

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is based on a theory of change structured around three work streams, each consisting of two pathways. If social strengthening via functional community institutions and social cohesion takes place within a sustainable environment and commitment to human rights and gender equality, coupled with support for sustainable food security, livelihoods and economies, then this will address the poverty and vulnerability of communities in Yemen.

Work stream A: Social Strengthening – functional community institutions and social cohesion form the foundation upon which the other work streams can succeed and community level preparedness and resilience can be built. Only through functional community institutions and social cohesion can the gains made in the other areas be realised, and sustained. More capable institutions (*pathway 1*) and stronger social cohesion (*pathway 2*) contribute to the peace component of the triple nexus, and promote the realisation of human rights and gender equality.

Work stream B: Sustainable Environment – clean energy and climate resilience. Just as strong institutions and societal cohesion are a foundation to community resilience and programme success, the risks connected to the physical and natural environments need to be addressed and become sustainable. By addressing structural barriers to energy access, especially for those living in vulnerable situations, and mitigating climate risk, communities can realise this potential in terms of self-reliance and capacity to be sustaining, through development of environmental resilience and climate adaptation. Access to clean energy (*pathway 3*) and addressing climate risks (*pathway 4*) contribute to the development part of the triple nexus.

Work stream C: Sustainable Circular Economies¹⁸ – agriculture, employment by way of decent work, and economic productivity. Economic recovery and development focussing on food security, nutrition and economic empowerment is the *chapeau* intervention to address the fundamental needs of conflict affected, marginalised and otherwise vulnerable communities. Both of the other work streams ultimately support the realisation of aims to develop sustainable circular economies, based on agriculture and meaningful employment to develop the economic resilience of communities. Improving food security (*pathway 5*), including emergency food needs, addresses humanitarian components of the triple nexus; food security, sustainable livelihoods and economic development contribute (*pathway 6*) to the development component of the triple nexus.

¹⁸ The circular economy, which promotes the elimination of waste and the continual safe use of natural resources, which the [World Economic Forum](#) indicates offers an alternative that can yield up to \$4.5 trillion in economic benefits to 2030. A circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive society-wide benefits. The [Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) identify this entails gradually decoupling economic activity from the consumption of finite resources, and designing waste out of the system. Underpinned by a transition to renewable energy sources, the circular model builds economic, natural, and social capital. It is based on three principles: 1) Design out waste and pollution; 2) Keep products and materials in use; 3) Regenerate natural systems.