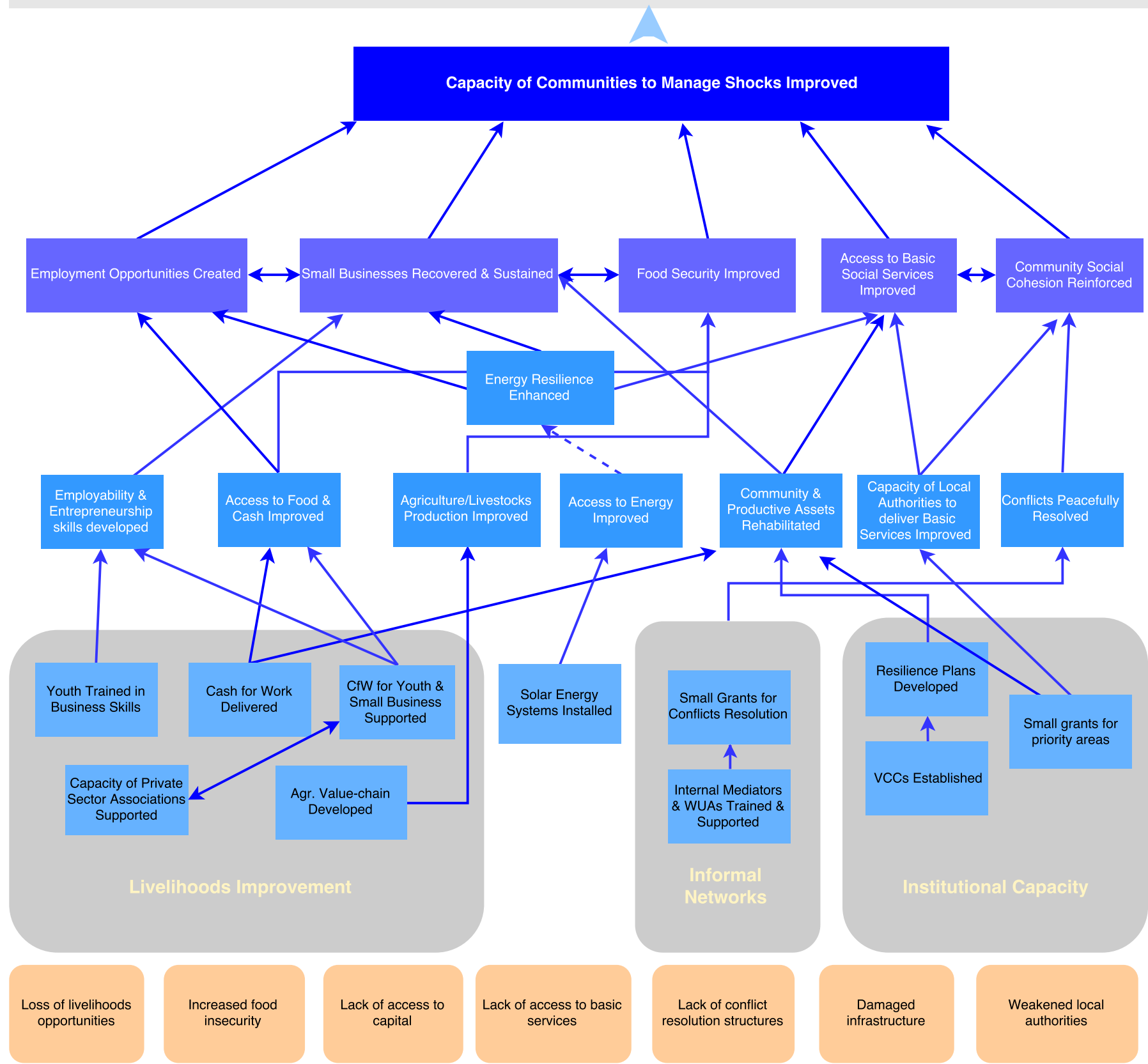


ERRY JP THEORY of CHANGE

Reduce vulnerability and enhance the resilience of crisis-affected rural communities through creation of economic opportunities and access to sustainable basic services



EXTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS

- Escalation of the conflict worsening the security situation in the implementation locations
- The liquidity crisis will stabilize and remain manageable
- The conflict parties will not hinder the programme's implementation
- Humanitarian and resilience interventions are coordinated and synergized
- Conducive environment exists to build the capacity of local institutions

INTERNAL ASSUMPTIONS

- Improved households livelihoods, food security, local governance and access to basic social services support community resilience building.
- Emergency employment, income generation & agriculture production contribute to households and communities livelihood improvement
- Entrepreneurship training & skills development are expected to lead to creation of employment opportunities
- CfW interventions are expected to improve food security and community assets
- Improving the capacity of local authorities & community institutions will lead to a better access to basic social services
- Improved inputs & training to farmers support food security

OVERALL OBJECTIVE

LONG-TERM OUTCOME

MIDTERM OUTCOMES

SHORT TERM RESULTS

OUTPUTS

CHALLENGES

PROBLEM

Major Risks

- The conflict escalates into a full-scale war, seriously impacting the implementation of activities
- Lack of financial resources for local authorities and civil servants
- Lack of liquidity and limited fuel availability
- Limited capacity of implementing partners
- Perception of inequity of benefit among regions, communities or target groups