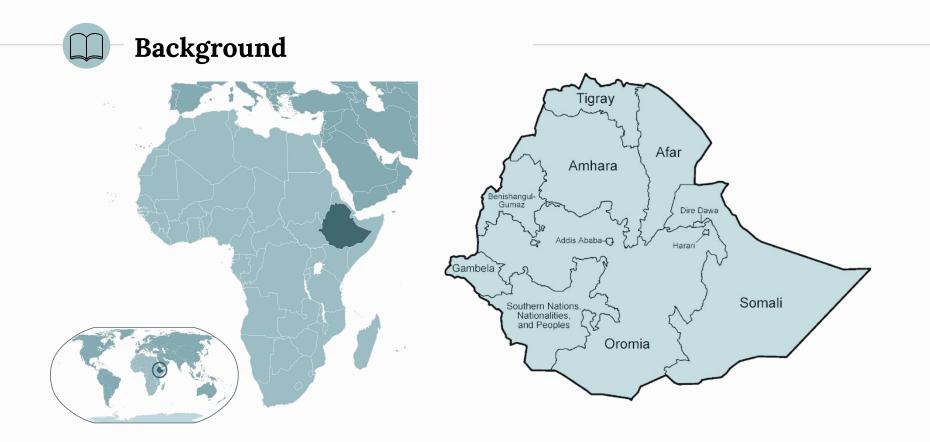
Fragility Analysis of Ethiopia

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COVID-19 Election Disruption

Risk to state legitimacy; potential to trigger violent opposition from ethno-regional rebel groups

Weak State Security Force

Inability to manage ethnic violence; risk of increased outbreaks as election approaches

IDP Crisis

Population displacement as a result of conflict; premature returns

Food Insecurity

Aid dependence; vulnerability to climate-shocks

Previous economic growth presently slowed by COVID-19; widespread unemployment

Projected Recession

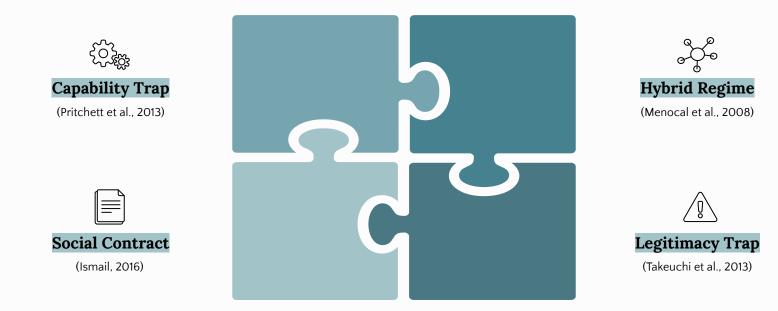
COVID-19

Strain on an already fragile healthcare system











Primary Driver: Governance

- Lack of commitment to reform
- Top-down administration
 - State dominance over ICTs and domestic media landscape

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Primary Driver: Security & Crime

Failure to prevent intercommunal violenceUnlawful use of force by State security forcesLack of independence of judiciary system



Primary Driver: Demography

- Demographic profile at a glance
- Internal displacement crisis: Whistleblowing Ethiopia's peacebuilding reputation
- Youth bulge: Demographic dividends or threats to legitimacy?



Human Development

- Long term trends through rose-coloured glasses
- Illusion of State ambitions and capacity
- Absent functional outputs
 - Sustainable human development
 - Ethnic, gendered- and rural-urban horizontal inequalities

Economic Growth

- Poor public financial management
- Ethno-regional income inequality; youth unemployment
- Illicit economy
- Over-reliance on agriculture

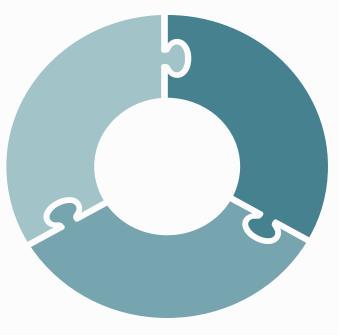
Environment

- Vulnerable to environmental stressors & shocks
- Poor natural resource management; widespread food insecurity
- Limited institutional capacity
- COVID-19



Legitimacy

Capability traps and isomorphic mimicry → unsatisfactory policy implementation; Reinforced by strong external development actor presence



Capacity

Legitimacy trap, crackdowns on political opposition, unaccountable security apparatus; Youth movements and informal ethnic networks

Authority

Tokenism democracy, political violence, rampant ethnic militias and interethnic conflict



Canada and Ethiopia

- Long-standing bilateral relationship
- Common goals for development; GTP II & FIAP alignment
- Top recipient of CAN international assistance
- 2021 Canada/Addis Ababa Clean Growth Summit



Provide institutional support to UNDP earmarked for the UN Peace Building Fund to ensure continued implementation of national peacebuilding strategy post-2020.

(1) Facilitating community-level peace dialogues and engaging traditional authorities in conflict management

→ Strengthened social cohesion, reduced interethnic conflict and conflict-induced IDPs

(2) Promoting gender-sensitive peacebuilding

→ Improved state legitimacy, narrowing horizontal cleavages

(3) Future prioritization of youth and IDP engagement

→ Improved state legitimacy, reduced interethnic conflict and conflict-induced IDPs



Provide democracy assistance by developing the capacity of GoE's democratic structures including the National Electoral Board of Ethiopia, the media landscape, and judiciary system.

(1) Provide electoral
observation and support to the
National Electoral Board of
Ethiopia

 \rightarrow Increased political pluralism and participation

(2) Provide technical assistance to The Legal and Justice Affairs Advisory Council for incipient media reforms

→ A media free from political control and digital authoritarianism (3) Promote the meaningful democratic participation of women

 \rightarrow Engagement of women in local decision making process

(4) Strengthen the independence of the judiciary system and oversight bodies.
→ Uphold the rule of law in an

independent judiciary system



Work with the Planning and Development Commission, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Cooperation, and local stakeholders to increase the use of sustainable, resilient and efficient climate-smart agricultural practices and promote climate resilience.

(1) Increase funding allocation for food aid to address immediate needs

 \rightarrow Reduction in moderate or severe food insecurity

(2) Invest in agricultural sector to promote sustainable and resilient livelihoods

 \rightarrow Increased economic empowerment

(3) Provide technical assistance for the consultation of 10-Year Plan

→ Increased trust in public institutions; Increased resilience to shocks



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