



Vi Agroforestry



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Terms of references

End of Term Evaluation – Smallholder Coffee Development Project in Tanzania (CODE-P)

1. Background

1.1 About Vi Agroforestry

Vi Agroforestry is a Swedish Development Organisation dedicated to enhancing the livelihoods of smallholder farmer families through agroforestry and sustainable agriculture land management (SALM). With a history spanning over 40 years, the organization has been actively engaged in the East Africa region, particularly around the Lake Victoria Basin in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda. Currently, the organisation is active in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania with headquarters situated in Stockholm, Sweden. Over the past decade, Vi Agroforestry has positively impacted over 2.4million people and facilitated the planting of over 148 million trees.

The cornerstone of Vi Agroforestry's initiatives lies in sustainable agriculture and agroforestry – the practice of cultivating trees alongside crops and livestock. This approach not only increases access to food but also provides sustainable energy sources and boosts income. Furthermore, sustainable agriculture plays a vital role in mitigating and protecting against the adverse climate change impacts.

Vi Agroforestry staunchly believes that functioning ecosystems are essential prerequisites for ensuring a secured food supply, fostering economic development, and sustaining democratic systems. Recognizing that there is a relationship between poverty and increasing pressure on natural resources, Vi Agroforestry emphasizes the inseparable link between environmental protection, sustainable land resource utilization, and improved agricultural production. This interconnected approach aims to achieve enhanced food and income security while fighting climate change, aligning with the organization's overarching mission.

1.2 About the CODE-P

Coffee stands out as one of Tanzania's primary agricultural export commodities, constituting approximately 14.1% of the country's total exports by value and yielding an average annual revenue of US\$100 million. This industry directly benefits over 400,000 smallholder farming households, responsible for producing 90% of Tanzania's coffee and supporting the livelihoods of an estimated 2.4 million individuals.

Despite the Southern Highlands of Tanzania boasting favourable climatic conditions and other ideal factors for coffee cultivation, the average productivity in the regions of Mbeya, Songwe, and Ruvuma remains low, ranging between 0.748 tons per hectare (equivalent to 0.54kg per tree) compared to the more robust 1.8 kg per tree in the Western regions of Tanzania.

Key challenges reported that necessitate interventions include the low production and productivity of quality coffee, inadequacy of extension services, limited access to affordable and reliable agro-inputs, poor agronomic



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practices, coffee market volatility, and insufficient financial institution investments in the coffee value chain. Additionally, women and youth often experience little to no benefits from coffee returns.

In response to these challenges, Vi Agroforestry and its co-applicant have commissioned to implement CODE-P, aiming to unlock developmental potentials in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania and the broader coffee sector. CODE-P targets reaching 24,000 smallholder farmers, including 12,000 youth, by May 2024. This initiative seeks to address the identified issues and contribute significantly to the improvement of livelihoods in the region.

The project is being funded by the European Union through AGRI-CONNECT Program, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation (SIDA) through Vi Agroforestry.

CODE-P Overall Objective

The overarching goal of CODE-P is to contribute to the inclusive and sustainable development of the coffee value chain, aiming to enhance incomes and improve the nutritional status of smallholder farmers in the Ruvuma, Mbeya, and Songwe regions of Tanzania. To achieve this objective, Vi Agroforestry (Lead applicant), along with the Agricultural Non-State Actors Forum (ANSAF), Café Africa Tanzania, Tanzania Coffee Research Institute (TaCRI), and BRAC International, has been actively implementing the project.

The project places special emphasis on strengthening smallholder coffee cooperatives as a pivotal means of providing support services. These services play a crucial role in facilitating the production, processing, and trade of coffee cultivated by smallholders. Simultaneously, CODE-P aims to stimulate trade-led economic growth in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania.

Specific objectives

- **SO 1. Increased production and productivity of quality coffee by smallholder coffee producers through equitable, efficient resource allocations and SALM practices.**

This specific objective focuses on supporting smallholder coffee farmers, including youth, Agricultural and Marketing Co-operative Societies (AMCOS). The aim is to rejuvenate aging coffee trees, replant with improved species, and implement Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) practices for increased productivity and climate resilience. The objective also involves connecting farmers with agro-input suppliers and financial institutions, while promoting integrated-diversified health nutrition practices for sustainable food production to meet household dietary requirements.

- **SO 2. Increased incomes from improved postharvest, processing capacities, and market linkages (smallholder farmers, women, and men, small and medium enterprises – SME's) and financial services linkages.**



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This specific objective focuses on encouraging stakeholders to make sustainable investments in the coffee value chain. The target is to enlist support from agro-input suppliers, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), AMCOS, Local Government Authorities (LGAs), financial and research institutions. Their role is crucial in assisting farmers with the adoption of improved post-harvest practices, investing in processing mechanisms for greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction, enhancing coffee quality, and simultaneously creating employment opportunities for young women and men farmers within the value chain.

- **SO 3. Enhanced competitiveness of coffee value chain with supportive policy and regulatory framework.**

This specific objective aims to enhance the competitiveness of the coffee value chain by conducting evidence-based advocacy for appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks within the coffee sector. Specifically, the objective is focused on addressing challenges such as weak institutional support for coffee farmers, low farmgate prices, inadequate extension services, and inefficient marketing systems. These issues have evidently diminished the competitiveness of the coffee value chain, and the objective seeks to promote an enabling regulatory framework for smallholder farmers.

2. CODE-P End of Term Evaluation

The CODE-P is reaching its conclusion, and the primary purpose of the end-term evaluation is to assess the progress made in achieving the project's goals and objectives. It aims to document challenges encountered, lessons learned, and provide recommendations for potential future replication. The evaluation will concentrate on the diverse intervention strategies implemented since June 2020 when project activities commenced. Ultimately, the results of the evaluation are anticipated to enhance accountability to both donors and beneficiary communities.



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2.1 Objectives of the End of Term Evaluation

The specific objectives of the external end-of-term evaluation are to:

- Assess the relevance and effectiveness of the project and determine its contribution to the project objectives.
- Identify and document the most significant changes focusing mainly on: good management practices, success stories, testimonies and key lessons learned during project implementation from within and across other programme implementers.
- Identify what and who facilitated or constrained the project achieving its results.
- Identify practical benefits coffee farmers may get from rural roads improvement under TARURA (component 3)- if applicable.
- Assess how effective the nutrition campaigns have been and whether lessons given will sustain.
- Assess how accountable the project is to the donors and the beneficiary communities.
- Based on observations from the evaluation propose recommendations to be considered in future project formulation and implementation.

The evaluation will scrutinize the following areas: project management, project interventions, reflection on engagement and partnerships with CODE-P consortium members and other AGRI-CONNECT programme implementers, and government bodies (at local and national levels). It will address the achieved results, established partnerships, as well as issues of capacity and approaches used.

2.2 Evaluation criteria and key issues to be addressed.

The consultant shall analyse the information using the following evaluation criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and Knowledge Management and Communication. Recommendations are expected to be provided under each criterion to enhance the implementation of CODE-P during the remaining period.

➤ **Relevance**

1. Have the appropriate beneficiaries been reached, and what strategies have proven most effective?
2. Is CODE-P aligned with the government's policies, strategies, and programs?
3. To what extent are CODE-P interventions contributing to the improved livelihoods of smallholder coffee farmers, particularly in the southern highlands of Tanzania?

➤ **Effectiveness**

1. To what extent have the project goal, outcomes, and outputs (objectives) stated in the CODE-P grant application document and logical framework been achieved?
2. Evaluate the theory of change and look into how well it was or not followed to achieve the desired outcomes.
3. To what extent were the approaches used effective in achieving the expected results of CODE-P?
4. Have external factors hindered or facilitated the project in meeting its set goals?



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5. Identify the strategies that have proven particularly effective for achieving the objectives.
6. Assess how the views of communities were considered at different levels of the project cycle (i.e., design, implementation, and evaluation).
7. Assess how cross cutting issues of gender, HRBA have been integrated.

➤ **Efficiency**

1. To what extent do CODE-P interventions adhere to cost, time, and quality efficiency? For example, are there more cost-effective resources that could be utilized to achieve the same desired results?
2. How have the project funds been utilized, and what controls have been in place?
3. To assess whether resources (both human and financial) spent on CODE-P are proportionate to the results obtained.
4. How efficient was the process of learning and dissemination of information from the trainer?

➤ **Impact**

1. Identify and analyze the changes (both positive and negative) that the project has brought to the lives of coffee farmers, whether intended or unintended. Understand the outcomes resulting from the CODE-P intervention.
2. Assess the likelihood of CODE-P contributing to the overall project impact.
3. Comment on the impact the project had on consortium members.
4. Explore the prospects for upscaling, replication, or the multiplier effects of the project.
5. Document at least two success stories on CODE-P overall achievement.

➤ **Sustainability**

1. Assess the sustainability of the results of CODE-P – i.e., will the outcomes endure after the project has concluded? Evaluate the likelihood of continued progress towards the impact and identify major factors contributing to or hindering sustainability, such as rehabilitated infrastructure.
2. Evaluate the likelihood of district platforms continuing to function after CODE-P concludes.
3. Examine the involvement of government agencies and other stakeholders in project implementation and the exit strategy.
4. Determine what would be or would have been an effective exit or sustainability strategy.

➤ **Knowledge Management and Communication**

1. Assessing the capacity of the consortium members to capture, and disseminate good management practices, success stories, testimonies challenges, and lessons learned related to the CODE-P implementation.
2. Document recommendations on how to improve documentation and dissemination of learning.

2.3 Methodology

The evaluation will be conducted by an external consultant who will lead the study team, operating under the supervision and support of Vi Agroforestry Tanzania Country Office. The consultant is expected to devise a



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detailed methodology for the evaluation, considering the local context. This includes developing appropriate tools and proposing a statistically valid and cost-effective sampling methodology and size. The Vi Agroforestry team will discuss and approve the sample size and proposed tools before the survey begins.

The study should utilize both quantitative and qualitative methods. The research methodology should consider the following data collection methods:

- I. Secondary data collection, involving a desk review of CODE-P documents, specifically the grant application, baseline survey report, midterm evaluation report, progress reports, monitoring and evaluation framework, as well as other literature, documents, and studies from Vi Agroforestry and co-applicants.
- II. Primary data collection, encompassing both qualitative and quantitative data. Sample surveys will be conducted through co-applicants to generate quantitative data from different target groups within the community. Key informant interviews will be conducted with coffee farmers, processors, buyers, cooperative leaders, government officials at local and national levels, as well as CODE-P consortium members.

3. Requirements

- A Tanzanian national with a minimum of a master's degree in agriculture, Economics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Development Studies, or related disciplines.
- Possesses a profound understanding of agribusiness, the agriculture sector, and policy development processes in Tanzania.
- Brings over five years of experience in consultancy services, demonstrating an exceptional track record in delivering high-quality work within specified timelines.
- Has extensive experience, exceeding five years, in conducting program evaluations and research studies.
- Brings over five years of expertise in governance, human rights, gender, participatory development programs, and value chain approaches.
- Demonstrates a history of collaborating with local communities, non-governmental organizations, and government bodies, particularly in the realm of cash crops.
- Proven experience in designing and implementing participatory methods for assessments and evaluations.
- Exhibits excellent writing, editing, attention to detail, and organizational skills.

4. Work plan and schedule.

A total of 30 calendar days will constitute the evaluation period beginning 15th April 2023. This includes an estimated 3 days to prepare relevant tools and review documentation, 15 days for data collection, 12 days for compiling the information gathered, analysis, drafting, completing the evaluation report, and report presentations to CODE-P staff and stakeholders validation workshop. The consultant will organize online feedback meeting to present a draft of the evaluation report to CODE-P consortium staff for input and



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comments. Subsequently, an improved version of the report will be presented at a coffee value chain stakeholders validation workshop for further input and comments. The final report, incorporating all comments, will be submitted to Vi Agroforestry.

5. Reporting

The expected outputs/ deliverable.

- A clear and concise well-written evaluation report containing lists and tables, facts, and figures on the situation at the beginning and the current of the project.
- PowerPoint presentation of not more than 15 slides of the report findings
- Presentation of the report at the coffee value chain stakeholders' workshop.
- The final report will be submitted to Vi Agroforestry in English (Word and PDF versions)
- Submit to Vi Agroforestry the survey data used in the analysis
- All rights to the information produced during this process are a preserve of Vi Agroforestry.

6. Declaration of relationships

Describe if you/your organization/employees have any business or personal relationships connected to Vi Agroforestry

7. How to apply and Selection criteria

Interested and appropriately qualified (individual or firm) are invited to apply. The application should contain the following:

- A letter of interest addressed to the Country Manager.
- A Technical offer showing the interpretation of the ToR and indicating a detailed proposed methodology.
- CV of the consultant (and team members where applicable) or profile of consultancy firm showing previous relevant experience and capacity of staff to be engaged.
- A detailed financial offer (expressed in TZS indicating the cost required for the undertaking of the work required). Of the valid bids submitted, the contract will be awarded to the most favorable bid technically and financially.
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Bids will be assessed according to the following award criteria and weighting:

No	Award criterion	Weighing 100%
	Quality criteria	Totaling 80%
1.	Experience with similar projects	25%



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2.	Experience in the Country/Region	15%
3.	Experience and knowledge on similar assignment particularly on cash value chains	20%
4.	Technical adequacy	10%
5.	General qualifications	10%
	Price criteria	Totaling 20%
6.	Financial proposal	20%

Submissions should be sent through email to tanzania@viagroforestry.org.

With the **SUBJECT** heading ‘**Expression of Interest to Conduct CODE-P – End of term Evaluation**’.

The deadline for submissions is 17:00 hours East African Time (EAT) on April 13th, 2024.