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ANNEX 2

of the Commission Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Programme 2019 in favour of the Republic of Angola

Action Document for "Support to Civil Society in Local Governance in Angola"

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	**"Support to Civil Society in Local Governance in Angola"** CRIS number: AO/FED/041-781 Financed under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF).
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Africa, Republic of Angola The action shall be carried out nationwide, with specific activities focused in selected municipalities.
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Angola 2014-2020.
4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	Main SDG: SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Secondary SDGs: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries. SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDG 13: Climate action. SDG 17: Partnerships for sustainable development.
5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area	Civil Society and Local Government reform	DEV. Assistance: YES[1]
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 6 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution: EUR 6 000 000
7. Aid modality and implementation modality	Project Modality **Indirect management with a Member State Agency**
8 a) DAC code(s)	Main DAC code 15150 – Democratic participation and Civil Society 60 % Sub-code 15112 – Decentralisation and support to sub-national government – 40 %

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[1] Official Development Assistance is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

b) Main Delivery Channel	13000 – Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation)		
9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	**General policy objective**	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Participation development/good governance	☐	☐	✗
	Aid to environment	☐	✗	☐
	Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment	☐	✗	☐
	Trade Development	✗	☐	☐
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	✗	☐	☐
	Disaster Risk Reduction	☐	☐	☐
	Inclusion of persons with disabilities	☐	☐	☐
	Nutrition	☐	☐	☐
	RIO Convention markers	**Not targeted**	**Significant objective**	**Principal objective**
	Biological diversity	✗	☐	☐
	Combat desertification	✗	☐	☐
	Climate change mitigation	✗	☐	☐
	Climate change adaptation	☐	✗	☐
10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A		

SUMMARY

The proposed project supports participation of civil society in local governance, as the implementation will happen simultaneously to the first Municipal elections of Angola, scheduled in 2020.

The **overall objective** of the Action is to contribute to economic growth and social development through an inclusive, heterogeneous and effective participation of civil society in the governance process.

This Action has three **specific objectives** (SO) (programme components):

SO.1: To improve the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework for participatory governance.

SO.2: To promote enhanced and effective participation of civil society, particularly for groups that are underrepresented in decision making such as women and youth, in participatory governance platforms at national level and in 25 municipalities.

SO.3: To increase the level of information and the awareness of citizens, especially women and youth, on their rights, the work of public institutions, decentralisation and participatory governance.

The Action supports SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) with significant contributions to SDG 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere); SDG 5 (Gender equality); SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 17 (partnerships for sustainable development). This

programme also addresses very important issues related to, SDG 10 (Reduce inequality within and among countries) and SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable).

The action supports the promotion of the right to equal participation in political and public affairs[2], which plays a crucial role in the promotion of democratic governance, the rule of law, social inclusion and economic development, as well as in the advancement of all human Rights. The right to directly and indirectly participate in political and public life is important in empowering individuals and groups that may be marginalised or face discrimination, such as women, young people or other underrepresented groups and is one of the core elements of a rights-based approach (RBA) and the principle of ″leave no one behind″.

The Action is also fully aligned with the goals of Angola's National Development Plan 2018-2022 and to the Government's Strategic Plan for Territorial Administration (PLANEAT) (clusters 3 "*government and citizenship*" and 1 "*decentralisation and development*"). The Action is also fully in line with the National Indicative Programme (NIP) for Angola and to the European Union (EU) Roadmap for engagement with civil society in Angola.

1. CONTEXT ANALYSIS

1.1 Context description

The design of this Action builds on the opportunities raised by the recent process of political reform, democratisation and opening up to dialogue with Civil Society, after President Lourenço took power in September 2017. Under the new political course, decentralisation is a high priority in the Government's agenda and the first municipal elections are scheduled for 2020. This decentralisation process is supported by wide-ranging public consultations and will be implemented through a gradual approach. However, the ambitious goals of the ongoing reform are constrained by limited capacities of both civil society and public administrations at all levels.

Although Angola has made substantial economic progress since the end of the war in 2002, the country still faces massive development challenges, including dependence on mineral resources and the need to improve institutional capacities, governance, public financial management systems, human development indicators and the living conditions of its population, with large pockets living in poverty without adequate access to basic services. Despite recent advancement in public policies, women in particular, youth and rural populations, are still significantly disadvantaged in terms of economic and social life, access to assets and participation in governance.

1.2 Policy framework (Global, EU)

In 2012, the European Commission published a Communication for a more ambitious engagement with Civil Society entitled *The roots of democracy and sustainable development: Europe's engagement with civil society in external relations.*[3] The following year the Communication *Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance*

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[2]   This right is set out in the following international human rights conventions to which Angola has acceded: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 25); the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 8); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (arts. 7 and 8); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 15); the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (arts. 4 (3), 29, 33 (3)).

[3]   COM(2012)492 final of 12.9.2012.

and more effective development outcomes[4] integrated the results of the structured dialogue on the involvement of Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and Local Authorities (LA) in EU development cooperation with the EU's renewed approach to poverty reduction and sustainable development. The Communication promotes support to decentralisation, capacity building of local administrations and the dialogue with civil society.

The New European Consensus for Development[5] states that the European Union will promote the role of Civil Society and strengthen the support for CSO capacity building with the goal to reinforce its voice in the process of development and in the political, social and economic dialogue. In 2017, the EU also signed the declaration to the ″EU and African Union summit″[6] setting governance as one of the strategic priorities and recognising the role of civil society.

The Action directly promotes the working principles of the Rights Based Approach (RBA): participation and access to the decision making process, non-discrimination and equal access, accountability, transparency and access to information. Moreover, the Action contributes to the EU's Gender Equality and Woment's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020[7] thematic priorities around ″economic, social and cultural rights – economic and social empowerment″ (thematic priority C) and ″political and civil rights – voice and participation ″ (thematic priority D).

Civil society is now integrated in all EU external policies and a new generation of instruments is in place to support CSOs as actors of both development and democratic governance. The EU has also established a structured dialogue with civil society and promotes it with all partners. EU Roadmaps for engagement with CSOs, developed by the EU and the Member States, are intended to improve the impact, predictability and visibility of EU actions, ensuring consistency and synergy throughout the various sectors covered by EU external relations.

The EU has also adopted an Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2015-2019) ″Keeping human rights at the heart of the EU agenda[8]″ that addresses the threats to civil society space and also ensures a ″rights-based ″ approach to development that encompasses all human rights. The approach provides a crucial role to civil society with a crucial role in contributing to the development process.

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region

Angola has ratified a number of core human rights conventions that establish the right to equal participation in political and public affairs (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 25), the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 8); the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (arts. 7 and 8); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 15); the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (arts. 4 (3), 29, 33 (3)). During the latest Universal Periodic Review cycle (2014), the Government of Angola supported a number of recommendations relevant to the Action and the right to equal participation in political and public affairs[9]These recommendations are:

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[4]   COM(2013)280 final of 15.5.2013.
[5]   OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017
[6]   AU-EU/Decl.1(V) ″Investing in Youth for Accelerated Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development″, Abidjan 2017
[7]   SWD(2015)182 final of 21.9.2015.
[8]   JOIN(2015)16 of 28.4.2015.
[9]   Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Angola, 5 December 2014, A/HRC/28/11.

- Amend the Freedom of Information Act so that it is in compliance with regional and international standards (134.41);

- Continue to involve Angolan civil society actors, notably those working in the field of human rights, in the implementation of the policy already defined by the Government (134.64);
- Continue to address persistent discriminatory practices that hinder equal participation of women in economic, socio-civic, political, and all other spheres by encouraging educational institutions and media practitioners to portray women as capable leaders and as significant contributors to growth and development of a society (134.68);
- Continue efforts aimed at increasing women's access to employment, public life, education, housing and health, through their full participation in the political, economic, social and cultural fields (134.70);
- Fully respect freedom of expression, opinion, association and peaceful assembly in accordance with Angola's obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (134.123);
- Improve the space for free operation of independent media, including state media, reinforce monitoring and sanctioning of abuses of media legislation and create an enabling working environment for journalists (134.126);
- Make procedures for registration of civil society organisations transparent, non-discriminatory and expeditious (134.132);
- Step up its current efforts aiming at strengthening women participation in the political and economic life of the country (134.135);
- Promote and protect the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas (134.140);
- Continue to intensify endeavours for combating poverty at local level and for integration of vulnerable population into the economy (134.145);
- Continue the development of programs that aim to incorporate the participation and contribution of persons with disabilities in society (134.179).

Angola's National Development Programme 2018-2022 also sets priorities for the "Consolidation of Peace, Strengthening of the Democratic State and Law, Good Governance, State Reform and Decentralisation" (Axis 4). Such goals are reinforced by the Government's Plan for Territorial Administration (PLANEAT) through its clusters 1 "decentralisation and development" and 3 "government and citizenship".

PLANEAT develops a specific intervention named "Participatory Citizenship Project" (PROCIPA), which aims to "Promote the exercise of citizenship and a more active participation of the citizen in the country's governance by promoting the construction of a more democratic, participatory and reactive to the needs of Angolans" through 4 main axes:

a) Promote a participatory, active and responsible citizenship to reinforce democratic legitimacy and to bring public policies closer to the real needs of the citizen.
b) Encourage interaction between citizens, administrators and technicians in the search of solutions to improve the quality of life of populations, especially for the benefit of the most vulnerable social groups.
c) Guarantee each individual the right not only to political representation, but also to the effective action and participation in the management of public goods and services through the available channels.
d) Promote a new image of Local Administration.

The legislative framework is set by the Law 15/2016 of 12 September (Law of Local State Administration) which offers important elements in favor of citizens' participation and

guarantees for citizens to be treated by the local administration on an equal, impartial, transparent and proportional manner. Three new platforms for engagement between local administrations and civil society were established by the law: i) the Councils for Auscultation and Social Concertation (CACs); ii) the Social Dialogue Council (CCS) and iii) the Council of Community Surveillance (CVC).

Since 2018, Angola's policy framework to support decentralisation and civil society participation to governance made significant progress including through an array of Presidential Decrees (DP): i) DP 20/18, of 29 January, which establishes the legal regime for the de-concentration of competences and coordination between the central and the local administrations; ii) implementation of the Local Financial Regime with DP 40/18, of 9 February, introducing a new revenue collection paradigm through which allocations to municipalities should respond to local priorities; iii) DP 47/18, of February 14, which establishes the regime applicable to Fees, Licenses and Taxes charged by Local Administrations; iv) Creation of the Portal of the Municipality, intended to simplify the issuance of documents by municipal administrations and to accelerate the provision of services to citizens.

Angola has a Freedom of Information Act and has committed itself, through the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the Human Rights Council, to amend the act to ensure its compliance with regional and international standards.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

The increased role of civil society in participatory governance involves several stakeholder groups, the main ones being civil society organisations and groups, the National Assembly, National Institutions, spearheaded by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT). The reform of laws relating to civil society is under consideration. The Government of Angola supported recommendation from the UPR to "Make procedures for registration of civil society organisations transparent, non-discriminatory and expeditious".

Civil Society and Non State Actors (NSA): these are the main stakeholders and the Action's intended final beneficiaries. It embraces a heterogeneous variety of players with common denominators of weak capacities, limited cohesion and lack of resources.

The most relevant NSA groups include: i) non-governmental organisations (NGO) (a few international and a wide range of national, of which only a few are well structured); ii) Traditional authorities (important actors at local community level and functioning as in-between communities and local administrations. They may have an important role in promoting participatory governance through endogenous community-based structures. However, their role in decentralised governance still needs to be clarified); iii) Faith Based organisations (relevant in promoting civic education and citizen's participation in public life); iv) Private sector organisations and platforms (strengthening the role of private sector in local development, through participation in local economic development and investment plans and contributions to social responsibility actions; v) Resident committees (*Comissões de Moradores*) (they have the potential to influence management models and urban governance of cities; the perspective is the inclusion of more social groups in this model of citizen participation. A comprehensive assessment of these committees, their capacity to support participatory and democratic governance and their inclusiveness needs to be made); vi) Cooperatives of farmers and livestock owners; vii) Women's groups and platforms (women's groups usually have very little representation in the local dialogue and consultation forums; women's groups need to develop their potential to make their voices heard and better exercise their right to organisation, information, public participation and gender equality in existing formal and informal platforms); viii) Youth groups and platforms (there is a weak

involvement of this fringe of citizens in dialogue spaces at the level of municipal administrations; and ix) Representatives of minorities and vulnerable groups, such as people living with disabilities (which need to be more included in local decision-making processes).

National Assembly (Parliament): The National Assembly has legislative power and offers spaces for dialogue and participation of the Civil Society. These spaces need to be better explored and harnessed by CSO actors.

Ministry of Territorial Administration and State Reform (MAT): Institutional task of coordinating and monitoring the decentralisation process with other ministerial departments; it has limited resources (human, material and financial) for the implementation and follow-up of the decentralisation process.

Other Ministries: i) Ministry of Finance (in charge of preparing legal instruments and diplomas that reinforce fiscal decentralisation); ii) Sectorial Ministries, for provision of public services (health, education, agriculture, etc.): important players to streamline coordination and sectoral integration in the implementation of public policies at local level.

Provincial Governments and Municipal Administrations: They have a strategic role in the process of administrative de-concentration and decentralisation. However, they lack human resources and capacity for an autonomous implementation of the "new" tasks recently transferred to them from the central government, including dialogue with citizens and local civil society and the promotion of participatory governance.

Public capacity building institutions: IFAL (Instituto de Formação da Administração Local – *the Training Institute forLocal Administration*) and INFORFIP (Instituto de Formação das Finanças Públicas - *Training Institute on Public Finance)* are responsible for training the local government administration staff. These institutes have already developed training modules on Local and Municipal Governance for public servants of municipal administrations.

Academia: With skills and capacities to develop studies and research that can feed decision-making processes on public policies at the local level. However, there is a weak articulation with the Government for the appropriation and adoption of the results of studies and socioeconomic research.

Development Partners: They can provide access to finance and experiences from other parts of the world and have interest in supporting the decentralisation and participatory governance process in Angola. Their effectiveness is constrained by limited peer coordination and articulation with local actors. Also, at times, Development Partners delegate implementation to foreign institutions not supported by adequate strategy and mechanisms for transferring know-how to local actors.

Human Rights groups: Their role is to promote human right issues, support minorities from exclusion and discrimination. They put pressure on the Government to observe and comply with the provisions of the Constitution, develop synergies and liaise with external human rights networks.

Local Authorities: Involving and supporting a local association of LA is highly recommended as there is no national (Angolan) association of LA; the project could provide a Technical Assistance to help structure the existing association, possibly with the help of the United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLG-Africa).

Media: the media has an important role to play in raising citizen awareness on government policies and promoting democratic discourse. Freedom of expression, media freedom and access to information must be protected and promoted for the media to be better able to carry

out this function, while the media need strengthened capacities and resources and apply core media principles.

1.5 Problem analysis/Priority areas for support

The Action aims to address the lack of civil society participation to governance, a situation rooted in a past of one-party regime, excessive concentration of powers, administrative centralisation and centralised authoritarian government and lack of education of the population. Now that that the political willingness to implement participatory governance with involvement of civil society is in place, the intervention intends to address three main categories of problems constraining the participatory governance process:

- **Limited functionality of platforms of dialogue**, with absence of procedures, monitoring and lesson learning mechanisms; constraints include the legislative and regulatory framework, as well as institutional capacities;

- **Lack of capacities**: there is a strong need of capacity building of both civil society organisations and local administrations to effectively establish a dialogue on local public policies, in particular for marginalised groups, such as women and youth.

- **Lack of citizens' awareness and information:** the large majority of citizens has difficulty to grasp the meaning of decentralisation and participatory governance. It is important to consider including a reform of the access to information regime and the role of media. Rural women are amongst the groups with least knowledge and participation. Lack of information is also feeding mutual distrust between administration and civil society.

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The path to achieve effective participatory governance in Angola is hurdled by risks related to the political, institutional, social and cultural environment, as well as limited capacities and stakes in the shift of the country's political economy. The following table summarises key risks and designs mitigation measures.

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Distrust between Civil Society and Government is not overcome and constrains the quality of dialogue and participatory governance.	M	The programme will encourage increased cooperation and joint work between local administrations and CSOs, which will help to dispel the environment of mistrust. Improved stakeholders' capacities will support mutual respect, credibility, acceptance and legitimacy. Information and awareness campaigns will also advocate for mutual trust between the different actors.
The ongoing reform will significantly affect Angola's political economy and resistances will arise in favour of the status quo within institutions, administrations, political parties and economic lobbies.	M	The support to monitoring and evaluation of participatory governance will favour accountability and transparency of the process and identify issues to be addressed. The programme will promote dialogue and strengthen capacities to overcome resistances. A dialogue should be carried out a high level to address such issues (Minister of Foreign Affairs or President level).

The significant gap in terms of capacities at all levels and across all actors will constrain both the quality of the dialogue and of participation in governance particularly at local level.	H	Capacity development will try to address this risk. A phased approach will privilege areas where capacities are already partially in place both in Administrations and Civil Society. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will support learning by doing, evidencing gaps and shortcomings.
Decentralisation and local governance will not be adequately supported by budgetary allocations to local administrations.	M/H	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will allow to evidence gaps and bring them to the attention of the decision makers. Support to MAT and the National Assembly may also contribute to build capacities to develop adequate financial mechanisms.
Key civil society actors, and particularly those with less power, including women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups will play a minor or perfunctory role in participatory governance.	M	All programme components will address participation of women, minorities and vulnerable groups, particularly the strengthening of capacities and awareness. Also, the monitoring and evaluation of participatory governance will serve as a mitigation measure, evidencing areas and players needing additional support.
Assumptions		
A continued national political engagement at the highest level to support decentralisation and participatory governance		
An environment of mutual trust will be progressively established between Administration and Civil Society		
Capacities, human and financial resources will be in place according to a phased approach to support participatory governance		
Women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups will join governance mechanisms and build their political voice		

3. LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Lessons learnt

The design of the action builds on lessons from previous EU civil society support programmes in Angola, as well as on recommendations from the EU Roadmap for engagement with civil society in Angola. The evaluations carried out to previous EDF programmes of support to Civil Society (PAANE I and II) pointed to the fragmentation of activities on the ground, diluting opportunities of impact of projects implemented under call for proposals. Lessons point to the need of robust management, monitoring and account management systems to support those support schemes. Another important lesson is the need to strengthen the support to improve the enabling environment for civil society, including aspects of the legal framework, strategic planning, financial strategy, communication, monitoring and evaluation.

The initial work of PAANE II with Community Councils in some provinces pointed to the importance of supporting local platforms of dialogue, as key institutional mechanisms for citizens' participation and accountability. An important lesson is to support Community Councils with outreach and training activities. PAANE II also witnessed a clear deficit of women leadership in CSOs in all provinces. A lesson points to the need to invest in women's

leadership and strengthen women's organisations, particularly rural women's organisations. PAANE evidenced how national academic institutions have an important role to play in establishing partnerships and conducting sociological, political and economic studies related to civil society and its participation to local governance.

A capitalisation study conducted by the Delegation in February 2017 to assess the impact of the CSO-LA thematic programme to national civil society organisations concluded on the need to support internal organisation, capabilities and structures of CSOs in order to play a more active role in the advocacy and monitoring of public policies at local level.

Finally, the EU Roadmap for engagement with Civil Society in Angola recommends that the ongoing decentralisation process is an opportunity to enable a more locally-owned and responsive development process, closing the gap between the state and citizens. This will be a long-term process of institutional change, which will need carefully crafted and adaptive strategies to develop. CSOs active at local level and local authorities become critical actors in this scenario.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action follows a longstanding support to Civil Society in Angola including through its programmes for Non-Sate Actors (PAANE I and PAANE II) financed under the 9th and 10th EDF, the CSO-LA and European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) thematic instruments.

Opportunities for complementarities and synergies will also be sought with ongoing EU-funded programmes, particularly:

- 11th EDF Sustainable agriculture project (FRESAN): The large 11th EDF programme supports the role of CSOs in food security and small-scale family farming, local economic development, planning and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).
- 11th EDF Economic governance project (NIP Angola), ProPalop II (RIP PALOP) and projects funded by the CSO-LA thematic programme: These programmes promote the participation and capacities of CSOs in public finance issues and processes.

10th EDF Social Protection Programme (APROSOC): This programme supports the implementation of municipalisation of social assistance in six municipalities of three provinces, with a strong involvement of civil society organisations.

Few development partners are active supporting decentralisation and civil society participatory governance in Angola, being the most relevant one the support of the World Bank to FAS (Social Support Fund), which has also received EU support through the 10th EDF Local Development Programme.

As in other areas, there is no donor's coordination mechanism led by the Government on this matter. Coordination among donors and development partners occurs on a regular, but informal way.

The thematic instruments EIDHR and CSO-LA will provide support to CSOs' actions promoting the role of civil society in the process of development and in political, social and economic dialogue. This Action will be a powerful tool to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of CSOs' actions funded by those instruments.

4   DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The **overall objective** of the Action is to contribute to economic growth and social development through an inclusive, heterogeneous and effective participation of civil society in the governance process.

The Action is also fully in line with the National Indicative Programme for Angola and the EU road map with civil society.

This Action has three **specific objectives** (SO) (programme components):

<u>Specific Objective 1:</u> **To improve the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework for participatory governance.** This objective focuses on improving the "macro level", that is, the enabling environment for participatory governance.

<u>Output 1.1 A mechanism steers the participatory governance process and strengthens the dialogue between institutions and civil society with a gender responsive budgeting perspective</u>
This output aims at supporting a platform bridging the gap between institutions and civil society to accompany the process of dialogue and participatory governance. The mechanism supports the "check and balance" essential to participatory governance, featuring a balanced representation and aims to achieve its own sustainability. Options to be studied include the strengthening of an existing platform or the establishment of a new one.

<u>A1.1.1</u> - Consultation and participatory study to support the identification of the structure of the steering mechanism.

<u>A1.1.2</u> – Support in the operationalisation of the mechanism, including in the sharing of its outcomes and orientation with national and local dialogue platforms.

<u>A1.1.3</u> – Capacity building of main stakeholders also on environmental practices.

<u>Output 1.2 The adjustments to the legislative and regulatory framework for participatory governance results from wide consultation and effective contribution from civil society and allow improving law on civil society.</u>

<u>A1.2.1</u> –Support to National Assembly's 4th Commission on participatory governance.

<u>A1.2.2</u> – Support MAT (Ministério da Administração do Território e Reforma do Estado) and the Government capacities in drafting proposals for legislation on participatory governance.

<u>A1.2.3</u> – Capacitate CSOs to contribute to legislative and policy reforms.

<u>A1.2.4</u> – Support in the use of lessons, evidence and best practices supporting the evolution of the legislative framework for participatory governance (see output 1.4) to inform policy and legislative reforms.

<u>Output 1.3 Institutional performances to coordinate, manage, regulate, monitor and assess participatory governance are improved within MAT, selected Provincial Governments and 25 Municipal Administrations.</u>

<u>A1.3.1</u> – Institutional audit and gap analysis on capacities for dialogue and participatory governance.

<u>A1.3.2</u> – Develop and support the implementation of training and capacity building programmes for staff in MAT / Direcção Nacional da Administração Local - National Directorate of Local Administration DNAL (national offices), selected Provincial governments and 25 Municipalities.

<u>A1.3.3</u> – Support the development of procedures to guide institutions in participatory governance processes.

Output 1.4 - A monitoring, evaluation and lesson learning mechanism is set up to monitor and assess participatory governance at national, provincial and local level, taking into account the gender responsive perspective.

A1.4.1 – Study for the design the M&E system, defining aspects of ownership, sustainability and independence.

A1.4.2 – Support the operationalisation of monitoring quality of participatory governance in dialogue platforms.

A1.4.3 – Finance independent assessments, studies and research on participatory governance

Specific Objective 2 - SO.2: To promote enhanced and effective participation of civil society, particularly for groups that are underrepresented in decision making such as women and youth, in participatory governance platforms at national level and in 25 municipalities. This objective addresses factors that contribute to the good functioning of the platforms and to an effective contribution of civil society to strategies, policies, plans, budgets and monitoring of public policies, spending and services.

Output 2.1- Regulations and procedures for governance platforms are developed in 25 municipalities and selected provincial and national platforms ensuring representability of municipalities where the biggest political forces are most supported.

A2.1.1 – Baseline review of existing regulations and procedures for targeted platforms, assessing local administration and civil society satisfaction, needs and expectations.

A2.1.2 – Support the drafting, discussion and adoption of regulations and procedures of targeted platforms, including specific clauses supporting gender equality, inclusion and human rights .

A2.1.3 – Support the monitoring of compliant implementation of procedures and regulations (see output 1.4) and the feeding back of findings in the platforms' functioning.

Output 2.2- Participatory budgets are operationalised and implemented in 25 municipalities and their capacities assessed periodically.

A2.2.1 – Support the baseline review of existing participatory plans, budgets and review of expenditures and administration services.

A2.2.2 – Develop a plan to support participatory planning, budgets and review of expenditures and administration services with a Territorial Approach for Local Development (TALD), relating to A.2.3.2 in terms of components.

A2.2.2 – Technical assistance services are provided to support local governance platforms in participatory planning, budgets and review of expenditures and administration services.

Output 2.3- Capacities in dialogue and participatory governance are strengthened in 25 municipalities and selected provincial and national platforms. This output aims at strengthening capacities of targeted groups of stakeholders, selected for opportunities of optimum impact. Implementation relies both on existing institutional arrangements (i.e. IFAL, INFORFIP and FAS), as well as on ad hoc mechanisms.

A2.3.1 – Develop a capacity building needs assessment, strategy and plan.

A2.3.2 – Support IFAL, INFORFIP and FAS in the design and roll out of training modules to administrations and civil society groups (including on aspects of dialogue, citizens' rights, responsibilities, participatory planning and budgeting, service monitoring, contribution to policies and legislation; modules related to territorial planning with components on disaster risk reduction, urban development, waste management and resilient infrastructure (SDG 11),

but also to local economic development with a green economy perspective promoting resilient value-chains, adaptation to climate change, clean energies, gender equality/ gender responsive budgeting, youth issues.

A2.3.3 – Implement capacity building actions for civil society and Municipal actors through *ad hoc* mechanisms.

A2.3.4 – Support exchanges of experiences among administrations and civil society groups from different municipalities.

Output 2.4 Innovative examples piloting participatory governance and budgeting are established.

A2.4.1 – Calls for Proposals (CfP) launched and best proposals are selected and contracts awarded; climate change and environment should be included in the eligibilities criteria for the selection of actions aimed at providing support for concrete activities aimed at improving service delivery.

A2.4.2 – Support implementation, monitoring, evaluation, lesson learning and diffusion of findings of selected actions.

Specific Objective 3 - SO.3: To increase the level of information and the awareness of citizens, especially women and youth, on their rights, the work of public institutions, decentralisation and participatory governance. This objective addresses the important gaps in information about decentralisation, increasing awareness levels for an increased participation of civil society, with specific focus on women. The objective aims at supporting the design of a national communication strategy by institutions and civil society and implementing specific items of the strategy.

Output 3.1 A communication strategy and plan supporting decentralisation, civic education, values and participation in governance is developed at national level and the access to information regime is improved. Specific components of the strategy and plan will address awareness of women and minority groups.

A 3.1.1 A participatory study will bring stakeholders together in the definition of the strategy. The study will also define the institutional set up and dialogue mechanisms.

A 3.1.2 Support the development of an implementation plan specifying coordination responsibilities, budget and implementation arrangements.

Output 3.2 ″High impact″ communication activities identified by the national strategy are implemented.

A 3.2.1 Publication and distribution of a "*citizen's guide*".

A 3.2.2 Campaign addressing women' information needs.

A 3.2.3 Campaign addressing minorities and disadvantaged groups' information needs, especially for women and youth.

A 3.2.4 Information shared to youth through social networks and web-based platforms for improved participation in participatory governance platforms.

Output 3.3 Capacities of civil society, institutions and journalists are strengthened to support communication and awareness for civic education, democratic values, good governance, decentralisation, participatory governance and sustainable local development.

A 3.2.1 Conduct a participatory study to assess capacity building needs for information and awareness building and identify a pertinent capacity building strategy and plan.

A 3.2.2 Implement capacity building actions for institutions, including MAT and local administrations on communication.

A 3.2.3 Implement capacity building actions for civil society organisations on communication.

A 3.2.4 Design and support the implementation of training modules for journalists for coverage of dialogue platforms, participation in budget and expenditure monitoring, women participation in local governance and addressing issues of minorities and human rights.

Output 3.4 Information and awareness campaigns implemented at national and local level with priority for targeting women and minorities.

A3.4.1 – CfP launched and best proposals are selected and awarded contracts.

A3.4.2 – Support the implementation, monitoring, evaluation, lesson learning and diffusion of findings of selected actions.

4.2 Intervention logic

The Action aims to overcome key constraints that limit civil society participation to governance. The cause-effect relationship builds on addressing key factors constraining civil society participation to governance in a sustainable way. Specific objective 1 deals with problems related to the macro level, including the dialogue and steering of the process as well as the legislative and institutional factors supporting participatory governance. The problems affecting the limited functionality of existing platforms for participatory governance are dealt with by specific objective 2, which will address the inadequate regulatory framework and procedures, the need for a monitoring and evaluation system and the limited capacities of stakeholders. The intervention supports the functional capacities of platforms to implement important functions of local governance, including the development in targeted municipalities of participatory plans and budgets, the review of expenditures and the assessment of institutional services. The third specific objective addresses problems related to the limited access to information through the development of a national communication strategy and plan and the implementation of specific activities, including the strengthening of communication capacities of institutions, civil society and journalists.

The programme logic sees the increased civil society participation in governance as an effective way to strengthening democratic mechanisms, paving the road for the decentralisation process and achieving social and economic improvements. All activities and outputs are designed to improve dialogue and strengthen accountability, responsibility, transparency and democratic participation. The intervention logic foresees the following mechanisms for implementing expected results and activities:

Specific Objective 1 will mainly involve targeted technical assistance services at national level, attached to MAT (DNAL) and to the National Assembly' 4th Commission, including both long-term expertise (i.e. management and coordination support, M&E) and short-term services (i.e. capacity development and legislation advisory services) in a sustainable way.

Within the TA budget an amount will be allocated to additional services including studies and research on participatory governance to be contracted to the academia and civil society organisations and support for MAT and 4th Commission's visits and exchanges.

Specific Objective 2 includes an envelope for technical assistance and resources for action grants (output 2.4) supporting innovative participatory governance experiences: calls for proposals targeting partnerships between local administrations and civil society will support the development of pilots for innovative mechanisms for participatory governance and best

practices on sustainable local development.

Output 2.3 addressing capacity building will be implemented as well through TA services. The diversified target groups and the significant outreach needs will require the development of complementarities and synergies with different stakeholders including:

- MAT and IFAL for capacity building of mixed groups and for modules dedicated to traditional authorities;
- MASFAMU (Ministério da Acção Social, Família e Promoção da Mulher- Ministry of Social Action, Family and Promotion of Women) and women civil society groups for capacity building of women in governance and modules on women leadership;
- Civil Society for capacity building of local actors and minority groups;
- INFORFIP for capacity building related to participatory budgeting and national budget;
- Ministry of Education for development of modules of Civil Education and training of trainers in schools.

Interventions will address capacities in areas related to dialogue, citizens' rights and responsibilities, budget oversight, women leadership and participation, human rights, inclusion and civil society networking.

Specific Objective 3 will promote citizens' access to information and awareness through TA services at central level (interactions with MAT/DNAL, Ministry of Social Communication, journalists and civil society organisations) and small-scale projects at central and local level. Calls for proposals managed by Technical Assistance services will target both civil society and local administrations to launch local information campaigns addressing information needs of women, youth, rural population and minorities.

4.3 Mainstreaming

This Action mainstreams EU policy priorities through all its results, with particular focus on gender and human rights issues.

Gender: The strengthened participation of women and women' groups in governance is set as a high priority for the action and is addressed in its three specific objectives/components, in line with Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020[10]. Gender empowerment in governance will be supported through the development of a M&E system with a specific gender focus, strengthening MAT institutional capacity to prioritise, follow up and facilitate women participation in local governance, supporting the Assembly 4th Commission in its dialogue with women groups and building capacities for a legislative framework supporting gender equality. Project activities will promote women's participation in governance forums, including existing platforms at central and local level. Studies will be conducted to assess and provide recommendations to promote women participation on governance. The second project's component will strengthen capacities of women's groups and will reinforce horizontal and vertical networking of women. All training modules developed under this component will have a specific focus on gender and women participation. The third component will devise a specific communication strategy for better awareness and information of women and women's awareness-building campaigns will be implemented.

Human rights: Human rights will be mainstreamed through a strengthened participation of minorities, vulnerable groups and persons with disabilities to participatory governance, in line with the "Rights Based Approach" (RBA) This goal will be supported by the three

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[10]   SWD(2015)182 final of 21.9.2015.

components, including developing a favourable institutional and legislative environment, building capacities in administration and vulnerable groups and including human right agenda in information campaigns.

Environment and climate adaptation: In consideration of the nature of the intervention, environment and climate adaptation priorities will be addressed, supporting capacities of civil society to address local priorities for the environment and natural resources management through local governance mechanisms. Climate change and environment will be included in the eligibility criteria for the selection of actions aimed at providing support for concrete activities on service delivery.

With this action, there is an opportunity to promote local governance and development strengthening the approach on territorial planning from a sustainable perspective. This could be done including components on disaster risk reduction, urban development, waste management and resilient infrastructure (SDG 11), but also to local economic development with a green economy perspective promoting resilient value-chains, adaptation to climate change, clean energies, etc. (SDG 1).

4. 4 Contribution to SDGs

This intervention is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 13 *climate action* and also to SDG 16 (*Peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*). The action will also contribute significantly to SDG 5 (*gender equality*), SDG 17 (partnerships for sustainable development) and 10 (*reduced inequalities).*

5   IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country.

5.2. Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

N/A.

5.4 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures[11].

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[11]   www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

5.4.1 Indirect management with a Member State Organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with an entity which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria: has considerable experience with decentralisation and autonomic processes, including on South-South cooperation, is able to capitalise experiences of economic diversification by linking economic opportunity with decentralisation, has worked in development projects including in Angola and has autonomy and flexibility to act swiftly and respond to the changing dynamics of the Angolan context.

The implementation entity entails the management of all cooperation and support activities programmed in the present project.

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)
5.4.1 Indirect management with a Member State Agency (including Communication and Visibility)	5 800 000
5.9 Evaluation, 5.10 Audit	200 000
Total	**6 000 000**

5.7 Organisational set up and responsibilities

A **steering committee** shall be set up to oversee the overall direction and policy of the programme. It will meet every six months. It will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Territorial Administration and the EU. The composition will also include:

- The Delegation of the European Union;
- The National Authorising Officer (NAO);
- The Ministry of Territorial Administration as the lead partner institution and counterpart
- National Assembly (4th Commission);
- Civil Society representatives (the project will set-up the way they will be chosen).

The SC will be co-chaired by the NAO and the EU Delegation with the participation of the main beneficiaries and will be assisted by the implementing partner(s). Other relevant stakeholders may be invited on an ad hoc basis.

The SC will be supported in its work by a Technical Committee (TC) which will be composed of the representatives of the main beneficiaries, NAO, EU Delegation and implementing partner(s). The TC will meet every quarter to define, follow-up and monitor the implementation of the activities.

5.8 Performance and Results monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Log frame matrix.

Efforts will be made for the the programme to meet to strengthen the gender aspect – through the objectives set out in the Global Gender Gap reports and using a Rights Based Approach.

SDGs indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators disaggregated by gender and age as for instance per Joint Programming document should be taken into account.

The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

At the start of the programme, relevant baseline data will be collected for the indicators set in the log frame through specific studies to be carried out with the support of Technical Assistance services. At the end of the programme, and as needed during the implementation, a final survey study will take place to gather data for monitoring and evaluation purposes. Data collection will be disaggregated by gender and age as much as possible

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, mid-term and final evaluations will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to improving performance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Performance results will be compared to a baseline study to be carried out during the first three months of the programme.

The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that both the joint EU support to an institutional transformation process and a comprehensive support to Civil Society participation to governance are innovative actions.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least three months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

Evaluation services may be may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

It is foreseen that audit services may be contracted under a framework contract .

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

Communication and visibility of this action is to be undertaken by the implementing partner.

6   PRE-CONDITIONS
N/A.

APPENDIX – INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators* (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	Overall objective (OA): To contribute to economic growth and social development through an inclusive, heterogeneous and effective participation of civil society in the governance process.	OA 1 *WB / AfDB, Ibrahim Index* - effectiveness of the government in delivering public services, OA 2. Access to and quality of public services (health, education, water, sanitation) in Municipalities (disaggregated by age, sex and vulverable groups, if possible) OA 3 Total government spending in decentralisation programme in proportion to the national budget OA 4 Poverty reduction effort (*ref. Ibrahim Indicator # 7*):	OA 1 (WB / AfDB, Ibrahim Index OA 2 Scorecard indicator to be determined OA 4 INE reports OA 5 Ibrahim Indicator # 7 World Bank dataset	*Not applicable*
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	Specific Objective (SO) 1 - Strengthen the legislative, regulatory and institutional framework leading to participatory governance in a sustainable way.	SO 1.1 % of citizens/respondents who trust the participatory governance process (disaggregated by age, sex...)	SO.1. Baseline and endline assessments to be conducted by the Action	The Government of Angola seeks to improve the functioning of the CSO dialogue and participation with policy
	SO 2 - To promote an effective, heterogeneous and inclusive enhanced and effective participation of civil society, particularly for groups that are underrepresented in decision making such as women and youth, in participatory governance platforms at national level and in 25 municipalities.	SO 2.1 Proportion of women in participatory governance platforms SO 2.2 Number of government policies developed with civil society organisation (CSO) participation through EU support ** (EURF 2.25)	SO2.1 Baseline and end line assessments to be conducted by the Action SO 2.2 Project reports	Key stakeholders support issues of gender equality and vulnerable groups and are ready to incorporate them into local government policies

	SO.3: To increase the level of information and the awareness of citizens, especially women and youth, on their rights, the work of public institutions, decentralisation and participatory governance.	SO 3.1 – no and % of citizens informed about decentralisation and participatory governance (*disaggregated by gender, group and age*) SO 3.2 – % right to Information (RTI) country rating (Percentage) (disaggregated by gender, group and age)	SO3.1 Sample survey on citizens information SO3.2 RTI annual reports available at www.rti-rating.org.	Political willingness and budget available to support a broad communication campaign Mutual trust and consensus between CSO and LA's
Outputs	**Expected Result (ER) 1.1** A mechanism steers the participatory governance process and strengthens the dialogue between institutions and civil society with a gender responsive budgeting perspective. **ER 1.2** The adjustments to the legislative and regulatory framework for participatory governance results from wide consultation and effective contribution from civil society **ER 1.3** Institutional performances to coordinate, manage, regulate, monitor and assess participatory governance are improved within MAT, selected Provincial Governments and 25 Municipal Administrations **ER 1.4** A monitoring, evaluation and lesson learning mechanism is set up to monitor and assess participatory governance at national, provincial and local level, taking into account the gender responsive perspective.	**ER 1.1** Status of the mechanism taking into account recommendations made by civil society actors/CSOs supported by the EU **ER 1.2** # of institutionalised mechanisms for greater engagement by political and civic actors **ER 1.3** % of citizens who are [very/fairly] satisfied with the way local government works in their municipality **ER 1.4** Status of institutionalised mechanisms for greater engagement by political and civic actors	**ER 1.1** Progress reports **ER 1.2** Progress reports **ER 1.3** Afro Barometer **ER 1.4** Progress Reports	The Government of Angola in cooperation with civil society genuinely seeks to improve its governance approaches and practices.

Outputs	**ER.2.1** Regulations and procedures for governance platforms are developed in 25 municipalities and selected provincial and national platforms **ER.2.2** Participatory budgets are operationalised and implemented in 25 municipalities **ER.2.3** Capacities in dialogue and participatory governance are strengthened in 25 municipalities and selected provincial and national platforms. **ER.2.4** Innovative examples piloting participatory governance and budgeting are established	**ER 2.1** Number of draft legislation resulting from consultations with citizens with the support of the intervention **ER 2.2.2** Number of municipalities with regulations and procedures for governance platforms established **ER 2.3** # of persons trained from MAT, CSO's and other target groups by age group and sex **ER 2.4** Status of pilot examples established also on participatory budgets (youth, people with disabilities, minorities) organised with EU support	**ER 2.1** Progress reports, including documents on rules and procedures developed **ER 2.2** Progress reports, including documents on rules and procedures developed **ER 2.3** Database of training participants **ER 2.4** Progress reports, including meeting reports and lists of participants	Government institutions private sector, and civil, society organisations are committed to building and maintaining constructive collaboration.
Outputs	**ER.3.1** A communication strategy and plan supporting decentralisation, civic education, values and participation in governance is developed at national level and the access to information regime is improved. Specific components of the strategy and plan will address awareness of women and minority groups. **ER.3.2** ″High impact″ communication activities identified by the national strategy are implemented **ER.3.3** Capacities of civil society, institutions and journalists are strengthened to support communication and awareness for civic education, democratic values, good governance, decentralisation and participatory governance **ER.3.4** Awareness on decentralisation is raised at national and local level, targeting in priority women and minorities	**ER 3.1** Availability of awareness raising and campaign material on decentralisation in languages of underrepresented ethnic groups and age **ER 3.2/3.3/3.4** # of people reached through civil society campaigns/events on fundamental rights, access to public services, and right to legal identity, thanks to support of the EU intervention (disaggregated by sex and age) ER 3.2 Number of women, minorities, members of disadvantaged groups and youth reached by ″high impact″ communication activities ER 3.3.1 Number of civil society organisations reached by awareness training ER 3.3.2 Number of journalists trained ER 3.4 Number of people reached by information and awareness campaigns, by sex and minority group	**ER 3.1** Progress reports, including campaign or awareness raising material produced by the project. Survey/project data on interviews with persons from underrepresented groups in the intervention's target area **ER 3.2/3.3/3.4** - Baseline and end line reviews of publicly available data to be conducted by the Action	Political willingness to support a broad communication campaign on participatory governance Mutual trust and consensus amongst civil society and local administrations Journalists available and interested to join the training Budget available to support communication and awareness building

* "Proportion of positions (by sex, age, disability and population group) in public institutions compared to national distributions"; 16.7.2:"Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive"; and 5.5.1 (b): "Proportion of seats held by women in local governments". Data for all of these is unlikely to be available in international databases for some time, so special surveys will be needed.