



KILIMO ENDELEVU ARUSHA +

Contribute to improving the living conditions and the resilience of populations in the Arusha region, in northern Tanzania, through support to sustainable food systems

(2023-2026)

Terms of Reference for the final evaluation

ILES DE PAIX

TANZANIA

MAY 2026



LE GOUVERNEMENT
DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
Ministère des Affaires étrangères
et européennes

Direction de la coopération
au développement et
de l'action humanitaire

1. Context of the evaluation:

1.1. Commissioning NGO and areas concerned by this final evaluation:

- ✘ This evaluation is commissioned by **Iles de Paix NGO**. It relates to the **Specific Objective of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme in Tanzania (2023–2026)**: *“Contribute to improving the living conditions and the resilience of populations in the Arusha region, in northern Tanzania, through support to sustainable food systems”*
- ✘ The programme operates in the Districts of Arusha , Karatu, and in the City of Arusha in the **Arusha Region – Tanzania**.
- ✘ The Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme complemented and reinforced two related initiatives: the Kilimo Endelevu+ programme implemented in Karatu District from 2021 to 2023, and the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha programme implemented in Arusha DC and Arusha City from 2022 to 2026. Both programmes operated in the same intervention villages and targeted the same beneficiaries. The Kilimo Endelevu Arusha programme conducted a midterm evaluation in 2024, therefore, the endline evaluation of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme will focus on specific evaluation questions in order to avoid duplication of assessments already carried out under previous evaluations. Iles de Paix will share the mid-term evaluation report of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha programme with the consultant.

1.2. Presentation of the programme:

1.2.1. Summary of the programme:

Title of the intervention	Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ Programme
Donor	Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs – Luxemburg
Total budget	€ 749,986.67
Implementing partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✘ Research, Community and Organizational Development Associates (RECODA)✘ Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima na wafugaji Mkoa wa Arusha (MVIWAARUSHA)
Technical partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✘ National Plant Genetic Resource Center✘ ECHO East Africa Center✘ World vegetable center
Institutional partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✘ Karatu District Council✘ Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center✘ Nelson Mandela Institute of Science and Technology.
Starting date of the Programme	01/04/2023
Expected closing date of the Programme	31/03/2026 (3 years)
Location	Districts of Karatu, Arusha District Council and Arusha City in the Region of Arusha – Tanzania

1.2.2. Description of the intervention area

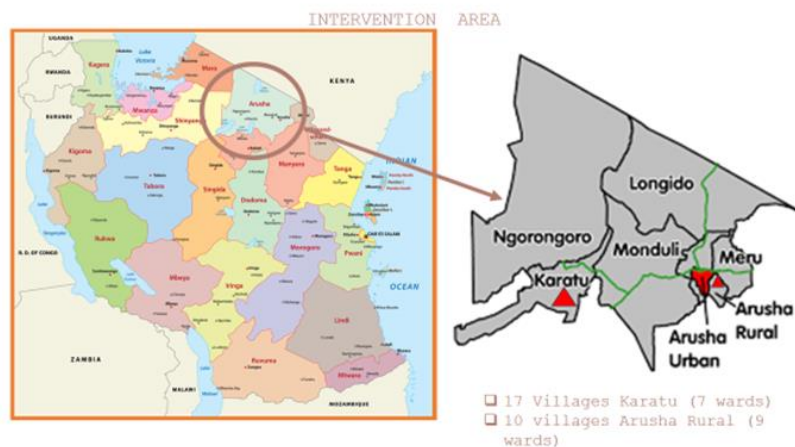
The Kilimo Endelevu Arusha + programme is implemented in the Arusha region, located in the northern part of Tanzania. More specifically, the programme operates in Arusha District council, Karatu District, and Arusha City Council.

The economy of the Arusha region is mainly based on agriculture and livestock. Crop production here represents about 40% of the

regional gross domestic product (GDP) and employs more than 80% of its residents. Maize is the most important crop both in terms of area sown and quantity harvested. This crop is intercropped with others such as beans, cowpeas, pigeon peas and vegetables. The region also includes some large farms that grow coffee, vegetables and flowers. However, in recent decades, the region has witnessed a major shift in favor of horticultural production (vegetables and fruits) due to the collapse of the price of coffee in the international market. Livestock activities contribute about 20% of the regional GDP and the region has the highest percentage of households involved exclusively in livestock in Tanzania (45.2%).

If the Arusha region therefore presents the image of a food basket for Tanzania, **malnutrition** nevertheless remains endemic and higher on average than in the other regions of the country. 39% of households in the Arusha region are declared to be in a situation of **food insecurity** and to this situation is added a low food diversity, maize providing up to 70% of the total energy intake, with a limited consumption of meat and vegetables.

This poor performance of the region's food systems is explained by the **multiple constraints** weighing on **family farms**, which constitute the majority of the rural population and whose areas vary from less than 1 to 3 hectares. Half of the agricultural labor force is represented by **women** who produce more than 70% of the food although they have much less access to the means of production than men. **Young rural people** (15 to 35 years old) are informally employed in agriculture and subsistence activities such as handicrafts, fishing and petty trading. They represent nearly 40% of the region's population, but agriculture employs only 9.2% of them. The region is therefore experiencing a strong rural exodus of young people, due to a lack of profitable economic opportunities and attractive environments for living and working in rural areas. Additionally, the fertile but fragile slopes of Mount Meru, on which Arusha's food production depends, are under pressure from a growing population, intensive food production from **climate change** and competing land uses. All of these realities weaken



the local food system and put Arusha's contribution to the country's food and nutrition security at risk.

Constraints on family farming in the intervention area

Environmental constraints: Land degradation and soil erosion are major challenges in Arusha. A 2018 national assessment identified Arusha as a land degradation hotspot, with **more than half of the region's territory affected** at varying levels. Climate change has worsened these pressures through irregular rainfall, prolonged droughts, floods, landslides, drying water sources, pasture degradation, and rising food prices.

Technical and production constraints: Farmers have limited knowledge and adoption of sustainable agricultural practices that could improve productivity, soil fertility, water efficiency, and carbon storage. Pests and diseases cause frequent crop losses due to poor cultivation, harvesting, post-harvest handling, and storage practices. Access to reliable extension services, improved seeds, equipment, irrigation, finance, and technical support remains inadequate. Insecure land tenure also discourages long-term investment in soil and farm improvements, especially among women and youth.

Post-harvest and market constraints: Farmers market only about **one-third of their production** and often fail to maximize returns. Storage systems are weak. As a result, pests, rodents, insects, and fungi destroy up to **30% of grain and pulse stocks**. Limited storage forces many farmers to sell immediately after harvest when prices are lowest, then repurchase food later at higher prices during the lean season. Poor transport infrastructure also increases dependence on intermediaries and traders, reducing farmer profits. Weak farmer organizations further limit collective marketing and bargaining power.

Food Safety and Nutrition Challenges: Food quality and safety are also significant concerns. A study by TPRI and RIKOLTO in Arusha found that 63.2% of tested fruit and vegetable samples were contaminated with at least one bacterial strain. In addition, 47.5% of vegetable samples contained detectable pesticide residues, and 74.2% of these exceeded Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs). Causes include misuse of pesticides, spraying close to harvest, post-harvest chemical application, and contamination during transport or storage.

Overall, limited knowledge of the links between agriculture, nutrition, and health among both rural and urban populations continues to weaken food security, public health, and the sustainability of the local food system.

1.2.3. The logical framework of the programme

Specific objective: In the Arusha region, the availability and consumption of agro-ecological food products are sustainably improved
Result 1: The actors supported by the program (women and men farmers) have adopted techniques and methods of agro-ecological production and sustainable management of the environment
Objectively verifiable and quantified indicators: ✦ Index of progress of agroecological production methods taking into account the economic, environmental and social dimensions –This progress marker will be calculated by taking a weighted average of the following indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Rate of adoption of peasant seeds by farmers supported by the project;✓ Number of farmers using techniques and technologies for the rational use of water (rainwater harvesting tank, drip system, manual pump for irrigation, etc.);✓ Rate of adoption of beekeeping practices in the production system by producers supported by the project;✓ Diffusion rate of urban agriculture practices within the city of Arusha;

Description of activities:

R1. A1 – Establishment of infrastructure and equipment for water storage and training for its rational use by farming families

R1. A2 – Support for the revitalization of farmer seed systems

R1. A3 – Support the development of urban agriculture through the establishment of urban gardens

R1. A4 – Support agricultural diversification at farm level with the introduction of beekeeping

Result 2: Food system actors supported by the program (farmers, private sector) have set up and/or strengthened systems for the supply, processing and marketing of local, fair and sustainable agricultural products

Objectively verifiable and quantified indicators:

✱ **Index of progress of commercial relations of micro and small enterprises supported by the program with farmers engaged in the agro-ecological transition.** This index will be calculated by considering in particular the following indicators:

- ✓ Evolution of the number of producers involved in the transition, customers or suppliers of the company;
- ✓ Increase in the turnover of micro- and small enterprises supported;

✱ **Income progression index from the sale of agro-ecological products of farmers supported by the program.** This index will be calculated by considering in particular the following indicators:

- ✓ Percentage of producers who regularly sell part of their production on local markets (through short circuits);
- ✓ Evolution of the average income of supported households;

Description of activities:

R2. A1 – Support micro and small enterprises supporting the agroecological transition of the food system in the Arusha region

R2. A2 – Support the establishment and / or strengthening of local, fair and sustainable marketing channels

Result 3: The capacity of farmers' organizations and citizens of the Arusha region to act in favor of an agroecological transition of the food system is strengthened

Objectively verifiable and quantified indicators:

✱ **Index of progress in the capacity of farmers' organizations (FOs) supported by the program to advocate for an agro-ecological transition of the food system.** This index will be calculated by considering in particular the following indicators:

- ✓ Level of information of member producers on the issues of the agricultural sector;
- ✓ Capacity of FOs to identify the concerns of their members;
- ✓ Capacity of FOs to translate members' concerns into advocacy campaigns;

✱ **Index of progress in the interest of consumers and students in schools supported by the program for healthy and local food products.** This index will be calculated by considering in particular the following indicators:

- ✓ Number of students participating in awareness-raising actions and school garden activities;
- ✓ X% of the population of the city of Arusha made aware of healthy and responsible food;

Description of activities:

A3. A1 – Capacity building of 2 producer associations – KASEPA and KALICOSO

A3. A2 – Support the establishment of mechanisms for dialogue and advocacy actions from local to national level in favor of food systems

A3. A3 – Support for the structuring, capacity building and advocacy actions of the national federation of farmers' organizations (SHIWAKUTA)

A3. A4 – Implementation of citizen / consumer awareness actions for the promotion of sustainable food systems

A3. A5 – Support for the establishment of school gardens

1.2.4. Target Audience

Target Audience	Direct beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries
Farmers (family Farmers)	700	1,250
Lead Farmers	64	640 personnes
Farmers' groups	32	800 producteurs
Extension officers	16	/
Students (5rural Schools)	500	2500 students
Teachers	10	/
Local partners (RECODA & MVIWAARUSHA)	2	12 332 members
Farmer federation (SHIWAKUTA)	1	43,346 members
Consumers	265,812 people	/
SMEs (market vendors, restaurants, processors)	15	/
ACAF Members	150 people	/
ASFSP members	20	/

1.3. Presentation of the programme partners

1.3.1. Iles de Paix

Iles de Paix (IdP) is a Belgian development non-governmental organization founded in 1962. The organization works in partnership with farmers, communities, and institutions to promote the respect of farmers' rights through agroecological transition.

Iles de Paix's mission is to support farmers and citizens in the development of sustainable food systems that strengthen local autonomy, enhance food and nutrition security, and ensure access to quality food products. Through its interventions, IdP contributes to building resilient, inclusive, and environmentally sustainable agri-food systems.

To ensure both relevance and impact, Iles de Paix focuses its work on the promotion of sustainable food systems. This focus reflects critical challenges at both local and global levels, including improving livelihoods for rural families in the Global South, strengthening food security, and enhancing resilience to climate change. Within this framework, the organization places particular emphasis on supporting sustainable family farming and promoting responsible food systems.

In its country programmes, IdP prioritizes strengthening agricultural production and the sustainable management of natural resources. It also supports improved storage, processing, and marketing of agricultural products at the household and producer group levels, with the aim of increasing incomes and enhancing food security. Furthermore, the organization

contributes to fostering socio-political environments that are conducive to the development of sustainable family farming and responsible food systems.

Iles de Paix currently operates in Burkina Faso, Benin, Tanzania, Uganda, Peru, and Bolivia. Across these contexts, it supports vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas through locally anchored development programmes implemented either directly or in partnership with other institutions. Its approach is participatory and facilitative, aiming to strengthen local dynamics by empowering communities to lead their own development processes. This includes continuous engagement through training, facilitation, and capacity-building activities, ensuring that beneficiaries take an active role in defining priorities, implementing actions, and evaluating outcomes.

In Belgium, IdP contributes to building informed, engaged, and supportive public opinion on global development issues. It conducts awareness-raising and educational activities focused on the realities of developing countries, particularly family farming and food systems. These efforts include the development of educational materials, exhibitions, documentaries, and targeted programmes for schools, youth groups, and adult audiences. The organization also undertakes advocacy initiatives to promote sustainable food systems.

Role of Iles de Paix in the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ Programme:

Within the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme, IdP is responsible for overall coordination and strategic supervision, while providing technical and institutional support to local partners for effective implementation. The organization leads capacity-building efforts, as well as the capitalization and dissemination of knowledge, tools, and best practices.

To fulfil these responsibilities, IdP organizes training sessions and reflection workshops that enable partners to strengthen their intervention strategies, integrate cross-cutting themes, and comply with administrative and financial requirements. In addition, IdP directly implements selected programme activities, including Activity 2 under Result 1, and Activities 2 and 4 under Result 3.

1.3.2. RECODA

RECODA is a local Tanzanian NGO established in 2000 with the view of bridging the technology gap in development through research and development, consultancy, capacity building and facilitating community-based projects geared toward poverty alleviation, food security and environmental conservation. In 2006, RECODA in collaboration with Rockwool Foundation started the formalized research to find out why so many agricultural development projects have generated so little impact among rural farmers, and why so many improved agricultural technologies are developed – but not adopted by small-scale farmers. Based on that an extension approach called ‘Rural Initiatives for Participatory Agricultural Transformation (RIPAT)’ has been developed. This view on rural development focuses on bridging the agriculture technologies gap and ensuring that farmers take full charge of their own development.

Vision: RECODA envisions a prosperous, strong, sustainable and enlightened community free of poverty and ignorance.

Mission: RECODA exists to bridge the technology gap in poverty reduction and food security initiatives through socio-economic research, advocacy, facilitating sustainable community development programmes and provision of consultancy services.

Responsibilities of RECODA in Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme:

RECODA contributes to the implementation of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme under Results 1 and 3, focusing on promoting agroecological practices and strengthening local capacities.

- ✘ Under Result 1, RECODA supports farming households in adopting sustainable production practices through the establishment of water storage infrastructure and training on efficient water use, as well as the promotion of urban agriculture through urban gardens in Arusha.
- ✘ Under Result 3, RECODA enhances community awareness and organizational capacity by supporting the establishment of school gardens and strengthening producer associations.

1.3.3. MVIWAARUSHA

MVIWAARUSHA is a network of small-scale farmer group networks in Arusha Region. MVIWAARUSHA is a membership organization with over 300 farmer groups consisting of over 12, 000 individual members in Arusha region. Over 60% of the membership of MVIWAARUSHA is made up of women. The groups are organized in local networks located in Karatu, Monduli, Longido, and Arumeru.

Vision & Mission

The Vision of MVIWAARUSHA is “a strong regional network of empowered small-scale farmers”.

MVIWAARUSHA's mission relates to (i) Mobilizing, build and strengthen farmer groups and networks, (ii) Enhance capacities for effective communication, lobbying & advocacy, participation and representation and (iii) Improve the livelihood of small-scale farmers.

The main objective of MVIWAARUSHA is to institutionally strengthen farmer groups and their economic base. Specifically, MVIWAARUSHA aims at:

- ✘ Strengthening the institutional capacity of MVIWAARUSHA and district networks;
- ✘ Facilitating the process of economic development of small-scale farmers of MVIWATA Arusha;
- ✘ Strengthening the voice of small-scale farmers on matters that concern them through lobbying and advocacy;
- ✘ Meeting the challenges emanating from climate change (and other environmental issues), HIV&AIDS and Gender Issues by developing and implementing viable interventions.

Responsibilities of MVIWAARUSHA in Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme:

MVIWAARUSHA contributes to the implementation of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme across Results 1, 2, and 3, with a focus on agroecological adoption, market systems development, and advocacy.

- ✘ Under Result 1, the organization promotes agroecological practices by supporting farm-level diversification, focusing on the integration of beekeeping into smallholder production systems.
- ✘ Under Result 2, the program strengthens local food systems by supporting micro and small agri-food enterprises and facilitating the development of short supply chains for the marketing of sustainable agricultural products.

- ✱ Under Result 3, it reinforces the capacity of farmer organizations and citizens through support to the structuring and advocacy of the national farmers' federation (SHIWAKUATA), while also leading dialogue and awareness-raising initiatives to promote sustainable food systems at local and national levels.

2. Evaluation stakes

The overall objective of this final evaluation is to assess the quality of the implementation of the activities, the relevance of the approaches used, the performance and the degree of achievement of the results. This evaluation should enable the team of Iles de Paix, its partners and the donor to understand the main lessons learned from the programme, as well as its main strengths and weaknesses.

The evaluator will therefore be asked to focus on the key questions defined below and to structure his/her analysis on the basis of DAC criteria (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, gender impact, environmental impact). The choice of these key questions was made in order to extract the lessons and learnings that will allow Iles de Paix and its partners to consolidate their strategies and methodologies in the implementation of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme.

2.1. Evaluation questions

The evaluation questions will be guided by the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria and will focus on:

- a) analysis under the DAC criteria;
- b) lessons learned; and
- c) recommendations for the replication of similar interventions in Arusha District.

The questions listed below will be addressed; however, the evaluator may refine or add additional questions as deemed necessary to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the programme's relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

Overall Objective & Specific Objective:

- I. To what extent has the programme contributed to improving the availability and consumption of agroecological food products in the Arusha region?
- II. How relevant is the programme in addressing local food system challenges, including food security and resilience?

2.1.1. Result 1 - Adoption of Agroecological Practices: *Water reservoirs*

Questions:

- I. How appropriate and effective was the methodology used for installation and beneficiary engagement, including the level of family involvement?
- II. What proportion of installed water reservoirs is currently functional and effectively used? (+ comprehensive list and locations of families who benefited from this project)
- III. What has been the impact of water storage infrastructure on agricultural production and resilience among beneficiary households?

- IV. What is the added value of these infrastructures for schools, particularly for supporting school gardens and awareness activities?
- V. What are the conclusions and recommendations in view of coming phase the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme (2026-2028)?

2.1.2. Result 2 - Strengthening Local Food Systems and Entrepreneurship: *support to young entrepreneurs*

Questions:

- I. What is the methodology used to select and support entrepreneurs? Including list and location of beneficiaries.
- II. What is the nature and strength of linkages between supported entrepreneurs and agroecological producers?
- III. What are the key constraints and enabling factors, particularly regarding supply chains for agroecological products and access to markets?
- IV. To what extent have the interventions contributed to improving market access, business performance, and income generation?
- V. What are the conclusions and recommendations in view of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme (2026–2028) ?

2.1.3. Result 3 - Capacity Strengthening, Advocacy, and Governance

Questions:

- I. What results have been achieved through advocacy and dialogue actions at local and national levels?
- II. To what extent has the programme contributed to strengthening the capacity and influence of SHIWAKUATA?
- III. How effective has the support been in strengthening farmer organizations, particularly KASEPA and KALICOSO?
What are the conclusions and recommendations in view of the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme (2026–2028) ?

2.2. Stakeholders and responsibilities

The evaluation is entrusted to a **lead evaluator** who will be responsible for the overall coherence of the evaluation and the delivery of the final evaluation report. The lead consultant would have the possibility to work in collaboration with one or more associate consultants to conduct this assignment.

The evaluator will submit a detailed **methodology** (see below) for the proper execution of the evaluation exercise. He/she will ensure that the conclusions and recommendations are properly presented in Tanzania and in Belgium.

The evaluation steering committee is composed as follows:

- Ayesiga Buberwa – Country Director – Iles de Paix - Tanzania;
- Erimelinda Temba – Programme Manager Kilimo Endelevu – Iles de Paix - Tanzania;
- Olivier Genard – Head of the Programme Support Unit – Iles de Paix (HQ);
- Stephanie Laloux- Support Officer for Tanzania -Iles De Paix (HQ)

- Josephine Ng'ang'a – Executive Director – RECODA;
- Damian Sulumo – Programmes Officer – MVIWAARUSHA.

The **Steering Committee** is responsible for the overall support of the evaluation process: finalization of the ToR, selection of the consultant and if applicable associated consultants, pre-departure briefing of the evaluator to agree on the timetable and clarify expectations, validation of the draft report, and use of the final report, recommendations and management response.

It is also responsible for steering the evaluation in the field: logistical organization of the evaluation, briefing of the evaluators in the field, support and information sharing with the partners involved, debriefing at the end of the mission and validation of the evaluators' initial conclusions before the reports are drawn up.

Ayesiga Buberwa, who is a member of the Steering Committee, provides the lead of the evaluation.

3. Methodology

The methodology of the evaluation will be proposed by the consultant in his/her offer. Particular attention will be paid to the following elements:

- ✘ Methodology envisaged for each of the questions taken individually;
- ✘ Methodology envisaged for data collection¹ to ensure the quality of the sources of information, the triangulation of information and the neutrality of the evaluation.

The evaluation approach is expected to be **participatory**, based on well-prepared interactions with the major stakeholders of the programme, supplemented by documentary research and observations during field visits. It will be necessary to facilitate the group of stakeholders to objectively assess the level of satisfaction and the extent to which the programme manages to respond to the needs and expectations of the field.

To do so, the following elements are suggested as keys parts of the evaluation methodology:

- ✘ Documentary review: the list of key documents related to the programme is provided in annex;
- ✘ Semi-structured interviews with key informants: the list of resource persons is provided in annex. The questionnaire for the interviews is to be drawn up by the consultant and validated by the Steering Committee;
- ✘ Focus group discussions: Focus group meetings are to be held with farmers' groups participating in the programme. The consultant is to present a methodology including the selection and constitution of the groups and the discussion guide. The focus group methodology also needs to be submitted for validation to the Steering Committee;
- ✘ Field visits including interactions with the beneficiaries and other community members and observations of the physical environment and programme achievements.

The consultant will work closely with the field teams of Iles de Paix, RECODA and MVIWAARUSHA to ensure the best possible ownership of their work. Regular moments of information on the progress of the evaluation between the consultant and the chair of the

¹ We do not ask the consultant to collect quantitative data – Iles de Paix and its partners having a monitoring and evaluation system in place

steering committee will be planned. In addition, the consultant will take care to explain the objectives of the evaluation in the relations with all stakeholders in the field.

The assignment consists of the following activities:

- ✘ At the start of the evaluation, a **briefing** will be held with the Steering Committee. This briefing will focus on the presentation of the stakeholders, the review of the evaluation questions, the presentation of the detailed evaluation methodology and the planning and organization of field trips and interviews;
- ✘ The **documentary review**;
- ✘ **Interviews** with implementing partners (RECODA and MVIWAARUSHA) and other technical partners including Arusha and Karatu District Council;
- ✘ **Field visits**;
- ✘ **Interviews** with the “beneficiaries” (farmers, entrepreneurs, etc.) about the programme’s approach and content.

Based on the study of the programme documents, the selected evaluator will propose a work schedule with the field visits to be carried out and the partners to be met. This proposal will be discussed with the evaluation steering committee in order to ensure a good representation and diversity of the beneficiaries and partners met.

At the end of his/her field visits and after a preliminary analysis of the collected data, the evaluator will organise a **debriefing workshop** with Iles de Paix and its partners teams involved in the implementation of the programme. The consultant is asked to pay particular attention to the preparation and organization of this workshop, which is intended to be participatory. The time devoted to the event must be sufficient to, on the one hand, present its initial conclusions of the evaluation and, on the other hand, to gather the reactions and comments of the teams. **Iles de Paix considers this meeting as one of the main highlights of the evaluation** during which the persons involved in the implementation of the programme will be able, thanks to the external view of the evaluator, to take a step back from their experience and extract useful lessons for conducting similar activities within the Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ programme. In this spirit, particular attention will be paid to the methodology proposed by the consultant for the facilitation of this workshop and the consideration of exchanges in the formulation of his report.

4. Timetable of the evaluation

This evaluation process will start preferably in June 2026 and the final report will be submitted by August 2026. The exact dates and duration will be confirmed in common agreement.

The **indicative stages** and **number of days** of the evaluation are planned as follows:

Steps	Number of days
Documentary analysis and mission preparation (Desk review)	2
Briefing: Discuss methodology, planning, logistics and adjust planning if necessary	0,5
Individual meetings with stakeholders	2
Reflection and analysis workshop with IDP and implementing partners	1
Field visit (exchange and data / information collection with beneficiaries)	4
Preparation and restitution session on provisional conclusions	2

Drawing up of report	2
Comments on draft report	N/A
Finalisation of report	2
Total number of days	15.5

The consultant is free to add steps and activities in the suggested methodology, and to increase or reduce the number of days allocated to each activity.

5. Expected outputs

NB. The outputs will be written in English.

- Support (PPT or other) for **the restitution** of preliminary observations to the field teams at the end of the visits and partner meetings;
- A **provisional report**;
- A **final report** which should contain the following elements:
 1. Executive summary,
 2. Background and objectives of the program,
 3. Reminder of the objectives and questions of the evaluation,
 4. Description of the evaluation methodology (highlighting how the methodology was used to answer the evaluation questions, the arrangements made to ensure the quality of the sources of information, the arrangements made to ensure the triangulation of data, and the arrangements made to ensure the neutrality of the evaluation report),
 5. Evaluation: Analysis of the program through evaluation questions.
 6. Conclusions and recommendations.
- A **PowerPoint presentation** of the results of the evaluation
- A "**key message**" note summarising in a maximum of one page the main messages to be retained from the evaluation.

6. Evaluator profile

For this evaluation, a team consisting of a principal expert and one or two associate experts is sought. The lead expert, responsible for the overall coherence of the evaluation work, will meet the following requirements:

- Solid methodological experience (at least 8 years) in the external evaluation of socio-economic and environmental development programmes. (experience in evaluating project on sustainable food systems/ agroecology will be an added advantage).
- Mastery of evaluation methodologies for rural development programmes based on DAC criteria.
- Evidence-based experience in Tanzania.
- Good understanding of food systems and Agroecological transition.
- Perfect command of written and spoken English and mastery of the official language of the country where the evaluation takes place.

- Excellent writing skills.

The evaluator is expected to have duly registered his or her professional activity in his or her country of residence.

The lead consultant could be accompanied by one or two associate experts, who will meet the following requirements:

- Proven experience in evaluation teams.
- Good knowledge of civil society organisations in Tanzania.
- Good knowledge of sustainable food systems and Agroecological transition.
- Good understanding of Swahili language.
- Availability to travel to the programme's areas of intervention.

7. Contractual and financial conditions

The proposed contract will be a service provision contract. The evaluator is fully responsible for all costs related to the consultancy. Mission expenses (accommodation, visa fees and international transport) will be paid on presentation of expense statements. Payment for the service will be made by bank transfer and on the basis of invoices issued by the service provider according to the following breakdown:

- 1st instalment on signature of the contract: 20% of the total amount of the service.
- 2nd instalment on submission of the provisional report: 30% of the total amount of the service.
- 3rd instalment upon acceptance of the final report: 50% of the total amount of the service.

8. Practicalities of application

Reply modalities and documents to be provided

The proposal will include two files written in English:

- A technical and financial offer (15 pages maximum in total);
- The composition of the evaluation team: An updated CV of the lead evaluator (including a possible referenced list of relevant publications with the service in question: 5 pages maximum) and of the associate expert(s).

The technical offer will clearly include a description of the evaluation process, the proposed methodology and the possible survey mechanism, a proposed timetable, a list of the equipment required to carry out the mission and a list of the documents required for consultation before the mission (the documents will only be sent to the selected candidate).

The financial offer will clearly detail the fees (including all taxes) of the evaluators as well as all other expenses (visa, travel, accommodation, etc.).

Tenders will be sent by e-mail to Ayesiga Buberwa (Ayesiga.buberwa@tz.ilesdepaix.org) and Stéphanie Laloux (stephanie@ilesdepaix.org) by Friday 12th June 2026 – 5pm (East

Africa Time) at the latest. Please note that only complete offers corresponding to the profile will be processed by the selection committee.

9. Annex

9.1. Annex 1 – List of documents

To carry out this evaluation, the following information and documents will be made available to the evaluator:

- Kilimo Endelevu Arusha + program document (Proposal);
- Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ Detailed Action plan;
- Kilimo Endelevu Arusha+ Annual reports 2024, 2025, 2026;
- Kilimo Endelevu Arusha – Mid Term evaluation report.
- Other internal documents if needed.

9.2. List of partners in the field

Name	Organisation	Function
Ayesiga Buberwa	Iles de Paix	Country Director
Erimelinda Temba	Iles de Paix	Program Manager – Kilimo Endelevu arusha+
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Dr Sospeter Kabululu	National Plant Genetic Resource Center	Head of department National plant genetic resource Center