

**GENERAL INFORMATION****Status:** Public**Date of approval:** 30/10/2018 **Period covered:** 2018 - 2020**Update of a previous RM:** 2014-2017**Approved by** (list of MS and possibly other donors endorsing the RM): the EUD sent the document to Member States. No comments received.**PART I – BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE CONTEXT AND PAST EU ENGAGEMENT****- THE STATE OF CS: BRIEF UPDATE ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS (i.e. the EE, CS involvement in domestic policies and CD)**

Since August 2017, with the democratic election of a new president, Angola has entered into a new phase of its troubled democratic history. After 38 years of rule of José Eduardo Dos Santos, this is in many ways uncharted territory for Angola, with promising signs of certain political willingness to move in the direction of a more open, inclusive and democratic country.

Although the changes are at an embryonic stage, there is evidence of a promising discourse against corruption, impunity, nepotism, and a renewed drive towards diversification of the economy. To mark the discontinuity with the predecessor, the new Presidency proceeded to dismiss persons very close to the former president from leadership positions of strategic public companies, such as SONANGOL, the Angola National Sovereign Fund, and ENDIAMA (National Prospecting, Mining, Trading and Polishing Company for the diamond industry), as well as changes in military and police leadership. Moreover, immediate changes were observed in the public press (Public Television of Angola, National Radio of Angola, Jornal de Angola and Agência Angola Press), which began to disclose news around subjects previously considered sensitive. Another example of the changed direction is the invitation extended to the young activist Luaty Beirão (from the group called 15+2) to participate in a session of the National Assembly, a situation not foreseeable under the previous government¹.

This new climate, “um respirar novo”, is raising high expectations among citizens that expect the new leadership to address some unresolved issues and bring about more development for all.

Nevertheless, the political change happened only a few months ago and has yet to produce tangible, needed reforms in the sense of deepening democracy and inclusive development. The performance of Angola is considered quite poor by many international benchmarks measuring democratic governance and human development. Freedom in the World² rates Angola as “Not Free” in 2018, the same analysis as in the past 20 years. The Africa Integrity Indicators (2017) considers Angola “very weak”³ in terms of transparency and accountability, highlighting a huge implementation gap between the law and the practice of the law⁴. The latest Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index scores Angola 167 out of 180⁵. The World Governance Indicators⁶ score Angola among the lowest percentiles across all

¹ Interview with Fernando Pacheco, Consultant and member of the “Conselho da República de Angola” since 15/3/2018.

² <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2018/angola>

³ <https://aii.globalintegrity.org/scorecard?country=angola&year=2017>

⁴ “Data reveal significant *in law* and *in practice* score differences in the Rule of Law, Accountability and Elections subcategories, revealing large policy implementation gaps”, Africa Integrity Indicators – Country Findings – Angola, page 2, available at <http://www.globalintegrity.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/AII4-Findings-Angola.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.transparency.org/country/AGO>

⁶ <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/#reports>



dimensions, while the Ibrahim Index of Africa Governance⁷ also ranks Angola among the least performing countries, with a decline in performance over the past five years.

In addition to this, Angola is going through a critical, prolonged economic crisis driven by both cyclical and structural factors, which is strongly affecting the most vulnerable groups. Angola's economy is highly dependent on oil⁸, exposed to fluctuations of oil prices. This situation, together with the raising public debt and high inflation rate, is affecting the most vulnerable groups, already in a situation of extreme poverty, unable to access essential services. As recommended by the World Bank, "Angola's current economic crisis underscores its need to diversify its economy and reduce its dependency on oil revenues"⁹, particularly through the development of the agriculture sector. "Despite enormous potential to increase the amount of area under cultivation and crop yields, and diverse agro climatic regions in the country, the agriculture sector only represents about 11% of GDP"¹⁰.

Beyond the poor governance and economic performance, Angola has yet to address its recent past history of civil war that has caused profound laceration of its social fabric¹¹. After the peace agreements of 2002, the country has embarked on a vast program of rehabilitation and (re-)construction of social, economic and administrative infrastructures, but the degree of destruction left by the war requires greater efforts and better models.

In this difficult context, the political shift raises hopes and certain optimism, "otimismo vigilante", among civil society that Angola might be finally walking a path that would progressively address the various unresolved issues towards inclusive and sustainable development. In the past, Angola has experienced such historical changes twice, in 1992 and 2002, failing though to take advantage of such opportunities. According to many actors, from civil society and the state, this time there is a general belief that the process is irreversible, particularly if the active and *genuine* forces of society take proactive action towards sustaining and deepening change, from their different perspectives. And this is already happening, to a certain extent.

Since a few years, youth organizations are protesting, taking the streets, and claiming spaces to engage government on fundamental issues of corruption and investment in social services. In the current context, youth organizations are changing approach, making propositions in addition to protests, in an attempt of opening spaces of dialogue¹². Social media become the forum to exchange ideas, although the government's presence in social media is quite light. Even the private sector is taking a proactive stance. Many organizations representing the business sector, led by the *Confederação Empresarial de Angola*, have published in the local press a "carta branca" addressed to the new president, with concrete propositions towards creating a more enabling business environment and diversified economy¹³. CSOs engaged in human rights, transparency and accountability are actively creating spaces to open up debates around the management of public resources, particularly the national budget and good governance in the extractive industries. On January 19, 2018, more than 100 CSOs, including many women's organizations, were invited by the Committee on Economy and Finance (5th Committee) of the National Assembly to

⁷ <http://iiag.online>

⁸ According to World Bank data, oil represents about 1/3 of Angola GDP and over 95% of its exports.

⁹ World Bank, Angola country overview, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/angola/overview>

¹⁰ Ibidem.

¹¹ The Angolan armed conflict lasted for about three decades and ended on 4 April 2002. This conflict profoundly destroyed family structures, displaced millions of people and destroyed social, productive and administrative infrastructures. In the province of Cabinda, in the north of Angola, the war is not yet over, with ongoing reports of armed conflict between the Cabinda State Liberation Front - Cabinda Armed Forces (FLEC-FAC) and the Angolan Armed Forces.

¹² "A auscultação à sociedade civil deve ser permanente e deve começar JÁ, para cada uma das futuras decisões que a todos nos digam respeito. Enquanto assim não for, as ruas continuarão a ser a assembleia alternativa possível", from Facebook page of one of the youth leaders, posted on April 9, 2018.

¹³ See <https://opais.co.ao/index.php/2018/03/16/empresarios-nacionais-enviam-carta-a-joao-lourenco/>, <https://www.dinheirovivo.pt/economia/empresarios-angolanos-enviam-carta-a-joao-lourenco/>



participate in a meeting to submit contributions for the national budget proposal for 2018-19¹⁴; while a CSOs network engaged on natural resources governance is organizing a conference on transparency in the oil sector in May 2018.

These initiatives are just a few examples among many others, showing the eagerness of CSOs to be part of the governance processes and the high expectations placed on the new political leadership. Nevertheless, civil society faces numerous challenges that restrain its capacity to play effectively their roles and participate in the building of stronger democratic institutions and shaping of better development policies. Many international benchmarks consider the context of civil society in Angola restrictive. The CSO Sustainability Index (CSOSI, 2016), produced by USAID annually, considers Angola an environment where sustainability of civil society is “impeded”. The main contributing factor is the legal and operational environment for CSOs, which is characterized by burdensome and discretionary processes of registration and barriers to financing. Generating income is not permitted to CSOs, while the *Public Interest Status*, which allows CSOs to be eligible to access public funding under Presidential Decree 193/11, has so far been granted only to CSOs connected directly with the ruling party, including the Eduardo Dos Santos Foundation. The controversial Presidential Decree No. 74/15¹⁵, which gave significant discretionary powers to the Institute for Promotion and Coordination of Aid Communities (IPROCAC), was considered unconstitutional by the Constitutional Court with a ruling dated 5 July 2017¹⁶. This ruling provides an opportunity to review the legal framework regulating civil society, ensuring freedom of association is upheld.

According to another important international benchmark of civil society, the Civicus Civic Space Monitor, which monitors practices of freedom of associations, expressions and peaceful assembly, Angola is a country where civil society is “repressed”¹⁷. Freedom of expression in Angola, although protected under the constitution¹⁸, is not guaranteed, with several restrictive laws¹⁹, passed in 2016, granting government ample authority to control media, including social media. Journalists exposing issues of corruption against senior government officials, politicians and their relatives are constantly harassed with an abuse of sedition and defamation laws, with several cases of arrests and trials over the past few years, and still ongoing²⁰. In relation to access to public information, although Angola has adopted a specific legislation, this is not applied mainly because of lack of proper mechanism for monitoring compliance and enforcement of the law²¹. Public demonstrations and gatherings are often repressed with violence, even nowadays. Recently, just to mention one example, according to the Lunda-Tchokwe Protectorate Movement, a peaceful demonstration, which took place in Cuango, Lunda-Norte in February 2018, ended up with 101 people detained and at least one dead²².

Despite the complicated environment, CSOs continue to operate and many have established relations with state actors, particularly line ministries, parliament and local authorities. CSOs active in social development (HIV Aids, health for example) consider their relations with the respective line ministries

¹⁴In the meeting, which lasted more than 5 hours, civil society unanimously proposed a general revision of the national budget proposal and a more equitable distribution of the funds. Some proposed that this hearing should take place before the Government's approval of the budget proposal, so that the document can, in advance, reflect the contributions of the various institutions and civil society; see <http://www.parlamento.ao/noticias/jii-legislatura/-blogs/sociedade-civil-quer-revisao-geral-da-proposta-do-oge-2018>

¹⁵According to ICNL, the Presidential Decree 74/15 hinders the ability of CSOs to freely operate due to i) mandatory and burdensome registration requirements, ii) excessive discretion and oversight of activities by authorities, iii) severe funding restrictions, iv) disproportionate penalties; available at <http://fatplatform.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/ICNL-Comments-on-Angolas-Presidential-Decree-No-74-15-4-Sept-15.pdf>

¹⁶<http://www.tribunalconstitucional.ao/uploads/%7B5e51219e-adca-44d1-a9ef-2171f16d46ab%7D.pdf>

¹⁷According to Civicus, “the Angolan state goes to extreme lengths to prevent people from forming associations, gathering in public places and expressing their views”, see <https://monitor.civicus.org/country/angola/>

¹⁸Constitution of Angola, Article 44: “Freedom of the press shall be guaranteed, and may not be subject to any prior censorship, namely of a political, ideological or artistic nature”, available at <http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/en/ao/ao001en.pdf>

¹⁹<https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/11/30/angola-new-media-law-threatens-free-speech>

²⁰See <https://www.makaangola.org/2018/03/my-trial/>

²¹See http://www.rti-rating.org/country-data/scoring/?country_name=Angola

²²According to the testimony, the arrests began before the protest, at dawn, in the homes of leaders of the Movement, to continue in the streets where protesters were concentrating, <http://www.dw.com/pt-002/angola-um-morto-e-mais-de-100-detidos-em-manifesta>



very positive in terms of exchange of information, coordination and collaboration around specific initiatives. Even CSOs working on human rights issues have ongoing relations with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, considering these as “valiosas”.

On the other side, many state actors are stating that CSOs are important counterparts. As mentioned above, parliament welcomed the contributions from CSOs in the definition of the national budget²³, particularly those more structured and with specific expertise (business organizations, unions, development oriented CSOs). Moreover, in the current context of economic crisis and decreasing public revenues, CSOs are considered important in collaborating with parliament in the monitoring and accountability of public finances²⁴; while, both state and non-state actors, consider the decentralization process fundamental as it will re-define the relationship between the citizenry and the state.

Decentralization, de-concentration and election of municipal councils are intertwined processes currently being designed and scheduled to happen in the coming years. These are critical, as they will re-shape the state and its relation with citizens, including the creation of spaces for participatory consultation to define local priorities and allocate resources. Government, particularly the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT), is aware of the importance of preparing the ground, including defining an adequate legislative and implementation framework and mechanism for effective resource allocation, which should include the progressive development of capacities of local authorities and citizens and devolution of functions. In this context, CSOs play an important role as mobilisers of communities and citizens, as agents of civic education and capacity building, as convener of citizens’ demands, as partners with local governments in the delivery of public services. In fact, the success of the decentralization process depends to a large extent on the participation of CSOs, particularly those based in the provinces and active at municipal level. The engagement of CSOs in the decentralization should therefore be envisioned since this initial preparatory phase, jointly with local governments.

To take full advantage of the opportunities of the new political context and the decentralization process, CSOs will have to find ways to address capacity gaps, gradually acquiring skills and expertise to enhance effectiveness of their organizations, broaden and deepen their action, while facilitating more functional and strategic interrelations among CSOs to engage more consistently with government. CSOs based at the local level, while strongly committed to serve the communities and promote human rights, continue to be quite isolated, with limited access to resources and capacity building, cut out from the possibility of strategically engaging and contributing to broader national processes. CSOs based in Luanda, although active on many fronts, continue to find it difficult to assume the leadership of civil society voice and create strategic coordination mechanisms across the various issues, actors and levels. New emerging actors, particularly youth movements, represent a crucial force of civil society to enable change through proposing solutions and holding accountable government to its responsibility towards the new generations. Formal CSOs need to find ways to create linkages with these emerging movements, as well as connecting with the grassroots, so as to invigorate civil society action and strengthen its legitimacy. The potential of civil society to make meaningful contributions, in this current context, to building a more democratic and inclusive country relies heavily on their capacity to mobilize and link the diverse forces, proactively and strategically coordinate engagement with government, taking advantage of any opening space.

²³ According to the president of the 5th commission of the National Assembly, in the coming months it is foreseen a national consultation with all social actors to pre-define priorities for the 2018-2019 national budget.

²⁴ Interview with President of the 5th Commission of the National Assembly, Luanda, 21 March 2018.



- LESSONS LEARNT FROM THE EU ENGAGEMENT SO FAR (i.e. dialogue, operational support, EU coordination and division of labour)

The strategic approach of the EU to strengthening civil society in Angola should consider some fundamental aspects, which have different implications. First, the particular and, to a certain extent, historical moment that Angola is going through requires a short-term action to enable, nurture and sustain dialogue around critical issues, where government has given clear signs of openness. Issues of transparency and accountability of the public sector, particularly in the fields of public financial management and corruption, diversification of the economy, but also youth engagement, are among the core issues on which government and parliament have expressed certain openness to engage with civil society. The EU should leverage all its instruments of cooperation, political dialogue and communication to acknowledge the changing environment and create conditions for dialogue to happen and be effective. This entails actions directed at both state and non-state actors to enhance capacities and opportunities for dialogue, accompanied by consistent high-level engagement with government and a more cohesive and coordinated approach overall.

Second, the decentralization process (decentralization, de-concentration, election of municipal councils) 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 accompany it. CSOs active at local level and local authorities become critical actors in this scenario. The EU should direct actions to both actors, accompanying them through a joint process of understanding the opportunities as well as the risks of decentralization, appreciating their changing roles and interactions, while acquiring skills and capacities to be effective in responding to citizens needs within the new context. CSOs and LAs shall learn, own and promote the decentralization process to reach citizens with essential services, socio-economic infrastructure and economic opportunities. To obtain this, particularly in this initial preparatory phase, EU support should put at the center of the strategy CSOs and LAs themselves, not as vehicle to reach critical populations, but as main targets and recipients of support.

Third, in an economy structurally dependent from oil revenues, the current economic crisis could become a trigger of change to allow more participatory and inclusive economic policies. The diversification of the economy and creation of jobs among the poor and vulnerable groups are pillars for the future of Angola. Civil society, in all its forms, plays an important role in shaping policies, creating capacities and skills, promote economic endeavors at grassroots level and among marginal groups. Associations of “genuine” entrepreneurs, small and large, CSOs with specific sectorial expertise, economically active grassroots organizations, SMEs, farmers association and cooperatives, etc. are all essential actors to be considered in any effort towards inclusive economic development.

A fourth element of the EU strategic approach to civil society strengthening should consider the changing environment in terms of diminishing international aid, preparing local CSOs to adapt to this coming scenario. Domestic resource mobilization will increasingly become strategic for CSOs sustainability in Angola. The EU should accompany this shift, preparing CSOs, particularly those CSOs that position themselves to provide essential social services, filling gaps or collaborating with government. Public funding mechanisms, like the *public benefit status*, should be improved to make them more transparent and effective, also in light of the decentralization process. Economically oriented grassroots organization (farmers organizations, artisanal miners, etc.) should be supported to become recognized and reliable economic actors; while models of social entrepreneurship should be piloted. For those organizations playing roles of democratic accountability, policy advocacy and engagement with government, the EU should encourage a more agile organizational model, adaptable to changing circumstances, interconnected through various organizations (NGOs, universities, media, social movements, FBOs, etc.)



thereby creating an ecosystem of engaged civil society. Partnerships with international NGOs are also crucial. The EU should move towards linking local CSOs to highly specialized and connected INGOs, which can enhance the effectiveness of local CSOs and amplifying their impact through knowledge sharing, networking, resources, protection, communication.

Finally, while addressing the various aspects and priorities dictated by the evolving context, the EU should at the same time concentrate efforts to continuously defend and promote a better enabling environment for civil society in Angola. To this end, the EU should articulate its role to work at different levels: engage government in political dialogue to raise the political attention on the importance of civic space, while expressing discontent when issues of infringements of basic right arise; provide technical assistance to shape better laws and policies; develop institutional capacities to improve practices; expose key actors to international best practices. In the current context, the opportunity provided by the ruling of the constitutional court, de facto canceling Presidential Decree 74/15, is one that could be taken advantage of and support parliament to review the laws regulating CSOs.

Over and above, the EU should start by creating a more structured and strategic relation with the various components of civil society in Angola. As an initial step, the EUD should facilitate dialogue with CSOs to prompt discussions around the current political openings and strategies to harness them. The dialogue should engage the various sections of the EUD, the member states and other development partners in an effort to create a more cohesive and consistent approach to civil society. In the Angola context, a strong civil society is an end in itself rather than a vehicle of external aid. Reinforcing, deepening and innovating the roles of national CSOs will contribute immensely to move towards a stronger democratic state in Angola, accountable to citizens needs and future generations, while at the same time creating conditions to bring essential services and economic opportunities to the most disadvantaged groups, in urban slums and rural areas.

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



PART II – EU STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN TO ENGAGE WITH CSOs

KEY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES	PRIORITIES FOR EU ENGAGEMENT		ACTIONS (analysis, policy dialogue, operational support)	MEANS (programmes / instruments, etc.)
<p><u>Opportunity</u>: Constitutional Court declared Presidential decree 74/15 unconstitutional</p> <p><u>Opportunity</u>: New Presidency has shown willingness to open civic space and engage CSOs in dialogue around critical governance and development issues</p> <p><u>Challenge</u>: Restrictive civic space, with evident legal and operational barriers and ongoing practices of repression of voice and peaceful protest</p> <p><u>Challenge</u>: Inadequate public funding system to CSOs, limited or inexistent corporate investment in CSOs</p>	<p>1. Enabling Environment: Promote a more conducive environment for CSOs to enhance their legitimacy, effectiveness and sustainability</p>	<p>1.1 Improve the <u>legal environment</u> regulating the registration, operation and supervision of CSOs</p>	<p>Scenario A (Optimistic): Open attitude of new presidency confirmed and followed by action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create conditions for and negotiate with GoA (Government of Angola) the provision Technical Assistance (TA) support for the drafting of the new legislation regulating CSOs; Provide TA to GoA and parliament in the drafting of the new law regulating CSOs ensuring adequate consultations with CSOs; Engage with relevant authorities (MJDH, MINARS, IPROCAC, etc.), provide capacity building and institutional strengthening to sensitize them about the importance of an enabling environment for CSOs and ensure the implementation of the new legislation for CSOs. <p>Scenario B (Realistic): Openings of new presidency are not followed by change, at least in the short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with relevant authorities (MJDH, MINARS, IPROCAC, etc.) and provide capacity development and institutional strengthening to improve implementation of legal framework, streamlining and decentralizing processes. 	<p><i>Political Dialogue</i> <i>PAANE (identification)</i></p> <p>APROSOC, PAANE</p> <p>APROSOC, PAANE</p> <p><i>Political dialogue</i> APROSOC, PAANE</p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



		<p>1.2 Defend and promote <u>civic space</u> to enable civil society organizations and citizens to hold government to account and engage in dialogue</p>	<p>Scenario A (Optimistic): Open attitude of new presidency confirmed and followed by action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High level dialogue with government on issues related to the protection and promotion of civic rights, including freedom of association, freedom of expression and freedom of peaceful assembly; Support CSO action to promote civic rights, and culture and practices of open government, transparency and accountability. <p>Scenario B (Realistic): Openings of new presidency are not followed by change, at least in the short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proactive and timely communication of EUD and MS on issues related to infringements of civic rights; Support CSO advocacy roles and action to promote civic rights, and culture and practices of open government, transparency and accountability. 	<p><i>Political dialogue</i></p> <p><i>Communication between CS actors, EUD and MS</i></p> <p><i>EIDHR, CSO-LA</i></p>
		<p>1.3 Enhance CSOs <u>access to domestic resources</u></p>	<p>Improve the design and implementation of the Public Benefit Status regulation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with relevant authorities to create awareness and ownership; Assessment of the Public Benefit Status design and implementation, with key recommendations for improvement; Provide TA, capacity building and 	<p><i>APROSOC, PAANE</i></p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			<p>institutional development to improve the design and implementation of the Public Benefit Status.</p> <p>Promote enhanced environment and practice of <u>Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)</u> and social business approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis: Assessment of legal, regulatory and fiscal framework of CSR as well as best corporate practices and provide key recommendations to Government and corporate sector; • Engage with Government to enhance the enabling environment for CSR. 	Private Sector
<p><u>Opportunity</u>: Adoption of Law 15/2016</p> <p><u>Challenge</u>: Re-creating partisan politics relations and patronage systems at local level</p>	<p>2. Decentralization: Contribute to a robust decentralization process, creating enabling conditions for citizens' engagement with LAs through adequate spaces for participation around the definition of local priorities, the implementation of projects and services, the monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes</p>	<p>2.1 Support the <u>design and implementation of the decentralization process</u> through a participatory and adaptive approach</p>	<p><i>Spearhead the identification and implementation of the PAANE, in collaboration with GoA, to accompany the decentralization process:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage with relevant authorities (NAO, MAT) to agree on the appropriate institutional arrangements for the implementation of the PAANE; • Provide TA to the identification of the PAANE in line with the pre-identification recommendations, ensuring participation of LAs and CSOs; <p>Ensure awareness, ownership and participation of LAs, CSOs and citizens in the decentralization process through actions of sharing of information and civic education.</p>	<p>PAANE (identification)</p> <p><i>PAANE (identification, initial phase), CSO-LA</i></p>
		<p>2.2 Contribute to the development of capacities of state and non-state actors for the</p>	<p>Assess preparedness of CSOs (municipal, provincial levels) and LAs to effectively play their roles in the decentralization process;</p>	<p><i>PAANE (initial phase)</i></p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



		<u>effective implementation of the decentralization process</u>	<p>Promote actions of capacity building targeting CSOs and LAs jointly to allow understanding of respective roles, interplays and complementarities in the joint effort to reach out to citizens with public services and development efforts;</p> <p>Develop capacities of local CSOs (municipal and provincial levels) to enhance their roles as interface between citizens and LAs as well as in the promotion of social protection and local development;</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to GoA to develop mechanisms for public funding of CSOs through LA budgets.</p>	<p>PAANE (implementation)</p> <p>PAANE (implementation)</p> <p>PAANE (implementation), APROSOC</p>
<p><u>Challenge:</u> Limited capacity building opportunities and diminishing access to external aid</p> <p><u>Opportunities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Openings of new presidency • Constructive experience of dialogue with parliament around national budget • Positive collaboration ongoing around issues of social development <p><u>Challenge:</u> Absence of institutionalized spaces for participation in national policy</p>	<p>3. Capacity Building: Enhance effectiveness and sustainability of CSOs to act as drivers of change towards SDGs</p>	<p>3.1 Deepen the <u>understanding of capacity constraints</u> of CSOs to effectively play their roles in strengthening democratic governance, promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector, contribute to inclusive socio-economic and sustainable environment</p>	<p>Implement an in-depth assessment of CSOs (<u>mapping study</u>, see TORs) in view of providing a knowledge base for the designing of appropriate strategies across the various programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify actors and assess capacities of CSOs engaged on issues of T&A of public sector, inclusive socio-economic and sustainable development; • Identify relevant CSOs networks, assess their capacity to create inter-linkages among CSOs (horizontal and vertical), and their effectiveness to engage with government, spearheading civil society voice; • Identify relevant private sector representative organizations and assess their capacity to influence government agenda on business environment and economic diversification; 	<p>Support measures (CSO-LA, EIDHR, Private Sector)</p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



dialogue			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and assess the entry points, spaces (claimed, invited) and other opportunities for CSOs to engage in policy dialogue around relevant national priorities ; Provide key recommendations to EUD for the design of relevant programs in response to CSOs capacity constraints. 	PAANE, Economic Governance, EBO, Private Sector, High Education, RTVET(Reviving Technical and Vocational Education Training), FRESAN(Strengthening Resilience and Food and Nutrition Security in Angola)
		3.2 Enhance <u>strategic, organisational and operational capacities of CSOs</u> to play a more effective role in development	Enhance the strategy and implementation of thematic programs (EIDHR, CSO-LA) to strengthen Angolan CSOs in playing their evolving roles in democratic governance, T&A of public sector, inclusive socio-economic and sustainable development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Scoping study</u>: Identify potential applicants and analyze their capacities and areas of engagement for better targeting through CfPs; <u>Design Guidelines of CfPs</u> with priorities and <u>funding criteria in line with national CSOs capacities</u>, progressively adjusting them over time according to evolving priorities, capacities and changing context; Ensure <u>participation</u> of CSOs across the grant cycle, with particular attention to feedback mechanisms on grant selection results and overall lessons and best practices around key stages (proposal, contracting, implementation, management, etc.); Develop practical and structured mechanisms of <u>monitoring and evaluation</u> of CfPs, embedding learning and feedback 	CSO-LA, EIDHR & Support Measures

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			<p>to grantees to enable continuous adaptation and improvement of management and implementation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accompany CfPs with specific <u>action-oriented capacity building</u> support and on-demand technical advice to CSOs (applicants, grants). <p>Enhance organizational effectiveness and sustainability of CSOs through a combination of funding and capacity building support, nurturing and prioritizing the following actions and approaches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovative CSOs initiatives around critical development priorities, encouraging partnerships and collaborations (among CSOs and between CSOs and other actors), evidence based programming, networking and scaling up approaches; • <i>To Promote strategic partnerships and collaborations between national and international CSOs around specific thematic areas and issues;</i> • Support active role of CSOs in promoting inclusive economic development and jobs creation among marginal groups around prioritized value-chains (agriculture, tourism, others); • Facilitating sharing of lessons, exposing CSOs to national and international best practices to enhance their roles and address complex issues. 	<p><i>CSO-LA, Sustainable Agriculture, Private Sector, PAANE, High Education, PROPALOP, RTVET, FRESAN</i></p> <p><i>PROPALOP</i></p> <p><i>PROPALOP</i></p>
--	--	--	--	--

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



		<p>3.3 Capacities for dialogue</p> <p>a. Develop <u>capacities of CSOs</u> to promote strategic and coordinated action and networking around policy advocacy, and effectively engage with GoA and other actors</p>	<p>Enhance the roles of CSOs in engaging in policy dialogue and influencing policy outcomes through a combination of funding and demand-driven capacity building support, nurturing and prioritizing the following actions and approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream and prioritize <u>evidence based research and advocacy</u>, communication and networking in grants support; • Promote <u>partnerships and collaboration</u> between advocacy oriented CSOs and networks with research institutions and organizations, national and international, with specialized expertise in line with CSOs priorities ; • Promote <u>horizontal and vertical linkages</u> across civil society in the effort of bridging existing divides (local-national, rural – urban, structured CSOs - social movements, etc.), thereby enhancing voice and legitimacy of CSOs in policy dialogue; • Support CSOs initiatives to open up, organize <u>spaces for dialogue</u> with GoA and other actors. <p>Provide tailored made, practical technical advice and capacity building to CSO networking and policy engagement initiatives around critical national priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Support to private sector representative organizations</u> in their effort to engage government on issues of economic diversification, jobs creation and business environment; • <u>Support emerging initiatives of networking and dialogue around T&A (Transparency and</u> 	<p><i>CSO-LA, EIDHR, PAANE, PROPALOP, HIGH EDUCATION.</i></p> <p><i>CSO-LA, FRESAN, PROPALOP, PRIVATE SECTOR.</i></p>
--	--	---	--	--

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			<p><u>accountability</u>) in the public sector particularly related to the national budget process, extractive industries, public debt and others.</p> <p><i>Support independent Angolan universities and research centers to enhance their capacities to nurture critical thinking and produce independent research through exchanges and collaborations with African and European universities</i></p> <p>Promote joint initiatives of capacity building, learning and collaboration between CSOs and national authorities (parliamentarians, senior GoA officers, others) around national priorities;</p> <p>Provide technical assistance to GoA, parliament to enhance/create and facilitate spaces for CSOs participation around issues of national concern (particularly: economic diversification, Public Finances Management).</p>	<p><i>HIGH EDUCATION, CSO-LA, EIDHR, ERASMUS, FRESAN, PRIVATE SECTOR</i></p>
<p><u>Opportunity</u>: EU communication on CSOs (2012) and strategic shift towards structured dialogue</p>	<p>4. Promote structured dialogue between EU (EUD, MS), other DPs and CSOs</p>	<p>4.1 Develop <u>shared understanding and a cohesive approach around civil society</u> across the various sections of EUD and among Development Partners</p>	<p>Organize regular internal spaces with all EUD sections to define priorities, plan and monitor actions to support the implementation of the RM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal validation of the RM by all sections of EUD and definition of an action plan with specific activities and responsibilities; • Regular meetings to monitor progress, appreciate changes in the context. <p>Convene EU MS and DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS and promote a more coordinated action around civil society strengthening:</p>	<p><i>Political and cooperation section</i></p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present, discuss and validate the RM with EU MS and DPs; • Convene regular meetings (at least once a year) of EU MS and DPs to coordinate actions. 	<i>Political and cooperation section</i>
		<p>4.2 Organize <u>structured, coordinated and inclusive dialogues</u> between CSOs, MS, DPs and EUD on critical issues related to Angola development and CS strengthening</p>	<p>Create commitment and ownership of relevant actors (CSOs, EU MS, DPs) around the structured dialogue process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize and facilitate a first meeting to discuss and validate the final version of the RM and agree on basic principles of structured dialogue; • Organize and facilitate a follow up meeting to jointly define the goals and agenda of dialogue, organize and plan dialogue (i.e. set goals and targets, define methods of work, define responsibilities over priorities, etc.); • Set up online communication tools to enable sharing of information and continued engagement in-between face-to-face meetings. <p>Prepare and convene meetings, facilitate and provide support to structured dialogue as needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize meetings regularly based on the agreed schedule, at least once every six months; • Define an Monitoring & Evaluation system to appreciate progress, adapt strategy to changes, and progressively improve methods of work; • Organize specific meetings to engage CSOs 	<i>Political and cooperation section</i>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			in EUD programming (identification, designing, monitoring and evaluation), particularly around programs directly supporting CSOs.	
--	--	--	---	--

PART III– FOLLOW-UP ON THE PROCESS AND STRATEGY

Process indicators		
INDICATOR	TARGET	BASE LINE INFORMATION AND FURTHER COMMENTS
Involvement of Member States in the RM.	Member States present in the country are actively involved in the RM process.	Three member states (France, Italy, Netherlands) participated in a consultative workshop during the designing of the Roadmap.
Level of consultations held with CSOs regarding the RM.	The RM entails consultations with a broad range of local CSOs. Ultimately it leads to more permanent and structured dialogue.	Approximately 50 CSOs were consulted during the designing of the RM, in Luanda and Lunda Sul province, including NGOs, CBOs, universities, INGOs, networks, media, private sector representative organisations, all expecting more structured dialogue with EUD. 36 CSOs participated in an online questionnaire.
Complementarity of RM vis-à-vis related EU and other Donor partners' processes.	RMs are complementary to related processes including human rights and democracy country strategies, the rights-based approach to development, gender action plans, etc.	RM proposes relevant, coordinated and realistic actions across EUD programmes directly supporting CSOs (EIDHR, CSO-LA, PAANE, APROSOC), creating synergies with other EUD programmes and actions (economic governance, sustainable agriculture, Pro PALOP, others), while also exploring opportunities for improved dialogue and coordination with Development Partners (Norwegian Embassy, Swiss Embassy, Japan Embassy, World Bank, OSISA)

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



Outcome indicators				
PRIORITIES	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASLINE INFORMATION (if available)	SOURCES OF INFORMATION & MEANS OF VERIFICATION
1. Enabling Environment: Promote a more conducive environment for CSOs to enhance their legitimacy, effectiveness and sustainability				
1.1 Improve the <u>legal environment</u> regulating the registration, operation and supervision of CSOs	Level of EUD and MS engagement (materialized in concrete initiatives stemming from such engagement) with GoA to improve the legal framework for CSOs	<p>Scenario A</p> <p>EUD negotiated with and provided technical assistance to GoA in the designing of an improved legal and institutional framework for the registration and supervision of CSOs</p> <p>Scenario B</p> <p>EUD negotiated with and provided capacity building support to MINARS (IPROCAC) to enhance the registration and supervision of CSOs</p>	There is no engagement of EUD with GoA on issues related to the legal framework of CSOs. The current legal framework is an evident barrier to civil society development in Angola.	<p>Scenario A</p> <p>Technical assistance reports</p> <p>Draft legislation</p> <p>Minutes of EU-GoA political dialogue meetings</p> <p>Scenario B</p> <p>Technical assistance reports</p>
1.2 Defend and promote <u>civic space</u> to enable civil society organizations and citizens to hold government to account and engage in dialogue	<p>Level of engagement of EUD and MS with GoA on issues of civic rights and civil society enabling environment (materialized in A – concrete initiatives stemming from dialogue between EU and GoA and B – Number of cases of violations of basic freedoms (association, speech, assembly) where there is a timely response from the EU).</p> <p>Number of CSOs actions</p>	<p>Scenario A</p> <p>EUD engages regularly with high level representatives of GoA on civic rights and CS enabling environment, including responses to restrictions of civic space</p> <p>Scenario B</p> <p>EUD (and MS) responds timely grave restrictions of civic space</p>	CSOs consulted in the drafting of this RM expressed dissatisfaction with the public engagement of the EUD and MS on restrictions to civic space	<p>Scenario A</p> <p>Minutes of EU-GoA political dialogue meetings</p> <p>EUD reports on political dialogue with GoA</p> <p>Scenario B</p> <p>EUD (and MS) public declarations</p>
	Number of CSOs actions	At least one project addressing		EIDHR and CSO-LA projects and Private

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



	funded by EU addressing issues of civic space	issues of civic space and access to information funded under EIDHR and/or CSO-LA over the 2018 - 2020		Sector.
1.3 Enhance CSOs <u>access to domestic resources</u>	Number and extent of EUD and MS initiatives to engage with GoA to enhance access of CSOs to funding	EUD provides clear recommendations and engages with GoA to enhance CSOs access to funding	<p>There are numerous legal and bureaucratic barriers to access funding by CSOs.</p> <p>Public benefit status is the existing mechanism to obtain access to public funding. This is managed selectively to favor only those CSOs close to political leadership.</p> <p>CSR activities and partnerships between CSOs and private sector are very limited confined around punctual activities.</p>	<p><i>Minutes of meetings EUD-GoAs</i></p> <p><i>Technical assistance reports (Social integration and support of vulnerable groups).</i></p>
2. Decentralization: Contribute to a robust decentralization process, creating enabling conditions for citizens' engagement with Las through adequate spaces for participation around the definition of local priorities, the implementation of projects and services, the monitoring and evaluation of processes and outcomes				
2.1 Support the <u>design and implementation of the decentralization process</u> through a participatory and adaptive approach	Identification of specific programmatic support of EU to the decentralization process, ensuring adequate participation of CSOs	PAANE III identified, with support to decentralization as the core strategic pillar	PAANE III is included in the NIP, privileging support to decentralization.	<p>Project document</p> <p>Signed Financing Agreement</p>
	Level of understanding of decentralization process by CSOs and LAs	PAANE III will design and start implementation of an information campaign to progressively build a critical mass of CSOs and LAs in each targeted province informed about the decentralization framework and the modalities of implementation	There is no clear legal and implementation framework for the decentralization process. CSOs do consider decentralization a priority and are willing to engage in the definition and implementation.	<p>PAANE III work plan</p> <p>Participants lists to awareness raising and information workshops</p>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



2.2 Contribute to the development of capacities of state and non-state actors for the <u>effective implementation of the decentralization process</u>	Level of understanding of capacities (strengths and gaps) of CSOs and LAs to implement the decentralization process	Capacity assessment and readiness analysis implemented as part of the initial phase of PAANE	There is no clear framework for the decentralization process yet. Capacity of local actors (LAs, CSOs) is generally considered low, although there isn't a clear perception of capacity gaps in relation to the decentralization process. Citizens do not fully understand their civic rights and responsibilities.	Capacity assessment report Capacity building plan PAANE reports
3. Capacity Building: Enhance effectiveness and sustainability of CSOs to act as drivers of change towards SDGs				
3.1 Deepen the <u>understanding of capacity constraints</u> of CSOs to effectively play their roles in strengthening democratic governance, promoting transparency and accountability in the public sector, contribute to inclusive socio-economic and sustainable environment	Timeliness and depth of understanding of CSOs capacity constraints and good practices to play their various roles	Up-to-date capacity assessment study of CSOs undertaken by early 2019, encompassing internal and external factors as well as relationships within and outside the sector, guiding programmatic efforts, funding and capacity building initiatives	Assessment of CSOs capacities exist but are out of date and not comprehensive of a political-economy analysis within the current evolving political context.	Mapping study report
3.2 Enhance <u>strategic, organizational and operational capacities of CSOs</u> to play a more effective role in development	Number and quality of capacity building activities of CSOs (in response to expressed and/or identified demands to enhance and innovate roles of CSOs) promoted by EUD through thematic and EDF programs	EUD programs accompany their funding to CSOs with demand-driven capacity building to enhance project management and organizational effectiveness	There exist many CSOs across the country without solid strategic, organizational and operational capacities to play an effective role and lead the movement. Past EUD programs to support capacity building, particularly	<i>Programs reports (FRESAN, CSO-LA, EIDHR, PRIVATE SECTOR, SOCIAL INTEGRATION)</i>

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



			through INGOs, were not effective as Angolan CSOs were considered in their instrumental role of program delivery rather than civil society actors conveying and responding to citizens demands.	
	Percentage of EU grants directly awarded to Angolan CSOs as lead applicants through EIDHR, CSO-LA and other programs (PAANE III, FRESAN, etc.)	Grants awarded to Angolan CSOs increased progressively over the coming three years to reach 80% (EIDHR, CSO-LA) and 100% (PAANE III) by 2020	Grants awarded to Angolan CSOs through EIDHR, CSO-LA, PAANE II over the past three years. Eligibility and funding criteria used in past EU CfPs were not favorable to local CSOs.	EIDHR, CSO-LA, PAANE CfPs guidelines and proposals selection reports and awards
3.3.a. Develop <u>capacities of CSOs</u> to promote strategic and coordinated action and networking around policy advocacy, and effectively engage with GoA and other actors	Number of CSO actions funded by EUD embedding networking, dialogue and policy advocacy as core strategic pillars	At least 50% of funded actions (EIDHR, CSO-LA, PAANE III) each year embed networking and/or evidence-based policy advocacy and/or dialogue and collaboration with GoA as a strategic approach	PAANE II provided punctual technical assistance and funding support to existing networks and dialogue initiatives (provincial and regional platforms), lacking a strategic approach and adequate capacity building approach to networking.	CfPs proposals selection reports and awards. Guidelines of CfPs.
	Number of EUD initiatives (grants, capacity building, other) supporting CSOs collaborative initiatives and active roles to enhance transparency and accountability of the public sector and/or promote enabling environment for inclusive economic development	At least one initiative of CSOs networking and dialogue engagement supported in each of the following sectors: a) public sector transparency and accountability, b) inclusive economic growth, c) private sector enabling environment	Over EDF10, EU supported CSOs initiatives around national budget dialogue, resulted in the formation of a thematic network. EUD is moving initial steps towards engagement with private sector representative organizations to promote economic diversification and inclusive growth.	Programs reports (ProPALOP, Private Sector, CSO-LA, others)
	Number of initiative promoted by EUD (& EU MS) creating strategic	At least one initiative supported by EUD linking Angolan universities with international	International exchanges in favor of universities supported by EUD and	Programs and activities reports (High Education, private sector, Erasmus,

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



	international linkages, exchanges and partnerships between independent Angolan universities, EU universities and African universities	universities (EU, Africa)	MS over the past three years.	social integration)
3.3.b. Enhance <u>institutional capacities</u> of state actors (GoA, Parliament, others) to openly and constructively engage with CSOs to develop more responsive and effective policies	Number of capacity building initiatives jointly targeting CSOs and state actors on issues of policy.	At least one capacity building initiative promoted each year, targeting jointly CSOs and state actors	Capacity building initiatives jointly targeting CSOs and state actors implemented over the past three years.	Capacity building activities reports (PAANE, PRIVATE SECTOR, HIGH EDUCATION, Others)
	Number of international exchanges promoted, targeting parliamentarians and/or senior government officers, exposing them to practices of public participation in policy making, transparency and accountability of public sector	At least one international exchange promoted, targeting parliamentarians and/or senior government officers, around civic participation	International exchanges in favor of state actors supported by EUD and MS over the past three years.	Activities reports (PROPALOP)
4. Promote structured dialogue between EU (EUD, MS), other DPs and CSOs				
4.1 Develop <u>shared understanding and a cohesive approach around civil society</u> across the various sections of EUD and among Development Partners	Level of EUD internal coordination around issues of civil society	Regular EUD internal meetings, convening all sections', held at least bi-annually addressing issues of civil society	Internal coordination around civil society is not planned, irregular and not strategic.	Minutes of meetings
	Number of EUD – MS – DPs meetings addressing issues of civil society	At least one meeting every year organized by EUD convening MS and DPs addressing civil society issues.	Regular meetings between EUD and MS on issues related to human rights, addressing also civil society issues.	Minutes of meetings
4.2 Organize <u>structured, coordinated and inclusive dialogues</u>	Number and quality of measures/initiatives adopted towards the creation of a	EUD establishes structured dialogue with CSOs, planning meetings in advance, and	Current practice of ad-hoc consultations between EU, MS and CSOs. Some DPs have regular spaces	Schedule of meetings Agenda and Minutes of meetings

EU ROADMAP FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY IN ANGOLA



between CSOs, MS, DPs and EUD on critical issues related to Angola development and CS strengthening	more regular and structured dialogue mechanism with CSOs.	convening meetings at least twice a year	for engagement with CSOs on specific issues (i.e. Swiss embassy organizes a meeting with CSOs on human rights issues on a yearly basis).	Calendar of meetings
	Level of CS participation and quality of inclusiveness in EU – CSOs dialogue (measured in the form of number and type of CSOs attending, constituencies represented, minorities and vulnerable groups representation, etc.)	Legitimate, knowledgeable, diverse and accountable participation of CSOs in dialogue with EU, based on the knowledge generated by the mapping	CSOs participating in consultations with EU selected either through internal processes (current grantees, existing relations with EUD staff, etc.) and/ on an opportunity ad-hoc basis.	List of participants during EU-CSOs dialogues Minutes of Meetings
	Level of joint work in the definition of the scope of EU – CSOs dialogue	Agenda of EU-CSO dialogue is jointly set, ranging from critical national priorities, civil society related issues and EU programming	Practices of ad-hoc consultations between EU, MS and CSOs, mainly around priorities set by EU and MS	Agenda and Minutes of meetings