

- Climate Smart and Agro-ecological Mainstreaming allows for the avoidance of future shocks;
- Leveraging with contributions from other partners as well as with the government of Ethiopia avoids duplication and ensures synergies, as well as bigger impacts.

The regions targeted for agro-food system transformation were part of the “Re-greening Africa engagement” Programme. Lessons learned from those interventions will be feeding into Outputs 1.1 and 1.2, notably on making the intervention more environmentally sustainable through the application of agro-ecological principles and techniques.

A gender analysis of some projects conducted by the European Commission showed a social determinant for health and development challenges due to links between gender and nutrition. Women and girls are more prone for being malnourished as well as in the cases of pregnant and breastfeeding women the repercussions for them and babies can be even more severe. From experience in the past projects, female farmers face specific challenges due to the harmful stereotypes, thus while addressing capacity building activities the differentiation between male and female farmers have to be taken into account.

### 3.5 The Intervention Logic

Assuming there is absence of widespread conflict, a reasonable degree of political stability and political will to implement the necessary policy reforms at both, macro-economic and specific sector level, creating the right climate to implement all the activities:

1. If inclusive, innovative and market-driven green horticulture and coffee value chains are strengthened, and food safety is enhanced (outputs 1.1 and 1.2); if access to finance is increased (output 1.3) and logistical bottlenecks are reduced (output 1.4); increased sustainable production of and productivity of horticulture and coffee will be achieved. These outputs will tackle sustainable transformation, environmental, market and health and safety aspects of the agro-food system. Markets systems will be developed from the grassroots level;
2. If the role of the private sector towards increased and improved use of quality PURE solutions by capacitated smallholders is strengthened (output 2.1) and access to innovative and inclusive financial solutions is increased (output 2.2) access to modern, sustainable and inclusive solutions for productive use of renewable energy (PURE) through market-based and gender-responsive approaches will be increased. These outputs will lead to the development of value-added agricultural products at grassroots level for income generation and livelihood improvement while bringing a strong contribution to climate change mitigation;
3. If the enabling policy environment and multi-stakeholder coordination to address the root causes of decent work deficits with a special focus on fundamental rights are strengthened (output 3.1), improved compliance with International Labour Standards and due diligence in agri-business value chains will be strengthened; This Outcome will furthermore contribute to the implementation of the new EU CSDD Directive (in both environmental and human rights components);

The three Outcomes will contribute to improving resilience, food security and nutrition, income generation, livelihoods and working conditions for smallholder farmers and productive actors in agro-food value chains in the regions where agro-food value chains are supported, thereby reducing inequalities (impact).