Legal aid schemes (in the broad sense, i.e. including legal representation) for people without financial means developed and operational.

Strengthened capacity of individuals and CSOs to scrutinise institutions’ performance and support individuals in claiming and defending their rights (e.g. through awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns, legal advice, monitoring of trials, etc.).

Promoted access to legal information for the public (e.g. about the justice system in general, court fees, how to initiate a claim, etc., through bulletin boards, leaflets, websites and media).

Promoted access to legal information for professionals (e.g. legal databases and publications, publication of relevant case law, websites, statistics, etc.).

Improved capacities of justice actors to meet the justice needs of the population (e.g. support to the revision/optimisation of the judicial map, geographical coverage of courts, funding of mobile courts, set up of front desks in courts etc.).

Increased capacities of different justice actors to develop and enforce codes of ethics and professional conduct (e.g. support to drafting of code of ethics and professional conduct, support to judicial inspections etc.).

Established mechanisms/platforms for improving cooperation and coordination between justice actors (e.g. coordination arrangements between prosecution and courts with respect to organisation of criminal hearings, joint training between investigators and prosecutors, etc.).

Developed or revised legal framework for civil, criminal and administrative proceedings in line with international best standards (e.g. revision of relevant codes etc.).

Developed legal and regulatory frameworks related to individual independence and impartiality of judges and prosecutors (e.g. merit-based methods of appointment and promotion, security of tenure, financial security, fair disciplinary proceedings, set up of self-governing bodies, etc.).

Developed legal and regulatory framework on the system of judicial self-administration in line with the principle of the separation of powers.

Promoted provision of adequate resources to justice sector (e.g. through awareness raising of relevant state actors and/or special conditions for budget support disbursement and policy dialogue in budget support operations).

Developed or revised penitentiary legal and regulatory framework in line with international best standards (e.g. set up of a specialised body of prison guards, revision of prison conditions, etc.).

Alternative measures to detention and imprisonment, and diversion and rehabilitation mechanisms developed and promoted (incl. for children in conflict with the law).

To promote and protect the rule of law and human rights for all.

Right to a fair trial and equality before the law is ensured.

Improved efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial system.

Improved transparency and accountability of the judicial system.

Improved independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

Improved prison management and detention conditions in line with human rights standards.

Developed or revised penitentiary legal and regulatory framework in line with international best standards (e.g. set up of a specialised body of prison guards, revision of prison conditions, etc.).