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ANNEX 3

to the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the annual action plan in favour of Angola for 2023

Action Document for Strengthening the Rule of Law and Justice in Angola

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme within the meaning of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, within the meaning of Article 23 of the NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1 SYNOPSIS

1.1 Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Strengthening the Rule of Law and Justice in Angola OPSYS number: ACT-61627 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The Action shall be carried out in Angola
4. Programming document	Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP) for Angola (2021-2027) ¹
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives / expected results	Priority Area 2: Transparent, accountable and effective governance Specific objective 1: Enhance Rule of Law and digital governance Result a) Right to a fair trial and equality before the law is promoted and ensured Result b) Corruption and bribery in all its forms reduced Result c) Capacity of judicial and anti-corruption institutions at national, provincial and local level enhanced Result d) Digital Governance efficiency improved
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	Priority Area 2: Transparent, accountable and effective governance Sector: Government & Civil Society (DAC code 150)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG (1 only): SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: Gender Equality (SDG 5); Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17)
8 a) DAC code(s)	15130 - Legal and judicial development – 60% 15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions – 40%

¹ Commission Decision on the adoption of the National Indicative Programme between the European Union and Angola C(2021)9359 final of 15.12.2021.

8 b) Main Delivery Channel	Multilateral Organisations - 40000; Donor Government - 11000			
9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship digital skills/literacy digital services		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Connectivity @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital connectivity energy transport health		YES <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

	education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Migration @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reduction of Inequalities @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: 14.020122 Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 25 000 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing	Indirect management with entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.4.1.			

1.2 Summary of the Action

Starting in 2008, the Government embarked in a reform of the judicial system to increase citizens' access to justice, improve the capacities of institutions and technical staff, modernise services and update legislation (a significant part of which harked to the colonial era). New courts and entities were created, judges were hired and training was provided. In 2017, the reform was expanded to include efforts to prevent and combat corruption, money laundering and recovery of assets, a new area of intervention in Angola. This led to the creation of two new services under the supervision of the Attorney General's Office and the implementation of a preventive system for money laundering and terrorist financing, including improvements in the human and institutional capacities, legislative harmonisation in the areas of corruption, money laundering, witness protection, loss of property, and recovery of assets.

However, the structure and functioning of justice and rule of law areas suffer profound weaknesses and Angola scores low in most governance related indicators, although with a positive trend. Justice and rule of law are hampered by problems that are transversal to all public services, namely weak human and institutional capacities, insufficient physical, technical and technological conditions, weak national coverage and lack of inter-service coordination as well as the need for legislative reforms to modernise the judicial administration (including the provision of e-services), along with the need for greater respect for human rights and better access for citizens to the courts, and, in general, greater efficiency and transparency in the dispensation of justice.

Going beyond the current judicial reform, Angola's Long Term Development Strategy (Visão 2050)² outlines a transition from a predominantly generalist justice system to a system based on the specialisation of judges and courts. This requires substantial changes in the current model of training, hiring and placement of magistrates. Its operationalisation calls for strengthening the autonomy and independence of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the judiciary by reviewing the appointment and control procedures as well as strengthening career paths and remuneration. In addition, it calls for the approval and implementation of legislation to modernise the judicial system, facilitates international cooperation in the fight against corruption, encourages Angola's formal adherence to international guidelines and instruments to combat tax evasion, and promotes the introduction of effective mechanisms to guarantee legality and transparency of public procedures.

The Action aligns with the Angola's Long Term Development Strategy and with the needs identified by the national stakeholders involved in its formulation which include the national institutions responsible for justice, civil society, and the private sector. The Action will contribute to Priority area 2 (Transparent, accountable and effective governance), Specific objective 1 (Enhance Rule of Law and digital governance), of the 2021-2027 MIP for Angola.

The Action aims to strengthen the Rule of Law and justice in Angola for all citizens and especially for women, youth, children, people living with disabilities and living in rural areas. The specific objectives of the Action are to: (1) Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system; (2) Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions; and (3) Improve e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity.

² mep.gov.ao/assets/indicadores/angola2050/angola2050-completa.pdf

Adopting a service-delivery, people-centred approach, the Action supports universal access to independent justice and the prevention and fight against corruption, money laundering and asset recovery by supporting the reform of the judiciary system and the review of existing diplomas and approval of new ones to regulate administrative and judicial procedural rules, providing training that addresses both the country's vision of providing specialised services and the intention to expand justice services to achieve national coverage. In addition, the Action supports the Government's goal of adopting cutting-edge technology resources to gradually eliminate physical dispatch of processes and replacing it with technological tools that ensure the dematerialisation of acts and the automation of judicial procedures and timelines, facilitate the management and administration of courts and the activity of magistrates and other justice operators. By supporting effective regulation enforcement, the fight against corruption, and open government, the Action also proposes to contribute to improving the investment climate and business environment for private sector development, key priorities of the current Government.

The Action builds on previous projects that had an impact in combating corruption, money laundering and organised crime, including asset recovery and management. The Action will contribute to the principles of the Global Gateway strategy and values related to good governance and transparency. In addition, the Action will contribute to the realisation of the EU Gender Action Plan 2021-2025 III³, in particular to its thematic areas of "Promoting equal participation and leadership" and "Promoting economic and social rights and empowering girls and women". The Action is in line with the EU policy to tackle inequalities in developing countries⁴.

The Action will contribute to the Agenda 2030 Goals, in particular Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16), but also Gender equality (SDG 5) and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

2 RATIONALE

2.1 Context

Starting in 2008, the Government of Angola embarked in a reform of the judicial system to increase citizens' access to justice, improve the capacities of institutions and technical staff, modernise services and update legislation (a significant part of which harked to the colonial era). The reform has four pillars: legislative, organisation and functioning of the justice system, human resources (capacity building and better management), and digitalisation. As a result, codes introducing new areas, such as those related to money laundering, were approved and outdated legislation, such as the penal code from two centuries ago and Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure, were reviewed. In addition, new courts were created, judges were hired, and magistrates were trained to apply the new and revised legislation.

In 2017, the reform was expanded to include efforts to prevent and combat corruption, money laundering and recovery of assets, a new area of intervention in Angola. EU-funded projects⁵ have provided technical training and contributed significantly to the implementation of a preventive system for money laundering and terrorist financing including improvements in the human and institutional capacities, legislative harmonisation in the areas of corruption, money laundering, witness protection, loss of property and recovery of assets. Two new services were created under the supervision of the Attorney General's Office, namely the National Service for Combating Corruption (Direcção Nacional do Plano de Combate a Corrupção - DNPCC) and the National Service for the Recovery of Assets (Serviço Nacional de Recuperação de Activos - SENRA). The SENRA seized real estate and equity interests of about USD 2 billion and USD 5 billion were seized in Angola and executed overseas. Civil society has been putting pressure on the Government to set up a fund with transparent rules for the use of recovered assets and, although reticent at first, the Government has publicly stated the need to create such a fund. The Government is also designing a strategy to fight and prevent corruption.

³ The [Gender Action Plan III](#) is a Joint communication by the Commission and the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy which was welcomed through [EU Presidency Conclusions](#) of 16 December 2020. Drafting was led by European Commission in close consultation with EU Member States, EEAS, civil society organisations, partner governments, and international organisations (UN entities, International Finance Institutions among others). The different parties contributed to the drafting of the document through meetings and through responses to a survey conducted during the process.

⁴ Commission Staff Working Document on Implementation of the new European Consensus on Development – Addressing inequality in partner countries SWD(2019) 280 final of 14.6.2019.

⁵ The project Support the Consolidation of the Rule of Law (Projeto de Apoio à Consolidação do Estado de Direito - PACED) in the Portuguese-speaking African countries and East Timor (Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa - PALOP) and the Project for strengthening the National Asset Forfeiture System in Angola (PRO-React) both financed under the European Development Fund (EDF).

The impact of Angola's efforts is noted in the recent improvements in international indicators. The 2021 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) ranks Angola 40 out of 54 African countries (score 41.5/100)⁶, an improvement from the 2021 IIAG (where the country ranked 43 out of 54 countries with a score 40/100) and the continuation of an overall positive trend (+5.4 in the period 2012-2021). Angola ranks 116 out of 180 countries (score 33/100) countries in the 2022 Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index (CPI)⁷, showing an improvement in score by four since 2021 and a positive overall trend (Angola went from 163 in 2015 to 116 in 2022, thus rising 47 places). Angola ranks 114 across 140 countries (score 0.43/1) in the 2021 World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index⁸, an improvement of four positions compared to the 2020 index.

Despite these achievements, the need to modernise the judicial administration, to continue introduce new legislation and harmonise existing one in the areas of corruption, money laundering, loss of property, recovery of assets and digital security in accordance with the international standards persists along with the need to improve the capacity and efficiency of judicial staff to apply the new legislation. The administration of justice is characterised by heavy bureaucracy, slowness, lack of efficiency and transparency, bribery, and corrupt practices. Contributing to the inadequacy of the judicial system are insufficient investment in physical and technological infrastructure, in training, in management of services and resources, as well as lack of qualified staff. In addition, the various services involved in the justice system, such as the General Attorney's Office (Procuradoria Geral da República - PGR), the Criminal Investigation Services (Serviço de Investigação Criminal - SIC), the Financial Information Unit (Unidade de Informação Financeira - UIF) and the courts work in isolation, suffering from insufficient interagency coordination.

As a result, citizens lack transparent, efficient, and quality justice services. More than half (54%) do not trust the courts, close to a third (28%) believe the judges and attorneys are involved in corruption, 60.2% believe people are not treated equally under the law and more than a third (36%) believe the common citizen who breaks the law goes unpunished⁹. Recently there has been an outcry by diverse stakeholders, including Supreme Court judges, calling on the Attorney General's Office to investigate corruption allegations against the magistrate, including accusations against the Presidents of the Court of Auditors and of the Supreme Court.

Although Angola's efforts on Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing are relatively recent, the legal framework underpinning Angola's system is generally solid, as noted in the Mutual Evaluation Report on Anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing measures, released in June 2023, conducted by the Eastern and Southern Africa Anti-Money Laundering Group (ESAAMLG) in the context of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog¹⁰. However, its effectiveness is rated as negative and, unless the situation is reverted in one year, Angola risks being grey-listed.

Following the World Bank's latest available data¹¹, the national poverty line, over 32% of the population is considered poor, and almost 50% of the population is multidimensionally poor. With a Gini Index of 51.3 in 2018, a Human Development Index (HDI)¹² of 0.586 and an Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)¹³ of 0.407, inequality in Angola remains relatively high. As for income inequality, according to the World Inequality Database¹⁴, the 10% of the population with the highest incomes receives 58% of all incomes, whilst the poorest 50% receive only 9%. When further analysing inequality patterns, it is observed that almost 65% of the bottom 40% of the population lives in rural areas, that almost 46% of the children 0 to 14 years old belongs to the bottom 40% of the population, and that only 19% of the bottom 40% of the population have access to secondary education, while it decreases to 3% for tertiary education.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) ranks Angola 136 out of 162 countries in 2021¹⁵. The Angolan Constitution enshrines equal rights and duties for men and women and the Penal code provides for punishment for gender discrimination. In addition, policies and national development plans promote gender equality. Nevertheless, the

⁶ Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) Data Portal, 2022.

⁷ Transparency.org 2022 Corruption Perceptions Index, 2022.

⁸ WJP Rule of Law Index, Angola Insights (worldjusticeproject.org).

⁹ Summary of results, Afrobarometer Round 9 of research in Angola, 2022, Copyright ©Afrobarometer 2023

Edited by Ovilongwa – Public Opinion Studies <https://www.ovilongwa.org/sites/default/files/publication-pdf/2023/sumario-de-resultados-afrobarometer-9feb23.pdf>

¹⁰ [ESAAMLG Mutual Evaluation of Angola - 2023 \(fatf-gafi.org\)](https://www.esaamlg.org/2023-fatf-gafi).

¹¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/>

¹² [Human Development Index | Human Development Reports \(undp.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

¹³ [Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index | Human Development Reports \(undp.org\)](https://data.worldbank.org/)

¹⁴ [Home - WID - World Inequality Database](https://wid.world/)

¹⁵ UNDP, Human Development Reports, 2021.

country's high fertility rates and early childbearing, gender-based violence, women's unequal access to public services and low enjoyment of fundamental rights reflect serious inequalities.

The stakeholders consulted during formulation were unanimous on the need to deepen the work initiated with EU support. In addition, the above-mentioned recent evaluation by ESAAMLG concluded that Angola has complied with a significant number of the recommendations to strengthen the system, but its effectiveness was negative. If the issues detected are not addressed up to June 2024, Angola risks being grey listed affecting its reputation and the impact on its economic development is expected to be important.

In line with the MIP, the Action aims to support the strengthening of institutions to enhance a transparent, inclusive and accountable justice system and to strengthen the Rule of Law.

2.2 Problem Analysis

Short problem analysis:

The justice system faces significant challenges linked to weak institutional capacity, an obsolete administration, outdated operating procedures, manual case management, and weak inter-service coordination. This hinders its systematic and efficient operation, and results in lengthy judicial procedures and negatively impacts the State's judiciary capacity to provide legal certainty to the overall population. Lack of transparency and efficiency hamper the justice system ability to fulfil its mission in accordance with the values of democracy and fundamental rights, and under the control of independent and impartial courts.

To make justice accessible to the citizens and regain their trust, during consultations stakeholders, including civil society, highlighted the need to continue the legislative reform, to reinforce the conditions of the courts, to promote decentralisation, to continue training magistrates, but also judicial officials, technical and administrative personnel both in terms of the new legislation, technical skills, and digital literacy. In addition, the Superior Council of the Judiciary highlighted the need to digitalise the justice system to improve case management and contribute to the consolidation of statistical information.

I. Capacity building and legal system reform

To build on the gains achieved so far and to address the citizens' lack of trust in justice, Angola requires assistance to continue implementing the justice sector reforms by improving the conditions of the existing courts with the introduction of modernised case management and Information Technology (IT) tools, by creating new courts of appeal (second instance), courts of first instance in the provinces, and specialised courts. These reforms should be undertaken with a people-centred approach, considering that the final recipients of the Action are the citizens and that their needs and concerns in relation to the justice system should be central in this process. In this regard, special attention will need to be given to the specific needs of people in a vulnerable situation such as women and girls victims of gender and sexual violence (32% of women above 15 years old were victim of physical violence (according to data from the 2015-2016 Inquérito de Indicadores Múltiplos e de Saúde Angola), elderly people, those living in rural areas and, in general, marginalised groups¹⁶.

The Action will address the need to draft and implement legislation to modernise the judicial system, according to international standards and recommendations, a support to crime deterrence, to enable international cooperation in combating corruption, money laundering, asset recovery and organised crime, to encourage Angola's formal adherence to international guidelines and instruments to combat tax evasion and promote the introduction effective mechanisms to guarantee the legality and transparency of public procedures.

Capacity building is one of the main foundations of the Action, including both basic and specialised training for justice officials (technical staff) who have had so far very limited training. Working with the Ministry of Justice, responsible for the training of justice officials, the Superior Council of the Judiciary (Conselho Superior da Magistratura), responsible for the training of magistrates, and the training centre at the National Institute of Judicial Studies (Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários - INEJ) for magistrates and justice officials, curricula and manuals will be developed and trainings, capacity building and pedagogical support will be provided, in accordance with best practices and international recommendations.

¹⁶ The lack of capacity-building programmes for actors involved in traditional conflict resolution mechanism and the limited oversight over their functions heightens the risk of such institutions perpetuating discriminatory gender stereotypes and harmful practices.

Currently Angola has close to 600 magistrates and 4 000 bailiffs (“oficiais de justiça”). The Action aligns with this intention of increasing the offer of judges, prosecutors, and lawyers, of providing training to specialised justice agents, and of using new technologies, including cybernetic justice and artificial intelligence, to increase productivity and agility in processes as well as accompany the digital transformation of the sector. The Action also foresees expanding the training to the provinces.

II. Fight to corruption, organised crime, and impunity

Since 2017, Angola has been directing substantial efforts to counter and prevent corruption, money laundering and organised crime, and simultaneously towards asset recovery. Supported by international donors, among which the EU, Angola created new District Courts and Courts of Appeal and recruited and trained new judges and technical staff specialised in fighting these crimes. This contributed significantly to improve the human and institutional capacities of competent bodies and enabled legislative harmonisation in the areas of corruption, money laundering, witness protection, property loss, and asset recovery. However, this process has not been completed.

Tackling money laundering, asset recovery and cybercrime call for continued capacity building and exchange of best practices with peers. The ESAALMG’s Mutual Evaluation Report released in June 2023 refers to the need to allocate adequate (human, financial and technical) resources to competent authorities and to introduce a coordinated and systematic process for collection and maintenance of statistics on judiciary activities. Angola risks entering the grey list of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and therefore assistance to address the strategic deficiencies in the country’s regimes to counter money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing weaknesses are key. In particular, the report highlights deficiencies related to non-profit organisations, the transparency and beneficial ownership of legal person and the transparency and beneficial ownership of legal arrangements¹⁷.

III. Digitalisation

The justice system is mostly based on paper, lacking digital records, a harmonised classification of cases and the regular use of IT tools, including the taping of audiences. Case management is cumbersome, and the services lack IT equipment, programmes, and qualified staff. This limits the ability of the judiciary to provide citizens with speedy and quality services, compromising its efficiency, accountability, and transparency and, thus, citizens’ trust. Stakeholders in the justice sector are keenly aware of the benefits of digitalisation, but the sector neither has an overall digitalisation plan nor has the capacity to develop one.

Reflecting the low digitalisation, Angola has very limited legislation regulating the use of IT systems, for data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity. The expansion of e-services both by Government, the financial sector and others calls for the need to adopt appropriate legislation to create a safe digital space and protect the fundamental rights of users.

The Action will integrate, as a transversal intervention, digitalisation as the basis for the modernisation and harmonisation of the justice system, contributing to case management and the consolidation of statistical information and reinforcement of digital literacy, to increase transparency and accountability in the sector. Digitisation will be introduced gradually, through pilot interventions, considering the specific reality of the country. Special attention will be given to the risk of increasing the digital divide and social exclusion, and to ensure access to justice for vulnerable populations, paying particular attention to rural areas. Likewise, the Action will also adopt the necessary measures to ensure that data protection from both an organisational and technical perspective according to international standards is guaranteed, as well as a high level of cybersecurity of the digital systems.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the Action:

The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (Ministério da Justiça e Direitos Humanos - MJDH) is the heart of the justice system and of the promotion, protection, and observance of human rights. It proposes legal norms on the organisation of the courts, supervising, coordinating, and methodologically guiding the courts’ activity. It is a key player in the implementation of this Action, especially justice reforms (including the decisions regarding trainings, the development of legal diplomas and regulations) and judicial management, organisation, and administration, together with the Superior Council for the Judicial Magistracy (Conselho Superior da Magistratura Judicial -

¹⁷ [ESAALMG Mutual Evaluation of Angola - 2023 \(fatf-gafi.org\)](https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/angola2023/).

CSMJ). The Ministry faces challenges linked to difficult working conditions, weak human and institutional capacities and limited budget.

The Superior Council for the Judicial Magistracy (Conselho Superior da Magistratura Judicial - CSMJ) is constitutionally mandated to manage and discipline the judiciary. It nominates, places, transfers, and dismisses judges and it proposes the appointments of judges to the Constitutional and Supreme Courts. It also orders inspections, investigations and inquiries into judicial services and it issues opinions on legal diplomas relating to the organisation of the judiciary, the statutes of magistrates and matters relating to the administration of justice. The CSMJ will play a key role in the implementation of the Action. In addition, together with the MJDH, it will play a role in the development of legal diplomas and regulations as well as in judicial management, organisation and administration of justice relevant in the implementation of this Action. Despite having its own resources and the improvement of the magistrates' skills, the CSMJ needs support to modernise and become more efficient.

The National Institute of Judicial Studies (Instituto Nacional de Estudos Judiciários - INEJ) provides trainings for magistrates, public prosecutors, and judicial staff. In this Action, INEJ will play a crucial role in the programming, implementation, and sustainability of the training. To conduct the trainings, INEJ draws on its own small teaching body and a pool of national trainers. Currently, INEJ is seriously underfunded, limiting its capacity to deliver.

The General Attorney Office (Procuradoria-Geral da República - PGR) represents the State in the exercise of criminal proceedings, defends the legality of judicial functions, supervises compliance with procedures in the judicial system and defends the legal rights of natural and legal persons. In this Action PGR will provide political and strategic leadership in the interventions related to combating organised crime, money laundering and asset recovery and in identifying the required trainings.

At the operational level, combating organised crime, money laundering and asset recovery will be undertaken by the National Service for Recovery of Assets (Serviço Nacional de Recuperação de Activos - SENRA) and the National Directorate of the Plan to Combat Corruption (Direcção Nacional do Plano de Combate a Corrupção - DNPCC). The SENRA locates, identifies, and seizes financial and non-financial assets or products related to crime. Despite important progress made in training public prosecutors, their skills continue to be improved as noted in the above-mentioned recent FATF report. The DNPCC prevents actions or omissions liable to cause property losses, diversion, appropriation, squandering or dilapidation of public goods, promotes the transparency of public management and inspects and controls actions of possible acts of public impropriety, liable to damage public property. Its participation in the Action will be particularly relevant in the activities linked to the fight against corruption. The technical resources made available to the DNPCC to carry out its attributions have been improving in recent years. However, they remain insufficient.

The National Directorate for Investigation and Criminal Action (Direcção Nacional de Investigação e Acção Penal - DNIAP) conducts, investigates, instructs, and carries out proceedings in criminal cases, in which public prosecutors, judicial magistrates, Members of the National Assembly, and presidential appointees are accused. It has relevance in the context of the justice system, focusing its functions on magistrates and senior justice officials.

The Criminal Investigation Police (Serviço de Investigação Criminal - SIC) is a body within the Ministry of the Interior (Ministério do Interior), whose main function is to investigate crimes. The SIC performs judicial functions assisting the PGR in the instruction of criminal cases presented to the court. The investigative functions give it particular importance in the context of criminal justice. However, the SIC lacks qualified staff and technical and financial resources to carry out its activities.

Other relevant entities are the General Tax Administration (Administração Geral Tributária - AGT), involved in this Action given its role in collecting taxes, fighting tax fraud, and sharing information with other institutions as well as the Financial Information Unit (Unidade de Informação Financeira - UIF) which has the competence to receive, analyse and disseminate information on money laundering, financing of terrorism, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as well as cooperating with international counterparts on these themes.

The General Inspection of the Administration of the State (Inspeção-Geral da Administração do Estado - IGAE), an auxiliary body of the President of the Republic, carries out administrative internal control of the public administration. It has attributions in combating and correcting irregularities, such as fraud, corruption, violations in the execution of the budget, denial of disciplinary power, embezzlement, abuse of power, and nepotism. It encourages public entities to correct irregularities and forward processes to be investigated by the competent judicial and criminal bodies.

Key non-state actors, media and civil society. The Bar Association, the National Association of Accountants, human rights and justice organisations will be involved in this Action in their role of promoters of a citizen-focused approach to justice, as safeguards of human rights, and as watchdogs. Media have an important role in monitoring and raising awareness raising, in all the areas of the Action, in particular on the fight against organised crime, and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions. In addition, private sector players will also be involved, as the Action will have an impact on supporting enabling business environment and fostering community awareness.

The participation of other entities and institutions may be considered, according to their relevance in the Action.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective of this Action is to strengthen the Rule of Law and justice for all citizens and especially for women, youth, children, people living with disabilities and living in rural areas in Angola.

The Specific Objectives of this Action are to:

1. Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system;
2. Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions;
3. Improve e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity.

The Outputs to be delivered by this Action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives are:

- 1.1 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Improved capacities of judicial magistrates and prosecutors for organisation, management and delivery of justice with consideration of a human-rights based and gender responsive approach;
- 1.2 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Drafted legislation and regulations on administrative and judicial procedural rules in accordance with international recommendations and best practices;
- 1.3 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Enhanced capacities of the National Institute of Judicial Studies (INEJ) for organisation, management and programming of the training programmes for justice sector professionals and justice sector trainers.
- 1.4 Contributing to Outcome 1 (or Specific Objective 1): Improved accessibility of justice services for citizens, and especially for vulnerable groups of society such as women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups.
- 2.1 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Drafted legislation for the fight against corruption and money laundering and asset recovery;
- 2.2 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Strengthened capacities of the competent institutions for the fight against corruption and money laundering, including for the development and implementation of best practices;
- 2.3 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Enhanced capacities of the civil society and media to monitor the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions;
- 2.4 Contributing to Outcome 2 (or Specific Objective 2): Reinforced capacities of the Angolan authorities for international cooperation in the fight against organised crime;
- 3.1 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Simplified and digitalised justice administrative processes in selected justice areas and institutions with the direct support of the Action;
- 3.2 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Drafted legislation on protecting and regulating the digital space against abuses and frauds;
- 3.3 Contributing to Outcome 3 (or Specific Objective 3): Improved capacity of justice sector professionals in the field of cybersecurity.

3.2 Indicative Activities

Activities relating to Output 1.1:

- Conduct a training needs assessment.

- Based on findings of the needs assessment, develop trainings to reinforce national capacities to reproduce technical knowledge and foster inter-agency cooperation.
- Deliver trainings (including for the trainers), workshops and seminars focused on modernisation, management, organisational procedures, oriented to beneficiaries' needs identified in the needs assessment.

Activities relating to Output 1.2:

- Provide technical assistance to revise the legal framework and draft legislative and regulatory proposals about administrative and judicial procedural rules (with a gender and human rights-based approach) for approval by the competent authorities.

Activities relating to Output 1.3:

- Provide trainings and technical assistance to INEJ on management, organisation, programming, coordination of its training centre, and reproducing technical and practical knowledge.

Activities relating to Output 1.4:

- Perform a baseline study that analyses access to justice for women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups.
- Design a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to monitor and evaluate the impact of these actions on women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups.

Activities relating to Output 2.1:

- Provide technical assistance to draft legislative and regulatory proposals for the fight against corruption and money laundering and asset recovery for approval by the competent authorities.

Activities relating to Output 2.2:

- Conduct a training needs assessment.
- Based on the findings of the training needs assessment, deliver trainings, workshops and seminars for judges and technical staff in the fields of the fight against corruption and money laundering and asset recovery oriented to the needs identified, including on security.

Activities relating to Output 2.3:

- Provide trainings, organise exchanges and provide support to civil society organisations and media to safely fight organised crime, with a focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions.

Activities relating to Output 2.4:

- Organise international thematic meetings between similar institutions to exchange experiences and establish partnerships, protocols, agreements, and transnational coordination/collaboration.

Activities relating to Output 3.1:

- Provide technical assistance to cost and develop a digitalisation plan for the justice sector (taking into account cybersecurity considerations) and operationalise the plan.
- Provide technical assistance to analyse specificities and install measures and programmes to ensure interoperability between justice services.
- Provide technical assistance to support the administrative simplification, including adoption of harmonised classification and digitalisation of processes associated with the judicial reform.
- Provide technical assistance to develop a digital case management and e-governance procedures to securely communicate, disseminate, store, manage information, appropriate to the context (in both urban and rural areas where connectivity is low).
- Supply technology and equipment necessary to the implementation of digital systems in the judiciary and support establishment of necessary regulatory or organisational measures, taking into account cybersecurity considerations.
- Provide IT trainings linked to modernisation and efficiency of justice services, taking into account cybersecurity considerations.
- Provide trainings to the national staff in the justice system on IT systems and their use.

Activities relating to Output 3.2:

- Provide technical assistance to revise the legal framework and draft legislative and regulatory proposals to protect and regulate the digital space against abuses and frauds, for approval by the competent authorities

Activities relating to Output 3.3:

- Provide IT technical assistance to analyse specificities and develop and install cybersecurity measures, including equipment.
- Provide technical assistance and trainings to the beneficiary institutions in the field of cybersecurity and on the use of the cybersecurity systems

The participation of civil society is foreseen both in terms of supporting the adoption of a citizen-centred approach in the on-going reform of the justice sector and as watchdogs as well as for the monitoring of human rights violations and the application and fairness of justice.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The SEA screening concluded that no further action was required.

Outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the Action Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this Action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per the OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that particular attention will be given to gender in this Action. The issue of gender has a high relevance in the justice sector. The male prison population is significantly larger, and women carry the additional responsibility of caring for children. Corruption has a particular impact on women, who are often forced to pay bribes for basic services, reinforcing the vicious cycle of poverty. There is also evidence of types of exploitation, sexual or otherwise, that can be used as a bargaining chip in corruption. The Action will encourage the active participation of women in activities and ensure a representative presence across all components, including as beneficiaries and as members of the management teams. It will also promote the rise of women in professional careers. Sensitisation and awareness actions will also be developed, in parallel and in complementarity with the technical actions and integrated in the Action Plan. In monitoring and evaluation processes, the gender issue will be addressed whenever possible and relevant, including participation of civil society organisations and Non-State Actors.

Human Rights

The Human Rights approach is emphasised in this Action. The impact of organised crime and corruption penalise citizens by undermining the enjoyment of human rights such as health, education, or employment. The difficulties in accessing justice associated with its tardy delivery penalises citizens even further and delays the restoration of their basic rights. The Action will promote access to justice in line with international human rights standards (e.g., Mandela rules). Sensitisation and awareness actions on human rights will be developed in parallel and in complementarity with the technical actions and integrated in the Action Plan, including participation of civil society organisations and Non-State Actors. The Action will integrate the principles of the human rights-based approach: applying all human rights for all, meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making, non-discrimination and equality, accountability and rule of law for all, and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this Action is labelled as D1. Particular support to staff with disabilities in services and courts will be encouraged, together with participation in the Action of people with disabilities in general, to enhance their access to justice (through for example user-friendly IT systems)

activities will be encouraged as well as to fight the stigma attached to people with disabilities. In the selection of participants for the activities, priority will be given to people with disabilities.

Reduction of inequalities

As per the Inequality Marker, this Action has been labelled marked as an I1 following the Inequality Marker. This Action aims to achieve greater respect for human rights and better access for citizens to the courts, and, in general, greater efficiency and transparency in the dispensation of justice. Greater and fairer access to justice is a key element in reducing inequalities. Moreover, assets recovered from criminal activity will provide resources to sustainable development areas and help fight poverty, enhance education and healthcare, create jobs and professional training, and reduce inequalities. This is the position assumed by the United Nations and endorsed by Angola and the EU, with regard to management of assets recovered from criminal activities and that will be reflected in this Action.

Democracy

Reinforcing judiciary institutions, fair trials, transparency and the courts' independence in accordance with the values of democracy and fundamental human rights. This will enable independent and impartial courts to contribute to the well-functioning of a democratic state. Improving civil society organisations and Non-State Actors participation and facilitating citizens' access to justice will further consolidate the democratic foundation of the Angolan society. This Action intends to develop activities aiming to contribute to the strengthening of democracy via the justice system and, in other words, to consolidate the rule of law in Angola.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The areas treated by the Action are sensitive in Angola, namely, the prevention and fight against corruption, money laundering and organised crime. The country still suffers the effects related to these crimes. However, expected results should contribute to social peace, increase sensitivity and resilience by improving efficiency, accountability, transparency of services and citizens' access to justice.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Not relevant for this Action.

Other considerations if relevant

N/A

3.4 Risks and Lessons Learnt

	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
Political	Change in strategies and priorities resulting from changes in the personnel at the top (Ministers, Directors) can weaken commitments and efforts.	Medium	High	Keep in close contact with stakeholders, advocating for the importance of the intervention. Engage national authorities in key stages of the program to ensure commitment that stakeholders will integrate and absorb the results and lessons of the Action into the dynamics of their services.
Political	Lack of appropriation/ownership, resistance to change	High	High	Identify, support and use focal points from all involved organisations. Maintain an effective and fluid communication/consultation to

				overcome resistance and avoid blocking situations.
Political	Social protests and popular demonstrations triggering additional security measures, with an impact on human rights.	Medium	High	Promote dialogue with the authorities and raise awareness of the need to safeguard respect for human rights
Governance	Weak financial capacity of beneficiary government to allocate the necessary means to sustain results and effects in the long term	High	High	Assist in institutional and legal reforms; capacity-building; digitalisation and technological support to ensure sustainability of the results.
Institutional capacity	Weak technical and implementation capacity	High	High	Provide capacity building.
Institutional capacity	Weak sustainability of capacity-building activities	Medium	High	Train trainers. Produce manuals. Involve existing training institutions in the delivery and continuation of teaching/training programmes.
Other	Exogenous and unforeseeable disturbances (e.g., Covid-19, natural disasters, or the war in Ukraine)	Medium	High	Develop an emergency plan with alternative measures, in case of occurrence of extreme adverse conditions, based on past experiences.

Lessons Learnt:

- Importance of Ownership - The experience lived in previous projects teaches that the appropriation by the beneficiary entities is crucial for the success of the interventions. The lack of appropriation in some projects was one of the main identified causes for not achieving the expected results and lack of impact, and therefore for their failure.
- Experienced and high-level expertise - The careful selection of high-level experts with a suitable is extremely important for the positive results of the projects in this field. The most successful projects and actions have generally been led by experts of a high level and quality.
- The involvement and active participation of the main stakeholders - The active and proactive participation of the main stakeholders proved to be fundamental for the actions to take place positively. This approach obviously includes the absorption of their contributions and knowledge of the terrain and institutions to which they belong.
- Pragmatic actions aimed at the concrete resolution of identified weaknesses - Actions must be pragmatic as much as possible, in order to provide practical answers adjusted to the real needs identified. Good practices and experience of stakeholders should be leveraged to achieve the best results from interventions and attack weaknesses.
- Flexibility - Activities should be planned with flexibility and capacity to absorb changes in context and conditions that may occur during implementation. The rigidity of planned activities led many projects to collapse, due to the inability to change the course of actions. The Action will be designed to be flexible, adaptable to contingency situations, avoiding rigidity. Close and regular contacts between stakeholders and national authorities will be an integral part of the Action in order resolve difficulties and find suitable solutions.

3.5 The Intervention Logic

The intervention logic underlying this Action is as follows:

For Specific Objective 1 (Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system),

IF the capacities of judicial magistrates and prosecutors for organisation, management and delivery of justice with consideration of human-rights based and gender responsive approach are increased; AND legislation and regulations on administrative and judicial procedural rules are drafted in accordance with international recommendations and best practices; AND the capacities of the INEJ for organisation, management and programming of the training programmes for justice sector professionals and justice sector trainers are enhanced; AND the accessibility of justice services is improved for citizens, and especially for vulnerable groups of society such as women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups;

ASSUMING THAT: beneficiary institutions demonstrate ownership; AND technical and physical means are available;

THEN Specific Objective 1 (Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system) can be achieved

For Specific Objective 2 (Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions),

IF the legislation for the fight against corruption and money laundering and asset recovery is drafted; AND the capacities of the competent institutions for the fight against corruption and money laundering, including for the development and implementation of best practices, are strengthened; AND the capacities of the civil society and media to monitor the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions, are enhanced; AND the capacities of the Angolan authorities for international cooperation in the fight against organised crime are reinforced.

ASSUMING THAT: beneficiary institutions are available and committed; AND technical and physical means are available; AND civil society organisations use the support received for to monitor the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions,

THEN Specific Objective 2 (Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions) can be achieved.

For Specific Objective 3 (Improve e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity),

IF justice administrative processes in selected justice areas and institutions are simplified and digitalised with the direct support of the Action; AND legislation on protecting and regulating the digital space against abuses and frauds is drafted; AND the capacity of justice sector professionals in the field of cybersecurity is enhanced.

ASSUMING THAT: beneficiary institutions are available and committed; AND technical and physical means are available;

THEN Specific Objective 3 (Improve e-justice and data protection privacy rights and cybersecurity) can be achieved.

AND ASSUMING THAT:

- The Government remains committed to implementing reforms in the justice system;
- Justice and digitalisation reforms remain among the Government's strategies and priorities;
- Conditions of stability are maintained in the country;

THEN the Impact (To strengthen the Rule of Law and justice for all citizens and especially for women, youth, children, people living with disabilities and living in rural areas in Angola) can be achieved.

3.6 Logical Framework Matrix

This indicative logframe constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest.

New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (@): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (@): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years) a)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	To strengthen the Rule of Law and justice for all citizens and especially for women, youth, children, people living with disabilities and living in rural areas in Angola	1. Score in the World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index 2. Score in the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) Rule of Law 3. Score in the Mo Ibrahim's indicator for Justice and the Rule of Law	1. 0.43 (2022) 2. 17.31 (2021) 3. 45.1 (2021)	1. 0.60 (2027) 2. 50.00 (2027) 3. 50.00 (2027)	1. WJP 2. (WGI) RoL 3. Mo Ibrahim RoL indicator	Not applicable
Outcome 1	Improved performance and professionalism of the justice system	1.1 Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated by sex, income and vulnerability groups (**GERF 2.25) 1.2 Percentage of judges and public prosecutors who are women 1.3 Extent to which the law enforcement, justice institutions recognise and integrate a gender perspective into their responses (GAP III) 1.4 Average length of time a case takes from registration to judgement (first instance only, disaggregated by category or type of cases) 1.5 Number of justice services available with the support of the Action disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, region, disability and income	1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3 To be determined in the inception phase 1.4 To be determined in the inception phase 1.5 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3 To be determined in the inception phase 1.4 To be determined in the inception phase 1.5 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1 Progress reports for the Action 1.2 Progress reports for the Action 1.3 Progress reports for the Action 1.4 Progress reports for the Action 1.5 Progress reports for the Action	Beneficiary institutions maintain a statistical system and data is accessible. Beneficiary institutions are available, committed and the institutional absorption capacity is at the required level.
Output 1 relating to Outcome 1	Improved capacities of judicial magistrates and prosecutors for organisation, management and delivery of justice with consideration of a human-rights based and gender responsive approach	1.1.1 Number of judicial magistrates, prosecutors and justice staff capable of better management and administration as a result of capacity building by the Action, disaggregated by sex and institutions 1.1.2 Number of judicial magistrates, prosecutors and justice staff capable of more efficient delivery of justice services as a result of capacity	1.1.1 Zero (2023) 1.1.2 Zero (2023) 1.1.3 Zero (2023)	1.1.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 1.1.3 To be determined in the inception phase	1.1.1 Progress reports for the Action 1.1.2 Progress reports for the Action 1.1.3 Progress reports for the Action	Beneficiary institutions are available, committed and the institutional absorption capacity is at the required level. Trained judicial magistrates, prosecutors and

		building by the Action, disaggregated by sex and institutions 1.1.3 Number of trainers successfully trained and certified that integrate the national pool of trainers (disaggregated by sex, age, people with disabilities)				justice staff stay in their job
Output 2 relating to Outcome 1	Drafted legislation and regulations on administrative and judicial procedural rules in accordance with international recommendations and best practices	1.2.1 Number of laws and regulations revised and drafts submitted for technical discussion within the government and parliament with Action support	1.2.1 Zero (2023)	1.2.1 To be determined in the inception phase	1.2.1 Progress reports for the Action	Beneficiary institutions are available and committed
Output 3 relating to Outcome 1	Enhanced capacities of National Institute of Judicial Studies (INEJ) for organisation, management and programming of the training programmes for justice sector professionals and justice sector trainers	1.3.1. Number of courses developed by the Action for justice professionals for INEJ 1.3.2 Number of INEJ managers and trainers capable of organising, planning and delivering of the developed courses as a result of the capacity building by the Action, disaggregated into sex	1.3.1 Zero (2023) 1.3.2 Zero (2023)	1.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 1.3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	1.3.1 Progress reports for the Action 1.3.2 Progress reports for the Action	INEJ has a policy, resources and is capable of maintaining the developed courses and delivering efficiently
Output 4 relating to Outcome 1	Improved accessibility of justice services for citizens, and especially for vulnerable groups of society such as women, youth, children, people with disabilities, people living in rural areas and the bottom (poorest) 40 per cent or socioeconomically disadvantaged individuals, households or groups	1.4.1 Status of availability of legal representation disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, region, disability and income	1.4.1 To be determined in the inception phase	1.4.1 To be determined in the inception phase	1.4.1 Progress reports for the Action	Beneficiary institutions maintain a statistical system and data is accessible. Beneficiary institutions are available and committed.
Outcome 2	Enhanced fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions	2.1 Number of money laundering and terrorism financing cases identified, investigated and prosecuted 2.2 Number of risk-informed national policies and strategies to address identified money laundering and terrorism financing risks	2.1 Zero (2023) 2.2 Zero (2023)	2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.1 Data available in Government website (www.pgr.ao) 2.2 Progress reports for the Action	Combating money laundering, corruption and asset recovery remain a Government priority.

Output 1 relating to Outcome 2	Drafted legislation for the fight against corruption and money laundering and asset recovery	2.1.1 Number of laws and regulations revised/improved and drafts submitted for technical discussion within the government and parliament with Action support	2.1.1 Zero (2023)	2.1.1 To be determined in the inception phase	2.1.1 Progress reports for the Action	Beneficiary institutions are available and committed
Output 2 relating to Outcome 2	Strengthened capacities of the competent institutions for the fight against corruption and money laundering, including for the development and implementation of best practices	2.2.1 Number of criminal justice professionals with increased knowledge and skills for handling of corruption and money laundering cases, as a result of the capacity building by the Action (disaggregated by sex, age, people with disabilities, institution). 2.2.2 Number of trainers successfully certified that integrate the national pool of trainers and capable of delivery of training on anticorruption and money laundering as a result of the Action (disaggregated by sex, age, people with disabilities, institution)	2.2.1 Zero (2023) 2.2.2 Zero (2023)	2.2.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.2.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.2.1 Progress reports for the Action 2.2.2 To be determined in the inception phase	Trained criminal justice professionals and trainers stay in their job
Output 3 relating to Outcome 2	Enhanced capacities of the civil society and media to monitor the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions	2.3.1 Number of representatives of civil society and media who are skilled to monitor anticorruption and anti-money laundering activities and initiatives as a result of capacity building by the Action (disaggregated by sex, age, people with disabilities, type of training, category of attendants) 2.3.2 Number of exchanges organised (disaggregated by type of training)	2.3.1 Zero (2023) 2.3.2 Zero (2023)	2.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.3.1 Progress reports for the Action 2.3.2 Progress reports for the Action	Trained specialists stay in their job or in media and CSO area at large
Output 4 relating to Outcome 2	Reinforced capacities of Angola authorities for international cooperation in the fight against organised crime	2.4.1 Number of regional and international thematic meetings carried out in the areas of the Action. 2.4.2 Number of international agreements and protocols signed by Angola with countries and international institutions, in the areas of the Action	2.4.1 Zero (2023) 2.4.2 Zero (2023)	2.4.1 To be determined in the inception phase 2.4.2 To be determined in the inception phase	2.4.1 Progress reports for the Action 2.4.2 Progress reports for the Action	There is conducive policy to continue international cooperation
Outcome 3	Improved e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity	3.1 Number of digitalised justice services accessible to citizens through e-governance and e-justice systems in	3.1 Zero (2023)	3.1 To be determined in the inception phase	3.1 Progress reports for the Action	Justice and digitalisation reforms remain among the

		place with support of ICT provided by the Action 3.2 Number of people using e-governance systems (disaggregated by sex, age, disability status, ethnicity, region)	3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	3.2 To be determined in the inception phase	3.2 Progress reports for the Action	government's strategies and priorities and are reflected in the state budget allocations The government further deploys accessible e-gov services facilitating people's access
Output 1 relating to Outcome 3	Simplified and digitalised justice administrative processes in selected justice areas and institutions with the direct support of the Action	3.1.1 Status of an e-justice system for citizens 3.1.2 Number of justice information systems that have been rolled out with support of the Action, disaggregated by justice areas and institutions 3.1.3 Number of justice sector IT specialists capable of efficient management and maintenance of justice case management IT systems (**GERF 2.23) 3.1.4 Number of justice services where ICT facilities and equipment have been provided by the EU-funded Action	3.1.1 Non-existent (2023) 3.1.2 Zero (2023) 3.1.3 Zero (2023) 3.1.4 Zero (2023)	3.1.1 An e-justice system is launched with the support of the Action and is available for open access by the citizens 3.1.2 To be determined in the inception phase 3.1.3 To be determined in the inception phase 3.1.4 To be determined in the inception phase	3.1.1 Progress reports for the Action 3.1.2 Progress reports for the Action 3.1.3 Progress reports for the Action 3.1.4 Progress reports for the Action	The government further seeks for e-gov policies and funds the e-governance systems' rollover
Output 2 relating to Outcome 3	Drafted legislation on protecting and regulating the digital space against abuses and frauds	3.2.1 Status of draft legislation protecting and regulating the digital space against abuses and frauds	3.2.1 Zero (2023)	3.2.1. Drafted and submitted for discussion with the relevant authorities	3.2.1. The draft legislation and its discussion minutes	The government undertakes to put the legal framework into official circulation
Output 3 relating to Outcome 3	Improved capacity of justice sector professionals in the field of cybersecurity	3.3.1 Number of staff in the justice sector with increased cybersecurity skills as a result of training by the Action, (disaggregated by sex, age, type of staff, type of skill and institution)	3.3.1 0 (2023)	3.3.1 To be determined in the inception phase	3.3.1 Progress reports for the Action	Trained specialists stay at their job

The baselines not mentioned are not yet available. Baseline and endline assessments will to be conducted by the Action, whenever necessary

4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Financing Agreement

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

4.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this Action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 72 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

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

4.3 Implementation of the Budget Support Component

N/A

4.4 Implementation Modalities

4.4.1 Indirect Management with an entrusted entity

This Action may be implemented in indirect management with one or more entities, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Knowledge of and experience with the historical, political and social context of Angola;
- Extensive operational and professional capacity in the fields of justice and Rule of Law;
- Established relationships with the institutions relevant to Justice and Rule of Law in Angola;
- Recognised experience and expertise in and understanding of fairness, efficiency, and inclusiveness of the justice system;
- Recognised experience and expertise in enhancing the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions;
- Recognised experience and expertise in providing support to e-governance and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity.

The implementation by this entity(ies) entails Specific Objectives 1 (Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system), 2 (Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions), and 3 (Improve e-justice and data protection, privacy rights and cybersecurity).

4.4.2 Changes from indirect to direct management mode (and vice versa) due to exceptional circumstances (one alternative second option)

If negotiations with entities as specified in 4.4.1 fail, this action may be implemented for the concerned objective(s) in direct management mode through procurement.

4.5. 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 services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other

duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.6. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR)
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.4	
Specific Objective 1 “Improve the performance and professionalism of the justice system” composed of	9 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity – cf. section 4.4.1	
Specific Objective 2 “Enhance the fight against organised crime, with focus on money laundering, corruption and asset recovery and the promotion of transparent and accountable institutions” composed of	7 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity – cf. section 4.4.1	
Specific Objective 3 “Improve e-justice, data protection privacy rights and cybersecurity” composed of	7 000 000
Indirect management with an entrusted entity - cf. section 4.4.1	
Audit - cf. section 5.3	500 000
Evaluations - cf. section 5.2	
Contingencies	1 500 000
Total	25 000 000

4.7 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Action will have a Management Unit which will be composed of a Team Leader (TL), responsible for the coordination, planning, management and implementation of the activities. The TL will be supported by three senior experts, three junior expert project assistants, one in each of the main areas (justice reform, organised crime, digitalisation), and an administrative assistant. All staff must be based in Luanda (physical presence). Experts in specific domains relevant to the Action will be mobilised according to the needs of the project on an intermittent basis.

The TL will ensure direct follow-up on the daily coordination and implementation of the project with the representatives of National Authorities and EU Delegation. These bodies will form the National Coordination Committee which will have as one of the main duties favouring the synergies among project components.

The Action will have a Steering Committee (SC). The SC will be composed by focal points of the national beneficiaries’ institutions, the Management Unit and the EU Delegation and will be responsible to oversee the project results and activities and financial execution as well as to promote the political dialogue. The SC will also provide a forum to discuss workplans and progress on results as well as policy development, collaboration, and information-sharing. It will ensure that the project remains on track, on time and within budget.

The Management Unit will also ensure project reporting to the SC as well as to the EU Delegation in Angola and will support donors’ coordination. The SC will meet twice a year, indicatively, and extraordinarily at any time, at the request of any of its main representatives.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structure and may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, for the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action and ensuring effective coordination.

4.8 Pre-conditions [Only for project modality]

N/A

5 PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1 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 logframe matrix (for project modality) and the partner's strategy, policy or reform action plan list (for budget support).

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).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring: The implementing partner will have specific responsibilities for monitoring and reporting under this action. Common indicators will as much as possible be used in order to allow wide reporting. Indicator values will be measured depending on the nature of the activities, including gender disaggregation. All monitoring and reporting shall assess how the action is taking into account the human rights based approach and gender equality.

5.2 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the Action, a mid-term and a final evaluation may 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 problem solving and learning purposes, in particular with respect to determining if the Action is on track and if any adaptation measures are required. 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 need to verify to which degree the Action may continue to be supported under any potential further phase.

All evaluations shall assess to what extent the Action is taking into account the human rights-based approach as well as how it contributes to gender equality and women's empowerment and disability inclusion expertise on human rights, disability and gender equality will be ensured in the evaluation teams.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least two months in advance of the dates envisaged 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.

The evaluation reports may be shared with the partners and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, apply the necessary adjustments.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.3 Audit and Verifications

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 audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6 STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

In line with the 2022 “[Communicating and Raising EU Visibility: Guidance for External Actions](#)”, it will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union’s support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

Appendix 1 REPORTING IN OPSYS

A Primary Intervention (project/programme) is a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Identifying the level of the primary intervention will allow for:

Articulating Actions or Contracts according to an expected chain of results and therefore allowing them to ensure efficient monitoring and reporting of performance;

Differentiating these Actions or Contracts from those that do not produce direct reportable development results, defined as support entities (i.e. audits, evaluations);

Having a complete and exhaustive mapping of all results-bearing Actions and Contracts.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention chosen can be modified (directly in OPSYS) and the modification does not constitute an amendment of the action document.

The intervention level for the present Action identifies as (tick one of the 4 following options);

Action level (i.e. Budget Support, blending)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Group of actions level (i.e. top-up cases, different phases of a single programme)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#):
Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	
	(...)	
Group of contracts level (i.e. series of programme estimates, cases in which an Action includes for example four contracts and two of them, a technical assistance contract and a contribution agreement, aim at the same objectives and complement each other)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	