

Report

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Mzalendo – Kenya: End-Term Outcome Measurement Report

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	5
1. Methodology	6
2. Outcome Measurements	7
2.1 LTO1	7
2.1.1 Outcome Indicator	7
2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO 1	7
2.2 LTO2	9
2.2.1 Outcome Indicator 1, 2, 3 and 4	9
2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO2	12
2.3 LTO 3	16
2.3.1 Outcome Indicator	16
2.3.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO3	16
2.4 LTO 4	17
2.4.1 Outcome Indicator 4	17
2.4.2 Intermediate outcome indicators LTO4	18
3 (Intermediate) outcome cumulative value table	24



Executive Summary

This End-Term Outcome Indicator Measurement Report closes out the five-year (2021-2025) Power of Dialogue (PoD) programme implemented by Mzalendo Trust, in consortium with the Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy (NIMD) and Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMwA), with support from the Dutch Embassy in Kenya. It consolidates and synthesises evidence from three primary sources; the 2023 Mid-Term Outcome Measurement Report, the 2024 Annual PoD Reports, and the 2025 Annual PoD Reports including its End-of-Programme reflections section. It triangulates this against the indicator tracking data recorded across the programme's Long-Term Outcomes (LTOs) that Mzalendo Trust implemented.

The purpose of this report is to present the end-term status of the programme's outcome and intermediate outcome indicators against the baseline and midterm values, to reflect on the extent to which end-term targets were met, and to draw overall conclusions on the programme's contribution to strengthening inclusive, transparent and accountable political processes in Kenya. Overall, the programme performed strongly across all three active LTOs as per the programme's Theory of Change, consistent with the Mid-Term and Annual Reports.

LTO1 largely involved consortium effectiveness and herein, the consortium moved from a shaky start in 2021 (interrupted by COVID-19) to a mature, self-sustaining collaboration between Mzalendo, NIMD and AMwA. Preparation activities and staff training cumulatively exceeded midterm and end-term performance, where the increased capacities indicator remained on-target. It is however important to note that during the second half of implementation, Mzalendo utilized this outcome area to enrich the capacity of staff on how to survive in times of crisis, noting the ever-shrinking civic space in which we were targeted by the government for larger parts of 2024 and 2025, over Finance Bill-related activism. The period is equally associated with a decline in Kenya's press freedom ranking.

LTO2 focused on strengthening Youth and Women political participation. This was the programme's strongest-performing outcome area. The number of women and youth reporting increased agency to participate in decision-making processes rose from 420 at midterm (against a midterm target of 250) to several thousand by end-term, driven substantially by the 2025 Busia and Njoro dialogues, which alone accounted for over 4,000 women engagement. Inclusive policy-making processes at both national and sub-national level grew steadily, although neither fully reached the ambitious end-term targets set at baseline (14 and 10 respectively), a gap both the midterm and 2025 end-of-programme reflections attribute to the fact that policy change is a higher-level systemic outcome outside the programme's direct control.

LTO4 was oriented towards Public Participation and Civic Engagement. Mzalendo utilized its role as convenor of the Civil Society Parliamentary Engagement Network (CSPEN) and as Kenya's primary parliamentary monitoring organisation. Regional and national multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings, agreements reached, and studies disseminated all showed consistent cumulative growth, with the Promise Tracker and Parliamentary Scorecards emerging as the programme's most durable, widely referenced products as recognized by international media citation from Al Jazeera, and consistent parliamentary, civil society and citizen use.

Across all outcome areas, the programme's Theory of Change proved resilient, requiring no structural revision regardless of volatile environment and shrinking civic space, adaptive programming (shifting emphasis toward digital tools, county-level dialogues and coalition-building was our primary adjustment mechanism.



1. Methodology

The data collection for this report was conducted in Year 5 of implementation and relied primarily on review of Outcome Harvesting reports compiled in previous years, undertaken by Mzalendo Trust's Programs Team. The measurement was conducted as a desk-based synthesis and triangulation exercises drawn from three sequential programme reports spanning the full implementation period:

1. The 2023 Mid-Term Outcome Measurement Report - Which includes midterm period data triangulated from the 2021, 2023 and 2023 Annual POD Reports
2. The 2024 Annual PoD Reports - Includes the annual narrative and results for 2024
3. The 2025 Annual PoD Reports - Including the final-year report and a dedicated end of programme reflection section that narrates progress against each LTO across the full 2021-2025 period.

As per effect on data collection and measured values, because the exercise depended entirely on secondary data from earlier reports rather than fresh primary data collection, the measured values presented in this report largely reflect outcomes and changes that were already captured and documented in prior years. Duly, the report captures short-term and previously observed changes.

This approach, while efficient given the time and resource constraints of the reporting period, carries inherent limitations that have shaped both the process and the resulting measured values. Part of the limitations to this methodology is that some outcomes may not have been picked up, simply because no external data-gathering exercise was conducted. Thus, the principal challenge was the absence of external primary data collection methods, with there being no focus group discussions, surveys, or key informant interviews conducted during this end-term reporting cycle. As such this constrains the ability to independently verify, update, or triangulate the findings from earlier reports.

Regarding comparability, comparisons drawn are more accurately understood as a continuation of the same short-term outcome trends identified in the earlier submitted reports. All in all, Mzalendo Trust is at the moment conducting development of a new Strategic Plan and we are capable of leveraging on that platform shall in that process collect credible information from primary and secondary actors that shall corroborate the entire impact of implemented activities in the duration of the Power of Dialogue grant.



2. Outcome Measurements

2.1 LTO1

2.1.1 Outcome Indicator

2.1.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO 1

PoD Consortium, partners NIMD, AMWA and Mzalendo are effective enablers of change	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of preparation activities to create/consolidate operational space for the consortium partner/partner/country office	0	15	26	23

“Effective enabler of change” is defined in the 2023 midterm outcome indicator measurement report, as an organization or project team possessing the requisite competencies and commitment to lead and champion reforms in targeted political processes. While the “inclusion process” for Mzalendo Trust in this indicator was the ability to share or receive invitations for fellow consortium partners to activities leveraging on our niche, learnings, knowledge products and or expertise to effect change in such forums. It also involved ensuring that various members of staff including dynamics such as; new and older staff as well as male and female staff were accorded opportunities equally. In this, we regularly monitored the frequency of meetings held by us, or we were invited to by the various consortium partners.

Further, “preparation activities” refer to joint planning, strategy and coordination sessions between Mzalendo, NIMD-Kenya and AMWA, towards training and building the capacity of consortium staff. In addition, others led increased organizational capacities refers to capacity gains from outside the three-partner consortium, attributable to a consortium-led engagement.

It is important to note that as the project began, consortium partners had frequent meetings and engagements with each other, learning and sharing our experiences on how to be more effective and enabling greater change. Such interventions built our confidence as implementation of the grant went by. Duly, by mid-term, we began having fewer consortium partner engagements and largely focused our attention to other areas of the grant as per the work plans. Notwithstanding, Mzalendo Trust has gained valuable insights and learning for the various actors, that is: AMWA built our “feminist agenda”, NIMD Hague and Ethiopia build our “Outcome Harvesting capacity”, and we have regularly invited and engaged with NIMD Kenya throughout implementation of the grant, as they have engaged us in their sessions.

As of 2024, the consortium had matured into a genuinely complementary partnership, evidenced by joint products, The Youth Strategy with NIMD Hague, The Feminist Sustainability Planning with AMWA, hosting of Ugandan and Mozambican Parliamentary Delegations, which continued through 2025 in reciprocal attendance at to National Youth Bunge, People’s Dialogue Festival, Democracy Schools, Political Cafes and Feminist Leadership events.



Mzalendo - Kenya

Both preparation activities and staff training comfortably exceeded targets with 15 preparation activities by mid-term and a grand total of 26 at the end term. Through all these learning and sharing collaborative experiences, Mzalendo Trust as an institution and as well as the staff can profoundly state that the POD grant has immensely strengthened our capacity and exposed us to newer, modern and professional approaches to executing our mandate, thereby effectively enabling change in our planned and executed interventions.

PoD Consortium, partners NIMD, AMWA and Mzalendo are effective enablers of change	Baseline value	Mid-Term value	End-Term value	End-Term target
Number of consortium partners/partners/country office staff trained	0	9	26	7

This outcome indicator tracks the cumulative number of staff across the three PoD consortium members; Mzalendo Trust, NIMD (Netherlands Institute for Multiparty Democracy, including its Kenya country office), and Akina Mama wa Afrika (AMWA), who received formal training or capacity-building support through the programme. It is one of the core measures of LTO1, on the premise that the consortium's ability to act as an effective enabler of change rests first on the competence and confidence of its own people, before that capacity can be extended outward to parliament, civil society, youth, and women.

At baseline in 2021, no formal joint training had yet taken place as the consortium itself was barely constituted, with NIMD Kenya not yet established as an independent country office. In addition, there was a slow start due to the COVID-pandemic disruptions, however, sustained accelerated implementation had been achieved by the end of 2021.

Early gains came through peer-learning sessions such as the Gender Transformative Approaches training held across October 2021 reaching four (4) Mzalendo staff), followed in 2022 by a Feminist Leadership training facilitated by AMWA and a follow-up session in Nairobi. By the July 2023 midterm review, nine (9) staff had been trained cumulatively though technically fell short of the interim target of 15, even as the broader consortium relationship was visibly strengthening through joint planning, outcome harvesting, and election-monitoring skills-building.

Training activity intensified from 2023 into 2024, driven by an expanding joint learning opportunity. Mzalendo participated in the Outcome Harvesting Learning Event in Addis Ababa (March 2024), the SAWUBONA feminist activism convenings in Addis and Kampala, budget-monitoring and public-debt training received from Uganda's Parliamentary Budget Committee delegation and continued virtual training sessions hosted by NIMD. Thus, the subsequent two years produced the bulk of the growth captured in the end-term figure of twenty (20).

By 2025, the programme's final year, Mzalendo's Executive Director attended an AMWA-hosted workshop in Kampala on Feminist Leadership and Democratic Engagement, while Senior Management underwent organisational capacity-building focused on crisis decision-making, reflecting a shift from foundational skills training toward strategic and leadership-level capacity as the consortium matured.

Read cumulatively, the near-tripling of trained staff between midterm and end-term from 9 to 26 is meaningful evidence that the consortium moved beyond simply holding joint meetings toward genuinely investing in the people who would carry that collaboration forward.

It also validates a point in the midterm report that competencies acquired through training were not abstract, but were visibly applied in reform-related work, from feminist-informed programming to outcome-harvesting practice embedded in this very reporting cycle. That said, the figure should be read against the midterm's original end-term target of 23 staff trained. At 20 against a target of 23, Mzalendo team landed close to, but just under, that target, a genuinely strong result considering that the intended impact gained internally to the organization is more of the success rather than a shortfall in trained capacity numbers.



PoD Consortium, partners NIMD, AMWA and Mzalendo are effective enablers of change	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
Number of CSOs with increased capacities (other led)	0	3	7	29

This outcome indicator was fundamentally about the consortium strengthening its own internal collaboration and competence; it measures capacity gains by CSOs on the outside of the three-partner consortium, driven by capacity-building led by other organizations but associated with enabled effective change from the consortium. It is best understood as a secondary, outward-facing signal of the consortium's credibility, while detecting if other civil society actors are organizing, replicating, or drawing on our work, tools and approaches, to the extent that their own organizational capacity visibly benefits, even without direct PoD interventions.

At baseline, no such capacity transfer had been recorded given the consortium had not yet built the reputational standing needed to influence peer organizations. By the 2023 midterm point, three CSOs had shown increased capacity attributable to this kind of indirect, other-led engagement. The number doubled by end-term, rising from 3 to 7. This growth is consistent with the broader pattern described across the 2024 and 2025 reporting periods, in which Mzalendo increasingly noted that CSOs were “leveraging and emulating” our work, replicating civic-tech tools, adopting research products, and participating more readily in Mzalendo-convened ventures at both the national and county level.

The steady, if slow, uptick from 3 to 7 can plausibly be read as a proxy for Mzalendo Trust's growing convening reputation: as the organization's tools (the Promise Tracker, the Parliamentary Scorecard, CSPEN's memoranda process) became more visible and more widely referenced by peer CSOs, other organizations began building their own internal capacity around similar approaches, without that capacity-building being directly delivered or funded by the PoD consortium itself.

Against the far larger end-term target of 29, however, actual performance (7) remains substantially a great achievement as in the midterm evaluation and Mzalendo's subsequent reflections concluded, this indicator was miscalibrated from the outset. In conclusion, Mzalendo's standing among Kenyan CSOs strengthened over the life of the programme and as per the annual narratives, the replication of its tools, invitations to collaborate, and growing convening credibility is a substantial indicator of an effective enabler of change.

2.2 LTO2

2.2.1 Outcome Indicator 1, 2, 3 and 4

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of women and youth involved in politics who feel they are able to participate in decision-making processes	0	420	5,100	675

Of all the indicators under LTO2, this is the one that most directly measures the human core of the program's theory of change where young people and women meaningfully participate in political and policy decisions that



affect them. In the first phase of implementation, the project had already engaged 420 women and youth who reported this sense of participatory agency, achieved through activities such as the People's Dialogue Festival, Student Dialogues, and targeted sessions on inclusive policy for women and youth. This comfortably exceeded the midterm target of 250, and categorizing performance on this indicator as very good noting it as one of the clearest signs that the program's citizen engagement model of being direct, dialogue-based, and delivering partnership with youth and women's networks was working as intended.

The midterm report was also careful to ground this number in something more than headcounts: it noted corroborating evidence from beneficiary interviews describing newly acquired "voice and agency," and pointed to the fact that project-generated evidence had itself become a significant source for media coverage of women and youth participation throughout the 2022 electoral cycle, amplifying the reach of the program's work well beyond those directly counted.

In the final phase of the project, the scale of engagement grew from 420 to 5,100 by end-term, noting that the strategic shift to move from smaller, more curated national dialogue sessions toward large-scale, community-anchored convenings was paying off. The largest contributors to this figure were the 2025 intergenerational dialogue series in Busia County and Njoro Constituency, held at the direct invitation of sitting parliamentarians and reaching over 4,000 community women. This was further compounded by continued national level convenings during the International Youth Day and International Day of Democracy sessions, the National and Coast Youth Bunge's, and KYPA and KYMCA led capacity events, as well as sustained youth engagement in Lamu, Kwale, and Kilifi counties. The 2025 dialogues were designed around lived realities particularly on gender-based violence and discriminatory practices affecting women in peri-urban and rural areas, thus the dialogues responded to issues of these communities had interest in.

Against the end-term target of 675, an achieved value of 5,100 represents a great achievement of over seven times the original target, probably by a wide margin the strongest result recorded anywhere in this report. This scale of performance invites two assumptions worth carrying into future program design. First, Mzalendo's shift toward large-scale, community-requested county dialogues in the program's final year proved to be a highly effective mechanism for building participatory agency at scale, arguably more effective than the smaller, more elite-oriented national convenings that characterized the program's earlier years. Duly it connotes that "elite-focused" dialogues concentrated on national platforms risk managing symptoms without reaching the grassroots. Second, it suggests pivoting toward grassroots, high-volume engagements pays off, both in scale and in the depth of issues leading to greater program visibility and advocacy.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End Term value	End Term target
# of inclusive policy-making processes (at national level)	0	1	7	14

This outcome indicator assesses how many national-level policy-making processes did aspiring and elected young people and women, working individually or through CSOs, youth leagues, Parliament, or county assemblies, meaningfully shape, and not merely attend. "Inclusive" herein implies the processes in which youth and women's voices were utilized in shaping outcomes, not just through engagements, but following through.

At baseline, the consortium had not yet built the standing or relationships to secure meaningful entry points into national policymaking. By July 2023, only one process had been achieved, engagement in forums working toward realization of the two-thirds gender rule, which included a CSPEN submission of gender-focused proposals to the Cabinet Secretary.



At the midterm, Mzalendo Trust noted that policy change requires a higher-level systemic change outside the sphere of control of the project, something as a civil society and as a program we can meaningfully contribute to and/or accelerate, but never single-handedly deliver.

The subsequent two years thereafter show an incremental progress from 1 to 7 national policy making contributions by end-term. This growth tracks closely with the intensifying pace of national legislative engagement documented across the 2024 and 2025 reporting periods. In 2024, Mzalendo and CSPEN submitted memoranda that resulted in four amendments adopted by the Finance and National Planning Committee, contributed directly and indirectly to the withdrawal of the Finance Bill 2024, and secured increased invitations from the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee (JLAC) during public participation exercises. This is a marker of Parliament increasingly treating Mzalendo-facilitated input as legitimate and worth institutionalizing.

The National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) process on electoral reforms and the two-thirds gender principle offered a further national-level engagement point, even though, yet to translate into enacted law. In 2025, this pattern continued and diversified where; CSPEN-led memoranda addressed the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill following Kenya's FATF grey-listing, the Finance Bill 2025 session included a similar dedicated gender-lens session whose both findings were formally submitted to Parliament. The Persons with Disabilities Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering & Combating of Terrorism Financing Bill, each representing a distinct national policy process in which youth, women, or disability perspectives were substantively shared as submissions.

Set against the end-term target of 14, the achieved figure of 7 represents half of the original target, however, it is better understood as steady, credible traction during a genuinely difficult environment in which civic space shrank and the institution of parliament was captured by the executive to effect its reign. Nonetheless, Mzalendo Trust shall continue championing and contributing to the gains this work has so far achieved, in collaboration with patterns and partners already established by this program.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End Term value	End Term target
# of inclusive policy-making processes (at sub-national level)	0	1	6	10

This outcome indicator is closely related to the national policy-making indicator above, and measures how youth and women were consulted at the county level, and whether they meaningfully shaped a sub-national or county policy or governance process. It involves engagement with County Assemblies, devolved budget processes, or a county-level legislative commitment.

During the program's early years, no sub-national policy processes were influenced as most efforts were concentrated on building national-level relationships as well as the consortium footing before acquiring the reach or county-level partnerships needed to work at sub-national level. At midterm point, one (1) process had been achieved with Baringo County Assembly's commitment to entrench the youth assembly in law, secured through the Power of Dialogue project's engagement with county youth structures.

The growth from 1 to 6 by end-term reflects a genuine broadening of Mzalendo's sub-national footprint over the life of the program, achieved by deliberately decentralizing engagement beyond the Baringo starting point. In 2024, this took the form of the Coast Regional Youth Dialogue Forum in Mombasa County, which convened the steering committee alongside four Members of County Assembly from Taita Taveta and Lamu counties; the immediate outcome was the development of an annual action plan with advocacy measures, stakeholder engagement activities, and budget provisions as a marker of a policy process, not just a one-off dialogue. The



document further structured a commitment to which county youth leaders could hold their government to. This built on Mzalendo's broader stated intent, articulated in the 2024 reporting period, to deepen local CSO partnerships and county-level engagement rather than remain concentrated at the national level.

By 2025, the geographic spread widened further still: intergenerational women-oriented dialogues in Busia County and Njoro Constituency convened at the request of sitting parliamentarians and reached over 4,000 community women collectively. Together with continued youth-focused engagements in Lamu, Kwale, and Kilifi counties in partnership with KYMCA and NIMD Kenya, each representing a distinct county-level engagement point where local political or civic actors were exposed to, and in some cases acted on, youth and women's policy priorities and requests.

Mzalendo achieved 6 against a set target of 10 falling short of the numeric sub-national policy-process targets but given how far control of genuine county-level legislative influence uptake sits, this achievement demonstrates a deliberate change. It further details a successful strategy of including various sub-national areas from Baringo to Mombasa, Taita Taveta, Busia, Njoro, Lamu, Kwale, and Kilifi, an expansive footprint which sparsely spread genuinely local, community-based dialogues across the country.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	Endterm value	Endterm target
# of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (jointly) formulated and used for L&A (at national level)	0	0	0	[write down value here]

2.2.2 Intermediate Outcome Indicators LTO2

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of CSOs with increased organizational capacities	0	27	62	10

This outcome indicator measures incidents attributed to successful building of capable coalitions of youth and women-oriented civil society actors in parliamentary monitoring and advocacy work, rather than operating alone. Further, the indicator measures if CSOs engaged by the program grew stronger organizationally as a result of being; better equipped in advocacy skills, research use, coalition-building, or institutional structures for youth and women's political participation. From the onset, the Civil Society Parliamentary Engagement Network (CSPEN), was the primary vehicle for the outcomes of this indicator to be meaningfully activated. By the midterm point, 27 CSOs had recorded increased organizational capacity, a figure driven substantially by a 2022 training that reached 22 CSO members, delivered even amid the competing pressures of election-year monitoring commitments that limited how many organizations could participate.

The midterm evaluators noted this training could have reached more organizations had 2022 not been dominated by CSOs' own election-related programmatic obligations, suggesting the 27-CSO figure likely understates the network's underlying appetite for this kind of support. As at the end-term 62 CSOs had been engaged reflecting steady institutionalization of CSPEN as a genuine convening platform over the program's



period. This achievement is attributed to deepened engagements in 2024 with local CSOs at the county level specifically to foster grassroots partnerships, complementing CSPEN's national work with a deliberate push to widen its base beyond Nairobi-centered civil society actors.

This was reinforced by CSPEN's collective memoranda process, bringing county-based actors and national CSPEN partners together on shared submissions such as the Finance Bill memoranda, which functioned simultaneously as an advocacy output and a capacity-building mechanism, since participating organizations gained direct experience in legislative review, joint drafting, and coordinated submission to parliamentary committees. By 2025, this had matured into a genuinely broad-based coalition where dialogues and legislative engagements explicitly involved organizations such as CMD-Kenya, KEDIPA, KEWOPA, and KYMCA alongside CSPEN's wider membership, with the network's continued growth evidenced by the CSOs increasingly "leveraging and emulating" its tools, and its stated ambition to cascade CSPEN into formal county-based chapters.

There was no explicit end-term target for this indicator, however, due to CSPEN evolution over the period of the program, from a Nairobi-anchored network of national CSOs into a broader, more geographically and thematically diverse coalition, which is arguably one of the program's more durable institutional legacies; Mzalendo commits to continue convening the network, and formalize its county-based structure, beyond the life of the PoD grant itself.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i># of political/civic actors taken measures enhancing representation of women and youth</i>	0	5	41	12

This indicator weights if Youth and Women leaders lobby and advocate in decision-making spaces, it counts *behavioral change among duty-bearers themselves* such as; political and civic actors (MPs, MCAs, caucus leaders, government officials) who made concrete actions to enhance women and youth representations. It analyzes whether the program's advocacy achieves attributable outcomes, rather than simply being heard. From the baseline to the midterm point, five (5) such measures had been secured within a broader set of press conferences, social media campaigns, and dissemination forums on the Cost of Politics research designed to pressure actors toward this kind of measure, even if the actors into campaign financing reforms.

The growth from 5 to 41 by end-term reflects an acceleration in the program's ability to convert sustained relationship-building into concrete commitments from political and civic actors, particularly from 2024 onward. Illustrative measures captured across this period include; the launch of the KYPA five-year strategic plan by President William Ruto, who is a former KYPA member, accompanied by the then Deputy President H.E. Rigathi Gachagua, the Speaker of the National Assembly, and the Nairobi Governor.

Each publicly reaffirmed commitment to youth representation, expediting resolutions from youth groups. Another highlight is the tabling of the National Youth Bunge Dialogue on the floor of the National Assembly by the KYPA Chair; the Baringo and subsequent County Assemblies' commitments to entrench youth structures in law; intensified engagement from caucuses including KEWOPA, KYMCA, KEDIPA, the Hansard Association of Kenya, and the Kenya Democracy and Human Rights Parliamentary Caucus, each initiating collaborative efforts toward inclusive reform

By 2025, two sitting parliamentarians directly requesting Mzalendo convene dialogues in their own constituencies (Busia and Njoro) specifically to elevate women's representation and gender-based violence issues, a measure of political ownership that goes well beyond passive attendance at a Mzalendo-organized event. The 2025 International Youth Day commitments by Sen. Crystal Asige, Hon. Gitonga Mukunji, and Hon. Charles Nguna to champion youth and women's interests in parliamentary sittings, together with tracked bills in



both the Senate and National Assembly advancing the two-thirds gender principle, further evidence of a widening base of political actors taking self-initiated action rather than simply responding to Mzalendo's prompts.

With regard to sustainability, such a distinction matters where measures that duty-bearers initiate on their own account are far more likely to persist beyond the life of the PoD grant than those that require continuous program-driven prompting. Nevertheless, Mzalendo shall continue supporting and promoting this work as and where necessary to complement gains achieved so far.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i># of political/civic actors taken measures enhancing representation of women and youth</i>	0	7	16	N/A

This indicator is closely related to the above, tracking political and civic actors who took concrete, attributable measures to enhance women and youth representation, rather than simply attending or endorsing Mzalendo-led activities. Consistent with the pattern across all LTO2 indicators in the program's early phase, no credible baseline was achieved but by July 2023, 7 actors had taken measures where civic (non-elected) actors alongside political office-holders to deliver interventions such as; press conferences and social media campaigns on the Campaign Financing Act, dissemination of the Cost of Politics research, and an engagement with the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) on pending legislation, all designed to prompt exactly this kind of duty-bearer response.

By the end-term, the initiatives had doubled from 7 to 16 recording and parallel tracking above outcome indicator by capturing a more stringently defined category of action, for instance, taking a formal, documented measure such as sponsoring legislation or issuing a policy commitment, as opposed to less formal gestures like hosting a dialogue at a legislator's request. Such interventions included; the tabling of KYPA's International Youth Day communiqué in Parliament, the sponsorship of two bills currently before the Senate and the National Assembly advancing the two-thirds gender principle, and County Assembly resolutions (Baringo and Coast) formally entrenching youth structures in law.

These efforts from duty-bearers breathed life to the program from advocacy to action. Further monitoring of these gains is required and Mzalendo endeavors to keep following up on the same.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i># of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated</i>	0	3	6	12

This outcome indicator envisions Youth and Women leaders amplifying their diverse voices through dialogue, as well as producing evidence-based research for lobbying and advocacy (L&A). The logic is that sustained influence over policy requires more than convening, it requires credible evidence disseminated so that stakeholders can build advocacy positions around.



Mzalendo - Kenya

No such studies existed during the first phase but by 2023, three (3) had been produced and disseminated, most notably, the study exploring opportunities to advance women and youth's political leadership in Kenya's 2022 elections developed jointly with AMwA and NIMD, alongside the Cost of Politics research, and a report on the Participation and Contributions of Women in Parliament. These products were disseminated through regional forums, especially the Cost of Politics findings which were shared at 8 regional forums.

Producing such credible evidence-based studies galvanized dialogue around political processes towards the 2022 elections, as well as securing duty-bearer interests in facilitating reforms. By the end-term, 3 more products were developed as the 2022, 2023 and 2024 annual parliamentary scorecards. The 2024 one particularly moved beyond counting MP contributions to analyzing substantive debate content, voting patterns, and thematic products feeding into 2025's advocacy on the Finance Bill and related legislative processes.

Mzalendo sustained its evidence-based lobbying and advocacy responsibility across the program period which necessitated several political and civic actor commitments and inclusive policy processes documented.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
<i># of interparty dialogue meetings (at national level)</i>	0	7	10	13

Beyond producing evidence-based studies, this indicator envisioned convening dialogue sessions that deliberately bring together actors from across party lines at the national level. As at July 2023, seven interparty dialogue meetings had been held including Tweet chats convened with MPs and MCAs from different political parties to mark International Youth Day, and the National Dialogue Forum on the Two-Thirds Gender Rule, which by design required cross-party participation to carry any legitimacy or prospect of legislative traction.

Growth from 7 to 10 by end-term represented a continued but modest, and strategic cross-party participation engagements at the national level, which became harder, as the political landscape grew more polarized in 2024 and 2025, where the Executive increasingly "whipped" ruling party MPs and co-opted opposition figures into a broad-based government arrangement undermining genuine cross-party democratic contestation.

To mitigate this, Mzalendo leveraged on its credibility as a neutral, trusted convenor to engage parliamentary caucuses spanning multiple parties such as KYPA, KEWOPA, KYMCA, KEDIPA, which draw membership from across the political spectrum, and parliamentary staff engagement of the Hansard Association of Kenya. Further convening was based on CSPEN sessions on contested national legislation such as the Finance Bills and the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Amendment Bill in which we moderately monitored voting patterns of Members. Mzalendo sustained genuinely interparty engagement across a period in a political environment dominated by party-line discipline, this a meaningful achievement, and arguably harder to secure in the program's final years than in its earlier ones.

Aspiring and elected young and women are influential actors of change within CSOs targeting youth and women, political party	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
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Mzalendo - Kenya

youth leagues, parliament and county assemblies				
<i># of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at national level</i>	0	7	17	6

Beyond dialogue meetings and research production and dissemination, this outcome indicator aimed at measuring the lobbying and advocacy activities that facilitate inclusion of women, youth, and minority groups as well as persons with disabilities, i.e.: press conferences, social media campaigns, coalition submissions, engagement with parliamentary caucuses, and sensitization sessions with media and political actors.

Seven activities were recorded at the midterm, surpassed performance targets, that involved us of; press conferences to lobby for enactment of the Campaign Financing Act, a dedicated social media campaign on that same Act, dissemination forums on the Cost of Politics research, engagement with the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) on pending legislation, and social media campaigns encouraging youth and women voter registration and candidacy.

In 2024, advocacy activities such as CSPEN's memoranda process on the Finance Bill 2024, the Constitution of Kenya Amendment Bill, and the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act review, alongside media engagement disseminating analysis of the Assembly and Demonstration Bill and 53 documented calls for public participation shared with citizens by the Mzalendo Team.

By 2025, advocacy on the Finance Bill 2025, including the dedicated gender-lens memorandum, the Persons with Disabilities Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Bill, as well as participation in the 2025 Kenya Moot Court Competition underpinned our advocacy platform.

These total to 10 additional interventions after the midterm, evidence that Mzalendo's advocacy efforts did not simply persist across the program's final years but actively diversified in both tactic and target, extending from electoral and fiscal legislation into disability rights and financial-integrity law by the program's close.

2.3 LTO 3

N/A



2.4 LTO 4

2.4.1 Outcome Indicator 4

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of inclusive policy-making processes (at national level)	0	34	48	15

This LTO4 outcome-level captures the fuller universe of national policy-making processes we participated in and helped shape as part of our broader parliamentary monitoring and civic engagement mandate. Our interventions were not limited to processes with a specific youth or women's representation focus but spanning the full range of legislative and policy engagement CSPEN and Mzalendo undertook.

At baseline, no such processes had been recorded. By the 2023 midterm, we had participated in 34 engagements, a strong early result reflecting the breadth of engagement CSPEN was already coordinating across multiple bills and policy processes simultaneously, well beyond the narrower youth and women-specific engagement captured under the LTO2 line.

By end-term a growth for 34 to 47 is consistent with the sustained expansion of our legislative engagement documented through 2024 and 2025 where; CSPEN's memoranda process on the Finance Bill 2024, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act review, and the County Procedural Bill; our engagement in the NADCO process on electoral reform and the two-thirds gender principle; increased JLAC invitations during public participation exercises; and, in 2025, national policy engagement on the Finance Bill 2025, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill following Kenya's FATF grey-listing, the Persons with Disabilities Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Bill were achieved.

Duly, our role in national policy-making processes had deepened and broadened consistently over the programme period, moving from occasional participation to sustained, recognised engagement across a wide range of legislative and policy tracks.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (jointly) formulated and used for L&A (at national level)	0	54	59	36

This indicator tracks proposals jointly formulated with CSO and CSPEN partners specifically aimed at strengthening Kenya's democratic space, and used as a basis for lobbying and advocacy at the national level. It captures the tangible policy and reform proposals as distinct from the processes we participated in that our joint work produced and put into circulation with duty-bearers.



At baseline, no such proposals existed. By the 2023 midterm, 54 had been jointly formulated and used, reflecting the breadth of CSPEN's early memoranda and proposal-drafting work across the National Integrity Alliance Report, successive Parliamentary Scorecards, campaign financing law proposals, and civic-tech tools such as the Vote Match tool and the Promise Tracker, each functioning as a standing proposal or reform position rather than a single submission.

Growth from 54 to 59 by end-term was more modest; producing credible, jointly owned reform proposals is slower and more resource-intensive than convening meetings or securing attendance and requires sustained consensus-building among CSPEN partners before a proposal is ready for use. Additional proposals in this period plausibly include CSPEN memoranda on the Finance Bills of 2024 and 2025, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill, the County Procedural Bill, the Persons with Disabilities Act, and the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Bill, alongside continued use of the Promise Tracker and Parliamentary Scorecard as standing evidence-based reform positions.

The high output during this period is consistent with a maturing advocacy role by Mzalendo, as we are increasingly focused on refining, sustaining and pressing existing proposals through Parliament while generating new ones.

2.4.2 Intermediate outcome indicators LTO4

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of regional L&A campaigns	0	8	12	13

This indicator tracks lobbying and advocacy campaigns conducted at the regional in East African continental) level engagements. Its inclusion reflects a recognition of Mzalendo's credibility and influence in the global environment. The PoD consortium, NIMD (including its regional and Hague offices) and AMWA gave Mzalendo a platform to both draw on and contribute to advocacy efforts spanning the wider region.

Eight (8) regional campaigns were conducted in the first phase of implementation and four (4) more were done in the second phase totaling twelve. For this second phase, in 2024, this included Mzalendo's participation in the regional experience-sharing workshop on CSO-Parliament Engagement in which Mzalendo facilitated Lessons Learned in Kenya, and International Best Practices with CSO representatives from Ethiopia. Further, Mzalendo participated in an onboarding of NIMD partners session, into the Parliamentary Monitoring Organisations (PMOs) conference network in Kampala and equally participated in AMWA's feminist training in Kampala. The team also participated in a Power of Dialogue Consortium Conference in Tunisia Conference; and as the year came to a close, facilitated hosting of Ugandan and Mozambican parliamentary delegations in Nairobi. In each instance Mzalendo actively exported and imported regional practice.

By 2025, this regional dimension deepened further with participation in the Sawubona Conference in Addis Ababa on women's political representation across the continent, the Africa Regional Conference on Parliament and Legislation Summit in Kampala (June 2026, spanning legislators, academia, and CSOs across the continent), and continued engagement through the African Parliamentary Monitoring Organizations Network, which Mzalendo explicitly identified as central to sustaining its regional visibility beyond the life of the PoD grant.



Mzalendo - Kenya

No explicit end-term target for this indicator was recorded in the source documentation reviewed, so its performance cannot be benchmarked against a numeric target. Read on its own trajectory, the steady growth from 8 to 12 — a 50 percent increase sustained over the program's final two to three years — indicates that Mzalendo's regional advocacy function matured from an emerging capability at midterm into a consistent, institutionalized practice by end-term, underpinned by durable relationships with NIMD's regional network, AMWA, and continental parliamentary monitoring bodies that the organization has signaled it intends to continue leveraging after the PoD program concludes.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at international level)	0	10	15	8

This indicator sits alongside the regional L&A campaigns indicator but captures a distinct convening format where dialogue sessions specifically bring together multiple categories of stakeholders such as; parliamentarians, civil society, government officials, academia, diplomatic missions, and citizens at the international level. While the above indicator measured outward-directed advocacy effort, this indicator measures Mzalendo's role as a convenor and participant in multi-actor spaces beyond Kenya's borders.

The cumulative tracking data shows: six meetings were completed in Year 1, two in each of Years 2 and 3, four in Year 4. Most of these activities are similar to those above except for the People's Dialogue Festival SDG session notable for convening a sitting Danish Member of Parliament (Hon. Trine Mach) and a former Danish Minister for the Environment (Kirsten Brosbøl) alongside Kenyan stakeholders, and two embassy-level dialogue sessions with the EU Delegation and the Austrian Embassy, as well as participation in a dialogue session held during the King of the Netherlands' visit to Kenya.

The indicator displays that Mzalendo's standing shifted over the program period from a Kenya-focused domestic monitor, into a recognized and reputable regional and international reference point for parliamentary monitoring and civic-tech innovation, equally evidenced most concretely by the international media citation of the Promise Tracker (Al Jazeera, 2025) and repeated invitations from peer consortium partners (NDI & NIMD) to share and or adapt Mzalendo's tools and methods.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national level)	0	8	15	19

This indicator captures data around dialogue sessions held within Kenya that deliberately bring together multiple categories of stakeholder such as; political actors, civil society, media, government agencies, and citizens, in a single convened space. It is distinct from the interparty dialogue indicator tracked under LTO2 (which focuses specifically on cross-party political engagement), this one focuses on the fuller range of national convening



formats Mzalendo used to bridge Parliament and the citizenry, consistent with LTO4's outcome statement on strengthening public participation and civic engagement.

At baseline, no such meetings had taken place. At the 2023 midterm point, eight national multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings had been recorded, reflecting the consortium's efforts to establish itself as a credible convenor bringing together diverse actors around governance issues, even as the bulk of program energy in that period was still directed toward consortium-building (LTO1) and youth/women mobilization ahead of the 2022 elections (LTO2).

Across 2024 and 2025, the period observes an expanding and increasingly high-profile set of national convening formats; media roundtable discussion, CSPEN dialogues on the proposed recommendations of the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) report, the International Day of Democracy 2024 session on "The importance of Artificial Intelligence as a tool for good governance," which convened youth, political actors, civil society, and political parties together that closed with the Official Government Spokesperson publicly committing to championing transparency and civic education, as well as other CSPEN forums to review and submit memoranda on the Finance Bill 2024, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act review, and the County Procedural Bill, each of which drew together multiple CSO and sectoral representatives around a single legislative process.

Parliament's invitations to Mzalendo such as by the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee (JLAC) to public participation exercises further reflect a growing institutional recognition of Mzalendo's convening role. By 2025, this pattern deepened further with Mzalendo's participation in the People's Dialogue Festival, where it held a dedicated multi-stakeholder session on parliamentary progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals bringing together government, civil society, and international guests; CSPEN's continued national convenings on the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill following Kenya's FATF grey-listing and on the Finance Bill 2025; and the gender-focused session specifically convened to deliberate the Finance Bill 2025 from a gendered lens, whose findings were captured in a formal memorandum to Parliament.

Mzalendo's national convening role institutionalized over the program period, moving from ad hoc civil society forums toward convenings that routinely secured senior government and Parliamentary participation and public commitments most visibly illustrated by the Government Spokesperson's on-record commitment at the 2024 International Day of Democracy session held.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of agreements reached (reform agendas / policies / legal amendments)	0	3	13	10

This indicator measures whether Mzalendo brought the right actors into the room, what came out of those rooms (concrete agreements/formal commitments to a reform agenda, adopted policy positions, or actual legal amendments) that can be directly traced to the program's engagement. It measures hard policy influence rather than process or reach.

By the 2023 midterm point, three had been secured in the context of a broader set of engagements with the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC), where members agreed to support pending anti-corruption legislation (amendments to the Commission on Administrative Justice Act, the Witness Protection Act, and the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Act to incorporate whistleblower protection). Alongside these engagements were others with the Senate Justice, Legal and Affairs Committee on election-related legislation, and the Parliamentary Committee on Public Debt.



At the end-term, 13 hard policy influence interventions were realized, representing the most significant achievements across the 2024 and 2025 reporting periods. The clearest and most consequential is the withdrawal of the Finance Bill 2024 itself, as indicated in our 2024 Annual Report. In addition, four amendments adopted by the Finance and National Planning Committee following CSPEN's memoranda submissions were recorded, agreements reached through the NADCO process integrating the two-thirds gender rule proposals into parliamentary consideration (via amendments to Articles 97 and 98 of the Constitution), and continued APNAC-brokered commitments on anti-corruption legislation.

By 2025, further agreements included the Kenya Revenue Authority-related tax procedure clauses debated and amended following CSPEN's Finance Bill 2025 submissions, alignment reached with the Office of the Attorney General on the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill following Kenya's FATF grey-listing, and KYPA's formal parliamentary communiqué committing to champion youth representation and tabled an agreement. The technical committee process toward a Public Participation Law, which Mzalendo was part of anticipates enactment, represents a further agreement-in-progress captured within this final-year count.

That the program achieved this scale of policy agreement in a political environment the 2024 and 2025 reports both describe as increasingly executive-dominated and, at points, openly hostile to the CSOs involved, underscores that this growth was hard-won and reflect credible influence rather than a permissive environment that simply prioritizes making agreements.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated	0	3	10	24

Under this outcome, Mzalendo tracked the broader body of evidence-based research produced and disseminated in support of parliamentary monitoring, civic engagement, and public participation; the knowledge products that gave our advocacy its evidentiary weight and built our credibility as a reference source for media, Parliament, and citizens.

At baseline, no such studies existed. By the 2023 midterm, we had disseminated three, early knowledge products that helped establish our credibility as an independent source of governance analysis, ahead of our civic-tech tools maturing into the recognized platforms they later became.

The growth from 3 to 10 by end-term is driven largely by the consolidation of our two flagship research products: the annual Parliamentary Scorecards and the Promise Tracker. The Scorecard was produced in successive editions (2023 and 2024), with the 2024 edition expanding beyond counting MP contributions to include substantive issue analysis and voting-pattern data, generating significant media pickup and directly informing Parliament's own internal 2024 performance evaluation.

The Promise Tracker, launched to monitor government delivery on 2022 manifesto commitments, was treated as a live evidence product requiring periodic updates; in 2025 we commissioned a mid-term review of the Tracker, updating it and producing fresh infographics on presidential promises made after the 2024 Finance Bill protests, work significant enough to be cited by Al Jazeera. Beyond these two flagship products, this period also included CSPEN-coordinated evidence supporting memoranda on the Finance Bills and the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amendment) Bill, and, in our final year, a Constituency Development Fund comparative study benchmarking Kenya's NG-CDF model against other parliamentary systems, timed to inform public debate ahead of 2027.



Mzalendo - Kenya

For Mzalendo, this is one of the more durable outputs of the programme where the Scorecard and the Tracker are structured as ongoing tools we shall continue to update on our own institutional cycle beyond the life of the PoD grant.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national level)	0	18	23	24

This indicator tracks national level convenings bringing together political actors, civil society, media, government agencies and citizens under LTO4. It captures formal legislative-process convenings specifically (CSPEN memoranda forums, committee engagements), while this line captures the broader set of multi-actor public convenings, including civic-education and media-facing sessions. At baseline, no such meetings had taken place. By the 2023 midterm, we had held 18, reflecting our early and consistent role convening multi-actor spaces around governance issues.

Growth from 18 to 23 by end-term continued through 2024 and 2025 in which CSPEN's media roundtable on the NADCO report recommendations; the International Day of Democracy 2024 session on AI and governance, which closed with the Government Spokesperson publicly committing to championing transparency and civic education; multiple CSPEN forums on the Finance Bills, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, and the County Procedural Bill; and, in 2025, the People's Dialogue Festival SDG session, the gender-focused Finance Bill 2025 deliberation, and continued CSPEN convenings following Kenya's FATF grey-listing. Parliament's own increased invitations to us during JLAC public participation exercises reflect this convening role being increasingly institutionally recognized.

As Mzalendo Trust, our national convening steadily became more institutionalized over the program period, routinely securing senior government and parliamentary participation rather than remaining an ad hoc civil society exercise.

Political and civic actors working in the governance sector strengthen public participation in parliamentary processes and civic engagement	Baseline value	Midterm value	End-Term value	End-Term target
# of political/civic actors take measures enhancing representation of women and youth	0	1	24	32

This is the LTO4 version of an indicator also tracked twice under LTO2. While LTO2 tracks youth and women-led lobbying, this indicator captures the same underlying behavior, but measures Parliament's response to our interventions such as civic-tech tools, and public participation engagement dedicated to youth and women inclusion.

At baseline, no such measures had been recorded. By the 2023 midterm, only one had been secured, a modest starting point consistent with this line sitting downstream of a broader public participation function that was still



Mzalendo - Kenya

being established. The growth from 1 to 24 by end-term traces closely to Parliament's institutional response to our work over 2024 and 2025.

For example, increased JLAC invitations during public participation exercises; four amendments adopted by the Finance and National Planning Committee following our Finance Bill 2024 memoranda; the NADCO process integrating two-thirds gender principle proposals into parliamentary consideration; the launch of the KYPA five-year strategic plan by President Ruto, with the Deputy Speaker, Speaker of the National Assembly and Nairobi Governor in attendance; the withdrawal of the Finance Bill 2024, which government itself acknowledged our work, alongside other CSOs, had influenced; and, in 2025, Finance Bill 2025 gender-lens amendments, Persons with Disabilities Act engagement, and KYPA's tabled parliamentary communiqué committing to champion youth and women's representation.

This growth reinforces our credibility as a convenor over the program period. Furthermore, duty-bearers are increasingly taking their own concrete measures on inclusion, not only in response to youth and women-led advocacy specifically, but as a routine feature of how Parliament and government engaged with our contributions for wider public participation and civic-tech work.



3 (Intermediate) outcome cumulative value table

LTO	Indicator	Unit (Baseline)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Cumulative
LTO1	#of preparation activities to create / consolidate operational space for the consortium partner/partner country office.	0	10	3	3	9	1	26
	# of consortium partners/partners/country office members trained	0	4	5	9	2	0	20
	#of CSOs with increased organizational capacities (other led)	0	0	3	3	0	1	7
	# of consortium partners/partners/country office members trained	0	4	3	0	1	2	10
LTO2	# of CSOs with increased organizational capacities (other led)	0	5	22	25	9	1	62
	# of political/civic actors taken measures enhancing representation of women and youth	0	2	2	3	13	21	41
	# of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at national level	0	13	1	0	8	3	25
	# of political/civic actors taken measures enhancing representation of women and youth	0	0	0	7	7	2	16
	# of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated	0	2	1	1	2	0	6
	# of interparty dialogue meetings (at national level)	0	3	3	1	3	0	10
	# of L&A activities for making the political system more inclusive (in relation to women / youth / minority groups) at national level	0	1	4	7	3	2	17



Mzalendo - Kenya

LTO4	# of regional L&A campaigns	0	5	3	2	2	0	12
	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at international levels)	0	6	2	2	4	1	15
	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national levels)	0	4	2	3	3	3	15
	# of agreements reached (reform agendas / policies / legal amendments)	0	3	1	2	5	2	13
	# of studies for evidence-based L&A disseminated	0	1	2	3	2	2	10
	# of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national level)	0	6	3	5	4	5	23
	# of political/civic actors taken measures enhancing representation of women and youth	0	10	1	2	5	6	24