

# Climate Action Network (CAN)Tanzania

**PROJECT NAME: ALIGNING CLIMATE  
RESILIENCE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN TANZANIA  
(ALIGNING III)**

**PROJECT NO: A-TZA-2023-0202**

**END-TERM, PROJECT EVALUATION**

**NOVEMBER 2025**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

CAN Tanzania is a not-for-profit non-governmental organisation that has been registered and operating in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar since 28th November 2011 and 2nd August 2023, respectively. The organisation is registered under the Non-Government Organisations Act No. 24 of 2002, as amended in 2005 and 2018, with registration number 00NGO00005074, and under the Act No. 12 of 2012, with registration number Z0000199727. The formation of CAN Tanzania was a critical step toward increasing Tanzanians' awareness of climate change and related issues. Significantly, the formation of CAN Tanzania was based on a vision of creating a network capable of reaching a broader community across the country, promoting, and strengthening Tanzanian civil society, media, and local communities.

The organisation's long-term goal is to empower the community to take appropriate actions and adapt to a changing climate through knowledge generation and sharing, raising awareness, and establishing model projects that demonstrate how climate change challenges can be addressed at multiple levels and scales to meet national development goals.

The establishment of this organisation has been a critical step in raising awareness of climate change and environmental issues among Tanzanians, particularly in rural communities. Long-term objectives include empowering people to take appropriate actions and adapt to a changing environment.

### 1.2. Project Overview

The Aligning III Project, implemented by CAN Tanzania with support from Bread for the World (2023–2026), is the culmination of a three-phase program aimed at strengthening the integration of Renewable Energy (RE) and Climate Services (CS) within Tanzania's agriculture, livestock, and fisheries sectors, along with enhancing institutional capacity. Throughout its development, the program has evolved significantly in scope, strategy, and institutional engagement.

Phase I established the groundwork by piloting community-level climate services, raising awareness about renewable energy adoption, and building initial collaborations with local stakeholders. In Phase II, this foundation was expanded through improved coordination mechanisms at the district level, increased participation from smallholder farmers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk in accessing and utilising downscaled co-produced climate information, strengthening civil society networks, and generating evidence on systemic challenges that hinder the uptake of renewable energy and access to climate services. Key issues identified included centralised policy processes, limited local capacity, and inconsistent regulatory frameworks. Evaluations from Phases I and II highlighted the need for deeper national-level engagement, better integration of RE and CS, greater district-level ownership, the role of indigenous knowledge in weather forecasts, and more structured mechanisms for scaling successful models.

Phase III, therefore, marks a strategic shift from piloting to consolidation, institutionalisation, integration, and scaling. This phase focuses on co-developing national frameworks, including the

National Renewable Energy Strategy, the National Energy Efficiency initiatives, the National Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (NACRP), the Tanzania Development Vision (TDV 2025), and a roadmap to expand renewable energy deployment. It also aims to enhance climate service delivery and uptake at both village and district levels.

The project intentionally connects national and sub-national structures, applying lessons learned from earlier phases to strengthen coordination between ministries, local governments, research institutions, civil society organisations (CSOs), faith-based organisations (FBOs), private sector actors, community members, Beach Management Units (BMUs), and telecommunications companies. Through capacity strengthening, co-production of downscaled climate services, policy engagement, and coalition building, Aligning III seeks to address previously identified gaps, improve policy coherence, mobilise resources effectively, and increase community-level adoption of renewable energy and climate services for better livelihood planning and execution.

By its design, Phase III offers evaluators a clear opportunity to assess not only immediate outputs but also the cumulative impact of the entire three-phase program. This phase aims to institutionalise climate service systems, consolidate district-level achievements, empower communities through enhanced access to renewable energy and climate information, and create lasting governance structures that can sustain progress beyond the project's duration. Ultimately, Aligning III represents both the consolidation of earlier successes and a crucial pathway to advance Tanzania's climate resilience and transition to renewable energy.

### **1.2.1. Overall Objective of the Aligning III Project**

The project contributes to increased climate resilience and poverty reduction among Tanzanians.

### **1.2.2. Specific Objectives of the Project**

- a). National Policy and Political frameworks mainstream and integrate Renewable Energy and climate change aspects to inform strategic sectors (agriculture, livestock, water, and fisheries) by 2026.
- b). Improved Climate Service contributes to strengthened Smallholder resilience by 2026.

### **1.2.3. Indicators to be assessed:**

#### **For objective 1:**

- a). National Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (NACRP) and the 2050 Development Vision incorporate at least 50% of the specific recommendations or actions proposed by CAN Tanzania.
- b). The intention to promote RE and Climate Services is included in the manifestos of the two main political parties to be developed for the 2024 and 2025 elections.
- c). At least eight (8) cases (2 per district) document how decision-making actors (LGA, District Management) include RE and climate change aspects into their written local governance plans (budget, adaptation measures)

**For objective 2:**

- a) At least 54 cases (2 cases per year per village) of climate service end-users (farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks) provide information on how the improved climate services influenced their decision-making (why, when, where, what, how, to farm, etc.).
- b) CAN Tanzania climate services approach (local area specific and indigenous knowledge included) is taken up in national discussions for replication in other areas.

**2. Purpose of the End-of-the-Project Evaluation**

The Aligning III project has been implemented for 27 months (September 2023–November 2025), building on Phases I and II with the inclusion of additional villages. This end-term review, however, will assess the contributions and performance of **all three phases** of the Aligning programme. The evaluation will examine how Phase III builds on the achievements, gaps, and recommendations identified in Phases I and II, and will determine the programme's overall effectiveness, influence, and institutional strengthening across the entire three-year period (September 2023–August 2026). The key objectives of this end-of-the-project evaluation are;

- a) To determine the extent to which the Aligning programme has achieved its intended outcomes in climate resilience, climate services uptake, renewable energy advocacy, and policy influence over the entire program period,
- b) To examine how programme approaches, partnerships, and CAN Tanzania's capacities have developed across phases, including the extent to which earlier evaluation recommendations were addressed,
- c) To assess which programme components and change pathways show potential for long-term institutionalisation, replication, or scaling, and to provide recommendations for future programming.

Furthermore, as a result, the entire evaluation process should be forward-looking, documenting lessons learned and making recommendations on the nature, scope, process, extent, and, where possible, the effect of grants on planned interventions and target groups.

The consultant(s) should emphasise lessons learned in relation to the project's set indicators and targets (qualitative and quantitative), and provide detailed information on approaches, activities undertaken, procedures or techniques, deliverables, and their effects on target groups within the project time frame. Furthermore, the evaluation should assess and determine whether the project was successful or not successful (with reasons) and identify which components could be continued or upscaled within the comprehensive recommendation for best undertaking for upscaled impacts.

**3. Scope and Focus of Evaluation****3.1. Scope**

The end-term evaluation will assess the cumulative performance and contribution of the Aligning programme across its three phases (2018–2026), with specific focus on Phase III outcomes. The evaluation will determine how the programme has influenced policy processes, strengthened district

and national systems, expanded the uptake of climate services, advanced renewable energy advocacy, and strengthened CAN Tanzania and its network as an influential civil society actor. The scope includes reviewing how strategies, models and partnerships have evolved; assessing how recommendations from prior evaluations (2019 and 2022) were addressed; and identifying contribution pathways by which the programme has shaped decisions, frameworks, or practices at national (policy) and subnational (district/community) levels.

The evaluation will examine cumulative relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability and lessons across Bagamoyo, Chalinze, Lushoto and Pangani. It will specifically analyse:

- a) Contributions to national frameworks such as National Agriculture Climate Resilience Plan (NACRP), Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), Renewable Energy Strategies (RES), Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2050, Energy Efficiency Strategy (EES), Clean Cooking Strategy (CCS) and LGA planning instruments.
- b) How end-user behaviour and decisions have shifted across phases, including the use of PICSAF, PACDR, IK integration, and the dissemination of climate services.
- c) The extent to which climate and RE issues are integrated into district plans, budgets, and local governance processes.
- d) How programme approaches and outcomes have benefited women, men, youth and vulnerable groups.
- e) How CAN Tanzania’s network has matured as an advocacy platform, including policy petitions, coalition performance, and media engagement.

The evaluation will verify findings through targeted field visits, stakeholder consultations, and triangulation of evidence, and will identify scalable models, sustainability prospects, and strategic programming options.

### 3.2. Evaluation Questions

To guide the assessment of the project’s performance, a structured evaluation framework was developed based on the core dimensions of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, and lessons learned. The table below summarizes the key guiding questions under each criterion to support consistent analysis and evidence-based conclusions.

Evaluation Criteria	Key Guiding Questions
<b>Relevance &amp; Coherence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How effectively has the Aligning programme continued to align with national climate priorities, renewable energy strategies, district needs, and the evolving policy landscape throughout Phases I–III?</li> <li>In what ways has the programme demonstrated coherence both internally (across phases, components, and other CAN Tanzania projects) and externally (in relation to government priorities, CSO networks, and the strategies of development partners)?</li> </ul>

<b>Effectiveness</b> (apply OECD DAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What positive outcomes have been achieved across Phases I–III in relation to climate services uptake, renewable energy advocacy, policy influence, and the strengthening of institutional and coalition capacities?</li> <li>In what ways have various contribution pathways (such as evidence generation, coalition action, engagement with MDAs, and district-level processes) successfully influenced policy discussions, decisions, or practices at both local and national levels?</li> <li>How effectively has Phase III addressed recommendations and gaps identified in earlier evaluations (2019, 2022), and in what ways has this contributed to enhancing the overall effectiveness of the programme?</li> <li>How has the programme contributed to gender equality, inclusiveness, and equitable access to climate information and renewable energy opportunities across target groups (women, men, youth, vulnerable households)?</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How effectively were activities planned, coordinated, delivered, monitored, and reported at both national and district levels?</li> <li>In what ways has CAN Tanzania successfully mobilised, coordinated, and leveraged its network of member partners to further advocacy objectives, generate evidence, and influence policy processes at both district and national levels?</li> <li>To what extent have the program’s advocacy strategies, climate services delivery mechanisms, and coalition-building initiatives added clear value and contributed significantly to influencing decisions, enhancing practices, or strengthening systems compared to previous approaches?</li> </ul>
<b>Impacts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What changes (intended or unintended) have emerged at national, district, and community levels as a result of the programme’s long-term advocacy, climate services interventions, and coalition-building efforts?</li> <li>What evidence exists of strengthened decision-making, improved climate risk management, or shifts in renewable energy discourse attributable to the programme?</li> <li>What are the results achieved beyond the log frame?</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b> (including institutionalisation) – Apply OECD DAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To what extent are the programme’s approaches (e.g., PICSAF, IK–scientific integration, district climate planning, coalition advocacy platforms) being institutionalised within government systems, CAN Tz networks, or community practices?</li> <li>What elements demonstrate the strongest potential for scale-up, long-term adoption, or integration into policies, strategies, and district processes?</li> <li>What have been the risks and potentials for the sustainable effectiveness of the project?</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons learned</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What insights/lessons can we draw from the nine-year program that can guide CAN Tanzania’s future strategic direction, strengthen coalition efforts, and shape potential Phase IV programme?</li> </ul>

#### 4. Methodology/Approach



The evaluation will employ a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive assessment of the project's performance. Data will be collected and analysed through a combination of desk review, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and field observations across the target districts of Bagamoyo, Chalinze, Lushoto, and Pangani. The consultant(s) will work closely with CAN Tanzania's project team to refine and finalise the evaluation methodology during the inception period. The proposed methodology should include, but not be limited to, the following components:

- Evaluation Matrix linking each evaluation question to its corresponding data source, data collection method, and analysis approach.
- Stakeholder Identification and appropriate Sampling methodology
- Identification of key project stakeholders using an appropriate sampling methodology.
- Clear criteria for selecting key informants, developed jointly with CAN Tanzania.
- Field activities include focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews

During the inception period, the consultant(s) will present the draft methodology and tools to CAN Tanzania, integrate feedback from the CAN Tanzania team, and finalize the evaluation design before commencing fieldwork.

## 5. Required Expertise & Qualifications

The consultant(s) must meet the following criteria and qualifications, which will be assessed using a scoring method during the selection process.

- A lead consultant with a minimum master's degree and at least 15 years of work experience in climate change/climate finance, RE, sustainable development, project design, results-based management (especially results-oriented monitoring and evaluation), sustainable development, and evaluation, or any related fields.
- A lead consultant should have significant experience in evaluating donor-funded projects, particularly end-of-project evaluations of at least 10 years.
- A multi-disciplinary team of experts with hands-on experience in project evaluation. The experts shall have a minimum bachelor's degree in climate change, natural resources, environmental science, or other related fields.
- A consultant should know the architecture of the NGO and network working with the government
- A demonstrated high professionalism and ability to work independently and in high-pressure situations under tight deadlines.
- Should have experience in Tanzanian NGO work, governance, and management.
- Excellent written and verbal English communication skills.

## 6. Expected Deliverables & Timeline

The evaluation shall report on the progress of project implementation and lessons learned to this point, and on opportunities to upscale the project with respect to performance and effectiveness. The following deliverables are expected from this assignment:

### 6.1. Inception Report:

The consultant will prepare an inception report detailing his/her understanding of the assignment within 7 days of contract signing. This is to ensure that the consultant and CAN Tanzania (client) have a shared understanding of the evaluation. The inception report will include, but not be limited to, the following.

- a). Preparation of a concept note, which will lay out the methodology in detail
- b). Determine the instruments and methods to gather relevant information and data.
- c). Determine the approaches and evaluation methods for the analysis and interpretation of data.
- d). Develop a work plan- indicating timeline for conducting activities.

### 6.2. Draft Evaluation Report

The Consultant will prepare a draft End-term Evaluation Report. The report will be submitted to CAN Tanzania for review and comments. Comments from stakeholders will be provided within 5 days of receipt of the Draft Report. The report will be reviewed to ensure that the evaluation meets the required quality criteria.

### 6.3. A final Comprehensive Evaluation Report

The final Evaluation report shall consist of a maximum of twenty-five (25 -30 pages without annexes) pages after incorporating comments provided by CAN Tanzania, and be professionally proofread and submitted within 7 days (one week) from the date of receiving the raised comments. 3 copies of the final, bound report to CAN Tanzania for distribution shall be submitted, and an electronic copy (MS Word and PDF format) of the report included. All documents must be produced in English, using the **CAN Tanzania** logo. The report template will be provided by CAN Tanzania.

S/N	Duties and Responsibilities	Responsible team	Indicative dates	No of Days
1.	Preparation of the inception report and presentation to CAN Tanzania for discussion	Consultant(s)	TBC	TBC
2.	Document review, field work, and consultations	Target groups, CAN Tanzania, and Consultant(s)	TBC	TBC
3.	Preparation of draft evaluation report	Consultant(s)	TBC	TBC
4.	Submission of draft report to CAN Tanzania	Consultant(s)	TBC	TBC
5.	Review of draft report & submission of comments to the consultant team	CAN Tanzania	TBC	TBC
5.	Revising draft report & submission of the final report incorporating feedback/comments from CAN Tanzania	Consultant(s)	TBC	TBC
6.	Review and approval of the final evaluation report	CAN Tanzania	TBC	TBC

## 7. Intended Users of the Evaluation Report(s)

The intended users of the report are:



- CAN Tanzania and BftW: Capitalised lesson learned for improved future planning
- CAN Tanzania and CSOs: To use gathered data in the final evaluation as a baseline for evidence-based advocacy.
- BftW and CAN Tanzania: To verify the impact, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the project

## 8. Reporting and Contractual Arrangements

The end-term project evaluation will be managed by Mr Boniventure Mchomvu, the Operations Manager & Acting Head of Programmes, and will be supported by CAN Tanzania, the Department of Monitoring and Evaluation, the Research and Consultancy Department, and the Aligning III Project team.

## 9. Remuneration

CAN Tanzania will remunerate the consultant(s) in accordance with the agreed contract amount. All payments, without exception, will be made upon certification by the contract supervisor upon satisfactory and quality completion of the assignment deliverables and receipt of the respective approved invoice, as per the schedule below.

- 30% on acceptance of the inception report
- 30% on submission of the first draft of the evaluation report
- 40% on acceptance of the final evaluation report

## 10. Submission of Proposals

Qualified consultant(s) are encouraged to submit a proposal via email, [contact@cantz.or.tz](mailto:contact@cantz.or.tz), and copy to Boniventure Mchomvu, at [venture@cantz.or.tz](mailto:venture@cantz.or.tz) by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025, 23:59 EAT. Please indicate “**Evaluation Proposal**” in the subject line. The submission should include the following.

- Technical proposal:** Includes a brief description of the consultant/consortium, highlighting recent experience that is relevant to this assignment. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the Terms of Reference and present a detailed methodology and approach for conducting the evaluation, including a proposed work plan, timeline for deliverables, and Curriculum Vitae of all team members (Experts) to ascertain the technical capacity of the interested applicants.
- Financial Proposal:** Provide a comprehensive budget outlining the level of effort for all consultants (professional fees), as well as daily fees and travel costs for all team members and any other related costs for undertaking this assignment. Please add a clear indication of how the total proposed amount has been calculated.
- Evidence of similar work done in the past:** Please include the three recent reports written by the lead consultant for our review, and two reference letters for similar work done

## 11. Selection Criteria

The offer will be evaluated using the best-value-for-money approach (combined scoring method). The technical proposal will be assessed at 70%, whereas the financial proposal will be assessed at 30%. The breakdown of the scoring criteria is provided in the Table below;

Item	Technical Evaluation Criteria	Maximum Points (%)
1.	Understanding of the ToR	10
2.	Relevant Working Experience of the Consultant (s)	15
3.	Approach & Methodology	30
4.	Team composition	15
<b>Total Technical Score= Item 1 + Item 2 + Item 3 + Item 4</b>		<b>70</b>
<b>Financial Proposal (30%)</b>		<b>30</b>
<b>TOTAL SCORE (100%)</b>		<b>100</b>