

|                                 |   |          |          |  |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|----------|--|
|                                 |   |          |          |  |
|                                 | <b>Weak institutional capacity:</b> a complex, fragmented and competing institutional environment may cause delays in the implementation of projects, which would then put at risk their timely completion.   | <b>H</b> | <b>H</b> | Institutional capacity will be developed and technical assistance will be provided through the project at all levels, based on capacity needs assessment, and building on existing services and institutions, avoiding parallel systems. In addition, the implementing partner(s) will fully engage with local and regional governmental entities. |
|                                 | <b>Vulnerability to shocks and crises:</b> Ethiopia, and particularly areas affected by conflict, remains vulnerable to further shocks, natural and man-made, affecting the target population. The impact of climate change, new conflicts and tensions, and COVID-19 risks exacerbating these vulnerabilities, which could have detrimental effects in the implementation of projects. | <b>M</b> | <b>M</b> | Conflict sensitivity approach mainstreamed in the action to ensure flexibility in terms of implementation (choice, sequencing and modalities of activities, etc.) will be built into the programme in order to adjust to the evolution of the situation in a conflict-sensitive manner.  |
| Planning, processes and systems | <b>Coordination issues:</b> a lack of appropriate coordination with other development partners could lead to duplication of activities, which would render this Action not relevant.  | <b>M</b> | <b>M</b> | Ensure proper coordination with other donors implementing similar projects in conflict-affected areas, including EU interventions. This will be done through the envisioned governance structures.   |

#### Lessons Learnt:

This action will greatly benefit from the different lessons learned of previous and on-going peace-building and conflict prevention projects in Ethiopia. Experiences showed the importance of applying a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach and ensuring strong coordination and exchange among the different EU institutions. Another important lesson learned is the need to better understand and address the causes of conflict and ensure inclusive participation of all groups and parties. In particular, women and girls should not be seen only as victims but also as leaders of peace-building and conflict prevention actions at all levels. Furthermore, lessons and good practices documented from previous and on-going EU interventions (EUTF Cross Border Programme, Civil Society Fund III, etc.) show the need to build capacities and support local CSO so they can better respond to the current challenges.

The action will take advantage of the role and experience of the CSOs, including local and international NGOs, private sector, universities, religious institutions and women and youth organisations, in the effort to build peace and reconciliation at national and local levels.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that if local communities have sustainable, gender-sensitive, inclusive and locally-rooted processes, capacities and institutions to resolve local conflicts, and people affected by conflict are able to recover, rebuild their lives and be more resilient, then reconciliation and sustainable peace will be promoted, and the risk of violence reduced.