

				whether in the Government (central and local level) nor within other stakeholders' groups. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will support learning by doing, evidencing gaps and shortcomings.
	Risk 5 Decentralisation and local governance will not be adequately supported by budgetary allocations to local administrations.	M/H	Medium	Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will allow to evidence gaps and bring them to attention of decision makers. Advocacy towards the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MAT) and the National Assembly may also contribute to build capacities to develop adequate financial mechanisms.
	Risk 6 Key civil society actors, and particularly those with less power, including women, youth, minorities, and vulnerable groups, will play a minor role in participatory governance.	Low	Medium	All components will address participation of women, youth, minorities and vulnerable groups, particularly the strengthening of capacities and awareness. Also, the monitoring and evaluation of participatory governance will serve as a mitigation measure, evidencing areas and players needing additional support.
	Risk 7 Excessive competition/division among CSOs on influence, resources and advocacy that could disrupts networking and fluid communication exchanges.	Low	Medium	The Action will help CSOs understand that only unity and collaboration behind common issues will yield significant results in voicing citizens needs and participating in decision making within the public sphere.
	Risk 8 A gender-blind, neutral, or negative context and problem analysis could reinforce existing gender inequalities and non-realisation of human rights in the sector, and hinder the efficiency and sustainability of the Action.	Medium	Medium	Knowledge and tools of gender mainstreaming are available. Gender-sensitive monitoring, use of sex disaggregated data, and gender-sensitive indicators. Gender mainstreaming is applied in all phases of the support services.

Lessons Learnt:

The design of the Action builds on lessons from previous EU civil society support programmes in Angola, as well as on recommendations and actions included in the EU Roadmap for engagement with civil society in Angola.

- The implementation of previous EU funded non-state actors and CSOs support programmes PAANE I e II produced mixed results. The programme PAANE, in its two phases, was very pertinent in its scope and objectives, responding to real needs, but suffered from contingent factors that did not allow the expression of its full potential. The evaluations carried out pointed to the fragmentation of activities on the ground, diluting opportunities of impact of projects implemented under call for proposals. Lessons point to the need of robust