

Report

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Mali: End-Term Outcome Measurement Report

2025/October



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Summary

The overall objective is to measure progress made on the impact indicators towards achieving the strategic objective of the POD (Power of Dialogue) programme. This involves analysing the final target values for the POD. This work to measure the programme's impact is also informed by regular discussions and exchanges with POD beneficiaries and NIMD partners.

Data collection took place in two phases. The first formed part of regular monitoring with partners through meetings (AEP sessions – political economy analysis – and review and planning workshops) and informal discussions. The second began at the end of September, the deadline for the implementation of activities. The first two weeks of October were devoted to gathering information.

LTO1:

- ◆ The PoD Consortium has become a space for learning and for sharing tools and good practices. Collaboration has often been strengthened by going beyond the scope of the PoD programme. Local partners have also benefited from the Consortium's achievements in terms of training and networking. Knowledge has been generated on relevant topics linked to the overhaul of governance. However, advocacy remained a challenge for the Consortium. Joint advocacy activities could not be carried out despite the commitment of the various organisations, which nevertheless helped to lay the groundwork for advocacy.

LTO2:

- ◆ Young people and women participating in the programme have asserted their leadership within their organisations and communities. They took the initiative and led forums for discussion created and/or opened at national and regional levels. They carried out advocacy activities to call for inclusivity in national consultations, with a view to improving representation and amplifying the voices of these social, marginalised and minority groups in decision-making spheres. The Consortium has fostered synergy between civic and political organisations representing young people and women, and has placed the proposed youth quota bill on the government's agenda.

LTO3:

- ◆ The Committee for Advocacy and Monitoring of Reforms (CPSRE) has become a credible stakeholder in the dialogue by garnering the interest and support of political actors for the NIMD's multi-stakeholder dialogue approach. The Forum of Political Parties and Movements (FPMP) illustrates this commitment by political and civic actors to dialogue on issues of political and institutional reform. The NIMD's support for the OCGS (Citizens' Observatory on Governance and Security) has helped to consolidate this organisation, which has decentralised and diversified forums for discussion across Mali's regions in order to improve citizen participation in the process of rebuilding the state. The analysis papers produced by the OCGS have helped to convey citizens' concerns to decision-makers, thereby narrowing the gap between those in power and the governed.

LTO4:

- ◆ The NIMD has expanded its network of partners (National Transitional Council, Faculty of Administrative and Political Sciences, etc.). The NIMD has strengthened its relations with international actors (embassies, donors, etc.) through the sharing of information and studies. Despite a challenging regional context, the NIMD has expanded its presence at the continental level thanks to the contacts it has established with regional civil society organisations.

1. Methodology

Data collection took place in two phases. The first formed part of the regular monitoring of partners through meetings (PEA sessions – political economy analysis – and review and planning workshops) and informal discussions. The second began at the end of September, the deadline for the implementation of activities. The first two weeks of October were devoted to gathering information.



Data collection was carried out by the PoD Programme Officer, the office's monitoring and evaluation focal point, with the support of the monitoring assistant.

The methods used included desk research, interviews with key informants and informal discussions.

There were two types of constraints. On the one hand, this work was carried out at the same time as the drafting of the annual report, which increased the workload. On the other hand, the context was characterised by the dissolution of political parties and movements, a certain unavailability of stakeholders and a narrowing of the political and civic space.

These constraints did not allow for surveys or focus groups; however, they do not affect the data as this aspect had already been taken into account, hence the reliance on informal discussions with partners.

The activity reports, as indicated in the baseline study, are sufficiently informative to carry out the work successfully.

There were no focus groups as such, although the annual AEP sessions and review and outlook meetings held with partners were informative. The availability of a mid-term evaluation report and the annual narrative reports helped to improve this final evaluation. The support provided by the monitoring and evaluation team in The Hague, through individual coaching sessions, was of considerable value, as was the assistance from the monitoring assistant.

These measures help to ensure the reliability of the data and enhance the work of measuring outcomes.

2. Impact measurements

2.1 LTO1

2.1.1 Impact indicator 1

<i>The consortium, partner networks and local civil society organisations are effective catalysts for change</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Long-term objective
Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at regional level)	0	2 ,0	0	4

This indicator relates to the proposals and advocacy actions put forward by the Consortium and NIMD Sahel's national partners to regional actors such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU), and to international actors such as the European Union (EU), with a view to safeguarding the democratic space.

The indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of the activity reports of the Consortium's partners and national partners.

The collaboration between the Consortium and the networks of local partners did not result in any jointly formulated proposals. The context did not facilitate interventions at regional level.

There was no quantitative change between the baseline, mid-term and final figures.

The lack of progress on this indicator highlights the challenge faced in regional interventions, which require a long-term approach, coordination and financial resources.



2.1.2 Intermediate outcome indicator 1

<i>NIMD Sahel and its partners are pooling their networks to create synergies</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of regional advocacy campaigns</i>	0	1	1	2

A 'regional campaign' is an advocacy initiative targeting regional bodies such as ECOWAS, the AU or the EU. This indicator also reflects the synergy fostered between NIMD Sahel and its partner networks.

The indicator is measured through a literature review of the activity reports of NIMD Sahel and its partners.

The key point to note is that the documentary analysis focuses more on the advocates – namely NIMD Sahel and its partners – than on the regional actors. This is more of a regional campaign involving the three countries and targeting national, regional and international actors.

This value indicates that there is a regional advocacy campaign led by NIMD Sahel and its partners. This campaign forms part of the Niamey Call to increase women's effective participation in decision-making in the three (3) countries (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger). It involved regional and international stakeholders. The launch of the Sahel Feminist and Political Leadership Academy stemmed from a recommendation set out in the Niamey Call. The portfolio was shared with NIMD Sahel's partners (embassies, donors, etc.).

The final target was not met, although progress was noted compared with the baseline.

Regional advocacy requires time and a favourable regional context, which was no longer the case in the Sahel following the withdrawal of the three ECOWAS countries.

The choice of baseline and final targets took into account the complexity of regional advocacy. However, the aim was to positively influence the regional context in the Sahel, hence the decision not to adjust a target considered to be realistic.

The final target value was not achieved, but significant progress was made. Of the two planned campaigns, one was carried out.

2.1.3 Intermediate impact indicator 2

<i>The NIMD Sahel and its partners generate knowledge on the role of democracy in conflict prevention and resolution</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated</i>	6	9	17	12

These include political economy analysis studies and thematic studies commissioned by the NIMD, the findings of which are shared with national partners, political actors, civil society and decision-makers.

This indicator is measured through a literature review across the three (3) country offices (Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger).



The conduct of thematic studies and political economy analysis studies has proved relevant in the volatile context of the Sahel, both to better guide the work of the NIMD and to better inform the work of partners.

The final figure demonstrates significant progress towards meeting this indicator.

The progress made highlights that carrying out studies contributes to achieving the programme's objective of generating knowledge to inform the work of partners, in particular evidence-based advocacy.

This was not necessary, as the context did not pose an obstacle to achieving this objective.

Of the 12 'evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated' planned, 17 were carried out.

2.1.4 Intermediate impact indicator 3

<i>The NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute are jointly developing lobbying strategies targeting regional and international institutions (Gorée Institute)</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of regional advocacy campaigns</i>	0	1	0	2

A 'regional campaign' is an advocacy initiative targeting regional bodies such as ECOWAS, the AU or the EU. This indicator assesses the collaboration between NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute.

The indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of the activity reports of NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute.

The objective was not achieved. Despite the realistic nature of the target, the two organisations were unable to jointly carry out a regional advocacy campaign for various reasons. Political contexts, particularly in the Sahel, had a negative impact on the advocacy work. Whilst NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute did improve their collaboration, determining the direction of the advocacy ultimately proved more complex.

Despite the realistic approach taken in setting the final target, the efforts made did not result in the achievement of the set objective.

Collaboration between NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute improved significantly, even though it did not result in successful advocacy. The two organisations organised a regional forum entitled 'Democratic Transitions and Political Stability in the Sahel' in 2022 in Gorée (Senegal). This forum brought together key stakeholders from the four countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Senegal) and laid the foundations for the advocacy work that was to follow. However, it was not possible to carry out the subsequent work. Nevertheless, NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute continued to collaborate on the national youth forums that the Gorée Institute organised annually in various African capitals.

No. Given the investment required to implement a regional campaign, particularly in view of the opportunity and relevance of influencing the regional context and establishing NIMD Sahel within the regional and international landscape, the value remained realistic and achievable.

Of the two campaigns planned, neither was carried out.

2.1.5 Intermediate Outcome Indicator 4



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<i>The NIMD Sahel and Akina Mama wa Afrika are strengthening the NIMD Sahel team's capacity in gender-sensitive programming</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of consortium partners/staff at national offices trained</i>	0	20	31	30

This indicator relates to the training of NIMD staff on gender concepts and their implications for the work of NIMD Sahel.

This indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of activity reports.

The target has been met. There was an expressed need for training on feminism and for improving the consideration of gender in programme planning.

The targets were met in line with the plan.

The progress made is significant and demonstrates that the sharing of experiences and tools between the two organisations has worked well. There have been many informal exchanges between the two organisations. The Sahel Leadership Academy was inspired by AMWA's SAWUBONA. The two organisations have worked closely together to implement this Academy.

2.1.6 Intermediate outcome indicator 5

<i>NIMD Sahel and CEMI share their experiences of political and democratic education</i>	Benchmark	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of consortium partners/staff at national offices trained</i>	0	5	6	10

This indicator relates to sessions for sharing experiences and knowledge amongst consortium partners, in particular CEMI and NIMD Sahel, regarding the follow-up of alumni from the political and democratic schools. This did not include all NIMD staff, but only those involved in the democratic schools.

This indicator is measured through the activity report.

There was no need to hold annual sessions for sharing best practice. However, CEMI provided training opportunities for young people and women benefiting from the programme.

Progress was made, even though the final target was not achieved.

The figures reflect the reality and have helped to improve collaboration between NIMD and CEMI.

Out of 10 people trained, 6 were reached.

2.1.7 Intermediate outcome indicator 6

<i>The consortium, partner networks and local civil society organisations are developing subsidiarity strategies (including risk management) to further strengthen local leadership (consortium).</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target



Mali

<i>Number of evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated</i>	6	9	17	12
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These include political economy analysis studies and thematic studies commissioned by the NIMD, the results of which are shared with national partners, political actors, civil society and decision-makers.

This indicator is measured through a literature review across the three (3) country offices (Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger).

The conduct of thematic studies and political economy analysis studies has proved relevant in this volatile context, both to better guide the work of the NIMD and to better inform the work of partners.

The final figure demonstrates significant progress towards meeting this indicator.

The progress made demonstrates that carrying out studies contributes to achieving the programme's objective, which is to generate knowledge to inform the work of partners.

This was not necessary, as the context did not pose an obstacle to achieving this objective.

Of the 12 'evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated' planned, 17 were carried out.

2.2 LT02

2.2.1 Impact indicator 2

<i>Women and young leaders are influential agents of change</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at regional level)</i>	0	1	1	2

This indicator relates to proposals and advocacy actions put forward by young people and women to regional bodies such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU), and to international bodies such as the European Union (EU), with a view to safeguarding democratic space.

The indicator is measured through a literature review of the activity reports of partner organisations representing young people and women.

The objective was not achieved. The regional context proved to be more complex for the implementation of advocacy work. The same applied to regional actors whose representations are based at national level. For example, the African Union and ECOWAS had representations in Bamako; however, attempts to establish contact and secure their participation in activities organised by the Consortium of Youth and Women's Organisations did not result in the planned advocacy initiatives being carried out.

The deteriorating situation and tensions between the national authorities and regional organisations had a negative impact on advocacy activities. For example, following the coup, Mali was suspended from ECOWAS and the African Union.

It was not possible to maintain the momentum due to the circumstances, despite the commitment shown by young people and women. Furthermore, the three offices attempted to bring the various organisations in the three countries into contact with one another; however, this required financial resources and favourable internal political dynamics.



The regional stakes were high and the challenge achievable.

Of the two advocacy activities planned, only one was carried out.

2.2.2 Impact indicator 3

<i>Women and young leaders are influential agents of change</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)</i>	0	2	5	4

This indicator measures the satisfaction of young people, women and minority groups with their place in the political system. These are advocacy proposals aimed at safeguarding democratic space at national level.

The indicator is measured through a literature review (activity reports, advocacy documents).

This value, reflecting the advocacy proposals, is positive given the context. Young people and women, through the Consortium, have taken part in various consultations to advocate for greater inclusion and representation of young people and women.

To clarify, the advocacy activities were based on the proposals – that is, the advocacy documents drawn up by young people and women.

The actual value exceeds the final target value and highlights the commitment of young people and women to seizing the opportunity presented by the reforms to advance the youth quota law.

Advocacy led by young people and women was a programme objective that serves as a measure of young people's commitment to influencing the political process. The fact that the target was exceeded demonstrates the relevance of the support provided to youth and women's organisations.

Of the four advocacy proposals – comprising two at the mid-point and two at the end of the programme – a total of five advocacy proposals were ultimately developed.

2.2.3 Intermediate outcome indicator 7

<i>Women and young leaders are strengthening their movements and organisations</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of women/young leaders trained</i>	0	90	938	310

These figures refer to young people and women trained as part of the POD programme. Capacity-building sessions tailored to their specific needs: training in strategic planning, thematic training, and training on reform legislation. The indicator also includes training provided by POD partners, such as training in tontines, secondary schools and universities.

The indicator is measured through a desk review of the partners' activity reports.

There was a discrepancy in the target group. Initially, the figure included political and democratic schools (PREFODEP), but this was corrected in the first year (2021) to avoid duplication, as these schools are funded by the European Union.



There was a genuine need for training amongst young people and women on certain topics such as strategic planning, feminism and political reforms... Advocacy activities depended heavily on strengthening young people's knowledge to enable them to carry out advocacy effectively. Furthermore, the training programmes run by the partners mentioned above were taken into account as they were funded solely by the PoD programme.

The value is positive and rising in order to meet the demand for training (knowledge and skills) among young people and women.

The difference from the very first year was that the target value was redefined without including democratic schools.

The programme largely met the objective of training young people and women, which emerged from the AEP as a genuine need. Each year, a thematic training session was scheduled to empower young people and women, who were then expected to pass on what they had learnt to the members of their organisations.

Yes, in order to take account of the change in the target group, which was no longer to include young people attending political and democratic schools.

Progress has been made, with the actual value significantly exceeding the final target value.

2.2.4 Intermediate outcome indicator 8

<i>Women and young leaders are lobbying/advocating for decision-making</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of advocacy activities aimed at making the political system more inclusive (with regard to women, young people and minority groups) at national level</i>	0	2	5	4

This indicator measures the satisfaction of young people, women and minority groups with their place in the political system. It covers advocacy actions aimed at reducing the exclusion of these groups from the political system.

The indicator is measured through a review of relevant documents (activity reports, advocacy documents).

This figure, reflecting advocacy efforts, is positive given the context. Young people and women, through the Consortium, have taken part in various consultations to advocate for greater inclusion and representation of young people and women.

The actual value exceeds the final target value and highlights the commitment of young people and women to seizing the opportunity presented by the reforms to advance the youth quota law.

Advocacy led by young people and women was a programme objective that enables the measurement of young people's commitment to influencing the political process. The fact that the target was exceeded demonstrates the relevance of the support provided to youth and women's organisations.

Of the four advocacy activities planned – comprising two at the mid-point and two at the end of the programme – a total of five advocacy activities were ultimately carried out.

2.2.5 Intermediate outcome indicator 9



Mali

<i>Women and young leaders amplify the diversity of voices of young people and women</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
Number of spaces created/opened for women/young people (at regional level)	0	1	3	2

This indicator measures the number of physical and virtual spaces for exchange that have been created or are already in operation but are run by young people and women at regional level in the Sahel, in particular the support provided, through the regional dimension of the PoD, to alumni of political and democratic schools.

This indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of activity reports and exchanges with alumni.

The creation and/or facilitation of regional forums by young people and women is a complex undertaking. It requires time and a great deal of coordination. This is why the focus is on virtual forums, as funding did not allow for the organisation of a physical forum bringing together young people from the three countries (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger).

The targets were met in line with the baseline.

The actual value slightly exceeds the final target value: rather than a space being created and opened every two years, it has in fact remained open online every year since 2022.

2.2.6 Intermediate impact indicator 10

<i>Women and young leaders amplify the diversity of voices of young people and women</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
Number of spaces created/opened for women/young people (at national level)	0	2	9	4

The indicator measures the number of physical and virtual forums for exchange that have been created or are already in operation but are run by young people and women at national level, in particular alumni of political and democratic schools whose organisations receive PoD funding. These are alumni associations directly involved in the PoD programme.

This indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of activity reports and discussions with alumni.

Despite a context of shrinking civic space, youth and women's organisations have not only created but also kept open spaces for dialogue at local level. They have mobilised local stakeholders to discuss issues of local governance. The outcome in this regard is positive and demonstrates that the context has not had a negative impact on the activities carried out by CSOs, which have managed to navigate a difficult context effectively.

As planned, the defined outcomes have been achieved, with an increase observed over the last two years thanks to the forums created by the Consortium to advocate for a youth quota law.

The objectives relating to the creation and facilitation of forums for discussion by young people and women were achieved through Vision Femmes' 'Women's Tontines'; the Thomas Sankara cohort's 'Espace Djemu'; 'Route Citoyenne' by an alumni collective; and 'the Consortium', which brings together at least five civic and political organisations for young people and women.

Of the four planned, nine spaces had been created and were already open by the end of the programme. This increase can be explained by the extension of support to other alumni associations following the dissolution of



political parties. The figure also reflects the desire of young people and women to get involved, despite a challenging context.

2.3 LTO 3

2.3.1 Impact indicator 4

<i>Political and civic actors collaborate peacefully on the basis of trust</i>	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening the democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)</i>	0	2	1	4

This indicator relates to proposals and advocacy actions put forward by the Consortium and NIMD Sahel's national partners to regional actors such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union (AU), and to international actors such as the European Union (EU), with a view to safeguarding democratic space.

This indicator focuses on the proposals and advocacy actions put forward by political and civic actors to strengthen the democratic space.

The indicator is measured through the proposals put forward by the CPSRE. The proposals were drawn up in line with the reform agenda; in other words, each proposal related to a specific piece of reform legislation, such as the Electoral Act, the Organic Law on the Election of Members of Parliament and the Charter on Political Parties.

Whilst the target was set on an annual basis, the proposal must address a political and democratic issue. The target might have been met had it not been for the dissolution. However, the CPSRE was able to put forward proposals on reform issues in order to safeguard democratic space and practice.

This score reflects the progress made by the CPSRE and its commitment to influencing reform processes within a difficult transitional context, which ultimately led to the dissolution of the political parties. Nevertheless, the CPSRE has always distinguished itself through its approach: holding meetings and discussions on the draft legislation with all stakeholders open to the process; then drafting proposals based on recommendations to improve the reform texts; and finally, meeting with the authorities to present the proposals.

Of the four proposals planned, three were drawn up with a view to safeguarding democratic space.

2.3.2 Impact indicator 5

<i>Political and civic stakeholders work together in a spirit of peace and trust</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of women and young people involved in politics who feel able to participate in decision-making processes</i>	0	20	40	40



This refers to young people and women from partner organisations who are able to participate in decision-making processes

The indicator is measured through the actions and positions taken by youth and women's organisations benefiting from the PoD programme. These young people and women come mainly from political organisations (RJLPM, REJEFPO) and civic organisations (D 101, ABM, RFCOPA), as well as other organisations such as COFOR and Génération engagé. Prior to the dissolution of the parties, members – particularly those of political parties – were all actively campaigning for a youth quota law that would guarantee them elected and appointed positions.

Through their discussions and activities, these young people and women demonstrated, through their leadership and the initiatives they spearheaded, that they wished to participate fully in decision-making. For example: Fanta Coumba Karembe, spokesperson for the Consortium and president of REJEFPO, was appointed to head CONOR-CNJ (Normalisation Committee of the National Youth Council). Others were sought out as key contacts by both national and international stakeholders. Furthermore, these young people hold leadership positions within their respective organisations.

We could have included other young people who had benefited from NIMD training on an ad hoc basis, but this would have inflated the figures without providing any real insight into their career paths. However, the Consortium's members received regular support and monitoring, which provided insight into their career paths.

Initially, the indicator focused on alumni; however, it also takes into account young people and women within the Consortium.

Consultations such as the ANR (National Conference on Rebuilding) and the DMI (Inter-Malian Dialogue) provided opportunities to urge the authorities to include young people and women, who have become a driving force for proposals. The 40 young people and women are predominantly from the Consortium of Civic and Political Organisations for Young People and Women. At each national consultation, such as those mentioned above, they organised themselves, exchanged views and took part in these meetings to share their proposals. Their leadership within their organisations and their active participation in these meetings demonstrated their desire to hold elected and appointed positions; the aim of their advocacy is to become members of these committees in order to represent the voices of young people.

The achievement of the target figure demonstrates the objectives young people have attained through their advocacy efforts. They mobilised in Bamako and across the country in support of the youth quota law. They put forward proposals regarding the revision of the Charter of Political Parties and the National Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation.

The consortium brought together several political and civic organisations representing young people and women to demonstrate their ability to participate in decision-making through relevant proposals.

The final target was achieved, with at least 40 young people from the organisations demonstrating, through their advocacy work, their ability to participate in decision-making.

2.3.3 Intermediate outcome indicator 11

<i>Political and civic actors engage in constructive dialogue in the public interest</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of political and civic actors who have taken measures to strengthen the representation of women and young people</i>	0	4	10	8

This indicator relates to the positions taken and measures implemented by civic and political actors to improve the representation of young people and women in decision-making bodies.

The indicator is measured through a literature review (partner reports, press articles, official documents, etc.).



The context has proved receptive to young people's advocacy regarding their representation in decision-making bodies. At least three factors may explain this. The President of the Transition called on young people to support his actions; a national youth forum was organised; and the call for a youth quota law resonated to some extent with young people.

A positive trend towards achieving the final target has been observed.

The progress made demonstrates the impact of the organisation of the National Youth Forum in 2023, and the campaigns for a youth quota law during the PoD implementation period, led by the Consortium of Youth and Women's Organisations. The Ministry responsible for youth and sport has included, in its action plan resulting from the Youth Forum, awareness-raising and mobilisation in support of a youth quota law.

Of the eight measures planned, the final target is 10 policy statements and actions by stakeholders to improve youth representation.

2.3.4 Intermediate outcome indicator 12

<i>Political and civic stakeholders engage in constructive dialogue in the public interest</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national level)</i>	0	18	35	36

The indicator relates to physical and virtual multi-stakeholder dialogue forums initiated and facilitated by the OCGS and CPSRE partners in Bamako, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti and Gao.

The indicator is measured using reports from OCGS and CPSRE, as well as through discussions with members of these organisations.

Up until the mid-term evaluation, data collection related only to OCGS, but from 2023 onwards, CPSRE began multi-stakeholder dialogues on the review of the Charter of Political Parties.

Despite a context characterised by mistrust between political actors and a weakening of democratic space, the value reflects the actors' commitment to the dynamics of dialogue.

The progress made in fostering a climate of trust through the NIMD dialogue approach has established the CPSRE as a credible stakeholder in the dialogue, capable of bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders on issues relating to political and institutional reforms.

Of the 36 dialogue meetings planned as the final target, 35 were held despite the fact that the OCGS did not receive any funding in 2025.

2.3.5 Intermediate outcome indicator 13

<i>Political and civic actors are tackling the root causes of exclusion and conflict</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated</i>	0	3	12	6

These are analysis notes produced and disseminated by partners such as OCGS to inform public debate and to serve as a basis for advocacy in the context of reforming governance from a citizens' perspective.

This indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of the partners' activity reports.



The data collection process was originally intended to cover only the OCGS (Citizens' Observatory on Governance and Security), but the collection also included alumni and the Faculty of Administrative and Political Sciences.

The figure represents an increase in the number of studies. This is due to the importance of producing studies and analytical briefs as the basis for the advocacy process. The dissemination of and discussions surrounding these studies have made it possible to reach a significant number of national and local stakeholders.

The difference compared with the final figure is due to the inclusion of reports published by other partners, as highlighted above.

The production of studies and data for advocacy purposes has proved valuable as it contributes to the training and information of the programme's stakeholders. The interest these studies have generated is proof of their usefulness to stakeholders.

Out of the six planned, the value doubled to 12.

2.3.6 Intermediate impact indicator 14

<i>Political and civic actors are tackling the root causes of exclusion and conflict</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>Number of CSOs included in the PoD programme (others)</i>	0	14	49	28

This refers to the number of civil society organisations involved in the PoD programme. These range from formal youth and women's organisations to alumni organisations. Whilst all organisations were involved and benefited from the sharing of tools and knowledge, only a small number received PoD funding.

The indicator is measured through a literature review of the activity reports of NIMD partners.

There was greater pressure on political parties than on civil society organisations, even though civic space was also shrinking. However, this did not affect the involvement of youth and women's organisations in PoD activities, and alumni successfully carried out their projects in their communities.

The support provided to civil society organisations and their involvement in the PoD programme enabled them to navigate the context, establish their credibility and mobilise various local stakeholders in the implementation of their projects. The synergy created between these organisations facilitated mutual support and the sharing of tools and knowledge, which contributed significantly to the achievement of the PoD's objectives.

The difference is positive and demonstrates consistency in the support provided to CSOs and their commitment to the PoD's objectives. Of the 28 originally planned, 49 civil society organisations were involved in PoD activities.

2.4 LTO4

2.4.1 Impact Indicator 6

<i>Political and civic actors are strengthening democratic space</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final objective
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<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening the democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)</i>	0	2	1	4
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This indicator relates to proposals and advocacy actions put forward by political and civic actors to strengthen the democratic space.

The indicator is measured through a literature review of the activity reports of the Advocacy and Reform Monitoring Committee. The measured value represents the proposal put forward jointly by the Forum of Political Parties and Movements (FPMP) and the Political Parties' Initiative for the Charter (IPAC) as part of the review of the Charter of Political Parties.

At least one advocacy action per year was planned from 2022 onwards. The value highlights the challenges associated with the context regarding joint advocacy by civic and political actors.

The targets were not met in line with the baseline.

The figure illustrates the limited progress made in the context of advocacy, which ultimately proved to be a complex process within a transitional context characterised by political instability.

Of the four proposals planned as the final target, one proposal was ultimately implemented.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/ortmofficiel/posts/ortm_actualités-le-forum-des-partis-et-mouvements-politiques-fpmp-et-linitiative/1127530269418080/.

2.4.2 Intermediate outcome indicator 15

<i>Regional and international organisations promote and protect democratic space</i>	Baseline	Mid-term value	Final value	Final target
<i>[Number of regional/international advocacy campaigns].</i>	0	1	2	2

This indicator focuses on press releases and statements issued by regional organisations (ECOWAS and the African Union) and international organisations (the UN, the EU, etc.) with the aim of promoting and protecting democratic space.

The indicator is measured through a literature review and by monitoring the websites of these organisations.

Following the mid-term review, it became more appropriate to revise the definition of the indicator, given that the NIMD cannot set up and coordinate a regional or international campaign involving regional and international organisations. Instead, the aim is to collect data from these organisations that can inform the indicators.

Achieving the final target demonstrates the stance taken by these regional and international organisations in support of democracy within the context of Mali's transition.

The value changed following the mid-term evaluation and the review of the indicator's definition and data collection method. Admittedly, the NIMD wished to influence organisations such as ECOWAS, but coordinating advocacy efforts amongst regional and international organisations was not within its remit. It therefore became easier to collect data from these organisations, which met the programme's objectives.

In July 2024, WADEMS (West Africa Democracy Solidarity Network), in collaboration with Tournons la Page (TLP) and the West African Civil Society Institute, issued a joint statement setting out their recommendations to the ECOWAS Heads of State, with a view to strengthening the democratic framework, improving peace and security,



and advancing the integration of the Community's peoples. (https://wacsi.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Declaration-OSC_65e-Sommet-CEDEAO_Abuja-1.pdf).

In May 2025, UN experts called on the authorities to abandon plans to dissolve political parties. ([https://news.un.org/fr/story/2025/05/1155401#:~:text=in%20August%202018,-,Mali%20should%20not%20hinder%20or%20suspend%20the%20activities,\(UN%20experts\)&text=The%20adoption%20of%20a%20draft,political%20parties%20»%20in%20the%20country.](https://news.un.org/fr/story/2025/05/1155401#:~:text=in%20August%202018,-,Mali%20should%20not%20hinder%20or%20suspend%20the%20activities,(UN%20experts)&text=The%20adoption%20of%20a%20draft,political%20parties%20»%20in%20the%20country.)).

Of the 02 planned policy statements in favour of protecting the democratic space, the final target has been achieved.

2.4.3 Intermediate impact indicator 16

<i>Civic and political actors safeguard civic space</i> <i>Civic and political actors adhere to democratic principles</i>	Baseline value	Mid-term target	Final value	Final objective
<i>Assessment of outcomes</i>	N/A	57 per cent is the proportion of Malians who are confident that the transition will lead the country towards a more stable democracy.	More than 7 in 10 Malians are confident that the transition will lead the country towards a more stable democracy and strengthening of good governance. 83.6 per cent of Malians intend to vote if elections are held.	NA

This indicator is assessed through 'outcome harvesting'. It focuses on the discourse of civic and political actors aimed at promoting democratic principles and preserving civic space.

This indicator is measured through a documentary analysis of Mali Mètre 2025, a perception survey carried out annually by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation.

When the baseline was established in 2021, there were no plans to measure this indicator using Mali Mètre. Consequently, no value was defined as the baseline.

This value reflects, on the one hand, the commitment of the majority of Malians to democracy, with the hope that the transition will lead to a more stable democracy. On the other hand, the majority of citizens support the elections and intend to vote if elections are held.

This indicator is measured qualitatively rather than quantitatively.



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This outcome is not achieved as a direct result of NIMD's activities, but it reflects, through reliable external sources, the commitment of civic and political actors to safeguarding civic and democratic space.

The figure reflects an opinion poll, , compared with that of the mid-term evaluation, ; an increase is observed in support for democratic principles. This is despite strong support for the transition, which is seen as a step towards a more stable democracy rather than an end in itself.

Source: Mali-Mètre 2025. Opinion poll 'What do Malians think?' Survey: January 2025. Publication: May 2025.



3 Table of cumulative values of intermediate effects

LTO	Indicator	Unit	Year	Year	Year 3/mid-term	Year 4	Year 5	Total
LTO1	<i>Impact indicator:</i> The consortium, partner networks and local civil society organisations are effective catalysts for change	Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for learning and capacity-building (at regional level)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<i>Intermediate outcome indicator:</i> NIMD Sahel and its partners are pooling their networks to create synergies	Number of regional advocacy campaigns	0	0	1	0	0	1
	The PoD Consortium works in a complementary manner	# of consortium partners/partner/members of national offices trained	5	13	1	18	22	59
	NIMD Sahel and its partners are generating knowledge on the role of democracy in conflict prevention and resolution	# of evidence-based advocacy studies published	6	1	3	1	3	14
	NIMD Sahel and the Gorée Institute are jointly developing lobbying strategies targeting regional and international institutions (Gorée Institute)	Number of regional advocacy campaigns	0	0	0	0	0	0
	NIMD Sahel and Akina Mama wa Afrika are building the capacity of the NIMD Sahel team in gender-responsive programming	# of consortium partners/staff at national offices trained	10	10	10	1	0	31



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	<i>NIMD Sahel and CEMI share their experiences on political and democratic education</i>	<i>Number of consortium partners/staff from national offices trained</i>	0	2	4	0	0	6
	<i>The consortium, partner networks and local civil society organisations develop subsidiarity strategies (including risk management) to further strengthen local leadership (consortium)</i>	<i># of evidence-based advocacy studies disseminated</i>	0		0	0	0	0
LTO2	<i>Impact indicator: Women and young leaders are influential agents of change</i>	<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at regional level)</i>	0	0	1	0	0	1
		<i>Number of proposals aimed at strengthening the democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)</i>	0	1	1	1	2	5
	<i>Intermediate impact indicator: Women and young leaders are strengthening their movements and organisations</i>	<i>Number of women/young leaders trained</i>	60	286	375	341	141	1,203
	<i>Women and young leaders are lobbying/advocating for the decision-making process</i>	<i># of advocacy activities aimed at making the political system more inclusive (with regard to women, young people and minority groups) at national level</i>	0	2	2	1	2	7
	<i>Women and young leaders amplify the diverse voices of</i>	<i># of spaces created/opened for women/young people (at regional level)</i>	0	1	1	2	1	5



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	young people and women	Number of spaces created/opened for women/young people (at national level)	1	3	2	2	3	11
LTO3	Impact indicator: Political and civic actors work together peacefully on the basis of trust	Number of proposals aimed at strengthening the democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)	0	0	2	0	1	3
		Number of women and young people involved in politics who feel able to participate in decision-making processes	0	10	10	10	10	40
	Intermediate impact indicator: Political and civic actors engage in constructive dialogue in the public interest	# of political/civic actors who have taken measures to strengthen the representation of women and young people	0	2	4	2	2	10
		Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings (at national level)	10	14	16	6	5	51
	Political and civic actors are tackling the root causes of exclusion and conflict	# of studies on evidence-based advocacy published	2	4	1	1	3	11
		Number of CSOs included in the PoD programme (others)	9	9	12	10	10	50
LTO4	Impact indicator: Political and civic actors strengthen the democratic space	Number of proposals aimed at strengthening democratic space (formulated jointly) and used for advocacy (at national level)	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Intermediate outcome indicator: Regional and international organisations promote and protect democratic space	# of regional/international advocacy campaigns.	0	1	0	0	1	2