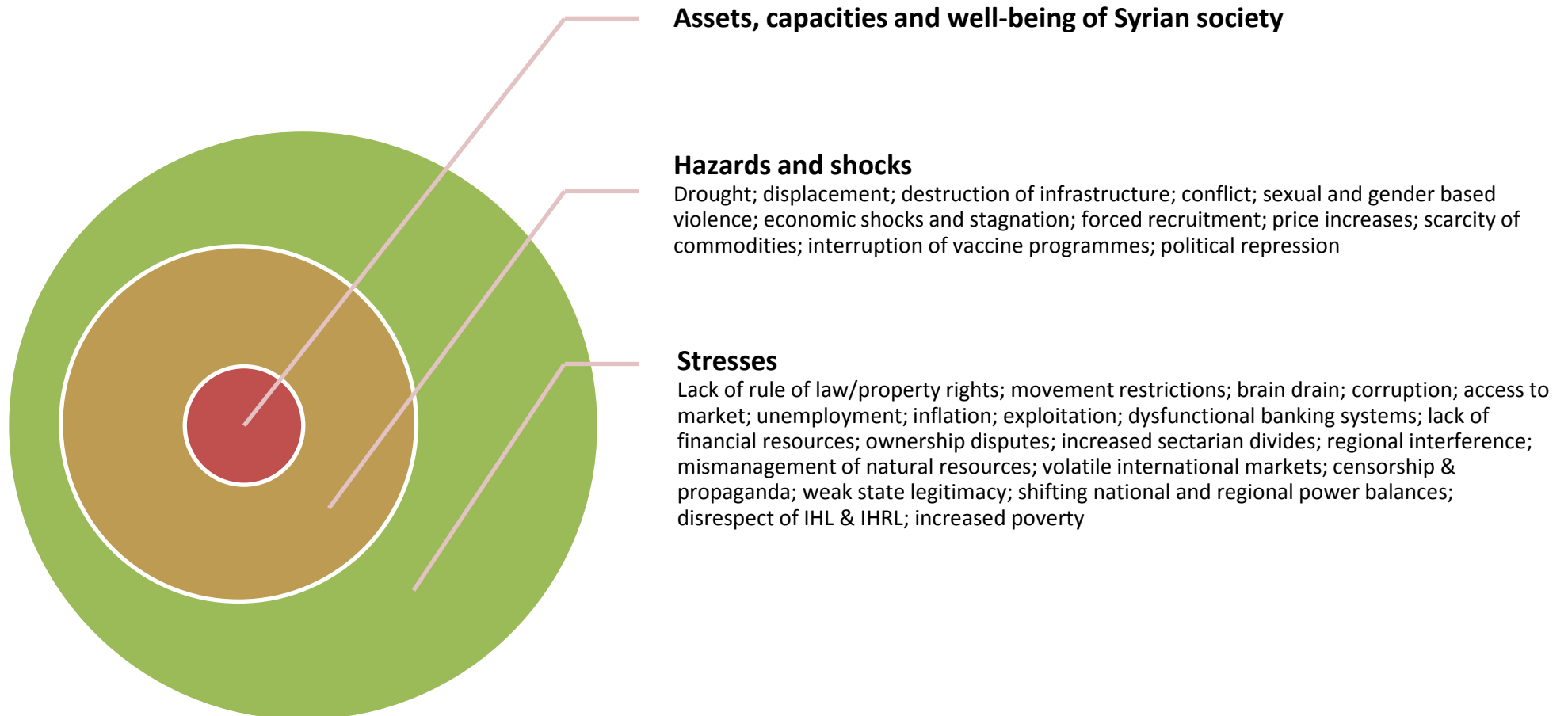
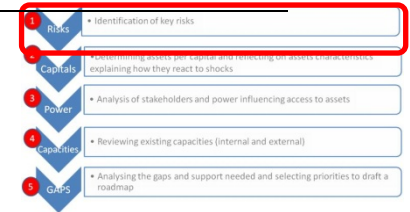


Mapping risks and stresses affecting well-being systems in Syria

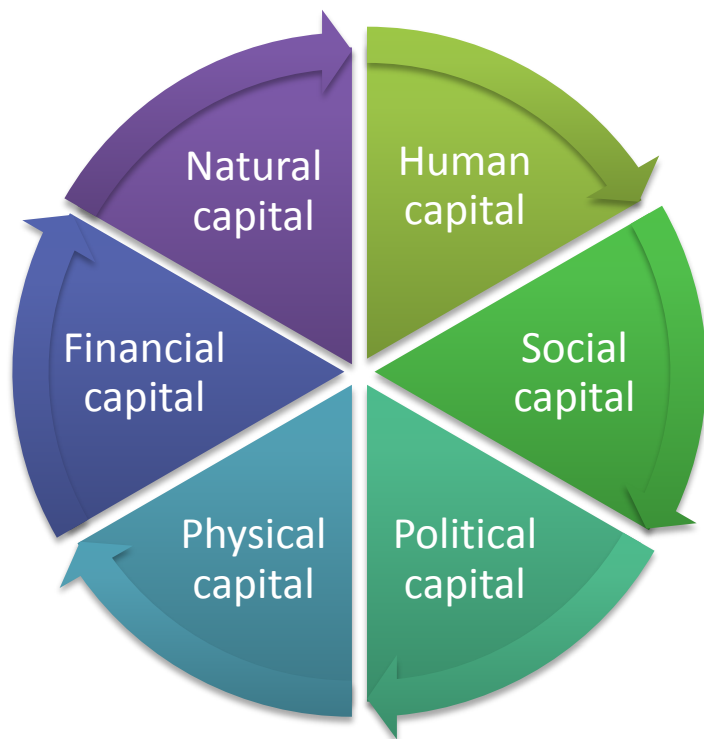
To support resilience, we need to understand the risks that vulnerable communities in Syria are facing, and why these communities are either able or unable to deal with those risks, i.e. where the well-being system of these communities is weak, and where it is strong. We then use this information to 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 Syria, broken down by capital group:



Financial capital

- Property & land
- Economic migration
- Employment
- Humanitarian assistance & aid
- Remittances
- Markets

Human capital

- Education
- Health & nutrition
- Livelihoods skills

Social capital

- Community groups & civil society
- Inter-communal relations
- Women & youth organisations
- Community-based protection mechanisms

Natural capital

- Water
- Land/agriculture
- Livestock
- Oil & other natural resources

Physical capital

- Road, rail & air infrastructure
- Water & sanitation infrastructure
- Communications & internet
- Public service infrastructure (including health infrastructure)
- Shelter

Political capital

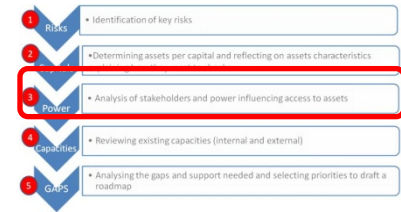
- National & local governance institutions
- Civil society & media
- Justice system
- Citizenship

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 Syria:

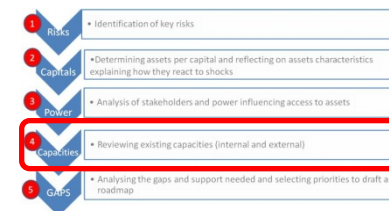
[confidential]



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
Access to property and land (including agriculture and livestock)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued or escalated conflict/access Drought Lack of rule of law/ property rights Corruption Displacement Infrastructure destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vital role in sustaining livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak enforcement of property rights Changing local dynamics as a result of displacement Destruction of infrastructure can limit access 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local governance informal and formal structure needed to negotiate access to land and property <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land as a crucial source of income <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access to property and land can have a negative effect on aspects on SGBV, affecting incomes and family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening inclusive local formal and informal governance structures in relation to property rights Addressing displacement Strengthen local rule of law – enforcement of contract laws related to property and land Strengthening local level/sub-national governance (Democracy/HR/ gender) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening sub-national governance (around the enforcement of property rights) Diversification of incomes, micro-credit and small grants

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
				<p>structures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical danger <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy/ (less relevant) but possibly the legal aspects of weak contract law • Mobilisation among civilian population to engage in civil organisation of resources and services <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues regarding inheritance law and land ownership etc. 		
Economic migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued or escalated conflict • Closed borders • Exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration as an accepted coping mechanism to sustain income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation on movement both internally in Syria and across borders • Lack of employment opportunities • Growth of the 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity/'brain-drain', which affects delivery of basic services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting media and communications programmes with a focus on women's economic empowerment; redefining gender roles with a greater focus on gender equality; and international norms and standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that there are fewer barriers for remitting income and that it brings to the family • Use of income in a positive manner including keeping children in school • Addressing exploitation • Educational mobility

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
			informal economy leading to exploitative employment practices	<p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation in new areas, but also increase breakdown of social protection mechanisms <p>Democracy & human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tension between those who stayed and those who left • Exploitation <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive in terms of breaking old gender roles, but risk of being disconnected with community based protection networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for private sector engagement around labour rights and fair wages • Addressing the exploitation emerging within the informal sector • Strengthening local governance structures and service provision through the retention of skills 	<p>(access to education)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum/ recognition of certificates and qualifications • Media and communication - creating links between communities within Syria, and between Syria and the region to counter divisions • Strengthening and support local governance structures and service provision
Access to formal employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic crisis/increased unemployment/inflation • Increased conflict/lack of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of informal employment market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of employment opportunities • Growth informal market • Economic 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing the need of employment and livelihoods opportunities which can strengthen the legitimacy of local 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for job creation and an expansion of employment opportunities • Expanding upon the employment opportunities for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender mainstreaming and civil society engagement • Looking at opportunities to build formal employment opportunities • Supporting professional

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
	movement		stagnation	<p>governance</p> <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Covered earlier) but also creating opportunity, identifying demands for private sector, which would generate employment <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation in the informal sector - supporting civil society to raise the issue around exploitation and protection <p>Democracy, gender & human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (As above) but also supporting/ rebuilding professional networks 		<p>networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting entrepreneurship, particularly at the community level
Humanitarian assistance/aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased conflict/ access/lack of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of local civil society • International 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security situation/lack of rule of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian portfolio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian portfolio

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
	rule of law/adherence to IHL	engagement	law/respect of IHL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption/diversion of aid • Lack of national and institutional capacity 			
Remittances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysfunctional banking system/access to • Closed borders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased solidarity/ sense of urgency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High transaction costs • Economic crisis inside and outside Syria 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides resources which facilitates continued access to and delivery of services – especially health and education services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant for investment or continued income generating activity <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents use of negative coping mechanisms <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Same as SGBV) plus possible opportunity for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure safe financial transactions from abroad 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Swedish priority and engagement with private sector and diaspora (no previous experience related to Syria)

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 diversification and the changing role for women		
Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict Increased poverty/decreased PP Access to neighbouring countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adaption of local markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased prices Access to markets and goods closely related to power structures /conflict lines 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector role in local service provision, plus a source of income for continued access to services <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offset for local production, access to needed resources for production, new investment/production which generate income and employment opportunities <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> important for household income which prevents use of negative coping mechanisms and increased SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systems for financial transactions Security Information and communication Local conflict mediation – facilitate local agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No previous Swedish engagement Possible Swedish priority - explore innovative solutions to legal financial transactions, IT solutions, micro-credit, women's economic empowerment, vocational training, skills development, supporting business associations

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"> • New opportunities for women and women's economic empowerment which can lead to higher or lower levels of SGBV <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Markets connect people - source for information and creates relations of mutual dependency – possible argument for ceasefires <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As above (risks and opportunities) 		

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict Lack of financial resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-existing systems and infrastructure Existing competencies Education highly valued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of access Lack of service provision Schools targeted Schools used as shelters Trauma 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needed to ensure continued capacity <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain levels of education within country for current and future needs, supply of skilled labour Issue of working school children both as a potential and growing source of income, cheap labour force <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive impact providing base for rights awareness, safe place for children, and mine awareness Negative impacts can include negative messages and platform to advocate for discrimination against 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct support for primary & secondary education, vocational training, and informal education (including IT-based) Back-to school campaigns, including incentives (school feeding programmes, NFIs etc.) Policy-level work for equal access and reestablishment of national curriculum Facilitate local agreement Specific interventions targeting girls' education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-going Swedish humanitarian and policy priority Strong opportunity for donor coordination Possible Swedish priority within strategy possible around access to education of long-term relevance Access to education also addressed within focus on strengthening of local governance structures

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>women.</p> <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education needed for active citizenship and promotion of human rights, basic human right, potential area for community mobilisation • Loss of skills relevant for public administration and justice systems 		
Health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict • Increased poverty • 'Brain-drain' • GBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good pre-conflict service delivery • Humanitarian assistance • Local initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of services • Targeting of medical facilities and personnel • Increased needs (trauma and injury) 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective health service delivery can strengthen legitimacy of local governance <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects productivity and ability to generate income on HH level <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma and mental health as a potential trigger of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School-feeding programmes • Psychosocial support • Sexual and reproductive health • Opportunity to mobilise at community level around well-being of children including access to health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and nutrition strong Swedish humanitarian priority • Possible area to support is mobilising and capacity building at local governance level (including civil society)

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				violence Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access and availability of special services Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child malnutrition 		
Livelihoods skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict • Displacement • Economic crisis • Ownership disputes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inherent flexibility and resilience • Skilled population • Growth of informal market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of employment opportunities • Growth informal market • Economic stagnation 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and skills are central to service delivery and organisation Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical to maintain and adapt relevant skills Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for women and others to attain no skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teacher training • Vocational training • Support to professional networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No previous Swedish experience, apart from local leadership training • Likely area of interest to provide vocational training/capacity building, local leadership skills and local administration, micro-credit, women's economic empowerment • Mainstreaming gender equality

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Community groups and civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict Increasing sectarian divides Displacement/ 'brain-drain' Persecution/ lack of rule of law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of urgency to act/ gap fill Solidarity Sense of common cause 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of experience Corruption Security/safety Lack of resources (human & financial) Lack of trust 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society's role as service providers Needed to complement formal governance structures <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-led response key to develop initiatives further Education and capacity needed <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy at the community level and community participation as a key area for outreach and dialogue (SGBV, 1325, mine awareness) <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Civil society as a necessary building-block The importance of voice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of civil society Ensure CSOs are/become important stakeholders in the education sector and have a platform for dialogue Inclusive networks, including universities and private sector providers Concerning livelihoods; possible micro-credit, community-led initiatives in various sectors both rural and urban SGBV – overall strategic approach and action plan needed for both preventive and response work, linked to regional strategies. Overall focus on gender mainstreaming and capacity building of local organisations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing humanitarian and development support to build capacity of local and diaspora civil society organisations Civil society capacity building and network support Livelihoods support including Swedish experience in small-grants to community and civil society organisations to generate income and humanitarian cash-assistance programmes. Community and CSO initiatives as a key aspect of strengthening livelihoods programming inside Syria SGBV – SIDA previous experience in both humanitarian and development working with CSOs. Likely continued

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>for right-holders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for transparency and accountability • Transitional justice <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's participation and leadership, needs to be mainstreamed throughout engagement with civil society <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific support to activists and media and transitional justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic capacity building, networks for dialogue and access to information, ICT focussed programmes • Gender equality mainstreamed in all relations and capacity building efforts with CSOs • Specific programmes on WEE, women's participation and leadership • Support human rights activists and groups, capacity building organisational dev. 	<p>Swedish priority area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited Swedish experience in democratic capacity building, however, gender mainstreaming, advocacy and community outreach may be strategic focus • Strong Swedish experience in promoting women's leadership as an area to build on and likely area for expansion • Strong Swedish experience and added value in gender mainstreaming, both on humanitarian and development side. Very likely continued Swedish future strategic priority, both in terms of overall mainstreaming but also specific interventions. • Strong Swedish experience and added value –Likely continued Swedish focus

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
						area - focus on supporting activists, human rights organisations and networks and free media, focus on facilitation on local dialogue, capacity building and organisational development (including anti-corruption, transparency and accountability), as well as women's participation/ 1325, SGBV and mine awareness
Inter-communal relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict Increasing sectarian divides Regional influences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long tradition of charities and communal engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trust Manipulation by various actors Fear tactics Access to independent media 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive intercommunal relations provide better access for all to services Legitimacy reliant on representation which reflects community/ more likely to provide for all groups <p>Livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to groups working on dialogue across communal divisions Integrate inclusiveness in all support Limit further polarisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some experience from supporting diverse youth groups, bringing people from different groups and areas Inter-communal relations and social cohesion identified Swedish priority area through support to civil society, free media and

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-communal relations provide trade and economic interactions across sectarian/ethnic lines. <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitates public dialogue involving e.g. religious leaders around issues such as SGBV, women's participation, respect of IHL and IHRL <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary base for democratic participation by all • Necessary for national identity • Allows for broader platforms and bigger outreach for public debate • Necessary condition for society to learn how to relate to diversity 		local governance structures

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary to agree on national level legislation, changes of attitudes and norms 		
Women and youth organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict Increased forced recruitment and SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sense of urgency to act/gap fill Solidarity Increased civic engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excluded/lack of voice Lack of trust Lack of organisational capacity Social norms 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary for women and youth organisations to participate and be included <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women/youth headed households forced to look for new livelihood opportunities <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth groups (girls and boys) opportunity to discuss SGBV as they are more open to social issues Women's groups often receive/protect women victims of violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review value chains and opportunities for women Support women/ youth business networks, micro-credits, access to information about opportunities for excluded, ensure financial services for small business Capacity development for women/youth groups incl. integration of inclusiveness, ideas for a future democratic Syria Bring in perspectives of women/youth groups in design of major programs Mobilise communities in support children/ youth/women Include women/youth in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive positive experience, even pre-war, Sweden supported women's participation in peace talks including at the UN Sweden supported international networking Women and youth groups to remain important stakeholders for Sida supported programmes in the following results areas: local governance strengthening, livelihoods, human security, SGBV, democracy, human rights and gender equality. Organisations and networks to be specifically targeted by capacity building and

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth groups carry hope for a future democratic Syria, and a key role in disseminating information to broader society <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women's groups often have relatively longer experience as CSOs in Syria <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voice for rights holders, platform for advocacy, accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> peace negotiations at local, national or international levels (1325) Address the increasing gap between the Diaspora and those inside Syria Personal security training, wellbeing Capacity building adapted to Syrian experience/level Introduce citizenship skills, values and practices Access to justice training to institutions and CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organisational development efforts
Community-based protection mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child protection area of interest to mobilise community around <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to raise awareness of positive community-based protective measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand from new local authoritative figures to learn how to manage local civil issues, including protection – opportunity to respond/engage? Capacity building of new local authorities and their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience in humanitarian support to target protection needs of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly and handicapped Support to local governance

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>and strategies, including on prevention of SGBV and mine awareness</p> <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community solutions opportunity to re-discuss social norms, and to uphold pre-war social standards (incl. child labour, child marriage) <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of local organising, sharing resources, growing acceptance of protection needs and its relevance also in peace time • Opportunity for society to explore protection needs of women and children and possibly human rights activists and vulnerable groups 	<p>engagement with local civil society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate protection needs vulnerability/lens in all capacity building support • Capacity building of Syrian local humanitarian and advocacy groups on IHL, human rights, SGBV and gender awareness • Give importance to protection on local level, good building block for future social cohesion/ inclusive governance 	<p>strengthening and capacity building of civil society organisations, both in terms of protection and service delivery</p>

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict/ partial destruction of infrastructure • Drought • Poor management • Economic stagnation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance/aid • Pre-conflict solid infrastructure and public access • Strong local/ community capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of water used war-tactic • Vulnerable infrastructure • Demographic pressure as result of displacement • Access to fuel 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water precondition for all basic services, incl. education, health, WASH <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precondition for all production, agricultural and industrial activity <p>SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precondition for all institutions – that play a role in preventing SGBV <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of water resources issue for community and national institutions • Water management opportunity/model for decentralised governance • Water management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including Syrian water technicians in regional technical networks • Sustainable water management integral to many other areas of intervention • Water management as a possible area of responsibility for new local authorities • Hydropower 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some experience in regional program of including Syrian technicians • Service delivery as humanitarian assistance • Maybe an area of intervention at local level as part of multi-sector approach but not a priority for national level interventions

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>opportunity for war tactic/discriminatory practices</p> <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water –equal access for both genders • Water resources – opportunity for regional conflict management linked to Syria peace deal? <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to water as a human right 		
Land and agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict/ unpredictable access/ security/ displacement • Increased prices • Unavailability of key items • Access to markets (sell and buy) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local markets & production still function in stable areas • Strong capacity • Community resilience strongly linked to agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land assets cannot be moved • Underutilisation of productive land due to conflict • Dependent on other resources & key assets (water, fuel, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As before

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Droughts 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> seeds etc.) • Limited access to markets 			
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict/ unpredictable access/ security/ displacement • Increased prices • Unavailability of key items • Access to markets (sell and buy) • Droughts • Vaccination programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong capacity? • Community resilience strongly linked to livestock production • Possible in stable areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable to disease/drought /conflict • 'last resort' consumption to compensate for food insecurity and lack of income • Lack of flexibility 	Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for livelihoods • Employment opportunities • Keeping livestock – a way to stay connected to land and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Water access • Property rights • Mobile slaughter houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited previous experience, some humanitarian experience through partnership with FAO during drought periods
Oil & other natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict – attractive resource for armed groups • Destruction of infrastructure • Access to markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stable and high demand • Creative solutions – production & distribution • Incentive to protect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires sophisticated infrastructure – easy to destroy • Driver of conflict • Only available where found • Lack of 	Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel is precondition for livelihoods as for all production and electricity • Natural resources will be key in all national and regional peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include oil/gas production in anti-corruption and transparency initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No

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	Asset related to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World market prices 		resources for new investments and maintenance	negotiations		

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Road/rail /air infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict/ destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-conflict infrastructure Valuable to all – therefore protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control used as war tactic and source of income Lack of maintenance Vulnerable to sanctions Lack of fuel 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and logistics needed for all service delivery Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to markets, access to products for own production dependent on road transport 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services, security of mobility impact on SGBV and overall protection Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security of mobility precondition for participation, interaction between locations 		
Water and sanitation infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict/ destruction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance/aid • Pre-conflict solid infrastructure and public access • Strong local/community capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of water used as a war-tactic • Vulnerable infrastructure • Demographic pressure as a result of displacement • Access to fuel • Coordinated management needed beyond local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per water 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance rehabilitating WASH/toilets in schools • Possible area of intervention at local level as part of multi-sector approach to local governance strengthening but not a priority for national level interventions

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
Communication and internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict/ destruction Censorship/ propaganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased activism amongst youth International networks & funding Innovate solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of electricity and connection Seen as threat, manipulation Security implications Sanctions 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunities for civic engagement and capacity building via the internet Distance service provision in education and health for hard to reach communities <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to services, case-management Access to information needed for women and youth participation Mine awareness <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to markets Information about market relevant information Trade correspondence Market assessments Marketing <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Web-based discussion fora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distance learning opportunities, development of new platforms for parents and children in hard-to-reach and/or besieged areas Explore new techniques, provide equipment Offer education opportunities Project monitoring capacity Mine awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong Swedish experience globally Safety in the net of human rights defenders Possible area to expand – free media and human rights

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information and dissemination of information <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access, home based <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy, outreach to diaspora and international community and reporting 		
Public service infrastructure (including medical supplies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict/ destruction • Displacement (used as shelter) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid pre-war infrastructure • Strong motivation to maintain services • Aid • Local initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public infrastructure targeted by warring parties • Lack of material for reparation/ replacement of equipment 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public infrastructure buildings precondition for service delivery and management <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of public infrastructure to undertake national programs such as vaccination of people and livestock 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some experience of rehabilitation of infrastructure but main Swedish support will be in the quality and governance of services

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to services, medication, justice Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legitimacy of any authority depends on provision of public services Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal access to services 		
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict/ destruction • Displacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-conflict availability and standard • Generosity within communities/ extended families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy to destroy – expensive to rebuild/lack of incentive to invest/ opportunity for others • Possible source for exploitation • Siege used as war tactic 	Local governance & livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will first take care of shelter before education, livelihood Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of shelter aggravates risk of SGBV Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter basic need that community/ authorities must respond to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory, urban planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanitarian assistance to shelter via several agencies

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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's result areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of sufficient shelter can harm family structures; may increase domestic violence against women and children 		

Political 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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
National and local governance institutions, including civil society & media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Escalated conflict/repression Lack of/competing legitimacy Brain drain Support from external actors further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based initiatives/LCCs External support and aid, including diaspora involvement Pre-conflict capacities & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of experience Polarisation/lack of trust Unwillingness/inability to reform power structures, including gender equality 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-condition for service delivery Necessary to plan and assess sector needs Livelihoods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various line-ministries critical for livelihoods in both urban and rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting local institutions and administration as a priority Engage local authorities in provision of basic services, livelihoods and protection Encourage exchange of experience and networking between local institutions and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Experience of support to media and of building contact between local leaders and media. Experience of supporting civil society in their role as representing citizens and holding leaders accountable Local governance strengthening strategic area

Political 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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<p>undermine illegitimacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifting power balances 	<p>competencies utilised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of civil society (increased needs and space) • Regime retains legitimacy and benefits from external support • Underlying patriarchal power structure remains intact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sectarian division grossly exploited • Lack of access to adequate information • Security/targeting of professionals/lack of freedom of movement • Brain drain 	<p>setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of rules and regulations • Supplier technical expertise <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line-ministry structure needed for demonstration of norms, prevent and respond to cases of SGBV and ensure rule of law <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued existence of instructional structures represents opportunity for long-term democratic reform • CSOs and media fundamental to holding institutions accountable • Negotiation of rules and terms for temporary local governance arrangements 	<p>stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in budgeting, anti-corruption, accountability of local institutions. • Consultation mechanisms between CSOs and local administration • Media: continue supporting them as new media outlets, and capacity build on independent journalism • Support exchange between new media stakeholders 	<p>to expand; protection, rule of law and service delivery through capacity building and organisational development. Strong emphasis on gender mainstreaming and women's, and youth participation</p>

Political 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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				<p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions are a precondition for upholding norms and laws on gender equality • Institutions offer possibility for political representation of women <p>Human rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutions constitute the duty bearers and ensure an enabling environment for civil society, freedom of associations and the media • Free media is essential for an informed and active citizenship 		
Justice system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict • Increasing sectarian divides • Continued Repression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong demand for rule of law • Reasonable level of education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust • Corruption • Lack of rule of law • Lack of legitimacy 	<p>Local governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil documentation essential for access to education and other rights • Need to demonstrate ability to ensure rule of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining legal expertise and professional networks • Support to legal aid and services • Disseminating information to the public and justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience from Syria and the region on legal services • Likely area to remain priority within democracy and human rights

Political 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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corruption • Fragmentation of authority • Disrespect of IHL and IHRL 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of competence • Fragmentation, conflicting and overlapping legal systems • Weak and deteriorating registration and documentation procedures 	<p>law</p> <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and property rights, licenses, contract law, legal aid, due process etc. are essential for access to land and all other transactions <p>Human security & SGBV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to justice for survivors depend on the functioning justice system including law enforcement, reparations etc. <p>Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice system is a precondition for democracy <p>Gender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice system is a precondition for gender equality and non- 	<p>stakeholders on rights and international standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining legal services at local level • Documenting property, births etc. 	

Political 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	Asset relevant to each of SIDA's results areas	Possible programmes	Strategic priorities for Sweden
				discrimination Human rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Justice system is a prerequisite for re-establishing constitutional law. • Legal system essential for transitional justice • Universal access to justice throughout the country as a necessity 		
Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escalated conflict • Increasing sectarian divides • Lack of experience of active citizenship • Lack of respect of IHL and IHRL • Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for freedom and justice • Willingness to engage/ sense of urgency • International/di aspora support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate information • Lack of experience of civic engagement • Experience of repression and fear • Lack of women's leadership and inclusivity 	Local governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizenship (rights and responsibilities) are needed concepts for effective local governance Human security & SGBV <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of rights, duties and belonging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated throughout civil society and media support

Priorities to strengthen resilience within SIDA's results strategy for Syria

At this stage, we have a good understanding of the **risks**, the **stresses** and the **key assets** of vulnerable communities in Syria, as well as an overview of possible programme interventions and areas of strategic focus to strengthen key assets and make them more resilient to the range of identified risks.

Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable communities in Syria 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 within Syria.**

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 Syrian society.

As the Syria context is highly fluid, 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 (including multi-sector service delivery), livelihoods and improved human security which includes 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 on-going crises and shocks, while identifying opportunities to support transformative change at all levels to potentially 'disrupt' the underlying causes of the current cycle of violence. The following provides a brief summary of strategic priorities in each result. This brief overview is then elaborated further in the subsequent tables.



Local governance strengthening

In order to support the resilience of people and communities within Syria, while also contributing to the creation of preconditions for long-term, sustainable recovery, Sweden has identified local governance strengthening as a key area of intervention. This provides an opportunity to **ensure improved access to multi-sector basic service delivery** for vulnerable people within Syria, while at the same time **building good governance principles and practices** and **supporting inter-communal relations and social cohesion**. As such, there are strong linkages to the strategy's second results area on democracy, human rights and gender equality.

The focus on improving multi-sector service delivery will involve securing equality and inclusiveness in the provision and access of basic services, such as education, health and WASH. This will be done through the strengthening of formal and informal local governance structures in the assessment, planning and implementation of services; 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. As the strategy evolves, this approach may involve an increased sectoral focus to best meet the needs of vulnerable people, including women and youth.

A key aspect of local governance strengthening will also involve a focus on strengthening people's ability access to high quality, inclusive basic services. This will be done through support for income diversification and the efficient transfer of remittances so that people have the resources required to meet the costs of accessing services, while also promoting innovations in service delivery (for example IT-based education platforms). The approach of strengthening local authorities' ability to deliver inclusive basic services on the one hand, and people's ability to access these services on the other, is also expected to improve social cohesion and inter-communal relations through the building of trust between local authorities and communities and the strengthening of social capital.

Livelihoods

Ensuring sustainable livelihoods is central to people's well-being in Syria and an important aspect of maintaining the capacity of Syrian society to recover from the on-going crisis when there is an opportunity to do so. The immediate priority, however, should remain on ensuring that people can **maximise the opportunities to secure a sustainable livelihood**, which Sweden will support through efforts to ensure that value chains and financial services are accessible and inclusive; that micro-credit, grants and cash-based programming are aligned with livelihood opportunities; and supporting local authorities' role and abilities in strengthening secure livelihood opportunities. 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.

Recognising the transformative potential of economic activity, Sweden will also invest in **better understanding the impact of the growing informal sector** on people's livelihoods, investigate how to better engage with this sector to achieve positive change, while also promoting economic engagement across sectarian lines.

Improved human security, including addressing sexual and gender-based violence

The Syria conflict and on-going crisis has placed incredible strains on all aspects of society, with consequent impacts on the overall protection of civilians, the absence of rule of law, and on the levels of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Sweden will prioritise **strengthening of services**, including trauma, psychosocial support and mental health services to ensure that women, girls and boys receive the support that they need to manage and recover from SGBV and other forms of violence. We will also work to **address and better understand some of the underlying drivers** and stresses that contribute to incidents of SGBV and other negative coping mechanisms, including prioritising the need for sustainable employment and livelihood opportunities.

While strengthening services and addressing the drivers of SGBV are strategic imperatives, Sweden will also work toward **achieving transformative change**, working with and through civil society to educate, inform and address SGBV issues – particularly in the rapidly growing informal sector; while also working toward greater coherence between policies, norms and frameworks at the national, regional and international levels. Furthermore, Sweden will include the need for women's participation and implementation of security council resolutions 1325 and 1820 throughout the two results areas, as well as put emphasis on the need for the special protection and consideration of the needs of children.

Strengthened democracy

Long term, sustainable solutions in Syria will only be achieved by strengthening democratic engagement and participation from all aspects of Syrian society. Sweden's strategy will therefore focus on **supporting the education and skills** people need to effectively contribute to democratic process and dialogue. This will include addressing the growing national skills gap for effective public administration and justice, while also working with communities to promote active citizenship, local leadership skills and conflict resolution. This strategic approach will be complemented by engaging with and strengthening local authorities, particularly new or emerging structures, as outline previously, and ensuring that there are **positive linkages to democracy strengthening opportunities at national, regional and local levels**. This will ensure that there is a good understanding of roles and responsibilities, engagement with civil society actors and local administrations so that they can play a positive role in protecting and upholding laws, especially with regard to property ownership and land.

At a national and regional level, Sweden will invest in **strengthening networks and positive engagement with key actors**, including strengthening linkages with Diaspora groups, supporting networks of professionals and professional associations as agents of positive change, and ensuring that women and young

people play a critical role in helping to shape a democratic vision for the country. This work will include a focus on developing innovative communications approaches and supporting 'new and independent media' activities with the potential of contributing to transformative change.

Gender equality

Supporting and strengthening gender equality is a core strategic priority for Sweden. In the Syrian context it is also a vital aspect of ensuring that women, men, girls and boys are able to play an active role in managing on-going shocks and stresses to strengthen the resilience of the society as a whole. Sweden will work to **strengthening access and equality of services for women, men, girls and boys**, including girls' education and access to, and awareness of sexual and reproductive health and rights. The strategy will also work to ensure that women and youth have the **skills and resources to adapt to changing gender roles** with an increasing number of women-headed households. This will be supported by the promotion of women and youth leadership skills and networks and the strengthening of legal frameworks ensuring equal access to land and inheritance. The needs of other vulnerable groups, such as the disabled will also be taken into account, both in terms of being active members of society but also in regards to accessing services. Furthermore, Sweden will include the need for women's participation and implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 throughout the two results areas, while also giving emphasis to the need for the special protection and consideration of the needs of children.

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

	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including addressing 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"> • Reduce transaction costs and barriers to remittances to ensure resources can be transferred to meet needs for provision and access to basic services 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the linkages between national, regional and international SGBV strategies and initiatives • Strengthen the linkages between national, regional and international strategies and initiatives around combatting child recruitment and protection of children in armed conflict 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen linkages between communities within Syria and the Diaspora to both strengthen democratic engagement and highlight human rights issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the linkages between national, regional and international strategies for promotion of Resolution 1325 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase private sector engagement to support an increased awareness of labour rights and address exploitation
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible, engage in dialogue on relevant sector-specific policy frameworks • Strengthen the role of civil society as a platform for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding of and, potential engagement with, the rapidly expanding informal economy to address 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase support for professional networks within Syria • Address the emerging skills deficit for public administration and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review legal frameworks on gender aspects of inheritance law and land ownership • Promotion of girls' education programmes, and back to school campaigns for girls and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the emergence and role of new media outlets, including the promotion of a network of new media stakeholders

Strategic priorities per result area

	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including addressing 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
	dialogue on protection and service delivery	exploitation		justice systems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support networks for dialogue and access to information – including through innovations in IT communications and media • Promote economic engagement across sectarian lines • Promote the participation and voice of women and youth in a forward looking democratic vision 	boys <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote gender inclusive networks and women and youth participation and leadership in the private sector, other professional sectors and civil society • Promote the participation of women and youth in peace negotiations at national and local level. 	
District / sub-national	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen organisational capacity of local formal and informal governance structures for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore innovate solutions to legal and financial transactions, IT solutions, micro-credit, women’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen trauma, PPS and mental health services as a potential trigger for increased rates of SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support capacity building of local authorities in budgeting, anti-corruption and the accountability of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusive participation and equal access to and availability of services for men, women, girls and boys 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support organisational development and capacity building initiatives for activists and human rights organisations

Strategic priorities per result area

	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including addressing 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
	delivery of basic services • Promote inclusive inter-communal models and opportunities	economic empowerment, and support for business associations • Engage local authorities in livelihood strengthening activities	• Support increased engagement of civil society on the issue of SGBV, especially within the informal employment sector	local institutions. • Strengthen local governance in enforcing contract law related to property and land ownership • Highlight the roles and responsibilities of existing and new local authorities in: ensuring basic services (water etc.); supporting people’s protection needs, and; engaging with civil society – including local humanitarian groups	• Promotion of girls’ education programmes, and back to school campaigns for girls and boys •	• Strengthen platforms for advocacy and accountability • Support access to justice training for institutions and CSOs • Promote the dissemination of legal and justice information at district and community levels • Strengthen local legal services including the provision of legal aid and the documentation of property, births, deaths and marriages
Community	• Strengthen organisational capacity of local formal and informal	• Supporting community based entrepreneurship to expand formal	• Research into the impact of land access on rates of SGBV • Support increased	• Promote local conflict mediation – facilitate local agreements	• Support sexual and reproductive health awareness and access to services	• Strengthen community mobilisation around access to health care with a particular focus

Strategic priorities per result area

	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including addressing 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>governance structures for the delivery of basic services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support and promote community-based management models to ensure social cohesion and inclusiveness • Support and initiate community level awareness campaigns 	<p>employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the inclusiveness and accessibility of value chains and financial services - especially for women/youth headed households • Promote micro-credit schemes, small grants programmes and cash-based humanitarian programming to stimulate livelihoods activities in both rural and urban areas • Support innovation including for instance; IT based 	<p>engagement of communities on the issue of SGBV and child protection, especially within the informal employment sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote community mobilisation and education on active citizenship and human rights • Support local leadership skills training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support inclusive community-based protection mechanisms • Support equal representation of women and men within committees and other firms of community based management structures. 	<p>on the well-being of children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate opportunities to discuss pre-conflict social norms and standards – including protection issues, child labour and child marriage and identify community based solutions • Support innovative IT, communications and media initiatives to strengthen community-based human rights reporting and linkages with the Diaspora

Strategic priorities per result area

	Result area 1: Local governance strengthening, livelihoods and improved human security, including addressing 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
		market information; mobile slaughter facilities for livestock as a key livelihood asset, etc.				
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate vocational income diversification programmes to help households meet costs of accessing basic services (including health and education) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritise shelter needs which can disrupt family dynamics and increase the risk of SGBV 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that women have the skills to capitalise on changing gender roles as a result of high male migration rates within and outside of Syria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote personal security training and life-skills to increase well-being

Strategic priorities per adaptive capacity

Layer of society	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce transaction costs and barriers to remittances to ensure people have the required resources to access basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When possible, engage in dialogue on relevant sector-specific policy frameworks (regionally and national) • Increase private sector engagement to support an increased awareness of labour rights and address exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the linkages between national, regional and international SGBV strategies and initiatives • Strengthen linkages between communities within Syria and the Diaspora to both strengthen democratic engagement and highlight human rights issues
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the emerging skills deficit for public administration and justice systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase understanding of and, potential engagement with, the rapidly expanding informal economy to address exploitation • Review legal frameworks on gender aspects of inheritance law and land ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the role of civil society as a platform for dialogue on protection and access to basic services • Increase support for professional networks within Syria as agents of change in society • Support networks for dialogue and access to information – including through innovations in IT communications and media • Promote girls’ education programmes • Promote gender inclusive networks and women’s participation and leadership in the private sector, other professional sectors and civil society • Promote economic engagement across sectarian lines • Promote the participation and voice of women and youth in a forward looking democratic vision • Support the emergence and role of new media outlets, including the promotion of a network of new media stakeholders
District/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen organisational capacity of local formal and informal governance structures for the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore innovate solutions to legal and financial transactions, IT solutions, micro-credit, women’s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote inclusive inter-communal education models and opportunities

Strategic priorities per adaptive capacity

Layer of society	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative
sub-national	<p>delivery of basic services. Engage local authorities in livelihood strengthening activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen trauma, PPS and mental health services as potential triggers for increased rates of SGBV • Strengthen local governance in enforcing contract law related to property and land ownership • Promote the dissemination of legal and justice information at district and community levels • Strengthen local legal services including the provision of legal aid and the documentation of property, births, deaths and marriages 	<p>economic empowerment, and support for business associations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support increased engagement of civil society on the issue of SGBV, especially within the informal employment sector • Support capacity building of local authorities in budgeting, anti-corruption and the accountability of local institutions. • Support access to justice training for institutions and CSOs • Highlight the roles and responsibilities of existing and new local authorities in: ensuring basic services (water etc.); supporting people's protection needs, and; engaging with civil society – including local humanitarian groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote equal access to and availability of services for women and girls • Strengthen platforms for advocacy and accountability • Support organisational development and capacity building initiatives for activists and human rights organisations
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate community level awareness campaigns on relevant topics related to protection and access to services (including back to school campaigns and public health messaging) • Promote local conflict mediation – facilitate local agreements • Support sexual and reproductive health awareness and access to services • Strengthen community mobilisation around access to health care with a particular focus on the well-being of children • Support local leadership skills training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting community based entrepreneurship to expand formal employment opportunities • Review the inclusiveness and accessibility of value chains and financial services - especially for women/youth headed households • Promote micro-credit schemes, small grants programmes and cash-based humanitarian programming to stimulate livelihoods activities in both rural and urban areas • Research into the impact of land access on rates of SGBV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support innovation including: IT based market information; mobile slaughter facilities for livestock as a key livelihood asset, etc. • Promote community mobilisation and education on active citizenship and human rights • Facilitate opportunities to discuss pre-conflict social norms and standards – including protection issues, child labour and child marriage and identify community based solutions • Support innovative IT, communications and media initiatives to strengthen community-based human rights reporting and linkages with the Diaspora

Strategic priorities per adaptive capacity

Layer of society	Absorptive	Adaptive	Transformative
Household	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate vocational income diversification programmes to help households meet costs related to access to services, including education • Promote personal security training and life-skills to increase well-being 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that women have the skills to capitalise on changing gender roles as a result of high male migration rates within and outside of Syria