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Capacity Development and Consultation Workshop on Public Service Management and Data Governance Framework - Gambia

Implementing UNDESA Data Governance Framework in Tanzania: Approaches and Challenges

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Introduction

- There is a consensus that data is increasingly valuable in the current digital world.
- As governments continue to digitize their services in a quest to improve public service delivery by incorporate newer technologies such as AI and IoT, they are expected to gather larger amounts of data.
- However, realizing this potential is not automatic; it requires proper organization in how data is captured, stored, and shared.



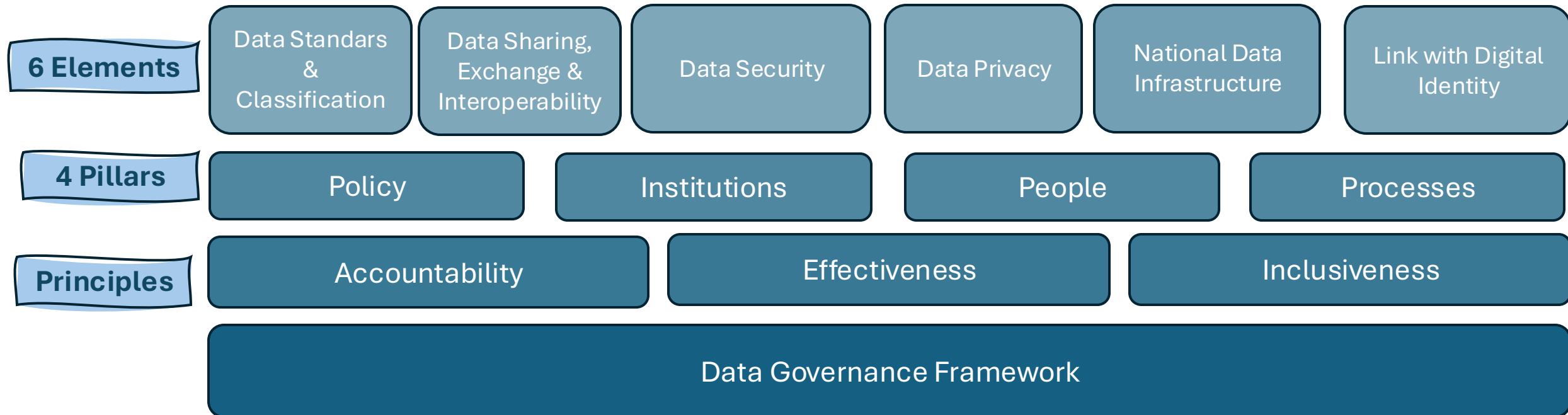
Tanzania in summary



- **63 Million people**
- Located in East Africa – home to **Serengeti, Ngorongoro, Mount Kilimanjaro, and Zanzibar.**
- 120 ethnic groups (tribes) speaking **Swahili** and **English** as official languages.
- The economy is primarily driven by agriculture, tourism, and natural resources.



UN-DESA Data Governance Framework





Public digital ecosystem

Core Institutions

- E-Government Authority (eGA)
- Personal Data Protection Commission (PDPC)
- National Identification Authority (NIDA)
- Records and Archive Management Department
- Ministry of ICT
- Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority (TCRA)

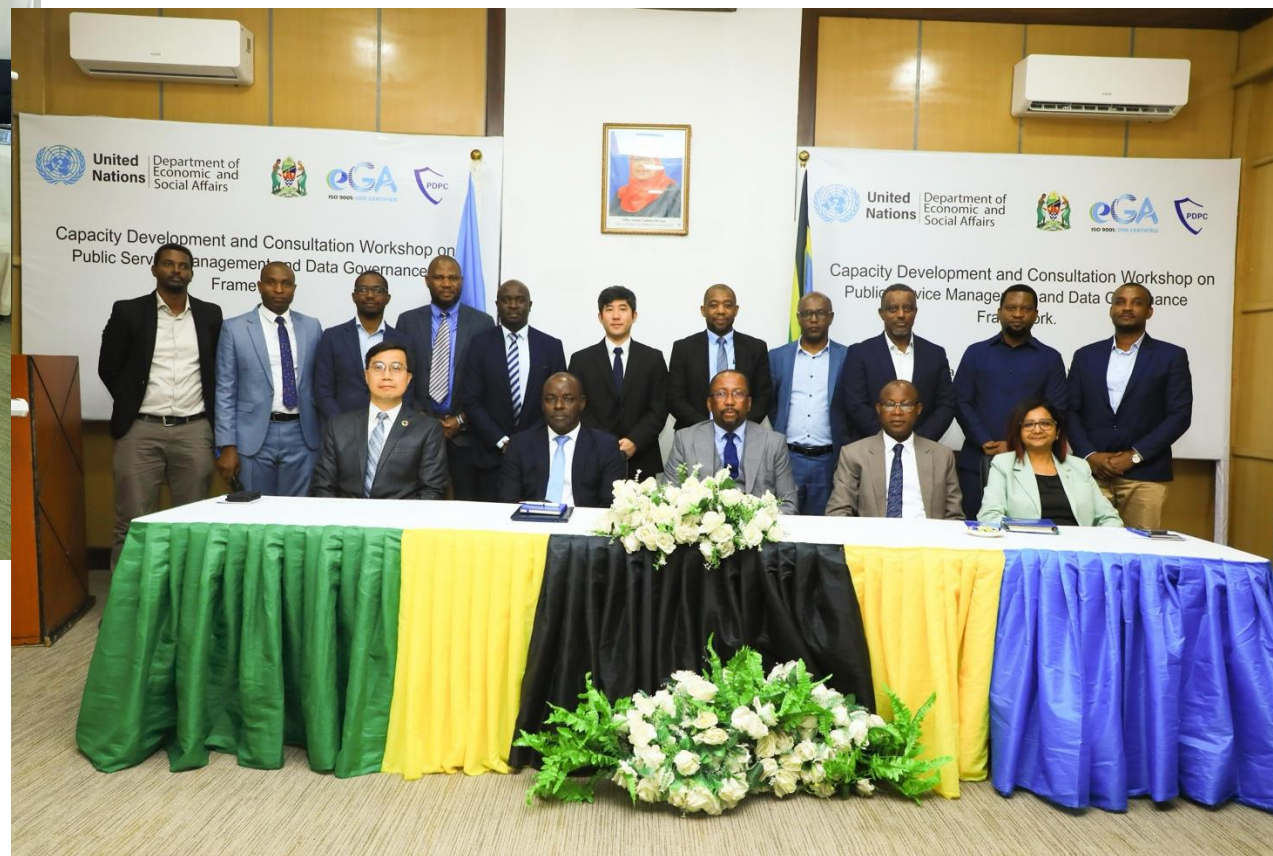
Secondary Institutions

- Every Government Institution is an implementing member.
- Private Sector
- Civil Society
- Universities and research institutions.



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Project timeline in Tanzania

Aug. '24



Project started

- -Stakeholders identification
- -Workshop preparation

21-22 Aug '24 Sept – Oct '24



Workshop

- A workshop was conducted in the Capital City, Dodoma bringing together core government sector, civil society, and research institutions



Data analysis

- Analyzing the workshop discussions, interviews and questionnaires

Dec 2024



Report Submission

- Report submitted.

2025



Followup workshop

- Arrangements are being made to conduct a follow-up workshop on the findings' implementation



Baseline Study Methodology

- Stakeholders' analysis
- Consultative Workshop
- In Depth Surveys
- Questionnaires



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Consultative Workshop





Some of the key legal and policy instruments, and systems

Selected Instruments

- E-government Act, 2019
- Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.
- E-Government Regulations
- Tanzania Enterprise Architecture Framework, 2024
- Data classification guideline

Selected Systems

- eGov Service Bus (eGSB)
- GovNET (Government Private Network)
- Digital ID system is currently integrated mandatorily with the Banking and Telecom sectors and provisionally in the Health sector.

Findings – Documents analysis

Elements → Pillars ↓	Data standards & classification	Data sharing, interoperability, and open government data	Data security	Data privacy (and ethics)	National data infrastructure	Link with digital identity
Policy	Some evidence	Strong evidence	Strong evidence	Limited evidence	Some evidence	Some evidence
Institutions	Some evidence	Strong evidence	Some evidence	Some evidence	Some evidence	Some evidence
People	Limited evidence	Limited evidence	Some evidence	Limited evidence	Some evidence	Limited evidence
Processes	Limited evidence	Some evidence	Limited evidence	Limited evidence	Some evidence	Limited evidence





SWOT Analysis of Tanzania's Data Governance

- **Strengths:** Robust legal framework, national infrastructure, strong cybersecurity strategy.
- **Weaknesses:** Lack of coordination, data silos, outdated regulations.
- **Opportunities:** Adoption of emerging technologies, leveraging big data analytics.
- **Threats:** Cybersecurity attacks, lack of public awareness, resource constraints.



Findings

- A lot of effort has been made to access infrastructure and, thereafter, applications, but there are limited advancements in **data management**. This stands in the form of policy, legal instruments, and **practice**.
- **Data management is fragmented**, requiring collaboration between core institutions and ensuring compliance across the data value chain from collection to destruction.
- **Privacy** is the most lagging aspect across all pillars, and public awareness of privacy is lacking.
- **Limited enforcement on the use of digital ID** (financial and telecom sector). It's now expanded to health care (National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), and some big hospitals).



Challenges:

- **Bringing key stakeholders together** across public, private, and non-governmental actors to discuss about data management.
- **Gaining the attention of individual institutions** as their core business is not data management, and they see data as a byproduct of their core business.



Success

- **Bringing into awareness** the issues on data governance issues in a **multi-stakeholder settings**.
- Working with the Government of Tanzania, and other stakeholders to unearth issues where the ecosystem has made considerable improvement, areas which need improvement, and **quick wins** as well as areas which **need long term action**.
- Participated in **reviewing e-Government Authority regulations** which begins to implement some of the findings.



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Thank you

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