purchased with USG funds

Indicator #	Indicator Narrative
HL 6.2-1	Number of women giving birth who received uterotonics in the third stage of labor (or immediately after birth) through USG-supported programs
HL 7.1-2	Percent of USG-assisted service delivery sites providing FP counseling and/or services
HL 9-1	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported programs
YOUTH-3	<i>Percentage of participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources who are youth (new indicator from the 2018 Handbook)</i>

## PEPFAR INDICATORS

Indicator #	Indicator Narrative
EMR_SITE	Number of PEPFAR-supported facilities that have an electronic medical record system within the following service delivery areas: HIV Testing Services, Care & Treatment, Antenatal or Maternity Services, Early Infant Diagnosis or Under Five Clinic, or TB/HIV Services
FPINT_SITE	Number of HIV SDPs at a site supported by PEPFAR that are providing integrated voluntary FP services
GEND_GBV	Number of people receiving post-gender-based violence (GBV) clinical care based on the minimum package
HRH_CURR	Number of health workers who are working on HIV-related activities and are receiving any type of support from PEPFAR, as well as total spent on these workers
HRH_PRE	Number of new health workers who graduated from a pre-service training institution or program as a result of PEPFAR-supported strengthening efforts, within the reporting period, by select cadre
HRH_PRE	Number of new health workers who graduated from a pre-service training institution or program as a result of PEPFAR-supported strengthening efforts, within the reporting period, by select cadre
HRH_STAFF	Number of health workers who are working on any HIV-related activities (i.e., prevention, treatment, and other HIV support) based out of PEPFAR-supported facility sites
HRH_STAFF_NAT	Number of health workers who are working on any HIV-related activities (i.e., prevention, treatment and other HIV support) based out of PEPFAR-supported facility sites
HTS_TST	Number of individuals who received HIV Testing Services and received their test results
HTS_TST	Number of individuals who received HIV Testing Services and received their test results
HTS_TST	Number of individuals who received HIV Testing Services and received their test results
KP_PREV	Number of key populations reached with individual and/or small group-level HIV prevention interventions designed for the target population
LAB_PTCQI	Number of PEPFAR-supported laboratory-based testing and/or POCT sites engaged in CQI and PT activities



Indicator #	Indicator Narrative
OVC_HVSTAT	Percentage of OVC (<18 years old) with HIV status reported to IP
OVC_SERV	Number of beneficiaries served by PEPFAR OVC programs for children and families affected by HIV
PMTCT_ART	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ART to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy
PMTCT_HEI_POS	Number of HIV-infected infants identified in the reporting period whose diagnostic sample was collected by 12 months of age
PMTCT_STAT	Percentage of pregnant women with known HIV status at antenatal care
PMTCT_STAT	Percentage of pregnant women with known HIV status at antenatal care
PP_PREV	Number of priority populations reached with the standardized, evidence-based intervention(s) required that are designed to promote the adoption of HIV prevention behaviors and service uptake
PrEP_NEW	Number of individuals who have been newly enrolled on oral antiretroviral pre-exposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV infection in the reporting period
SC_STOCK	Percentage of stock status observations from storage sites where commodities are stocked according to plan, by level in supply system
TB_ART	Proportion of HIV-positive new and relapsed TB cases on ART during TB treatment
TB_PREV	Proportion of ART patients who completed a standard course of TB preventive therapy within the semiannual reporting period
TB_STAT	Percentage of new and relapse TB cases with documented HIV status
TX_PVLS	Percentage of ART patients with a suppressed VL result (<1000 copies/ml) documented in the medical or laboratory records/LIS within the past 12 months
TX_RET	Percentage of adults and children known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of ART (Note: reporting 24 and 36 months is recommended, but optional)
TX_TB	Proportion of ART patients screened for TB in the semiannual reporting period who start TB treatment
VMMC_CIRC	Number of males circumcised as part of the voluntary medical male circumcision for HIV prevention program within the reporting period

**ANNEX F: SUCCESS STORIES**



**SUCCESS STORY: UTILIZATION OF THE MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE TUSOME PAMOJA PROGRAM  
DOI- WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERED**

*“Evidence-based findings with actionable recommendations enhances informed decision-making process for USAID Implementing Partners”*

USAID/Tanzania Data for Development conducted a mixed methods mid-term evaluation of the Tusome Pamoja program (implemented by RTI) in Q3 and Q4 of FY’18 and is finalizing the evaluation report for distribution in Q1 of FY’19.

**The purpose of the evaluation** was to analyze and take stock of the Tusome Pamoja Activity as it begins its third year of implementation. The evaluation assesses the Activity through evidence-based findings triangulated across sources. It produced 25 generalized conclusions and five actionable recommendations.

In September and October of FY18 the team presented the evaluation’s findings, conclusions and recommendations (FCRs) to:

- DOI technical team including the Education Office of the Mission;
- Tusome Pamoja RTI leadership and technical Staff and;
- USAID Mission Director (MD) and Deputy MD.

USAID/Tanzania Data for Development also provided follow-up materials including the findings, conclusions and recommendations matrix.

Through consultations with Tusome Pamoja, the team has learned that the FCR matrix and presentation were used for a strategic planning workshop and helped to inform their workplan development for FY19. The formal report was later used for strategy and adaptive management.

The key conclusions revealed successes for RTI as well as some lessons learned for future



*Figure 1: Tusome Pamoja Community of Learning members with evaluation team data collectors.*

design and may be utilized to improve future project design by the Mission’s Education team and senior staff. This is based on repeated discussions about the FCRs with the technical team and senior leadership.

**Key evaluation conclusions and highlights include:**

Progress towards improving target beneficiaries’ Reading Writing and Arithmetic (3Rs) skills.

*Materials:* A large number of materials have been disseminated, are currently being used and are of good quality in both design and content.

*Reading and writing (2Rs) + arithmetic:* Gains have been made in teaching-learning Reading and Writing but not yet in Arithmetic.

*School Information System (SIS):* SIS has the potential to provide information at the local level for decision-making. Concerns remain about access and human capacity, which require attention as SIS rolls out.

**Capacity building provided by Tusome Pamoja:** Attitude changes on how to teach the 3Rs signal possibilities of longer-term shifts in teaching and the use of new approaches. Communities of Learning (CoL) have a strong role in supporting ongoing internalization of approaches to teaching 3Rs and methods for teaching reading. More support and tailored training are needed to adjust ideal approaches and methods to reflect local realities.

**Sustainability:** Strong local level ownership: Teachers reflect on the value of CoLs to reinforce and clarify after training is completed. Authorities have been involved in and feel a sense of ownership of Tusome Pamoja.

**Technical sustainability:** More coaching from trainers with expertise in phonics and reading instruction is needed on specific topics directly at the school level. There is also required for Tusome Pamoja in subjects like Arithmetic.

**Opportunities for scale up:** Many high-quality materials have been produced for four mainland regions and Zanzibar. However, the rest of the country does not have access to these materials.

#### **Evaluation Utilization**

Tusome Pamoja has taken concrete steps in utilization and action planning following the initial dissemination of the evaluation. For example, in response to the evaluation's recommendations on collaboration, TP has chosen to identify and use three senior local staff to lead an engagement strategy with explicit support of policy, planning and practice. TP has requested PO-RALG, in particular, to identify specific capacity skills for the staff of the Basic Education Department and has offered secondary positions to support requests for skill development. Since the evaluation's insights on communities of learning were revealed, TP has established a monitoring program through feedback schools. Implemented in Q1 FY19, the feedback system has identified specific areas in need of remediation; "self-learning packages" are being developed to be delivered in one-and-a-half-hour time increments in CoLs. In response to the evaluation's recommendations and the shift in international strategy in USAID's E3 Bureau, TP will roll out math training for Standards 1 and 2 in all 5 TP activity regions in March 2019. Following PO-RALG advice, EQUIP-T training materials (now certified and owned by TIE), master trainers and teacher guides will be used. Training will be provided in the use of teaching aids for counting, number operations, and teaching the concept of numbers.

Following dissemination to the Program Office and the Mission's Education Team, the report was shared via USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC) for public release.



Figure 2: Gender balanced Parent Teachers Partnership members; the PTP promotes learning by helping children learn at home, and improve school learning environment.

#### **Data for Development's Evaluation Team**

##### **Short Term Technical Assistants:**

Megan Gavin, Ph.D., Team Leader  
Michelle Davis, Qualitative Analyst  
Immakulata Komba, Technical Specialist  
Godfrey Teli, Ph.D., Technical Specialist

##### **Data for Development Team Members:**

Jacob Laden, Evaluation Advisor  
Gerald Usika, Technical Specialist

Figure 3: Tusome Pamoja classrooms; training helped teachers to develop local reading materials and made the environment more engaging to enhance children's reading.



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## USAID / Tanzania Data for Development

### Data Quality Assessments Improve Project Outcomes



*Files at the Bonga Health Centre in Babati District, Manyara Region, during the assessment*

Stakeholders in the USAID President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) rely on high-quality data to make appropriate program-related decisions. Implementing partners who collect the data — and ensure its quality — rigorously apply the five data quality standards of validity, reliability, timeliness, precision, and integrity. In FY2018, USAID Tanzania directed Data for Development to conduct a Data Quality Assessment (DQA) and capacity building of 44 performance indicators across 22 implementing partners (IPs).

The objectives of the DQA were to: (1) assess the quality of selected performance data reported by IPs to USAID/Tanzania; (2) assess the ability of the IP's data management system to collect, transmit, document and report quality data; and (3) Highlight corrective actions needed to address noted data quality limitations for the selected performance indicators.

The DQA results indicated IP M&E systems are moderately good, with areas for improvement identified across different IPs. These included data mismatch between recounts and reported data, incompleteness of data collection tools, improper filing systems, inconsistencies in using data collection tools and failure to follow the indicator requirements.

These findings gave Data for Development (and a Mission representative who collaborated) a perfect opportunity to practice on-site capacity building. The DQA team demonstrated better ways of filing, organizing, labeling and storing the project data. Also, the DQA team demonstrated how to review accuracy and completeness of the data before reporting to the next level.



## The Power of A Second Eye to Improve Data

### **Weaknesses in data management seen and mitigated with the power of second eyes.**



DQA debrief at -EGPAF Dodoma  
Photo: D4D DQA Team, August 2018

Photo: Emmanuel Nsiemabof and O'Leary International/Development

USAID/Tanzania recognizes that programs need to collect data that meet data quality standards. Although Implementing Partners (IPs) have made significant efforts to improve their data, there is still a need for data to be assessed externally to identify areas of improvement.

Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) help IPs identify and systematically address issues with their Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) systems. USAID requested Data for Development to carry out a DQA on its PEPFAR and non-PEPFAR IPs, and requested special focus be placed on service delivery points (SDP) where data is generated. The DQA used the Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA) tool.

The purpose of the DQA was to ensure that USAID/Tanzania is aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the data in terms of the five data quality standards, and the extent to which the data can be trusted to influence management decisions. IPs recognized some data quality issues with their M&E systems and had plans to mitigate them, but other issues - data discrepancies and missing source documents - went unrecognized.

Without high-quality data, IPs couldn't generate and leverage reliable data across the site level. As sound decisions are based on sound data, it is essential to ensure data are good quality. The IPs appreciated having a second eye on their data management and their new-found ability to provide high-quality data to decision makers. One IP staff member said,

*"Having the second eye on our data and M&E systems helps a lot as there are some challenges that are hard for us to identify due to being part of the system. In general, we realize that there are challenges that we were yet to identify..."* Dr. Theopister



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## USAID / Tanzania Data for Development

# Capacity Development Improves Adaptation Practices

**Seeing the critical need to improve the Data quality challenges, USAID/Tanzania awarded a five-year contract to ME&A to examine and address challenges in production and use of quality data for decision making. A specific focus was put on the Mission and its IPs—the Tanzanian local research and policy institutions.**



Photo 1: CLA and sustainability training session, Mtwara region

*"The DQA exercise was beneficial for the activity's learning and capacity building." ... "we have recognized that for activities implementing a market systems approach, tracking the number of individuals participating is a more accurate representation of program impact than the number of households benefitted. Moving forward, we will track the number of individual participants in USG food security programs, instead of households. Representative of the Feed the Future – Mboga na Matunda Project.*

**Telling Our Story**  
U.S. Agency for International Development  
Washington, DC 20523-1000  
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

The implementation of the Tanzania National Development Plan and the Mission's Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) in 2017 spurred demand for quality data production. To overcome remaining challenges in data utilization and evidence-based decision making, USAID Tanzania staff, implementing partners (IPs), and local institutions sought to learn Collaboration, Learning, and Adaptation (CLA) and sustainability principles and strategy in how best to use evaluation findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

Integrating CLA into program work ensures that program data are grounded in a strong evidence base that can be used for reflection and adaptive approaches to implementation. As part of its capacity building mandate, Data for Development conducted a training on CLA and Sustainability from June 27-29, 2018. The training focused on the role Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) specialists play in applying CLA the USAID/Tanzania Mission's Development Objective 2 (DO2) activities, which focus on sustaining inclusive broad-based economic growth in Tanzania.

The three-day training facilitated by Data for Development staff David Hess, Jacob Laden and Scott Thomas provided DO2 partners with in-depth knowledge of CLA and offered them ways to enhance sustainability of USAID-supported interventions in Tanzania. Twenty-three MEL specialists from 11 DO2 partners attended, as did Mission staff purposefully selected to ensure skills would be applied to USAID projects. Senior experts collaborated with the Mission's DO2 point person to design and develop training materials and facilitate much of the training. The two participating IPs, Marie Stopes and Boresha Afya, conducted a joint field visit using an adapted observation tool that focused on CLA and sustainability.

Training participants concluded the workshop with a session on their observations from the field and developed activity-focused action plans with the intention of including them in their activity MEL plans.

**Adapting evaluation findings.** Based on the outcomes of activities led by Data for Development, including the capacity development on CLA, the DQA, and findings from the mid-term performance evaluation for the Water Resources Integration Development Initiative (WARIDI), the Mission modified key components of the WARIDI task order with Tetra Tech. The goal was to ensure better returns on investments by effectively achieving targeted development results. In mid-2018, the Mission commissioned an external mid-term performance evaluation for WARIDI. The evaluation assessed progress toward achieving expected results and the effectiveness of the approaches.

**Adapting DQA suggestions.** Based on findings from the FY 2018 DQA, the Mission and its IPs have made program adjustments. In FY 2018, Data for Development conducted DQAs of 44 performance indicators of USAID-funded projects involving 22 IPs across 15 regions in Tanzania.

Immediately after each DQA, Data for Development staff discuss and agree on the findings with respective partners. The agreements are normally followed by action plans on how to address the areas for improvement. Because of the DQA results, IPs improved communication and documentation of their MEL methodologies, updating their MEL Plans and seeking ways to work with Data for Development through future DQAs.

**ANNEX G: LEARNING SUMMIT SCHEDULE**





**USAID/Tanzania - Data for Development  
Learning Summit, March 12-13, 2019  
Data Utilization for Evidence-Based Decision-Making**

**DAY 1: MARCH 12, 2019**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity/Session</b>	<b>Presenters</b>
8:30 – 9:00 am	Arrival, registration, and introductions	All
9:00 – 9:03 am	Opening/Welcoming Remarks: Objectives of Learning Summit Day I and welcoming participants	Larry Ott, Senior Director for Communications (ME&A)
9:03 – 10:03 am	Presentation on key performance indicators and target setting	Terence Beney, Consultant, Data for Development (ME&A)
10:03 – 10:30 am	Group photo and tea break	All – professional photographer
10:30 am – 1:00 pm	Key Performance Indicators and Target Setting Group work per Development Objectives (DOs) Summary/Highlights of the findings in DOs	Data for Development (Breakout sessions)
1:00 – 2:00 pm	Lunch	All
2:00 – 5:00 pm	USAID/Tanzania Development Outreach and Communications Office	Nadine Sunderland, Communications Specialist (USAID/Tanzania)
5:00 pm	End of Day I and Closing	All

**DAY 2: MARCH 13, 2019**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Activity/Session</b>	<b>Presenters</b>
8:00 – 8:30 am	Arrival, registration, and introductions	All
8:30 – 8:35 am	Learning Summit Opening	Larry Ott, Senior Director of Communications (ME&A)
8:35 – 8:45 am	USAID Welcome	Andy Karas, Mission Director (USAID/Tanzania)
8:45 – 9:05 am	Opening Discussion and Data Presentation	Brenda Pearson, Chief of Party, Data for Development (ME&A)
9:05 – 10:00 am	Conversation with Andy Karas, USAID/Tanzania Mission Director, and Andrew Komba, PO-RALG Director of Sector Coordination	Andy Karas, Mission Director, (USAID/Tanzania); Andrew Komba, Director of Sector Coordination (PO-RALG); Brenda Pearson, Chief of Party, Data for Development (ME&A)
10:00 – 11:15 am	Panel Discussion I: Gender, Youth, Vulnerable, and Key Populations	Moderator: Terence Beney Panel speakers: Esther Majani, Sauti (JHPIEGO); Allister Rodd, Tusome Pamoja (RTI International); Lilian Badi, Waache Wasome (World Education); Shakila Mayumana, Data for Development (ME&A)
11:15 – 11:30 am	Group photo and tea break	All – professional photographer
11:30 am – 1:00 pm	Panel Discussion II: Integrated Programming	Moderator: Jacqueline Larsen, Tulonge Afya (FHI 360) Panel speakers: Beati Mboya, Circle Project (Social Solutions); Elizabeth Jere, Kizazi Kipya (Pact); Dr. Tulli Tuhuma, CHSSP (JSI); Roland, Boresha Afya, Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation (EGPAF)
1:00 – 2:15 pm	Lunch	All
2:15 – 3:50 pm	Panel Discussion III: Working with the Government of Tanzania	Moderator: Gloria Minja, Data for Development (ME&A) Panel speakers: Mashavu Omar Khamis (ZPC); Erick Kitali (PO-RALG); Sylvia S. Meku (NBS); Nuru A. Masoud (OCGS); Emmanuel Malangalila, PS3 (Abt Associates); Bigambo Nandiga, WARIDI (Tetra Tech)
3:50 – 5:15 pm	Panel Discussion IV: Geographic Selection of USAID Activities and Summary of Learnings	Moderator: Gerald Usika, Data for Development (ME&A) Panel speakers: Malaki Msigwa, LTA (DAI); Rosemary Mwakitwange, Data Driven Advocacy (Freedom House); Silas Nghabi, Nafaka (ACDI/VOCA)
5:15 – 5:30 pm	Day I Summary and Concluding Remarks	Andy Karas, Mission Director, (USAID/Tanzania); Andrew Komba, Director of Sector Coordination (PO-RALG)