

TABBANEH NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

Tripoli, Lebanon

August 2018

FOREWORD

In the eighth year of the Syrian refugee crisis, Lebanon hosts 1.5 million Syrian refugees, many of whom are located alongside poor Lebanese in urban settings that were already stressed before the 2011 crisis onset. In a long-standing national context of scarce data, combined with ever-growing pressure to maximize efficiencies in intervention funding, there is an urgent need for reliable spatialized information on which to base holistic, multisectoral, multi-actor mitigation approaches that work towards durable solutions. Neighbourhood profiles offer such a springboard for moving towards sustainable development, shedding light on how relatively fixed built environments and relatively mobile social dimensions interface with each other in specific contexts.

Adopting an area-based approach to data gathering and synthesis, where a defined territorial unit is the point of entry rather than a particular sector or beneficiary cohort, profiles can inform integrated programming for neighbourhoods in ways that benefit all residents in the long term. This has the potential for mitigating cross-cohort vulnerability and for reducing host-refugee community tensions, which are reported to be on the rise year-on-year.

Organizationally, profiles can serve as a framework for area-based coordinated actions between partners to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF), and local authorities to improve the response in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in complex urban settings.

Profiles contribute to building a national database of comparable data that can be used for better understanding and monitoring of dynamics in the most vulnerable urban pockets that cadastral, municipal and district averages can be blind to, and how these relate to their wider urban contexts.

This neighbourhood profile is one of a series conducted jointly by United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Both agencies recognize that the value of profiles lies only in their use by partners, including local authorities for evidence-based coordination and programming. We welcome constructive conversations about how this may best be achieved going forward.

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MUNICIPALITY FOREWORD

Tripoli Municipality welcomes this neighbourhood profile for Tabbaneh. As a local authority, we are pleased to highlight the needs and opportunities in our area in an evidence-based way. Like many other Lebanese municipalities, Tripoli faces major technical and administrative challenges that have escalated with the demographic pressure linked to the displacement of Syrians. Housing, basic urban services, social services

governance and social stability are all areas that require coordinated efforts delivered in strategic and efficient ways, avoiding overlaps and duplication. We look forward to using the *Tabbaneh Neighbourhood Profile* to improve collaboration internally and with our partners in addressing identified challenges and mitigating the needs of the neighbourhood's vulnerable residents.

Ahmad Kamar Eddine
Mayor of Tripoli



CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tabbaneh is a predominantly residential neighbourhood in eastern Tripoli, on the east banks of Abu Ali River. It falls within the jurisdiction of Tripoli Municipality, in Lebanon's North Governorate.

Covering an area of 0.42 km², it accommodates 20,449 people, the vast majority (82.9 percent) of whom are Lebanese. Of the remaining 17.1 percent, most (15.3 percent of the total residents) are Syrian, while 0.5 percent are Palestine refugees from Syria. A household survey sample suggests that, of the non-Lebanese households, 78.3 percent arrived in Lebanon from 2011 to 2017, suggesting the extent to which the Syrian refugee crisis, which started in 2011, has contributed to recent demographic changes.

The area holds 765 buildings. Occupancy per residential unit is higher among Syrians (6.0 per unit) than among Lebanese (4.9 per unit). The majority of units are rented; 59.9 percent of Lebanese households rent compared to a much higher 92.4 percent of non-Lebanese ones.

Tabbaneh is situated in the limits of the Mamluk-era Old City of Tripoli. Its formation dates to the 19th Century. As a unified neighbourhood together with the adjacent hilltop of Jabal Mohsen, the area was quite prosperous, benefitting from proximity to railway routes and roads linking Beirut and Homs, as well as the establishment of the biggest fruit and vegetable market serving the North. From the second half of the 20th Century, Tabbaneh gradually lost its status as a food and commodities trade centre due to various events: the demolition of residential units in the 1960s after the Abu Ali River flood, the halting of the rail network, political/sectarian tensions between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen and conflicts in other parts of the North during the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, and periodic clashes after the war (until the establishment of relative calm after 2014). These factors contributed to a decrease in economic activity and intensification of poverty in the area.

Today, Tabbaneh is a low-income, vulnerable neighbourhood, exhibiting a relative fragility in terms of historically rooted tensions affecting the security situation, weak public social and basic urban services provision, and limited livelihood opportunities. Besides Tripoli Municipality, a number of local and international non-governmental organizations are involved in service provision and project implementation across different sectors, aimed at improving conditions for the neighbourhood's residents.

Various public and private education institutions are located within or just outside the studied area. A small number of facilities provide some healthcare services. Most of these social services cater to neighbourhood residents irrespective of nationality, age or gender.

Children and youth are particularly vulnerable groups, experiencing various socioeconomic and other challenges, including child labour, child marriage, low attendance of secondary school and higher levels, scarcity of specialized healthcare and education services for children with disabilities, lack of vocational training opportunities or satisfying and stable work for youth, and various safety and security concerns.

Compared to some other profiled vulnerable neighbourhoods, Tabbaneh's local economy operates at a larger scale. The vegetable market, other food and grocery stores, and—to a

lesser extent—mechanics, carpentry and metal workshops constitute key components in the mix of functioning enterprises. Wide discrepancies exist in employment and business ownership across gender and nationality lines, with females and non-Lebanese being minorities. Tabbaneh's geographical location may offer potential for more economic interaction with adjacent areas. However, the local economy's high dependence on customers and business owners coming in from nearby neighbourhoods may also constitute a risk: poor urban services and infrastructure—particularly inadequate street lighting, poor road surface quality and road closures—may constitute physical and security constraints to drawing customer footfall and to enhancing Tabbaneh's attractiveness as a place for running enterprises.

The vast majority of the area's buildings require major repair, variously reflecting the combination of damage by recent clashes, lack of maintenance and high levels of poverty. The inadequate access to basic urban services in the neighbourhood is one factor contributing to substandard living conditions for residents, especially where buildings are not connected or have failing connections to the electrical grid, and where wastewater and stormwater networks are blocked and overflowing. Water supply is costly, low quality and not always guaranteed; thus, residents have to buy clean water from external sources. While there are some notable instances of managed and safe open spaces in the neighbourhood, they are limited in number.

This report maps—and suggests the relative criticality across space of—interlinked social, economic and physical challenges in Tabbaneh in the context of a poor, conflict-affected neighbourhood that has experienced a demographic pressure hike resulting from the Syrian refugee crisis. It offers a new area-based knowledge springboard that can be used to formulate evidence-led project proposals and longer-term plans for action.

The multisectoral, context-sensitive scope of this profile is intended to inform both immediate vulnerability mitigation measures and, taking into account the neighbourhood's embeddedness in the wider city, longer-term sustainable urban development planning. UN-Habitat and UNICEF recognize that the profile's value lies only in its uptake and use for these purposes by the municipality and other relevant partners, and look forward to facilitating productive discussions to this end.



TABBANEH



TRIPOLI, LEBANON



20,449 INHABITANTS



0.42 km²



765 BUILDINGS



537 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME



2,472 ENTERPRISES



POPULATION

82.9% Leb

16.8% Non-Leb

Unreported: 0.3%

OCCUPANCY PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

4.9 Leb 6.0 Syr

70.5% Syr/PRS households that arrived in Lebanon between 2011 and 2014

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP

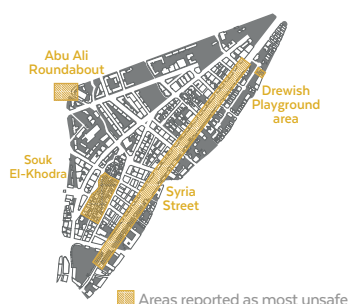
6,635 CHILDREN 4,395 YOUTH

8,357 ADULTS 844 ELDERLY

Unreported: 218



SAFETY & SECURITY



HEALTH

14% CHRONICALLY ILL POPULATION

15.1% of all Leb 13% of all Non-Leb

Most needed health services, according to the residents:

36.3% General medicine

26.9% Physiotherapy

22% Cardiology

22% Allergy/Immunology



EDUCATION

84.4% PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

40.2% Secondary school attendance

6.5% Children (6-14) who never attended school



CHILD PROTECTION

38.2% CHILD (0-14) POPULATION

31.8% of all Leb 44.1% of all Non-Leb

9.3% Children involved in economic activities

13.8% of all male children 2.2% of all female children

11% Child marriage rate among girls (15-18)

9.5% of all Leb girls 22% of all non-Leb girls



YOUTH

20.9% YOUTH (15-24) POPULATION

21.2% of all Leb 19.1% of all Non-Leb

67.3% UNEMPLOYED YOUTH POPULATION

66.8% of all Leb youth 70.2% of all non-Leb youth



LOCAL ECONOMY

1,370 SHOPS

530 WORKSHOPS

62% Long-established enterprises

74% Rented enterprises

2% Female employees



LIVELIHOODS

12,750 WORKING-AGE (15-63) POPULATION

Reported unemployment rate (15-64 age group)

58.8% of all Leb (15-64)

62.8% of all non-Leb (15-64)

14.1% POPULATION POVERTY RATE

11.5% of all Leb 28.8% of all Non-Leb



BUILDINGS

74% RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

47% Buildings built between 1944 and 1975

51% Buildings in need of major structural repair/emergency intervention

31.3% Owned housing

65% Rented housing

OVERCROWDING

10% of all Leb households

32.1% of all non-Leb households



WASH

26% Buildings not connected to the domestic water network

11% Residents with no access to the wastewater network

53% Streets with damaged or no gullies

12.8% Households that recycle any solid waste



ELECTRICITY

11% Buildings not connected to the electrical grid



ACCESSIBILITY & OPEN SPACES

89.4% Roads showing major signs of deterioration

2.3% Neighbourhood area comprising open spaces

21% Open spaces that are publicly used

15% Open spaces that are unused lots



Some of the above percentages have been rounded. For a detailed list of indicators, see Appendix 1.

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UN-Habitat Lebanon city profilesⁱ are available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/> or <http://www.data.unhcr.org/lebanon/>.

UN-Habitat-UNICEF Lebanon neighbourhood profiles are available at:
<http://www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/>, <https://www.unicef.org/lebanon/> or <http://www.data.unhcr.org/lebanon/>.



For further information including data, contact: unhabitat-lebanon@un.org.

Related Publications:

UN-Habitat Lebanon (2017) *Tripoli City Profile 2016*, Second Edition, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018) *El-Qobbeh Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018) *Jabal Mohsen Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

ⁱ A city profile is a continually updated statistical and multisectoral description and analysis of an urban centre, where the geographical boundary is defined according to the continuously built-up area. Its purpose is to inform the immediate urban crisis response and to enhance capacity for long-term development planning. City profiles offer a spatial framework for evidence-based, efficient programming and coordination.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

BP	<i>Brevet Professionnel</i>	MRR	Maps of Risks and Resources
BT	<i>Baccalauréat Technique</i> [Technical Baccalaureate]	No.	Number
CDR	Council for Development and Reconstruction [in Lebanon]	Non-Leb	Non-Lebanese
F	Female(s)	PHC	Primary healthcare
FGD	Focus group discussion	PHCC	Primary Healthcare Centre
GIS	Geographic information system	PRL	Palestine refugees in Lebanon
GPI	Gender Parity Index	PRS	Palestine refugees from Syria
HH	Household	SDC	Social Development Centre
IM	Information management	SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
IMAM	Integrated management of acute malnutrition	Syr	Syrian(s)
(I)NGO	(International) Non-governmental organization	TS	[Diplôme de] Technicien Supérieur [Higher Technician Certificate]
ISF	[Lebanese] Internal Security Forces	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
IYCF	Infant and young child feeding	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
KII	Key informant interview	UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
LBP	Lebanese Pound(s)	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
LCRP	Lebanon Crisis Response Plan	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
Leb	Lebanese	USD	United States Dollar(s)
LebRelief	Lebanese Relief Council	WaSH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
LT	<i>Licence Technique</i> [Technical Diploma]	WFP	World Food Programme
M	Male(s)		
MEHE	Ministry of Education and Higher Education [of Lebanon]		
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey		
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health [of Lebanon]		
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs [of Lebanon]		

GLOSSARY

Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)

The Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), with the support of UNICEF, developed a certified Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), piloted in 2015. Designed by the Centre for Educational Research and Development (CERD), MEHE's curriculum development department, ALP is a learner-centred approach to teaching a condensed version of the official Lebanese curriculum through building competencies in its core subjects: Arabic, French or English, mathematics, life sciences, chemistry and physics (grades 7–9), with additional life-skills and psychosocial support modules. By design, ALP falls within the framework of non-formal education as a pathway into formal education for children aged 7 to 17 who have been out of school for two years or more. The objective of such a condensed curriculum is to accelerate the learning progress as well as to facilitate a smooth and quick transition and reinsertion of students into formal education (International Alert, 2016; UNHCR, UNICEF and UNESCO, 2017).

Cadastre

In Lebanon (and elsewhere), land registration, real estate rights and related information are ordered by territorial units, known as cadastres. A cadastre corresponds to a municipality. Alternatively, it may comprise multiple municipalities or indeed make up only a part of one municipality. The cadastral framework is important for the current purpose because certain demographic data are available at this level.

Governorate (Mohafazah)

An administrative division in Lebanon that is divided into districts (*qada'*). The words “Mohafazah” and “Governorate” are interchangeable.

Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR)

The MRR is a participatory conflict-sensitive methodology, which engages the Lebanese municipalities and communities in a development dialogue. It is used to help formulate projects of the Lebanon Host Communities Support Project (LHSP). The LHSP is jointly implemented by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), as part of the national strategy in response to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Lebanon's local communities (MoSA and UNDP, 2018).

Mukhtar

The representative of the smallest state body at the local level in Lebanon. The latter can have several mukhtars, according to its population. As an administrative officer, the mukhtar is responsible for some of the official functions established among the people of his/her community, such as registration for national registers, births, deaths and marriages.

Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC)

In Lebanon, primary healthcare (PHC) is available to vulnerable Lebanese as well as displaced Syrians, whether registered as refugees with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner

for Refugees (UNHCR) or not, through various PHC facilities. These include the network of 208 Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs) of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), and an estimated 1,011 other PHC facilities, referred to as “dispensaries”, most of which are clinics run by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). PHCCs offer a relatively comprehensive package of PHC services, while the dispensaries typically provide more limited support. The Social Development Centres (SDCs), which are affiliated to MoSA, also provide limited healthcare services, in addition to social services (See definition below). In a considerable number of these facilities, routine vaccination, medications for acute and chronic illnesses, as well as reproductive health products are available free of charge. These are supplied through MoPH, with the support of partners, to address increased needs at the PHC level (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a).

Social Development Centre (SDC)

Social Development Centres (SDCs), affiliated to MoSA, provide comprehensive services for the benefit and development of local communities. They offer social services and limited PHC services, catering to beneficiaries irrespective of age, gender and nationality. SDCs are considered as key executive instruments to achieve the decentralized development strategy adopted by MoSA. Some of the mandates of SDCs defined by law include: planning for development, optimizing local resources (including human resources), undertaking field assessments, developing local action plans, studying development projects that fall under SDCs' geographical scope of work, as well as coordinating with public and private bodies. According to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017–2020 (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a), 220 SDCs serve as the primary link between the government and the vulnerable population. For instance, in 2009, SDCs delivered social services to almost 61,619 beneficiaries, health services to 309,164 beneficiaries, training services to 6,894 beneficiaries, education services (including nursing, volunteer work, foreign language, programmes against illiteracy, courses for school dropouts) to 16,486 beneficiaries all over the country (MoSA, 2011).

Souk

Arabic word for traditional Arabic market.

UNRWA (Palestinian) camp

The Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon have their own governance systems, mainly comprising popular committees, local committees and political factions. The camp management system involves local and international organizations, which provide key services. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) is the main provider of services in Lebanon's official camps.

SCOPE

Neighbourhood profiles are reports containing original spatialized data and analysis, generated within an area-based framework, and synthesized to respond to the evidence needs of sector specialists, multisector practitioners as well as local authorities. Data is gathered participatively through field and household surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

The overall data findings are prefaced by a contextualization that covers the neighbourhood's history, main governance features, and social stability. Household surveys (on a representative sample basis for the Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations), focus group discussions, and key

informant interviews are conducted to yield insights into health, education, child protection, youth, livelihoods, housing, and water and sanitation practices. Profiles also offer comprehensive primary information on buildings, basic urban services and open spaces, as well as a comprehensive stratified population count. A representative sampling framework for data collection on enterprises is applied to generate local economy data. Neighbourhood profiles are in line with the *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan [LCRP] 2017-2020 (2018 Update)* (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a) and the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF).

METHODOLOGY

The current UN-Habitat and UNICEF neighbourhood profiling approach comprises two steps. The first (Phase 1) involves the national selection and geographical delimitation of areas to be profiled. The second (Phases 2.1 to 2.4) involves neighbourhood data gathering, report compilation and validation/dissemination.

PHASE 1: AREA IDENTIFICATION, RANKING & NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY DRAWING

For each of the 26 districts in Lebanon, a workshop was held with stakeholdersⁱⁱ selected for their district-wide knowledge. Stakeholders were asked to identify disadvantaged areas in their district based on set criteria.ⁱⁱⁱ Areas thus identified were then scored and ranked within each district by the same stakeholders in terms of perceived relative disadvantage, using a scale of 1 (least vulnerable) to 3 (most vulnerable). Subsequently, this average score was coupled with the respective Multi-Section Vulnerability Index (MSVI)^{iv} score of an area's cadastre. Merging these two scores gave a national composite scoring and disadvantaged area ranking list. The areas were then categorized into five quintiles based on their vulnerability level.

Overall, 498 disadvantaged areas were identified and ranked nationally. This list was verified (through majority-based approval) with a second, different group of district-level stakeholders^v in a further workshop,^{vi} convened at the subregional level (Beirut and Mount Lebanon, North, Bekaa and South).

Finally, for a selection of top-ranking identified disadvantaged areas, neighbourhood boundaries were mapped^{vii} in the field. For those neighbourhoods delimited thus, some were pragmatically excluded from the list of those to be profiled. Exclusion was based on the following criteria: access and security difficulties; tented residential fabric; and low resident population (under 200 residential units observed in the field).

PHASE 2: PROFILE PRODUCTION

PHASE 2.1: FIELD PREPARATION

The preparatory phase comprises the active involvement of local stakeholders, including local authorities, community representatives, (international) non-governmental organizations ((I)NGOs) and universities.

2.1.1. Municipality

The municipality is actively involved from the outset in order to arrive at a municipality-endorsed neighbourhood profile. A letter of approval is signed by the relevant municipality to support engagement, and clearance is granted by relevant security authorities.

2.1.2. Community

The involvement of the community is critical to gaining access to the neighbourhood and facilitating the field data collection. Community mobilizers from the neighbourhood are identified with the help of local partner organizations and institutions to facilitate the field surveys.

2.1.3. (I)NGOs

Active (I)NGOs are a key source of information for identifying stakeholders and assisting in coordination issues. They are involved in neighbourhood profiles through their advice on ongoing activities as well as their field and desk support to data collection.

2.1.4. Universities

Partner universities are identified early in the process to support with data collection and to learn from the evidence-building exercise. Students from relevant educational backgrounds are trained on the data-collection tools, methodology as well as fieldwork ethics.

ⁱⁱ Stakeholders involved governmental representatives, including the *qaem maqam* (head of a district), head(s) of Union(s) of Municipalities of a district, and representative(s) of Social Development Centre(s) (SDC[s]); local stakeholders (civil society organizations and local non-governmental organizations); representatives of UNICEF zonal offices; and UN-Habitat area coordinators.

ⁱⁱⁱ Criteria were: (1) Extreme poverty, (2) Presence of refugee population, (3) Existence of slums/substandard housing, (4) Out-of-school/working children, (5) Frequency of incidence of violence in the community, (6) Overburdened public services, and (7) Deficiencies in basic urban services.

^{iv} Developed by UNICEF Lebanon (2017) as a child-focus vulnerability index.

^v Stakeholders included representatives from Ministry of Social Affairs SDCs, Water Establishment, education regional office, district physician, and sector leads (in their capacities as local experts rather than as sector heads).

^{vi} Each workshop grouped six-seven districts together.

^{vii} Neighbourhood boundary drawing was a participative field exercise involving consulting the municipality, observing natural/built geography and socioeconomic functionalities, and interviewing key informants to delimit the geography of their place-based identity and sense of ownership relative to a named neighbourhood.

PHASE 2.2: DATA COLLECTION

The neighbourhood profiling adopts a mixed-method approach. Qualitative and quantitative data is gathered using systematic questionnaires and geographic information system (GIS)-based mapping. Data collection consists of conducting field surveys, household (HH) surveys, a series of focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIs). Information is collected not only from Lebanese but also non-Lebanese residents of the neighbourhood, including (displaced) Syrians, Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), and other non-Lebanese, if any. Throughout the data-collection phase, a participatory approach is adopted that engages local partners and other stakeholders. Respondents are assured of confidentiality in all cases.

2.2.1. Field Surveys

Based on visual inspection that is guided by structured questionnaires, the field survey involves a comprehensive population count by residential unit^{viii} stratified by nationality and age; an assessment of building conditions and basic urban services; and the documenting of open spaces. The field survey for Tabbaneh neighbourhood took place in March 2017 and 765 buildings were surveyed.

Enterprises are surveyed comprehensively if there are under 400 in the neighbourhood, and on a stratified representative sample basis if there are over 400. In Tabbaneh, 525 enterprises out of a sample of 2,554 were surveyed in August 2017.

2.2.2. Household (HH) Survey

HH surveys are conducted in Arabic for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese). The HH survey questionnaire is the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) used in the UNICEF Lebanon baseline survey (2016), with some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise. It is conducted with heads of households,^{ix} and covers a household's characteristics, members, education level and livelihoods; housing and land property issues; displacement; child health, labour and discipline; water and sanitation practices; and accessibility to subsidized education and health services as well as SDCs.

The sampling design^x consists of a one-stage random sample based on the building survey's household line listing. Separate sampling frames are used for Lebanese and non-Lebanese. The sample size for non-Lebanese is calculated using the same formula, but by applying a finite population correction factor that accounts for the smaller population size of non-Lebanese within the area. In order to have high-powered generated data for both cohorts, the surveyed sample in Tabbaneh neighbourhood was made up of 500 Lebanese and 500 non-Lebanese approached households. A total of 714 households were visited, and 353 Lebanese and 340 non-Lebanese households completed the questionnaires in July 2017.

2.2.3. Key Informant Interviews (KIs)

KIs are conducted (in Arabic) one-to-one with main stakeholders living in and/or linked to the area of study who have first-hand knowledge of the location. KIs are used to collect

in-depth information, including opinion from lay experts about the nature and dynamics of community life. Confidentiality is assured throughout the interviews. KI respondents typically include decentralized government stakeholders, social service actors (education, health, SDCs) and key industries operating in the local economy. The aforementioned KIs in Tabbaneh neighbourhood took place in July and August, July to September, and August 2017, respectively.

2.2.4. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

FGDs are held to gather qualitative data that draws upon attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions of a neighbourhood's inhabitants. A total of 16 FGDs are conducted in Arabic with Lebanese and non-Lebanese; female and male; child, youth and adult participants. In addition, FGDs are held with Lebanese and non-Lebanese caregivers, parents of children with disabilities, and elderly people. FGDs in Tabbaneh neighbourhood took place in July 2017.

PHASE 2.3: DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis is structured around 13 profile content sections: context; governance; population; safety & security; health; education; child protection; youth; local economy and livelihoods; buildings; water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH); electricity; and access and open spaces.

Data is uploaded into a geodatabase that is used to store georeferenced information, which is then used to create maps and analyse spatial information for the neighbourhood. Data from all mapped, quantitative and qualitative sources is analysed holistically to ensure data integration across all sectors.

Analysis for each sector draws on the following data-gathering methods:

Sector	Field Survey	KIs	FGDs	HH Survey
Governance		✓	✓	
Population	✓			
Safety & Security	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓
Child Protection			✓	✓
Youth			✓	✓
Local Economy & Livelihoods	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buildings	✓			✓
WaSH	✓	✓	✓	✓
Electricity	✓			
Access & Open Spaces	✓	✓	✓	

^{viii} A residential unit is a self-contained space used for a residential activity by one or more persons and household(s). It could be an apartment, rooftop add-on, studio, workshop, basement, etc.

^{ix} Mostly mothers.

^x The sample size was calculated using a 95 percent level of confidence ($Z=1.96$), a conservative prevalence ($p=0.5$), an anticipated sampling error ($Err=0.2$), a proportion of the total population under 5 ($C=6$ percent), and an estimated average household size ($HH=4.5$), while accounting for a 30 percent non-response rate (NRR).

PHASE 2.4: VALIDATION & DISSEMINATION

Sector leads validate reported activities feeding into the “mapping of stakeholders” (Appendix 2). Data and analysis are validated with a range of local actors. The input of municipalities into the neighbourhood selection and boundary drawing, along with any follow-up supporting actions at the desk review or field stages, is reflected in the profile for active dissemination to the municipality. The municipality is typically engaged in the dissemination effort, through the hosting of a launch event with the technical assistance of UN-Habitat-UNICEF, for instance.

TERMINOLOGY

- **Children, youth, adults and elderly (age groups):** In this neighbourhood profile, for general analysis and HH survey-related data, the following age groups have been used: children (0–14), youth (15–24), adults (25–64) and elderly (above 65). For analysis of particular indicators (child labour, child marriage, primary and secondary school attendance, etc.) and data based on other sources (comprehensive population count by residential unit, survey of enterprises, etc.), different other age-group divisions have been used, specified in their respective sections, as per MICS indicators (Appendix 1).

- **Displaced Syrians and PRS:** As mentioned in the LCRP 2017–2020 (2018 Update), the United Nations “characterizes the flight of civilians from Syria [since the onset of the crisis in the country] as a refugee movement, and considers that these Syrians are seeking international protection and are likely to meet the refugee definition. The Government of Lebanon considers that it is being subject to a situation of mass influx. It refers to individuals who fled from Syria into its territory after March 2011 as temporarily displaced individuals, and reserves its sovereign right to determine their status according to Lebanese laws and regulations” (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018a, p. 4). In this neighbourhood profile, the term “displaced Syrians” is used to refer to Syrian nationals who have fled from Syria into Lebanon since March 2011, excluding PRS and Lebanese returnees. The abbreviation “Syr” is used in this study to denote Syrians, whether displaced or migrants (for economic or other reasons).

METHODOLOGICAL CAVEATS

- Neighbourhood profiles contain data gathered for the territory within the neighbourhood boundaries only. It is strongly recommended that any actions based on this profile are undertaken with awareness of the wider context of which this neighbourhood is a part, and the spatial relationships and functional linkages that background implies.
- The first run of a neighbourhood profile offers but a snapshot in time and, until or if further profiles are undertaken for the same territory, trends cannot be reliably identified.
- Given the absence of an accurate line listing of all households, enumerators spin a pen as a starting point, which can be subject to biases. However, the sampled area is relatively small in size; this helps limit discrepancies.
- The HH survey and FGDs are conducted with a sample of non-Lebanese residents, who are referred to as such. In

some neighbourhoods, it happens that the majority of non-Lebanese belong to one nationality. On the other hand, the comprehensive population count by residential unit collects data on building inhabitants by nationality cohort. Hence, there is an interplay in the use of the term “non-Lebanese” and a specific nationality in the report writing.

- Neighbourhood profile resident counts currently do not distinguish between refugees and economic migrants, noting that these categories are not mutually exclusive or may be mixed even at the level of one household.

- Assessments of buildings are undertaken visually by trained field staff and offer a guide to building quality, including structural quality. Acquired data suggesting structural precariousness is fast-tracked to the competent bodies as soon as possible^{xi} (Appendix 7) ahead of full profile publication. The neighbourhood profile data on buildings cannot be treated as a final definitive technical guide to risk. Detailed technical structural assessments may be required to inform some types of action.

- HH survey, KII and FGD results and inputs are translated from the source language by a native bilingual. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of the translation.

- Population data in the Population chapter is based on the field survey (comprehensive population count by residential unit), while population data related to age groups in the Child Protection and Youth chapters is based on the HH survey (information on HH members). Hence, there is a minor discrepancy in the age-group figures between the Population chapter and Child Protection and Youth chapters. In addition, the adults age bracket is 15 to 63 in the population count survey unlike the respective age bracket in the HH survey that is defined as 15 to 64, because of different research considerations. Therefore, the working-age population count includes people aged 15 to 63.

- All household survey data is rounded to the nearest tenth in the following chapters/sections: Safety and Security (Community Relationships and Disputes); Health; Education; Child Protection; Youth; Livelihoods; Buildings (Housing, Land and Property Issues); WaSH (Water and Sanitation at the Household Level). All field survey data are rounded to the nearest whole number in the following chapters: Population; Local Economy; Buildings; WaSH; Electricity; and Access and Open Spaces.

- Among the total number of buildings in the neighbourhood, not all buildings were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items. Hence, any percentages pertaining to building conditions or connections to infrastructure networks (i.e. domestic water, stormwater, wastewater, public and/or private electricity, telecom) relate to the reported data only.

- Any totals that do not add up to 100 percent in the report can be due to lack of a response, totalling of rounded numbers, fractions of percentages related to other unmentioned categories, or other data gaps.

^{xi} Red Flag Reports are designed to fast-track the release of field assessment data that indicates time-sensitive, acute and/or potentially life-threatening situations relevant to one or more sectors and/or local authorities. They can be channeled through established United Nations sectoral rapid referral systems to the relevant competent body mandated to respond.



INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

GENERAL OVERVIEW

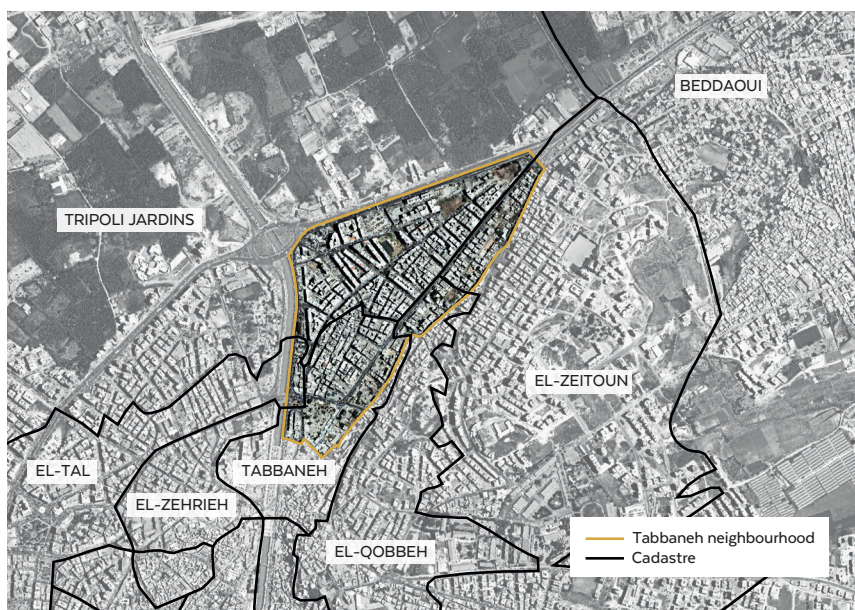
Bab El-Tabbaneh (from now onward Tabbaneh) neighbourhood is located in the eastern part of Tripoli City. It stretches over four cadastres, lying mainly in Tripoli Jardins and Tabbaneh cadastres with smaller parts in EL-Qobbeh and EL-Zeitoun cadastres (Figure 1). Situated on the east banks of Abu Ali River, Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen used to be the city's prosperous centre (Al Samad, 2012). In 1911, Lebanon's railway—which was the first one to be established in the Middle East in 1895—was extended with the addition of a connection between Tripoli and Aleppo via Homs (Bathish and Ghazal, 2007; Whiting, 2013). In turn, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Syria Street—a key connecting point between Tabbaneh and the hilltop of Jabal Mohsen—became a very important commercial centre. The area was then known as the “gold market”, and about 40 khans¹ were built in Tabbaneh to accommodate visiting merchants, due to its proximity to railway routes and roads linking Beirut and Homs (Al Samad, 2012).

In 1955, a flood of the Abu Ali River destroyed many buildings on its banks and forced residents to relocate. Following the flood, the river was transformed to a concrete channel, further changing building and residency patterns in Tabbaneh and other adjacent areas (Nahas, 2001).

During the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, Tabbaneh was negatively affected

when the country's rail network, including the routes passing from Tripoli, came to a grinding halt (Bathish and Ghazal, 2007). Moreover, the once interwoven neighbourhoods of Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh became fractured along sectarian lines motivated by political tensions (Jamali, 2016, p. 2). In 1980, the first violent clashes took place between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen. The military intervention of the Syrians exacerbated the conflict; Syrians shelled Tabbaneh because of its popular support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), whereas Jabal Mohsen was affiliated to the Syrian regime. This antagonism was marked by the 1986 massacre, when Syrian forces killed 300 people in Tabbaneh (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 2).

After the end of the civil war, the city faced increased tension and clashes between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen in 2007–2008 (van der Molen and Stel, 2015, p. 114), after the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in 2005, which instigated the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 4); and again in 2011 as the war in Syria began. Syria Street, a key site of violence during the civil war, continued witnessing periodic clashes between 1990 and 2014, when a security plan was established by the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) to end the conflicts.



Source: QuickBird, 2012 (35.844; 34.436)

Figure 1 Tabbaneh neighbourhood in the context of Tripoli

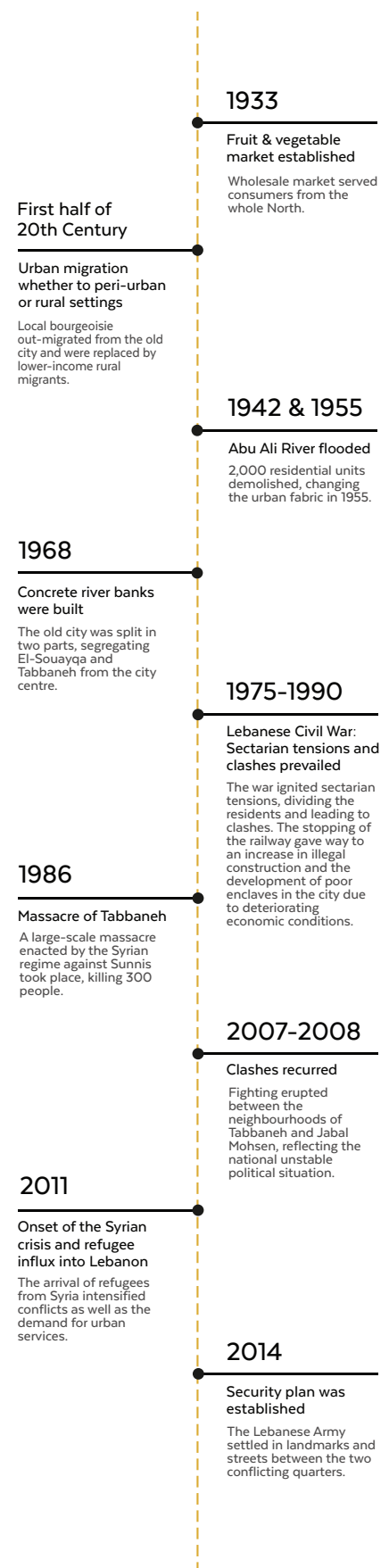


Figure 2 Timeline of events in Tabbaneh area

¹ Arabic for inns accommodating travelling merchants.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

At its southern extent, the neighbourhood of Tabbaneh intersects the boundaries of the Old City of Tripoli. The old city, the second-best preserved Mamluk city after Cairo, comprises five neighbourhoods on the west banks of Abu Ali River and two on its east banks (Tabbaneh and El-Souayqa). The Mamluk city was bounded by city walls with five gates that opened onto adjacent neighbourhoods named after their respective gates, Bab El-Tabbaneh (bab meaning “gate” in Arabic) being one of them. Within a historic urban fabric, the Old Tripoli area still encompasses khans, madrassas, hammams and mosques dating back to the 13th Century (Figures 3 and 4).

The area’s historic buildings have been endangered by uncontrolled urban growth via vertical expansion of buildings, disregarding construction laws and resulting in unsafe structural conditions (See Buildings chapter). Zones of expansion (buildings that date from 1944 to post-2000) were planned according to a modern grid, with taller buildings (Figure 4). Furthermore, khans situated in strategic locations between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen were appropriated by the Lebanese Army as military bases during the roll-out of the 2014 security plan, aimed at easing tensions between the two conflicting neighbourhoods.

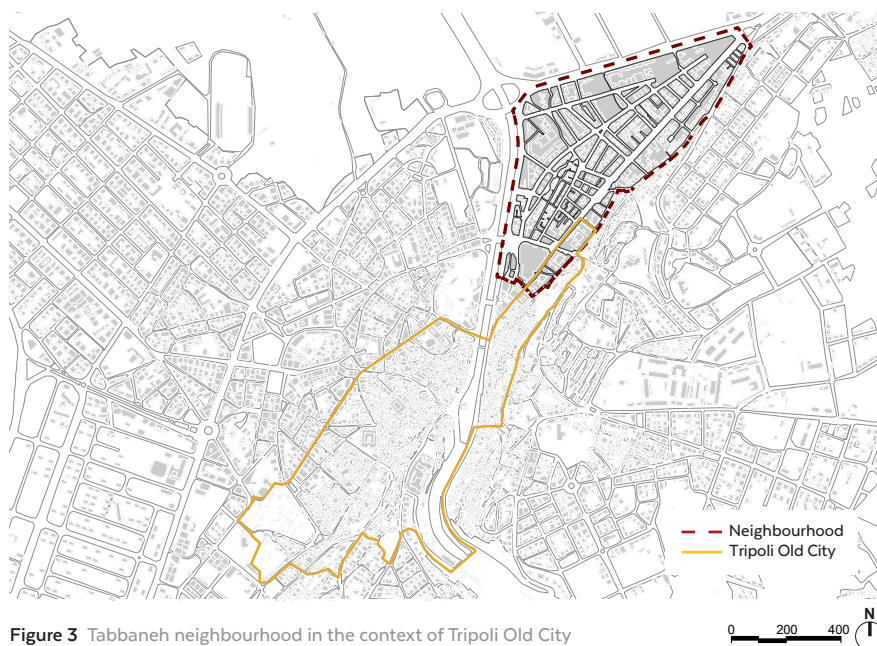


Figure 3 Tabbaneh neighbourhood in the context of Tripoli Old City

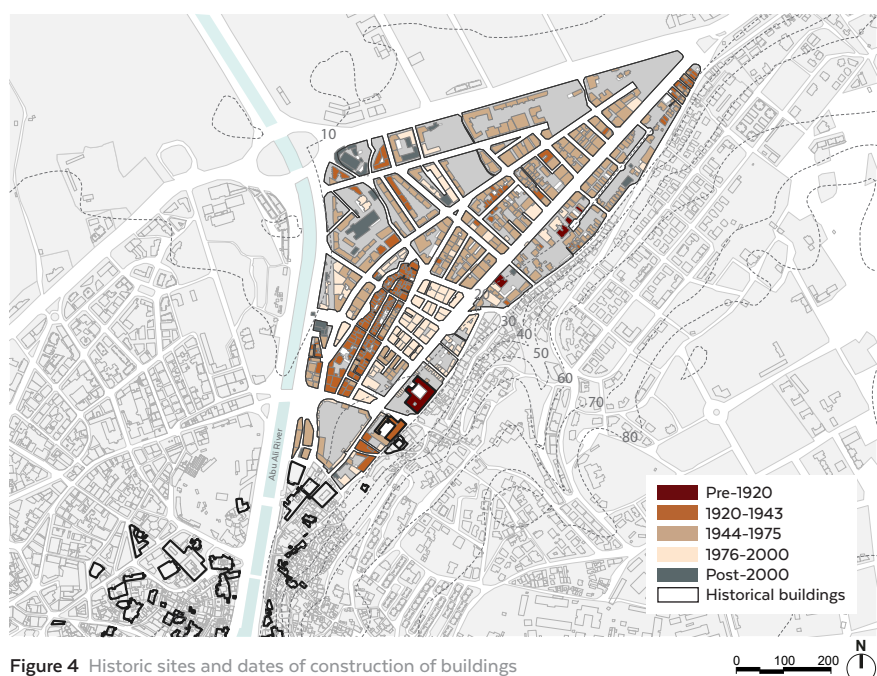


Figure 4 Historic sites and dates of construction of buildings



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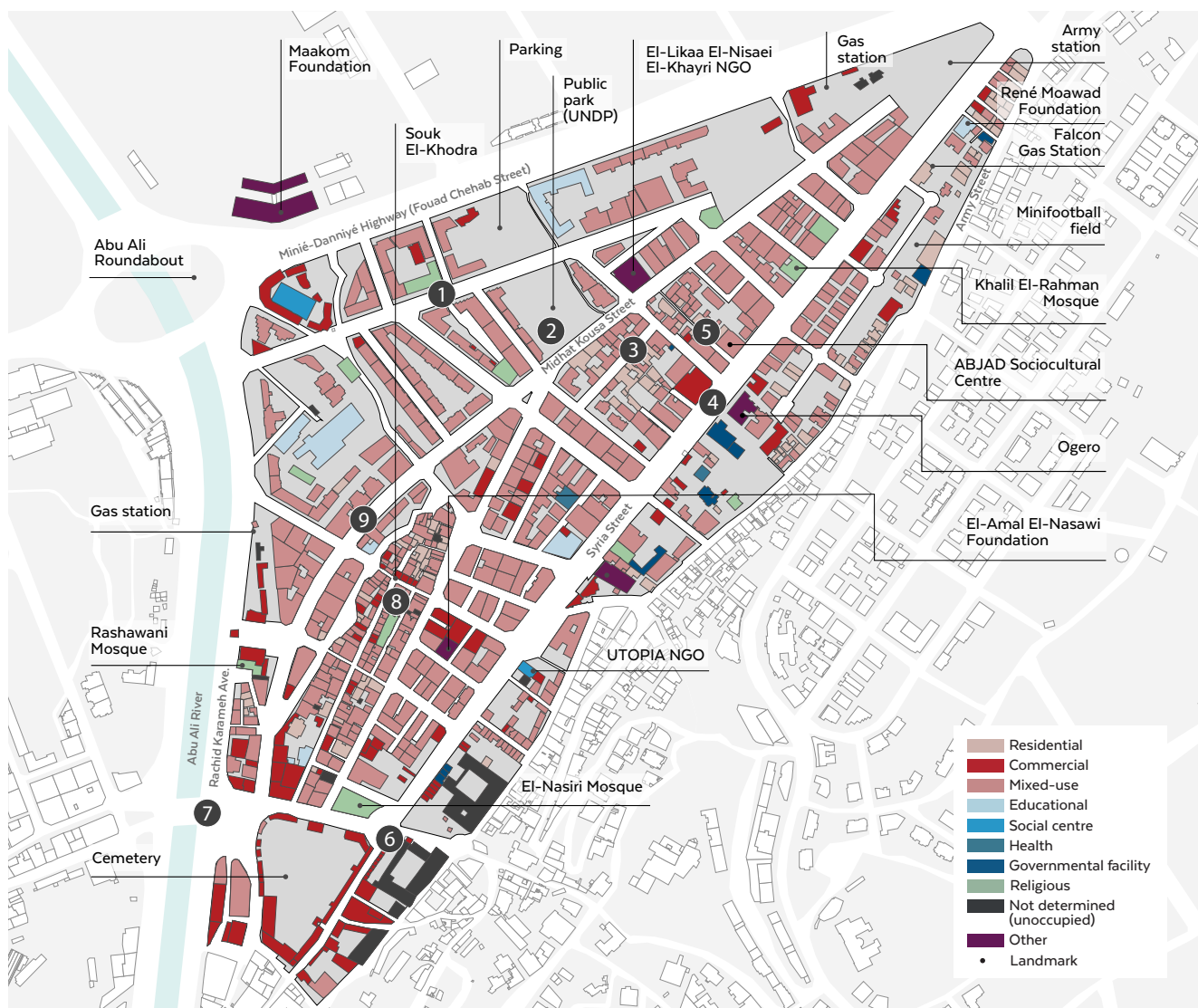
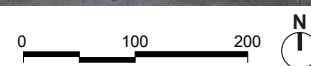


Figure 5 Building uses and landmarks



GOVERNANCE

MUNICIPALITY

Tabbaneh falls within the jurisdiction of Tripoli Municipality, one of the four municipalities making up the Al-Fayhaa Union of Municipalities, a part of the North Lebanon Governorate (T5).² The municipality is assigned a broad set of duties, with several committees (e.g. financial committee, environmental committee, committee for sports and youth, etc.) that are responsible for collaboration with the active stakeholders in the city. However, with limited financial assets and human resource capacity, the municipality is unable to provide adequate or equitably distributed basic services, except for emergency repair and monitoring of such work. A key informant from the Municipal Police stated that they are struggling to regulate infractions, violations and illegal actions, especially when it comes to drug abuse, which is reportedly widespread

in the area. Several state and non-state service providers therefore take part in the neighbourhood's service provision.

As part of a Cultural Heritage and Urban Development (CHUD) project launched in 2001 by the Lebanese Government and managed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), planned works were partially implemented, prioritizing the Tripoli waterfront west of the Abu Ali River (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 26). The eastern part—including Tabbaneh—was left out of these development plans due to the neighbourhood's location on the periphery of the old town as well as its lack of heritage sites and buildings. Other policies and studies have been developed for the Tripoli city area, such as MedCities, a 2015 study concerned in tourism and urban environmental management initiated by an international network of partner cities around the

Mediterranean basin. The 2011 Al-Fayhaa Sustainable Development Strategy bears on the area through its urban planning studies focusing on the three main elements of Al-Fayhaa space (urban area, equipment and infrastructure). The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory, funded by CDR in 2005, contains strategic prescriptions for the city. Policies related to the city's spatial development can be found in *Tripoli City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017).

The clashes between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen from 2008 to 2014 played a role in decreasing municipality and central government interest in the neighbourhood. However, various stakeholders have shifted their attention to the neighbourhood, aiming to respond to its perceived vulnerabilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

There are 12 mukhtars operating in the Tabbaneh cadastre, four of whom are located within the neighbourhood boundary and were interviewed for the purposes of this study; the remaining eight operate for Tabbaneh but with offices scattered in the new part of the city. All four mukhtars in Tabbaneh's studied area are male, and their duration of service in the area has ranged from 7 to 18 years.

When asked about their relationship with other state bodies, the mukhtars reported that there is no defined cooperation strategy between them, the municipality and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. Furthermore, all of them noted the very poor situation of the neighbourhood due to political tensions, as well as the lack of development strategies targeting infrastructure

provision, security or job opportunities for residents.

Even though the mukhtars seem knowledgeable of the neighbourhood, there is a great discrepancy between their estimations of its population and the figure revealed through neighbourhood profiling (See *Population chapter*). Mukhtar estimations were up to an order of magnitude higher.

In Tabbaneh, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) operates a Social Development Centre (SDC) with 13 employees. It provides health, educational and other social services for youth in the neighbourhood. It coordinates with active non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the area, such as Maakom Foundation and El-Likaa El-Nisaei El-Khayri, as well as with the Municipality of Tripoli.

Tabbaneh was one of many vulnerable localities across the country selected for analysis under the "Maps of Risks and Resources" (MRR) framework, developed by MoSA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2018) (See Glossary). For Tabbaneh, the study discerned urgency to intervene primarily in the health and education sectors. More specifically, MRRs highlighted the area's available resources (e.g. SDCs, public schools and market), problem causes (e.g. insufficient medical equipment, school failure and competition by foreign labour), problem implications (e.g. child labour and increase in the cost of health services) and possible interventions (e.g. supporting the SDCs, organizing school support programs and establishing cooperative workshops).

MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

A number of non-state actors contribute to service provision in the neighbourhood across such sectors as shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH); protection and youth (Appendix 2). State and non-state service providers report a lack of coordination among themselves and with the municipality, resulting in uneven distribution of aid. Communication between the municipality

and (international) non-governmental organizations ((I)NGOs) is however reportedly improving, with municipal focal persons having been assigned for (I)NGOs beginning of 2017 with the aim of establishing more efficient communication.

Numerous local NGOs—based mainly along Syria Street (Figure 5), the demarcation line of the clashes—

became active as a consequence of the neighbourhood conflict. The majority of the surveyed NGOs focus on women and youth as targeted groups. Ruwwad Al-Tanmeya works towards the economic empowerment of women and young individuals. El-Likaa El-Nisaei El-Khayri and El-Amal El-Nasawi Foundation also adopt a gendered perspective, providing support for women, especially with

² Tripoli Municipality is the capital of and one of four municipalities in the District of Tripoli, which along with the governorate's other five districts (Batroun, Bcharré, Koura, Minié-Danniyé and Zgharta) are referred to as "T5".

regard to accessing work opportunities and professional training. Maakom Foundation and Yad Biyyad Likhayr El-Ensan targets children and youth by granting educational support, while MARCH is actively involved in capacity-building targeting youth. Other organizations, such as René Moawad Foundation and Majles Shabab El-Tabbaneh, work at a more city-level scale, with the former offering psychosocial support for the residents of Tabbaneh, and the latter working in development and reconstruction. Additionally, ABJAD—a sociocultural centre incorporating a cinema, a referral office, a case-management unit and a computer room-library—was established on Syria Street in Tabbaneh by UN-Habitat, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN-Women in 2018,

funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security and under the day-to-day management of the NGO UTOPIA.

Due to the apparent high need for services, many INGOs are also operating within Tabbaneh. They include UNICEF, implementing partner of the Lebanese Relief Council (LebRelief), which is a key stakeholder in WaSH and livelihoods, as well as Oxfam, which operates in the protection sector.

Half of the surveyed NGOs reported having direct communication and cooperation with the Municipality of Tripoli, while the other half mentioned holding a partnership with other stakeholders. The majority of the NGOs rely on their immediate social networks to disseminate information about their

activities within the neighbourhood; others use flyers, posters and focus groups.

Similar to initial findings gathered for the neighbourhood profiles of El-Qobbeh and Jabal Mohsen (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b), local armed figures³ exert power over the Tabbaneh area by controlling its economic activities. This control operates through an informal tax collection⁴ imposed on several enterprises functioning within their "territory". The same local armed figures and their respective groups were also active during the clashes between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen. After a settlement was reached between the two opposing political sides in 2014, these local figures from each camp ceased the conflict.



³ Kadat El-Mahawer in Arabic.

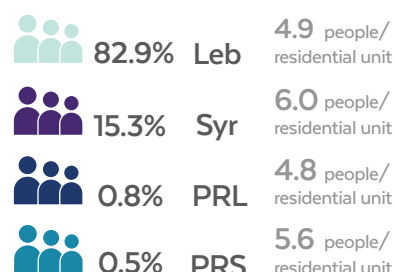
⁴ Khuwet in Arabic.

POPULATION

20,449

Total number of residents

49% Males | 51% Females



Others: 0.2% (3.5 people/residential unit)
Unreported: 0.3%

Source: Comprehensive population count by residential unit (March 2017 field survey)

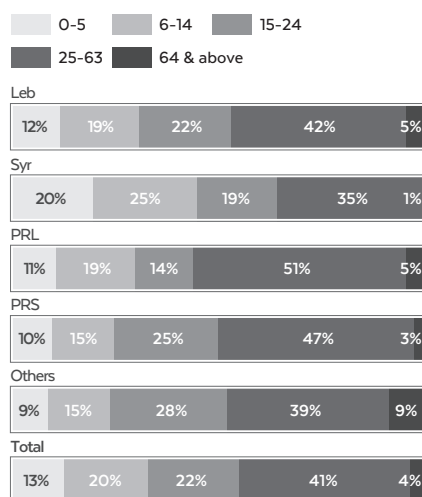


Figure 6 Age distribution by cohort

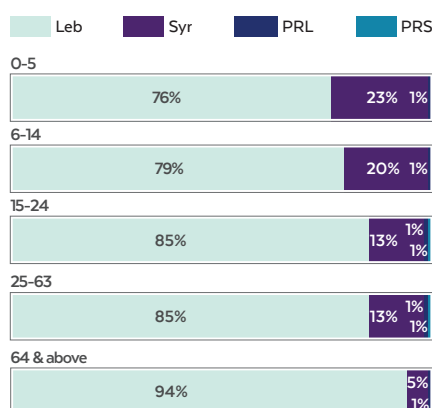


Figure 7 Cohort distribution by age group

POPULATION COUNT

For the Tabbaneh cadastre (0.22 km²) (Figure 1), three out of the four interviewed mukhtars reported a total of 150,000 Lebanese residents⁵ in the neighbourhood as well as an estimate of 20,000 to 30,000 Syrian residents. They also mentioned that around 250,000 people are registered in the cadastre⁶ (though registration does not reliably indicate de facto residence), and two of the mukhtars reported having 53,000 voters. While these figures are anecdotal estimates of questionable accuracy, it would appear that around four fifth of the Tabbaneh official cadastral population cannot vote in the cadastre or cannot participate in the formal governance of the area.

The Tabbaneh residential survey (March 2017)⁷ indicates an all-cohort resident count of 20,449. For the studied neighbourhood area of 0.42 km², this is equivalent to an arithmetic population density of 48,688 people per km². While population density is neither wholly positive nor negative on its own, this high-density figure is a proxy for pressure on basic services.

The overwhelming majority of the surveyed population—16,961 people or around 83 percent—are Lebanese, and this cohort is almost evenly split between

females (8,598) and males (8,286),⁸ a 1.04 female-to-male ratio.

Syrians constitute the largest non-Lebanese cohort in the neighbourhood. While only around 15 percent of the population, in absolute terms this translates into 3,136 people—a figure as large as the population of some entire neighbourhoods previously profiled elsewhere in the country. In this cohort, the proportion of males versus females is almost equal (52 percent male; 48 percent female).

Regarding age distribution,⁹ around 54 percent (11,006) of Tabbaneh's all-cohort population are aged 0 to 24. Therein, Syrians are proportionally younger than Lebanese (around 64 percent are 24 years old or less, compared to around 53 percent of Lebanese) (Figure 6; Table 1). Focusing in on children, around 32 percent of the neighbourhood's all-cohort population are aged 0 to 14, which is slightly higher than the national figure¹⁰ of 30 percent (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b). As for the working-age population, around 62 percent of Tabbaneh's residents fall within the 15-63 age bracket.¹¹ Elderly aged 64 and above account for around 4 percent of the overall population (840 people) (Table 1; Figure 7).



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⁵ A resident is "a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis" (Oxford English Living Dictionaries, 2018).

⁶ Lebanese nationals are allowed to vote in municipal or parliamentary elections only in the cadastral area where they are registered.

⁷ This was a survey of residential units conducted for each building in the studied area, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 11, 2.2.1).

⁸ The two gender figures do not add up to 16,961 due to the lack of reporting on behalf of the survey respondents.

⁹ The methodology here assumes the following age groups: children (0-14), youth (15-24), adults (25-63) and elderly (64 and above).

¹⁰ Based on a national all-cohort population count of 5,844,529 (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b).

¹¹ The working-age bracket adopted here varies marginally relative to that of the International Labour Organization and the Lebanese Labor Law, which specify 15-64 as working age.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Residential occupancy at the building level is shown in Figure 8 to illustrate the distribution of the population across the neighbourhood. Generally, the population density gradient rises to the north-east, following the increase of

storeys in the newer buildings (Figure 4).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENTIAL UNIT

Figure 9 shows the distribution of the population by number of residents per unit, stratified by cohort. Most of the cohorts in Tabbaneh inhabit residential units with five to six residents per unit. The average number of occupants per residential unit is lowest among

Lebanese, at 4.9; and highest among Syrians, at 6 per unit (Figure 9; Appendix 3). The latter figure is higher than the 2017 national average Syrian refugee household size of 4.9, reported in the Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon (UNHCR, UNICEF

and WFP, 2017), with the highest subnational average of 5.2 accruing to the North, where Tabbaneh is located. However, differences in the definition of residential unit and household counts constrain the value of such comparisons.¹²

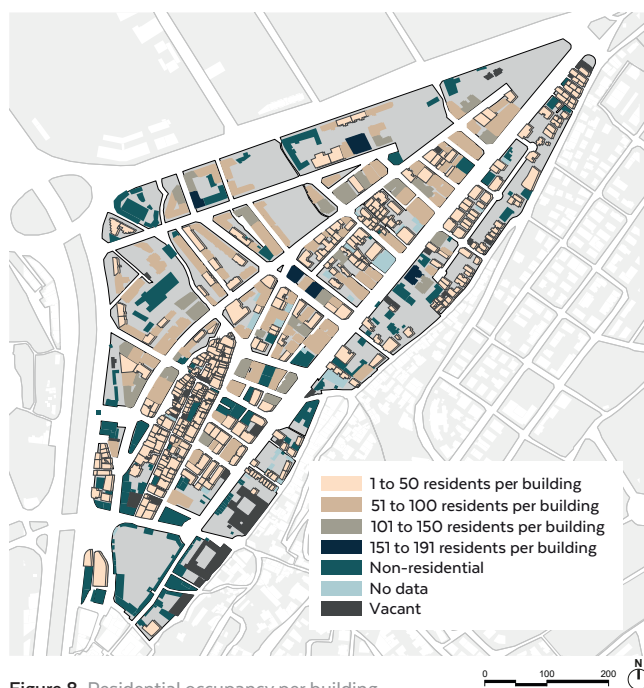


Figure 8 Residential occupancy per building

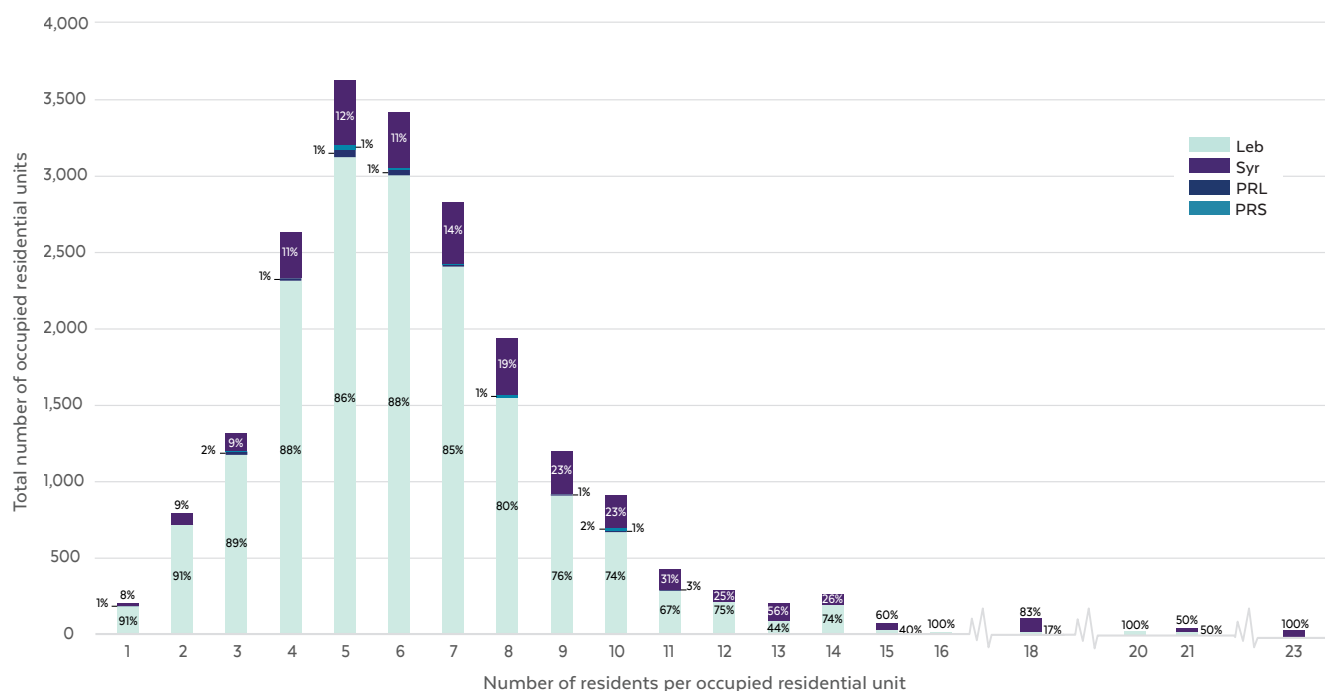


Figure 9 Population distribution by occupied residential unit (rounded to the nearest whole number)

¹² A residential unit may hold one or more households.

	Children				Youth		Adults		Elderly		Subtotal		Total
	0 to 5		6 to 14		15 to 24		25 to 63		64 & above		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Leb	1,048	980	1,588	1,539	1,799	1,930	3,450	3,654	343	442	8,228	8,545	16,773
Syr	309	304	404	365	317	277	575	514	16	27	1,621	1,487	3,108
PRL	7	12	22	10	11	12	43	44	3	5	86	83	169
PRS	4	5	7	7	9	15	22	23	1	2	43	52	95
Others	3	1	3	4	6	7	10	8	3	1	25	21	46
Unreported*	2	1	8	2	8	4	8	6	0	1	26	14	40
Total	1,370	1,302	2,029	1,923	2,144	2,238	4,098	4,241	363	477	10,029	10,202	20,449**

* Individuals with unreported nationalities.

** This total includes 218 individuals with unreported age groups.

Table 1 Population distribution by nationality cohort, age and gender

IMMIGRATION

The July 2017 household survey¹³ obtained data about the immigration of non-Lebanese¹⁴ Tabbaneh households to Lebanon. An analysis of that data shows that well under one fifth (16.4 percent) of the surveyed households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011, the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak. Of the remaining, the vast majority (70.5 percent) stated that they had arrived between 2011 and 2014 (Figure 10). At the time of the survey, 86.9 percent of households reported having arrived three or more years ago (in 2014 or earlier).

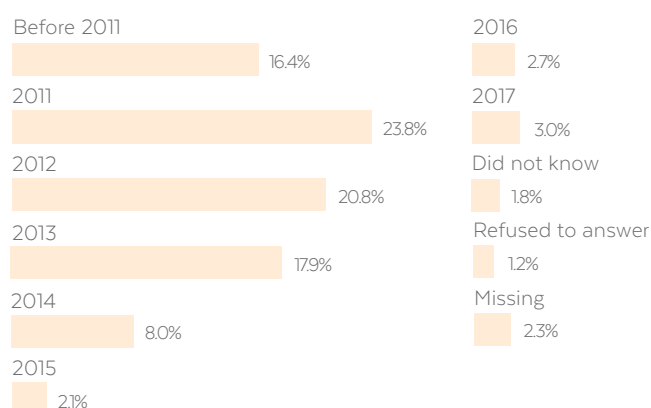


Figure 10 Non-Lebanese households by year of arrival in Lebanon



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¹³ This was a survey of households that was conducted for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 11, 2.2.2).

¹⁴ Syrians, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS), and people with other nationalities, excluding Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL).

SAFETY & SECURITY

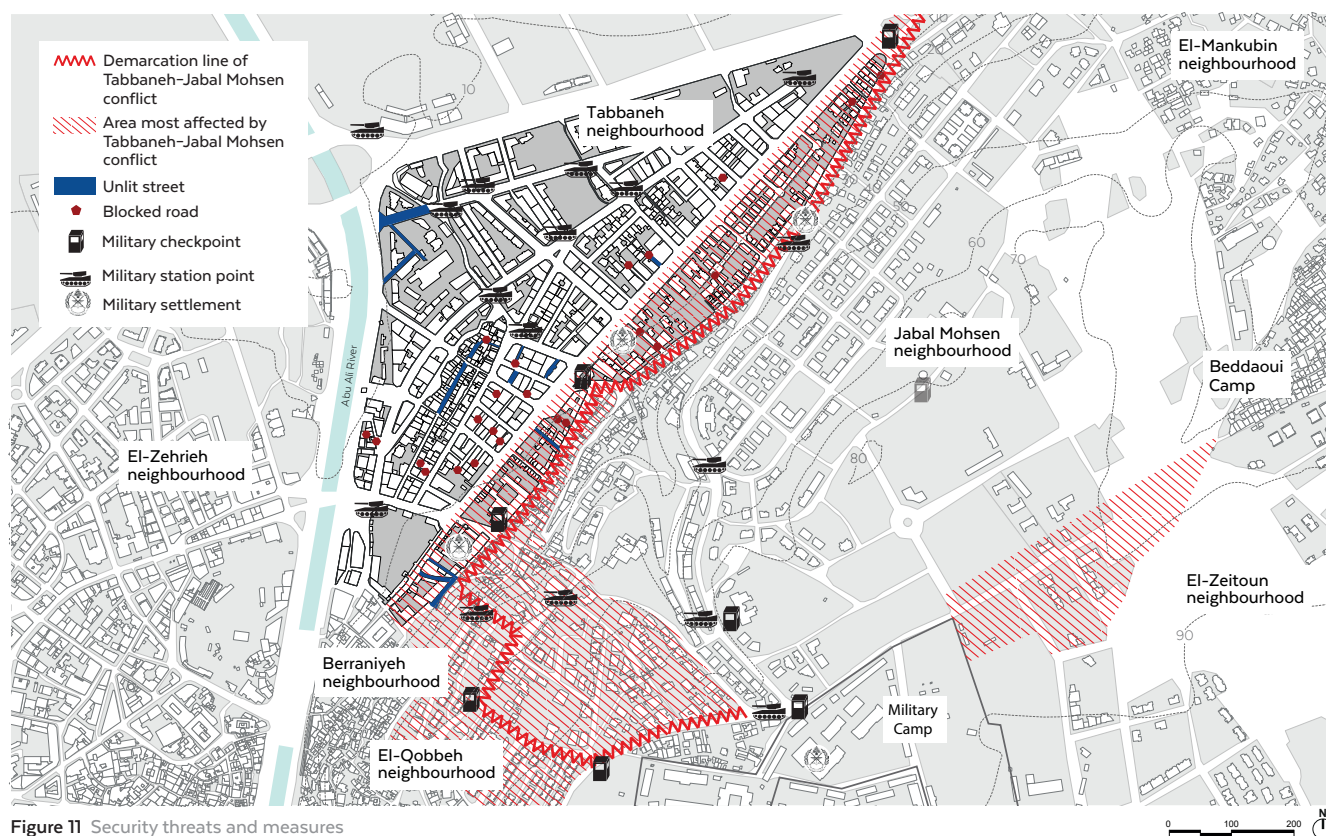


Figure 11 Security threats and measures

Since 2011, the war in Syria has had repercussions on Tripoli, intensifying the conflicts that have raged in the area since 2008.¹⁵ This has mainly affected Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen (though they have experienced relative calm since 2015), linked to the sectarian differences between the two neighbourhoods. There, the Alawite community (around 15 percent Syrian workers and 70 percent Lebanese from Akkar)—mainly located in Jabal Mohsen—feared expressions of sectarian discrimination from its neighbours, and therefore established links with nearby Christian villages, such as Zgharta, relying on political connections (Abou Mrad et al., 2014, p. 18).

After the clashes that took place between the two neighbourhoods in March 2014 among pro- and anti-Syrian government sides, the Lebanese Army implemented a security plan, which included the establishment of extra security points by strategic landmarks and streets along the boundary between Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh (ibid.). Since then, the army and the ISF have been heavily present in the neighbourhood of Tabbaneh—with checkpoints, tanks, barracks, sand packs, and reinforced walls located alongside these strategic points (Figure 11). The presence of such obstacles has changed the pedestrian circulation pattern, has

yielded a partial disconnection in the grid of public spaces, and has been perceived as a sign of security by some and a threat by others (ibid., p. 28).

In parallel, tight bonds of extended families have resulted in the formulation of clusters in the neighbourhood. In addition to many other issues, safety and security are influenced by these familial bonds. This manifests in the ability of residents to distinguish strangers in the neighbourhood, for instance (ibid., p. 38). Many participants of the household survey or the focus group discussions (FGDs) reported that they seek refuge in family houses during clashes, allowing them to informally augment their security by building escape tunnels and using stairs connecting buildings together (ibid., p. 39).

Although clashes ceased following the 2014 security plan and subsequent agreement between local leaders, the four mukhtars interviewed as part of this study reported a fragile calm in the neighbourhood. At the time the interviews were conducted (July 2017), they described the prevailing relationship between Tabbaneh and the surrounding neighbourhoods as “good”. All mukhtars also mentioned that the major conflicts that occurred during the past years are based on political and sectarian

backgrounds. It was also reported that tension is mitigated and relative calm is maintained by the presence of the Lebanese Army in the area. The prevailing stability (at the time of the study) as well as the reportedly sound relationship of the army with the community enable Tabbaneh’s residents to move safely to and from the neighbourhood.

The mukhtars testified to Tabbaneh’s very poor infrastructure and economic conditions. The prevalence of such conditions is sometimes reported elsewhere as leading to competition over resources and hence being the source of potential sectarian tensions, especially when a community hosts diverse groups or when refugee influxes occur, for example (UNDP, 2018). In Tabbaneh, however, it was stated by the majority of interviewed mukhtars that the displaced Syrians and Palestinian refugees are well integrated. “They integrate in the neighbourhood in a normal manner. They do not face any challenges because they have been in Lebanon for a long time, and the only difference is that they are now with their families”, one mukhtar stated, possibly referring to Syrian immigrants (mostly workers) and long-established Palestinian refugees who have been living in the country well before the latest Syrian crisis.

¹⁵ For a brief historical background of these conflicts, see **Context** chapter.



PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

Safety and security concerns were prevalent among children, youth and adults in Tabbaneh—the great majority of the residents. The elderly (around 4 percent of residents) were the only age group (defined as being 64 and above in this study) who did not express anxiety related to unsafety. During FGDs, children in the area described unsafety through the presence of “troublemakers” and army checkpoints, involvement in fights and violence, existence of snakes in the small football yard, abundance of speeding cars, accumulation of garbage, presence of fuel smell, and fear of a fire at the petrol station, or of an explosion at the mosque. Other FGD participants considered Tabbaneh as a whole to be unsafe, while also highlighting certain areas (Figure 12), due to the presence of such issues as drug and alcohol abuse, pervasiveness of theft, verbal/sexual harassment, presence of “troublemakers”, conflict incidents in neighbouring areas, and the commonality of infrastructure in dangerous condition. A Tripoli Municipal Police officer listed theft, drugs, prostitution and rape as the main security-related incidents reported in Tabbaneh; he particularly highlighted that women’s security has been more at stake after the influx of displaced Syrians in recent years. Male and female adults,

both Lebanese and non-Lebanese, noted the following as top personal safety and security threats: being a refugee, accusations by the army that certain individuals are terrorists, drug abuse, garbage pollution and extreme teachings of religion.

Youth FGD participants indicated that they frequently leave the neighbourhood and have no fear of doing so. However, most of the other FGD participants said that they feared leaving the neighbourhood because of their perceptions of unsafety, while adult non-Lebanese males feared of doing so because of their illegal residence status in Lebanon. Parents highlighted their unease with letting their children go out of the home by themselves; equally, children stated that they would not leave on their own. This contrasts with the views expressed by all four interviewed mukhtars, who considered that residents feel safe to move outside the neighbourhood for social or professional purposes.

Inhabitants often highlighted unsafe locations with respect to their conflict potential, mainly mentioning the Abu Ali Roundabout, Souk El-Khodra (vegetables market) and Syria Street as the most insecure (Figures 5 and 12).

Participants in FGDs provided suggestions as to how to improve safety and security, and community activities in the neighbourhood. Of these suggestions, the most recurrent ones are the following: providing job opportunities to keep residents and the youth out of trouble, involving the army or police in controlling drug dealing and abuse, and improving infrastructure with increased street lighting and reduced traffic. These suggestions point to the community’s support for the army’s presence and responsibilities within the neighbourhood. In the past, Tripoli residents have mentioned unemployment as a reason behind conflicts within its neighbourhoods (Abou Mrad et al., 2014, p. 5). While unemployment cannot be directly linked to the conflicts, residents suggested that bored and poor youth may find joining fighting either morally or financially rewarding. Both youth and adult FGD participants suggested, respectively, widening the vegetables market and enhancing Syria Street as potential projects for improving social stability, since these two localities capture the majority of Tabbaneh’s residents.



COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS & DISPUTES

Inhabitants expressed diverse views on community relationships, disputes and conflicts in the neighbourhood. A minority of respondents of the household questionnaire (7.4 percent Lebanese and 6.4 percent non-Lebanese) reported facing disputes in the area. In terms of the frequency of disputes, a higher proportion of non-Lebanese households (36.4 percent) reported experiencing daily disputes than Lebanese ones (15.4 percent). However, the majority of Lebanese households stated that they face disputes either regularly (19.2 percent) or sometimes (50 percent), compared to 22.7 percent and 40.9 percent of non-Lebanese households, respectively (Figure 13).

Among Lebanese households, reasons for disputes were most commonly related to cultural differences (30.8 percent), suspicion of criminal activity (23.1 percent) and access to jobs (19.2 percent), among others. Other reasons were also stated by non-Lebanese households, such as disputes about late rent payments (45.5 percent), interruption in service provision (18.2 percent) and political differences (18.2 percent), among others.

With regard to resolving disputes they have faced in the area, the majority of households (46.2 percent of Lebanese and 31.8 percent of non-Lebanese) reported communicating with the concerned party. Some other commonly adopted methods of resolving disputes mentioned by households include intervention of the ISF (19.2 percent for Lebanese and 13.6 percent for non-Lebanese), intervention of community dignitaries (11.5 percent for Lebanese and 9.1 percent for non-Lebanese) and intervention of host community members (7.7 percent for Lebanese and 9.1 percent for non-Lebanese). For the majority of non-Lebanese households (36.4 percent), no resolution had been reached or they had been forced to accept an unfavourable decision or action, compared to a much lower 19.2 percent for Lebanese households (Figure 13).

The majority of FGD participants described Tabbaneh as a deprived neighbourhood. Adult Lebanese and non-Lebanese females referred to

Tabbaneh as a poor and neglected area, where unemployment, financial hardships, absence of basic services (such as electricity, water, sanitation, hospitals and recreational centres), presence of “troublemakers”, weapons and garbage in the streets are common pictures. In addition, adult Lebanese males described the neighbourhood as a place neglected by politicians, who often address residents’ needs only before elections. Adult non-Lebanese males noted instances of humiliation and abuse—whether verbal or physical—and along with the elderly (irrespective of nationality), complained about bad behaviours among youth and about the presence of rude and troublemaking people. However, the elderly reported liking the familiarity among people and the sense of belonging they have towards the area despite all the disputes. Overall, Tabbaneh was generally viewed by its residents as an area where people love and support each other.

Adult Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts perceived relationships with neighbours as generally good and not influenced by nationality. Lebanese males reported that they experienced conflicts and tensions with the non-Lebanese, indicating that the latter are taking employment opportunities away from them. They also complained about being neglected by NGOs since aid is perceived as going to refugees at the expense of the local vulnerable host community. Adult females reported having minimal relationships with refugees. Although they said they sympathize with and accept them, they avoid contact with them because they are strangers.

Moreover, participants of FGDs described that NGOs are taking over the Tripoli Municipality’s role in the neighbourhood. They also expressed their frustration, in general, towards situations where a patron intervenes in favour of a client in an attempt to obtain privileges or resources from a third party, also known as “wasta” in Arabic. However, they argued that the citizens are to blame in such scenarios because they elect the Municipal Council and because they do not have a unified stance against corruption to resolve these issues. The

youth FGD participants mentioned the municipality’s corruption and its lack of services. This, in turn, highlights the lack of a relationship with the municipality in the Tabbaneh area despite the citizens’ payments of municipal fees. According to a Municipal Police officer, residents of Tabbaneh (generally) do not have a positive relationship with the government or municipality, and they feel they are stripped of their rights; however, recently there has been a presence of the Municipal Police within the area.

In terms of recruitment by armed groups and the residents’ relations with law enforcement bodies, child FGD participants described seeing army personnel or individuals holding arms to protect the residents in Tabbaneh. Some of the Lebanese male children reported being involved in the armed conflicts, and the majority disclosed their willingness to use arms if needed. This confirms the findings of a previous study, as part of which many men in the Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen areas reported to have turned to fighting for militias on either side, and explained that engagement in armed groups would give opportunities to earn higher pay rates than other forms of employment, depending on the executed task (e.g. shooting guns, throwing grenades, serving as snipers, etc.) (Abou Mrad et al., 2014, p. 44). According to FGD participants, Municipal Police presence is practically absent, and despite the presence of the army and ISF (Figure 11), the latter seem to have limited authority in the neighbourhood. Many FGD participants highlighted that it is the residents’ own responsibility to secure the area.

“Once, I was returning home from the barber shop at night. Bad guys stopped and threatened me to give them the money I had or else they would hurt me with a knife. So, I gave them the money I had. There were no police to inform them.”

A Syrian male child, Tabbaneh

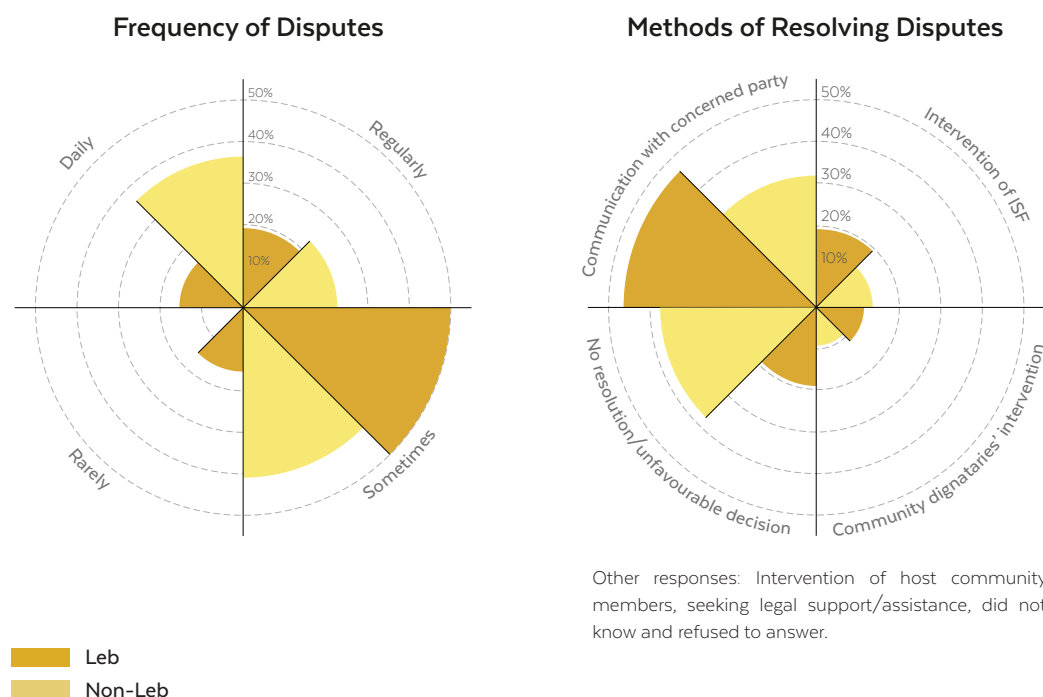


Figure 13 Frequency of disputes and methods of resolving disputes

DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse is a serious problem in Tabbaneh, according to FGD findings. Lebanese youth, adults and caregivers voiced during FGDs their concerns over drug use in the neighbourhood, while non-Lebanese (Syrian) adults reported that they were unaware of the types, practices, prices and locations of drug abuse within the area. While far from clear, it could be that Syrians in the neighbourhood are distancing themselves from drug-related topics for fear of facing additional problems if they get associated with substance use. A linguistic analysis of the participants' reference to drug abusers implies that the latter mainly involve males (e.g. use of "he").

During the various FGDs, participants reported that awareness-raising sessions about drug abuse are provided by governmental or non-governmental organizations in the neighbourhood. However, very few participants stated to have attended such sessions;

indeed, none of the male adults or female caregivers had. However, FGD participants viewed that such sessions—especially for the neighbourhood youth—would be helpful in terms of assisting those who are already abusers; and beneficial in terms of preventing non-abusers to become abusers in the future. Reasons for lack of attendance despite availability of such sessions needs to be further examined.

The types of drugs mentioned as being in use in Tabbaneh are the following: "farawla", Tramadol, Captagon, benzhexol, Rivotril, cough medicine, weed cigarettes, ketamine, heroin, cocaine and paint thinner. Drug abuse had been observed to take place in street corners, houses and other hidden unknown places. According to FGD participants, the prices of drugs range from USD 0.6 (LBP 1,000) to USD 47 (LBP 70,000). FGD participants mentioned drug money sources to include stealing, selling

personal belongings, working on a day-to-day basis or sharing cost among peers. They added that drugs are supplied through various sources, including particular individuals and groups. Police arrests for such matters were observed by a few FGD participants.

Reasons for drug use, according to FGD participants, include unemployment, the political situation, stress, violence, family problems, poverty, divorced families, absence of future goals, and psychological factors. During an interview, a Municipal Police officer argued that drugs are widespread also due to their low prices (especially narcotic pills in pharmacies) and ignorance among users. Reported consequences of drug use include exhibiting violence, using weaponry, stealing, having a negative impact on education and health, getting addicted, committing murder and causing community harm.



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SECTORS

HEALTH

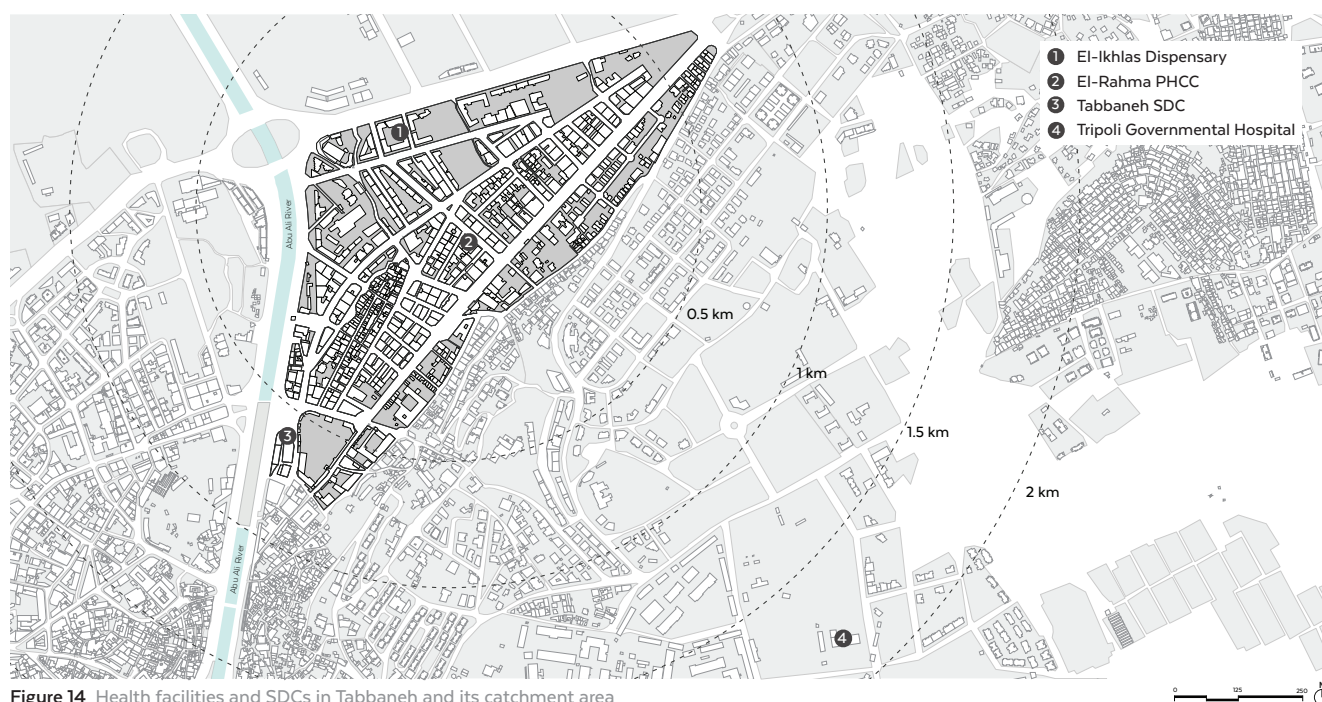


Figure 14 Health facilities and SDCs in Tabbaneh and its catchment area

14.0%

Chronically ill

15.1% of all Leb | 13.0% of all Non-Leb

2.6%

Disabled

2.2% of all Leb | 3.0% of all Non-Leb

Leb	53.6%
Non-Leb	50.0%

Figure 15 Care-seeking children under 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the assessment



El-Ikhlās Dispensary

HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Chronic illnesses were the most commonly reported category of health conditions in Tabbaneh, with 15.1 percent among Lebanese and 13 percent among non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Temporary illnesses or injuries were faced by 7.5 percent of Lebanese and 7 percent of non-Lebanese respondents. An almost equal 4 percent of Lebanese and 3.9 percent of non-Lebanese residents had serious or life-threatening medical conditions. Disabilities were prevalent among 2.2 percent of the Lebanese and 3 percent of the non-Lebanese, with walking difficulties being the most common type, followed by difficulties with vision, hearing, speech, self-care or interaction with others. Overall, the general health condition of Lebanese versus non-Lebanese residents is suggesting high similarity across both cohorts (Table 2).

Besides chronic illnesses, the main illnesses, witnessed especially by children in the neighbourhood, include the following, as reported during key informant interviews (KIIs) with health facilities and FGDs with elderly and female caregivers: diarrhoea, vomiting, flu, psychological problems, digestive system problems and chickenpox.

Survey respondents perceived that the reasons for such health problems include changing of seasons, environmental pollution, lack of hygiene, accumulation and incineration of garbage leading to the presence of a large number of flies, and rat infestation. Key informants from

health facilities reported that they tackle such problems through thorough medical check-ups carried out by physicians, provision of medical prescriptions and follow-up appointments. They stated that the main challenge health facilities face is when patients do not purchase the prescribed medicines after consultation because they view them as costly, or they do not attend the follow-up appointment.

52.7%

of children under 5 with diarrhoea received advice or treatment from a health facility or provider.

Among children aged 0 to 59 months in surveyed households, 26.9 percent had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. For 47.3 percent of these children, no advice or treatment was sought. In cases where treatment was sought, 28.5 percent received advice from a private facility and 65.4 percent from a public health provider. Irrespective of the children's nationality, advice or treatment is generally more commonly sought for children under 5 with diarrhoea in Tabbaneh (53.6 percent among Lebanese and 50 percent among non-Lebanese) than in the North Governorate (40.4 percent for Lebanese and 30 percent for non-Lebanese). Yet, when compared to the national data, such advice or treatment is around 10 percent less commonly sought for Lebanese children in Tabbaneh, while non-Lebanese children residing in the neighbourhood are around 20 percent more likely to seek care (Appendix 1).

General medicine	36.3%
Paediatrics	26.9%
Cardiology	22.0%
Allergy/Immunology	22.0%

Figure 16 Most needed subsidized PHC services

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Disabled	2.2	3.0
Chronically ill	15.1	13.0
Temporarily ill/Injured	7.5	7.0
In serious/life-threatening medical condition	4.0	3.9
Pregnant	1.4	4.6

Table 2 Health status of the population

	El-Ikhlal Dispensary	El-Rahma PHCC
Allergy/immunology	✓	✓
Cardiology	✓	✓
Dermatology	✓	✓
Ear/nose/throat	✓	✓
Endocrinology	✓	✓
Gastroenterology	✓	✓
General medicine	✓	✓
General surgery	✓	✓
IMAM	X	✓
Mental health	X	✓
Neurology	✓	✓
Ophthalmology	✓	✓
Oral health	✓	✓
Orthopaedics	X	✓
Paediatrics	✓	✓
Physiotherapy	✓	X
Psychological support	X	X
Reproductive health	✓	✓
Urology	X	✓

Table 3 Medical services provision in surveyed health facilities

	El-Ikhlal Dispensary	El-Rahma PHCC
Consultation	✓	✓
Medications	✓	✓
Examination	✓	✓
Laboratory test	✓	✓
Vaccination	✓	✓
IYCF	✓	✓
Nutrition screening management	✓	✓

Table 4 Service provision in surveyed health facilities

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services are provided by El-Ikhlal Dispensary (1) and El-Rahma Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC)¹⁶ (2), both located within Tabbaneh. In addition, Tabbaneh SDC (3) provides medical services (See “SDCs” section). Key informants from these three facilities were interviewed for this study (Figure 14; Appendix 4). Neighbourhood inhabitants reported during FGDs to also receive services from private clinics in the area, a PHCC in Beddaoui Camp, and hospitals and physicians outside Tabbaneh.

The most common services provided by El-Ikhlal Dispensary and El-Rahma PHCC, as reported by their key informants, include the following: consultations, examinations, medication, laboratory tests, vaccinations, child-feeding awareness sessions and nutrition management (Table 4).

The dispensary and PHCC are quite similar in terms of the medical services they provide, including: allergic issues/immunology, cardiology, dermatology, endocrinology, ear/nose/throat issues, gastroenterology, general medicine, general surgery, neurology, oral health, ophthalmology, paediatrics and reproductive health. Both health facilities reported catering to the medical needs of children with autism and other disabilities as well as war survivors with disabilities. However, psychological support is a gap in both centres (Table 3).

Both health facilities are accessible to Lebanese, Syrians, PRL, PRS, Ethiopians and Iraqis—across age groups and gender.

The catchment area of the dispensary includes Tabbaneh, Akkar, Minié-Danniyé, Tripoli and Wede Khaled, while that of the PHCC includes Tabbaneh, Tripoli, Akkar and Beirut (Appendix 4).

The consultation fees for all beneficiaries, irrespective of nationality, range from USD 1 to USD 5 in the dispensary and from USD 4 to USD 10 in the PHCC. For both health centres, immunization is fully subsidized.

Only the PHCC is accredited by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), as reported by its key informant. The sole guarantor of the dispensary is a private donor, while International Medical Corps (IMC) and Relief International are the PHCC’s donors.

Regarding services related to infant and young child feeding (IYCF), key informants from both health facilities mentioned conducting IYCF awareness sessions. The dispensary reported conducting daily outreach activities via announcements and brochures to inform inhabitants about these sessions. The PHCC reported conducting one to two awareness sessions every month on Fridays, after informing the inhabitants through phone calls or house visits. Key informants from both facilities stressed inhabitants’ high interest in such sessions, particularly among displaced Syrians residing in the area.

The majority of Lebanese and non-Lebanese caregivers reported during FGDs not to have attended any health sessions.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

80.9% Leb have no health insurance

67.6% Leb with insurance who have social security

89.5% Non-Leb have no health insurance

28.2% Non-Leb with insurance who have social security

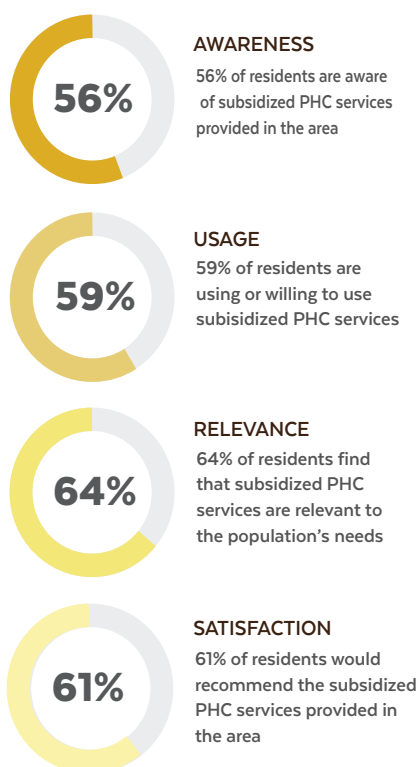
17.1% Leb with insurance who have insurance provided by the employer

11.7% Leb with insurance who have community-based insurance

1.3% Non-Leb with insurance who have insurance covered by UNHCR

67.3% Non-Leb with insurance who have community-based health insurance

¹⁶ See the Glossary for more details about PHCCs.

AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH SERVICES¹⁷

Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.



Tabbaneh SDC



El-Rahma PHCC

According to the household survey with Lebanese and non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian) residents in Tabbaneh, less than half of the respondents (44.4 percent) are not aware of a subsidized primary healthcare services provider (PHCC or SDC) in the area, and 41.2 percent do not use or are not willing to use such services. During an FGD, non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian) female caregivers reported not to be allowed access to PHCC services due to their nationality.

When asked about their awareness of free vaccination and micronutrients available at PHCCs for pregnant and lactating women or for children under 5, 62.6 percent of household respondents expressed not being aware of any. On the other hand, a few (3 percent) were only aware of micronutrients provision, while a larger number (25.2 percent) knew only about free vaccination services. Lebanese female caregivers stated during FGDs that facilities providing subsidized primary healthcare services are either unqualified or closed when visited; hence, they resort to vaccinating their children in private clinics.

Of household respondents, 35.6 percent considered community outreach as the most effective method to inform people about subsidized primary healthcare services, followed by phone calls (9.5

percent). Key informants from both interviewed health facilities mentioned using different approaches to reach out to their beneficiaries, including outreach activities, advertisement and social media.

Among the respondents using or willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services in Tabbaneh, around one third (35.6 percent) do not find them relevant to the population's needs, and 39.2 percent would not recommend them. Respondents stated that the most needed subsidized primary healthcare services are related to general medicine (36.3 percent), paediatrics (26.9 percent), cardiology (22 percent) and allergies/immunology (22 percent), among others (Figure 16). Among the respondents that would not recommend the subsidized primary healthcare services provided in the area, 33.6 percent declared their dissatisfaction with the low quality of the services. Other reasons for dissatisfaction include long queue time (23 percent), high service charges (18.7 percent), staff rudeness (11.3 percent) or the health facilities' far location (2.3 percent). The El-Ikhlās Dispensary informant reported to try their best to work on negative comments and evaluate patient satisfaction through exit surveys to obtain monthly and yearly statistics.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (SDCs)¹⁸

The Tabbaneh SDC, affiliated to MoSA, caters to beneficiaries across age, gender and nationality. In addition to other social services, the centre provides a range of health-related services, including dental care, medication provision, immunization, as well as paediatrics and gynaecology services. It also organizes IYCF awareness sessions in collaboration with local NGOs that help provide beneficiaries with incentives to participate. The centre does not have specific services that cater to the needs of youth aged 15 to 24.

An SDC key informant reported that the SDC does not use any outreach techniques, stating that beneficiaries already know of the centre. The informant also stressed that the centre is trying its best to cater to beneficiaries' needs in the face of user dissatisfaction. Of household survey respondents, 58.6 percent reported to be unaware of an SDC in the area. This contrasts with the above-mentioned SDC key informant who indicated that beneficiaries are aware of the centre.

Of the survey respondents who reported being aware of an SDC in the area (41.4 percent), 59.4 percent do not use or would not use the subsidized social services provided in this facility. Of the respondents using such services, 50 percent found the services to be irrelevant to the population's needs, and 51.8 percent would not recommend the received services. SDC users reported benefitting mostly from health services (30.1 percent), women empowerment sessions (15.7 percent), livelihood workshops (12.4 percent), child protection awareness sessions (7.1 percent) and other social services. Female Lebanese caregivers mentioned during FGDs to know of awareness sessions provided by the SDC in the area. However, all reported dissatisfaction with such sessions. Female non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian) caregivers and parents of children with disabilities did not know of any SDC or other social services available to them in the area.

¹⁷ Most of the analysis in this section is related to fully or partially subsidized primary healthcare services provided in PHCCs and SDCs in the area.

¹⁸ See the Glossary for more details about SDCs. Most of the analysis in this section is related to social services provided in SDCs and fully or partially subsidized by MoSA.



EDUCATION



Figure 17 Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area

84.4%

Primary school attendance

89.5% of all Leb children (6-11) | 72.7% of all non-Leb children (6-11)

40.2%

Secondary school attendance

46.2% of all Leb children (12-17) | 20.9% of all non-Leb children (12-17)

EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION¹⁹

Primary school is the highest reached level of education for around two thirds (64.7 percent) of surveyed Tabbaneh children between the ages of 3 and 14, more commonly among boys (71.1 percent) than girls (58.3 percent) (Figure 18).

As for surveyed youth (aged 15-24), 36.7 percent had reached intermediate school as their highest level of education at the time of the survey. Compared to male youth, more females go to technical

school or university (Figure 19). (For more details, see Youth chapter.)

One third of surveyed heads of households reported having completed not more than primary or intermediate school; indeed, 8.7 percent of males and 8.1 percent of females have discontinued education after preschool. A tiny minority of 1.3 percent reported having reached a level of education higher than technical secondary school (i.e. university) (Figure 19).

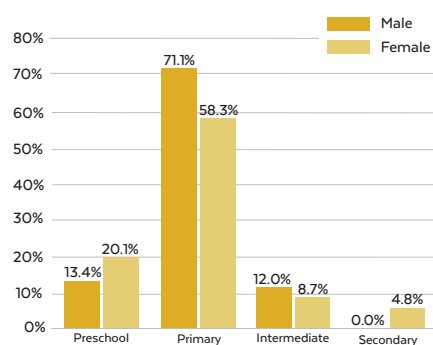


Figure 18 Highest education level of children (3-14)

PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

People living in Tabbaneh have access to a range of public and private education institutions, located within or around the studied area. There are no UNRWA schools in Tabbaneh. For the purposes of this study, key informants from 12 institutions, both public and private, were interviewed—ranging from early childhood education facilities to technical schools and a university. Four of these institutions, all of them private or free private, are outside the studied area. Within the studied neighbourhood boundary, there are eight public education facilities, including five kindergartens (D to H), two primary and intermediate

schools (I and J), and one offering kindergarten, primary and intermediate levels (K) (Figure 17; Appendix 5).

The number of students enrolled in the above-mentioned eight public schools ranges from 129 to 1,266. Seven education facilities have a morning shift only, while three have both a morning and an afternoon shift. The afternoon shift provides for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP),²⁰ which is mainly aimed at displaced Syrian children who are out of school. All second-shift school sessions run at well under the reported physical capacity of the buildings.

¹⁹ The Lebanese educational system comprises three divisions: general education, higher education (universities) and vocational and technical education. General education includes 44 percent of public schools (run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education [MEHE]), 41 percent of private schools (independent of MEHE), 13 percent of free private schools (run by religious organizations) and 2 percent of UNRWA schools (accommodating Palestinian pupils and other residents of Palestinian refugee camps free of charge). General education in Lebanon is divided into four main levels: preschool (3 to 5 years old), primary school (6 to 11 years old), intermediate school (12 to 14 years old) and secondary school (15 to 18 years old). Secondary school follows the academic curriculum or technical curriculum. The Technical Baccalaureate (Baccalauréat Technique or BT), Higher Technician Certificate ([Diplôme de] Technicien Supérieur or TS) and Technical Diploma (Licence Technique or LT) are technical secondary and higher levels in Lebanon's educational system (MEHE Center for Educational Research and Development, 2016).

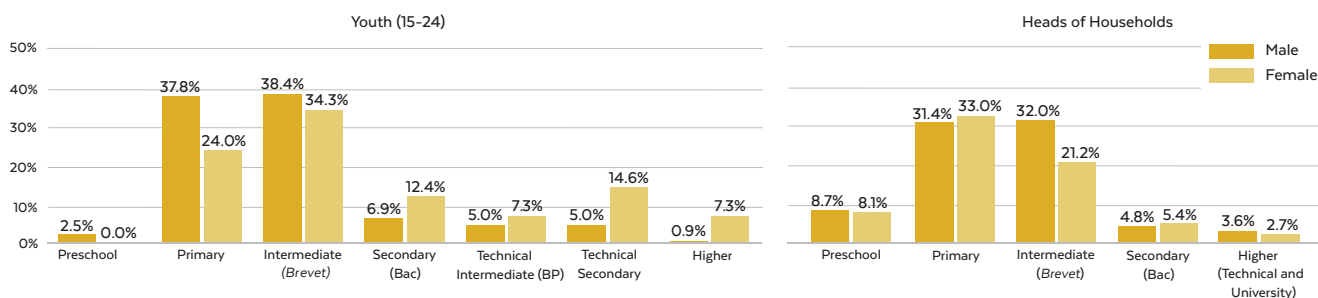


Figure 19 Highest education level of youth and heads of households

HOMEWORK SUPPORT

Respondents in the household survey reported that the vast majority (77.9 percent) of children do not receive homework support. For the minority that does receive help, homework support is provided for free (11.7 percent) or for a fee (6.9 percent). Most children receive support from their relatives, with FGD participants reporting to know of local organizations or private tutors that provide after-school support. Local organizations offer such services completely for free, whereas private tutors charge according to the student's grade level.

Relative to the intended physical capacity of the interviewed public schools as reported by the key informants, Tabbaneh Public Kindergarten (E) is above capacity by 112 students, with all registered students being of Lebanese nationality. Several facilities are also under-registered relative to capacity. Most notably, Lokman Mixed School (J) uses one third of its capacity (Appendix 5).

Private facilities are not receiving non-Lebanese students. Out of the eight interviewed public schools, three are accessible to Lebanese children only (F, G, I). Syrian children can access three kindergartens (D, G, H) and two primary and intermediate schools (I and J). Two kindergartens are accommodating

PRL (D and G), one of them is receiving PRS as well (D), and Lokman (Primary and Intermediate) Mixed School (J) accommodates PRL and PRS. Additionally, none of the aforementioned schools caters for children with disabilities and special needs.

For those registered in private schools, education is either offered free of charge, or funded by scholarships or paid for by the students' families. Education in public schools is either free of charge or covered by MEHE or MoSA if the student is Lebanese; or with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) or another United Nations agency if the student is a refugee, irrespective of nationality.

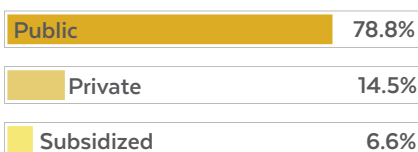


Figure 20 School attendance by type



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SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Based on the surveyed households, most children of primary school age (between 6 and 11) attend school (84.4 percent). The primary school attendance ratio among Lebanese children (aged 6-11) in surveyed Tabbaneh households (89.5 percent) is slightly lower in comparison with both the national and North Governorate data (95.8 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively), whereas non-Lebanese children (aged 6-11) residing in Tabbaneh are more likely to attend primary school (72.7 percent) when compared to both national and North Governorate data (50.8 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively). The secondary school attendance ratio (for students aged 12-17) in Tabbaneh drops to 40.2 percent. The secondary school attendance ratio among Lebanese children (aged 12-17) in surveyed households (46.2 percent) follows the North Governorate region's trend (44.8 percent), while it is significantly lower in comparison with the national data (64.2 percent). On the other hand, non-Lebanese children (aged 12-17) residing in Tabbaneh are more likely to attend secondary school

(20.9 percent), when compared to both national and North Governorate figures (2.7 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively) (Appendix 1). Those aged 12 to 17 who are not attending secondary school are either out of school (15.2 percent) or still attending primary school (23 percent). Both primary and secondary school attendance ratios show that Lebanese children are more likely to go to school than non-Lebanese. Attendance ratios for girls and boys are quite similar for both primary and secondary school levels (Tables 5 and 6). Most of the children (78.8 percent), irrespective of their nationality and gender, attend a public school; others receive education at a private school (14.5 percent), with 6.6 percent not having to pay for the private school.

The gender parity index (GPI)²¹ in primary school attendance reaches 0.99 among Lebanese children (6-11) in surveyed Tabbaneh households; while it drops to 0.7 among non-Lebanese children. In both cases, these ratios are lower than the national (1 among both Lebanese and

²¹ GPI is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

non-Lebanese) and North Governorate (1.04 among Lebanese and 1 among non-Lebanese) trends. With regard to secondary school attendance, the GPI among Lebanese students (aged 12-17) of surveyed neighbourhood households (0.86) is quite low compared with the national and North Governorate trends (1.2 and 1.53, respectively); whereas the GPI among non-Lebanese students (2.6) is significantly higher than the national one (1.8), showing a higher prevalence

of secondary school attendance among non-Lebanese girls that are residing in Tabbaneh.

Almost all Lebanese female youth (aged 15-24) reported in FGDs that they are enrolled in technical schools, or in private or public universities, whereas almost none of the Lebanese male youth was enrolled in an educational program, indicating a stark gendered contrast. Similarly, none of the non-Lebanese

male and female youth FGD participants mentioned being enrolled in any type of educational facility. However, during an FGD, non-Lebanese female youth mentioned having friends that attend the Lebanese University in Tripoli. None of the interviewed parents of children with disabilities reported that their child was receiving education services (See **Child Protection chapter**).

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending preschool	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending preschool	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending preschool
Total	88.9	18.1	-	79.5	13.3	2.9	84.4	15.8	1.4
Age at beginning of school year									
6	100.0	-	-	85.3	7.4	7.4	87.9	6.0	6.0
7	95.0	5.0	-	75.9	24.1	12.1	89.3	10.7	3.6
8	100.0	-	-	80.6	-	-	89.2	-	-
9	100.0	-	-	87.9	-	-	91.1	-	-
10	69.9	30.1	-	69.9	30.1	-	69.9	30.1	-
11	95.0	31.7	-	87.9	-	-	92.9	22.3	-
Cohort									
Leb	90.0	20.0	-	88.9	11.1	-	89.5	15.8	-
Non-Leb	86.4	13.6	-	59.1	18.2	9.1	72.7	15.9	4.5

* "Out of school" includes children of primary school age not enrolled in school and those still attending preschool.

Table 5 Primary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending preschool	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending primary school	Net attendance ratio	Out of school*	Attending primary school
Total	38.1	12.0	22.4	42.5	18.9	23.6	40.2	15.2	23.0
Age at beginning of school year									
12	29.2	-	57.0	28.0	28.0	72.8	28.6	13.1	64.0
13	50.0	-	-	66.7	-	-	60.0	-	-
14	38.0	-	20.7	38.6	-	33.3	38.3	-	25.5
15	40.4	40.4	12.8	100.0	-	-	64.5	24.0	7.6
16	56.3	25.7	-	38.5	38.5	-	46.1	33.0	-
17	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	8.6
Cohort									
Leb	50.0	16.7	16.7	42.9	21.4	21.4	46.2	19.2	19.2
Non-Leb	15.2	3.0	33.3	40.0	-	40.0	20.9	2.3	34.9

* "Out of school" includes children of secondary school age not enrolled in primary, secondary and higher-level schools.

Table 6 Secondary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort

SCHOOL DROPOUTS & OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Among children between the ages of 6 and 14 in surveyed households, 6.5 percent have never attended school and 12.5 percent are out of school. In comparison to the national (4.2 percent among Lebanese and 49.2 percent among non-Lebanese) and North Governorate (6.9 percent among Lebanese and 35.1 percent among non-Lebanese) trends, the proportion of primary school age children (aged 6-11) who are out of school in Tabbaneh (0.9 percent among Lebanese and 3 percent among non-Lebanese) reflects a significantly lower occurrence of this

phenomenon among the surveyed child population of the neighbourhood, irrespective of nationality (but especially among the non-Lebanese). Compared to primary school age, the phenomenon is more widespread among secondary school age children (aged 12-17) residing in Tabbaneh (2.4 percent of Lebanese and 4.7 percent of non-Lebanese children of lower secondary school age are out of school; 3.2 percent of Lebanese and 9.8 percent of non-Lebanese children of higher secondary school age are out of school). However, it is still less prevalent in comparison

with the data of the North Governorate (where 31.2 percent of Lebanese and 91.3 percent of non-Lebanese children of secondary school age are out of school) (Appendix 1). In surveyed households, reasons for children being out of school were often reported to be related to their lack of financial capacity either because the child has to earn money for the family (42.5 percent) or because the transportation to school is too expensive (6 percent). In other cases, the child is not able to attend school due to the frequent relocation of their family (0.8 percent).

In interviews with key informants from the education facilities used by Tabbaneh inhabitants, school dropouts were reported to happen mostly between Grades 6 and 7 and to be equally occurring among males and females. In contrast, two school directors stated that the dropout rate is higher for males when compared to females. Further research would be required to resolve this differential view of the situation. Main reasons noted during FGDs for children dropping out include the competing imperatives of child labour for males, child marriage for females, lack of financial capacity for both males and females, and poor awareness about or lack of interest in education on the part of both children and parents. Other reported reasons include the cost of school fees, cost of transportation, location of the school (unclear if related simply to distance or

other challenges associated with the route to school), low quality of services, drug abuse, and the parents' unwillingness to enrol the child in a mixed-gender school. Moreover, non-Lebanese FGD participants (mostly Syrians in Tabbaneh) pointed out challenges with the language of instruction to be a reason for their children dropping out of school and enrolling in Syrian learning centres.

Youth (aged 15–24) participating in FGDs discussed reasons for dropping out of school, highlighting financial issues, labour (for males), marriage, and security (for females). Non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian) youth in Tabbaneh that were not enrolled in school at the time of the FGDs expressed their willingness to return to school. However, they highlighted several factors as barriers to accessing education in Lebanon, including invalid residency

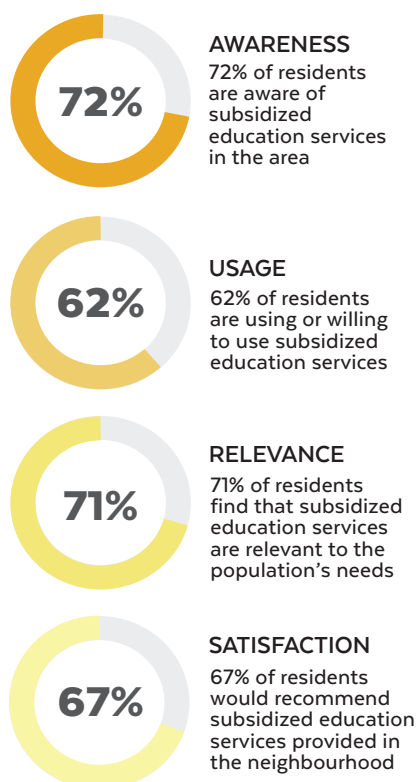
permits and inability to have their Syrian qualifications recognized as equivalent to similar qualifications in Lebanon. A few Lebanese female youth participants who were not enrolled in school at the time of the assessment also expressed willingness to return to school.

Male Lebanese youth FGD participants indicated that providing financial support and job opportunities, offering advice and awareness sessions about the importance of education to parents and children, and decreasing the tuition fees could encourage youth to continue studying.

“When education is offered for free, parents no longer care if their children are actually going to school or not.”

A Syrian male child, Tabbaneh

AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SERVICES²²



Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Accessing and using subsidized education services were not perceived to be an issue for the majority of Lebanese and non-Lebanese parents and their children during FGDs. Of household survey respondents, 71.7 percent are aware of such services in and around the neighbourhood and 61.9 percent are using or willing to use them.

While most female caregivers did not mention barriers to accessing subsidized education services, parents of children with disabilities expressed the need to access specialized schooling for their children (See **Child Protection** chapter). Key informants from education facilities mentioned the need for additional specialized personnel and an upgrade in their facility's infrastructure to cater to the needs of all children.

The best ways to inform respondents about subsidized education services were reported to be via community outreach (28.6 percent), flyers in the neighbourhood (7 percent), phone calls

(7 percent) or an official statement by the mukhtar (2 percent).

Both Lebanese and non-Lebanese female caregivers mentioned during FGDs to be satisfied with the subsidized education services their children were receiving. Among the household survey respondents who use subsidized education services, 71.5 percent perceive them to be relevant to the population's needs and 67.5 percent are satisfied with these services and would recommend them to others.

Lebanese female caregivers complained during an FGD that there is minimal attention given to the lack of children's comprehension of the teaching language or lesson's content. Sources of dissatisfaction mentioned by non-Lebanese female caregivers included overcrowded classes and unqualified teachers. The Lebanese curriculum was viewed as unsuitable for Syrian children, and it was reported that it is often hard for them to understand the lessons.

²² Most of the analysis in this section is related to fully or partially subsidized education services provided in public and semi-private schools in the area.

CHILD PROTECTION

38.2%

Child (0-14) population

31.8% of all Leb | 44.1% of all Non-Leb

9.3%

Children involved in economic activities

9.1% of all Leb children | 10.1% of all non-Leb children

12.4%

Young women (aged 15-19) currently married

10.8% of all Leb young women | 24.3% of all non-Leb young women

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations.

Female 62.8%

Male 33.5%

Household chores

Female 2.2%

Male 13.8%

Economic activities

Figure 21 Child involvement in household chores and economic activities by gender



CHILD LABOUR²³

Out of the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in surveyed households, 51.4 percent are involved in economic activities or household chores²⁴. Household chores are more commonly performed by surveyed children than economic activities, with 47.1 percent of children being involved in the former compared to 9.3 percent undertaking the latter. In contrast to involvement in household chores, the engagement of boys in economic activities is higher compared to that of girls (Figure 21).

Participants of FGDs conducted in the neighbourhood reported that they have witnessed child labour among people between the ages of 7 and 12. Child participants mentioned knowing of several children who either have dropped out of school to work or work after school. However, adult participants in all FGDs argued that children should not be working because they must get a proper education and because there is, in general, no job that is acceptable for children. During a set of FGDs with

children, female caregivers, and the key informant of a social service facility, reasons mentioned for child labour included financial support to the family and school dropouts due to displacement (for Syrians).

According to Decree Number 8987 issued by the Lebanese Ministry of Labor in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, employing children under 14 years of age in activities and labour sectors that are considered damaging to their psychological, moral or physiological welfare is strictly forbidden (Ministry of Labor, 2012). Generally, the businesses employing children in Tabbaneh can be labelled—according to the definition in the above-mentioned decree—as “hazardous”. For example, working in a grocery store that sells tobacco and/or alcohol may potentially lead to substance abuse among children. Furthermore, some businesses, such as mechanics workshops, might expose children to the risk of injury or even death as they often involve handling dangerous tools and equipment.

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total (%)	86.6	13.4	78.4	21.6
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	71.3	66.7	69.4	75.5
Outside the neighbourhood	16.0	33.3	16.7	24.5
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	28.1	-	22.2	32.7
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	17.6	-	13.9	20.4
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	36.2	-	30.6	34.7
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	37.3	33.3	38.9	28.6
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	31.9	33.3	27.8	49.0
Working at heights	5.3	-	-	22.5
Working with chemicals or explosives	4.8	-	-	20.4
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	20.4	-	13.9	32.7
Exposed to any of the above	62.9	33.3	57.1	65.3
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	73.5	33.3	69.4	63.3
The employer is strict but fair	7.5	-	5.6	10.2
The employer uses physical force on the child	-	-	-	-
The employer verbally abuses the child	1.9	33.3	5.6	8.2
The child does not get paid regularly	-	-	-	-

Table 7 Work conditions of children (5-17) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort

²³ Child labour is defined here as including the involvement of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in either economic activities or household chores. But the data based on the HH survey does not take into account the time spent on economic activities or household chores, nor the hazardous nature of the working conditions.

²⁴ Household chores refer to household provision of services for own consumption, namely, unpaid domestic and care work. The latter includes food preparation; dishwashing; cleaning and upkeep of a dwelling; laundry; ironing; gardening; caring for pets; shopping, installation, servicing and repair of personal and household goods; childcare; and care of the sick, elderly or disabled household members; among others (The United Nations Statistics Division – Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017).

Among surveyed children involved in economic activities between the ages of 5 and 17, hazardous work conditions are more prevalent among boys (62.9 percent) than girls (33.3 percent). The most frequently reported hazardous conditions among males and females include being exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity; or to loud noise or vibration. Boys also stated that they are quite commonly subject to other hazardous conditions, such as being exposed to dust, fumes or gas; or carrying heavy loads; among others (Table 7).

According to Lebanese and non-Lebanese (mostly Syrians) female caregivers who participated in FGDs, working children are exposed to several risks, such as drugs, long working hours, and humiliation by employers. In relation to the latter issue, the household survey showed that the treatment of children by

their employers is mostly respectful and fair, totalling 73.5 percent among boys and 33.3 percent among girls. However, 33.3 percent of girls reported having faced verbal abuse by their employer, with a higher prevalence among non-Lebanese (Table 7).

Child labourers employed specifically by surveyed enterprises within the studied area are predominantly boys under the age of 14, who constitute 6 percent of the total count of employees. In shops, 5 percent of employees and in workshops, 18 percent of employees are below 14. The survey of enterprises shows that mechanics workshops are employing the largest number of individuals under 14 (around 30 percent of recorded labour among children within that age range). Other businesses with high numbers of child employees include food and grocery stores, bakeries, car accessories

shops, electronics shops, furniture stores, restaurants and cafés, tools stores and salons. Around 40 percent of children under the age of 14 who are employed are Syrian. According to many interviewed mukhtars, child employment has increased due to the influx of displaced Syrians.

Interviewed business holders mentioned that the child employees that are worth employing, and who would learn the job-specific skills most effectively, are those who have dropped out of school. Hence, most children employed in the neighbourhood are not enrolled in any form of schooling. They also stated that most employers who are willing to hire children do so through verbal agreements rather than written contracts.

CHILD MARRIAGE

11.0% of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.
1.1% of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

Among young females aged 15 to 19 in surveyed Tabbaneh households, 12.4 percent were married at the time of the assessment. Marriage in this age group is more common among non-Lebanese (24.3 percent) than Lebanese (10.8 percent) females. This latter finding regarding Lebanese married female youth (aged 15–19) reflects a slightly higher prevalence of this phenomenon in comparison with the national and North Governorate data (4.1 percent and 8 percent, respectively). However, the prevalence of non-Lebanese married

female youth (aged 15–19) is lower than the national and North Governorate data (26.6 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively). Among women that are 20 to 49 years old in surveyed Tabbaneh households, 21.3 percent got married before the age of 18, while 8.7 percent of those between 15 and 49 got married before the age of 15. Among Lebanese women, marriage before the age of 15 and 18 is more prevalent in Tabbaneh when compared to the national and North Governorate data. Among non-Lebanese women, the survey shows slightly higher results regarding marriage before 15 and slightly lower results regarding marriage before 18 compared with the national and North Governorate data. The marriage rates among surveyed male and female children between the ages of 15 and

18 show that early marriage is more prevalent among girls residing in the neighbourhood (among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese, but especially among the latter) (Appendix 1).

During FGDs, male adults and female caregivers argued that the minimum acceptable age for marriage ranges from 18 to 20 for females and from 18 to 28 for males. The rationale behind the gender-based difference in marriage age lies in the respondents' perception of physical and mental maturity for both sexes, and financial stability for males.

“Child marriage was not a norm in Syria. After the war, it became common for both males and females.”

A Syrian female caregiver, Tabbaneh

CHILD VIOLENCE & DISCIPLINE

Using violence to discipline children at home or in schools is not uncommon in Tabbaneh (Table 8). Results from the neighbourhood household survey regarding violent discipline experienced by children (aged 1–17) at home (55.6 percent among Lebanese and 50.4 percent among non-Lebanese) are similar to the national data among Lebanese (56.9 percent), while they are slightly lower than that regarding non-Lebanese (65 percent). In the case of both Lebanese and non-Lebanese children (aged 1–17), the experience of violent discipline at home is significantly lower than the trend in the North Governorate (85.1 percent among Lebanese and 77.8 percent among non-Lebanese) (Appendix 1).

Irrespective of nationality, 54.4 percent of children between the ages of 1 and 17 in the surveyed households are subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by a household member. Severe physical punishment is less prevalent (11.4 percent) than psychological aggression (48.7 percent) or any other kind of physical punishment (34.6 percent).

These findings are consistent with information collected from adult and child participants in the FGDs as well as from key informants of education facilities, who reported that physical violence is practised by parents on children who “misbehave”. In addition, children mentioned experiencing

psychological and physical discipline techniques within their households that range from being deprived of pocket money to being beaten or getting hit with ropes. It is worth noting that the above-mentioned discipline measures are reportedly experienced by children regardless of their gender or nationality. However, several children mentioned that, when they misbehave, their parents use non-violent communication rather than physical discipline methods.

At school, 33.6 percent of children between 1 and 17 have experienced some type of violent discipline, according to the household survey. Various methods of child discipline are used in schools: severe physical punishment (9.9 percent),

other forms of physical punishment (21.1 percent) and psychological aggression (28.4 percent). Children in FGDs supported these results, highlighting that violence (physical or verbal abuse) exerted by teachers and school directors on children is very prevalent.

Child participants of FGDs also stressed that they have witnessed physical and emotional violence among their peers in the school playground, such as hitting with hands or sticks, stabbing with a razor, or bullying. Children also mentioned feeling scared when conflicts happen, but added that they would nevertheless get involved in a conflict to defend a friend. Key informants of education facilities identified the

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Among surveyed households in Tabbaneh, 1.7 percent of children

under the age of 14 have disabilities, irrespective of their nationality. The reported disabilities include trisomy disorders, as well as intellectual and physical disabilities, including difficulties related to walking, seeing, speaking, self-care, learning new things and interacting with others. Parents of children with disabilities estimated, during their FGD, the average age of children with disabilities in the neighbourhood to be 9 years. Most parents of children with disabilities mentioned during their FGD that their children mingle with others of their age in the neighbourhood. However, it was noted that conflicts happen occasionally, not due to the children's

following reasons for violence at school: racism, poverty, violence at home and in the society, and child neglect from parents. A key informant from an education institution mentioned noticing female Lebanese students exerting violence on Syrian female students. However, children and key informants noted that teachers and directors resolve the conflicts between students through promoting dialogue, calling parents, applying conflict-resolution techniques, and using counselling.

Child violence in the streets and conflicts among children with different nationalities have been reported to be common in Tabbaneh. Key informants of education and social service facilities

noted that children are exposed to violence, rape, drugs, risky behaviour and crimes in the neighbourhood. During an FGD, non-Lebanese adults discussed how Lebanese children physically abuse Syrian children at school and on the streets. However, Lebanese male adults mentioned in an FGD that violence among children in the streets happens regardless of their nationality.

"Once, a student came with an electric razor blade to the school. My friend asked him to put it aside, but he electrified my friend, and then he got his father to school and a big conflict happened in the school."

A Lebanese male child, Tabbaneh

disability but because of nationality differences. Yet, they argued that the lack of safe and well-equipped play areas and communal spaces limits their children's inclusion (See [Access & Open Spaces](#) chapter for details on children's playtime).

All parents of children with disabilities expressed the need for a specialized school and health centre for their children. Given the scarcity of health centres receiving people with special needs within the Tabbaneh area, they said they have been consulting private physicians to access any type of needed service. None of the parents reported to have any social assistance, and

many of them emphasized the need to obtain medication for free. However, the Tabbaneh SDC provides health services to persons with disabilities like any other beneficiaries (See [Health](#) chapter).

Regarding education services, parents of children with disabilities expressed the need for a specialized school. Indeed, out of the 12 interviewed education facilities within and close to Tabbaneh, only two private institutions receive children and youth with disabilities, El-Azm School and El-Azm University (See [Education](#) chapter).

Around 21 percent of Tabbaneh's surveyed population are youth between the ages

	Child Discipline at Home (%)					Child Discipline at School (%)				
	Only non-violent discipline	Psycho-logical aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline	Only non-violent discipline	Psycho-logical aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline
			Any	Severe				Any	Severe	
Total (%)	26.2	48.7	34.6	11.4	54.4	21.8	28.4	21.1	9.9	33.6
Gender										
Male	21.9	51.9	35.8	14.7	54.5	14.8	34.6	25.0	12.0	37.2
Female	30.1	45.7	33.5	8.5	54.3	28.1	22.9	17.6	8.0	30.4
Age										
1-2	43.7	38.2	19.6	1.0	38.4	24.4	6.8	2.5	0.7	6.8
3-4	21.1	48.5	40.6	12.5	61.4	24.3	34.4	27.8	8.7	42.0
5-9	23.0	57.9	40.9	14.6	61.5	24.1	25.6	21.1	13.4	29.2
10-14	23.4	45.7	33.5	15.3	51.1	16.0	40.6	27.7	11.2	50.3
15-17	27.1	39.3	25.7	1.6	49.4	20.9	28.5	19.5	11.2	29.6
Cohort										
Leb	24.7	49.6	34.0	11.7	55.6	20.5	30.7	22.1	10.4	36.6
Non-Leb	31.3	45.6	36.4	10.5	50.4	26.2	21.0	17.8	8.2	23.6
Education of head of household										
Preschool	68.1	17.6	4.6	3.4	17.6	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	13.1	59.8	41.3	10.0	64.4	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	25.9	55.5	40.6	13.9	62.3	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary	27.0	60.7	30.4	23.7	60.7	-	-	-	-	-
BP	-	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	-	-	-	-
BT, TS or LT	-	77.1	-	-	77.1	-	-	-	-	-
University	-	66.7	33.3	33.3	66.7	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8 Child (1-17) discipline at home and at school



YOUTH

20.9%

Youth (15-24) population

21.2% of all Leb | 19.1% of all Non-Leb

67.3% Unemployed

66.8% of all Leb youth | 70.2% of all non-Leb youth

11.6% Completed primary school

12.4% of all Leb youth | 7.4% of all non-Leb youth

6.8% Out-of-school

6.6% of all Leb youth | 8.0% of all non-Leb youth

Source: Household survey for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations.

Leb 1.1%

Non-Leb 8.6%

Figure 22 Pregnant youth (15-19) by cohort

Leb 5.2%

Non-Leb 12.2%

Figure 23 Married youth (15-18) by cohort

	Economic activities (%)	Household chores (%)
Gender		
Male	24.1	44.7
Female	21.6	90.9
Cohort		
Leb	24.0	59.3
Non-Leb	18.3	68.7

Table 9 Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores



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of 15 and 24. Findings from quantitative and qualitative data suggest that youth in the neighbourhood face some challenging conditions, including limited educational and training possibilities, and a lack of—especially satisfying—job opportunities. This data focuses on the involvement of youth (aged 15 to 24)

EDUCATION LEVEL

The Tabbaneh household survey shows considerable differences between male and female youth education levels. More specifically, more males have attained primary (37.8 percent) or intermediate (38.4 percent) school as their highest level of education than females (24 percent and 34.3 percent, respectively). However, a shift occurs in secondary school; 12.4

LIVELIHOODS

The lack of employment opportunities is another major challenge for many young people in the neighbourhood, where 66.8 percent of Lebanese and 70.2 percent of non-Lebanese youth reported to be unemployed. Regarding youth involvement in economic activities or household chores, the percentage of those involved in household chores is much higher than those involved in economic activities, irrespective of gender and nationality. Females are more involved in household chores (90.9 percent) than males (44.7 percent), whereas males are slightly more involved in economic activities (24.1 percent) than females (21.6 percent). Moreover, non-Lebanese are more involved in both economic activities (18.3 percent) and household chores (68.7 percent) than Lebanese (24 percent and 59.3 percent, respectively) (Table 9). Of the 23.2 percent of youth who are involved in economic activities, the majority works in the neighbourhood, with a prevalence of 54.2 percent among males and 29.5 percent among females. Of the youth involved in economic activities, 47.6 percent of males and 22.2 percent of females are exposed to hazardous conditions. The most frequently reported hazardous conditions include the following: being subjected to extreme cold, heat or humidity; carrying heavy loads; working with dangerous tools/machinery; and being exposed to dust, fumes or gas. The treatment of youth involved in economic activities by their employers was mostly described as

in economic activities and household chores, irrespective of their employment age. (For information on child labour for those between 5 and 17, see **Child Protection** chapter.)

percent of females have completed secondary education compared to 6.9 percent of males. Similarly, females have a higher attendance rate for BT, TS or LT levels compared to males (14.6 percent versus 5 percent), as well as for university education (7.3 percent versus 0.9 percent) (Figure 19).

respectful and fair (47.6 percent among males and 49.3 percent among females), or as strict but fair (29.7 percent among males and 14.1 percent among females). However, receiving irregular payments was also reported by some male working youth (7.8 percent) (Table 10).

A considerable number of youth FGD participants—especially male non-Lebanese and to a lesser extent male Lebanese and a minority of female Lebanese—were working at the time of the study. However, all the FGDs among youth highlighted their struggle to find steady and satisfying work opportunities. This shows that while jobs may be available, most young residents do not consider them as being stable and fulfilling career paths. This difficulty to pursue better careers, together with the inability to obtain higher levels of education, has given rise to a sense of continued poverty among many young residents.

Non-Lebanese male youth FGD participants mentioned that they are interested in merchant jobs, but that they are mainly working in less skilled jobs as carriers and vendors in the vegetables market. Lebanese male youth stated having a preference for jobs in hotel management and restaurants. Lebanese female youth expressed that they preferred working as nurses or hairdressers. However, they were mostly working as psychologists, activity trainers for children and vendors at mobile phone shops.

With regard to vocational training programmes for youth in the area, participants in the FGDs mentioned that classes on the following subjects have been available in the neighbourhood: air condition maintenance, electrician skills,

hairdressing, cooking, computer and music. Despite their availability, none of the participants had attended these courses. The participants expressed their preference for courses on painting, nursing, accounting, hairdressing and

English language, as well as classes for illiterate people. FGD participants mentioned the importance of having easy and practical sessions, expert facilitators, and employment opportunities after the completion of the courses.

SAFETY & SECURITY

The youth FGD participants' feelings of insecurity stem mainly from issues related to crowding, the presence of conflicts and troublemakers, as well as alcohol consumption, drug abuse, recurrent car accidents and stealing. Generally, most participants feared leaving the neighbourhood.

Moreover, all youth FGD participants complained about the presence of social, political/sectarian and religious conflicts in the neighbourhood. Lebanese female youth emphasized that the conflicts between Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh have resulted in sectarianism, violence, revenge and chaos, earning the area ill repute. In addition, they mentioned that the army sometimes exerts violence on citizens. Lebanese male youth expressed their lack of confidence in organizations that provide aid to people. While the concerns of Lebanese youth focused on the above, non-Lebanese male and female youth mainly complained about experiencing discrimination by Lebanese

residents. They thought this behaviour is related to the perceived increase in competition their presence causes in the labour market. In fact, Lebanese female youth mentioned this as the source of their anger towards refugees. However, they mainly blamed it on lack of government control over employment.

Lebanese male youth acknowledged the presence of armed groups, but none of them reported supporting or being involved in them. They claimed that involvement in such groups results in orphaned children, damaged families and communities, problems for refugees, and wars. However, those who knew of armed youth stated that individuals have joined them because they had been brainwashed or motivated by monetary reasons or by a desire to defend the area and their families.

Despite some negative views, all youth FGD participants expressed liking the sense of solidarity and familiarity among

people in the neighbourhood. They proposed several solutions to improve the area's safety and reduce youth involvement in conflicts. They suggested that the police should become more actively involved in controlling drug abuse, conflicts and traffic. Other suggestions included providing job opportunities, improving infrastructure and widening the vegetables market. The male youth's proposed solutions mainly focused on the establishment of sport activities and involvement in development projects. The non-Lebanese male youth were keener on conducting awareness campaigns about conflicts and avoiding involvement in political discussions. The Lebanese female youth underlined the need for increased intervention and control by the government in the area, while the non-Lebanese female youth placed emphasis on the involvement of adults in achieving reconciliation between conflicting parties.



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	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total (%)	74.3	25.7	89.8	10.2
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	54.2	29.5	45.0	58.3
Outside the neighbourhood	42.5	28.2	37.5	41.7
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	53.2	14.1	42.5	25.0
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	35.4	7.0	27.5	16.7
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	34.0	-	22.5	29.2
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	62.3	7.0	45.0	41.7
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	21.6	-	15.0	12.5
Working at heights	23.1	-	17.5	4.2
Working with chemicals or explosives	7.2	-	5.0	4.2
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	16.5	-	12.5	-
Exposed to any of the above	47.6	22.2	62.5	54.2
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	47.6	49.3	47.5	54.2
The employer is strict but fair	29.7	14.1	27.5	-
The employer uses physical force on the child	-	-	-	-
The employer verbally abuses the child	-	-	-	-
The child does not get paid regularly	7.8	-	5.0	8.3

Table 10 Work conditions of youth (15-24) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort

LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS

2,472

Total number of enterprises

1,370 Shops

530 Workshops

572 Vacant

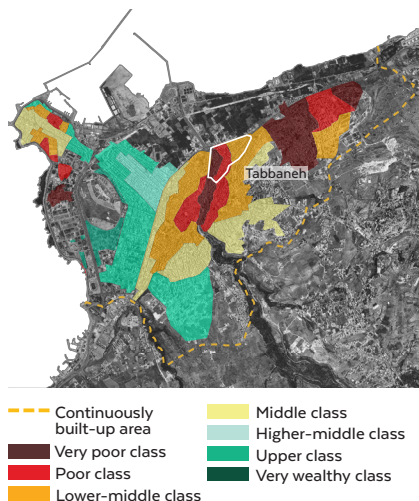


Figure 24 Tabbaneh economic status in Tripoli City

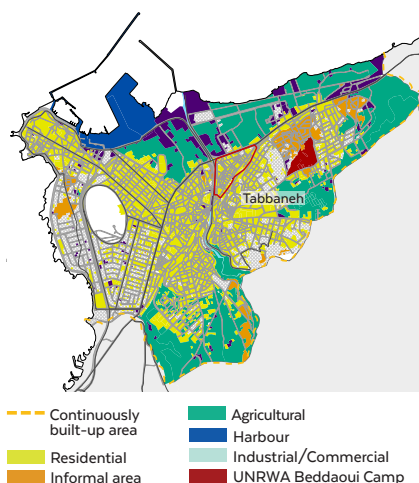


Figure 25 Tabbaneh land use within Tripoli City

Shops	75%
Workshops	25%
Owned	26%
Rented	74%
Open	77%
Vacant	23%

Figure 26 Types, ownership and occupancy of enterprises

OVERVIEW

In addition to being located in one of the most impoverished cities in Lebanon, Tabbaneh is considered a particularly poor neighbourhood within Tripoli. It extends over an area that can be regarded as very poor, poor or lower-middle class (Figure 24). While Tabbaneh is a predominantly residential neighbourhood, almost all of its residential buildings are mixed-use—blended mostly with shops and workshops (Figure 5). In addition, Tabbaneh's northern edge is surrounded by agricultural lands and industrial zones (Figure 25). These areas play a significant role in shaping Tabbaneh's economic structure, which is dominated by vegetables markets (souks) and mechanics workshops.

In addition to being bordered by agricultural and industrial zones to its north, Tabbaneh finds itself integrated into a network of souks running from the centre of the Old City of Tripoli all the way through the centre of Tabbaneh and along its western edge. Old Tripoli consists of a very dynamic market, and attracts locals from around Lebanon as well as foreign tourists. The two main commercial roads that run through Tabbaneh reach its southern tip, which is close to the Old Tripoli network of souks, thus enabling a continuous flow from and to the network (Figure 27).

The vegetables souk in the centre of Tabbaneh is a major part of its economy, stressing the importance of the agricultural lands along the neighbourhood's northern edge. After purchasing their vegetables from the central Tabbaneh souk (Souk El-Khodra), the small vegetable shops and vendors

prevalent along the western edge of Tabbaneh proceed to sell them around that side of the neighbourhood, thus catering also to adjacent neighbourhoods and Tripoli City. The vegetable shops conglomerate especially around one of the main entry points through which people come to Tabbaneh mostly from Tripoli City (Figure 27). At the time of writing, the central vegetables souk has been in the process of relocating to a newly built souk on the periphery of the city of Tripoli, near the waterfront. A few shops have already started relocating. This move is expected to drastically affect Tabbaneh's economy, since the vegetables market has been a main source of livelihood for the residents.

Bordering the neighbourhood's northern side is the Minié-Danniyé main highway. Driving along the highway from Abu Ali Roundabout, a main roundabout to the north-west of the neighbourhood, directs to the Port of Tripoli (to the west) and leads to the second main entry point (in the north-eastern tip of the neighbourhood). This entry point connects Tabbaneh, through the main highway, to the northern industrial zone—constituting another advantage for Tabbaneh's economy (Figure 27).

Thus, Tabbaneh's location provides potential for high economic interaction with adjacent neighbourhoods. However, given that its economy depends highly on customers coming from nearby areas, social conflicts or increased security threats in the area (See *Safety & Security* chapter) can potentially deal a severe blow to Tabbaneh's economic functioning.

SOUKS & ENTERPRISES²⁵

DISTRIBUTION

In the studied area, 77 percent of the surveyed enterprises are in operation (both shops and workshops), while 23 percent are vacant. According to local business holders, vacant stores are prevalent because of the deteriorating economic situation. As reported during KIIs, Tabbaneh business holders are often forced to close their stores or relocate outside of the neighbourhood because of the inability of some to pay rent or

taxes, the competition faced from the Syrians' informal market displays, and the social conflicts in the neighbourhood. Relocation was particularly stressed by several interviewees as being a recently increasing phenomenon.

Most of the surveyed enterprises—66 percent of shops and 93 percent of workshops—are open at standard working hours (8 to 12 hours/day). The majority

²⁵ The percentages mentioned in this entire section (including in the figures and table) have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

of shops that open 24/7 are food and grocery stores, and no workshops are open 24/7. Shops constitute 72 percent of all operating enterprises (running full- or part-time), while the rest are workshops. Shops and workshops are evenly distributed across Tabbaneh, with shops concentrated in the centre, and car mechanics workshops as well as car wash and accessories shops mostly

located along the northern edge of the neighbourhood (Figures 29 and 30).

The majority of shops (28 percent) are food and grocery stores, followed by storage shops (12 percent), tools stores (8 percent), restaurants, boutiques and cafés, bakeries, electrical supplies shops and furniture stores, (8 percent), boutiques, restaurants and cafés, car accessories shops, butcher shops, salons, bakeries, electrical supplies shops and furniture stores,

among others (Figure 28). The location of the shops largely depends on their type, with shops that supply consumer goods and services (e.g. food and grocery stores, restaurants, boutiques and salons) being mostly concentrated around the two main commercial streets of Tabbaneh (Figures 29 and 32). Specifically, the dominant commercial road, Syria Street, has the largest number of salons,

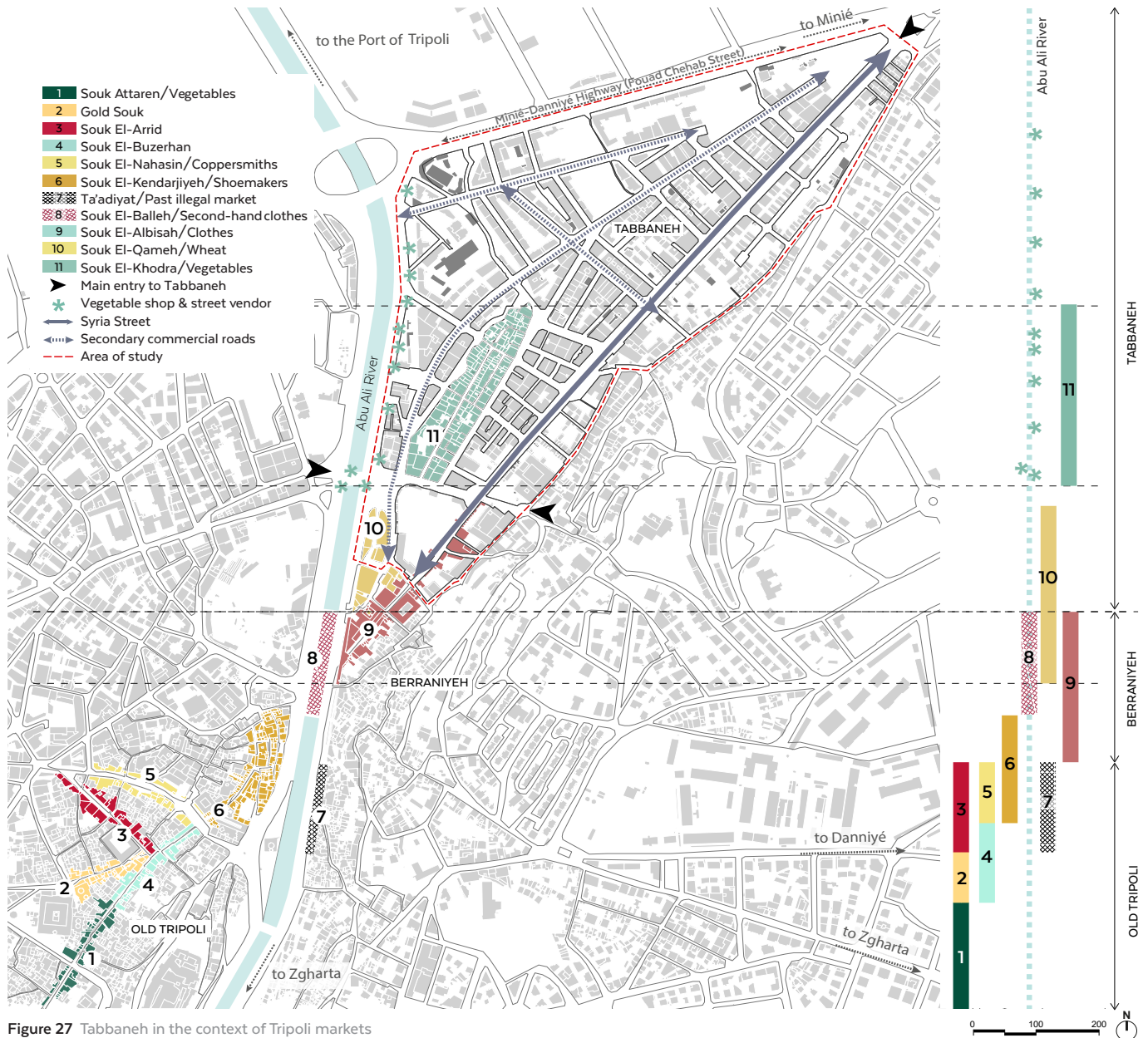


Figure 27 Tabbaneh in the context of Tripoli markets

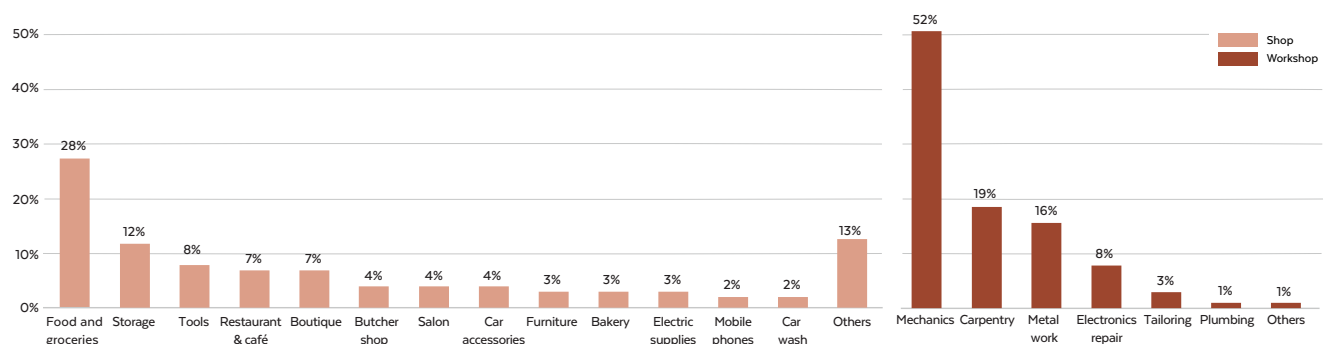


Figure 28 Distribution of shops and workshops by type

restaurants, and food and grocery shops. This distribution can be traced back to the origins of Syria Street; it was located by the (now defunct) railway line between Beirut and Aleppo (via Homs), Syria, and many travellers would stop in Tabbaneh to purchase goods and services for immediate consumption. On the other hand, shops that provide capital or industrial goods and services (e.g. car accessories, tools and electrical supplies) are more concentrated by the northern edge of the neighbourhood, close to the adjacent industrial zone (Figure 32).

Workshops mainly comprise mechanics (52 percent), carpentry (19 percent) and metal workshops (16 percent), among others (Figure 28). As is the case with shops, the location of workshops is telling of their types, with heavy-duty

workshops (such as mechanics and carpentry) being mostly located in the northern edge of the neighbourhood, while light-duty workshops (such as tailoring and plumbing) mainly found in the centre (Figures 30 and 31).

This distribution of the neighbourhood's local economy, with consumption outlets (i.e. shops) exceeding production units (i.e. workshops) at such an extent, would normally suggest unsustainable growth and a higher risk of continuous poverty. While this remains true in Tabbaneh's case, the neighbourhood also shows signs of inflowing investment and consumption, with a large percentage of business holders and consumers coming from adjacent neighbourhoods. It has also experienced continuous growth and diversification of business activities,

based on the analysis of the enterprise surveys. All of these are potential signs of an improving economy. However, the general sentiments of enterprise owners interviewed in Tabbaneh have been dominated by discontent with the neighbourhood's economic situation. As one mechanic said, "the souk's economic situation is very bad. There are a lot of conflicts in Tabbaneh affecting job opportunities". Business holders have cited the following factors as reasons for the neighbourhood's reportedly weak economy: poor security (including war and social conflicts), a declining customer base, competition with Syrians and import of goods, traffic, congestion, and a poor provision of basic services (such as electricity, clean water, adequate sanitation, etc.).

BUSINESS AGE

Of all the neighbourhood's enterprises, 62 percent are long-established businesses that have been operational for more than 10 years. Businesses that are medium-aged (in operation for 6–10 years) or new (functioning for 0–5 years) are less prevalent—19 percent each (Table 11). A higher proportion of shops (41 percent) are younger (medium-aged and new) relative to workshops (25 percent).

Most long-established, medium-aged and new businesses are food and grocery stores (among shops) or mechanics workshops (among workshops). These findings match the observations of one interviewed food and grocery shop owner who emphasized that the number of enterprises has increased in recent years,

but without much of a change in their types. Other long-established enterprises that stand out are boutiques and tools stores in the shop category, and metal workshops in the workshop category. In addition, restaurants and cafés constitute the second largest single category among new businesses in Tabbaneh (Appendix 6).²⁶ A few interviewed enterprise holders mentioned that, besides restaurants and cafés, one-dollar shops are also increasing as new businesses within Tabbaneh.

A closer look at business age reveals the significance of long-established businesses in Tabbaneh; they employ the largest number of people, 71 percent of all the employees in the neighbourhood.

They also employ the highest portion of Syrians, 81 percent of the total number of Syrian employees in the neighbourhood. Furthermore, the majority of female employees (around 70 percent of all females employed in Tabbaneh) work for long-established businesses compared to younger businesses. Despite the prominence of the neighbourhood's long-established businesses, data from the enterprise surveys shows that new businesses exhibit similar features to long-established ones, having higher labour counts, and employing more Syrian nationals and females than medium-aged businesses. These findings generate a positive outlook for the neighbourhood in terms of employment diversification.

OWNERSHIP

The most common size of shops and workshops (whether rented or owned) in Tabbaneh is 16–30 m². Most of the shops (75 percent) and workshops (70 percent) are rented and not owned. The most common rent range for both shops and workshops is USD 150 to USD 200 per month. More than 50 percent of

surveyed enterprises cited a rent increase since 2011. Several of the interviewed business holders referenced the new rent law in the country (initiated in 2014 and amended in 2017), which removed rent control from pre-1992 rent contracts, as the reason for the rent increase. In the case of workshops, the proportion

of rented versus owned enterprises remains constant throughout different business ages. However, with shops, private ownership decreases for newer businesses, implying a potential future trend of shop renters exceeding owners at a greater rate than at the time of the survey.

Business age*	Ownership (%)		
	Owned	Rented	Total
Long-established	20	42	62
Medium-aged	4	15	19
New	2	17	19
Total	26	74	100

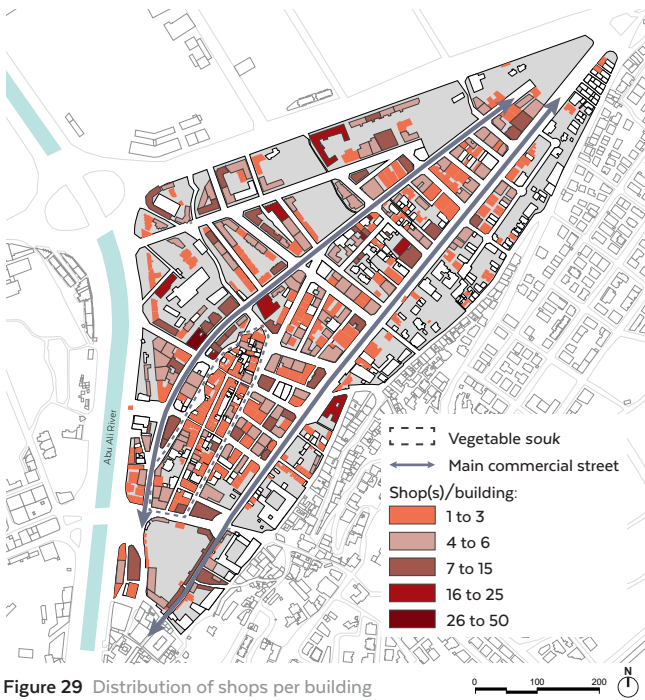
* "Long-established", "medium-aged" and "new" refer to businesses that have been operational for more than 10 years, 6–10 years and 0–5 years, respectively.

Table 11 Business age and ownership of enterprises



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²⁶ Being a snapshot, the survey data cannot distinguish dynamics such as rate of establishment and die-off among different enterprise types or structural change affecting the business environment, which limits ability to interpret this data.



Workshops



Figure 31 Number and distribution of main workshops

Shops

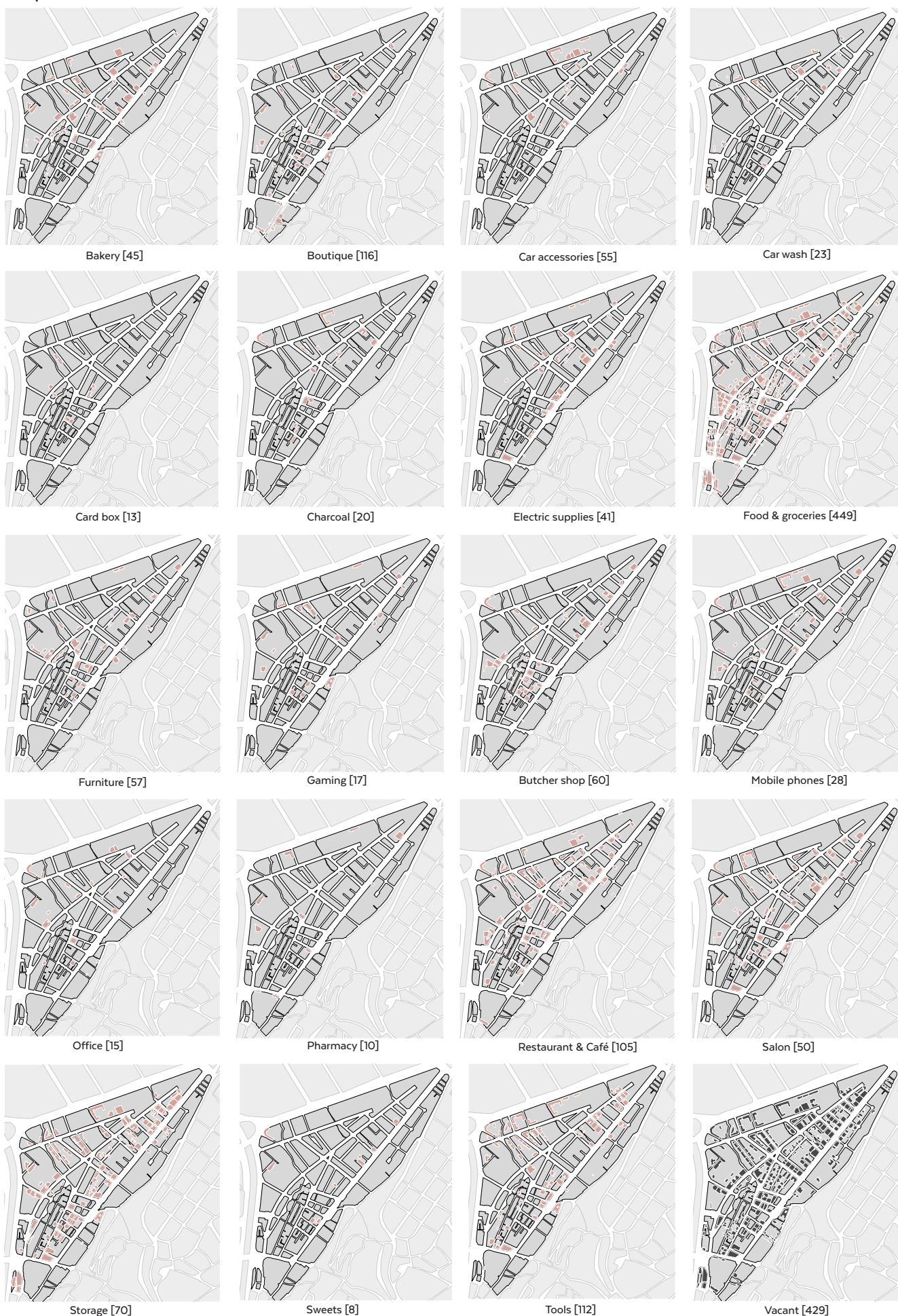


Figure 32 Number and distribution of main shops

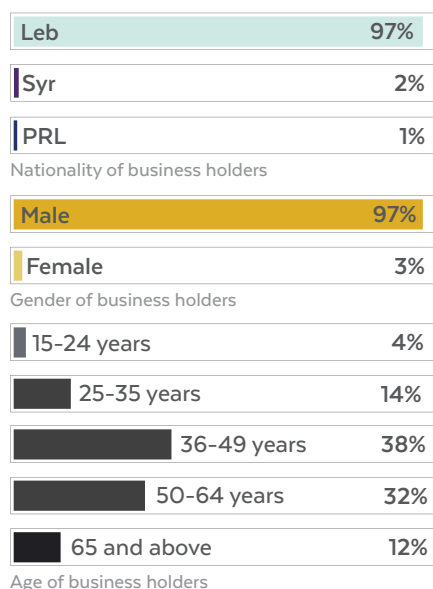


Figure 33 Information on business holders

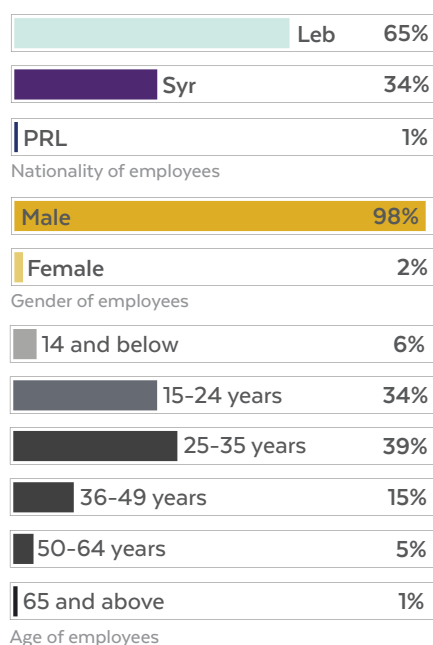


Figure 34 Information on employees

CUSTOMER CATCHMENT

Most of the customers of Tabbaneh shops come from adjacent neighbourhoods, and most of the customers of workshops come from Tripoli City. Food and grocery stores and boutiques, in particular, attract more customers from adjacent neighbourhoods and the city than from Tabbaneh. In the case of workshops, mechanics attract the largest number of customers from the city. This benefits local enterprises by not limiting their consumer base to the population of Tabbaneh. The location of the aforementioned vegetable shops on the western edge of the neighbourhood (obviously catering to adjacent neighbourhoods), and the proximity of workshops to the northern industrial

zone, Minié-Danniyé highway and main entrance point to Tabbaneh play a key role in exporting goods to Tripoli City and to other towns (Figure 27). To this extent, a part of Tabbaneh's economy relies on the ease and safety of customer entry to the neighbourhood. Interviewed business holders complained about traffic, poor road conditions and social conflicts in Tabbaneh as deterrents to external customers. As one interviewee put it, "the main problem is that strangers are afraid to come to Tabbaneh because of the social conflicts. ... [Also,] all roads should be rehabilitated, as nobody can enter Tabbaneh easily because of the traffic".

BUSINESS HOLDERS & EMPLOYEES

Shops and workshops in the Tabbaneh studied area are generally run by a single business holder, with very few employees being hired. Business holders of 47 percent of shops and 69 percent of workshops do not employ any individuals. In general, shops seem to hire more employees than workshops. From among shops, food and grocery stores employ the highest number of employees, 46 percent of total employment in shops. From among workshops, mechanics employ the most people, 72 percent of total employment in workshops. Having such a large percentage of the working population in these two enterprise types places high dependency on those enterprises, and may hence hold high risk. There is probably less concern for food and grocery businesses to slow or shut down, since they provide a basic need. However, if the need for mechanics

is replaced in Tabbaneh, many people might have to relocate industries or seek alternative livelihood opportunities.

Most of the shops (97 percent) and workshops (99 percent) in the Tabbaneh studied area are exclusively managed by Lebanese nationals. Syrians and PRL run 2 percent and 1 percent of shops, respectively. In the case of workshops, there are no Syrian and Palestinian business holders. More than half of the Syrian business holders operate long-established businesses (functional for more than 10 years), while the rest operate new businesses (opened in or after 2012).

Almost all owned enterprises in Tabbaneh belong to Lebanese nationals; the small proportion of Syrian and Palestinian business holders are on rent contracts. Business holder age is not central in



predicting ownership status, with both owners and renters mostly falling into the age groups of 36–49 and 50–64 (Figure 33). However, renters are slightly younger than owners.

Of all the employees, 65 percent are Lebanese, 34 percent Syrian and 1 percent PRL. Among employees who work in shops, around 80 percent of Syrians and all PRL work in food and grocery shops specifically. In workshops, on the other hand, around 13 percent of the employees are Syrian, mostly working as mechanics (Appendix 6). It is clear that food and grocery stores and mechanics workshops are vital to employment within the neighbourhood, and their expansion as new businesses,

as previously mentioned, may be positive for the maintenance of employment diversification.

Most of the male employees belong to the 25–35 age group, whereas the majority of female employees are between the ages of 15 and 24, and only 5 percent of employees are aged 50 to 64. Child employment is also present in the surveyed enterprises of the studied area; it makes up 5 percent of employment in shops and 18 percent of employment in workshops. Working boys under the age of 14 constitute 6 percent of the total number of employees (Figure 34; See Child Protection chapter).

Most business holders reside in adjacent neighbourhoods (42 percent) or within the

neighbourhood (41 percent), with a smaller number living in Tripoli City (15 percent). Similarly, the majority of employees live within the neighbourhood (57 percent), with an additional 36 percent residing in an adjacent neighbourhood. This ability to attract business holders and employees both locally and from outer areas may be regarded as a positive sign of ease of movement and social cohesion between adjacent neighbourhoods.

“Male youth are not being able to find jobs and thus build their futures. This is affecting them psychologically and resulting in them using drugs.”

A Syrian female adult, Tabbaneh

GENDER

A gender discrepancy is reported in business ownership and employment in the Tabbaneh studied area. Of the area's surveyed business holders, 97 percent are male and only 3 percent are female. As for employees, 98 percent are males and 2 percent are females (Appendix 6). Interviewed business holders mainly referred to the residents' culture—or “mentality”, as one put it—as a reason behind the low representation of women in enterprises, as business holders. Some mentioned the nature

of the work (mostly in workshops) as being unsuitable for women, and others suggested that female employment cannot be addressed before higher male employment is achieved in the neighbourhood.

According to the enterprise surveys, the majority of female employees work in salons, most of which are long-established businesses. Accounting and banking are two other jobs mentioned in Klls as attracting large numbers of female

employees in the neighbourhood. As for female business holders in Tabbaneh, the majority run long-established businesses (only shops)—50 percent operate grocery shops, and 33 percent boutiques. Again, this indicates the social and economic importance of Tabbaneh's long-established businesses. In addition, new businesses are proportionally more likely to employ females than medium-aged ones.

ENTERPRISES & BASIC URBAN SERVICES

Road conditions in the studied area are generally good, except for 48 percent of the main commercial streets (by area). Prevalent signs of deterioration that affect the accessibility of shops and workshops include 13 percent of commercial streets not being equipped with sidewalks and 55 percent of existing sidewalks being in poor condition. Flooding is also a constraint for business efficiency, with over 58

percent of the main commercial streets affected due to the malfunctioning stormwater and wastewater networks (Figure 35). Poor basic urban services pose a threat to certain enterprises, especially in the south-western part of the neighbourhood. Within this area, the vegetables souk, a vital hub of Tabbaneh's economic functioning, is the most affected part. During Klls, all of the business holders confirmed

the inadequacy of road maintenance, sidewalks as well as the stormwater and wastewater networks, especially for businesses located in and around the vegetables souk. Most key informants considered street lighting as good, but the remaining found it inadequate. Finally, solid waste collection was found mostly inadequate, with the remaining responses being split between good or neutral.

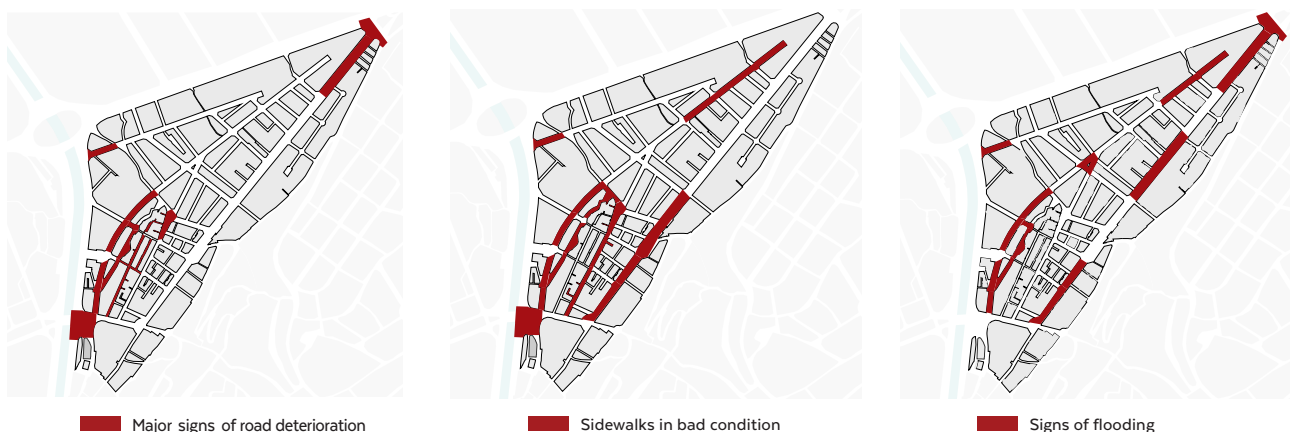


Figure 35 Basic urban services in commercial streets

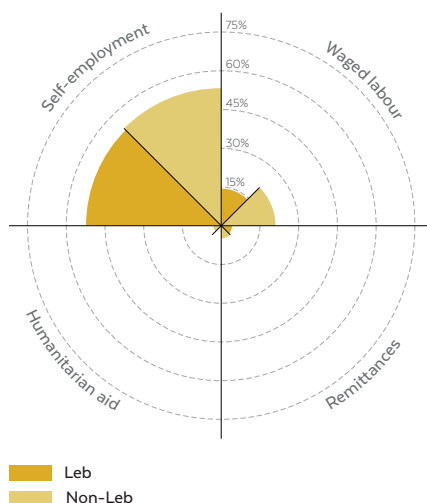
USD 537

Average monthly income

USD 555 Leb | USD 445 Non-Leb

Unemployment among working-age (15-64) population

58.8% of all Leb working-age group | 62.8% of all non-Leb working-age group



Other sources: Savings, pension, loan and gifts from family or relatives.

Figure 36 Sources of income by cohort

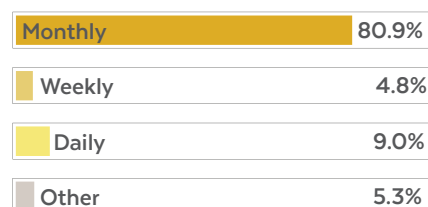


Figure 37 Frequency of income

31.5% of all Leb | 31.8% of all Non-Leb

Households with a member who borrowed money. Reasons include: buying or renting a house (21.4 percent among Lebanese and 65.5 percent among non-Lebanese) or buying food (38.1 percent among Lebanese and 22.4 percent among non-Lebanese), among others.

“Going outside home for leisure requires money. Thus, we spend most of our free time at home.”

An elderly person, Tabbaneh

LIVELIHOODS

Tabbaneh's working-age population (from 15 to 63) is approximately 12,750, including around 10,830 Lebanese and 1,890 non-Lebanese (See Table 1; Footnote 11). The reported rates of unemployment of Lebanese and non-Lebanese (aged 15-64) in the neighbourhood are quite similar, as are their working hours. However, Lebanese residents have a slightly lower unemployment rate, and work on average less hours per week than non-Lebanese. More specifically, 58.8 percent of the Lebanese reported being unemployed, and 35.8 percent stated being paid employees, among others. Similarly, 62.8 percent of the non-Lebanese reported being unemployed, and approximately 31.8 percent mentioned being paid employees, among others. Lebanese employees work on average between 24 and 30 hours per week, while non-Lebanese around 25 to 32 hours per week. There are wide discrepancies in the unemployment rate across gender and age groups (Table 12). Most employed heads of households in Tabbaneh are professionals (18.8 percent), with the next most popular occupations being service workers and shop and market workers (6.9 percent), and drivers (4.5 percent).

The main source of income for most households (HHs) is self-employment

(52.4 percent among Lebanese HHs and 53.2 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) or waged labour (14.5 percent among Lebanese HHs and 21.1 percent among non-Lebanese HHs). A few households cover their expenses through remittances from relatives (4.3 percent among Lebanese HHs and 5 percent among non-Lebanese HHs), or another source (Figure 36). Most of the households (80.4 percent among Lebanese HHs and 84.3 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) receive their income monthly. A few households receive their income daily (9.3 percent among Lebanese HHs and 7.8 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) or weekly (5.2 percent among Lebanese HHs and 2.7 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) (Figure 37).

Household wealth was assessed through an index, which was constructed by using data on housing characteristics, household and personal assets, and water and sanitation via principal components analysis. Along the five constructed wealth quintiles, 32.6 percent of Lebanese households were found in the richest wealth quintile, compared to 11.5 percent being in the poorest wealth quintile. In contrast, 28.8 percent of non-Lebanese households were categorized as poor and 7.1 percent as rich (Figure 39).

MALE EMPLOYMENT

During FGDs with Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents, male adults reported working as car mechanics, shoemakers, vegetable merchants, carpenters, cement workers, engineers and lawyers. Lebanese males mostly occupied white-collar jobs (e.g. doctors and bankers), while non-Lebanese males were more likely to be performing blue-collar jobs (e.g. electricians, painters and construction workers).

Among the FGD participants, most of the Lebanese male adults were unemployed, whereas all the non-Lebanese male adults were employed at the time of the assessment. Despite having a lower employment level,

Lebanese males stated that they feel safe at work because they have private businesses, whereas non-Lebanese reported feeling unsafe because of lack of proper workplace rights. The reporting by non-Lebanese participants of having a higher employment level, but feeling safe less commonly than the Lebanese participants highlights the general sense of uncertainty that non-Lebanese nationals might tend to feel in the neighbourhood.

Both Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD participants referred to the existence of informal groups that govern the job market. Lebanese participants mentioned that bribes and connections are essential

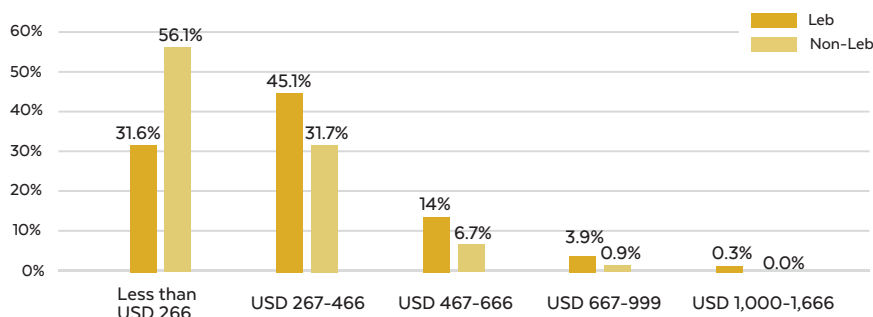


Figure 38 Average monthly income by cohort

in order to find a suitable job. They also added that technical schools should be established in the neighbourhood to help train people. No males in the FGDs reported to have attended vocational training classes, since they either were

unaware of their existence or did not find them beneficial. Given that none of the participants had undergone vocational training, it is difficult to assess the utility of such programs in the neighbourhood. Participants mentioned that in order

to make such trainings more feasible, important aspects included being provided with employment opportunities after the completion of the training and having transportation costs covered.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

Unlike male FGD participants, most Lebanese female adults were working at the time of the FGDs, while the majority of non-Lebanese females were not. The types of jobs performed by females included cooking, tailoring, hairdressing, tutoring, banking and sewing. However, most females worked at home. The preferred careers mentioned by female FGD participants included tailoring, secretarial work, teaching, event planning, and ownership of kindergartens. But they stated that nowadays such careers require certificates or diplomas. Unlike a few non-Lebanese female FGD participants, none of the Lebanese female participants had attended a vocational training session at the time of the assessment. FGD participants stressed that it was important for such training classes to have specialized

facilitators and to provide trainees with support and follow-up.

According to the findings from FGDs with females, women's employment could become more fruitful if programs are offered that would either expand the work that women do at home, or increase the availability of certain work-related certificates in demand. However, economic and social considerations must also be taken into consideration. For example, high overall unemployment levels and social stigmas against female employment are factors that may keep female employment low, despite the provision of trainings. Thus, it may also prove helpful to address such social stigmas and increase the women's involvement in the local government and the community at large.

Regarding women's roles in society in general, Lebanese women had a stronger perception of female involvement in the neighbourhood than non-Lebanese women, who viewed themselves as passive agents in the community. All female FGD participants stated that a woman's role in the household is dependent on her relationship with her husband. Even though perceptions differed between Lebanese and non-Lebanese adult females, all of them acknowledged the importance of being as active in the public sphere as they are in the private sphere. Participation in the public life of the community was viewed as an increasingly common practice among Lebanese women, as there has reportedly been an increase in their representation in local authorities over the last few years.

ELDERLY EMPLOYMENT

Surprisingly, all the elderly FGD participants (65 and above) were employed at the time of assessment. All of them worked—around seven to eight hours a day—as painters and vendors at construction sites. The absence of

financial support was listed as a reason for working. These findings contrast with the high unemployment prevalent among younger FGD participants, especially males. Thus, many young people are unable to provide financial support for

the older generations, who sometimes remain important breadwinners in their families. Besides working, elderly participants described spending their free time at home or cafés, or looking for a better job.



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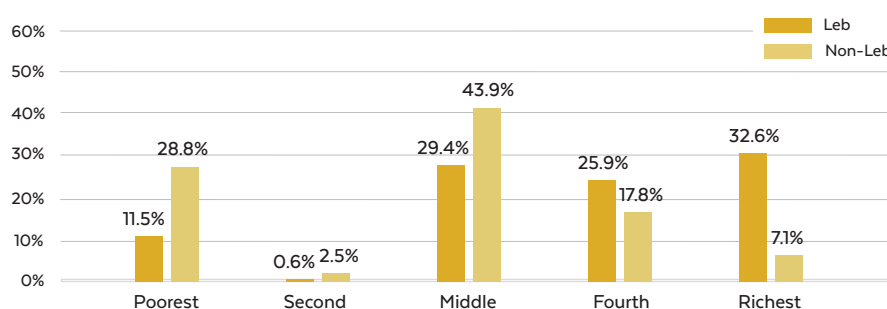


Figure 39 Wealth index quintiles by cohort

	Male (%)	Female (%)	Youth (15-24) (%)	Adults (25-64) (%)	Elderly (≥65) (%)
Leb					
Employed, paid	50.3	5.6	27.9	39.9	16.1
Employed, unpaid	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.0
Unemployed	44.7	89.7	66.8	55.0	78.6
Others	0.8	0.5	1.4	0.7	-
Non-Leb					
Employed, paid	42.2	2.8	24.2	36.0	9.1
Employed, unpaid	3.4	0.3	2.1	2.2	-
Unemployed	52.0	94.4	70.2	58.9	86.4
Others	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-

Table 12 Employment status by nationality cohort, gender and age



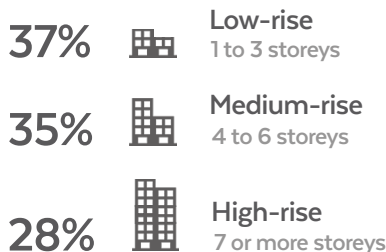
BUILT SECTORS

BUILDINGS

765

Total number of buildings

Area of study = 0.42 km²



The neighbourhood comprises 765 multistorey apartment buildings, built using various construction materials, including concrete, steel and stone. A comprehensive building condition assessment was undertaken as part of the neighbourhood profiling. It involved a visual inspection of the following features:

- Structural building conditions:** Structural elements (i.e. beams, columns).
- Exterior building conditions:** Building envelope elements (i.e. walls, roof, windows and doors, balconies).
- Communal spaces:** Shared spaces of a building (i.e. means of exit including blockages, entrances, lighting, provisions for people with disabilities).
- Connection to services:** Building connection to infrastructure networks (i.e. domestic water, stormwater, wastewater, public and/or private electricity, telecom).

Each feature was categorized according to the following rating criteria:

- 1. Good** – Routine maintenance required: No apparent problems.
- 2. Fair** – Minor repair required: Minor repairable problems.
- 3. Substandard** – Major repair required: Apparent failure, including significant problems.
- 4. Critical** – Urgent repair and/or replacement required: Extensive damage or missing element(s).

It should be noted that while the above survey offers rich information on aspects of the built stock, the scope does not extend to assessing individual housing units internally, on which measure

they may be deemed substandard. In addition, given that not all buildings were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items, any percentages pertaining to building conditions or connections to infrastructure networks relate to the reported data only.

The neighbourhood is mostly residential (74 percent by building count), and comprises 98 commercial buildings (13 percent by building count) and 38 vacant buildings (5 percent by building count), among others (Figure 5). Of all buildings, the majority (69 percent) have a commercial ground floor use, 12 percent have a residential ground floor use and 8 percent have a mixed (residential-commercial) use, among others (governmental facilities, social services, parking and no use). Of the total buildings in Tabbaneh, 26 percent have a residential rooftop add-on (a structure added on roofs to house additional residents).

Most buildings in Tabbaneh (47 percent) were built between 1944 and 1975, 28 percent were constructed between 1920 and 1943, and 19 percent more recently between 1976 and 2000. The rest were constructed either before 1920 (1 percent) or after 2000 (5 percent) (Figure 4). Generally, building heights (based on the number of storeys) rise to the north-west. Buildings of one to three storeys (37 percent by building count) are aggregated at the south-eastern part of the neighbourhood, while those of four to five storeys (24 percent) and six to seven storeys (22 percent) occupy the middle part. Buildings with eight storeys or more (17 percent) are focused at the north-western side (Figure 40).

The building condition assessment shows that:

- 68 percent appear to have severe roof failure.
- 49 percent have significant and extensive failure of doors and windows, resulting in water intrusion and damage to buildings.
- 79 percent have entrances with physically uncontrolled access due to absent or severely damaged entrance gates.
- 71 percent have communal spaces with major lighting problems due to absent or non-functional lighting fixtures.

Sectarian clashes between Tabbaneh and the adjacent neighbourhood of Jabal Mohsen, particularly over the 2008–2011 period, have caused damage to buildings in Tabbaneh. Buildings are pockmarked by bullets and explosives, which have also damaged structural and exterior elements as well as communal spaces. Of all buildings, 51 percent by count show considerable damage to major structural elements and are likely to be at risk of collapse, particularly in the face of earthquakes. Crucially, this 51 percent accommodates 63 percent of the neighbourhood's residents.

The vast majority of the buildings' exterior elements and communal spaces fall under the category of "major repair" and are geographically dispersed throughout the studied area (Figure 40). Reasons for lack of maintenance—cost, wilful speculation or other—have not been identified in this study.

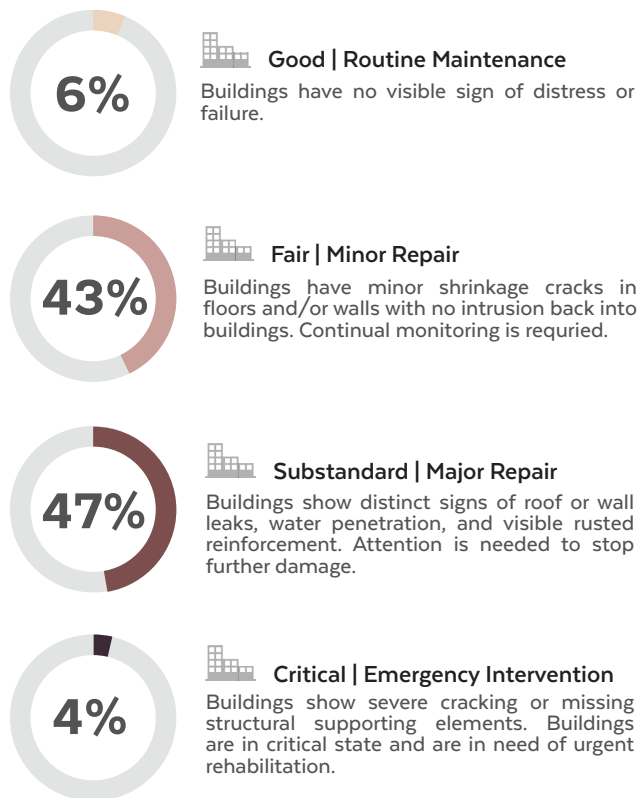
Overall, more than 60 percent of residents live in buildings with substandard or critical structural, exterior and communal area conditions.

Data on buildings with acute and/or potentially life-threatening structural status is released as soon as possible after data collection, before neighbourhood profile publication, through UN-Habitat–UNICEF Red Flag Reports. The Tabbaneh Red Flag Report is in Appendix 7.

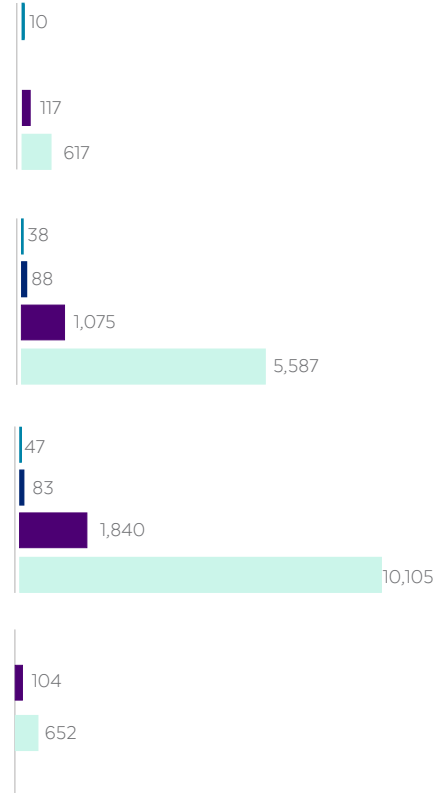
The below diagrams categorize building conditions of all occupied and unoccupied buildings (with reported data) vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents stratified by nationality cohort.

STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONDITION

Structural supporting elements | Beams | Columns

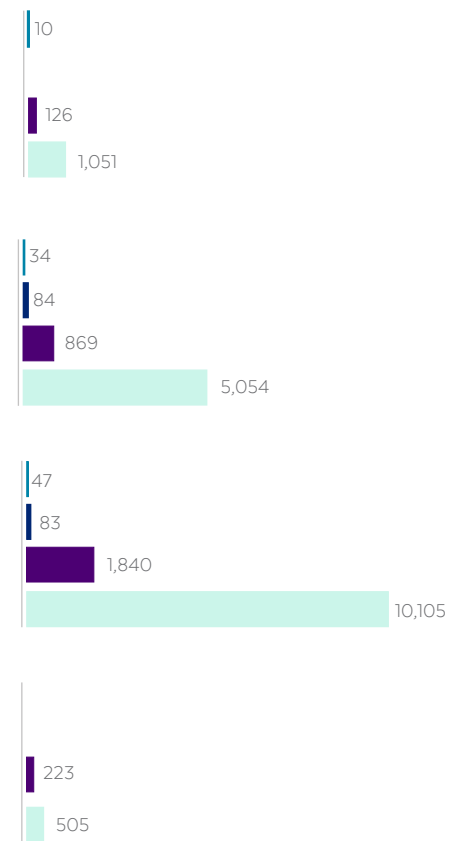
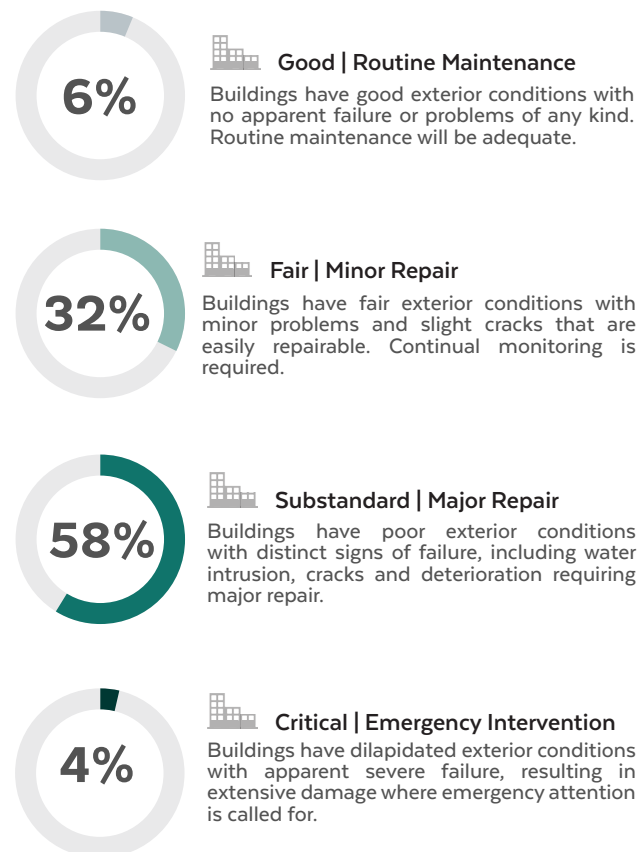


BUILDINGS Leb PRL
 RESIDENTS Syr PRS



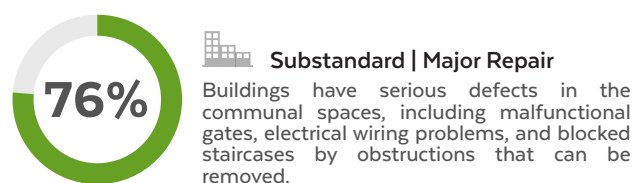
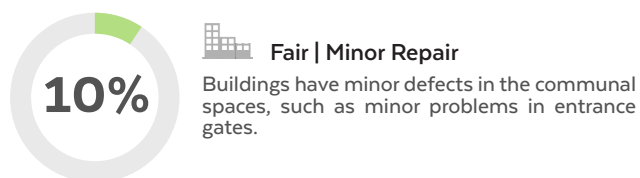
EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION

Exterior walls | Roof | Windows and doors | Balconies



CONDITION OF COMMUNAL SPACES

Means of exit | Entrances | Lighting | Provisions for people with disabilities



BUILDINGS Leb PRL
RESIDENTS Syr PRS

13
52

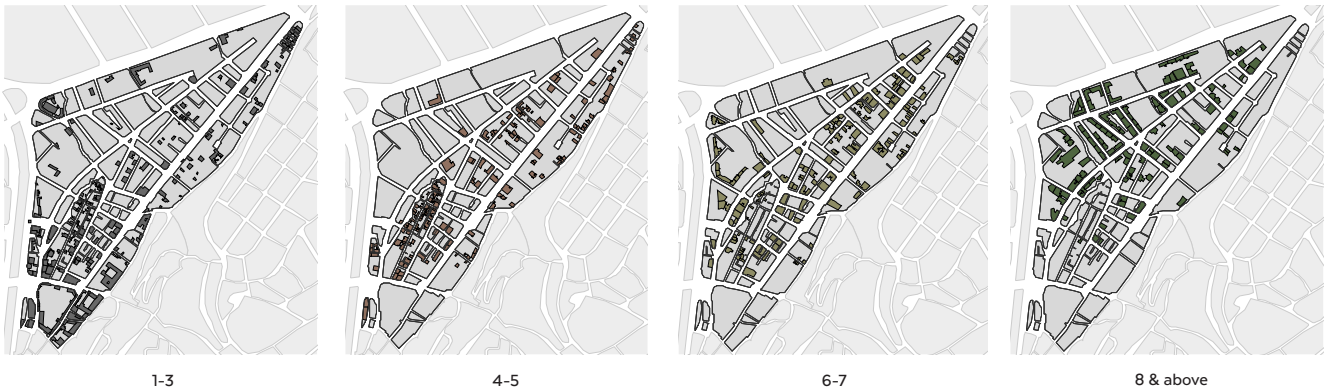
15
3
150
860

65
147
2,444
13,788

15
21
529
2,261



Number of storeys



Structural building condition



Exterior building condition



Condition of communal spaces



Figure 40 Building conditions

5,543

Total number of residential units

Area of study = 0.42 km²

31.3% Owned housing

36.1% of all Leb households | 5.3% of all non-Leb households

65.0% Rented housing

59.9% of all Leb households | 92.4% of all non-Leb households

OVERCROWDING

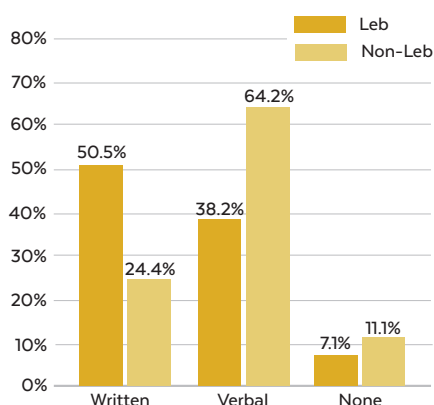
10.0% of all Leb households

32.1% of all non-Leb households

Overcrowding comprises three or more persons sleeping within the same room.



Figure 41 Unfurnished rental occupancy



Others (0.4 percent for Lebanese) and did not know (3.8 percent for Lebanese and 0.3 percent for non-Lebanese).

Figure 42 Type of rental agreement

HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY ISSUES

HOUSING TYPOLOGY, TENURE & CROWDEDNESS

Within the Tabbaneh neighbourhood boundary, there are a total of 5,543 residential units. Around a third of the Lebanese surveyed households (36.1 percent) own their residential units, while a much smaller proportion—5.3 percent—of non-Lebanese households own their housing. The remainder (59.9 percent among Lebanese and 92.4 percent among non-Lebanese) are mostly tenants.²⁷ Features of the property owners/landlords are not captured in the current study.

Reasons reported for choosing an accommodation include its renting cost (58.5 percent for Lebanese and 74 percent for non-Lebanese), proximity to family or relatives (21.3 percent and 9.7 percent for Lebanese and non-Lebanese, respectively) and proximity to work and livelihoods (3.4 percent and 2.1 percent for Lebanese and non-Lebanese, respectively), among others.

Regarding the type of accommodation, most respondents, whether Lebanese or non-Lebanese, live in an unshared apartment/house (Table 13).

Based on the household survey, the mean number of people per room used for sleeping²⁸ is 1.8 among Lebanese households and a much higher 2.5 among non-Lebanese ones.

Rentals are largely on an unfurnished basis: 91.4 percent of Lebanese and 97.5 percent of non-Lebanese occupy unfurnished rented units (Figure 41). Furnished rentals are much less common, with only 5 percent of Lebanese and an even smaller 1.9 percent of non-Lebanese renting furnished units.²⁹

The type of rent agreement also differs between cohorts. Written agreements are more likely to be held by Lebanese renters, while non-Lebanese are more likely to rent based on a verbal agreement (Figure 42).

Monetary assistance for rent from (I) NGOs was reported to be received by 0.5 percent of Lebanese; this figure rises to 9.2 percent for non-Lebanese renters. Non-Lebanese reported that their rent cost was mainly secured either as money earned from employment in Lebanon or from personal funds. The majority of Lebanese (84 percent) and an even larger proportion of non-Lebanese (96 percent) operate on a one-month renting period.

The reasons cited for an anticipated move are mainly the following: eviction by the owner (10.8 percent for Lebanese and a much greater 30 percent for non-Lebanese); end of the rent agreement (24.3 percent and 13.3 percent for Lebanese and non-

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Independent house/villa	3.1	3.2
Unshared apartment/house	85.3	77.2
Shared apartment/house	10.5	9.8
Garage/Shop	0.0	0.6
Structure under construction/worksite	0.0	0.6
Unfinished building	0.6	0.3
Makeshift shelter	0.3	0.0
Refused to answer	0.0	0.6
Missing	0.2	0.0

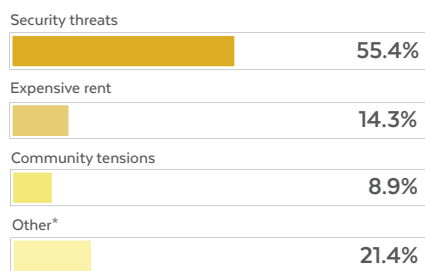
Other options included in the questionnaire, which registered zero responses, are: tent in informal settlement, handmade shelter in informal settlement, formal tented settlement, collective shelter (six families or more, managed or unmanaged), one-room structure, factory/warehouse, prefabricated unit, farm, homeless/no shelter, others, and did not know.

Table 13 Type of accommodation

²⁷ The percentages of owned and rented housing do not add up to 100 percent due to data gaps: others (2 percent for Lebanese), did not know (0.6 percent for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese) and missing (1.4 percent for Lebanese and 1.7 percent for non-Lebanese). Also, the proportion of tenants paying historically set low-cost rent ("old rent") on the properties they occupy is not captured in this study. It would however be clarifying to explore in the future how an "old rent" occupancy intersects with level of building dilapidation/investment in upkeep, particularly in light of the current policy attention towards review of old rents.

²⁸ Any occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom(s), that is used for sleeping.

²⁹ Other types of occupancy included in the questionnaire are: provided by employer/hosted by provider in exchange of work (0 percent), partly rented/partly provided by employer (0 percent), hosted for free (0.4 percent among Lebanese, 0 percent among non-Lebanese), without host's permission (0.4 percent among Lebanese, 0 percent among non-Lebanese), assistance/charity (0 percent), squatting (0 percent), others (1.4 percent among Lebanese, 0 percent among non-Lebanese), did not know (1.4 percent among Lebanese, 0.3 percent among non-Lebanese), refused to answer (0 percent among Lebanese, 0.3 percent among non-Lebanese), and missing (0 percent).



* See footnote 30.

Figure 43 Reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon among Syrian households

Lebanese, respectively); high rent values (8.1 percent for Lebanese and 23.3 percent for non-Lebanese, suggesting the greater cost sensitivity of the latter group); and unacceptable shelter, water or sanitation conditions (21.6 percent and 13.3 percent for Lebanese and non-Lebanese, respectively, possibly suggesting greater preparedness to occupy lower shelter quality among non-Lebanese). A small number also cited the lack of job opportunities (2.7 percent

for Lebanese and 3.3 percent for non-Lebanese) and harassment (2.7 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively). Besides these reasons, Lebanese respondents pointed to tensions with the community (21.6 percent) and security threats (5.5 percent) as push factors, while non-Lebanese alluded to the end of assistance (3.3 percent) and the lack of privacy (3.4 percent) as additional push factors, among others.

RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT WITHIN LEBANON AMONG SYRIAN HOUSEHOLDS

Further interviews were undertaken with 340 households in Tabbaneh with a head of the household from Syria about relocation or displacement within Lebanon. Of these, 56 households (16.5 percent) reported to have relocated at least once in Lebanon. Of the various options provided in the questionnaire relating to reasons for moving residences,³⁰ security threats, expensive rent and community tensions were the main three reported by these Syrian respondents (Figure 43).

Reported mechanisms for finding new shelter were the following: drawing on the support of relatives or friends, word of mouth, and the help of a *mukhtar* or a landlord.

Of total relocated households, 16.1 percent share their current housing with another Syrian family, 5.4 percent with a Lebanese landlord, 1.8 percent with Lebanese tenants, and 1.8 percent are staying with relatives who own their home.

Regarding social or family ties providing support for relocation, 73.2 percent of respondents expressed that they receive no support, 10.7 percent receive financial support, 5.4 percent are hosted by family or friends, and 1.8 percent get support in accessing employment, among others.



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³⁰ The reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon included in the questionnaire are the following: eviction by owner, eviction by authorities, end of rent agreement, end of assistance/hosting, expensive rent, lack of work and income in the area, unacceptable shelter and WaSH conditions, tensions with the community, tensions with the landlord, security threats, insufficient privacy for family members, harassment, other reasons, did not know, refused to answer, and missing.

WASH

97.1% Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)

93.3% Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)

12.8% Solid waste recycling (by number of households)

WATER & SANITATION AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

FGD participants stated that water supply in Tabbaneh is not always guaranteed, is costly and is of low quality. They reported that many households need to buy clean water, as piped water is sometimes absent and/or polluted. Participants reported their perception that the North Water Establishment and municipality undertake no role in ensuring services are maintained in their area, noting a lack of communication with them.

Based on the household survey questionnaire regarding water source, treatment methods and sanitation:

- The majority of sampled households (97.3 percent, equivalent to 97.1 percent by number of residents) reported that they use an improved source of drinking water, with the main improved water sources being the following: piped water in the dwelling, bottled water, and public tap and/or standpipe—used by 58.8 percent, 22.5 percent and 10.4 percent of households, respectively. For Lebanese residents in Tabbaneh, a higher proportion (97 percent) use improved drinking water sources than the national (93.1 percent) or North Governorate average (93 percent). For non-Lebanese residents, Tabbaneh falls at 97.4 percent, which is close to the North Governorate average (96.8 percent), but significantly higher than the national average (73.9 percent) (Appendix 1).
- The majority of surveyed households reported that they do not use any water treatment method to make water safer to drink (91.2 percent). Of the households that treat water, 27.9 percent use a water filter, 27.6 percent boil it, 6.4 percent strain it through a cloth, while the rest

use different other treatment methods.

- None of the Lebanese or non-Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources in Tabbaneh or even in the North Governorate use an appropriate water treatment method, compared to the national averages of 12.4 percent for Lebanese and 0.9 percent for non-Lebanese residents (Appendix 1). Relative to national averages for use of appropriate water treatment methods, then, the biggest (negative) differential applies to the host community cohort.

- The majority of surveyed households (96.4 percent, equivalent to 93.3 percent by number of residents) stated that they use an improved type of sanitation facility, most often a piped sewer system. Whereas there is almost perfect use of improved sanitation at national (99.7 percent for Lebanese and 98.3 for non-Lebanese residents) and North Governorate levels (100 and 98.8 percent, respectively), Tabbaneh falls to 93.3 percent for Lebanese and 93.5 percent for non-Lebanese (Appendix 1). The notable comparability of poor sanitation facility access relative to the national average between host and refugee communities in Tabbaneh is apparent.

- In the 2.1 percent of households using an unimproved sanitation facility,³¹ the most common single category was a flush to an open drain (1.1 percent of total number of households), while others used a hanging toilet or latrine (0.8 percent) or a pit latrine without a slab/open pit (0.2 percent).

- The majority of surveyed households reported that they do not share their sanitation facility (94.2 percent).



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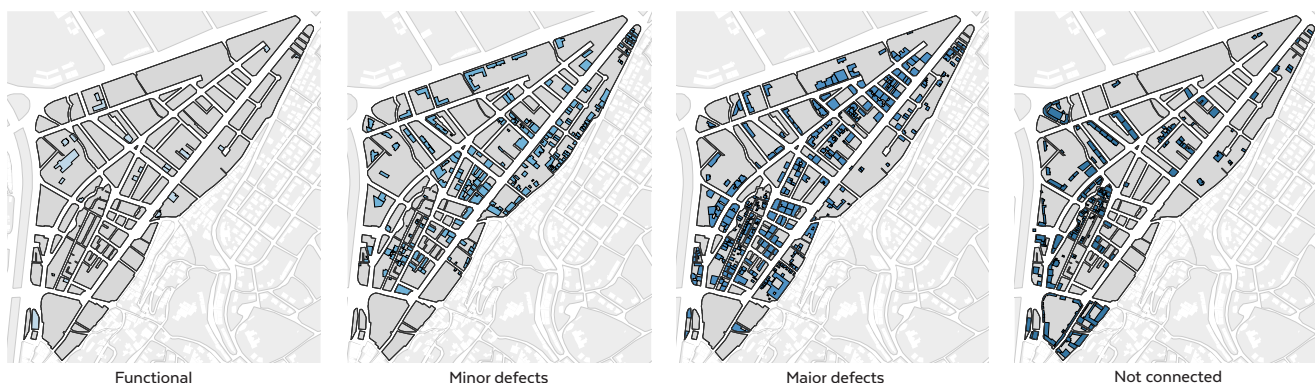


Figure 44 Condition of buildings' connection to domestic water network

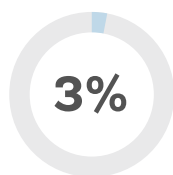
³¹ The total of households using improved (96.4 percent) and unimproved (2.1 percent) types of sanitation facilities does not add up to 100 percent. The remaining includes households that refused to answer (1.2 percent) and missing data (0.2 percent).

DOMESTIC WATER

The state supply of domestic (drinkable and domestic-use) water, at a street level, reaches all of the neighbourhood (Figure 45). However, water supply is not uniformly continuous and often fails to meet basic household needs. There are water shortages relative to demand most days of the week.

Around half (43 percent) of the neighbourhood's population resides in buildings with serious defects in connection to the domestic water network. Further, over a quarter (26 percent) of buildings, amounting to a sizeable 3,694 residents, are not connected to the network at all.

Spatially, the distribution of units that are connected but with serious defects is concentrated on the north-west side of the neighbourhood's main spine, Syria Street, weighted towards its southernmost extent adjacent to El-Nasiri Mosque. Residential units that are completely unconnected are concentrated to the south of the neighbourhood surrounding the cemetery, with another hotspot in the centre of the neighbourhood at Midhat Kousa Street (Figures 44 and 54), located at an equidistance between the two spots holding the neighbourhood's three water wells (Figure 45).

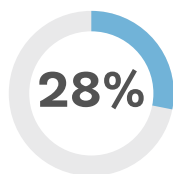


Functional

Buildings are connected to the domestic water network with good quality pipes and no leakages.



2%
RESIDENTS

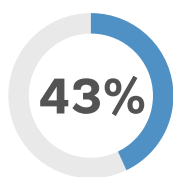


Minor Defect/Connected

Buildings are connected to the domestic water network but with minor leakages and/or inappropriate installation of water pumps.



30%
RESIDENTS

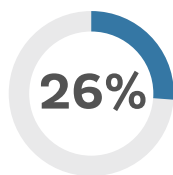


Major Defect/Connected

Buildings are connected to the domestic water network but pipes have major leakages and are at the end of their lifecycle.



50%
RESIDENTS



Not Connected

Buildings are not connected to the domestic water network, requiring immediate attention.



18%
RESIDENTS

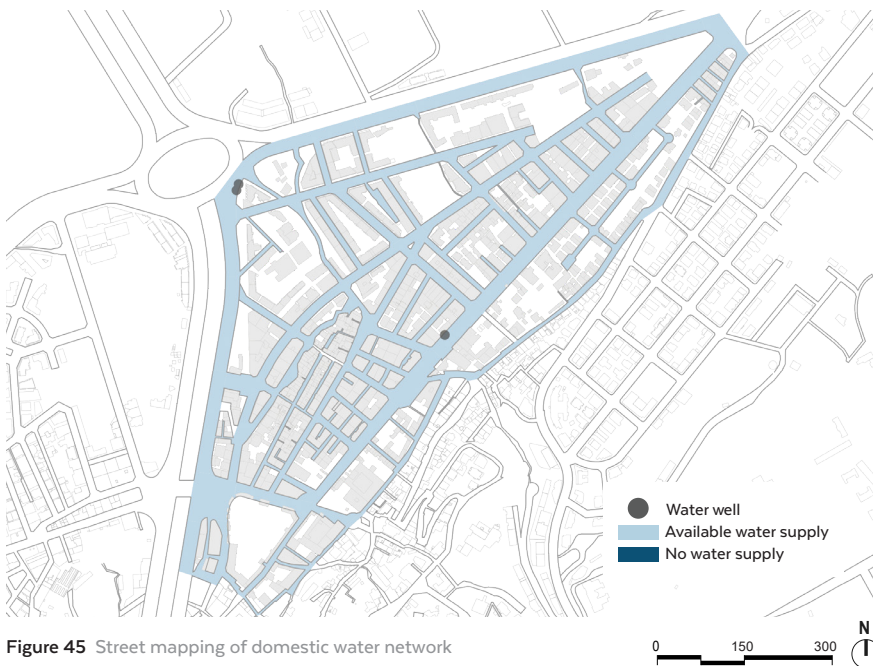


Figure 45 Street mapping of domestic water network

WASTEWATER

As commonly found nationally, stormwater and wastewater networks are combined in Tabbaneh, leading to flooding of streets with sewage-contaminated water during heavy rainfall, a problem endemic across the neighbourhood (Figure 46). Particularly at times of peak discharge, wastewater overflow is further exacerbated by unmanaged solid waste blocking the gutters. Furthermore, many buildings rely on septic tanks that leak into the ground; additional operational costs are associated with desludging these tanks.

An assessment of the wastewater network condition shows that:

- 55 percent of residents live in buildings with seriously defective sewage networks and 11 percent of residents have no access to the wastewater network. This situation is spatially concentrated in the lower north-west side of Syria Street (Figure 47).
- 43 percent of the wastewater network is malfunctioning, showing serious defects especially in terms of pipe clogging and insufficient capacity relative to load.
- At the time of the survey, Syria Street was inspected to have large segments of malfunctioning sewage network³² (Figure 46).

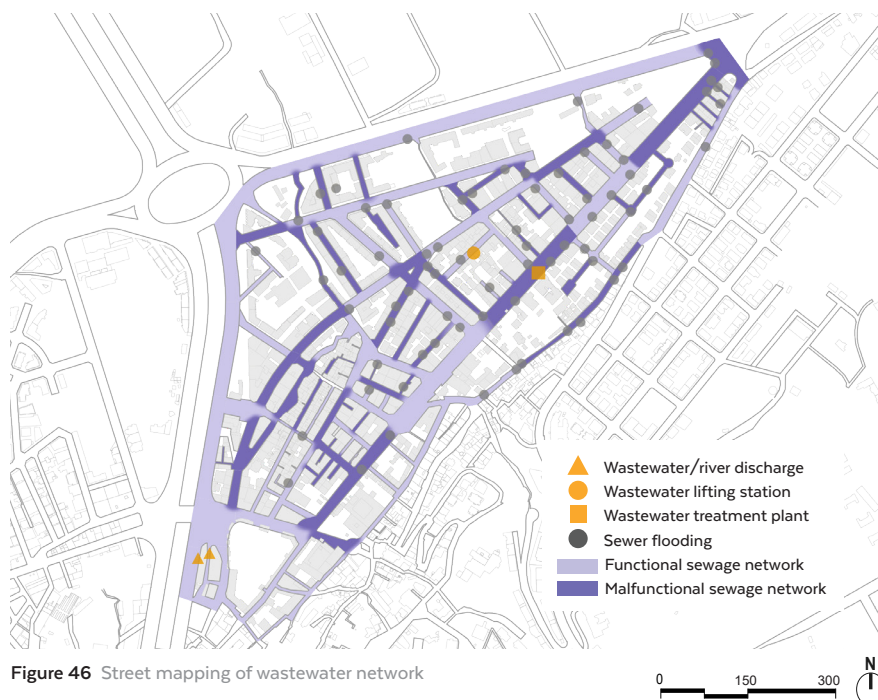
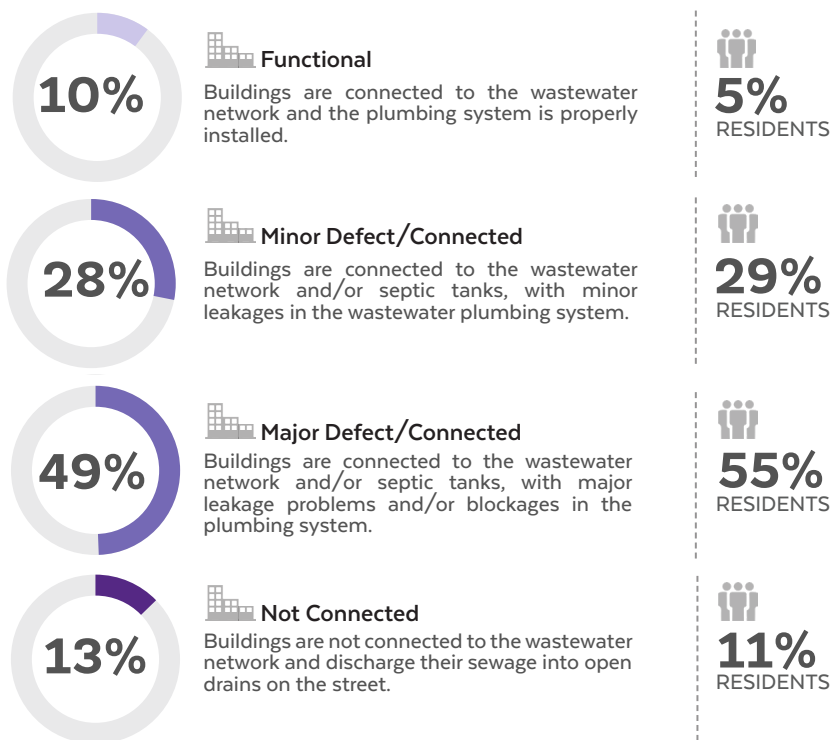


Figure 46 Street mapping of wastewater network



Figure 47 Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network

³² LebRelief, in collaboration with UNICEF, rehabilitated the water and wastewater lines along the street in 2018 to benefit 555 households.



STORMWATER

The stormwater of the Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood (Figure 11), located on a natural topographical slope dropping down towards Tabbaneh, flows into the Tabbaneh area towards the Abu Ali River that runs through the neighbourhood. The linked stormwater and wastewater networks that serve the area receive run-off that combines with wastewater to exceed capacity, especially at peak flow times, giving rise to localized flooding in Tabbaneh. This poor drainage situation has been observed to cause major negative impacts on building and road structures.

An assessment of the stormwater network conditions reveals the following:

- Most (70 percent) of the buildings, hosting the majority (72 percent) of the neighbourhood's inhabitants, either are not connected to the stormwater network (15 percent), mainly west of the cemetery and on the east periphery road of the neighbourhood parallel to Syria Street (Figure 49), or have pipes with serious malfunctions or other drainage problems (55 percent), experiencing stormwater overflow at a street level. Indeed, ponding is noted to occur throughout the neighbourhood (Figure 48).
- Drainage channel capacity is below demand (stressed) relative to peak flow needs.
- 40 percent of the neighbourhood's streets lack gullies.
- 13 percent of the streets have stormwater drains that are blocked, usually by litter.

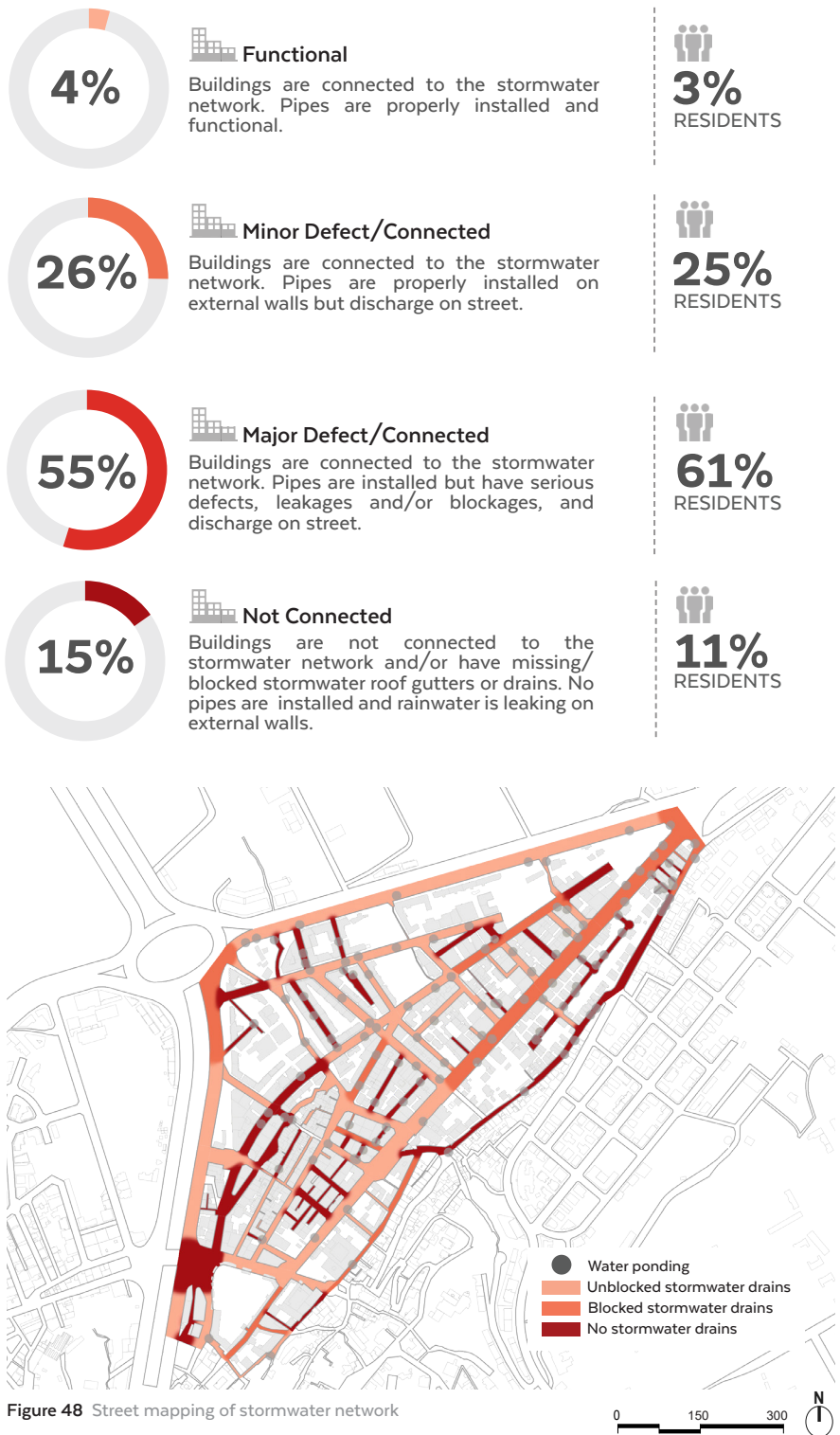


Figure 48 Street mapping of stormwater network



Figure 49 Condition of buildings' connection to stormwater network

SOLID WASTE

Spatial analysis of the solid waste management facilities in Tabbaneh shows that an effective garbage collection system is running in most of the neighbourhood, except for a few tertiary roads focused mostly between Midhat Kousa Street and Syria Street (Figure 50). Lavajet, a private provider of environmental waste management services that was appointed by the Al-Fayhaa Union of Municipalities, sends garbage trucks on a daily basis for garbage collection from bins and dumpsters. Dumpsters are dispersed across the neighbourhood's secondary streets, and garbage bins are present across the tertiary roads for street-based collection. However, more than half of the streets are not served by either type of garbage receptacle.



Figure 50 Street mapping of solid waste collection

- During the field survey, littering has been observed in many of the streets—like parts of Syria Street and Rachid Karameh Avenue—showing a spatial pattern that is notably irrespective of the proximity of garbage bins and dumpsters. Conversely, some of streets are litter-free even though they lack garbage bins, and others were observed to have been littered despite the availability of garbage receptacle.

- Male adult FGDs have expressed little knowledge about recycling, while some mentioned that they have only heard about it.

Based on the household survey questionnaire:

- A minority (12.8 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste. Of Lebanese households, 13.9 percent recycle any solid waste, a proportion that falls between the national average (21.6 percent) and the North Governorate average (2.4 percent). Of non-Lebanese households, Tabbaneh scores at 7 percent for recycling any solid waste, which compares favourably to both the national and North Governorate averages, where there is almost a complete lack of recycling habits (0.9 percent and 0 percent, respectively) (Appendix 1).

- The majority of households (76.9 percent) mentioned that they adopt a proper mode of disposal, compared to 23.1 percent who reported an improper type.



ELECTRICITY

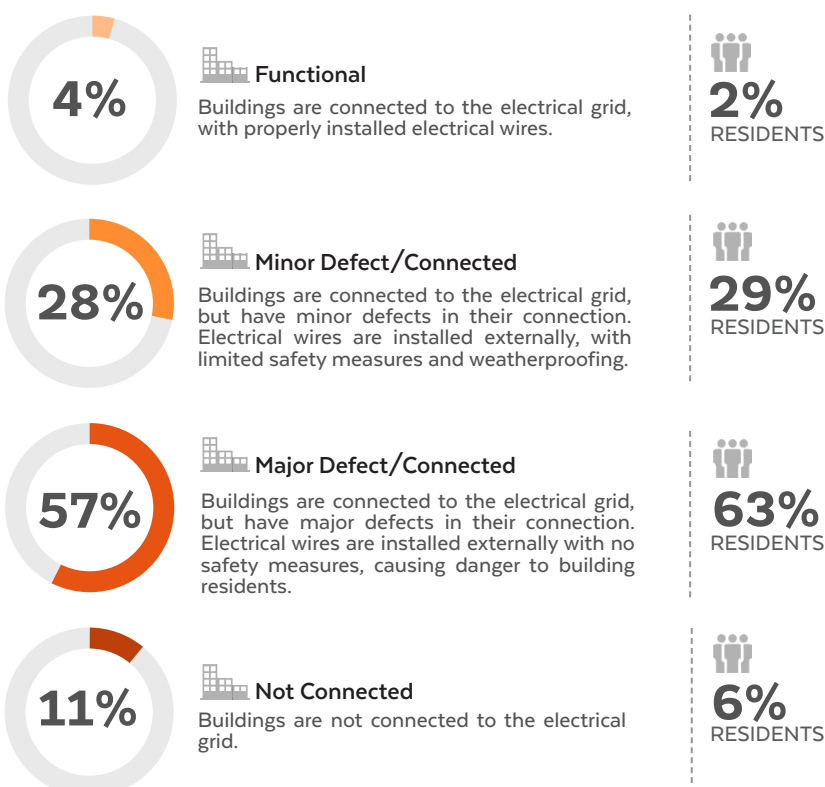
Regarding electrical service provision in Tabbaneh, the neighbourhood faces the same challenges as the national level:

- Almost all buildings (96 percent) receive a discontinuous public electricity supply of 12 hours per day, running on four-hour intervals between public power supply and outage.
- Most residents compensate for electricity outages through agreements with privately owned generators.
- More than half (57 percent) of the neighbourhood's buildings, hosting 63 percent of the area's population, are connected but have major defects in their connections to the electrical grid, constituting dangers to residents (Figure 52).

The assessment of the electrical network at the street level shows that most street lights (around 86 percent) are functional during public power supply, covering the greater part of the neighbourhood (Figure 53). During power cuts, which typically occur for four to eight night-time hours, streets are in darkness. The exception to this is Syria Street, which benefits from solar lighting.³³

There are a range of security and health concerns related to electricity:

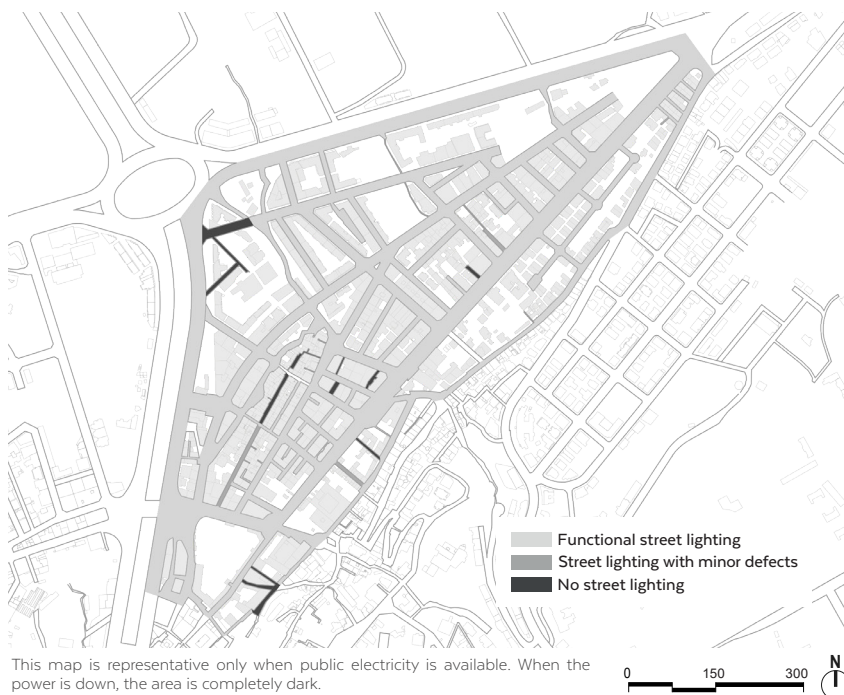
- The electrical infrastructure of telecoms and generator cables is unmaintained and entangled, frequently constituting electrical hazards. This issue is concentrated in-between Souk El-Khodra and Syria Street, where four critical instances were located at the time of surveying (Figure 51).
- Private generators in the dense residential area (Figure 51) are reported to constitute noise and air pollution sources throughout the neighbourhood.



³³ The Syria Street solar lighting project was installed by Tabbaneh Youth Council and funded by the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in 2017.



Figure 52 Condition of buildings' connection to electrical network



This map is representative only when public electricity is available. When the power is down, the area is completely dark.

Figure 53 Street lighting mapping



ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY

Syria Street, located by the old rail road between Beirut and Syria, is the neighbourhood's main artery and a commercial attraction point. Some FGD participants perceive that the street has remained insecure after the violent clashes between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen in the period of 2007 to 2014.

Tabbaneh is accessible from Jabal Mohsen via pedestrian and vehicular access points on its east side. Visitors from Tripoli, Akkar/Minié/Danniyé, and Zgharta/Abu-Samra access the neighbourhood from its west, north and east sides, respectively. Taxi hub stations border the neighbourhood at its north-west and west extents (Figure 54).

An evaluation of the neighbourhood's road (Figure 55) and sidewalk (Figure 56) conditions shows that:

- Most roads/pathways in the neighbourhood are in either bad or moderate condition, showing clear signs of deterioration.
- Of the road network, the vast majority by area—around 89 percent—is in a dilapidated state (bad or medium condition).
- Only 6 percent of the roads have functional sidewalks in the neighbourhood. Of the remaining roads, around 28 percent do not have any sidewalks; 46 percent have narrow and blocked sidewalks; and 20 percent have wide but blocked sidewalks. All these permutations of suboptimal sidewalk quality hinder circulation efficiency and the safety of pedestrians in the neighbourhood.

Tabbaneh counts a total of 10 parking lots, mostly located adjacent to the main axes surrounding the neighbourhood (Minié-Danniyé Highway and Rachid Karamé Avenue) and accessible from Tabbaneh's main entry points (Figure 57). This is in addition to on-street parking along the main streets. Three of the parking lots are public for residents living in adjacent buildings, while the rest are private. However, there are limited parking spaces close to the busy commercial Syria Street, a factor which is bound to impact the street's accessibility to car-using shoppers.

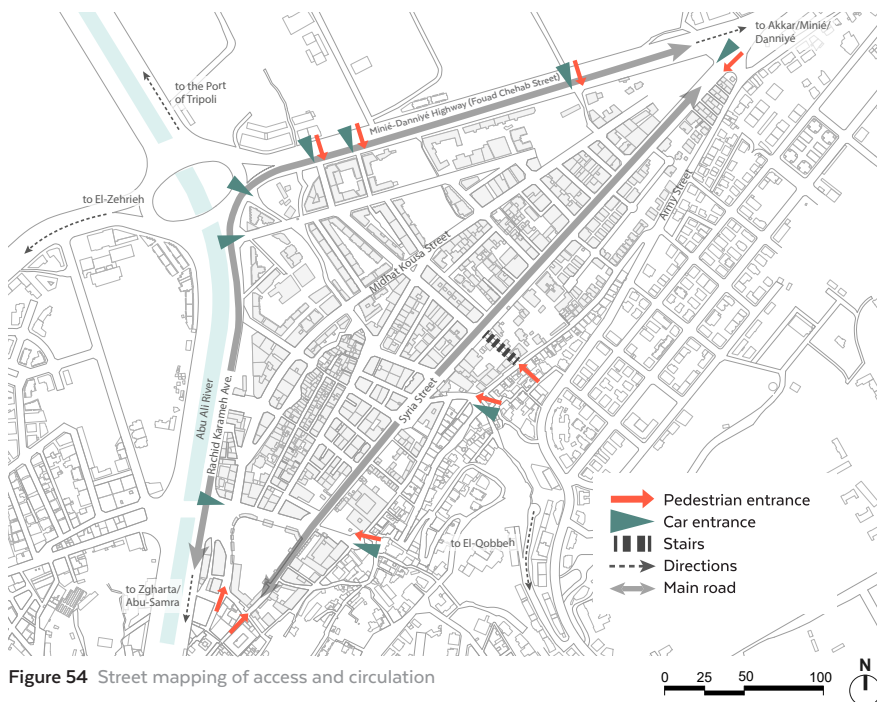


Figure 54 Street mapping of access and circulation



© Genevieve Kim (2017)

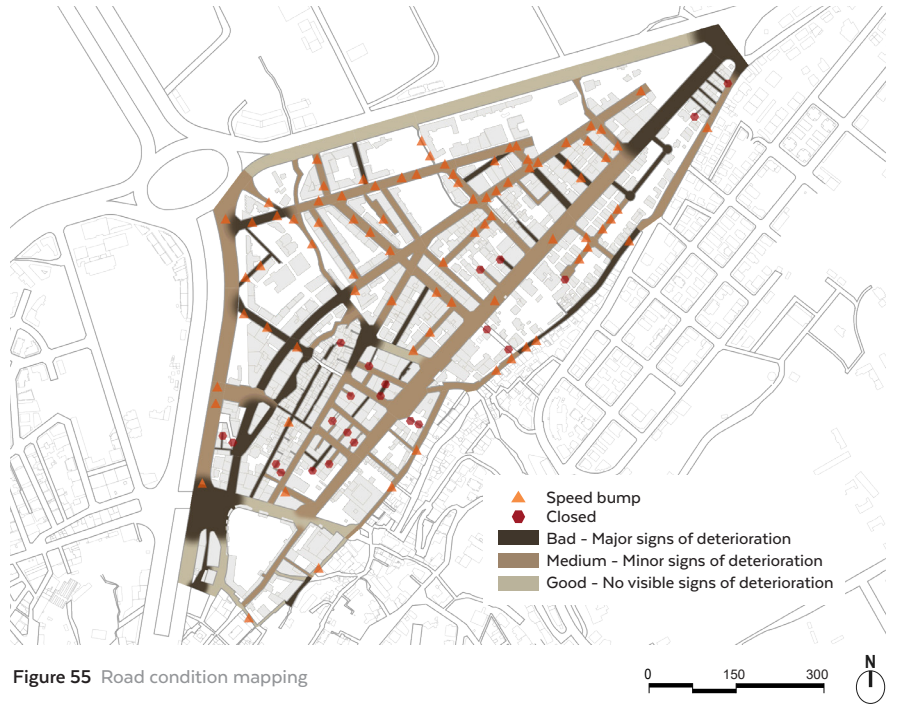


Figure 55 Road condition mapping

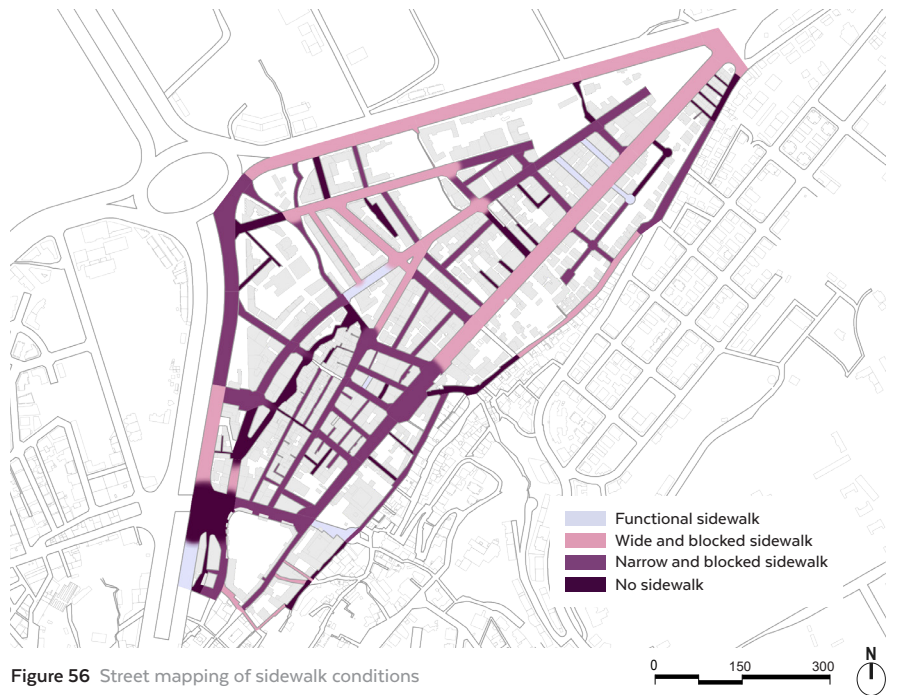


Figure 56 Street mapping of sidewalk conditions

OPEN SPACES³⁴

Tabbaneh contains numerous open spaces, covering over 9,700 m² in total. This represents around 2.3 percent of the area of the 0.42 km² neighbourhood. However, only 21 percent of these open spaces are being publicly used. With limited formally public space available, some non-public lands—like unused lots, landscaped areas and gardens—are appropriated and used by inhabitants as communal spaces.

This patchwork of public and non-public open spaces is animated by sets of social and spatial practices influenced by the typology of the space. Social practices are also influenced by factors like the users' age and gender groups: while men are playing backgammon (*tawleh*), smoking *narghile* (oriental tobacco pipe) and drinking coffee; women are talking and bargaining with street vendors; and children are playing in the shade of buildings.

The biggest open space in the neighbourhood is a 5,000 m² open-access public garden created in 2010,³⁵ which is located in the north of the neighbourhood (Figure 57, No. 3). It offers a fenced and recently renovated sportsfield,³⁶ urban furniture, as well as secure and lit pedestrian pathways. In

addition to this park, the municipality owns two landscaped plots of land located at the main gates of the neighbourhood (Figure 57, No. 1 and 9). The majority of the publicly used open spaces in Tabbaneh are informal street gatherings, gardens, unsafe playgrounds or unused lots (Table 14). The main outdoor social gatherings³⁷ spaces are either managed by the neighbourhood community or left unmanaged.

The dearth of adequate open spaces infrastructure in Tabbaneh was reported in FGDs as an additional factor for safety and security concerns in the neighbourhood. More specifically, an assessment of open spaces shows the following:

- Most of the open spaces (69 percent) do not have sufficient lighting at night.
- Substance abuse primarily occurs in the main informal street gatherings (18 percent) and unused lots (15 percent).
- 15 percent of the unused lots are not actively managed.
- 86 percent of open spaces are not equipped with litter bins; and littering is very common in green yards and gardens.

Out of the 78 surveyed publicly and privately used open spaces, 75 percent are always accessible. Regarding usage by cohort, many spaces are used by both Lebanese and non-Lebanese (41 percent), 57 percent are used only by Lebanese residents and 2 percent by non-Lebanese residents (mostly Syrians) only (Figure 58). The UNDP public park (Figure 57, No. 3) is an important space for the whole neighbourhood and a wide range of nationality and age groups. Adults and elderly, irrespective of nationality, mainly gather in the north of the neighbourhood, where we find the widest open spaces, such as car parks and unused lots. This upper part of the neighbourhood, in addition to the main commercial street (Syria Street) and Bab El-Darawich area (between Syria Street and Army Street), appears (based on field observation) to offer a social cohesion space for Tabbaneh residents. However, the observation that social gatherings occur mainly in an informal manner and by appropriating private lots underlines the scarcity of secure/managed public spaces available to inhabitants in Tabbaneh.

CHILDREN & YOUTH

The overwhelming reliance of children on private empty lots or narrow streets for play further speaks of the absence of safe gardens and playgrounds. Most parents in FGDs expressed that their children spend their leisure time in the neighbourhood but that there are no playing areas catering for them. Non-Lebanese (Syrian) parents highlighted the change in the play experience for their children after moving to Tabbaneh from Syria, where children had abundant play opportunities in public spaces. Nevertheless, Tabbaneh counts five playgrounds for children and youth, four of which are always accessible and used

by both Lebanese and non-Lebanese children. The Drewish Playground and the fenced football field in the north of Tabbaneh (Figure 57, No. 6 and 2) stand as the only areas with play equipment, football field and stands. Yet, while the football field is in good condition, play equipment in the Drewish Playground is in deteriorated condition and unsafe for children. Overall, children were observed to play mostly in the Bab El-Darawich area, located between Syria Street and Army Street (Figure 57).

		Privately used	Publicly used	Total count
Open space type	Unused	14%	1%	12
	Agricultural land	1%	0%	1
	Cemetery	3%	0%	2
	Garden	14%	4%	14
	Street gathering	17%	8%	19
	Landscaped area	4%	3%	6
	Playground	19%	5%	19
	Other	6%	0%	5
	Total	78%	21%	78

Table 14 Ownership type of open spaces

³⁴ The open spaces survey covers all unbuilt plots, excluding streets and sidewalks.

³⁵ Implemented by UNDP and funded by the German Embassy in Lebanon.

³⁶ Renovated by UTOPIA in 2017.

³⁷ Informal street gatherings are spontaneous social meeting spaces for interaction among diverse individuals by appropriation and activation of unused plots or streetscape spots.



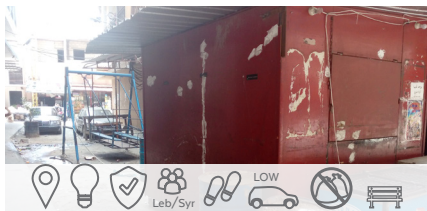
1 Landscaped area



4 Informal street gathering/café



7 Informal playground



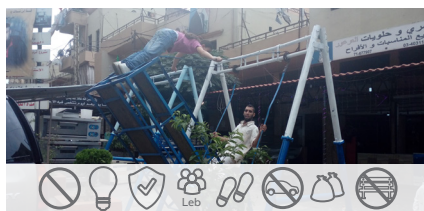
2 Football field



5 Unused lot



8 Informal playground



3 Public park (UNDP)



6 Drowsy Playground



9 Informal street gathering



Photos: © UN-Habitat (2017), © Genevieve Kim (2017)

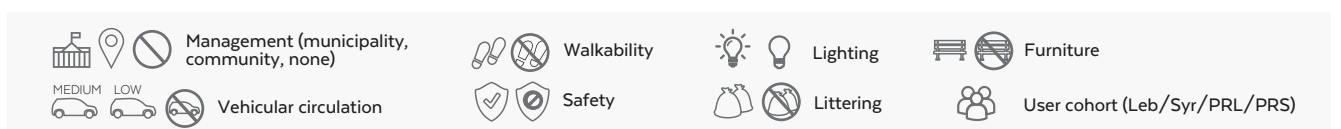


Figure 57 Open spaces in and around Tabbaneh



Types of main open spaces



User age



User cohort

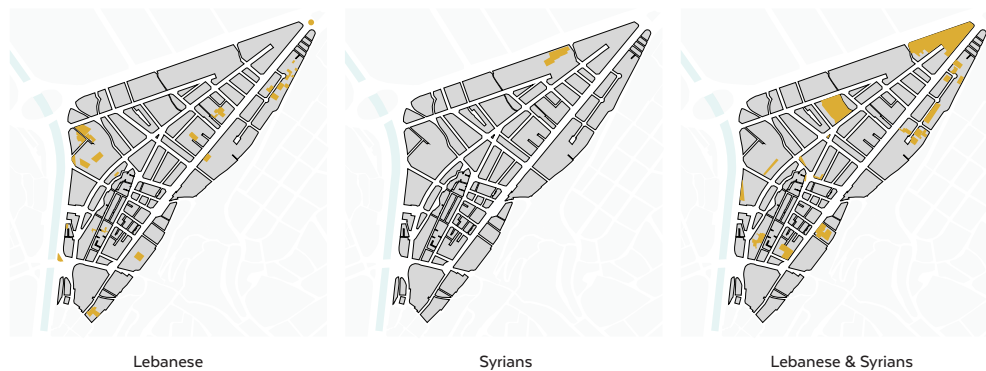


Figure 58 Main open spaces by type, user age group and cohort



CONCLUSION

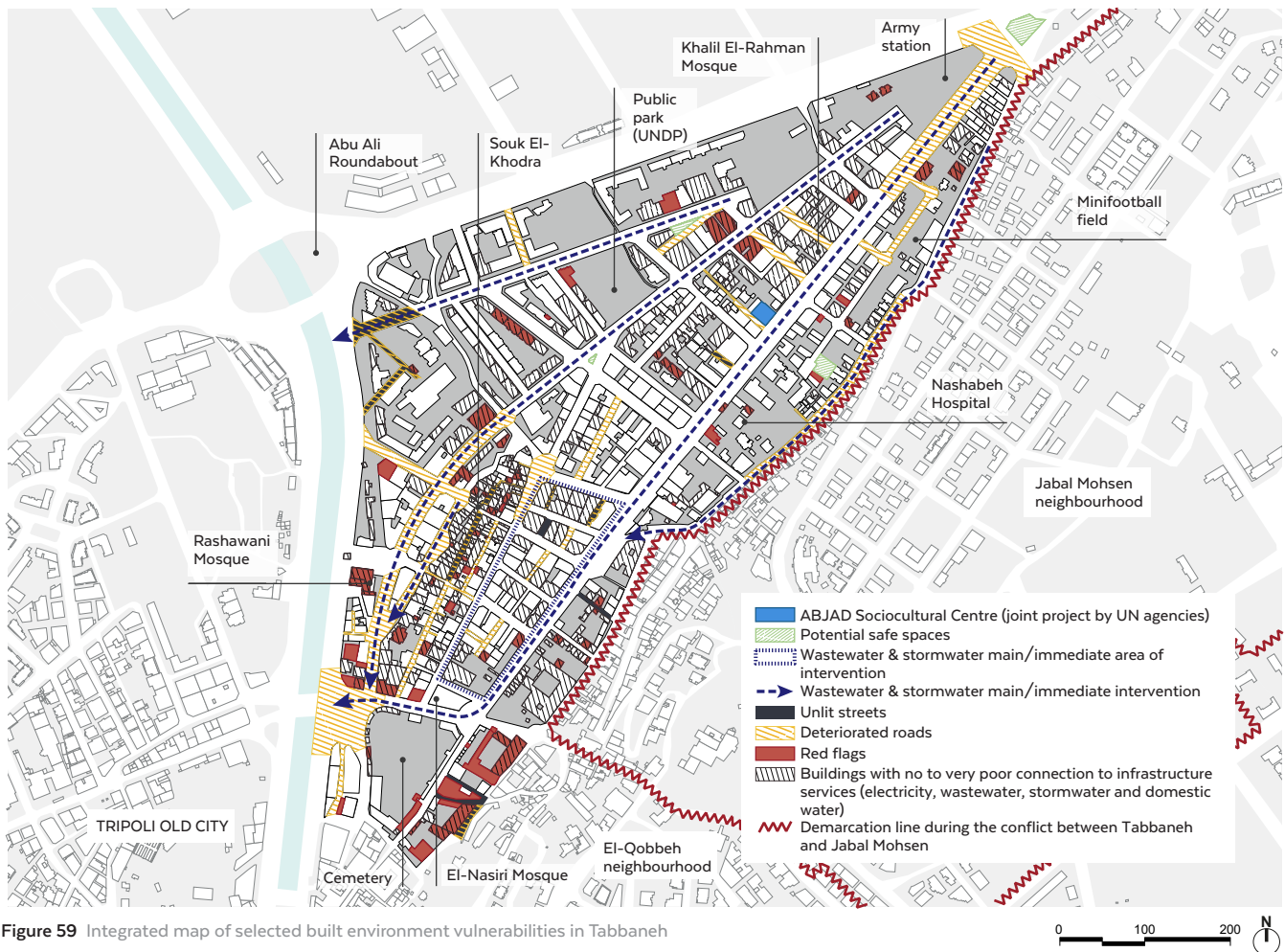


Figure 59 Integrated map of selected built environment vulnerabilities in Tabbaneh

This report is one of a series of neighbourhood profiles being undertaken for some of the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon, contributing to understanding of host and refugee vulnerabilities as they converge in sub-municipal pockets of urban deprivation.

Profiles offer a cohort-stratified, multisectoral evidence base on features of and associations—if not causal links—between residents and their social and built environments. As area-based statistical and mapped data sources, profiles can be used by local authorities and NGOs for context-sensitive targeting and sectorally integrated programming, capturing the efficiencies that area-based coordination allows. It is hoped that this new knowledge baseline for Tabbaneh, endorsed by the local community and municipality, will help inform sectoral and stakeholder planning and coordination with the aim of mitigating vulnerabilities, especially through the enhancement of assistance and service provision to those in need, whether through strategies or projects.

All stages of the profile preparation—from neighbourhood selection and boundary drawing to data collection, analysis and dissemination—were conducted by UN-Habitat and UNICEF using a participatory approach, with the inclusion of Tripoli municipal authorities, local and international NGOs active in the neighbourhood, and local community representatives. Comprehensive data was collected on various determinants of residents' living conditions by applying a mixed-method

approach, including field and household surveys, focus group discussions, and interviews with key informants from various institutions and service providers.

This document has offered an integrated place-based analysis covering multiple sectors and issues, including governance; population; safety and security; health; education; child protection; youth; local economy and livelihoods; buildings; WaSH; electricity; and access and open spaces. The main findings, as well as comparisons of some indicators with national and North Governorate data (Appendix 1), can be summarized as follows:

- Tabbaneh is a vulnerable neighbourhood on the east banks of Abu Ali River at the heart of Lebanon's second city of Tripoli, itself commonly acknowledged as the most impoverished city in the Mediterranean Basin. Tabbaneh's borders, defined in the field with the participation of a range of community members and diverging slightly from the official Tabbaneh cadastral boundaries, enclose an area of 0.42 km².

- Tabbaneh is populated overwhelmingly by Lebanese: of the 20,449 residents, 82.9 percent are nationals. Of the 16.8 percent minority that is non-Lebanese, the largest cohort by far is Syrian (15.3 percent of total residents). The remaining 1.5 percent is split between PRL (0.8 percent), PRS (0.5 percent) and other nationalities (0.2 percent). Among all residents, the male/female split is roughly even. Regarding age distribution,

around 54 percent are either children (0–14) or youth (15–24). The average number of occupants per residential unit is lowest among Lebanese, at 4.9; and highest among Syrians, at 6 per unit. According to the July 2017 household survey, 16.4 percent of surveyed non-Lebanese (Syrians, PRS and people with other nationalities, excluding PRL) households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011, 70.5 percent between 2011 and 2014, and 86.9 percent in 2014 or earlier.

- Tripoli Municipality, in which Tabbaneh falls, is unable to provide adequate or equitably distributed basic services, partly because of limited financial and human resources. Thus, several state and non-state actors, including various local and international NGOs, take part in the provision of services and implementation of projects across different sectors.

- Both during and following the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, the neighbourhood has suffered from a series of sectarian/political tensions and armed conflicts especially with the adjacent hilltop of Jabal Mohsen, until the establishment of relative calm after 2014. Lack of safety and security in Tabbaneh is perceived to result mainly from drug and alcohol abuse, theft, presence of troublemakers, various forms of harassment, conflicts with neighbouring areas, and garbage pollution, among other issues.

- Social ties or financial capabilities are important privileges that facilitate access to basic needs in Tabbaneh, such as healthcare or water and sanitation services. Even though the neighbourhood and its surrounding areas have a range of public and private healthcare facilities, the residents reported several barriers to accessing them and various reasons of dissatisfaction with their use: low quality of services or staff, long waiting times, high charges for services, etc. Residents reported suffering from various illnesses. For example, diarrhoea has reportedly been experienced by around 27 percent of children (0–59 months) two weeks prior to the household survey, and a lack of care seeking by more than 47 percent of these children (though the latter is higher relative to national and North Governorate data irrespective of nationality, except for Lebanese children compared with national levels). These are worrisome indicators for poor conditions accumulated by lack not only of access to health facilities, but also of domestic water provision and treatment. Indeed, around 91 percent of the surveyed households reported not using any water treatment methods. Irrespective of the residents' nationality, the use of an appropriate treatment method by residents using unimproved drinking water is lower in Tabbaneh compared with the national data, while the use of improved sanitation facilities is lower in comparison with both the national and North Governorate levels. Environmental pollution and lack of hygiene were reported as critical barriers for improving the public health situation in the neighbourhood. Overall, the general health condition of residents is suggesting high similarity across Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts.

- In the case of education indicators, both primary and secondary school attendance ratios show that Lebanese children (aged 6–11 and 12–17, respectively) are more likely to go to school than non-Lebanese. The primary and secondary school attendance ratios among Lebanese children are quite close to North Governorate data, but are much lower (especially for secondary school) compared to national data. On the other hand, non-Lebanese children residing in Tabbaneh are significantly more likely to attend primary and secondary school, when compared

with both national and North Governorate figures. In general, attendance ratios for males and females are quite similar for both primary and secondary school levels. Among children (aged 6–14) in surveyed households, 6.5 percent have never attended school and 12.5 percent are out of school. The main reasons for not attending school are often related to financial issues (54.5 percent). However, other reported barriers include children's involvement in economic activities or household chores, as well as child marriage among girls. Such factors may be related to the lower secondary school attendance ratio of surveyed children, compared with primary school. Among youth (aged 15–24, irrespective of gender and nationality), only 27.5 percent have completed an education level that is higher than intermediate school, with males exhibiting lower rates than females.

- Children and youth are particularly vulnerable to various other challenges too. Of all children (aged 5–17), 9.3 percent are involved in economic activities. Of these children, males are more likely (62.9 percent) to be exposed to hazardous conditions than females (33.3 percent). Child marriage among girls (aged 15–19) in Tabbaneh (12.4 percent at the time of the survey) is higher among Lebanese when compared with national and North Governorate data. Children and youth often experience various forms of violence and conflicts in schools or in streets. Violent discipline exerted on children (aged 1–17) at home in Tabbaneh is also common, though it is slightly lower than national data, and significantly lower than North Governorate figures, for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese. The overwhelming reliance by children on private empty lots or narrow streets for play, as reported in FGDs, speaks of the dearth of safe pocket gardens and playgrounds. Healthcare and education services for children with disabilities are particularly scarce. Youth in the neighbourhood struggle with finding satisfying and stable work opportunities (reported unemployment is 67.3 percent for youth aged 15–24), as well as vocational training programmes.

- Unemployment is a general challenge faced by the majority of the working-age (15–64) population in Tabbaneh (reportedly, 58.8 percent among Lebanese and 62.8 percent among non-Lebanese). In the neighbourhood, 47 percent of shops and 69 percent of workshops do not employ any individuals. Most households secure their living mainly through self-employment or, to a lesser extent, waged labour, among other sources. But the majority of employees and business holders are Lebanese and male.

- In general, non-Lebanese households reported earning lower average monthly incomes and are classified as poorer than Lebanese. In Tabbaneh, consumption outlets (i.e. shops) exceed production units (i.e. workshops). In addition, the local economy is mainly dominated by food and grocery stores and mechanics workshops, which employ the highest numbers of employees among shops and workshops, respectively. Informal groups exert considerable influence on the job market as well as other spheres of life. Although these might be considered signs of unsustainable growth and lack of diverse livelihood opportunities, there seems to be some more positive indications in Tabbaneh's economy. The number of enterprises in Tabbaneh is higher than in some other profiled vulnerable neighbourhoods. Moreover, Tabbaneh's location provides potential for high economic interaction with adjacent areas; the neighbourhood is bordered by the Tripoli Old City network of markets, agricultural lands, industrial zones, and a highway

leading to the Port of Tripoli. Attraction of a large proportion of employees and business holders from other areas may be a sign of diversification, but may also pose risks in case of a renewal of security-related tensions, as well as in terms of increased pressure for basic urban services.

- Generally, overcrowding has led to a constant struggle for basic needs in Tabbaneh, requiring fundamental advances in the physical urban space as well as economic prospects for residents. A large part of the enterprises, especially in the south-western part of the neighbourhood, reported facing the threat of poor basic urban services provision. Road conditions in the studied area are primarily good, except for 48 percent of the main commercial streets. Prevalent signs of deterioration that affect the accessibility of enterprises include lack of sidewalks (in 13 percent of commercial streets), poor condition of 55 percent of existing sidewalks, and flooding due to the malfunctioning of stormwater and wastewater networks (in over 58 percent of the main commercial streets).

- Tabbaneh is a dense residential area comprising 765 multistorey apartment buildings, 47 percent of which were built between 1944 and 1975 due to rural-urban migration. From this period and from the recent influx of displaced Syrians in Lebanon, population size fluctuations triggered the development of poor-quality housing conditions and an increase in the unaffordability of their maintenance. Recent clashes were detrimental to buildings, 51 percent of which, housing 63 percent of the residents, show considerable damage of major structural elements and are at risk of collapsing in case of natural hazards. Around 68 percent of the buildings show apparent and severe roof failure, resulting in water intrusions and damage to buildings. Communal spaces in buildings need major repair, mainly related to accessibility (79 percent) and lighting (71 percent). Given that most of the households in Tabbaneh rent their residential units (59.9 percent of Lebanese and 92.4 percent of non-Lebanese), it may be difficult to ensure the maintenance of the buildings, since that would require involving the owners and establishing participatory referral systems to conduct minor repairs and routine maintenance on building pipes and electrical connections.

- Tabbaneh's wastewater and stormwater networks are combined, overloaded and maintained to a limited degree, leading to severe water ponding during heavy rainfall in many parts of the neighbourhood. Specifically, 11 percent of residents are not connected to the wastewater network, and 55 percent live in buildings with sewage networks showing serious defects. Moreover, 15 percent of the buildings are not connected to the stormwater network and/or have missing/blocked stormwater roof gutters or drains. This is further exacerbated on a street level, with 40 percent of the streets lacking gullies and 13 percent having blocked stormwater drains. This significantly affects residents' health conditions and livelihood activities, and poses stress on building and road structures.

- The weak electrical infrastructure in Tabbaneh is dilapidated and dangerous for the residents. The inefficient public electricity supply has fostered dependency on private providers as well as increased pollution and other risks (e.g. haphazard wiring and polluting generators). Although 96 percent of the

buildings receive an average electricity supply, 57 percent of the buildings have seriously damaged connections to the electrical grid, and 11 percent are not connected to the electrical grid. In addition, even though around 86 percent of the street lights are functional, most of the neighbourhood remains unlit once the public power supply is cut off.

- While Tabbaneh is well connected to the main roads of Tripoli (Rachid Karamah Avenue, Army Street, Fouad Chehab Street), access and mobility are hindered within the neighbourhood, where around 89 percent of the streets show major signs of deterioration, especially in the south-western part. Only 6 percent of roads have proper sidewalks, around 28 percent of roads and pathways lack sidewalks, and around 66 percent of roads have blocked sidewalks, affecting the residents' safety.

- Solid waste management is provided by Lavajet in Tabbaneh, but the shortage of efficient facilities for garbage collection and the lack of awareness among the residents are hindering it. Findings of this study show that a few tertiary streets are not included into the existing garbage collection system, and most of the streets have no garbage receptacles and remain dirty, increasing stress on public health and on the overall well-being of all the neighbourhood inhabitants. However, indicators for solid waste recycling show higher occurrence of such practice in Tabbaneh relative to national and North Governorate data, irrespective of residents' nationality, except among Lebanese when compared with national levels.

This profile has identified the relative criticality across space of a range of interlinked social, economic and physical challenges in this predominantly residential neighbourhood. Figure 59 provides an integrated map of selected built environment vulnerabilities in Tabbaneh, also identifying potential "safe spaces" that are currently unexploited. While profiles may be used to inform both hard and soft interventions, this map strongly suggests how hard urban upgrading has the potential to advance agendas related to the concerns of safety and security, public health, accessibility and socioeconomic development.

Finally, it is important to note that neighbourhood profiles offer a form of spatial analysis that is rich in detail but limited in horizontal coverage. Neighbourhoods are part of a wider urban context in which they are morphologically and functionally embedded. So, the opportunities and threats that bear on any neighbourhood derive from both within and beyond its boundaries. Recognition of the interconnectedness of spatial scales is a key principle of sustainable development and urban planning therein. The implication is that the refinement of potential responses to action areas signposted by this profile will likely have to draw on additional information sources. Similarly, institutional and stakeholder engagement surrounding such actions will need to be mobilized flexibly both within and across the Tabbaneh neighbourhood boundary.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: MULTISECTORAL INDICATORS AT THE NEIGHBOURHOOD, GOVERNORATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS

National and governorate indicators are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a HH survey (based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS]) was conducted at national and governorate levels. With some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise, the HH survey was replicated at the neighbourhood level for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese). Noting that the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Tabbaneh are Syrians, only indicators pertaining to Syrians at national and governorate levels were integrated into the below table for analysis purposes.

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			National Data	North Governorate	Tabbaneh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	Tabbaneh

POPULATION & HOUSING

Proportion of overcrowding	No. of households with three or more persons per occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom	Total no. of households	-	-	10.0%	-	-	32.1%
Proportion of owned housing	No. of households owning the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	36.1%	-	-	5.3%
Proportion of rented housing	No. of households renting the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	59.9%	-	-	92.4%

HEALTH

Care seeking for diarrhoea	No. of children under the age of 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total no. of children under the age of 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	64.3%	40.4%	53.6%	29.0%	30.0%	50.0%
Health insurance coverage	No. of population covered by health insurance	Total no. of population	-	-	18.0%	-	-	8.8%
Awareness of subsidized health services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	57.2%	-	-	46.5%
Relevance of health services to the population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery to their needs	Total no. of households	-	-	63.3%	-	-	70.4%
Willingness to use health services	No. of households that use/are willing to use the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	58.9%	-	-	58.2%
Satisfaction with health services	No. of households that are using/used the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households using/used the services	-	-	59.6%	-	-	67.2%
Recommendation of the health services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend public health services	No. of respondents being aware of and making use of public health services	-	-	75.0%	-	-	77.3%

LITERACY & EDUCATION

Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of primary school age, currently attending primary or secondary school	Total no. of children of primary school age	95.8%	93.1%	89.5%	50.8%	64.9%	72.7%
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total no. of children of secondary school age	64.2%	44.8%	46.2%	2.7%	1.1%	20.9%

Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1	1.04	0.99	1	1	0.7
Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.2	1.53	0.86	1.8	-	2.6
Out-of-school children (primary school age)	No. of children of primary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of primary school age	4.2%	6.9%	0.9%	49.2%	35.1%	3.0%
Out-of-school children (lower secondary school age)	No. of children of lower secondary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of lower secondary school age	-	31.2%	2.4%	-	91.3%	4.7%
Out-of-school children (higher secondary school age)	No. of children of higher secondary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of higher secondary school age	-		3.2%	-		9.8%
Primary level of education of head of households	No. of head of households with primary level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	32.0%	-	-	29.0%
Secondary or equivalent level of education of head of households	No. of head of households with secondary or equivalent level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	37.4%	-	-	33.6%
Higher level of education of head of households	No. of head of households with higher level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	1.1%	-	-	2.3%
Awareness of subsidized education services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	72.8%	-	-	65.5%
Relevance of education services to population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of delivery to their needs	Total no. of households	-	-	71.0%	-	-	75.2%
Willingness to use education services	No. of households that use/are willing to use subsidized at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	62.9%	-	-	56.4%
Satisfaction with education services	No. of households that are using/used the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households using/used the services	-	-	66.8%	-	-	72.0%
Homework support	No. of children receiving homework support	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	12.5%	-	-	23.5%
Rate of children enrolled in public schools	No. of children enrolled in public schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	79.7%	-	-	75.3%
Rate of children enrolled in private schools	No. of children enrolled in private schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	20.3%	-	-	24.7%
Recommendation of the education services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend educational services	No. of respondents being aware of and using educational services	-	-	73.1%	-	-	75.2%

CHILD PROTECTION

Violent discipline at home	No. of children aged 1-17 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at home	Total no. of children aged 1-17	56.9%	85.1%	55.6%	65.0%	77.8%	50.4%
Violent discipline at school	No. of children aged 1-17 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at school	Total no. of children aged 1-17	-	-	43.1%	-	-	26.1%

Marriage before age 15	No. of women aged 15-49 who were married before the age of 15	Total no. of women aged 15-49	3.0%	3.5%	8.3%	7.9%	9.7%	11.4%
Marriage before age 18	No. of women aged 20-49 who were married before the age of 18	Total no. of women aged 20-49	11.1%	18.2%	19.7%	31.9%	34.8%	29.7%
Young women aged 15-19 years who are currently married	No. of women aged 15-19 who are married	Total no. of women aged 15-19	4.1%	8.0%	10.8%	26.6%	30.6%	24.3%
Awareness of subsidized social services	No. of households that are aware of the existence of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	43.6%	-	-	29.0%
Relevance of social services to population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	47.8%	-	-	68.2%
Willingness to use social services	No. of households that use/are willing to use the subsidized services at the points of delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	41.9%	-	-	33.6%
Satisfaction with social services	No. of households that used/are using the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that used/are using the services	-	-	46.3%	-	-	63.6%
Child marriage rate for girls	No. of girls aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of girls aged 15-18	-	-	9.5%	-	-	22.0%
Child marriage rate for boys	No. of boys aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of boys aged 15-18	-	-	0.0%	-	-	5.7%
Rate of children involved in either economic activities or household chores for girls	No. of girls aged 5-17 who are involved in hazardous economic activities or household chores	Total no. of girls aged 5-17	-	-	63.0%	-	-	62.1%
Rate of children involved in either economic activities or household chores for boys	No. of boys aged 5-17 who are involved in hazardous economic activities or household chores	Total no. of boys aged 5-17	-	-	44.2%	-	-	41.3%
Proportion of children involved in hazardous types of labour	No. of children involved in any type of hazardous child labour	Total no. of children involved in child labour	-	-	57.1%	-	-	65.3%
Proportion of children mistreated by employer	No. of children mistreated by employer	Total no. of children involved in child labour	-	-	5.7%	-	-	11.8%
Recommendation of the social services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend social services	No. of respondents aware of and using social services	-	-	69.6%	-	-	81.8%

YOUTH

Proportion of 15-19 year olds who are pregnant	No. of girls aged 15-19 who are pregnant	Total no. of girls aged 15-19	-	-	1.1%	-	-	8.6%
Completion rate of primary education	No. of children/youth aged 15-24 who have reported completing primary education	Total no. of children/youth aged 15-24	-	-	12.4%	-	-	7.4%
Out-of-school rate	No. of children aged 15-21 who are out of school	Total no. of children/youth aged 15-21	-	-	6.6%	-	-	8.0%
Child marriage rate (by ages 15-18)	No. of youth aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of youth aged 15-18	-	-	5.2%	-	-	12.2%
Percentage of 20-24 year olds who got married before the age of 18	No. of 20-24 year olds who got married before the age of 18	Total no. of 20-24 year olds	-	-	6.3%	-	-	17.9%

Adolescent population	No. of 15-24 year olds	Total no. of population	-	-	21.2%	-	-	19.1%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at home, in the past month	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at home, in the past month	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	45.6%	-	-	48.8%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at school, in the past month	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline, at school, in the past month	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	35.1%	-	-	39.0%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline at least once in the last couple of months	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline at least once in the last couple of months	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	5.3%	-	-	0.0%
Percentage of 15-24 year olds engaged in labour	No. of 15-24 year olds engaged in economic activities or household chores	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	65.9%	-	-	74.8%
Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds	No. of youth aged 15-24 who are unemployed	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	66.8%	-	-	70.2%
Rate of children working outside the neighbourhood	Children working outside their neighbourhood	Total no. of children working	-	-	37.5%	-	-	41.7%

LIVELIHOODS (Income & Expenditure)

Mean household monthly income in USD	Total amount of monthly income surveyed households have reported	Total no. of households interviewed	-	-	554.4	-	-	444.7
Households receiving remittance	No. of households that received any type of remittance in the last three months	Total no. of households	-	-	53.3%	-	-	29.4%
Overall poverty	No. of households in the low wealth index quintile	Total no. of households	-	-	11.5%	-	-	28.8%

WASH

Use of improved drinking water sources	No. of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total no. of household members	93.1%	93.0%	97.0%	73.9%	96.8%	97.4%
Water treatment	No. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total no. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Use of improved sanitation	No. of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared	Total no. of household members	99.7%	100%	93.3%	98.3%	98.8%	93.5%
Health risks/experience with diarrhoea and the link to water quality	No. of children having diarrhoea	Total no. of households using unimproved drinking water	-	-	10.0%	-	-	0.0%
Solid waste recycling	No. of households recycling any solid waste	Total no. of households	21.6%	2.4%	13.9%	0.9%	0.0%	7.0%

APPENDIX 2: MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

Appendix 2 lists activities that were wholly or partially reported by intersector leads until August 2017 to have taken place in the neighbourhood or its surrounding area. Activities of local NGOs active in the area are noted in the Governance chapter. While every effort has been made to reflect sectors and projects for the area, it cannot be guaranteed that the list is exhaustive.

Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiary	Target Population
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EDUCATION

BLN Programme Youth	Completed	ANERA	N/A	Tabbaneh	60	N/A
Life-skills-based education	Completed	ANERA	N/A	Tabbaneh	60	N/A

HEALTH

Supporting mental health services in a PHCC	Completed	MSF Swiss	N/A	Jabal Mohsen (El-Zahraa)	N/A	N/A
Supporting a PHCC in Tabbaneh	Completed	IMC	N/A	Tabbaneh (El-Ikhlas PHCC)	N/A	N/A

LIVELIHOODS (Income & Expenditure)

Enhancing learning and skills of youth affected by the Syrian crisis in Tripoli	Completed	LebRelief	UNICEF	Tabbaneh	1,200	N/A
Market-based skills training	Completed	IECD	French Embassy	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrian youth
SME support in capacity-building and in-kind grants	Completed	IECD	EU	Tripoli	25	Lebanese SMEs
INTAJ project: Workforce	Ongoing	Mercy Corps	UK Aid	Tripoli	200	Lebanese youth
Internship programs through market analysis	Completed	Oxfam GB	Irish Aid (Donor)/UTOPIA (implementing partner)	Tabbaneh	69	Lebanese and Syrians
Food for Assets (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT)	Completed	WFP	N/A	Tripoli	50,000	Lebanese and Syrians

PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION (CP)

Case management	Completed	Save the Children	SIDHUM	Tabbaneh, Wede Khaled	N/A	N/A
Child Protection Case Management	Completed	Save the Children	UNICEF/Bassmeh w Zaytouni, Ribat, El-Likaa El-Nisaii El-Khayri, RMF, El-Nabi El-Bashir	Tabbaneh	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Case management, children at risk, people with severe disabilities	Completed	El-Rahma Centre	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Himaya	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Himaya	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Save the Children	UNICEF/UNHCR	Tabbaneh	N/A	All nationalities

SEXUAL & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

SGBV case management: psychosocial support, emotional support services and community sensibilization	Completed	IMC	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
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Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiary	Target Population
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SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS - NOT CP/SGBV

Case management for people with disabilities and older people at risk	Completed	Caritas	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
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MONITORING AND OUTREACH

Protection monitoring; informative sessions, referrals	Completed	IRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Protection monitoring; informative sessions, referrals	Completed	UTOPIA	Oxfam GB	Tabbaneh	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Legal remedies for SGBV survivors	Completed	ABAAD	UNICEF	Tabbanehh SDC	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Legal awareness on rights and due process, in case of arrests (prior to detention)	Completed	AJEM	Oxfam GB	El-Qobbeh, Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen, El-Mina	N/A	Syrians
Legal counselling and representation on civil registration	Completed	Caritas	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Syrian refugees and refugees from other nationalities
Access to education legal services, civil status documentation, counselling and representation	Completed	IRC	BPRM	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Civil status documentation, counselling, awareness and representation	Completed	IRD	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians and refugees from other nationalities
Civil status documentation, counselling, awareness and representation	Completed	LECORVAW	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians

EMERGENCY/PROTECTION CASH PROGRAMMES

Emergency cash assistance for people facing incidents (USD 50-USD 200)	Completed	Caritas	UNHCR	Tripoli	300	Syrians
Emergency cash assistance for people facing a protection incident (USD 50-USD 200)	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	100	Syrians
Emergency cash assistance for people with specific needs (USD 300-USD 500)	Completed	IRC	N/A	Tripoli	300	Syrians, non-Syrians, Palestine refugees from Syria
Emergency cash for children at risk (USD 50-USD 200)	Completed	Save the Children	UNHCR	Tripoli	100	Syrians and non-Syrians

SHELTER

Distribution of weatherproofing kits in informal settlements	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	40 HHs	N/A
Distribution of IKIS in informal settlements	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Distribution of IKUB for SSB	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Elderly and Disabled Kit (EDK)	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	10 HHs	N/A
Fire kit	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Rehab of Substandard Building (SSB) (occupied)	Completed	SI	N/A	Tabbaneh	1,420 HHs	N/A
Rehab SSB (occupied)	Completed	CARE	N/A	Tabbaneh	500 HHs	N/A
Rehab SSB (occupied)	Completed	ICRC	N/A	Tripoli	60 HHs	N/A

Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiary	Target Population
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SOCIAL STABILITY

Social stability and conflict resolution in marginalized areas, through art, culture and activism	Completed	MARCH	OCHA	Tabbaneh	500	N/A
Local capacity for conflict preventions and local CSO support - Street Beat	Completed	Safadi Foundation	OCHA	Tabbaneh	200	Lebanese and Syrian children and youth, and ill people (5-25)
Citizens for Change: capacity-building on political skills, civic participation, peace-building...	Completed	UTOPIA	OCHA/ International Alert (implementing partner)	Tabbaneh	195	Youth (18-25)/ Lebanese and Syrian adults (26-45)

WATER

Capacitate and mobilize local communities through provision of life-saving assistance	Completed	ACTED	Utopia (Local Partner)	Aqbet Sahim	78 HHs	N/A
Water and Energy Project	Completed	UTOPIA	UNHCR	Tabbaneh	N/A	N/A
Testing and rehabilitation of the unfunctional water network in Tabbaneh and handing it over to NLWE	Ongoing	LebRelief	UNICEF	Tabbaneh	555 HHs	N/A

APPENDIX 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

No. of residents/unit	Leb			Syr			PRL			PRS			Others			Total ⁱ		
	🏠	%	888	%	888	%	🏠	%	888	%	🏠	%	888	%	888	%	🏠	%
0	48	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	3.4%	18	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	831	17.2%
1	185	5.3%	185	1.1%	16	3.0%	16	0.5%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	204	4.2%
2	360	10.4%	720	4.2%	36	6.8%	36	2.3%	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	398	8.3%
3	392	11.3%	1,176	6.9%	39	7.4%	117	3.7%	7	12.3%	2	11.8%	6	6.3%	3	23.1%	444	9.2%
4	579	16.7%	2,316	13.7%	74	14.1%	296	9.4%	4	11.1%	16	5.9%	4	4.2%	2	15.4%	660	13.7%
5	625	18.0%	3,125	18.4%	84	16.0%	420	13.4%	10	27.8%	50	35.3%	30	31.6%	0	0.0%	726	15.0%
6	501	14.5%	3,006	17.7%	61	11.6%	366	11.7%	6	16.7%	36	11.8%	12	12.6%	0	0.0%	571	11.8%
7	344	9.9%	2,408	14.2%	57	10.8%	399	12.7%	2	5.6%	14	5.9%	7	7.4%	1	7.7%	405	8.4%
8	194	5.6%	1,552	9.2%	46	8.7%	368	11.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	16.8%	244	5.1%
9	101	2.9%	909	5.4%	31	5.9%	279	8.9%	1	2.8%	9	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	134	2.8%
10	67	1.9%	670	4.0%	21	4.0%	210	6.7%	1	2.8%	10	11.8%	20	21.1%	0	0.0%	91	1.9%
11	26	0.7%	286	1.7%	12	2.3%	132	4.2%	1	2.8%	11	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.8%
12	18	0.5%	216	1.3%	6	1.1%	72	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	0.5%
13	7	0.2%	91	0.5%	9	1.7%	117	3.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	16	0.3%
14	14	0.4%	196	1.2%	5	1.0%	70	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	0.4%
15	2	0.1%	30	0.2%	3	0.6%	45	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
16	1	0.0%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18	1	0.0%	18	0.1%	5	1.0%	90	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.1%
20	1	0.0%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	20	43.5%
21	1	0.0%	21	0.1%	1	0.2%	21	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
22	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
23	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%	46	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%
Total	3,467	100.0%	16,961	100.0%	526	100.0%	3,136	100.0%	36	100.0%	171	100.0%	17	100.0%	95	100.0%	4,824 ⁱⁱ	100.0%
																	20,449	100.0%

🏠 Number of residential units 888 Number of residents

i This total includes 40 individuals with unreported nationalities in the area and 765 residential units housing individuals with unreported nationalities.

ii There are 719 residential units with no reported data, which are excluded from the total here.

APPENDIX 4: HEALTH FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID ⁱⁱⁱ	Name	Catchment area	Accessible for		Accreditation	Guarantors	Consultation fee (LBP)				Immunization fee (LBP)				Malnutrition management fee (LBP)			
							Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS
			{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}			{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}	{free-5,000}	{5,000-18,000}
Clinic/Dispensary/(PHCC)																		
1	El-Ikhlâs Dispensary	• Tabbaneh • Tripoli • Akkar • Minié- Danniyé • Wede Khaled	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	El-Rahma PHCC	• Tabbaneh • Tripoli • Akkar • Beirut	✓	✓	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

ⁱⁱⁱ See Figure 14 (p. 28).

^{iv} O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 5: EDUCATION FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID ^v	Name	Facility type	Facility ownership	Physical capacity (per shift)	Total registered	AM shift					PM shift					No. of shifts	Over capacity	Dropouts	Dropouts' gender	
						Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O ^{vi}	Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O ^{vi}				F	M
Public schools																				
D	Lokman Mixed Public Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	200	185	127	50	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	No dropouts	-	-
E	Tabbaneh Public Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	240	352	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	No dropouts	-	-
F	Tabbaneh Public Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	180	164	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	-	-	-
G	Tabbaneh Mixed Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	-	140	120	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	10 students per year	✓	✓
H	Lokman Public School for Girls	Kindergarten: KG1-KG2	Public	150	129	100	28	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	2-3%, especially among Syrians	✓	✗
I	Tabbaneh Public School	Primary and intermediate school	Public	1,000	850	770	80	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	2	Yes	Around 11%	✓	✓
J	Lokman Mixed School	Primary and intermediate school	Public	500	160	117	40	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	Numerous cases of dropout	✓	✓
K	Sleiman El-Boustani Public School for Boys	Kindergarten, primary and intermediate school	Public	-	1,266	657	-	-	-	-	-	609	-	-	-	2	-	Very low rate	-	✓
Private schools																				
A	El-Azm University	University	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	El-Azm Technical Institute	Technical institute	Private	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No dropouts	-	-
C	El-Azm School	Kindergarten, primary, intermediate and secondary school	Private	1,500	1,150	1,425	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	No dropouts	-	-

^v See Figure 17 (p. 32).

^{vi} O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 6: BUSINESS AGE OF ENTERPRISES, BUSINESS HOLDERS, AND EMPLOYEES

	Business age			Business holders						Employees					
	Long-established (>10 years)	Medium-aged (6–10 years)	New (0–5 years)	Cohort				Gender		Cohort				Gender	
				Leb	Syr	PRL	O ^{vii}	F	M	Leb	Syr	PRL	O ^{vii}	F	M
Shop type															
Bakery	2%	1%	2%	5%	0.5%	-	-	-	5%	12%	-	-	-	-	13%
Boutique	5%	5%	1%	10%	-	-	-	1%	3%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Car accessories	1%	1%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	2%
Car wash	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Card box	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	1%	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric supplies	2%	1%	1%	3%	0.5%	-	-	-	4%	3%	-	-	-	-	3%
Food and groceries	27%	7%	5%	40%	1%	-	-	2%	41%	15%	29%	1%	-	-	46%
Furniture	3%	1%	1%	4%	-	0.33%	-	-	5%	3%	2%	-	-	-	5%
Gaming	1%	-	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Butcher shop	2%	-	1%	3%	-	-	-	-	3%	4%	1%	-	-	-	5%
Mobile phones	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Office	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Pharmacy	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restaurant and café	4%	1%	3%	7%	-	0.33%	-	-	8%	4%	1%	-	-	-	5%
Salon	2%	1%	-	3%	-	0.33%	-	0.5%	3%	5%	-	-	-	2%	3%
Storage	-	1%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	1%	1%	0.5%	-	-	-	1%
Sweets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Tools	8%	1%	2%	11%	-	-	-	-	11%	7%	0.5%	-	-	-	8%
Other	1%	1%	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	-	-	-	-	1%
Total	59%	21%	20%	97%	2%	1%	-	3%	97%	63%	36%	1%	-	2%	98%
Workshop type															
Carpentry	4%	2%	3%	11%	-	-	-	-	11%	3%	-	-	-	-	3%
Electronics repair	1%	-	3%	3%	-	-	1%	-	4%	3%	-	-	-	-	3%
Mechanics	50%	7%	7%	63%	-	-	-	-	53%	55%	11%	-	3%	-	69%
Metalwork	12%	2%	1%	15%	-	-	-	-	16%	16%	3%	-	-	-	18%
Plumbing	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tailoring	4%	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	4%	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	4%	8%	-	-	-	-	8%
Total	75%	11%	14%	99%	-	-	1%	-	100%	84%	13%	-	3%	-	100%

^{vii} O: Other nationalities.

APPENDIX 7: STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND BUILDINGS (RED FLAG REPORT)

RELEASE DATE: April 2018

11.2% of the buildings (86 of 765 by count) are at risk.

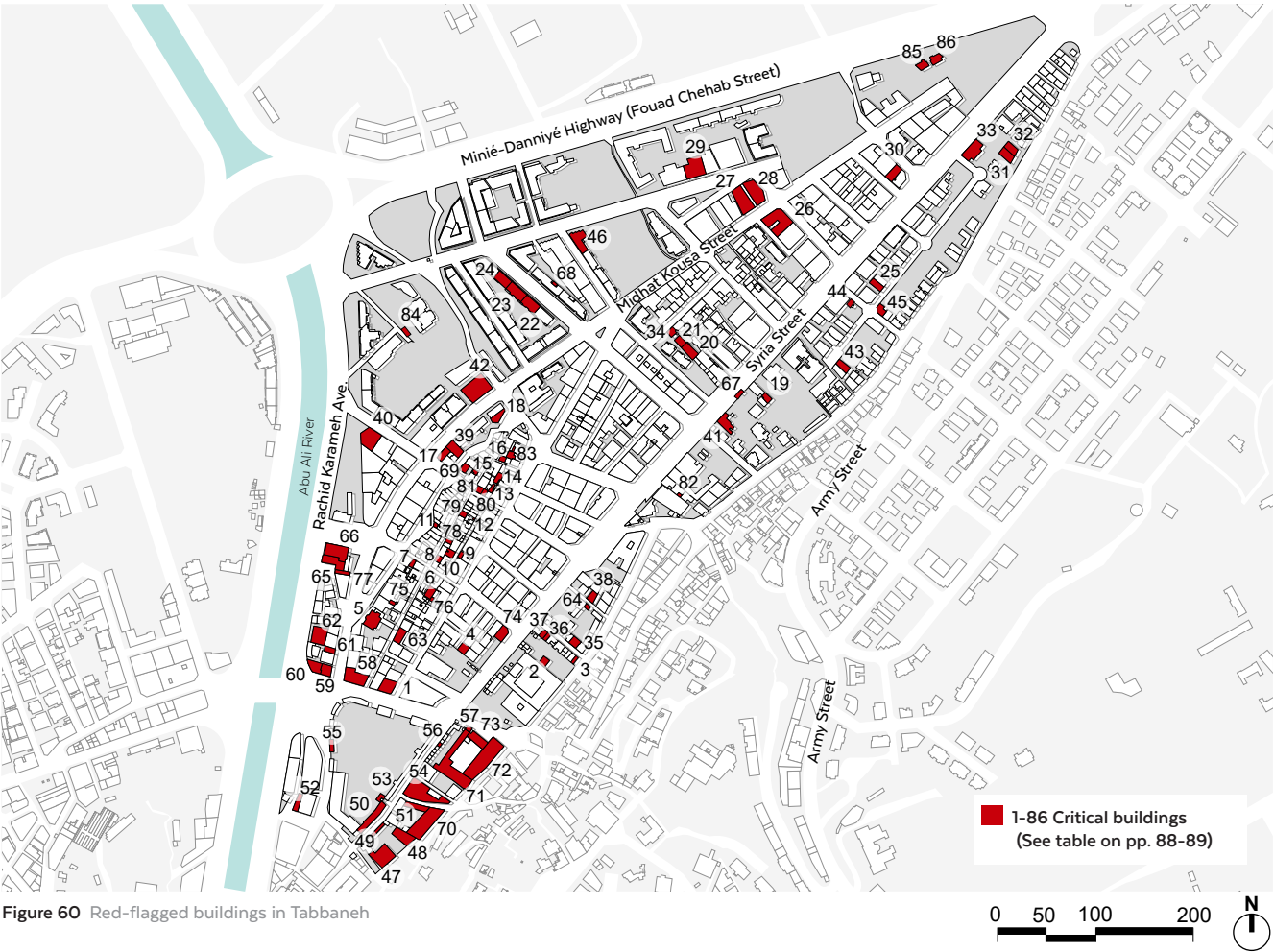


Figure 60 Red-flagged buildings in Tabbaneh

Neighbourhood Red Flag Reports are designed to fast-track the release of field assessment data indicating time-sensitive, acute and/or potentially life-threatening situations relevant to one or more sectors and/or local authorities. Red Flag Reports offer spatialized information extracted from wider multisectoral datasets that are later synthesized and published as UN-Habitat-UNICEF neighbourhood profiles. Neighbourhood Red Flag Reports are channeled through the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon to the relevant competent body mandated to respond.

CRITERIA

Buildings in critical state where structural failure or collapse appears imminent in one or more of the following: foundation and structure, walls, roof or balconies.

FIELD SURVEY SCOPE

Covers residential, partly residential, commercial and unoccupied buildings. Other buildings (such as religious, educational, administrative or industrial) are included if access was possible.

METHODOLOGY AND CAVEATS

Architecture students trained by UN-Habitat collected the data for this report. The data is derived from visual survey only. To be highlighted above, a building must have one or more of the following:

FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	Foundations, columns, reinforcement, beams or structural walls show signs of failure or distress, such as severe cracking or crushing, or are missing structural supporting elements.
WALLS	Extensive damage to building interior apparent.
ROOF	Severe and extensive failure apparent, resulting in extensive damage to buildings.
BALCONIES	Severe problems apparent. Deflected and falling parts. No or very weak balustrade.

In the following table, buildings are classified by *type*, *occupancy* and *number of residents*. *Type* can be residential, residential mixed-use, commercial or not determined. *Occupancy* refers to whether the building is in use residentially or for any purpose. *Number of residents* indicates: a) if the building is in use as residential; and b) the number of people living there.

BUILDING ID ^{viii}	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
1	Residential	Occupied	26			•	
2	Residential	Occupied	18		•	•	•
3	Residential	Occupied	Not determined				•
4	Residential	Occupied	20		•		
5	Residential	Occupied	13			•	
6	Residential	Occupied	22			•	
7	Residential	Occupied	23			•	
8	Residential	Occupied	3				•
9	Residential	Occupied	8			•	
10	Residential	Occupied	4			•	
11	Residential	Occupied	8				•
12	Residential	Occupied	9				•
13	Residential	Occupied	15		•		
14	Residential	Occupied	14	•	•	•	•
15	Residential	Occupied	Not determined				•
16	Residential	Occupied	16			•	
17	Residential	Occupied	103	•	•	•	
18	Residential	Occupied	42	•			
19	Residential	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	
20	Residential	Occupied	64	•			
21	Residential	Occupied	22			•	
22	Residential	Occupied	51		•		
23	Residential	Occupied	59		•		
24	Residential	Occupied	52	•			
25	Residential	Occupied	20		•		
26	Residential	Occupied	104	•	•	•	•
27	Residential	Occupied	94				•
28	Residential	Occupied	75				•
29	Residential	Occupied	35		•		
30	Residential	Occupied	51	•	•		•
31	Residential	Occupied	12	•	•	•	•
32	Residential	Occupied	26	•	•	•	•
33	Residential	Occupied	7	•	•	•	•
34	Residential	Occupied	47	•	•	•	•
35	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	19			•	
36	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	10		•		
37	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	11		•		
38	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	17		•	•	•
39	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	80		•		
40	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	141			•	
41	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	42				•
42	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	103	•	•	•	•

^{viii} See Figure 60 (p. 87).

BUILDING ID	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
43	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	50		•		
44	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	Not determined	•	•	•	
45	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	0				•
46	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	65				•
47	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	4			•	
48	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
49	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
50	Commercial	Occupied	0		•		
51	Commercial	Occupied	0	•			
52	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
53	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
54	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
55	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
56	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
57	Commercial	Occupied	0				•
58	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
59	Commercial	Occupied	0				•
60	Commercial	Occupied	0	•	•		•
61	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
62	Commercial	Occupied	0	•	•	•	
63	Commercial	Occupied	0		•	•	
64	Commercial	Occupied	0				•
65	Commercial	Occupied	0	•	•	•	•
66	Commercial	Occupied	0	•	•	•	•
67	Commercial	Occupied	0				•
68	Commercial	Occupied	0		•		
69	Commercial	Occupied	0			•	
70	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				•
71	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			•	
72	Not determined	Unoccupied	0		•	•	
73	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	
74	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	•
75	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	•
76	Not determined	Unoccupied	0		•		•
77	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•			
78	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				•
79	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				•
80	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			•	•
81	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			•	•
82	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	
83	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				•
84	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			•	
85	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	•
86	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	•	•	•	•

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