

ERRY II Theory of Change-Solution Pathway



Internal Assumptions:

Humanitarian and Resilience interventions are coordinated, synergized and complement each other addressing communities' needs.

Early economic revitalization through job creation and restoration of basic services effectively stabilize communities and build resilience.

Short-term work created through emergency employment and MSME recovery projects can provide rapid improvements to community infrastructure and services, enabling access to markets and social services.

Community infrastructure rehabilitation projects can support affected citizens to come together to rebuild their communities.

External Assumptions:

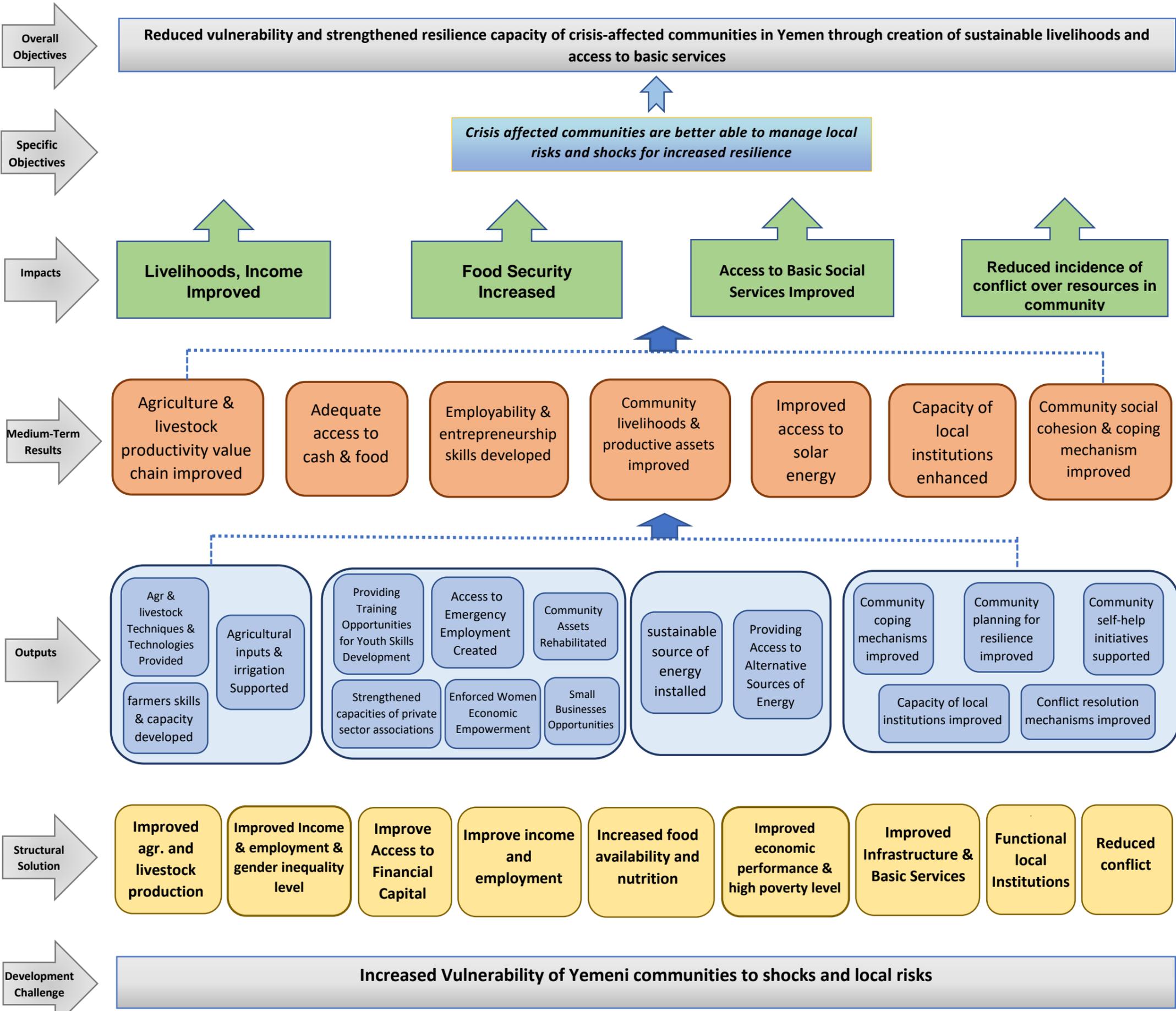
The impact of the overall conflict does not worsen security extensively, therefore, most of the targeted areas remain accessible including Hodeida governorate.

Community decision-making and implementation mechanisms are still operating.

The parties to the conflict are supportive of this project in both regions.

The current liquidity challenges and lack of salary for civil servants are improved or stayed at the manageable level.

The port of Hodeida remains open for supplied of basic livelihood needs of households by traders and imports of key solar equipment.



Major Risks:

Ongoing protracted conflict, insecurity and sporadic restrictions of movements

Limited capacity, legitimacy and functionality at central level (Sana'a and Aden)

Lack of financial resources of local authorities and civil servants

Economic and financial collapse, which may include currency devaluation, hyperinflation, diminishing of foreign reserves, rupture of imports and restrictions in the banking system.

Lack of access to critical agricultural inputs.

Restriction on imports of some equipment.