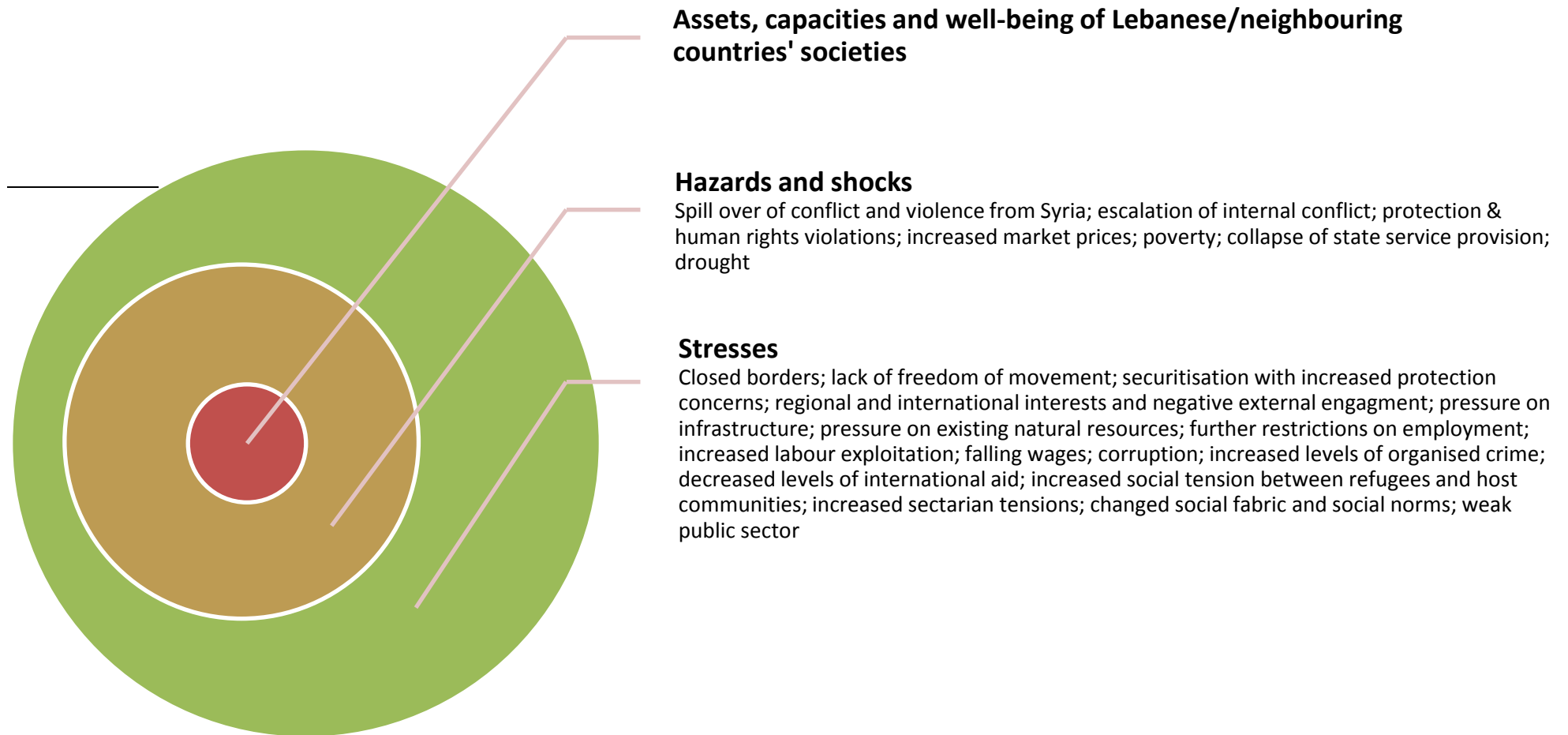
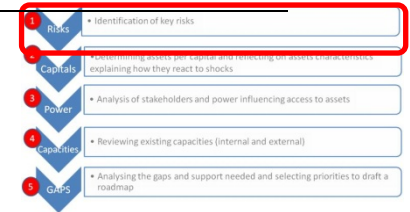


Mapping risks and stresses affecting well-being systems in Lebanon and Jordan

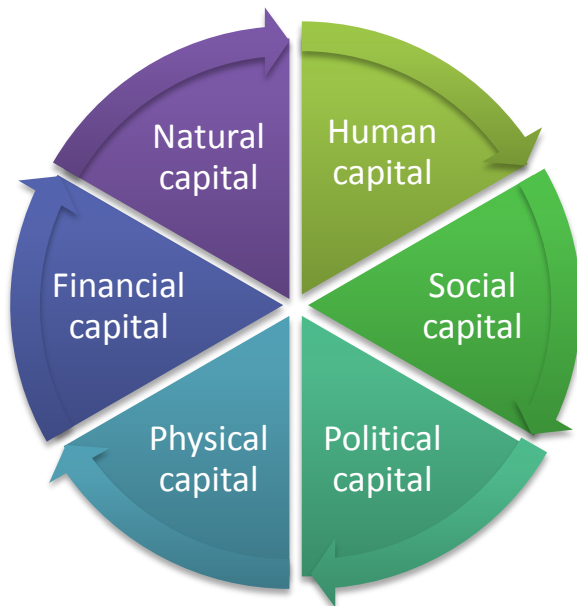
To support resilience, we need to understand the risks that vulnerable communities – including both refugee and host communities – in Lebanon and Jordan are facing, and why these communities are either able or unable to deal with those risks, i.e. where the well-being system of these communities is weak, and where it is strong. We then use this information to learn from areas where systems are strong (where it has capacity) and where it is weak (where existing capacities cannot counter the underlying stressors).



Determining the key assets of the well-being system

The system is made up of different kinds of assets; assets that communities need to ensure their overall well-being. The system in this analysis is made up of six inter-linked groups of assets: human capital, financial capital, natural capital, physical capital, social capital and political capital.

The level, quality and sustainable access to all of these six groups of assets is essential to ensure that the well-being system is resilient in the face of current and future shocks. The following graphic shows the key assets for continued well-being in Lebanon and Jordan, broken down by capital group:



Financial capital

- Income
- Credit/loans
- Full-time jobs
- Markets
- Savings
- Social safety nets
- Tax revenues
- Remittances

Human capital

- Education
- Health
- Protection (community-based)
- Livelihoods skills

Natural capital

- Water
- Land/ agriculture
- Livestock
- Sea

Social capital

- Religious and political networks
- CBOs and committees/ local governance
- Inherent generosity of host communities
- Youth groups
- Women's groups
- Family structures

Political capital

- National governance structure
- Municipal government structure
- Non-state security institutions
- State security institutions
- Policy framework
- Legal framework & institutions
- Citizenship

Physical capital

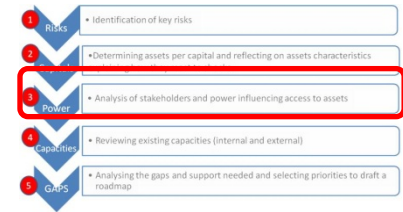
- Shelter
- Public service infrastructure (including schools and medical supplies and facilities)
- Food
- Water and sanitation infrastructure
- Energy
- Transport (road, air, rail)
- Communication and internet
- Refugee registration structures

Stakeholders influencing the quality, quantity or access to assets

The influence and the power of various stakeholders can have a major impact on communities, by either facilitating (positive impact), or preventing (negative impact), access to assets that are critical for their continued well-being.

The following analysis illustrates the stakeholders influencing the well-being system for communities in Lebanon.

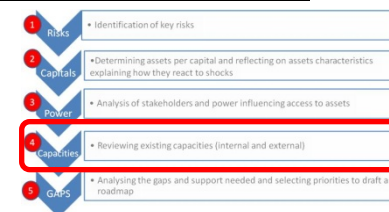
[confidential]



Key well-being assets: Strengths, weaknesses and capacities for resilience

This step in the analysis brings together the **key assets**, the **key risks** and the **major stressors**. This helps us to understand what capacities each asset has to make it resilient, or not resilient, to the risks it faces.

The tables below capture, for each capital group, the existing resilience of key assets in the well-being system and how each asset reacts positively or negatively when faced with risks and shocks



Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Income including for education and health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased levels of poverty Drought/water scarcity Declining wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian inputs e.g. cash transfers Increased income for some sectors: property owners; telecoms; employers using Syrian labour Changing role of women and related income opportunities Charity/ informal mechanisms Creation of co-operatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased competition for jobs Declining wage levels Increased labour competition Increased cost of living Increasing in-kind labour (for shelter, food etc.) with related protection issues 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitates continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables continued investment and/or employment <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides level of protection for entire household and prevents use of negative coping mechanisms <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents increasing levels of prostitution and transactional sex <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents early marriage & child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation and micro-credit and loan programmes Women's economic empowerment Capacity building and livelihood skills programmes Support within humanitarian assistance portfolio and WB trust fund Advocacy on access to employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous substantive experience but possible priority area with regard to micro-credit, small grants, capacity building, women's economic empowerment and access to employment advocacy

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Credit/loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social tension between refugees and host communities • Increased poverty • Further restrictions on employment for refugees • Increased levels of organised crimes • Rise in US Federal interest rate will negatively affect credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of credit for both refugees and host communities • Good level of trust between communities • Pawning of items • Increasing access to lending through development programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates cycle of indebtedness • Refugees rely on informal credit • Very limited micro-finance 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables continued access to basic services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables start-up funds or needed resources to access employment <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute for HH income which may prevent use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of SGBV. • May offer new opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May contribute to improved gender equality and women's economic empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small-grants and guarantees for loan and micro-credit schemes • Engagement with the banking system to improve the availability of credit for vulnerable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous Swedish experience in Jordan • Possible priority area although with some degree of conditionality needed
Full-time jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan: Bail-out system reinforced • Drought/water scarcity • Exploitation/child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing informal employment market esp. for Syrians • Migration for work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased competition for jobs • Host country unemployment increasing (esp. lower level jobs) 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables continued access to basic services <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute for household income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above on income, plus; • University curricula integrating skills needed for Syria reconstruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment is a likely strategic area and could be included in a regional advocacy plan

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level of youth unemployment 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining wage levels • No plan for public investment in infrastructure and thus job creation • Job creation concentrated in private and informal sectors 	<p>which may prevent use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of SGBV.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May offer new opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May contribute towards civic organisation <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May contribute to improved gender equality and women's economic empowerment <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May improve community's chances of attaining socio-economic rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legalisation of work permits 	
Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased poverty • Declining purchasing power • Increasing social tension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets have proved adaptable and accessible • Continuing capital inflows (although slowing) • Consumer markets still functioning with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased prices and declining purchasing power • Syrian and Gulf markets closed, affecting export levels and import prices 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of income for continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offset for local production, new investment/production which generates income and employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private sector development • Review value chains and opportunities for vulnerable groups • Strengthen the inclusiveness of the banking system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No prior engagement beyond regional trade and market development programme • Possible area of interest

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
		few major distortions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property market growth • Private sector involvement in energy and water markets • Increasing procurement of local products to meet increased demand • Increased demand for the renting of unfinished buildings 		Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important for HH income which prevents use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of SGBV, child recruitment and exploitation Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets connect people. May improve relations between refugees and host communities. Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's economic empowerment • Increased use of market systems for the delivery of aid • Support for the introduction of currency pegging • Market-based livelihoods programming 	
Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has enabled continued access to services, shelter and markets • Remittances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depleted quickly • Increased prices • Low level of savings for refugees 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of income for continued access to services Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables start-up funds or needed resources to access employment Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substitute for HH income which may prevent use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current engagement

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				SGBV, child recruitment & exploitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depleting levels of savings may be stress factor • Provides level of protection for entire household 		
Social safety nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-established system • Increasing demand for social safety nets • Government production subsidies e.g. on bread are also benefitting refugees • International engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not apply to refugees 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables access to services for vulnerable host communities Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables start-up funds or needed resources to access employment • Access to employment Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May prevent use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of SGBV. Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves/ maintains social contract Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets FHHs and the disabled Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures access to services to disadvantaged individuals and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to improve transparency and targeting of most vulnerable • Building capacity of social safety net and welfare system • Extended E-card/cash programming to vulnerable host communities • Building on cash assistance programming within the humanitarian portfolio • Joint social safety net programme for refugees and hosts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible area to engage in – possibly within WB trust fund or similar mechanism

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				communities		
Remittances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased market prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support to vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic decline on global level affecting migrant labour communities in the Gulf Increased market prices 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of income for continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enables start-up funds or needed resources to access employment <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitute for HH income which may prevent use of negative coping mechanisms and increased levels of SGBV. May offer new opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May offer new opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May ensure access to services to disadvantaged individuals and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with the banking system to facilitate more efficient transfer mechanism and lower transaction costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous Swedish engagement in Jordan or the region.

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden	
Development programmes and foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased insecurity • Declining levels of international aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International engagement • Overall strategy to keep Jordan stable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased insecurity may negatively affect foreign investment 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct service provision or source of income for continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enables start-up funds or needed resources to access employment • Access to employment for vulnerable communities <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programming and advocacy to raise awareness • Prevention and response <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on capacity building, local governance structures, citizenship, gender equality • May reinforce current undemocratic elements <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely advocates for gender equality and gender mainstreaming <p>Human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Likely to advocate for human rights- broadly and on specific areas Risk of not advocating strongly enough 		
Humanitarian assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securitisation Declining levels of international aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government restrictions prevents targeting of most vulnerable Continued protection concerns Lack of funding 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides basic services to refugees and vulnerable refugees and host communities <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service provision and cash programmes substitute for income May provide skills training <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic services Focus on protection Specific focus on child protection and gender mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sweden is a large humanitarian donor to the regional appeal Focus on women and children likely to remain a priority
Tax revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tax policy being used to control property occupation levels and increase tax revenue on rents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Syrian arrivals don't pay tax Municipalities are not receiving increased tax revenues to deal with refugee communities Subsidies (gasoline, electricity, bread) are on production thus subsidize refugees 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source of funding for municipalities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No current engagement

Financial Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Tourism and service sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill-over from Syria conflict/ regional turmoil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity for the poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International tourism very risk sensitive 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of income for continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunity for vulnerable communities, including refugees <p>Human security & SGBV and gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May offer new opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment • Risk of exploitation of women and other vulnerable groups 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No current engagement

Human Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Education (including higher education)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securitisation • Restricted access • Increased poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing system and infrastructure • Existing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access for refugees and vulnerable hosts 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures human resources/capacity and skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve service delivery for vulnerable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish experience during both Syria and Iraq crisis through the

Human Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak public service provision • Pressure on infrastructure • Further restrictions on employment for refugees • Jordan: Bail-out system reinforced 	<p>competencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education highly valued by all • Generosity of host communities • Influx of funds, infrastructure development • Training of teachers (future resource even if no jobs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing social tension • Cost of education & need for children to contribute to household income • Overcrowding of schools • Quality of education • Curriculum is not needs-based 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to higher education in Jordan, region or abroad <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides needed skills <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher education levels leads to lower levels of SGBV & protected environment for children • Better awareness <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education needed for active citizenship and promotion of human rights <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could potentially lead to higher gender equality <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creates awareness and knowledge of human rights, governments responsibility to provide and protect, and citizenship 	<p>communities, including refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen inclusiveness and equal access • Rehabilitation of infrastructure • Advocacy for gender and rights mainstreaming • Scholarships for higher education • Non-formal education for out of school youth • Investment in innovation including ICT • Support within humanitarian assistance portfolio (UNICEF, UNHCR, SCF and NRC) 	<p>humanitarian portfolio</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB trust fund contribution • Priority area within local governance service delivery focus. • Retain possibility to engage in specific education funds or programmes
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securitisation • Restricted access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing structure and systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social tension 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving service delivery for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish experience during both Syria and

Human Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak public service provision • Jordan: Bail-out system reinforced • Further restrictions on employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing competencies • Generosity of host communities • Strengthening of the primary health system • Accreditation of personnel • Integrated psychosocial support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of services and medicines • Epidemics (but controlled) • Overcrowding of facilities • Secondary system overstressed • Syrian/Lebanese inequity of access 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key sector for municipalities in the provision of local services • Access to services for all important for general public health <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects productivity and ability to generate household income <p>SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma and psychosocial health problems may trigger violence <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services / availability of specialist services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vulnerable communities including refugees • Strengthening inclusiveness and equal access • Rehabilitation of health infrastructure • Vaccination campaigns • Mobile clinics • Accelerated training and accreditation • Support within humanitarian assistance portfolio (UNICEF, UNHCR, SRC, and ICRC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq crisis through the humanitarian portfolio • WB trust fund contribution • Priority area within local governance service delivery • Retain possibility to engage in specific health funds or programmes
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness • Increase access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of personnel • Strengthening family networks • Strengthening government case management/referral systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority area in regards to human rights and IHL • SGBV awareness raising, prevention and service provision is a priority • Access to justice is a

Human Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising • Support for protection hotlines • Support within humanitarian assistance portfolio (ICRC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, IRC, Save, NRC) • Advocacy on refugee rights 	strong priority area
Livelihoods skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further restrictions on employment • Exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity within refugee and host communities • Pre-crisis education levels and competencies • Increase in service provision jobs • Low-cost labour (opportunity for some and threat for others) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of education and capacity building opportunities • Availability of unskilled labour • Few opportunities for refugees to get jobs • Restrictive labour law • Increased inequality 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant skills needed for all service provision <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical to maintain and adapt relevant skills <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for women and others to attain new skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro-credit and small loans • Livelihoods skills training • Local vocational training opportunities • Women's economic empowerment and skills development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Swedish engagement in humanitarian assistance from Syria and Iraq crisis – youth programming. • Possible area to intervene with a link to supporting youth and women's groups • Access to employment advocacy

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Religious networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased social tension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well- established networks Sense of solidarity and social capital within groups is strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bridging social capital between the different religious and political groups is weakened, which increases conflict Political ties are strengthened more than religious ties 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Role as service provider <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunity through networks <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important advocacy role But could also reinforce existing social conservative norms <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important commentator on the role of state, citizenship etc. <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important actor to engage - risk of cementing or excusing harmful practices and gender violence <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important interpreter and commentator of human rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social cohesion perspective included in humanitarian assistance portfolio Strengthening community based peace building and social cohesion programmes Engagement with civil society and women's organisations, including women's participation and 1325 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace-building and conflict sensitivity to be mainstreamed Women's participation and 1325 priority within human security area
CBOs, committees local governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased social tension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of solidarity Acceptance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of capacity and funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic priority within strategy

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure on public sector • Increased pressure on local community structures • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support of refugees by host community • International engagement and support for local services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on individual cases to the detriment of more communal and long-term interests • Curfew in some areas exacerbating tensions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased support and capacity building to municipal authorities • Social cohesion perspective included in humanitarian assistance portfolio • Strengthening local and community-based service delivery • Peace building and community-based social cohesion programmes with civil society and women's organisations including women's participation and 1325 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to local governance structures • Community-based service delivery management • Mainstreaming of peace-building and conflict sensitivity • Women's participation and 1325 priority within human security area
Inherent generosity of host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social tension • Increased poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong sense of solidarity • Strengthening of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protracted crisis and growing 'reception fatigue' 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive intercommunal relations provide for better inclusiveness and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support networks for local dialogue and peace building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Previous Swedish humanitarian engagement with

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased market prices • Competition for jobs 	<p>openness & multiculturalism as a result of the crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure on resources and services • Economic impact of the refugees on vulnerable communities • Increasing incidents of violence and harassment – especially of women and girls • Negative media perspectives 	<p>access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negative relations affects access <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides employment opportunities and access to markets • Possible area of exploitation <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive relations improve protection of vulnerable and displaced women and children. <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forms the basis for positive local dialogue and civil society engagement • Helps social cohesion <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extends opportunities for women and others • Could reaffirm social norms <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures better access to services and rights for all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of local governance structures • Incentives for positive cross-community interaction • Information campaigns and media training 	<p>shelter and ICLA for host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible future area to intervene around peace building, women's active participation and local governance • Emphasis on social cohesion throughout strategy
Jordan: Royal charities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan's active involvement in anti- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-established tradition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly politicised 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service provider, with particular focus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible actor to include in networks 	

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	Isis coalition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connection to policymakers and capital 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on vulnerable communities <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities, small grants, and income subsidies <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important advocate <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly reaffirms current power structures <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important advocate, but also seen as protector of social norms <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocate, but to limited extent and maintains current social balance 	and advocacy work.	
Women and youth networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and international interests • Increased social tension • Corruption • Decreased levels of international aid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased solidarity • Increased civic engagement • Organised youth as a positive force • Inclusion of refugees in school system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Politicised and not always able to speak out • Lack of united voice or network • Lack of capacity • Increased vulnerability leading 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service provider, with particular focus on vulnerable communities <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities, small grants, and income subsidies with focus on women's economic empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review value chains and identify opportunities for women • Support women's business networks, small grants / micro credit schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive previous and on-going experience • Youth organisations to be considered strategic target group within strategy, with specific attention given to livelihoods

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
					and child protection in humanitarian assistance portfolio, as well as needs based targeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to youth activism within democracy and human rights portfolio (targeting Syrian civil society) 	
Family structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased social tension • Increased poverty • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong networks • High level of loyalty and trust • Protection mechanism and source of livelihoods and income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social norms • May increase protection concerns • Corruption • Increased expenditure/ cost of hosting • Increased stresses leading to higher incidents of SGBV and early marriage 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides funding for vulnerable households' to access services Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides employment opportunities and networks Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holder of community protection (but not always positive practices) • Reaffirms social norms and acceptance of gender based violence Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sits outside formal power structure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SRHR services • Engaging caregivers • Support to psychosocial support, case management and child protection • Support for protection and awareness raising in regards to SGBV • Promote gender equality and women's economic empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human security and SGBV are a priority • Gender equality and women's economic empowerment • Special consideration for women, children and youth throughout the strategy

Social Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>Strong influence on governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes undemocratic practices and current socio-economic power structures <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaffirms social norms. Women can have strong role, but women and youth are often disadvantaged 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen positive community-based protection mechanisms 	

Natural Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought/water scarcity Regional and international interests Pressure on existing natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanitarian assistance Existing infrastructure and public access Local capacity Increased water trucking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic pressure affecting both the quantity and quality of water supply Unsustainable use of resource 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water precondition for all basic services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary for all production <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited access can affect SGBV levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governance capacity building Women's participation in local governance Local water management committees to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Swedish engagement limited to humanitarian assistance Water not identified as immediate strategic priority, but included in focus around local governance and

Natural Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water can lead to increased levels of social tension <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of water resources dependent important issue for local governance and impacts social cohesions <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equal access <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water as a basic human right 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improve social cohesion Introduction of consumption based tariffs Regulation of ground water exploitation Improvement of infrastructure / reduction of leakages Investment in irrigation and filtration technology Support to WASH programmes within humanitarian portfolio Regional trans-boundary water programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community based management and engagement could strengthen social cohesion and peace building
Land, agriculture, livestock and seas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased prices Pollution, erosion and degradation as a result of poor agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong markets Strong capacity and access to labour Employment opportunity for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependent on other key resources Exploitation Increasingly intensive use of agricultural 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides income for vulnerable people <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting the shift to less demanding livestock farming Supporting the establishment of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not strategic priority

Natural Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of flora and fauna natural habitats • Pollution • Overfishing 	vulnerable communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughtering and vaccination services and infrastructure 	and wild resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide and fertiliser use • Use of illegal fishing nets 		cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening market information systems • Improved land use planning • Land improvement subsidies • Strengthened veterinarian services • Legislation for the protection of natural parks and species • Support for alternative and renewal energy 	

Physical Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas		
				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing availability and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased prices leads to sub-standard 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local governance and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish humanitarian experience in host

Physical Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
		standard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inherent generosity of host communities Sharing of housing units 	living conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection concerns High cost of building materials 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost of shelter and food prioritised over other services Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of safe shelter aggravates risk of exploitation and SGBV, especially for female headed households Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter important issue for local governance structures Affects social cohesion 	urban planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SGBV awareness Social cohesion and peace building Rental subsidies Winterization Support to shelter programmes in host communities within humanitarian portfolio 	communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not a strategic priority, but livelihoods programming will have an indirect effect
Public service infrastructure (including schools and medical and facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased pressure Securitisation Restricted access Increased poverty Increased social tension Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-existing infrastructure and capacity Sense of solidarity Increased supply of education and medical equipment to health centres (aid) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of investment Skills shortages Overcrowding 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School buildings pre-condition for access to services Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Important for public services such as vaccination campaigns, civil documentation Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services and rule of law Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legitimacy governance structure dependent on service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening local governance and urban planning SGBV awareness Social cohesion and peace building School rehabilitation Some support within humanitarian portfolio (UNICEF, SRC, Save) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Swedish experience from rehabilitation of public service infrastructure Priority area within local governance service delivery focus Retain possibility to engage in specific funds or programmes on health Retain possibility to engage in specific funds

Physical Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services 		or programmes on education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on access to education and curriculum development and accreditation.
Water and sanitation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of investment • Increased demand • Weak or damaged infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See water under natural capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management • Water supply systems • Hygiene promotion • Support to WASH programmes within humanitarian portfolio • Strengthening local governance management • Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Swedish humanitarian experience on rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools • Priority area within local governance service delivery focus. • Retain possibility to engage in specific funds or programmes on water supply systems and access to water
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of investment • Price rises • Increased demand • Weak or damaged infrastructure 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed for service provision and effective management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans and guarantees for investment • Fuel subsidies • Renewable energy programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous Swedish experience • Support to winterisation programmes within

Physical Capital

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				Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed for production SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needed for safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Winterization 	humanitarian assistance portfolio
Transport (road, air, rail, port)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure • Regional insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-existing infrastructure • Domestic and regional priority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost • Volatility of service/supply 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe transportation/logistics • Accessibility Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employments, markets • Interruption to supply chains Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe means of transport and access to services Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects communities 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some support linked to access to education within humanitarian portfolio
Communication and internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securitisation • Protection violations • Censorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased activism • International engagement • Improves social cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled or restrictions imposed by state • Uncoordinated messaging 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connects professionals • Access to knowledge and information/capacity building • Needed for effective management Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to and information about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to civil society organisations, networks and platforms • Information and advocacy campaigns on various issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A priority as an aspect of advocacy programming within the strategy

Physical Capital

	Risks most affecting this asset	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>well</u> to risks	Reasons why this asset reacts <u>poorly</u> to risks	Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				markets Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services • Access to networks Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media and activism strengthens democracy and civil society Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services and information Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and knowledge sharing 		
Refugee camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spill-over from conflict • Jordan: Bail-out system reinforced • Lack of freedom of movement • Water scarcity • Access to markets • Decreased levels of funding • Increased levels of organised crimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved infrastructure and shelter • Place of refuge and access to (some) services and shelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security and protection concerns • Extreme pressure on natural resources • Remote (Azraq) or too close to border (Zaatari) 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service provision for refugees both in camps and in host communities (education) Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to markets and employment within camps Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camp environment trigger for increased levels of SGBV • Recruitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance and protection programming • Advocacy towards the Jordanian government on bail-out system • Strengthened security management, rule of law, and access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swedish experience from humanitarian assistance • Area to be included in overall Swedish advocacy plan

Physical Capital

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				Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of services <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to engage and raise issues of local governance with refugee community <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive and negative impact on gender relations within refugee communities in camp setting <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to work pro-actively on rights agenda within refugee communities • Rule of law and access to justice 	services	

Political Capital

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				Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden	
National governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional turmoil and instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong existing structure & capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwillingness to reform power 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to institutionalising systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting civil society groups advocating for

Political Capital

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				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Strengthening of the patronage system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership • International engagement • Underlying patriarchal power structure intact • Lebanon: Confessional system 	structure	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-condition for service delivery • Provides policy framework and funding • Necessary to plan and access education and public health needs <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various livelihoods needed for livelihoods in urban and rural setting <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line ministries needed for policy setting, rule of law, protection, prevention and service delivery <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-requisite for democratic system at national and governorate level <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upholds norms and laws on gender equality and participation • Offer possibility for political 	<p>that will enhance implementation on policy framework on refugees, (Refugee law, IHL, and IHRL),</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to capacity building at a national level related to protection, participation and gender. • Support to civil society advocating for an enabling and participatory environment 	<p>an enabling and participatory environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National partners being part of Swedish supported capacity efforts

Political Capital

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				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				representation for women, youth and others Human rights • Duty bearers and should provide enabling and participatory environment		
District and local government structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilient under stress • High degree of agency • Fills the vacuum • Innovative survival strategies • Integrated with social capital • Patronage from secular groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support within humanitarian assistance portfolio which supplements or complements municipal government service delivery • Capacity building for local governance and community based service delivery • Support to capacity building at a local level related to protection, participation and gender. • Support to civil society advocating for an enabling and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local governance strengthening as before

Political Capital

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				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
					participatory environment. • Private sector engagement	
State security institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional turmoil and instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides stability • International engagement • Increased responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unwilling to address protection concerns • Decreasing authority 	Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan: Enforces bail-out system to some degree Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides protection for some, limits protection for others Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limits need for political reform Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights abuses and protection concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a priority engagement area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a priority engagement area
Policy framework (including government response plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional turmoil and instability • Continued and increased displacement • Decreased levels of funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proven leadership and engagement • International engagement and funding • Strong governance structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack poor/vulnerable perspective, pro-poor policies • Lack of will to address protection concerns, including managed borders and bail-out system 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides clarity on national policy, possibility to ensure accessibility and inclusiveness Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides clarity on national policy • Excludes refugees from formal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to influence policy framework on refugees, (Refugee law, IHL, and IHRL), including on specific issues such as access to employment, services and border management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely continued Swedish advocacy area • Continued advocacy engagement on a number of prioritised issues related to protection and access to services for refugees

Political Capital

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				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of engagement with civil society • Increasing paralysis and instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment • Reinforces bail-out system <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides opportunity for strengthening of local governance • Overall leadership on refugee response <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility to strengthen gender mainstreaming and women's and community engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to civil society organisations 	and vulnerable hosts
Legal framework & institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Disrespect of IHL and IHRL • Increased exploitation • Growing systems of non-state / informal justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust system and capacity • Adaptation allows some access for refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far-reaching protection concerns 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil documentation needed for equal access to services • Equal access <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforces government policy on employment law, bail-out system, contract law <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure rule of law • Access to justice for survivors/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy campaigns on SGBV, gender equality, as well as respect of IHL. • Civil society support as watch-dog function • Media support as watch-dog function and information campaigns • Legal assistance and counselling programmes • Some support within humanitarian portfolio on information, legal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued advocacy engagement on number of prioritised issues related to protection and access to justice for refugees and vulnerable hosts

Political Capital

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				Assets relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>people at risk</p> <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice system pre-condition of democracy <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice system is a pre-condition for gender equality and non-discrimination <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services for all (including refugees) • Justice system should uphold IHL (not signatory to refugee convention) 	<p>assistance and counselling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on civil documentation 	

Priorities to strengthen resilience within SIDA's results strategy Jordan and Lebanon

At this stage, we have a good understanding of the **risks**, the **stresses** and the **key assets** of vulnerable communities in Jordan and Lebanon, as well as an overview of existing programmes and potential gaps.

Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities in Jordan and Lebanon involves increasing the capacity of the system to absorb shocks; adapting the system so that it is less exposed to shocks and can utilise opportunities; and/or transforming the system.

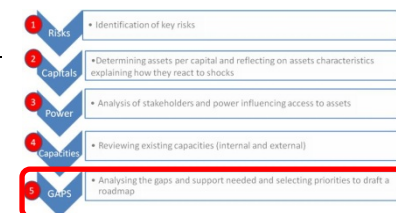
Actions to absorb, adapt and transform the well-being system need to happen at different layers of society. Stakeholders and actions at **all layers of society** – regionally, nationally, and at the district, community and household levels – already influence the well-being of communities. In addition, it is important to note that the different layers of society – and the system itself – are inter-linked. Therefore, consideration needs to be given to how interventions at one layer of society will impact upon the risks, stresses and capacities at other layers of society. **Actions at one layer of society, without corresponding actions at other layers of society, will not be sufficient to strengthen or build resilience in Jordan and Lebanon.**

The next step is to identify priorities according to key strategic result areas. Drawing on the analysis above, these priorities should focus on where Sweden has both an identified interest and comparative advantage, either through its own experience or those of its partners and at what layer of society, either by adapting or reinforcing existing initiatives, or by developing new policies and initiatives. The two tables in this section illustrate, firstly – priorities aligned with Sweden's identified results areas; and secondly, the likely impact of priorities in strengthening absorptive, adaptive per transformative capacities within Jordanian and Lebanese society.

As the Syria context is highly fluid with follow-on effects for Jordan and Lebanon, these priorities will need to be regularly revisited over the course of this strategy.

Strategic summary

Sweden's focus on the two result areas: supporting local governance strengthening for improved service provision and equal access for all, livelihoods and addressing sexual and gender-based violence, and; promoting democracy, gender equality and human rights, will aim to support communities, households and local authorities to absorb and adapt to the on-going crises and shocks, while identifying opportunities to support transformative change at all levels to potentially 'disrupt' the underlying causes of the on-going cycle of violence. The following summarises the strategic priorities in each result area which are then elaborated further in the following tables.



Local governance strengthening for improved service provision and access for all

Inclusive and equitable access to basic services is a key component of building social cohesion between refugee and host communities. Local authorities are at the front line of service delivery and, as such strengthening local authorities to provide basic services is a key strategic priority for Sweden. This will include **building the capacity of local authorities in the assessment, planning and delivery of multi-sector services** including health – including sexual and reproductive health, education and WASH to ensure that they are equitable and inclusive. A key aspect of this approach will also include strengthening local authorities' capacity around civil documentation, and participatory approaches, while also ensuring that there are coherent linkages between local service provision and relevant national and regional policies and frameworks, in line with good governance principles and practice.

This approach will be complemented by support for **community-based awareness raising to ensure that people have the information that they need to access high quality, inclusive services** and an increasing voice in their design and delivery.

Livelihoods

Ensuring that vulnerable communities can sustain their livelihoods in the face of on-going shocks and stresses is vital to both build and preserve social cohesion and ensure that people are well placed to contribute to recovery and reconstruction when the situation in Syria changes. A crucial aspect of this is **ensuring that there are effective and inclusive policy frameworks in place** that facilitate access to employment and social protection mechanisms, while at the same time, reducing the continuing growth of the informal economy through such measures as the regularisation of work permits. This will involve engagement with government at national and local levels, as well as **the strengthening of new partnerships with the private sector and others** who have a key role in ensuring equitable access to credit and reducing financial transaction costs, especially with regard to remittance transfers

Sweden will also focus on **strengthening people's skills and resources**, including support for community-based entrepreneur skills, promoting innovations to promote private sector processes and networks and improving women's economic empowerment and opportunities for young people. This will be complemented by support for curricula development – particularly in higher and tertiary education – to ensure that the available skills and training are relevant for emerging reconstruction and recovery needs.

Human security including sexual and gender-based violence

The impact of the Syria conflict on Jordan and Lebanon has had a significant impact upon social cohesion and the well-being and security of vulnerable groups in particular. Sweden will work toward **supporting conflict sensitivity and incentivising positive cross-community dialogue** to build and strengthen social cohesion, while also **increasing awareness of key issues** including SGBV and the need for the special protection and consideration of the needs of children, as well as the positive role that communities themselves can play in social protection.

This will be supported by **efforts to strengthen key policy frameworks** such as IHL and IHRL, while also building the capacity of the independent media and civil society to play an active and constructive role as a watchdog for the protection of human security.

Strengthened democracy

Supporting effective democratic participation and engagement in the face of continued stresses, shocks and threats to social cohesion is a key priority for Sweden. This will involve **supporting the voice of communities and vulnerable groups** through increased support for women and youth networks, along with an investment in supporting innovative technologies and new media to ensure that this voice has an impact in shaping policy and democratic dialogue. Sweden will also **work to strengthen service provision and access to justice** to ensure that it is accountable and transparent as a key aspect of maintaining and strengthening democratic legitimacy and communities' engagement. Recognising the crucial contribution of women, youth, faith based and other networks, Sweden will also work toward **the strengthening of civil society** to ensure that it is representative of vulnerable groups and can play an active and constructive role in strengthening democracy and social cohesion.

Gender equality

Ensuring that men, women, boys and girls can reach their full potential and make a positive contribution to building peace and supporting social cohesion is a vital aspect of Sweden's strategy. This will include **support for the mainstreaming of gender sensitive needs into all aspects of service provision** and ensuring that men and women are given due consideration in the planning and delivery of services. Sweden will also **invest in strengthening women and youth networks** to ensure that they have the skills, resources and capacity to engage in peace-building efforts.

Human rights

Maintaining and strengthening human rights throughout Syria will ensure that people and communities are better able to manage shocks during the on-going crisis and can recover more quickly as the context changes. Sweden will **strengthen the capacity of partnerships and platforms** to ensure that emerging actors, such as new media and activist networks, have the skills and resources to contribute to awareness and the realisation of people's rights, while also ensuring that established actors such as the private sector can play an active role in addressing labour exploitation and other rights violations. **Supporting innovation and new ways and approaches of sharing information** will be a key aspect of this approach, strengthening new media technology for the dissemination of information and the discussion of rights and norms. Strengthened partnerships, platforms and the innovative dissemination of information will be complemented by **the strengthening of training and services** to ensure that people are not only aware of their rights can effectively access and realise their rights. This will include the strengthening of local legal services and training on personal security and well-being.

Strategic priorities per result area

Strategic priorities per result area						
	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including SGBV			Result area 2: Democracy, gender equality and human rights		
Layer of society	Local governance	Livelihoods	Human security & SGBV	Strengthened democracy	Gender equality	Human rights
Regional		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on access to employment 	Advocacy to influence policy frameworks regarding refugees, (refugee law, IHL, and IHRL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of innovative communications within advocacy programming 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy to influence policy frameworks regarding refugees, (refugee law, IHL, and IHRL)
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible continued contribution to WB trust fund or other alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible continued contribution to WB trust fund or other alternatives • Engagement with the banking system to improve the availability of credit for vulnerable communities and households, as well as reduce transaction cost of remittances • Advocate for access to higher education and university curricula integrating skills needed for Syria reconstruction • Advocacy on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen government case management and referral systems for SGBV and child protection • Strengthen the watchdog function of media and civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to justice for vulnerable groups • Support youth activism and engagement in democracy and human rights issues • Elevate sub-district experience of service delivery to inform discussion and policy at national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support women's business networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights and IHL training • Support youth activism and engagement in democracy and human rights issues • Advocacy to influence policy frameworks regarding refugees, (refugee law, IHL, and IHRL)

Strategic priorities per result area

Strategic priorities per result area						
	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including SGBV			Result area 2: Democracy, gender equality and human rights		
Layer of society	Local governance	Livelihoods	Human security & SGBV	Strengthened democracy	Gender equality	Human rights
		legalisation of work permits, • Advocate for and support access to social protection mechanisms (including cash assistance) for the most vulnerable, including refugees				
District /sub-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen equal access to education and health services for vulnerable groups, including refugees (could include mobile clinics and non-formal education) • Support the promotion of SRHS services within local service provision • Strengthen local service provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on access to employment including review of value chains • Advocacy on access to education, curriculum development and accreditation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen government case management and referral systems for SGBV and child protection at municipal/district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen service provision at local level, through ensuring good practices in terms of inclusive planning, accountability and transparency, and anti-corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for gender and rights mainstreaming within local service provision • Promoting engagement of women and youth organisations in peace building and social cohesion programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights and IHL training aimed at service providers and civil society organisations • Advocacy on refugee rights

Strategic priorities per result area

Strategic priorities per result area						
	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including SGBV			Result area 2: Democracy, gender equality and human rights		
Layer of society	Local governance	Livelihoods	Human security & SGBV	Strengthened democracy	Gender equality	Human rights
	<p>WASH management and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen local capacity for civil documentation 					
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising campaigns on relevant public health and other topics, as well as on how to access information and services • Strengthen participatory approaches to service delivery and planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation and micro-credit and loan programmes • Non-formal education for out of school youth • Vocational training programmes for women and youth • Women's economic empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of peace building and conflict sensitivity • Support incentive programmes for positive cross-community dialogue • Capacity building for community based social protection • Awareness programmes on risk of SGBV, mine awareness, exploitation and recruitment, and access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming social cohesion perspectives throughout service provision and planning • Promoting engagement between religious networks and other CSOs including women's organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive planning and management of resources and services. • Ensure equal access to services and support for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights and IHL training aimed at service providers and civil society • Advocacy on refugee rights
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and livelihood skills programmes 				

Strategic priorities per result area

Strategic priorities per result area						
	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including SGBV			Result area 2: Democracy, gender equality and human rights		
Layer of society	Local governance	Livelihoods	Human security & SGBV	Strengthened democracy	Gender equality	Human rights
Household		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's economic empowerment 				

Strategic priorities per adaptive capacity

Layer of society	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative
Regional		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child protection and gender mainstreaming throughout planning and service delivery • Promote the use of innovative communications within advocacy programming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on access to employment • Advocacy to influence policy frameworks regarding refugees, (refugee law, IHL, and IHRL)
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of health and education infrastructure (?) • Capacity building of social safety net and welfare system • Strengthen government case management and referral systems for SGBV and other protection issues • Advocate for and support access to social protection mechanisms (including cash assistance) for the most vulnerable, including refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to WB trust fund • Engagement with the banking system to improve the availability of credit for vulnerable communities and reduce transaction cost of remittances • Advocate for access to higher education; University curricula integrating skills needed for Syria reconstruction • Elevate sub-district experience of service delivery to inform discussion and policy drafting at national level • Promote access to justice for vulnerable groups • Human rights and IHL training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy on legalisation of work permits • Strengthen the watchdog function of media and civil society • Support youth activism and engagement in democracy and human rights issues • Support women's business networks • Promote inclusive policy frameworks • Advocacy to influence policy frameworks regarding refugees, (refugee law, IHL, and IHRL),
District /	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the promotion of SRSB services within local service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen equal access to education and health services for vulnerable groups, including refugees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen service provision at local level, through ensuring good practices in terms of inclusive planning,

Strategic priorities per adaptive capacity

Layer of society	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative
sub-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen government case management and referral systems for SGBV and child protection at municipal/ district level • Strengthen local service provision of WASH management and implementation • Strengthen local capacity for civil documentation • Private sector development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Advocacy on access to employment including review of value chains • Advocacy on access to education, curriculum development and accreditation 	<p>accountability and transparency, and anti-corruption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for gender and rights mainstreaming within local service provision • Promoting engagement of women’s organisations in peace building and social cohesion programmes • Human rights and IHL training aimed at service providers and civil society organisations • Advocacy on refugee rights
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising campaigns on relevant public health and other topics, as well as on how to access information and services. Income generation and micro-credit and loan programmes • Capacity building for community based social protection mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-formal education for out of school youth • Vocational training programmes for women and youth • Awareness programmes on risk of SGBV, mine awareness, exploitation and recruitment, and access to services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming of peace building and conflict sensitivity • Mainstreaming social cohesion perspectives throughout service provision and planning • Mainstreaming of gender • Strengthen participatory approaches to service delivery and planning • Women’s economic empowerment • Support incentive programmes for positive cross-community dialogue • Promoting engagement between religious networks and other CSOs including women’s organisations • Ensure inclusive planning and management of resources and services. • Ensure equal access to services and support for all • Human rights and IHL training • Advocacy on refugee rights
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and livelihood skills programmes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s economic empowerment