



JABAL MOHSEN
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

Tripoli, Lebanon

December 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 support municipalities and other state entities. 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 the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the 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.

Tarek Osseiran
Country Programme Manager
UN-Habitat Lebanon

Tanya Chapuisat
Country Representative
UNICEF Lebanon



MUNICIPALITY FOREWORD

Tripoli Municipality welcomes this neighbourhood profile for Jabal Mohsen. 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 *Jabal Mohsen 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

UN-Habitat and UNICEF acknowledge the cooperation of Tripoli Municipality in the production of this report. The work of the local team of community mobilizers on facilitating field data collectors is also recognized. The field data collection effort was expedited with the direct involvement of staff from the Union of Al-Fayhaa Regional Technical Office, architecture students from Notre Dame University (NDU), and the NGO Spirit of Youth.

UN-Habitat Lebanon

Data Collection Officer: Dani Harake.

Data Analysis and Report Production Officer: Riham Kowatly.

Area Coordinator: Samer Chinder.

GIS and IM: Ali Saad; Racha Serhal.

Data Analysis/Visualization and Report Production: Georges Abi Sleiman; Julie Brun; Rena Abou Chawareb; Samar Al-Skaff; with contributions from: Dahlia Zain; Dina Hanna; Farah El-Katerji; Robin Fraiture.

Editors: Nanor Karageozian; Suzanne Maguire.

Report Design Layout: Khoulood Hijazi.

UNICEF Lebanon

Georges Haddad; Jamil El-Khoury; Juan Santander; Lotte van't End; Tamara Rabah; with Connecting Research to Development (CRD).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jabal Mohsen is a predominantly residential neighbourhood located in eastern Tripoli. It falls within the jurisdiction of Tripoli Municipality, in Lebanon's North Governorate. The neighbourhood as defined participatively in the field spans 0.62 km².

The neighbourhood accommodates 13,629 residents, the vast majority (94.1 percent) of whom are Lebanese. Most of the non-Lebanese residents are Syrian (5.4 percent of the total population). A household survey sample shows that more than three quarters of the non-Lebanese households arrived in Lebanon prior to 2011, the year when the Syrian refugee crisis started, suggesting that the crisis has not contributed greatly to demographic changes in the neighbourhood.

The area holds 505 buildings, mostly of four to six storeys. The number of occupants per residential unit is similar between nationality cohorts, at 4.3 per unit among Lebanese compared to 4.5 per unit among Syrians. The majority of units are owned; 66.6 percent of Lebanese and a slightly lower 60.3 percent of non-Lebanese households own their units.

Jabal Mohsen is situated on the east banks of Abu Ali River, close to the limits of the Mamluk-era Old City of Tripoli, which lies to the south-west of the neighbourhood. The neighbourhood's formation dates to the first half of the 20th Century when Alawite rural migrants from Tripoli's hinterland settled in the area. Jabal Mohsen constituted part of a neighbourhood that also included what is now Tabbaneh neighbourhood. The area was quite prosperous until the beginning of the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, benefiting from proximity to railway routes and roads linking Beirut and Homs. Afterwards, however, various events negatively affected the area's security situation and economic activity, including politico-sectarian tensions between Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh and conflicts in other parts of the North during the civil war, the halting of the rail network, periodic armed clashes after the war (until the establishment of relative calm after 2014), and suicide bomb attacks in 2015.

Today, Jabal Mohsen is a low-income, vulnerable neighbourhood, exhibiting a relative weakness in terms of public basic urban services and social services provision, as well as limited livelihood opportunities. Augmenting servicing by Tripoli Municipality, which is resource-constrained, some local and international non-governmental organizations are also involved in service provision and project implementation across different sectors, aimed at improving conditions for the neighbourhood's residents.

A number of public and private facilities, located within or just outside Jabal Mohsen, provide a range of healthcare and education services to the neighbourhood's residents—often irrespective of nationality, age or gender. However, they face

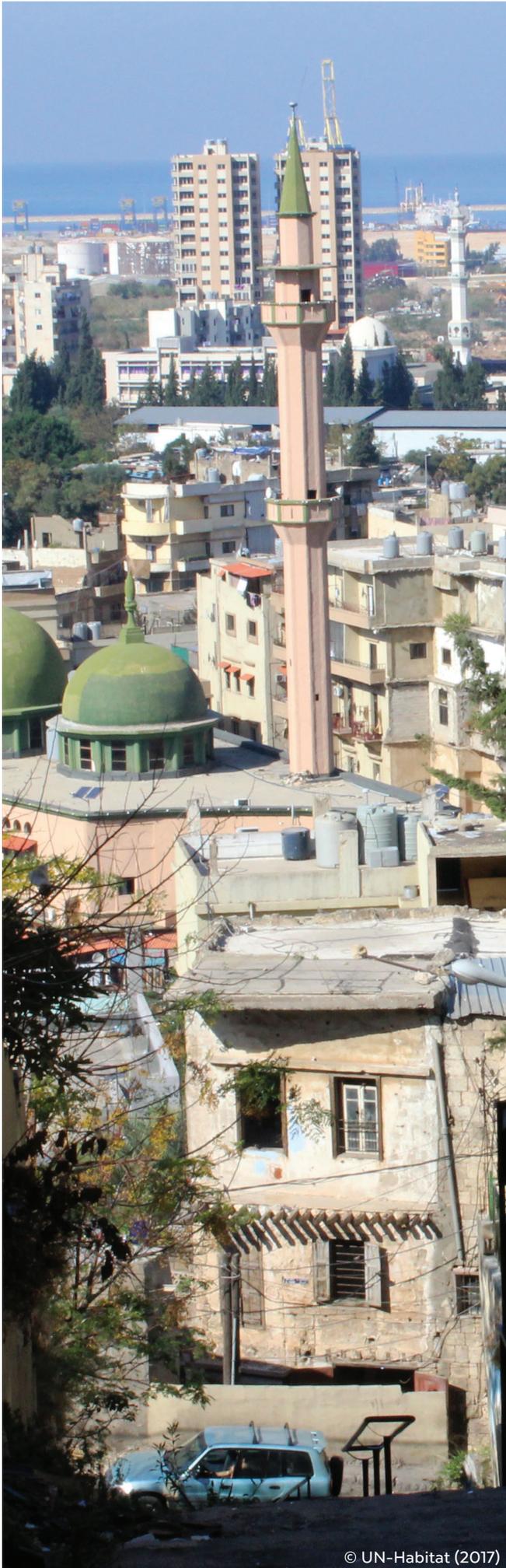
various challenges, including limited financial and human resources, shortage of equipment or personnel for specialized services, lack of awareness among residents about the existence of certain services, and a lack of will among some residents to access certain services.

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

Jabal Mohsen's local economy has limited interaction with other areas. Most of the workers and business owners are inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the enterprises mostly cater to customers who reside in the neighbourhood. Most of the enterprises in Jabal Mohsen comprise food and grocery stores, and—to a lesser extent—carpentry and tailoring workshops. Wide discrepancies exist in employment and business ownership across gender and nationality lines, with females and non-Lebanese being minorities. Average monthly income for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese households is higher in Jabal Mohsen compared to some other profiled vulnerable neighbourhoods in Tripoli City. In general, Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents appear to show similar livelihood conditions in Jabal Mohsen.

The condition of buildings in the neighbourhood is mainly good or fair. However, major signs of deterioration are evident in the western and northern parts of Jabal Mohsen. The inadequate access to basic urban services in the neighbourhood is one factor contributing to poor living conditions, including where this arises from blocked and overflowing wastewater and stormwater networks. Public water supply reaches the majority of buildings and meets most basic household needs. 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 built-environment challenges in Jabal Mohsen in the context of a poor, conflict-affected neighbourhood. It offers a new area-based knowledge springboard that can be used for coordination and programming. This may be both for alleviating immediate needs and, taking into account the neighbourhood's embeddedness in the wider city, for 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.



© UN-Habitat (2017)



Figure i North Governorate within Lebanon

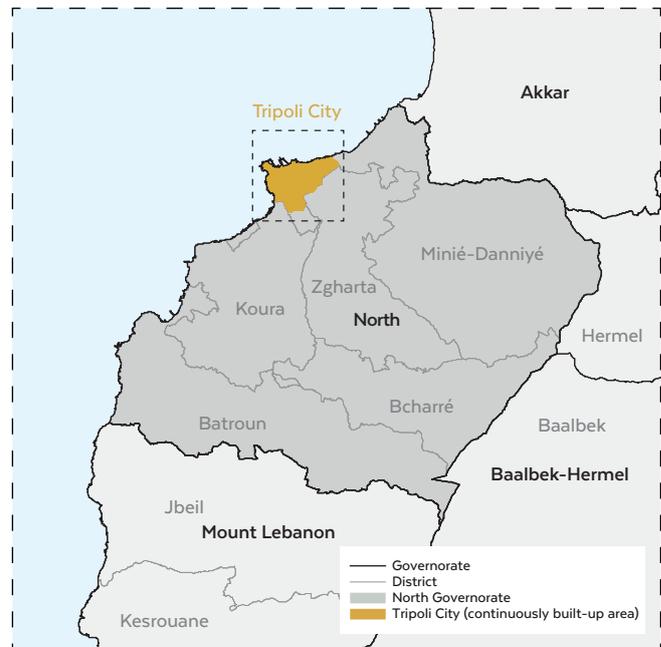


Figure ii Tripoli City within the North Governorate

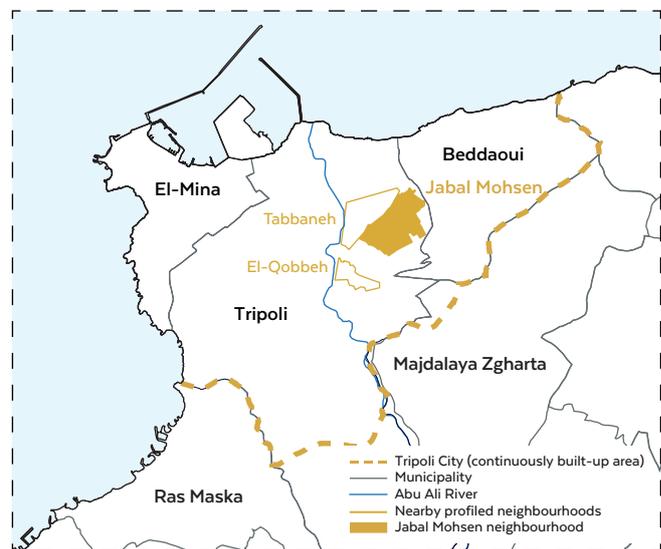


Figure iii Jabal Mohsen and nearby profiled neighbourhoods within Tripoli City

JABAL MOHSEN

TRIPOLI, LEBANON

13,629 INHABITANTS

0.62 km²

505 BUILDINGS

683 AVERAGE MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

POPULATION

94.1% Leb

5.5% Non-Leb

Unreported nationality: 0.4%

OCCUPANCY PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

4.3 Leb **4.5** Syr

78% Syr/PRS households that arrived in Lebanon before 2011

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS BY AGE GROUP

3,851 CHILDREN (0-14)

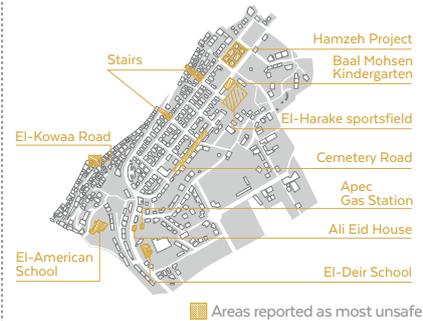
2,662 YOUTH (15-24)

6,469 ADULTS (25-63)

643 ELDERLY (64 & above)

Unreported age group: 4

SAFETY & SECURITY



HEALTH

CHRONICALLY ILL POPULATION

11.8% of all Leb **13.4%** of all Non-Leb

Most needed subsidized PHC services reported by surveyed households:

60.5% General medicine

26.6% Cardiology

25.6% Allergy/Immunology

18.7% Ophthalmology

EDUCATION

90.1% PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

74.1% Secondary school attendance

0.7% Children (6-14) who never attended school

CHILD PROTECTION

19.7% CHILD (0-14) POPULATION

20.8% of all Leb **18.2%** of all Non-Leb

11.2% Children (5-17) involved in economic activities

16.9% of all male children **4.5%** of all female children

4.6% Child marriage rate among girls (15-18)

1.3% of all Leb girls **9.6%** of all non-Leb girls

YOUTH

17.7% YOUTH (15-24) POPULATION

18.4% of all Leb **16.8%** of all Non-Leb

75.1% UNEMPLOYED YOUTH POPULATION

77.1% of all Leb youth **72.3%** of all non-Leb youth

LOCAL ECONOMY

50% new enterprises (operational for 5 years or less)

65% Rented enterprises

16% Female employees

LIVELIHOODS

9,130 WORKING-AGE (15-63) POPULATION

Reported unemployment rate (15-64 age group)

60.1% of all Leb (15-64)

54.1% of all non-Leb (15-64)

19.7% POPULATION POVERTY RATE

16.3% of all Leb **23.7%** of all Non-Leb

BUILDINGS

88% RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

51% Buildings constructed between 1976 and 2000

14% Buildings in need of major structural repair/emergency intervention

63.6% Owned housing

34.7% Rented housing

OVERCROWDING

Three or more persons sleeping within the same room

0.9% of all Leb households

0.2% of all non-Leb households

WASH

3% Buildings not connected to the domestic water network

1% Residents with blocked or no connection to the wastewater network

78% Streets with no stormwater drains

9.6% Households that recycle any solid waste

ELECTRICITY

1% Buildings connected with critical defects to the public electrical grid

ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

12% Roads showing major signs of deterioration

21% Neighbourhood area comprising open spaces

23% Open spaces (by area) that are publicly used

53.3% Open spaces (by count) that are unused lots



Publicly used open spaces

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GLOSSARY	4
SCOPE & METHODOLOGY	5
CONTEXT	10
GOVERNANCE	14
POPULATION	16
SAFETY & SECURITY	19
HEALTH	24
EDUCATION	29
CHILD PROTECTION	34
YOUTH	38
LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS	41
BUILDINGS	52
WASH	59
ELECTRICITY	64
ACCESS & OPEN SPACES	66
CONCLUSION	72
APPENDICES	76
REFERENCES	88

@ **UN-Habitat Lebanon city profiles**ⁱ 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) *Tabbaneh Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

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

ⁱ The city profile is a continually updated geographical, statistical and multisectoral description and analysis of the urban area of a city, where the boundary is defined by the continuously built-up area. Its purpose is to inform the urban crisis response, generate a national urban database, lead to a city strategy, and inform strategic project identification.



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure i North Governorate within Lebanon	iii
Figure ii Tripoli City within the North Governorate	iii
Figure iii Jabal Mohsen and nearby profiled neighbourhoods within Tripoli City	iii
Figure 1 Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood in the context of Tripoli City	10
Figure 2 Timeline of events in Jabal Mohsen area	11
Figure 3 Dates of construction of buildings	11
Figure 4 Neighbourhood typology by zone.....	12
Figure 5 Schematic section across the neighbourhood	12
Figure 6 Building uses and landmarks	13
Figure 7 Age distribution by cohort (rounded to the nearest whole number)	16
Figure 8 Cohort distribution by age group (rounded to the nearest whole number).....	16
Figure 9 Residential occupancy per building	17
Figure 10 Population distribution by occupied residential unit (rounded to the nearest whole number	18
Figure 11 Non-Lebanese households by year of arrival in Lebanon	18
Figure 12 Security threats and measures (August 2017 field survey).....	19
Figure 13 Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood	20
Figure 14 Frequency of disputes and methods of resolving them	21
Figure 15 Health facilities and SDCs in Jabal Mohsen and its catchment area	24
Figure 16 Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey for whom care was sought	24
Figure 17 Most needed subsidized PHC services reported by surveyed households	25
Figure 18 Education facilities in Jabal Mohsen and its catchment area	29
Figure 19 Highest education level attended by youth and completed by heads of households	29
Figure 20 Highest education level attended by children (3-14)	30
Figure 21 School attendance by type among children and youth (3-24)	30
Figure 22 Child (5-17) involvement in household chores and economic activities by gender	34
Figure 23 Pregnant youth (15-19) by cohort	38
Figure 24 Married youth (15-18) by cohort	38
Figure 25 Jabal Mohsen's economic status within Tripoli City	41
Figure 26 Jabal Mohsen land use within Tripoli City	41
Figure 27 Types, ownership and occupancy of enterprises	41
Figure 28 Souk analysis in Jabal Mohsen	42
Figure 29 Distribution of shops and workshops by type	43
Figure 30 Distribution of main shops by type	44
Figure 31 Distribution of main workshops by type	45
Figure 32 Information on business owners	46
Figure 33 Information on employees	46
Figure 34 Basic urban services in commercial streets	47
Figure 35 Sources of household income by cohort	48
Figure 36 Frequency of household income.....	48
Figure 37 Average monthly household income by cohort	48
Figure 38 Household wealth index quintiles by cohort	49
Figure 39 Building conditions	55
Figure 40 Unfurnished rental occupancy	57
Figure 41 Type of rental agreement	57
Figure 42 Reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon among households from Syria	58
Figure 43 Street mapping of domestic water network.....	60
Figure 44 Condition of buildings' connection to domestic water network	60
Figure 45 Street mapping of wastewater network	61
Figure 46 Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network	61
Figure 47 Street mapping of stormwater network	62
Figure 48 Condition of buildings' connection to stormwater network.....	62
Figure 49 Street mapping of solid waste collection	63
Figure 50 Street mapping of electrical network.....	64
Figure 51 Condition of buildings' connection to electrical network	64
Figure 52 Street lighting mapping	65
Figure 53 Street mapping of access and circulation	66
Figure 54 Road condition mapping	66
Figure 55 Street mapping of sidewalk conditions	67
Figure 56 Open spaces in Jabal Mohsen	69
Figure 57 Main open spaces by type and user age and gender	71
Figure 58 Integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in Jabal Mohsen	72
Figure 59 Red-flagged buildings in Jabal Mohsen	86

LIST OF TABLES

Table i Data-analysis scheme across data-collection methods	7
Table 1 Population distribution by nationality cohort, age and gender	17
Table 2 Most commonly reported types of health conditions in surveyed households	24
Table 3 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by type	25
Table 4 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by medical specialty	25
Table 5 Primary school attendance rate and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort	31
Table 6 Secondary school attendance rate and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and cohort	31
Table 7 Work conditions of children (5–17) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort	35
Table 8 Child (1–17) discipline at home and at school	36
Table 9 Youth (15–24) involvement in economic activities or household chores	38
Table 10 Work conditions of youth (15–24) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort	38
Table 11 Business age and ownership of enterprises	43
Table 12 Employment status by nationality cohort, gender and age	50
Table 13 Type of accommodation	58
Table 14 Ownership type of open spaces	68

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Multisectoral indicators at the neighbourhood, governorate and national levels	76
Appendix 2 Mapping of stakeholders	80
Appendix 3 Population distribution	82
Appendix 4 Health facilities information	83
Appendix 5 Education facilities information	84
Appendix 6 Business age of enterprises, business owners, and employees	85
Appendix 7 Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)	86

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

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

ⁱⁱ At the time of data collection and writing, LBP 1,500 was equivalent to USD 1.

GLOSSARY

Cadastre

In Lebanon (and elsewhere), land registration, real estate rights and related information are ordered by territorial units, known as cadastres. A cadastre often 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), which are 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, and 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 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 stakeholdersⁱⁱⁱ selected for their district-wide knowledge. Stakeholders were asked to identify disadvantaged areas in their district based on set criteria.^{iv} 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)^v 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^{vi} in a further workshop,^{vii} 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^{viii} 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.

ⁱⁱⁱ 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.

^{iv} 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.

^v Developed by UNICEF Lebanon (in 2017) as a child-focus vulnerability index.

^{vi} 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).

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

^{viii} 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, key informant interviews (KIIs), and a series of focus group discussions (FGDs). 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^{ix} stratified by nationality and age; an assessment of building conditions and basic urban services (See **Buildings** chapter, p. 52); and the documenting of open spaces. The field survey for Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood took place in August 2017 and 505 buildings were surveyed.

Enterprises are surveyed comprehensively if there are under 400 in the neighbourhood, and on a representative sample basis stratified by type and distributed spatially if there are over 400, as in Jabal Mohsen, where a sample of 275 enterprises was 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,^x 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^{xi} consists of a two-stage random sample. 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 Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood was made up of 764 Lebanese and 764 non-Lebanese approached households. A total of 1,055 households were visited, and 556 Lebanese and 499 non-Lebanese households completed the questionnaires in July 2017.

2.2.3. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

KIIs 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. KIIs 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. KII respondents typically include decentralized government stakeholders, social service actors (education, health, SDCs) and key industries operating in the local economy. The aforementioned KIIs in Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood took place in July, June to July, and February 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 Jabal Mohsen 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.

^{ix}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.

^x Mostly mothers.

^{xi} 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).

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

Sector/Chapter	Field survey	Kills	FGDs	HH survey	Literature review
Context	✓				✓
Governance		✓			✓
Population	✓			✓	
Safety & Security	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Health	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Child Protection	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Youth			✓	✓	
Local Economy & Livelihoods	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Buildings	✓			✓	
WaSH	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Electricity	✓	✓			
Access & Open Spaces	✓	✓	✓		

Table i Data-analysis scheme across data-collection methods

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 (65 and above). 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

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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. However, 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.

5. It is not known whether residents surveyed for the comprehensive population count (by residential unit) have more than one nationality.

6. 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.

7. Assessments of buildings are undertaken visually by trained field staff and offer a guide to building quality,

including structural quality. Acquired data suggesting highly precarious and/or potentially life-threatening structural and/or architectural elements is fast-tracked to the competent bodies as soon as possible^{xii} (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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

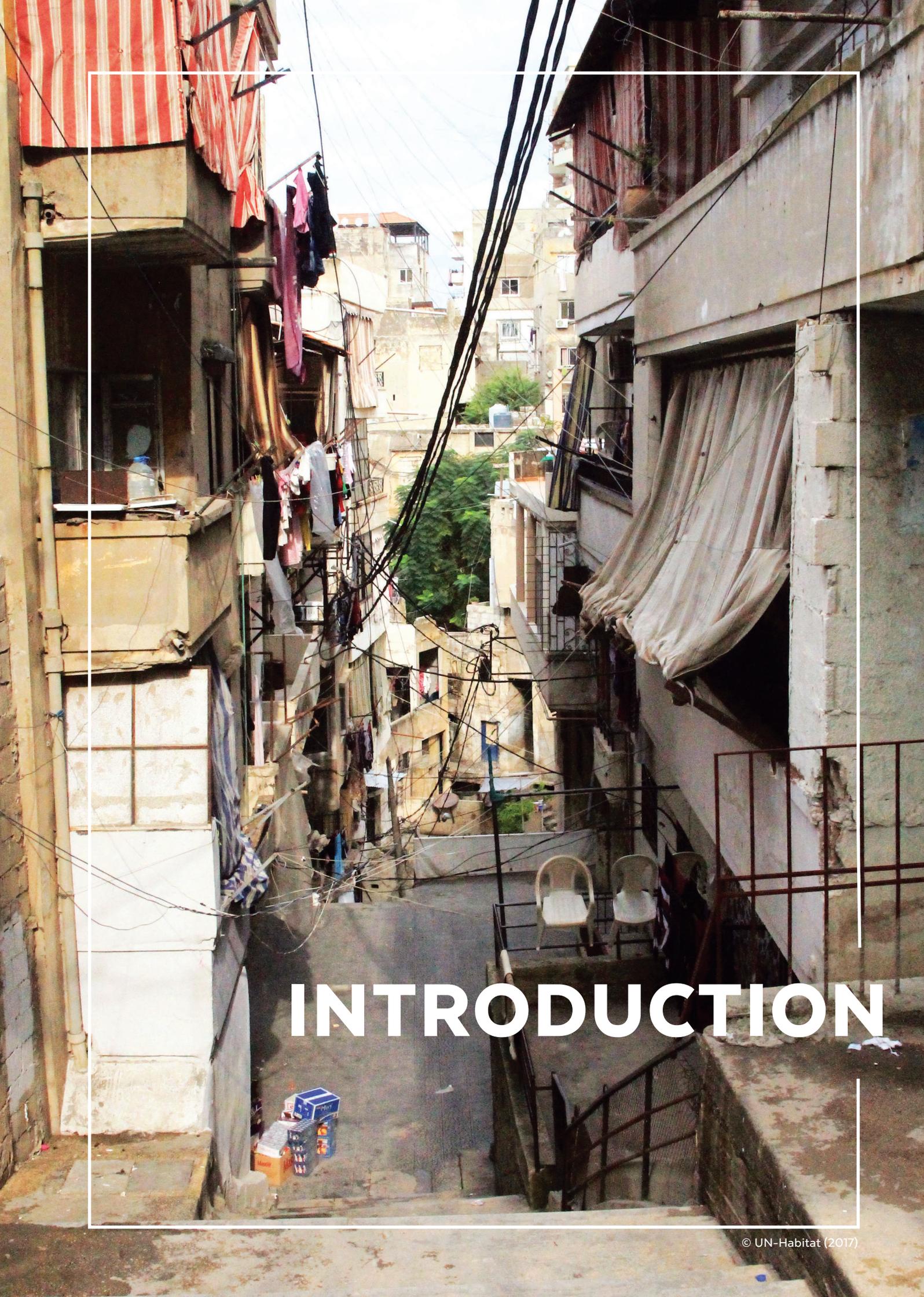
10. There is a difference in the way rounding is done between HH and field survey data. All HH survey data is rounded to the nearest tenth in the following chapters/sections: Safety and Security (Community Relationships and Disputes); Health; Education; Child Protection; Youth; Livelihoods; Buildings (Housing, Land and Property Issues); and 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.

11. Among the total number of buildings in the neighbourhood, not all buildings were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items. Hence, 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 collected data only.

12. 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.

13. National and governorate indicators (Appendix 1) are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a HH survey (based on the MICS) was conducted at national and governorate levels for Lebanese and non-Lebanese (proportionally stratified by nationality). 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 representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese (the latter not further stratified by nationality). Given that the majority of non-Lebanese are Syrian in Jabal Mohsen, comparison is made in different profile sections between neighbourhood findings for non-Lebanese (without further specifying their nationality) with national and North Governorate indicators pertaining only to Syrians.

^{xii} 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 channelled through established United Nations sectoral rapid referral systems to the relevant competent body mandated to respond.



INTRODUCTION

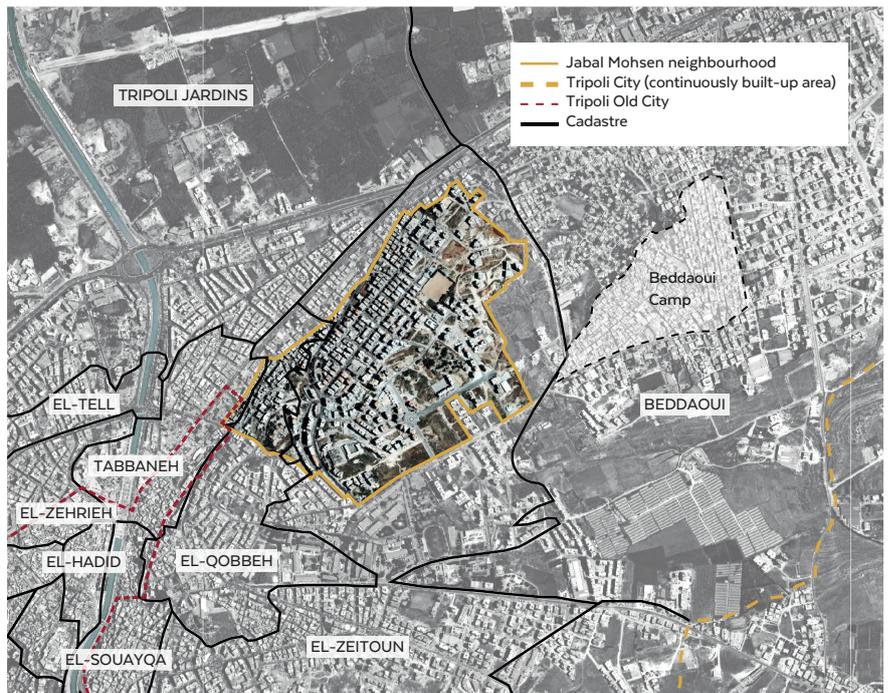
CONTEXT

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood is located in the North Governorate of Lebanon, in the eastern part of Tripoli City (Figures i, ii and iii, p. iii). It stretches over the cadastres of El-Zeitoun, Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh, covering around 5.5 percent of the 11.3 km² El-Zeitoun cadastral area. The neighbourhood covers 0.62 km² or around 2.5 percent of Tripoli City (continuously built-up area) (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017). To its east, the neighbourhood is close to the Beddaoui Camp, run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The Old City of Tripoli lies to the south-west of Jabal Mohsen, on the banks of Abu Ali River (Figure 1). El-Qobbeh cadastre—around 0.38 km² of which is part of Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood—is identified as one of the 251 most vulnerable cadastres in the country, according to a vulnerability map published by the Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2015).

Situated on the east banks of the river, the once unified neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen used to be the city's prosperous centre during the first half of the 20th Century. This area encompassing both neighbourhoods is located on the now defunct railway route—which was originally established during the Ottoman period¹ in 1895 and got extended in 1911, connecting Tripoli and Aleppo. It was known as the “gold market” and included about 40 *khans*² to accommodate visiting merchants (al-Samad, 2012; Bathish and Ghazal, 2007; Whiting, 2013).

In 1942 and later in 1955, two floodings of Abu Ali River destroyed many buildings on its banks and forced residents to relocate, in turn changing building and residency patterns. In 1968, the river was transformed to a concrete channel; this waterway modification has led to adverse effects on urban ecology (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, pp. 14–15).



Source: QuickBird, 2012 (35.844; 34.436)

Figure 1 Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood in the context of Tripoli City

During the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, Jabal Mohsen was negatively affected when the country's rail network, including the routes passing from Tripoli, came to a permanent standstill (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 the late 1970s and early 1980s, violent clashes took place between the pro-Syrian government Alawites of Jabal Mohsen and the anti-Syrian government Sunnis of Tabbaneh³ (Lefèvre, 2014; UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 2). The Syrian military intervention during the civil war exacerbated the conflict (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 2).

Clashes recurred after the end of the civil war in 2007–2008, following the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in 2005, which instigated the withdrawal of Syrian forces

from Lebanon the same year. This led to the creation of two political blocs in the country, March 8 Alliance and March 14 Alliance, which had opposing views on a number of issues, including support of the Alawite regime in Syria. In Tripoli, this divide was expressed with sporadic violence and street fights at the neighbourhood level (ibid, p. 4). Conflicts intensified again in 2011 as the war in Syria began, with the arrival of displaced Syrians in the area (van der Molen and Stel, 2015, p. 114). Throughout these years of tension (Figure 2), Syria Street became the spatial and social demarcation line between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen (Figure 12). The heavily damaged buildings along the street show the intensity of the fights that have occurred in the area. In 2014, a security plan was established by the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Internal Security Forces (ISF) to end the conflicts (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, p. 18).

¹ During the Ottoman rule of the region (mid-16th Century until the end of World War I), present-day Tripoli City was part of the Sanjak of Tripoli, bordering the Sanjak of Latakia (in modern-day Syrian Arab Republic) to the north and the Mount Lebanon Mutasarrifate to the south. The Tripoli Sanjak was united, along with other areas, to the Mutassarifate in 1920 to form the State of Greater Lebanon. The latter became one of the territories of the French Mandate for Syria and Lebanon (1923–1946) after the end of World War I and the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire in the region.

² Arabic for inns accommodating travelling merchants.

³ The sectarian divisions can be traced back to the Ottoman times when the Alawites of the Levant faced oppression by the Sunni majority. The situation changed during the period of the French Mandate for Syria and Lebanon, when Syrian Alawites gained power as they were recruited into the army (Nisan, 2002, p. 119). During this period, the French divided the region into various states and territories, including the Alawite State (on the coast of present-day Syria) and its bordering State of Greater Lebanon (that later became the Republic of Lebanon in 1943). Less than three decades following the evacuation of the last French troops from Syria and the proclamation of the country's full independence in 1946, the Alawite al-Assad family came to power in 1970. In the 1970s and 1980s, an anti-government Sunni Islamist uprising took place in Syria, which eventually ended with the 1982 massacre in the predominantly Sunni-populated city of Hama (Bhalla, 2011). During the 1970s and the 1980s, the Syrian Sunni–Alawite rivalry spilled over to areas in Tripoli.

First half of 20th Century

Urban migration whether from peri-urban or rural settings appeared

Local bourgeoisie emigrated from the Old City of Tripoli and were replaced by lower-income rural migrants. A large proportion of these rural immigrants were Alawites from Tripoli's hinterland, who settled in the area, later shaping the neighbourhood of Jabal Mohsen (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, p. 14).

1975-1990

Sectarian tensions and clashes prevailed during the Lebanese Civil War

The war led to clashes in the neighbourhood that were partly rooted in the Syrian military intervention (Bhalla, 2011). Alawites in the Arab Democratic Party (ADP) in Jabal Mohsen aligned themselves with the Syrian regime and fought in Tripoli against the Sunni Islamist Tawheed Movement (also known as Islamic Unification Movement) mostly in Tabbaneh.

1976

Palestinian forces took over Jabal Mohsen

This led many Alawite families to leave Jabal Mohsen and abandon their homes; many of them went to Syria (Gade, 2015, p. 35).

1980s

Violent clashes and further demographic changes occurred

Clashes continued in the area. The out-migration of Maronite Christians back to their villages of origin (especially to Zgharta, Koura, Bcharré and Batroun—districts in the North Governorate) caused further demographic changes. More than 90 percent of the population of Tripoli City consisted of Sunni Muslims at the end of the civil war, with an Alawite minority living in Jabal Mohsen (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, p. 15; UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 3).

1984-1985

Peace agreement was reached and then failed

A peace agreement ended the violent clashes between the Tawheed Movement and ADP. However, fighting resumed, leading to Tawheed's defeat in September–October 1985. The Sunni movement was forced to hand over its weapons; however, it was allowed to operate as an organization but on a limited scale. Nevertheless, former members of the movement continued fighting the Syrian occupation of Lebanon (Lebanon Support, 2016, p. 10).

1986

Retaliation took place

In December, the Syrian army and its supporting ADP armed groups massacred Sunnis in Jabal Mohsen, leading to many fatalities and injuries (Lebanon Support, 2016, p. 10).

2015

Jabal Mohsen suicide bomb attacks

Nine people died and more than 30 were wounded in a twin suicide attack on a café in the neighbourhood. Within hours of the attacks, the Nusra Front (now a member of Hayat Tahrir al-Sham)—a Salafist jihadist organization founded in 2012 in Syria—claimed responsibility (Samaha, 2015).

2014

Security plan was established

The Lebanese Army settled in landmark buildings and streets between the two conflicting areas (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, p. 18).

2011-2013

Onset of the Syrian crisis and refugee influx into Lebanon

The arrival of displaced people from Syria increased the demand for basic urban services. It also intensified conflicts. The Lebanese Army intervened, but tensions and clashes continued (Abou Mrad et al., 2015, p. 18).

2007-2008

Clashes recurred

Clashes between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen followed the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafic Hariri in 2005, which instigated the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon and the creation of two opposing political blocs in the country (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 4).

Figure 2 Timeline of events in Jabal Mohsen area



© UN-Habitat (2017)

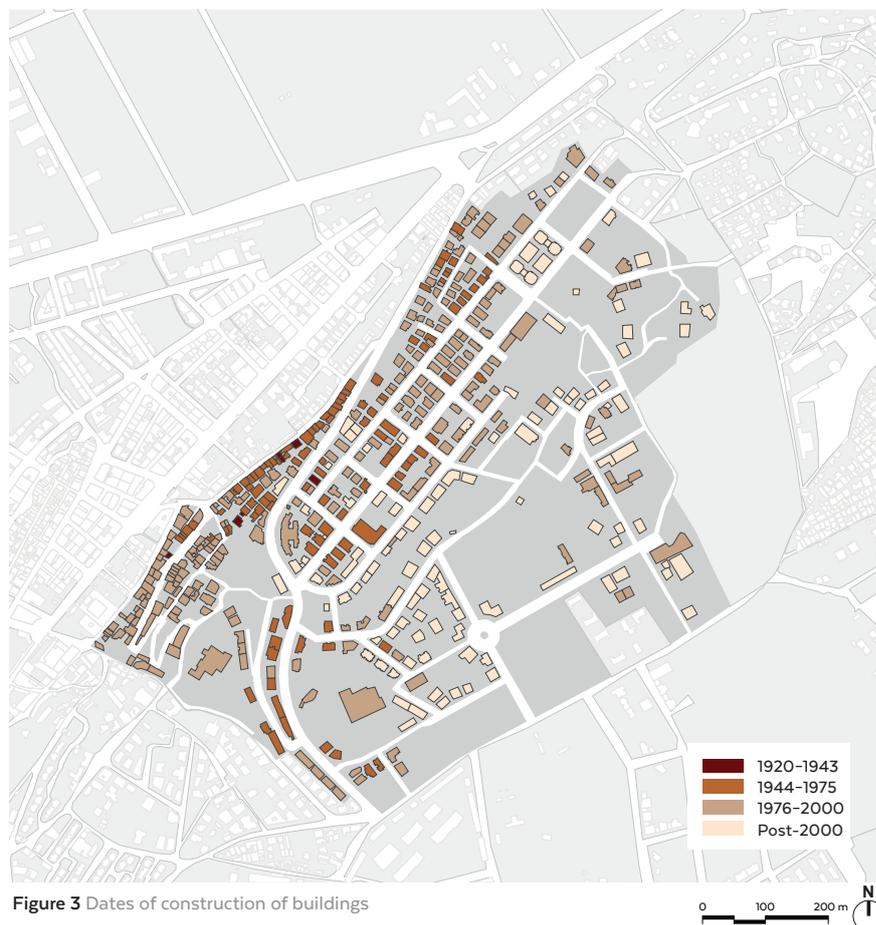


Figure 3 Dates of construction of buildings

NEIGHBOURHOOD TYPOLOGY

■ **Lower Jabal Mohsen:** This area comprises mostly the south-western part of the neighbourhood, bordered by Army Street to the east (Figures 4 and 6). Most buildings that are in critical structural and exterior building conditions are located in this sub-neighbourhood. It comprises mainly three- to four-storey residential buildings with more than two apartments per floor (Figure 39). Most of them are constructed with reinforced concrete structures, long balconies and flat roofs. As for commercial ground floor use, a few shops and even fewer workshops operate in this sub-neighbourhood (Figure 28). Most buildings in this area, especially toward the western tip of the neighbourhood, are constructed between 1976 and 2000 (Figure 3).

■ **Central Jabal Mohsen:** This area is characterized by relatively well-defined parcels marked out by an orthogonal grid of streets, around three blocks wide and eight blocks long. Relative to the neighbourhood's landscape, this area is at mid-high altitude and stretches along the two sides of the main road (Ghanem El-Khatib Street) (Figures 4, 5 and 6). The building structure is quite homogeneous: approximately five- to seven-storey residential buildings, containing around four apartments per floor. Most buildings are constructed with reinforced concrete structures, flat roofs, plastered facades, large windows and large balconies. The majority are in good or fair structural and exterior building conditions (Figure 39). Most buildings are constructed between 1976 and 2000 and—to a lesser extent—from 1944 to 1975. Moreover, some recent buildings have been added after 2000 (Figure 3). Most ground floors accommodate shops and some workshops (Figure 28).

■ **New Jabal Mohsen:** This area extends south-east of Central Jabal Mohsen,



Figure 4 Neighbourhood typology by zone

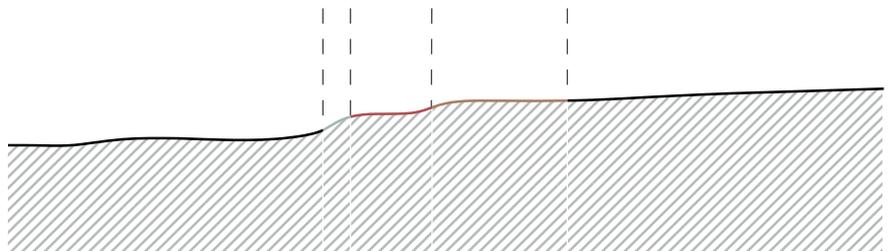


Figure 5 Schematic section across the neighbourhood

separated from it by a slightly higher part of the hill, and stretches over a wide area of flat land all the way towards Mahmoud Hassoun Street at the south-eastern boundary of the neighbourhood (Figures 4, 5 and 6). This zone is still under development; some streets have been completed, while others have dead ends or are still dirt roads. Around two thirds of the area consists of empty land, and the remaining built-up area comprises six- to 10-storey residential buildings, some of which have shops or workshops on their ground floor (Figure 28). Most

buildings are constructed with plastered reinforced concrete structures, flat roofs and small balconies. The vast majority of the buildings are constructed after 2000 (Figure 3); they are mainly in good or fair structural and exterior building conditions (Figure 39). Overall, this zone does not make up a homogeneous sub-neighbourhood, as the non-built-up land between the buildings is sometimes vast; there is no continuity of the streets or of the building structure.

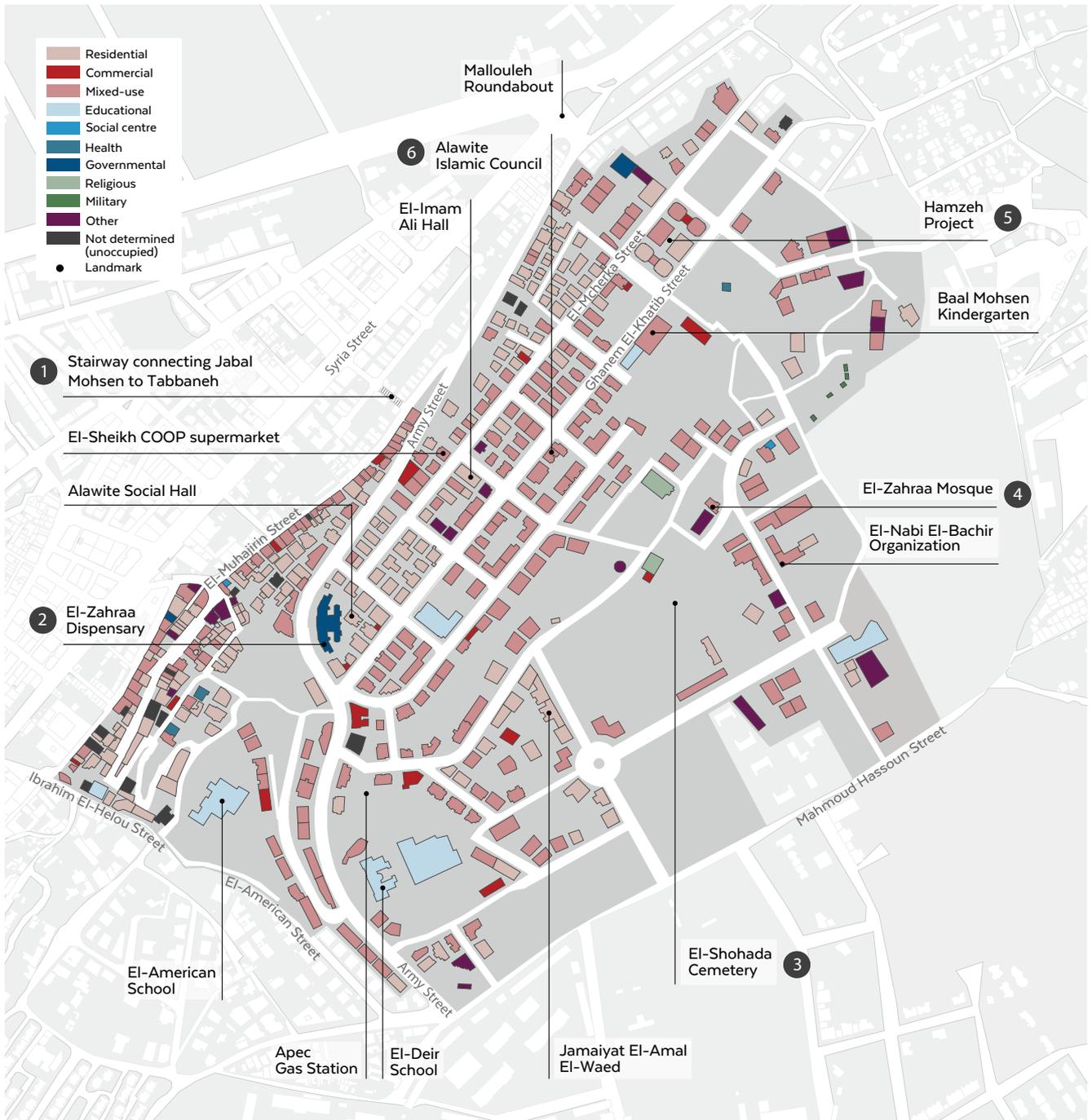


Figure 6 Building uses and landmarks



Photos: © UN-Habitat (2017)

GOVERNANCE

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The Cultural Heritage and Urban Development (CHUD) project launched in 2001 by the Lebanese Government and managed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) prioritized the Tripoli waterfront west of Abu Ali River (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 26). Jabal Mohsen, along with other areas on the eastern side of the river, 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 that was 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).

Jabal Mohsen was included in the area of Tabbaneh that was one of many vulnerable localities across the country analysed under the "Maps of Risks and Resources" (MRR) framework, developed

by the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (2018).⁴ For Tabbaneh, the study discerned urgency to intervene primarily in the health and education sectors. More specifically, the MRR 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 programmes and establishing cooperative workshops).

MUNICIPALITY

Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood falls within the jurisdiction of Tripoli Municipality, one of the four entities making up the Al-Fayhaa Union of Municipalities, which is a part of the North Lebanon Governorate (T5) (Figures ii and iii, p. iii).⁵ The municipality is assigned a broad

set of duties, with several committees (e.g. financial, environmental, sports and youth, etc.) that are responsible for collaboration with the active stakeholders in the city. Tripoli Municipality is composed of 24 members excluding the mayor. Like many Lebanese

municipalities, it is limited in financial assets and human resource capacity. Therefore, several state and non-state actors take part in the neighbourhood's service provision.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

A *mukhtar* interviewed in Jabal Mohsen described that the neighbourhood's infrastructure is facing a huge crisis with no envisioned solution. He stated: "The main problem is that the municipality does not coordinate with the *mukhtars*." He also informed that there is no

defined collaboration strategy between the *mukhtars*, the municipality and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities.

The building of the Social Development Centre (SDC), affiliated to MoSA, in Jabal Mohsen was renovated three years ago

but is still not functioning; therefore, people are mainly attending the SDC in El-Qobbeh (See "SDCs" section in Health chapter).

MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS

In Lebanon, religious institutions sometimes act as community support mechanisms within neighbourhoods. In Jabal Mohsen, an area with a large majority of Alawites, the Alawite Islamic Council actively partakes in representing and assisting the residents. The council, located in Jabal Mohsen's main road (Ghanem El-Khatib Street), was established in 1995 (Figure 6, No. 6). In an interview, a representative of the council informed that they receive financial support from a governmental budget that is allocated to all religious communities in Lebanon. He added,

however, that all religious institutions also rely on donations, as governmental funds are not sufficient.

The Alawite Islamic Council has a committee consisting of doctors, engineers, lawyers, *mukhtars* as well as municipal staff members. The council's main role is to provide general guidance and support to the community. In recent years, it has also been offering psychological and legal support to displaced Syrians residing in the neighbourhood. The interviewed council representative listed unemployment,

religious tensions and absence of governmental projects as the main challenges that the area faces. With regard to religious conflicts, he reported that they are tackled through meetings with representatives of different religious groups. He explained: "The [Alawite Islamic] religious council collaborates with the Maronite Patriarchate, the Druze community, the Grand Mufti of the Lebanese Republic, and several [other] Muslim and Christian religious leaders." He added that if the conflicts are critical, the *sheikhs* coordinate with the Lebanese Army in the area to resolve them.

⁴ See the Glossary for more details about the MRR.

⁵ 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".

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS & OTHER ACTORS

A number of non-state actors contribute to service provision in the neighbourhood across such sectors as shelter, protection and social services (Appendix 2). In general, various interviewed state and non-state service providers reported a lack of coordination among one another and with the municipality, resulting in uneven distribution of aid. However, communication between (international) non-governmental organizations ([I]NGOs) and the municipality is reportedly improving, with municipal focal persons having been assigned for (I)NGOs beginning of 2017.

There are eight active local NGOs in Jabal Mohsen, many of which are religiously affiliated. Key informant interviews (KIIs) with some of their representatives show that there is a tendency among these organizations to concentrate their efforts on health and education. Unlike in the adjacent neighbourhood of Tabbaneh, interest in gender issues, especially in terms of economic empowerment, seems to be lacking among NGOs in Jabal Mohsen. Four out of the eight active NGOs in the neighbourhood focus on children and people with physical or mental disabilities as their main target groups, while the activities of the remaining ones target the residents of Jabal Mohsen in general. More specifically, Spirit of Youth Organization and El-Nabi El-Bashir aim at providing health and educational support for children, including those with disabilities, through vocational training, psychological

support, vaccination campaigns and tutoring. El-Safa Sports Club organizes sports activities exclusively for youth. Bayt El-Hikma and the Alawite Charity Islamic Association to which it is affiliated provide facilities to individuals with special needs, in addition to cultural and educational activities (including religious courses) for children. The remaining three organizations (Jamaiyat El-Amal El-Waed,⁶ Talaee El-Nour and El-Mousseef Alloubnani Centre) offer psychological and health support to all residents. Talaee El-Nour also has a charity centre (See Health chapter).

Interviewed key informants from the local NGOs identified numerous challenges faced by the neighbourhood, including poor infrastructure, lack of medical services, unemployment, the increase of rent prices, drug abuse, domestic violence, mental disabilities, environmental pollution, political conflicts and fear of terrorism. Some of the NGO representatives argued that these serious issues are accentuated due to the inefficiency of the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) in providing accessible health services and the lack of involvement on the part of the municipality. Three out of eight interviewed NGO representatives reported that they coordinate with the municipality about their projects, while four mentioned that they collaborate with other NGOs. Apart from El-Mousseef Alloubnani Centre and El-Safa Sports Club, key informants from

all other organizations stated facing several problems while implementing projects in the neighbourhood, including lack of trust by residents in early stages and limited funding. In order to gain acceptance by the residents, some key informants mentioned that they usually disseminate information about their actions through students, brochures and social media. A representative of Spirit of Youth Organization explained that residents did not trust the organization initially; but the NGO's performance and successful implementation of projects have helped improve their relationship.

In addition to the above-mentioned services, local and international NGOs work on conflict resolution, capacity building, youth and women empowerment in the area (Appendix 2).

Another influential actor in the neighbourhood is the ADP, a political party having an Alawite majority. The party provides social aid to needy party members and supporters, including youth. In case of conflicts in the area, it sometimes collaborates with NGOs to offer residents food and medical assistance.

Furthermore, some informal local armed figures⁷ exert considerable economic power over the neighbourhood. Similar figures exist in the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).



⁶ This was an active NGO at the time of the KIIs, but it became an educational centre at the time of writing.

⁷ *Kadat El-Mahawer* in Arabic.

POPULATION

13,629

Total number of residents

50% Males | 50% Females



PRS: Only six residents
Others: 0.1%
Unreported nationality: 0.4%

3,851 Children (0-14)
2,662 Youth (15-24)
6,469 Adults (25-63)
643 Elderly (64 & above)

Unreported age group: 4

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

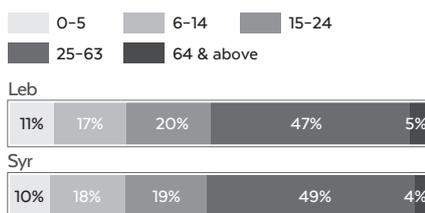


Figure 7 Age distribution by cohort (rounded to the nearest whole number)

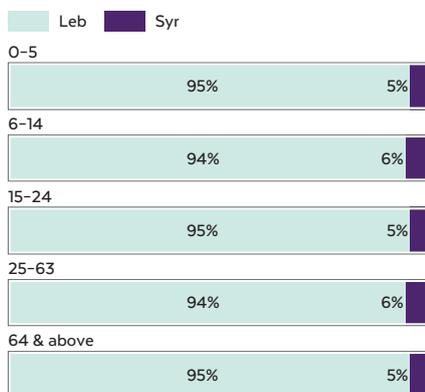


Figure 8 Cohort distribution by age group (rounded to the nearest whole number)

POPULATION COUNT

For the El-Zeitoun cadastre (11.3 km²)—approximately 5.5 percent of which is covered by Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood (0.62 km²) (Figure 1)—the interviewed *mukhtar* reported a total of 150,000 Lebanese and an estimate of 30,000 Syrian residents.⁸ He also mentioned that around 260,000 people are registered in the cadastre,⁹ though registration does not reliably indicate de facto residence. The neighbourhood residents who are not registered in the El-Zeitoun and El-Qobbeh cadastres mainly come from Akkar and are either registered there or elsewhere, according to him.

The Jabal Mohsen residential survey (August 2017)¹⁰ indicates an all-cohort resident count of 13,629. For the neighbourhood area of 0.62 km², this is equivalent to an arithmetic population density of 21,982 people per km².¹¹ While population density is neither wholly positive nor negative on its own, this density figure is a metric for understanding pressure on public social and basic urban services and infrastructure. The figure can be interpreted alongside occupancy per residential unit (See “Population Distribution by Residential Unit” section in this chapter; Figures 9 and 10) and the proportion of overcrowding among households (See “Housing Typology, Tenure & Crowdedness” section in Buildings chapter).

The overwhelming majority of the surveyed population—12,821 people or around 94 percent—are Lebanese, while

around 5.5 percent (754 people) are non-Lebanese. In addition, there are 50 cases (0.4 percent) of unreported nationality. The Lebanese cohort is almost evenly split between females (6,418) and males (6,403), a female-to-male ratio of 1.

Syrians constitute the largest non-Lebanese cohort in the neighbourhood—around 5 percent of the population. In absolute terms, this translates into 735 people. In this cohort, the proportion of females versus males is almost equal (49 percent and 51 percent, respectively).

The neighbourhood also accommodates 17 residents of other nationalities (0.1 percent of the total population) and six Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS).

Regarding age distribution,¹² children and youth (aged 0–24) amount to 6,513 (47.8 percent)¹³ of Jabal Mohsen’s all-cohort population. Therein, the proportion of children and youth among Lebanese and Syrians is almost equal (around 48 percent and around 47 percent are 24 years old or less, respectively) (Figure 7; Table 1). Focusing in on children, around 28 percent of the neighbourhood’s all-cohort population are aged 0 to 14, which is slightly lower than the national figure¹⁴ of 32.6 percent (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b). As for the working-age population, around 67 percent of Jabal Mohsen’s residents fall within the 15–63 age bracket.¹⁵ Elderly aged 64 and above account for around 5 percent of the overall population (643 people) (Figure 8; Table 1).

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Residential occupancy at the building level is shown in Figure 9 to illustrate the distribution of the population across the neighbourhood. Generally, the population

density gradient is higher in Central Jabal Mohsen than in the other two zones of the neighbourhood (Figure 4).

⁸ A resident is “a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis” (Oxford English Living Dictionaries, 2018).

⁹ Lebanese nationals are allowed to vote in municipal or parliamentary elections only in the cadastral area where they are registered.

¹⁰ This was a field survey of residential units conducted for each building in the profiled neighbourhood area, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 6, 2.2.1).

¹¹ This is lower compared to other nearby profiled neighbourhoods (48,688 people per km² in Tabbaneh and 39,906 people per km² in El-Qobbeh) (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

¹² The methodology here assumes the following age groups: children (0–14), youth (15–24), adults (25–63) and elderly (64 and above).

¹³ This figure differs from that derived from the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations), according to which 37.4 percent of people in Jabal Mohsen are 24 years old or less.

¹⁴ Based on a national all-cohort population count of 5,844,529 (Government of Lebanon and the United Nations, 2018b).

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

	Children				Youth		Adults		Elderly		Subtotal		Total
	0-5		6-14		15-24		25-63		64 & above		M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Leb	730	702	1,078	1,122	1,259	1,248	3,037	3,035	299	311	6,403	6,418	12,821
Syr	29	40	66	64	67	72	193	168	17	15	372	359	731
PRS	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	6
Others*	0	0	1	1	4	4	3	4	0	0	8	9	17
Unreported**	4	2	5	3	4	4	13	14	0	1	26	24	50
Total	763	744	1,152	1,192	1,334	1,328	3,247	3,222	316	327	6,812	6,813	13,629***

* People of other nationalities.

** Individuals of unreported nationality.

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

Table 1 Population distribution by nationality cohort, age and gender

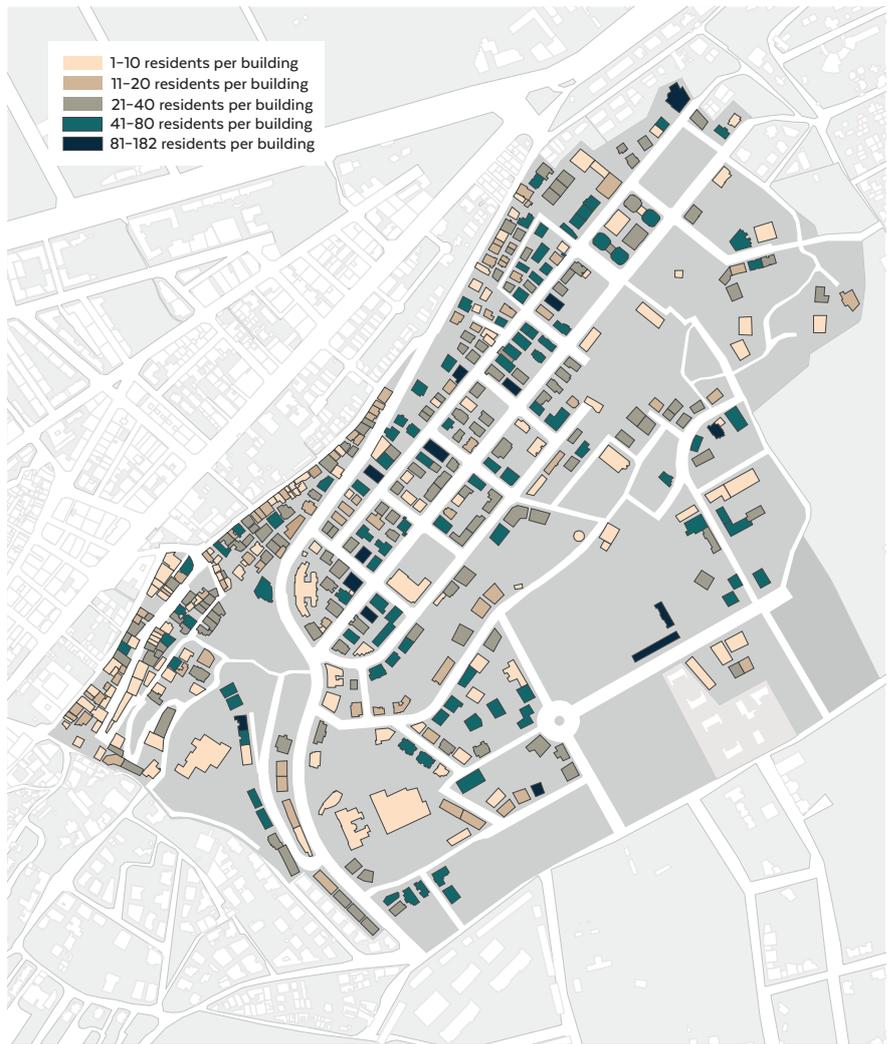


Figure 9 Residential occupancy per building



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENTIAL UNIT

Figure 10 shows the distribution of the population by number of residents per occupied unit, stratified by cohort. Most of the cohorts in Jabal Mohsen inhabit residential units with four to six residents per unit. The average number of occupants per residential unit is lowest

among Lebanese, at 4.3; and highest among Syrians, at a slightly larger 4.5 per unit (Figure 10; Appendix 3). The latter figure is lower than the 2017 national average Syrian refugee household size of 4.9 that is 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 Jabal Mohsen is located. However, differences in the definition of residential unit versus household constrain the value of such comparisons.¹⁶

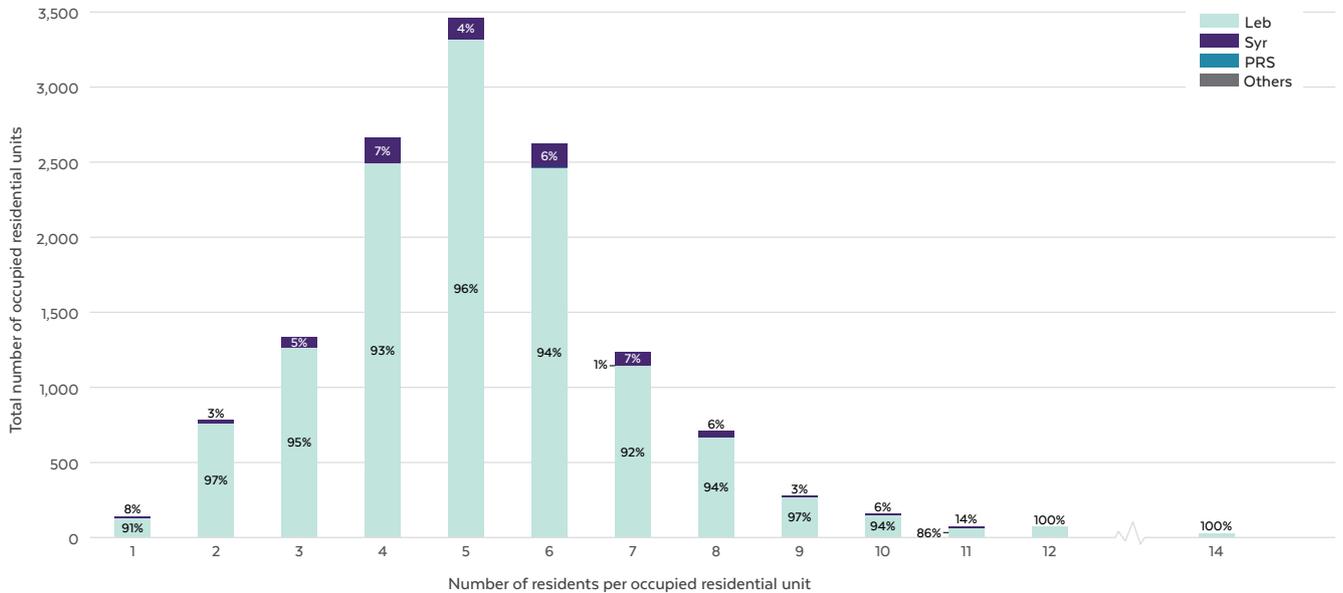


Figure 10 Population distribution by occupied residential unit (rounded to the nearest whole number)

IMMIGRATION

The July 2017 household survey¹⁷ obtained data about the immigration of non-Lebanese¹⁸ Jabal Mohsen households to Lebanon before and after 2011, the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak. An analysis of that data shows that the vast majority (78 percent) of these surveyed non-Lebanese households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011. In addition, 15.3 percent stated that they had arrived between 2011 and 2017 (Figure 11).

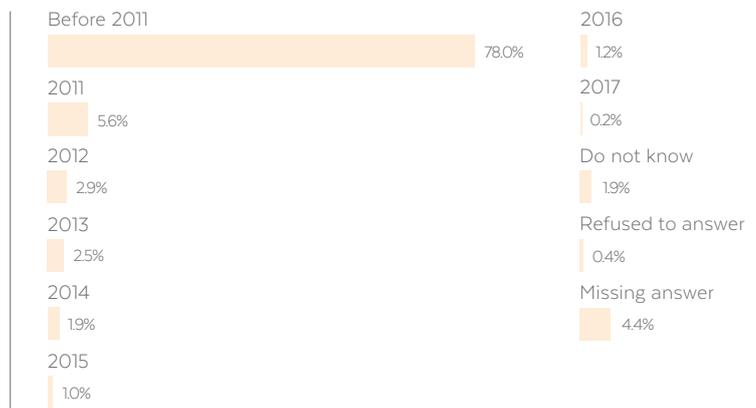


Figure 11 Non-Lebanese households by year of arrival in Lebanon

¹⁶ A residential unit may hold one or more households.

¹⁷ 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. 6, 2.2.2).

¹⁸ Households whose heads are Syrians, PRS or people of other nationalities.

SAFETY & SECURITY

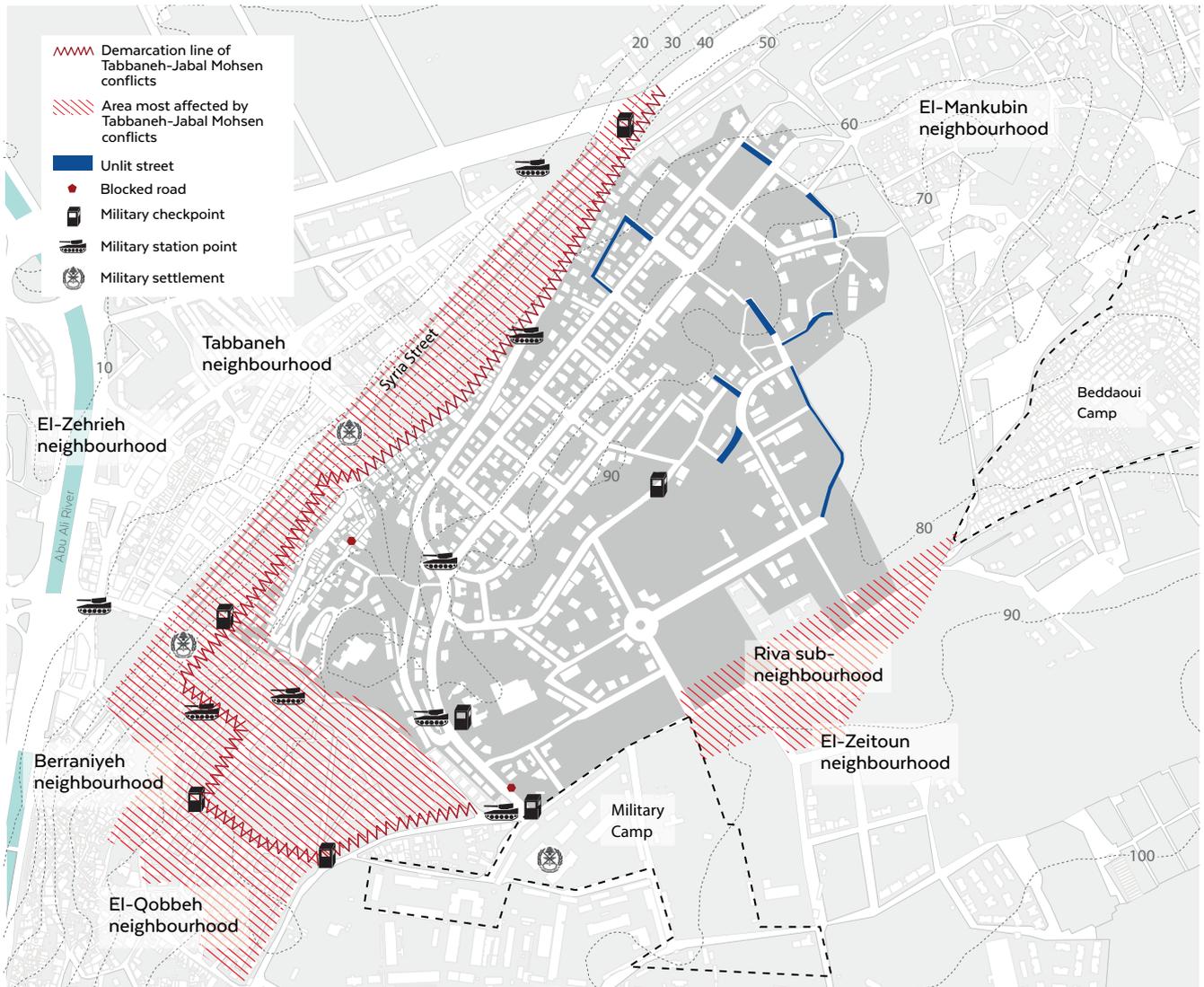


Figure 12 Security threats and measures (August 2017 field survey)

Safety and security concerns are common for the residents of Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood. Insecurity mostly stems from historically rooted conflicts with the adjacent neighbourhood of Tabbaneh that reignited most recently in 2007 (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a, pp. 14 and 22). The tensions existed between the Alawite Muslim majority of Jabal Mohsen and the Sunni Muslim majority of Tabbaneh, with the former supporting the Alawite-led Syrian government, and the latter opposing it. These conflicts reappeared in 2011, with the start of the Syrian war and the large inflow of Alawite and Sunni displaced Syrians to the two neighbourhoods. After the clashes that took place again

between Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh 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 the two neighbourhoods.¹⁹ The effects of these conflicts remain prevalent today, not only in the safety and security issues present in the area but also in the collective memory and attitudes of Jabal Mohsen residents, apparent in the responses of focus group discussion (FGD) participants.

The *mukhtar* interviewed as part of this study reported that displaced Syrians

and Palestine refugees integrate well in the neighbourhood and do not face any challenges. He also mentioned: “There is a presence of formal security forces in the area and their relationship with the residents is very good.” When asked about the types of conflicts or tensions that occurred after the start of the Syrian crisis in 2011, their triggers and the ways they have been resolved, the *mukhtar* stated: “The main conflicts are based on political and religious issues, which cannot be resolved easily.”

¹⁹ For a brief historical background of Jabal Mohsen’s conflicts and agreements with neighbouring areas, see the Context chapter.

PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

Safety and security concerns were reported during FGDs to be prevalent among children (0–14), youth (15–24) and female adults (25–63) in Jabal Mohsen; however, male adults (around 24 percent of residents) and the elderly aged 64 and above (around 5 percent of residents) did not mention anxiety related to security issues.

During FGDs, children in the area described unsafety through the presence of overcrowding, existence of noisiness and bad smells, abundance of speeding cars, prevalence of unsafe pedestrian crossings and long perilous staircases, litter accumulation in narrow streets, fear of fire near petrol stations, and presence of armed locals and strangers. They also added that they only regard their homes as a safe haven, while considering streets and school playgrounds to be hazardous.

Other FGD participants attributed unsafety in Jabal Mohsen—especially along the demarcation line of Tabbaneh–Jabal Mohsen conflicts (Figures 12 and 13)—to the high incidence of fights, recurrence of armed conflicts with the adjacent neighbourhood of Tabbaneh, insufficient presence of police forces,

prevalence of sectarian tensions, and widespread use of weapons. Other factors related to perceptions of insecurity that were mentioned by FGD participants include the following: poverty, absence of governmental active presence, deprivation of the populations’ basic rights, and the prevalence of alcohol abuse. Moreover, criminal acts in the neighbourhood were mainly associated with illicit drug use, robberies, kidnapping, sexual assaults and widespread unauthorized weapon carrying.

An interviewed Tripoli Municipal Police officer confirmed some of the above-mentioned concerns echoed by FGD participants, listing drugs (See “Drug Abuse” section below), prostitution and rape as the main security-related incidents reported in Jabal Mohsen.

Although adult and elderly FGD participants reported not feeling threatened in Jabal Mohsen, all participants expressed their fear of moving outside the neighbourhood and stated that they try to minimize their trips beyond the neighbourhood’s boundaries. This contrasts with the view

expressed by the interviewed *mukhtar*, who considered that residents feel safe to move outside the neighbourhood for social or professional purposes due to the Lebanese Army’s presence in the area.

Inhabitants often highlighted unsafe locations within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood with respect to their conflict pervasiveness, mainly mentioning the stairs that link Tabbaneh to Jabal Mohsen, Hamzeh Project, El-Muhajirin Street and Mallouleh Roundabout as the most insecure (Figures 6 and 13). A spatial analysis of the unsafe locations reported during the FGDs shows that Lebanese and non-Lebanese male youth designated specific unsafe areas the least number of times, compared to other gender and age groups (Figure 13).

Youth participants in FGDs were the only ones who provided suggestions as to how to improve safety and security, and to enhance community activities in the neighbourhood (See “Safety & Security” section in Youth chapter).



Figure 13 Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood



COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS & DISPUTES

Inhabitants expressed diverse perspectives on community relationships, disputes and conflicts in the neighbourhood. A minority of surveyed households (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 2.2 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 17 out of the 1,055 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) reported having faced disputes in the area. These percentages are lower for both nationality cohorts, compared to the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh (7.4 percent for Lebanese and 6.4 percent for non-Lebanese households) and El-Qobbah (13.8 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively). Unlike the other two neighbourhoods, however, the proportion of non-Lebanese households that reported facing disputes in Jabal Mohsen is higher than that of Lebanese ones (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

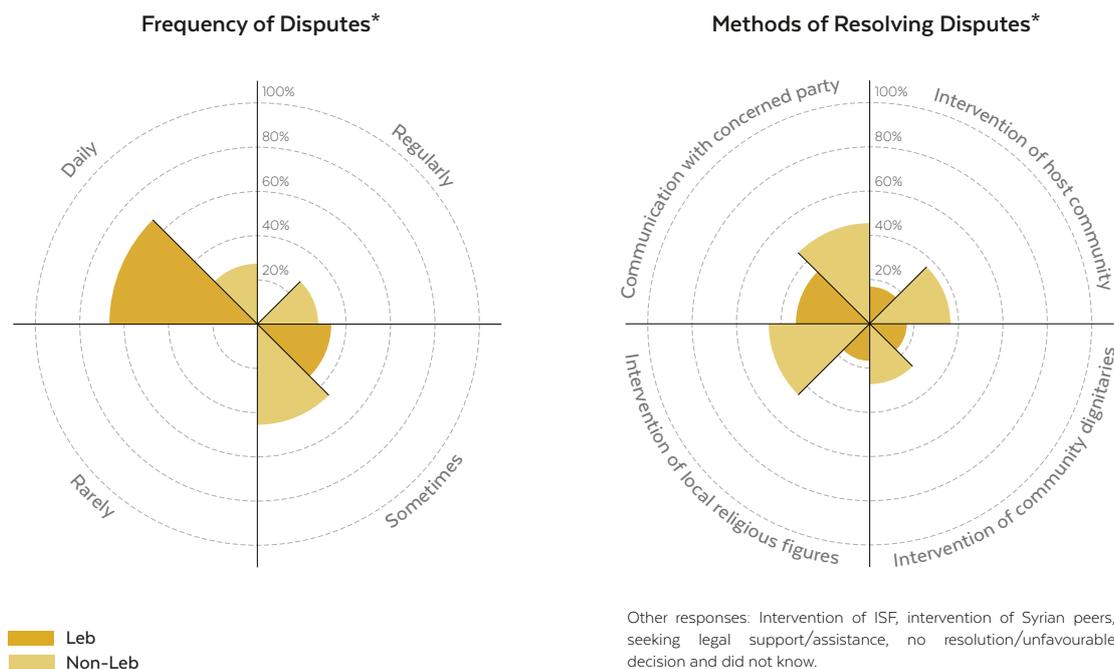
Among the minority of households in Jabal Mohsen that have experienced disputes, a higher proportion of Lebanese households (66.7 percent) reported experiencing them on a daily basis than non-Lebanese ones (27.3 percent). However, non-Lebanese households stated that they face disputes either regularly or sometimes (27.3 percent and 45.5 percent, respectively), compared to 0 percent and 33.3 percent among Lebanese households, respectively (Figure 14).

Among the tiny minority of Lebanese households that have faced disputes, reasons for disputes were most commonly related to disputes with service providers over increases in the costs of services (16.7 percent); with the host community over cultural differences (16.7 percent) or suspicion of criminal activity (16.7 percent); with the police or ISF (16.7 percent); and with a landlord over house maintenance issues (16.7 percent). Also, 16.7 percent of Lebanese households refused to answer this question. Other reasons were also stated by the tiny minority of non-Lebanese households that have experienced disputes, such as disputes with landlords over late rent payments (54.6 percent) or house maintenance (18.2 percent); disputes over shared space due to overcrowding (9.1 percent); with the host community over access to jobs (27.3 percent) or housing (27.3 percent), over cultural (18.2 percent) or political (9.1 percent) differences, or over suspicion of criminal activity (9.1 percent); with the police or ISF (18.2 percent); with peers over political differences (9.1 percent); or with the local municipality (9.1 percent).

With regard to resolving disputes faced by the small number of households in the area, the majority of households (33.3 percent of Lebanese and 45.5 percent of non-Lebanese) reported communicating with the concerned party. Some other

commonly adopted methods of resolving disputes mentioned by the minority of households that have experienced disputes include the following: seeking the help of local religious figures (16.7 percent of Lebanese and 45.5 percent of non-Lebanese), intervention of host community members (16.7 percent of Lebanese and 36.4 percent of non-Lebanese) and intervention of community dignitaries (16.7 percent of Lebanese and 27.3 percent of non-Lebanese). Moreover, 16.7 percent of Lebanese and 9.1 percent of non-Lebanese households reported that no resolution had been reached or that they have been forced to accept an unfavourable decision or action. Other methods of dispute resolution were mentioned by non-Lebanese households, such as intervention of the ISF or of Syrian peers (18.2 percent each) and legal support/assistance (9.1 percent) (Figure 14).

When further enquiries were made about community characteristics, conflicts and attitudes towards refugees/displaced people, FGD participants viewed Jabal Mohsen as a community that is peaceful, friendly to its neighbours, tolerant of diversity, yet very neglected. The majority of the participants opposed sectarianism and radicalism, praising the reportedly familial and caring atmosphere prevalent in the relations among Jabal Mohsen residents. Eruptions of violence and



* These figures pertain to the minority of households (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 2.2 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 17 out of the 1,055 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) that reported having faced disputes in the area.

Figure 14 Frequency of disputes and methods of resolving them

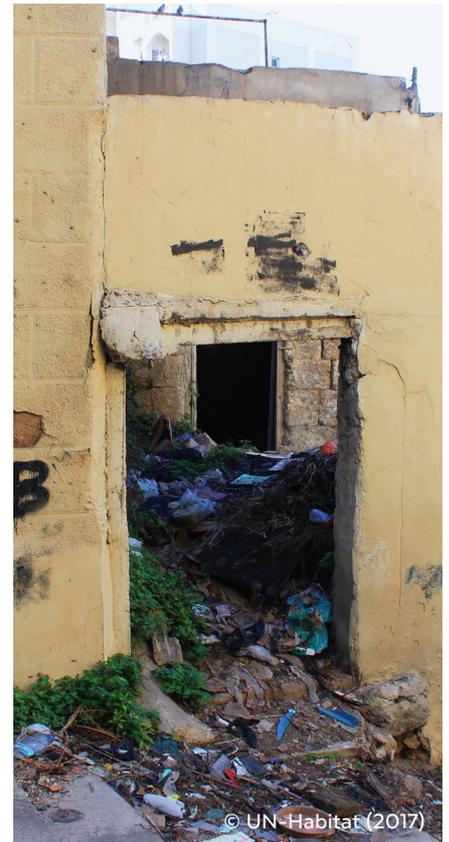
conflict between Syrians and Lebanese in Jabal Mohsen are almost absent, according to FGD participants. Conflicts with surrounding neighbourhoods were reported to be fuelled by politicians and triggered by outsiders, yet if left to manage their own problems, residents would be reportedly able to resolve their conflicts very quickly.

Participants of FGDs described the role of Tripoli Municipality in the neighbourhood as minimal and stated that most community initiatives aimed at improving the lives of residents are led by local efforts and NGOs. They added that despite such initiatives, residents still suffer from widespread deprivation and lack of basic urban services, such as continuous public electricity, clean water, adequate sanitation and regular solid waste collection. In line with FGD participants, an interviewed municipal police officer mentioned that there is no municipality presence in the neighbourhood.

In terms of recruitment by armed groups, child FGD participants reported

frequently seeing individuals carry guns in the streets; they described it as a common and customarily acceptable practice. Youth participants showed hostility towards weapon-carrying individuals who take part in armed clashes, although a few viewed that as a necessity when wars are imposed.

As for the residents' relations with law enforcement bodies, FGD participants mentioned that municipal police presence is practically absent. This contrasts with a statement made by an interviewed municipal police officer, who reported (at the time of his interview in September 2017) that police presence is becoming more noticeable in Jabal Mohsen. FGD participants described their relationship with the municipal police as unfavourable, but with the army as excellent. They mentioned that the latter has many checkpoints and carries out internal security duties. Although participants were comfortable with the army's role, many criticized that the armed forces sometimes divert their attention away from their real duty: defence of the country's borders.



© UN-Habitat (2017)

DRUG ABUSE

According to views expressed during FGDs, drug abuse is reportedly a serious problem in Jabal Mohsen. Various participants (youth, female adults, female caregivers and elderly) voiced during FGDs their concerns over drug use in the neighbourhood, while Lebanese male adults reported that drug abuse is neither a widespread practice nor a real problem. A linguistic analysis of the participants' reference to drug abusers implies that the latter mostly involve males (e.g. use of "he").

A Tripoli municipal police officer who is involved in removing infractions, violations and illegal actions stated that drug abuse is a widespread problem in Jabal Mohsen, especially among youth between the ages of 16 and 28.

During the various FGDs, participants reported that awareness-raising sessions about drug abuse and its consequences are provided by local organizations or schools. Almost all participants stated to have attended at least one such session.

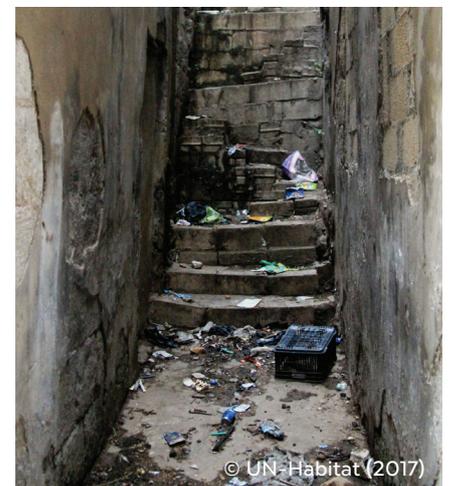
FGD participants mentioned that the following types of drugs are in use in Jabal Mohsen: cough medicine, Xanax, narcotic pain medications, cannabis, cocaine and heroin. Drug abuse had been observed to

take place mainly in the cemetery (Figure 6, No. 3), cafés and El-American Street (Figure 6). According to FGD participants, the prices of drugs range from around USD 3.33 (LBP 5,000) to around USD 33.33 (LBP 50,000). They added that drugs are supplied by drug dealers who live outside Jabal Mohsen and are known as "oum el-maderes" ("mother of schools"). These dealers reportedly target young people.

Reasons for drug use, according to FGD participants, include abundance of free time, unemployment, stress, violence, family problems, ignorance, poverty, divorced families, psychological factors, peer pressure and desire to try something new. The above-mentioned interviewed municipal police officer explained that the main reason for drug abuse prevalence is the low price of narcotic pills in pharmacies in Tripoli (LBP 5,000, or around USD 3.33). Reported consequences of drug use include becoming unemployed, having bad friendships, using weapons, stealing, raping, spreading fear in the area, having a negative impact on education and health, getting addicted, committing murder and dying.



© UN-Habitat (2017)



© UN-Habitat (2017)



SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SECTORS

HEALTH

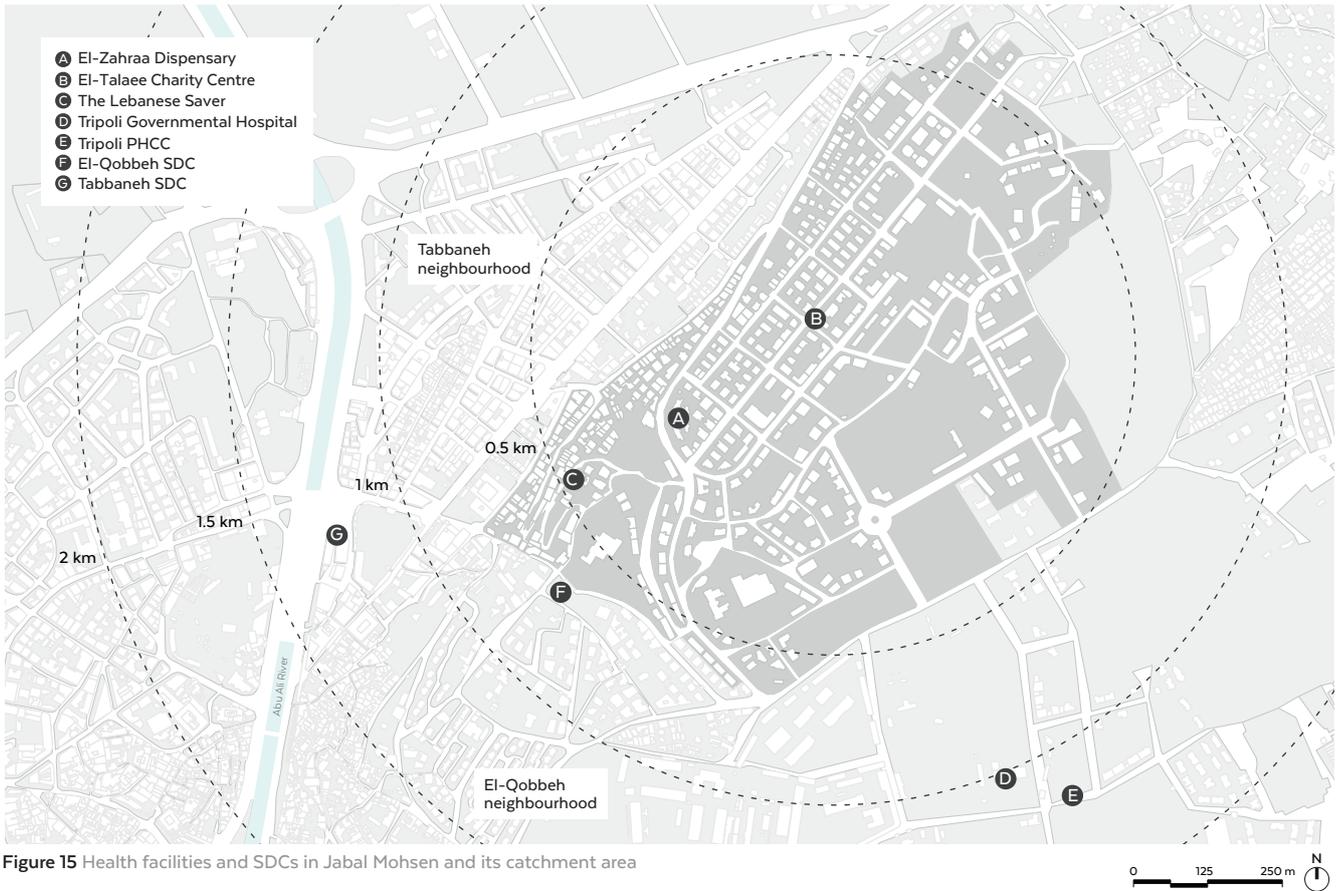


Figure 15 Health facilities and SDCs in Jabal Mohsen and its catchment area

CHRONICALLY ILL

11.8% of all Leb

13.4% of all non-Leb

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES

1.1% of all Leb

0.5% of all non-Leb

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

HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Chronic illnesses are the most commonly reported category of health conditions in Jabal Mohsen, affecting 11.8 percent of Lebanese and 13.4 percent of non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Temporary illnesses or injuries are faced by 3.8 percent of Lebanese and 5.5 percent of non-Lebanese. In addition, 2.2 percent of Lebanese and 1.1 percent of non-Lebanese have serious or life-threatening medical conditions. Disabilities are present among 1.1 percent of the Lebanese and 0.5 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 (Table 2).

as well as malnutrition-related diseases, scabies, respiratory tract infections, and disabilities or malformations (especially among non-Lebanese, mostly Syrians).

FGD participants and key informants from health facilities perceived that the reasons for such health problems include changing of seasons, water and other types of environmental pollution, lack of hygiene, poverty and stress. Key informants from health facilities reported that they try tackling health problems by staying in contact with the MoPH, subcontracting specialists, or making referrals to physicians or hospitals. However, they highlighted that they still face several challenges in this regard: shortage of medication and support, denial by parents of their child's health problem, inability to explain to beneficiaries the importance of specialized care needed in certain cases, and unstable security setting in the area.

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Disability	1.1	0.5
Chronic illness	11.8	13.4
Temporary illness/Injury	3.8	5.5
Serious/Life-threatening medical condition	2.2	1.1

Table 2 Most commonly reported types of health conditions in surveyed households

34.8% of children under 5 with diarrhoea (in the two weeks prior to the household survey) for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.

Leb	36.0%
Non-Leb	50.0%

Figure 16 Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey for whom care was sought

The main types of illnesses that are witnessed in the neighbourhood include the following, as reported during KIIs with health facilities and FGDs with female caregivers and elderly people: allergies and asthma (among Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD participants),

Among children aged 0 to 59 months in surveyed households, 37.9 percent had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. For 62.1 percent of these children, no care (advice or treatment) was sought. In cases where care was sought (Figure 16), 81.8 percent received it from a private facility and a much lower 18.2 percent

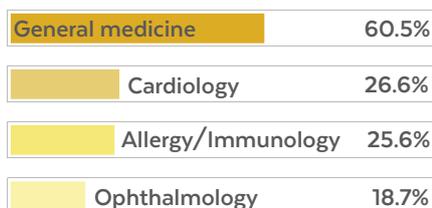


Figure 17 Most needed subsidized PHC services reported by surveyed households



© UN-Habitat (2017)



El-Zahraa Dispensary and Alawite Youth Movement office



© UN-Habitat (2017)

El-Talae Charity Centre

from a public health provider. Advice or treatment is less commonly sought for Lebanese children under 5 with diarrhoea in Jabal Mohsen (36 percent) than at the North Governorate (40.4 percent) and national (64.3 percent) levels. Yet, the

proportion of care-seeking non-Lebanese children residing in the neighbourhood (50 percent) is around 20 percent higher than the North Governorate and national figures²⁰ (Appendix 1).

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services are provided by three Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs)²¹ located within Jabal Mohsen—El-Zahraa Dispensary, El-Talae Charity Centre and The Lebanese Saver—and two facilities situated near the neighbourhood: Tripoli Governmental Hospital and Tripoli PHCC (Figure 15). Key informants from these five facilities were interviewed for this study. For information on health facilities in the nearby Tabbaneh and El-Qobbah neighbourhoods, see their respective

profiles (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

All of the aforementioned health facilities offer consultations, as reported by their key informants. Other common services provided by most of the facilities (with the exception of El-Talae Charity Centre) include the following: medications, vaccinations, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF). Examinations are provided only by Tripoli PHCC and the Tripoli Governmental Hospital (Table 3).

	The Lebanese Saver	El-Talae Charity Centre	El-Zahraa Dispensary	Tripoli PHCC	Tripoli Governmental Hospital
Consultations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medications	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Examinations	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Laboratory tests	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Vaccinations	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
IYCF	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Nutrition screening management	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓

Table 3 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by type

	The Lebanese Saver	El-Talae Charity Centre	El-Zahraa Dispensary	Tripoli PHCC	Tripoli Governmental Hospital
Allergy/Immunology	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cardiology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chemotherapy	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Child intensive care	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Dermatology	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
Ear/Nose/Throat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Endocrinology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gastroenterology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
General medicine	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
General surgery	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
IMAM	✗	-	✓	✗	✗
Mental health	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Neurology	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Newborn care	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Ophthalmology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oral health	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Orthopaedics	✓	-	✓	✓	✓
Paediatrics	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pharmacy	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Physiotherapy	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reproductive health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urology	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Table 4 Service provision in interviewed health facilities by medical specialty

²⁰ National and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See “Methodological Caveats” section, p. 8, no. 13).

²¹ See the Glossary for more details about PHCCs.

The five health facilities are quite similar in terms of the medical specialties they cover, including: cardiology, ear/nose/throat issues, ophthalmology, endocrinology, orthopaedics, paediatrics, gastroenterology, reproductive health and urology. El-Talae Charity Centre has the least number of medical specialties in comparison with the other facilities. El-Zahraa Dispensary, Tripoli Governmental Hospital and Tripoli PHCC reported catering to the medical needs of people with disabilities almost free of charge (See *Child Protection* chapter for general information about children with disabilities). However, mental health is only provided at the dispensary (Table 4).

The Lebanese Saver and El-Talae dispensaries are accessible to Lebanese only. The three other health facilities provide services to Lebanese, Syrian,

Algerian and Libyan residents—across age groups and gender.

The catchment area of the hospital covers Tripoli, Akkar, Minié and Danniyé, while that of the PHCCs includes Jabal Mohsen specifically and Tripoli generally (Appendix 4).

Consultations are free of charge at El-Talae Charity Centre, El-Zahraa Dispensary and Tripoli PHCC for all beneficiaries, irrespective of nationality. Tripoli PHCC provides immunization for free, while The Lebanese Saver charges USD 1 and El-Talae Charity Centre between USD 1 and USD 5. In addition, the fees of malnutrition management services range from USD 1 to USD 5 at El-Zahraa Dispensary.

The Lebanese Saver, Tripoli PHCC and the Tripoli Governmental Hospital are

accredited by MoPH, as reported by their respective key informants. El-Talae Charity Centre does not have any guarantor, while MoPH, MoSA, Relief International and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) are El-Zahraa Dispensary's donors.

Regarding services related to IYCF, key informants from El-Zahraa Dispensary and Tripoli PHCC mentioned conducting awareness sessions on this topic. Such sessions occur every two months in Tripoli PHCC and attract the interest of many beneficiaries, as reported by its key informant. However, El-Zahraa Dispensary conducts such awareness sessions rarely, when an INGO financially supports them. The majority of female caregivers reported during FGDs not to have attended any health sessions.

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE

27.5% of all Leb
have health insurance

Of those Lebanese with health insurance:

54.4% have
social security

21.4% have
community-based insurance

17.5% have health insurance
provided by the employer

8.2% of all Non-Leb
have health insurance

Of those non-Lebanese with health insurance:

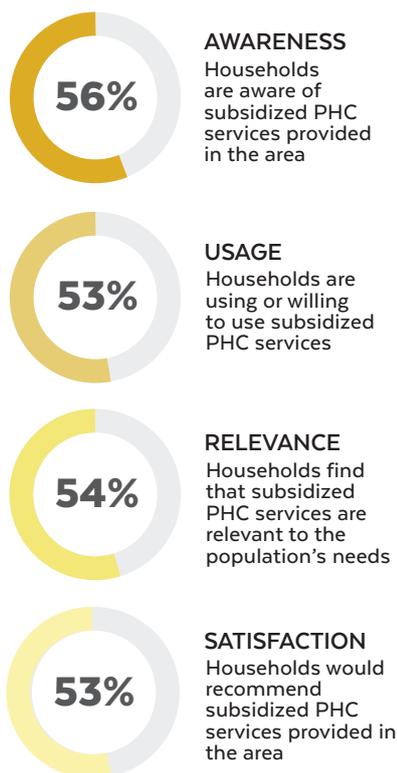
46.8% have
social security

25.8% have
community-based insurance

25.0% have health insurance
provided by the employer

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

AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH SERVICES²²



Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Of the Lebanese and non-Lebanese surveyed households in Jabal Mohsen, 44.3 percent are not aware of a subsidized primary healthcare service provider (PHCC or SDC) in the area, and 47.3 percent do not use or are not willing to use such services. During FGDs, elderly people and non-Lebanese female caregivers stressed on the lack of affordable and subsidized primary healthcare services.

When asked about their awareness of free vaccination and micronutrients available at PHCCs for children under 5 and for pregnant and lactating women, 63.4 percent of surveyed households expressed not being aware of any. On the other hand, a few (1.2 percent) were only aware of micronutrient provision, while a larger number (23.7 percent) knew only about free vaccination services.

Of surveyed households, 45.1 percent considered community outreach to be the most effective method of informing people about subsidized primary healthcare services, followed by flyers in the neighbourhood (12.4 percent) and

phone calls (8.5 percent). Interviewed key informants from health facilities reported using text messages, social media platforms, banners and flyers to reach out to their beneficiaries.

Of the surveyed households using or willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services in Jabal Mohsen, around half (54 percent) do not find them relevant to the population's needs, and 47.3 percent would not recommend them. Households reported that the most needed subsidized primary healthcare services are related to general medicine (60.5 percent), cardiology (26.6 percent), allergy/immunology (25.6 percent) and ophthalmology (18.7 percent), among others (Figure 17). Of the households that would not recommend the subsidized primary healthcare services provided in the area, 74.6 percent expressed their dissatisfaction with the low quality of the services. Other reasons for dissatisfaction include long queue time (53 percent), high service charges (47.8 percent), staff rudeness (23.1 percent) or the health facilities' distant location (8.2 percent).

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (SDCs)²³

SDCs are affiliated to MoSA and cater to beneficiaries, irrespective of their age, gender and nationality. In addition to other social services, they provide limited health-related services. The building of the only SDC in the neighbourhood of Jabal Mohsen was renovated three years ago, but the centre is still not functioning. Two other SDCs can be found nearby: one in Tabbaneh neighbourhood and another one at the periphery of Jabal Mohsen near El-Qobbeh neighbourhood (Figure 15).

Around three quarters (71 percent) of surveyed households reported not being aware of the existence of any SDC in the area. During FGDs, female caregivers mentioned that they sometimes obtain social services from organizations that are not in the area. Of the surveyed households, 59.1 percent reported that they use or are willing to use services provided in SDCs. Of users of SDC services, 57 percent stated that they are satisfied with such services, 59.6 percent found them to be relevant to

the population's needs, and 55 percent would recommend them. Reasons for not wanting to recommend SDC services include: dissatisfaction with the low quality of the services (43.8 percent) and high charges for services (33.3 percent), among others. SDC users reported benefiting mostly from health services (39.2 percent), women empowerment sessions (36.5 percent), life-skills awareness sessions (32.7 percent) and livelihood workshops (32.4 percent), among other social services.

²² 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.

²³ See the Glossary for more details about SDCs. Most of the analysis in this section is related to social services that are provided in SDCs and are fully or partially subsidized by MoSA.



EDUCATION

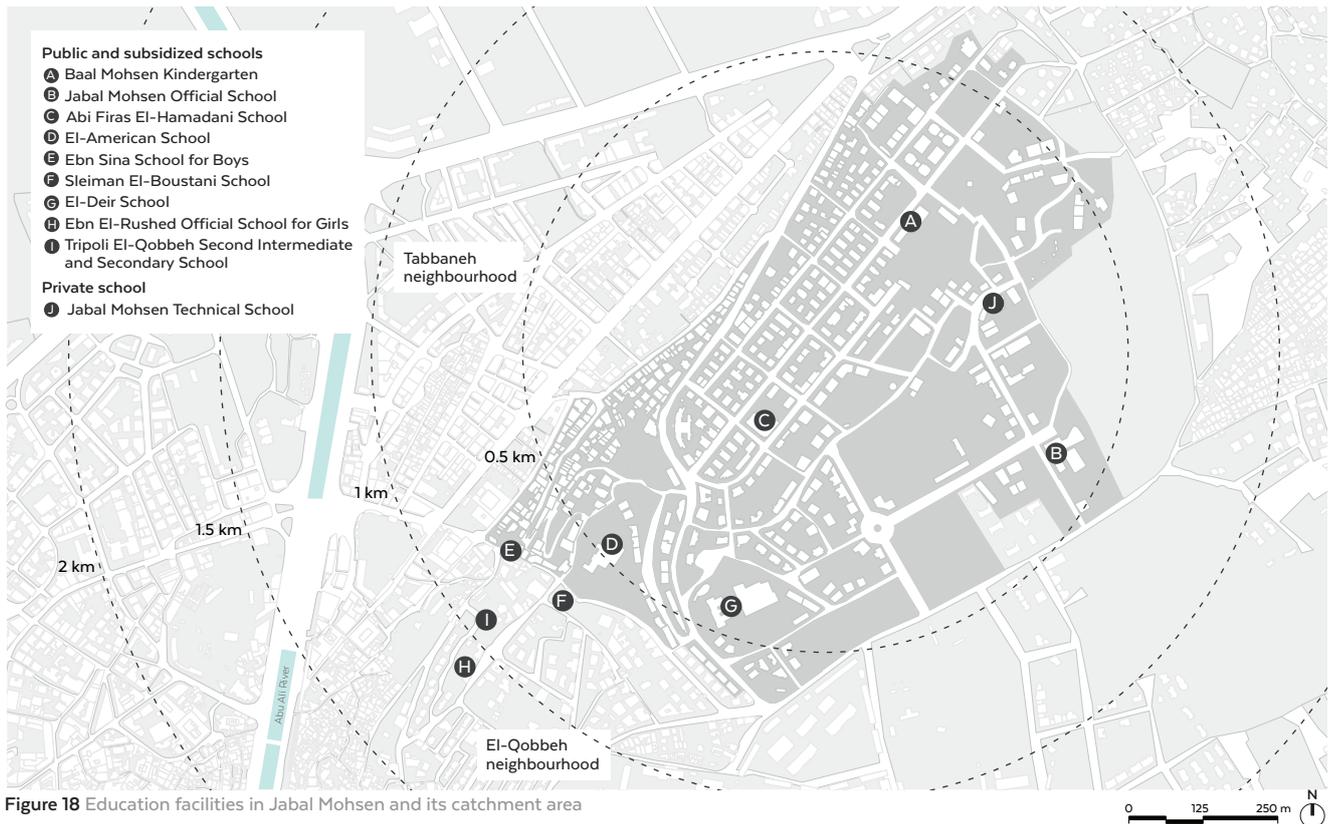


Figure 18 Education facilities in Jabal Mohsen and its catchment area

90.1%

Primary school attendance

93.2% of all Leb children (6-11) | 85.7% of all non-Leb children (6-11)

74.1%

Secondary school attendance

72.8% of all Leb children (12-17) | 75.6% of all non-Leb children (12-17)

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

EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION²⁴

An almost equal proportion of male and female children (aged 3-14) in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households have attended primary school as their highest reached level of education (Figure 20).

As for surveyed youth (aged 15-24), around a quarter had attended either intermediate (25.9 percent) or secondary (27.7 percent) 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.)

Around one third (32.3 percent) of surveyed heads of households reported having completed not more than primary school, and 25.2 percent reported having completed intermediate school as their highest level of education. A tiny minority of 6.1 percent reported having completed a level of education higher than technical secondary school and technical higher education (BT, TS, LT) (Figure 19).

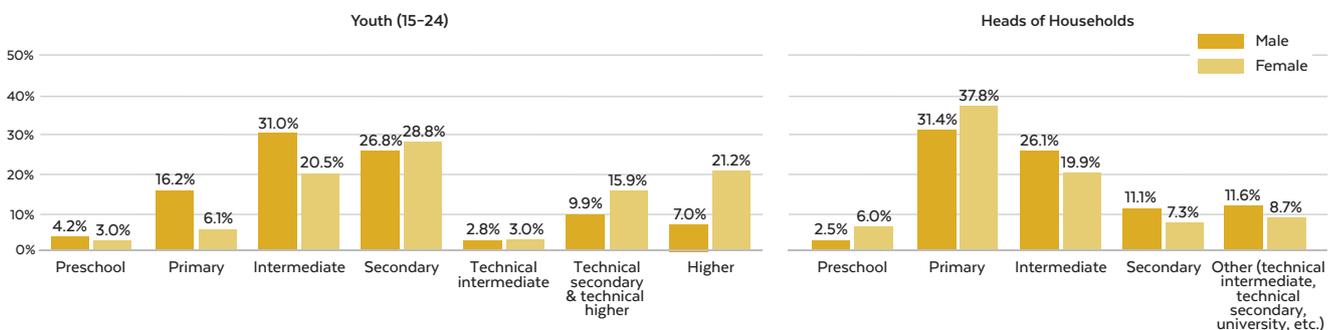


Figure 19 Highest education level attended by youth and completed by heads of households

²⁴ The Lebanese educational system comprises three divisions: general education, higher education (universities) and vocational and technical education. General education schools comprise 44 percent public schools (run by the Ministry of Education and Higher Education [MEHE]), 41 percent private schools (independent of MEHE), 13 percent free private schools (run by religious organizations) and 2 percent UNRWA schools (accommodating Palestinian pupils and other residents of Palestine 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).

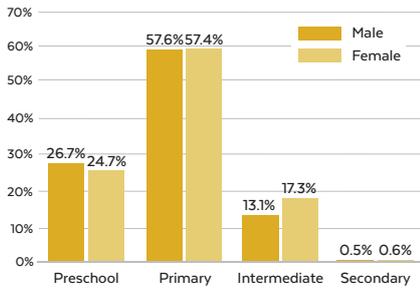


Figure 20 Highest education level attended by children (3-14)

HOMEWORK SUPPORT

Surveyed households reported that more than half (58.8 percent) of the children do not receive homework support. For the minority who does receive, help is provided at home free of charge (27 percent), at home for a fee (4.5 percent), outside the school for a fee (7.6 percent) or outside the school for free (0.2 percent). Six key informants of education facilities reported that homework support is being offered by local organizations or private tutors. Local organizations provide such services completely for free, whereas private tutors charge up to USD 50 per month.

PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

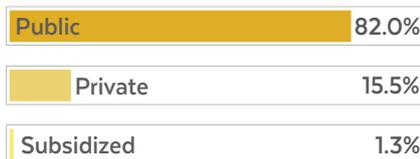
People living in Jabal Mohsen have access to a range of public and private education institutions, located within or near the neighbourhood. For the purposes of this study, key informants from 10 institutions, both public and private, were interviewed—ranging from early childhood education facilities to technical schools (Figure 18). Three of these institutions (F, H and I), all of them public, are outside the neighbourhood. Within the neighbourhood boundary, there are five public education facilities (A, B, C, D and E) offering kindergarten, primary, intermediate and secondary levels, as well as one private technical school (J) and one free private primary school (G) (Figure 18; Appendix 5). For information on education facilities in the nearby Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh neighbourhoods, see their respective profiles (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

Student enrolment in the above-mentioned 10 schools ranges from 67 to 829. None of the education facilities have an afternoon shift. Relative to the intended physical capacity of the schools as reported by the respective interviewed key informants, none of them operates above capacity. Most of them accommodate as many children as

their capacity allows, or a slightly lower number, except for two of the biggest schools of the neighbourhood that are highly under-registered relative to their capacity; El-American School (D), also known as Thanawiyat Trablous El-Qobbeh, uses half of its capacity and Ebn Sina School for Boys (E) around one third (Appendix 5).

All interviewed education facilities receive Lebanese and Syrian students, except for the free private El-Deir School (G) that accommodates only Lebanese children (Appendix 5). Additionally, none of the aforementioned schools caters for children with disabilities and special needs.

For those registered in private schools, education is paid for by the students' families or funded by scholarships. Alternatively, in free private schools, it is offered free of charge. 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.



Do not know (0.5%) and missing answer (0.7%).

Figure 21 School attendance by type among children and youth (3-24)

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE²⁵

The vast majority (90.1 percent) of children of primary school age (between 6 and 11) in surveyed households attend school. The primary school attendance ratio in surveyed Lebanese households in Jabal Mohsen (93.2 percent) is quite similar to both the national and North Governorate levels (95.8 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively). However, the ratio in non-Lebanese households is around 35 percent higher than the national figure and around 21 percent higher than the North Governorate one (50.8 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively). The secondary school attendance ratio (for students aged 12-17) in surveyed households drops to 74.1 percent. Irrespective of nationality, this ratio in Jabal Mohsen (72.8 percent among Lebanese and 75.6 percent among non-Lebanese households) is significantly higher in comparison with both the national and North Governorate

data (64.2 percent and 44.8 percent, respectively, for Lebanese; 2.7 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, for non-Lebanese) (Appendix 1).

Children not attending secondary school are either out of school (11.6 percent) or still attending primary school (12.2 percent). Both primary and secondary school attendance ratios do not differ greatly between Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts, but gender differences are more striking. In general, girls are more likely to attend school (especially primary) than boys (Tables 5 and 6). Indeed, the gender parity index (GPI)²⁶ for primary school attendance reaches 1.1 among Lebanese children (6-11) in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households, and 1.2 among non-Lebanese children. In the case of both nationality cohorts, these ratios are higher than the national (1 among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese) and North Governorate



© UN-Habitat (2017)

²⁵ In this section, national and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 13).

²⁶ 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.

(1.04 among Lebanese and 1 among non-Lebanese) levels. With regard to secondary school attendance, the GPI among Lebanese students (aged 12-17) in surveyed neighbourhood households (1.2) is the same as the national figure, but it is quite low compared with the North Governorate data (1.53); similarly, the GPI among non-Lebanese students

(1.1) is lower than the national one (1.8) (Appendix 1).

All female children and Lebanese male children (aged 6-14) reported in FGDs that they are enrolled in school, while a few non-Lebanese boys mentioned that they attend school. A minority of parents of children with disabilities

mentioned during an FGD that their child is receiving education from a specialized school (See Child Protection chapter for general information about children with disabilities). Youth (aged 15-24) participating in FGDs mentioned being enrolled in public or fully subsidized education institutions.

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending preschool	Out of school*
Total	84.2	8.8	27.2	97.7	1.1	15.9	90.1	5.5	22.3
Age at beginning of school year									
6	64.0	32.0	36.0	92.3	7.7	7.7	73.7	23.7	26.3
7	95.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.0	2.6
8	84.2	10.5	15.8	100.0	0.0	5.3	92.1	5.3	10.6
9	90.0	0.0	10.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	95.5	0.0	13.6
10	90.5	0.0	47.6	100.0	0.0	27.3	93.8	0.0	40.6
11	86.7	0.0	46.7	94.4	0.0	38.9	90.9	0.0	42.4
Cohort									
Leb	87.7	6.2	23.1	100.0	0.0	17.0	93.2	3.4	20.3
Non-Leb	79.6	12.2	32.7	94.3	2.9	14.3	85.7	8.3	25.0

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

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

	Male (%)			Female (%)			Total (%)		
	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*	Net attendance ratio	Attending primary school	Out of school*
Total	69.6	12.8	11.8	79.3	11.5	11.5	74.1	12.2	11.6
Age at beginning of school year									
12	76.5	23.5	0.0	56.3	37.5	0.0	66.7	30.3	0.0
13	58.3	25.0	0.0	100	0.0	0.0	76.2	14.3	0.0
14	73.7	15.8	0.0	82.4	17.6	0.0	77.8	16.7	0.0
15	76.9	0.0	0.0	86.7	6.7	6.7	82.1	3.6	3.6
16	72.7	9.1	31.8	76.5	0.0	29.4	74.4	5.1	30.8
17	57.9	5.3	26.3	84.6	0.0	30.8	68.8	3.1	28.1
Cohort									
Leb	67.9	14.3	7.1	78.7	12.8	12.8	72.8	13.6	9.7
Non-Leb	71.7	10.9	17.4	80.0	10.0	10.0	75.6	10.5	14

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

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

OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN & SCHOOL DROPOUTS²⁷

Among children between the ages of 6 and 14 in surveyed households, 0.7 percent have never attended school and 3.1 percent are out of school. The latter includes children who never attended school and those who dropped out of school at one point after preschool. 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) figures, the proportion of primary school age (6–11) children who are out of school in Jabal Mohsen (1.7 percent among Lebanese and 3.1 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 (12–17) children residing in Jabal Mohsen, especially among children of higher secondary school age. More specifically, 11 percent of Lebanese and 8 percent of non-Lebanese children of higher secondary school age are out of school, compared to 2.4 percent

of Lebanese and 3.3 percent of non-Lebanese ones of lower secondary school age. In comparison, at the North Governorate level, being out of school is significantly less prevalent among Lebanese children (31.2 percent) than among non-Lebanese (91.3 percent) of lower and higher secondary school age combined (Appendix 1).

In surveyed households, reasons for children to be out of school were reportedly often related to their lack of financial capacity because the child has to earn money for the family (12.3 percent), the transportation to school is too expensive (3.5 percent) and/or the school fees are too high (1.8 percent). In other cases, the child is unable to attend school due to the bullying and violence experienced on the way to school (5.3 percent), disabilities (3.5 percent), the distance to school (1.8 percent), early marriage (1.8 percent) and/or the frequent relocation of the family (0.8 percent).

In interviews with key informants from the education facilities used by Jabal Mohsen inhabitants, school dropouts were reported to be rare in their

respective schools and, if they occurred, to affect mostly children between Grades 4 and 7. Main reasons noted during FGDs for children to drop out include the competing imperatives of joining the army for males, child marriage for females, child labour and 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.²⁸ In addition, youth (aged 15–24) participating in FGDs discussed reasons for dropping out of school, highlighting health or mental problems, delinquency and the war in Syria.

Regardless of nationality, a few children and female youth in Jabal Mohsen that were out of school at the time of the FGDs expressed their willingness to return to school, being aware of the importance of education. However, male youth that had dropped out of school mentioned being too old to return to school. Youth FGD participants indicated that providing free education, financial support or job opportunities, and including professional, artistic and life skills in the academic curriculum could encourage youth to continue studying.



El-Deir School



Abi Firas El-Hamadani School

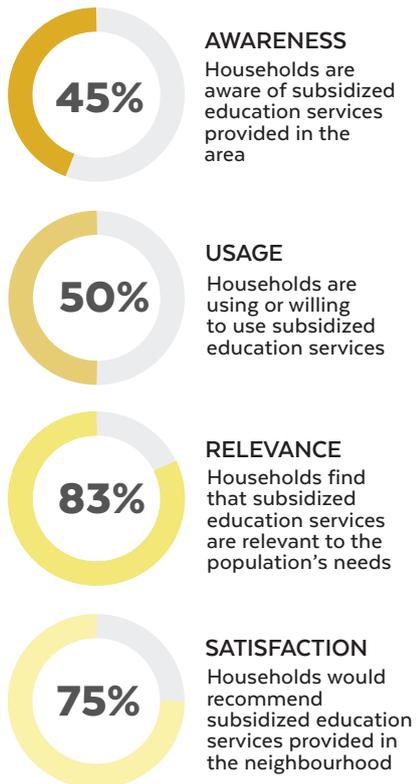


El-American School

²⁷ In this section, national and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See “Methodological Caveats” section, p. 8, no. 13).

²⁸ See Child Protection chapter for details about child labour and marriage.

AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF AND SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SERVICES²⁹



Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

The vast majority of children and youth aged 3 to 24 enrolled in an education institution (82 percent), irrespective of their nationality and gender, attend a public facility; others receive education at a private facility (15.5 percent), with 1.3 percent not having to pay for private education (Figure 21).

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 surveyed households, 44.6 percent are aware of such services in and around the neighbourhood, and 49.6 percent are using or willing to use them.

During FGDs, parents of children with disabilities expressed the need for their children to access specialized schooling (See “Children with Disabilities” section in 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.

According to the household survey, the best ways to inform residents about subsidized education services are through community outreach (41.8 percent), flyers

in the neighbourhood (10.9 percent), phone calls (8.7 percent) and/or an official statement by the *mukhtar* (6.3 percent).

Both Lebanese and non-Lebanese female caregivers reported during FGDs being satisfied with the subsidized education services their children were receiving. Among the households that use subsidized education services, 83.2 percent perceive them to be relevant to the population's needs, and 74.6 percent are satisfied with these services and would recommend them to others.

When discussing reasons for dissatisfaction with subsidized education services, female caregivers and children complained during FGDs that latrines are unhygienic in public schools, the school day is too short, and the children's performance is not improving. Other sources of dissatisfaction mentioned by FGD participants include the violent treatment of children by teachers and the presence of bullying among children. Male children in FGDs also highlighted their teachers' violent behaviour (See “Child Violence & Discipline” section in Child Protection chapter) as well as the lack of playgrounds (See “Open Spaces” section in Access & Open Spaces chapter).



²⁹ 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

19.7%

Child (0-14) population

20.8% of all Leb | 18.2% of all Non-Leb

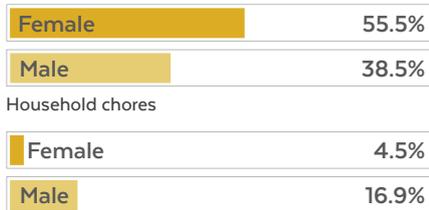
11.2% Children (5-17) involved in economic activities

13.8% of all Leb children | 7.8% of all non-Leb children

5.1% Young women (15-19) currently married

2.2% of all Leb young women | 9.1% of all non-Leb young women

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



Economic activities

Figure 22 Child (5-17) involvement in household chores and economic activities by gender



© UN-Habitat (2017)

In surveyed Jabal Mohsen households, around 21 percent of the Lebanese and 18 percent of the non-Lebanese residents are children (14 years old or less).³⁰ Besides socioeconomic and built-environment-related issues experienced by children (discussed in different other sections of this report), protection challenges that children face in the neighbourhood

CHILD LABOUR³¹

Of all children between the ages of 5 and 17 in surveyed households, 49.5 percent are involved in economic activities or household chores.³² Household chores are more commonly performed by children than economic activities, with 46.2 percent of children being involved in the former compared to 11.2 percent undertaking the latter. In contrast to involvement in household chores, the engagement of boys in economic activities (16.9 percent) is significantly higher compared to that of girls (4.5 percent) (Figure 22).

Work carried out by children constitutes child labour if it deprives them:

of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and ... is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. (International Labour Organization, 2018)

Participants of FGDs conducted in the neighbourhood reported that they have witnessed child labour among people between the ages of 8 and 10. Syrian female caregivers mentioned during an FGD that acceptable jobs for children include hairdressing and grocery delivery, among others, and that the acceptable

include involvement in (often hazardous) economic activities, marriage at an early age, violence at home and at school, and lack of specialized care for children with disabilities. Data collected for some of these issues also covers those aged 15 to 19. (For more information on residents between 15 and 24, see Youth chapter.)

work duration is less than eight hours. During FGDs with Lebanese and non-Lebanese children and female caregivers, and during the KII with the representative of a social service facility, reasons mentioned for child labour included the need for a child to provide financial support to his/her family, willingness to gain professional skills, and school dropouts due to a child's lack of interest in education.

According to Decree Number 8987 issued in 2012 by the Lebanese Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, it is strictly forbidden to employ children below the age of 18 in activities and labour sectors that may harm their health, safety and morale. These "worst forms of child labour" include activities with physical, psychological and moral hazards; and activities preventing children from pursuing their right to education (Ministry of Labour and International Labour Organization, 2015). Children employed by some businesses in Jabal Mohsen might be considered to be subjected to these "worst forms of child labour", based on the definition in the above-mentioned decree. For example, working in a grocery store that sells tobacco and/or alcohol may potentially trigger substance abuse among children. Furthermore, some businesses, such as mechanics workshops, might expose children to the risk of injury or even death as they involve handling dangerous tools and equipment.

³⁰ These figures are based on the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations). According to the comprehensive population count by residential unit, 3,851 residents are within this age group (3,632 of whom are Lebanese, 205 non-Lebanese and 14 of unreported nationality).

³¹ Child labour is defined here as the involvement of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in either economic activities or household chores. But the data based on the household survey does not take into account the time spent on economic activities or household chores, nor the hazardous nature of the working conditions. For more details about the national and international legal framework governing child labour, including information about acceptable duration and conditions of work, see a recent publication by Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2018).

³² 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 significantly more prevalent among boys (58 percent) than girls (36.4 percent). For Lebanese children, the most frequently reported hazardous condition is working at heights; while for non-Lebanese children, it is exposure to extreme cold, heat or humidity (Table 7).

Children working specifically in surveyed enterprises³³ within the neighbourhood are predominantly boys under the age of 14; they constitute around 5

percent of all employees. In both shops and workshops, around 5 percent of employees are below 14. The survey of enterprises shows that food and grocery shops employ the largest number of individuals under 14 (around 33 percent of recorded employment among children within that age range). Other businesses with high numbers of child employees include restaurants and cafés, metal workshops, electronics shops and salons. Around 90 percent of children under the age of 14 who are employed are Lebanese. Nevertheless, the interviewed *mukhtar* argued that child employment

has increased due to the influx of displaced Syrians, with the majority of Syrian children reportedly working in mechanics workshops and construction.

Half of the 10 interviewed business owners working in the neighbourhood mentioned that recruiting child employees is not advisable because they are not efficient in learning or working. The other half said they would hire children only if they were out of school or during holidays, mentioning that it would be a good opportunity for them to learn a profession.



© UN-Habitat (2017)

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total (%)	82.0	18.0	70.5	29.5
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	62.0	45.5	65.1	44.4
Outside the neighbourhood	22.0	45.5	25.6	27.8
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	18.0	9.1	14.0	22.2
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	8.0	9.1	14.0	22.2
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	30.0	9.1	7.0	11.1
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	30.0	27.3	18.6	44.4
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	36.0	9.1	25.6	38.9
Working at heights	2.0	9.1	32.6	27.8
Working with chemicals or explosives	4.0	0.0	2.3	5.6
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	0.0	9.1	4.7	0.0
Exposed to any of the above	58.0	36.4	48.8	66.7
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	62.0	72.7	72.1	44.4
The employer is strict but fair	12.0	9.1	9.3	16.7
The employer uses physical force on the child	0.0	9.1	0.0	5.6
The employer verbally abuses the child	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
The child does not get paid regularly	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.6

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

CHILD MARRIAGE³⁴

4.6% of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.
1.7% of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

Of all young females aged 15 to 19 in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households, 5.1 percent were married at the time of the survey. Marriage in this age group is more common among non-Lebanese (9.1 percent) than Lebanese (2.2 percent) females. Irrespective of nationality, the prevalence of marriage among female youth (aged 15-19) is lower in

Jabal Mohsen, when compared to the national and North Governorate data (4.1 percent and 8 percent, respectively, among Lebanese; and 26.6 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively, among non-Lebanese). Of all women who are 20 to 49 years old in surveyed households, 12.3 percent got married before the age of 18, while 4.8 percent of those between 15 and 49 got married before the age of 15. Regarding Lebanese women (aged 15-49), marriage before the age of 15 is a more prevalent phenomenon in Jabal Mohsen (4.2 percent), when compared to the national and the

North Governorate data (3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively). In addition, marriage before the age of 18 among Lebanese women (aged 20-49) is quite similar in Jabal Mohsen (11.9 percent), when compared to the national data (11.1 percent), while it is lower than the North Governorate figure (18.2 percent). With regard to marriage before 15 among non-Lebanese women (aged 15-49), the survey in Jabal Mohsen shows slightly lower results than the national and the North Governorate data (5.7 percent, 7.9 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively). Additionally, marriage before the age of

³³ During the enterprise survey, employment of children was recorded by observation. Employers were not asked about this topic through the survey questionnaire.

³⁴ In this section, national and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 13).

18 among non-Lebanese women (aged 20–49) is significantly less prevalent in Jabal Mohsen in comparison with the national and the North Governorate data (13 percent, 31.9 percent and 34.8 percent, respectively). The marriage rates among surveyed male and female children between the ages of 15 and 18 show that early marriage is more common among

Lebanese (1.3 percent) and especially non-Lebanese (9.6 percent) girls residing in the neighbourhood than among boys (0 percent among Lebanese boys and 3.9 percent among non-Lebanese ones) (Appendix 1).

Male adults and female caregivers who participated in FGDs argued that the

minimum acceptable age for marriage ranges from 18 to 23 for women and from 18 to 30 for men. In this regard, participants based their rationale on the legally acceptable marriage age, their perception of maturity (for both males and females), and the need to gain independence (especially financially for females).

CHILD VIOLENCE & DISCIPLINE

Using violence to discipline children is a common practice in Jabal Mohsen, particularly at home, but also in schools (Table 8). The rate of violent discipline (psychological aggression or physical punishment) experienced at home by surveyed children (aged 1–14) in Jabal Mohsen (53.9 percent among Lebanese and 61.1 percent among non-Lebanese) is quite similar to the national data among Lebanese (56.9 percent), while it is lower than that regarding non-Lebanese (65 percent). Irrespective of nationality, violence at home among children (aged 1–14) is lower than the rate in the North Governorate (85.1 percent among Lebanese and 77.8 percent

among non-Lebanese) (Appendix 1).³⁵ More than half (56.7 percent) of children between the ages of 1 and 17 in the surveyed households have been subjected to at least one form violent discipline by a household member. Psychological aggression (49.8 percent) is more prevalent than any kind of physical punishment at home (38.3 percent). Severe physical punishment is experienced by 7.4 percent of all children (1–17) in surveyed households (Table 8). These findings are consistent with information collected from female caregivers and male adults in FGDs, who reported that children experience physical violence by the parents or older siblings

at home after misbehaviour. In addition, children mentioned experiencing psychological and physical disciplining techniques within their households that range from being deprived of pocket money or of favourite activities to being beaten. During an FGD, when asked about their opinion on the best discipline approach at home, all non-Lebanese boys answered that they preferred to be disciplined through talking.

With regard to discipline at school, 38.9 percent of children between 1 and 17 have experienced a type of violent disciplining, according to the household survey. More specifically, psychological aggression is experienced by 33.2 percent of children

	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 (%)	17.7	49.8	38.3	7.4	56.7	14.8	33.2	24.8	3.1	38.9
Gender										
Male	17.4	48.4	42.6	17.0	55.2	13.2	31.0	26.1	6.1	36.8
Female	18.1	51.2	33.8	4.7	58.2	16.4	35.5	23.4	0.0	41.1
Age										
1–2	10.6	27.3	43.9	9.1	43.9	10.6	13.6	15.2	0.0	22.7
3–4	26.0	42.5	32.9	5.5	52.1	13.7	23.3	28.8	1.4	35.6
5–9	16.3	49.8	42.1	5.6	54.5	15.9	36.1	26.6	0.9	40.8
10–14	16.3	59.6	37.1	7.9	66.9	13.5	41.6	24.2	5.6	44.9
15–17	25.4	54.2	27.1	13.6	54.2	20.3	30.5	25.4	10.2	35.6
Cohort										
Leb	21.5	47.2	33.3	5.1	54.0	20.6	26.6	18.6	1.4	31.6
Non-Leb	12.6	53.3	45.1	10.6	60.4	6.7	42.4	33.3	5.5	49.0
Education of head of household										
Preschool	50.0	16.7	25.0	8.3	41.7	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14.7	51.3	45.6	6.3	62.8	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	17.0	54.5	36.0	2.5	59.0	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary	21.4	41.7	31.0	8.3	45.2	-	-	-	-	-
BP	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-
BT, TS or LT	21.4	57.1	50.0	14.3	64.3	-	-	-	-	-
University	30.0	35.0	20.0	0.0	35.0	-	-	-	-	-

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

³⁵ National and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See “Methodological Caveats” section, p. 8, no. 13).

in that age group, while any form of physical punishment by 24.8 percent. Severe physical punishment is faced by 3.1 percent. Non-Lebanese pupils are more subjected to violent discipline at school (49 percent) than Lebanese ones (31.6 percent). Moreover, girls experience violent discipline slightly more than boys—41.1 percent and 36.8 percent, respectively (Table 8). Female caregivers, male adults and children in FGDs supported these results, highlighting that violence exerted by teachers and

school directors on children—in the form of physical and verbal abuse—is very prevalent. Child participants of FGDs also stressed that they have witnessed psychological and physical violence among their peers in the school playground, such as bullying, shoving, or hitting with hands, shoes or stones.

Child violence in the streets and conflicts among children of different nationalities were reported to be common in Jabal Mohsen. During FGDs, female caregivers

and male adults discussed how children are subjected to swear words on the streets and how they frequently fight with one another, forcing parents to intervene.

“Talking with children is the best solution and trying to convince them in a logical way is quite better than beating them because they will never understand [by beating]. You need to talk to the person to convince them.”

A non-Lebanese boy, Jabal Mohsen

CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

Among surveyed households in Jabal Mohsen, 1 percent of children under the age of 14 have disabilities, irrespective of their nationality.³⁶ The reported disabilities include trisomy disorders, autism, epilepsy, as well as intellectual and physical disabilities, such as difficulties related to walking, seeing, speaking and self-care. During their FGD, parents of children with disabilities estimated the average age of children with disabilities in the neighbourhood to be 14. They reported that disabilities are more commonly witnessed among boys.

Most parents of children with disabilities mentioned during their FGD that their children mingle with others of their age in the neighbourhood and attend all types of community events, such as weddings, birthdays and other family occasions. However, they argued that their children face discrimination and are exposed to both physical and verbal violence in the community due to their disabilities. Yet, they mentioned that the lack of safe and well-equipped play areas and indoor recreational spaces also limits their

children’s inclusion (See “Open Spaces” section in Access & Open Spaces chapter for details on children’s playtime).

Obtaining social assistance was rarely reported during the FGD with parents of children with disabilities. A few participants mentioned receiving support from international and national NGOs, particularly in the form of medication and hearing aids. Some participants had a card from MoSA to use for social assistance; however, they did not find it beneficial because obtaining approval to access the services was reportedly troublesome. In addition, a few parents stated that they occasionally obtain subsidized fees for hospitalization.

All parents of children with disabilities expressed the need for a specialized school and health centre for their children. Key informants from three out of the five health facilities whose representatives took part in interviews mentioned not having any services that cater to the needs of those with disabilities. Key informants from Tripoli Governmental Hospital, El-

Zahraa Dispensary and Tripoli PHCC reported receiving some cases of children with disabilities and providing them with the necessary treatment almost free of charge (See Health chapter for general information about these facilities).

Regarding education services, parents of children with disabilities expressed the need for a non-formal education facility in the area that specifically targets children with disabilities. Indeed, key informants from the 10 interviewed education facilities mentioned that they do not cater for the needs of children with disabilities and highlighted the necessity for additional specialized personnel and an upgrade in their facility’s building and equipment to accommodate children with different disabilities. Key informants from four education facilities (Jabal Mohsen Official School, Baal Mohsen Kindergarten, El-American School, and Ebn El-Rushed Official School for Girls) stated that they refer children with intellectual disability to specialists (See Education chapter for general information about these facilities).



© UN-Habitat (2017)

³⁶ Based on the comprehensive population count in the neighbourhood, 10 children (aged 0-14) have disabilities.

YOUTH

17.7%

Youth (15-24) population

18.4% of all Leb | 16.8% of all Non-Leb

75.1% Unemployed

77.1% of all Leb youth | 72.3% of all non-Leb youth

38.0% Completed primary school

38.0% of all Leb youth | 38.0% of all non-Leb youth

10.3% Out-of-school

10.6% of all Leb youth | 9.9% of all non-Leb youth

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

	Economic activities (%)	Household chores (%)
Gender		
Male	32.1	55.4
Female	16.3	83.2
Cohort		
Leb	25.4	69.9
Non-Leb	21.1	70.3

Table 9 Youth (15-24) involvement in economic activities or household chores

Leb	0.0%
Non-Leb	1.5%

Figure 23 Pregnant youth (15-19) by cohort

Leb	0.7%
Non-Leb	6.8%

Figure 24 Married youth (15-18) by cohort

In Jabal Mohsen, 17.7 percent of the surveyed population (18.4 percent of the Lebanese and 16.8 percent of the non-Lebanese) are youth aged 15 to 24.³⁷ Findings from quantitative and

qualitative data suggest that youth in the neighbourhood face some challenging living conditions, especially related to limited educational, training and employment opportunities.

EDUCATION LEVEL

Most surveyed youth in Jabal Mohsen have attended either intermediate or secondary school as their highest level of education (25.9 percent and 27.7 percent, respectively). The proportion of male youth who have attended primary (16.2 percent) or intermediate (31 percent) school is higher than that of female youth (6.1 percent and 20.5 percent, respectively). However, a shift is noticeable for higher levels of education. Specifically, more female youth (28.8

percent) have attended secondary school compared to male youth (26.8 percent). This difference is even more accentuated at the technical secondary and technical higher levels (BT, TS, LT), where attendance among male youth (9.9 percent) is lower than that among female (15.9 percent). This is also the case for higher levels of education (7 percent for male and 21.2 percent for female youth) (Figure 19).

LIVELIHOODS³⁸

Low youth employment opportunities add to the challenging living conditions in Jabal Mohsen; 77.1 percent of Lebanese and 72.3 percent of non-Lebanese youth aged 15 to 24 reported being unemployed (Table 12).

The proportion of youth involved in household chores is higher compared

to engagement in economic activities, irrespective of gender and nationality (70 percent and 23.7 percent of all youth, respectively). Among youth, females are proportionally more involved in household chores (83.2 percent) than males (55.4 percent), whereas males are proportionally more involved in economic activities (32.1 percent) than females

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total (%)	63.8	36.3	66.3	33.8
Workplace				
Inside the neighbourhood	49.0	86.2	50.9	85.2
Outside the neighbourhood	41.2	13.8	41.5	11.1
Hazardous conditions				
Carrying heavy loads	25.5	31.0	24.5	33.3
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	21.6	10.3	20.8	11.1
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	19.6	41.4	17.0	48.2
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	25.5	27.6	24.5	29.6
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	15.7	24.1	15.1	25.9
Working at heights	23.5	0.0	17.0	11.1
Working with chemicals or explosives	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.7
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	17.7	17.2	17.0	18.5
Exposed to any of the above	45.1	65.5	50.9	55.6
Treatment by employer				
The child is respected and treated fairly	72.6	72.4	79.3	59.3
The employer is strict but fair	11.8	13.8	5.7	25.9
The employer uses physical force on the child	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The employer verbally abuses the child	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
The child does not get paid regularly	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

³⁷ These figures are based on the household survey (conducted for representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations). According to the comprehensive population count by residential unit, 2,662 residents are within this age group (2,507 of whom are Lebanese, 147 non-Lebanese, and 8 of unreported nationality).

³⁸ This section focuses on the involvement of youth (aged 15-24) 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.

(16.3 percent). Moreover, Lebanese youth are more engaged in economic activities (25.4 percent) than non-Lebanese youth (21.1 percent), while involvement in household chores is almost equal among both cohorts (Table 9).

Among youth who are involved in economic activities, 49 percent of males and 86.2 percent of females work in the neighbourhood. With regard to work conditions of youth involved in economic activities, 45.1 percent of males and 65.5 percent of females are exposed to hazardous conditions. The most frequently reported hazardous conditions include carrying heavy loads and being exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity/dust, fumes or gas/loud noise or vibration. For the majority of the youth involved in economic activities, the treatment they receive by their employers is respectful and fair (72.6 percent among males and 72.4 percent among females), or to a lesser extent, strict but fair (11.8 percent among males and 13.8 percent

among females). However, a few male youth (2 percent) have been verbally abused by their employers (Table 10).

Youth FGD participants who were employed mentioned to have such jobs as vendors at clothes or mobile phone shops, waiters, sewers, army members, hairdressers, manual labourers in industrial companies, and municipality staff members. They stated that in their free time they stay at home, hang out with friends, help local organizations with community activities, play cards and backgammon, or smoke *narghile* (oriental tobacco pipe).

Moreover, female youth mentioned during FGDs their preference for such jobs as nursing, teaching, financing, banking, law, psychiatry; or being a flight attendant, waitress or media reporter. As for male youth, they preferred jobs in different fields: mechanical or electrical engineering, army service, accounting, piloting or driving. In order

to help attain their preferred jobs, FGD participants suggested the need for projecting a positive reputation of the area, as well as founding schools and encouraging businesses to invest within the neighbourhood.

With regard to vocational training programmes for youth, FGD participants mentioned that courses on the following subjects have been available in Jabal Mohsen: computer, first aid and music. Awareness-raising sessions on social issues and women's rights have also been offered. Participants also expressed their interest in language (especially English), photography and electronics courses, as well as in awareness sessions with the Lebanese Civil Defense and the Lebanese Red Cross. Moreover, they mentioned the importance of having these courses offered free of charge, in a safe space and by expert facilitators, in addition to being provided with employment opportunities after the completion of training.

SAFETY & SECURITY³⁹

Along with other FGD participants, youth attributed unsafety in different neighbourhood areas to the high incidence of physical fights, widespread use of weapons, insufficient police forces, conflicts of interest, sectarianism, and repetitive armed conflicts with surrounding neighbourhoods. Female participants (youth and adults) reported frequent incidents of sexual harassment in the streets and sexual abuse at home, mainly related to arranged weddings and child marriage (See Child Protection chapter for more information about child marriage).

To help reduce youth involvement in conflicts, youth FGD participants suggested promoting a culture of dialogue, social coexistence, tolerance, integration and peace among residents in the neighbourhood and its surroundings. In addition, they stated that fair mediation can be used as a way of resolving conflicts and sectarian problems. Moreover, they considered the following to be effective measures to improve safety and security in the area: creating sufficient job opportunities,

carrying out peacebuilding activities such as Run for Peace, and improving social and health services, among others.

During FGDs, youth participants, along with adult females, suggested several areas in or immediately bordering the neighbourhood to implement community activities aimed at enhancing social cohesion, such as El-Deir School and its vicinity, El-American School playground, the area located on the south-east side of El-Zahraa Mosque, Mallouleh Roundabout, Ghanem El-Khatib Street, and El-Kowaa public garden (Figures 6 and 56).

In relation to law enforcement, youth FGD participants showed full confidence in the army and its role in safeguarding the area. As for armed group recruitment, female youth firmly disapproved of informal local armed groups and perceived those who join them as brainwashed. Moreover, they denied having any male acquaintances who take part in such groups. Similarly, male youth expressed strong opposition to gun-carrying individuals that are members of

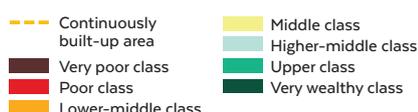
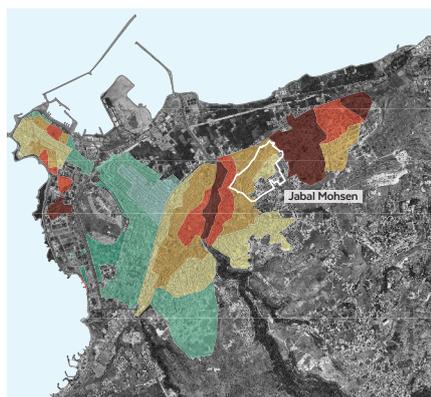
armed clans; however, a few stated that when wars take place, they have to use guns to defend their areas of residence.

With respect to drugs, youth participants of FGDs expressed their concern about drug dealers and abusers in the area. Lebanese male youth acknowledged the issue but mentioned that it was decreasing ever since security measures had been enforced in Jabal Mohsen after the last conflicts with Tabbaneh neighbourhood (See Context chapter). In all discussions, the word choices of participants suggest that drug (ab)users are perceived to be primarily male and young. All participants (except for non-Lebanese female youth) had witnessed at least one drug-related arrest in Jabal Mohsen. In addition, youth and adult females as well as female caregivers mentioned being informed about and/or having participated in drug awareness sessions either in school or through a local organization. When asked whether they would help drug users, male youth claimed not to interact with such people.

³⁹ See Safety & Security chapter for more general information at the neighbourhood level.



LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS



Source: Adapted from *Tripoli City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 55)

Figure 25 Jabal Mohsen's economic status within Tripoli City

OVERVIEW

Jabal Mohsen is located in Tripoli (Figure iii, p. iii), one of the most impoverished cities of Lebanon. It is identified as a lower-middle to middle class area (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017) (Figure 25). While Jabal Mohsen is predominantly a residential neighbourhood, almost all its residential buildings are mixed-use—blended mostly with shops and workshops (Figures 6 and 26).

Ghanem El-Khatib Street is the main commercial street in Jabal Mohsen, with most shops and workshops scattered around it (Figure 28). Jabal Mohsen's local economy has little interaction with other areas. Most of the workers and business owners tend to be inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the enterprises

mostly cater to customers who reside in the neighbourhood.

Jabal Mohsen has long been known for its tailors, who supply large clothing firms all over Lebanon. However, the negative impact of the conflicts with neighbouring Tabbaneh on the economy—with 2007–2008 and 2011–2014 being a notable period of recent clashes (See *Safety & Security* chapter)—has been felt in Jabal Mohsen's tailoring sector; anecdotally, many tailors have lost business contracts with the larger firms. However, tailoring remains one of the largest categories of workshops in the neighbourhood: of the 18 percent of enterprises that are classified as workshops, 30 percent are tailors (Figure 29).

SOUKS & ENTERPRISES

DISTRIBUTION

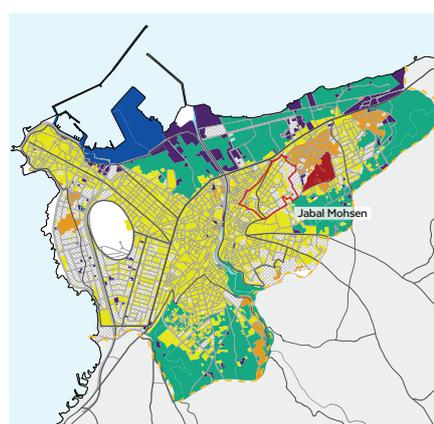
In Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood, 98 percent of the surveyed enterprises⁴⁰ (both shops and workshops) are in operation, while 2 percent are vacant stores (Figure 27). The relatively low percentage of vacant stores stands out in relation to some adjacent areas, as the nearby neighbourhoods of El-Qobbah and especially Tabbaneh have substantially larger percentages of vacant stores (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b). According to local business owners, the reasons why some vacant stores exist are related to unemployment and the bad economic situation of Jabal Mohsen.

Based on the enterprise survey, shops make up the vast majority (82 percent) of all operating enterprises, while the remainder (18 percent) are workshops. In general, shops and workshops are evenly

distributed across Jabal Mohsen, with shops mainly concentrated in the centre of the neighbourhood around primary and secondary commercial streets (Figure 28).

The majority of shops (32 percent) are food and grocery stores, followed by restaurants or cafés (15 percent), boutiques (13 percent), salons (9 percent), bakeries (6 percent) and offices (6 percent), among others. Workshops mainly comprise tailors (30 percent), carpenters (30 percent) and mechanics (25 percent) (Figures 29, 30 and 31).

Most of the surveyed enterprises—47 percent of shops and 59 percent of workshops—are open at standard working hours (8 to 12 hours/day). Very few enterprises (only three) are open 24/7.



Source: Adapted from *Tripoli City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 13)

Figure 26 Jabal Mohsen land use within Tripoli City

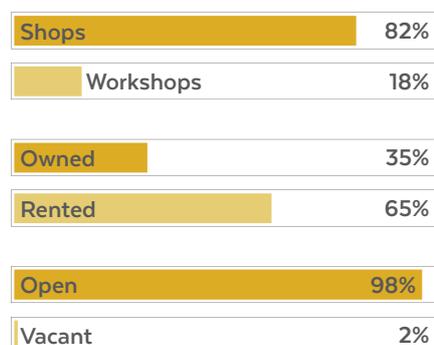


Figure 27 Types, ownership and occupancy of enterprises



© UN-Habitat (2017)

⁴⁰ Data gathering for this enterprise survey was undertaken on a representative sample basis stratified by type and distributed spatially. A sample of 275 enterprises was surveyed in August 2017.



Figure 28 Souk analysis in Jabal Mohsen

BUSINESS AGE

Half of the neighbourhood's enterprises are new businesses that have been operational for five years or less. Long-established businesses (functioning for more than 10 years) account for the bulk of the remainder (34 percent), with under a fifth (16 percent) falling into the medium-aged bracket (6-10 years) (Table 11).

As in other profiled neighbourhoods in the area, such as Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b), the proportion of medium-aged businesses in Jabal Mohsen is considerably lower than that of long-established ones. In contrast to the two above-mentioned neighbourhoods, where "long-established" is the most dominant age bracket, Jabal Mohsen shows a prevalence of new businesses. It is not clear whether this is a reflection of localized economic recovery in the recent period of relative peace, or of rapid firm turnover in a poor business climate.⁴¹

A closer look at business age reveals the labour market significance of new businesses in Jabal Mohsen. They

employ the largest number of people: 47 percent of all employees working in the neighbourhood. They also employ the highest proportion of Syrians: 70 percent of the total number of Syrian employees working in the neighbourhood. Furthermore, new businesses hire the highest number of female employees compared to medium-aged or long-established enterprises—around 61 percent of all females employed in Jabal Mohsen—with the remaining female employees employed in long-established businesses (no females were found to work in medium-aged enterprises). Medium-aged businesses also make the least contribution to employment diversity in terms of nationality.

Among new businesses, production outlets (i.e. workshops) are proportionally slightly higher in number compared to consumption enterprises (i.e. shops)—52 percent and 50 percent, respectively. This is another point with respect to which Jabal Mohsen differs from the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh, where new businesses comprise more shops than workshops (UN-Habitat

and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b). Overall, however, shops and workshops exhibit similar age profiles in Jabal Mohsen; the proportion of shops and workshops that are long-established is almost equal (34 percent and 36 percent, respectively), as is the case with younger businesses (medium-aged and new ones combined) (Appendix 6).

Food and grocery stores make up the highest proportion of shops, regardless of their age bracket. Among workshops, the most common long-established, medium-aged and new types are mechanics, tailoring and carpentry workshops, respectively (Appendix 6). Some other new enterprises that stand out are restaurants/café and boutiques in the shop category, and tailoring in the workshop category. Interviewed business owners in Jabal Mohsen reported that there is a recent trend of restaurants and cafés opening in the neighbourhood. According to the interviewees, this is due to the high unemployment in the neighbourhood, which in turn results in more leisure time for residents to spend in restaurants or cafés.

⁴¹Being a snapshot, the survey data cannot distinguish dynamics such as rate of establishment and die-off among different enterprise types, nor does it consider structural change affecting the business environment. These caveats limit ability to interpret this data.

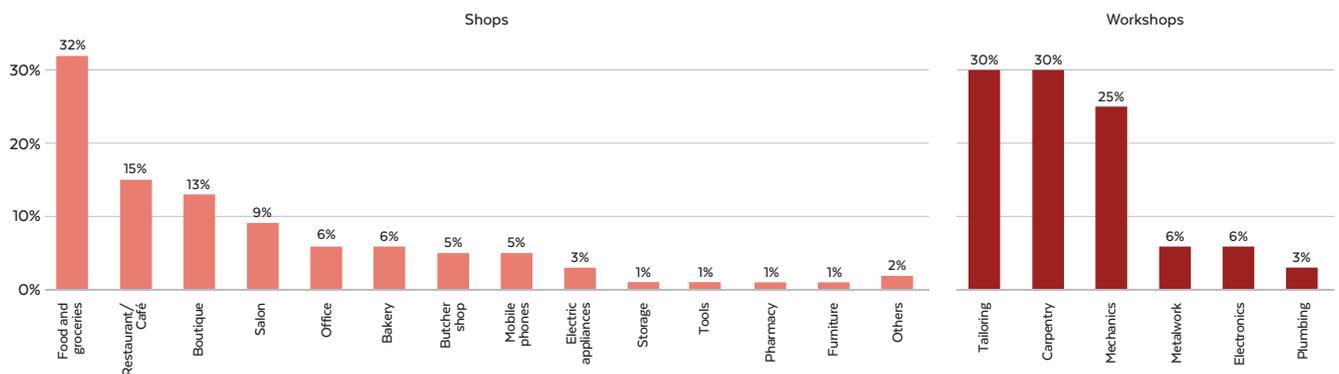


Figure 29 Distribution of shops and workshops by type

		Ownership (%)		
		Owned	Rented	Total
Business age*	Long-established	18	16	34
	Medium-aged	7	9	16
	New	13	37	50
	Total	38	62	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



OWNERSHIP & RENT

The most common size of shops and workshops (whether rented or owned) in Jabal Mohsen is 16–30 m². The majority of shops (62 percent) and workshops (78 percent) are rented, and the most common rent range for both shops and workshops is USD 100 to USD 500 per

month. More than 60 percent of surveyed enterprises reported a rent increase since 2011. Several of the interviewed business owners referred to the new law in the country (initiated in 2014 and amended in 2017), which removed rent control from pre-1992 rent contracts,

as the reason for rent increases. Such ownership-related data—with enterprise renters substantially outnumbering owners, and a rise in rents—matches the findings in some neighbouring local economies (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

CUSTOMER CATCHMENT

The majority (37 percent) of the customers of Jabal Mohsen shops come from within the neighbourhood, and the majority of the workshop customers come from either within the neighbourhood (20 percent) or Tripoli City (32 percent). The most prominent types of shops and workshops in Jabal

Mohsen—such as food and grocery shops, restaurants and cafés, as well as carpentry, tailoring and mechanics workshops—are also the ones attracting the most customers from outside the neighbourhood, with customers coming from adjacent neighbourhoods, Tripoli City or beyond. Tailoring workshops

attract most of their customers from outside the neighbourhood, with a small percentage even attracting customers nationally. This is another indication of the significance of tailors in Jabal Mohsen’s economy, despite the reduction in demand they faced after the recent conflicts.





Figure 30 Distribution of main shops by type



Carpentry



Electronic repair



Mechanics



Metalwork



Plumbing



Tailoring

Figure 31 Distribution of main workshops by type



© UN-Habitat (2017)



© UN-Habitat (2017)

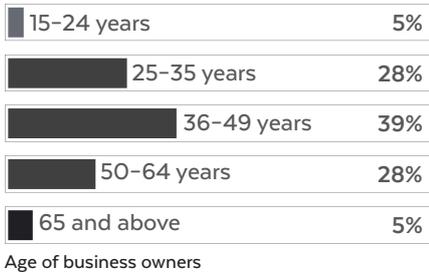


Figure 32 Information on business owners

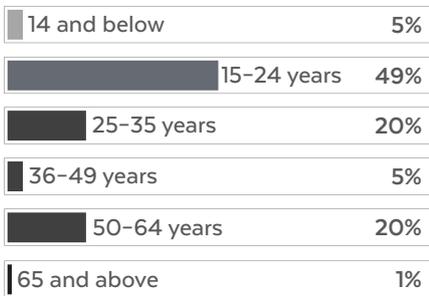


Figure 33 Information on employees

BUSINESS OWNERS & EMPLOYEES

Shops and workshops in Jabal Mohsen are generally run by a single business owner, together with very few employees. The majority of enterprises (62 percent of shops and 60 percent of workshops) do not employ any individuals. In general, more employees work in shops than in workshops. Among shops, restaurants and cafés have the highest number of employees, 27 percent of total employment in shops. Among workshops, tailors employ the most people, 47 percent of total employment in workshops. Again, the significance of food and grocery stores and tailors is highlighted by the number of employees they have.

The vast majority of shops (94 percent) and workshops (96 percent) in Jabal Mohsen are exclusively managed by Lebanese business owners, while the remaining 6 percent of shops and 4 percent of workshops are run by Syrians. Compared to neighbourhoods in close proximity (e.g. Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh), Jabal Mohsen has a slightly higher percentage of Syrian business owners (Figure 32) (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b). While the majority (61 percent) of Syrian business owners in Jabal Mohsen run new enterprises (opened in or after 2012, i.e. after the start of the war in Syria), around 32 percent operate long-established businesses (created in or before 2006), while the rest operate medium-aged businesses (established between 2007 and 2011).

All owned enterprises in Jabal Mohsen belong to Lebanese nationals; the small proportion of Syrian business owners are on rent contracts. Business owners' age is not central in predicting ownership status, with both owners and renters mostly falling into the 36-49 age group for both shops and workshops.

Of all employees, 88 percent are Lebanese, 11 percent Syrian and 1 percent PRL. Most of the Syrian employees in shops work in bakeries (40 percent). On the other hand, in workshops, 12 percent of the employees are Syrian, 80 percent of whom work as tailors (Appendix 6).

The majority (53 percent) of male employees are youth (15-24), whereas the majority (43 percent) of female employees are aged 25 to 35. In general, employment among youth is higher in Jabal Mohsen compared to the nearby Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh neighbourhoods (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b). Child employment is also present in the surveyed Jabal Mohsen enterprises; working boys under the age of 14 constitute 5 percent of all employees (no girls within that age group were reported to be working at the time of the survey) (Figure 33; See Youth and Child Protection chapters).

Almost all business owners (98 percent) and the vast majority (93 percent) of employees reside within the neighbourhood.



GENDER

A gender discrepancy is reported in business ownership and employment in Jabal Mohsen. Of the neighbourhood's surveyed business owners, 92 percent are male compared to only 8 percent who are female. Among employees too, males are higher in number than females, but the gender gap is not as accentuated as in business ownership—84 percent are males and 16 percent females (Figures 32 and 33; Appendix 6). Despite the existence of a gender gap, the latter rate of female involvement in the workforce is relatively higher when compared to previously profiled adjacent

neighbourhoods, such as Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b). Interviewed business owners in Jabal Mohsen mentioned that women either work in the neighbourhood in specific female-appropriate businesses (such as in salons or tailoring workshops), or do not work because of the community's culture regarding female employment.

According to the enterprise survey, almost all female business owners in Jabal Mohsen run shops; 47 percent run food and grocery stores, and 26 percent

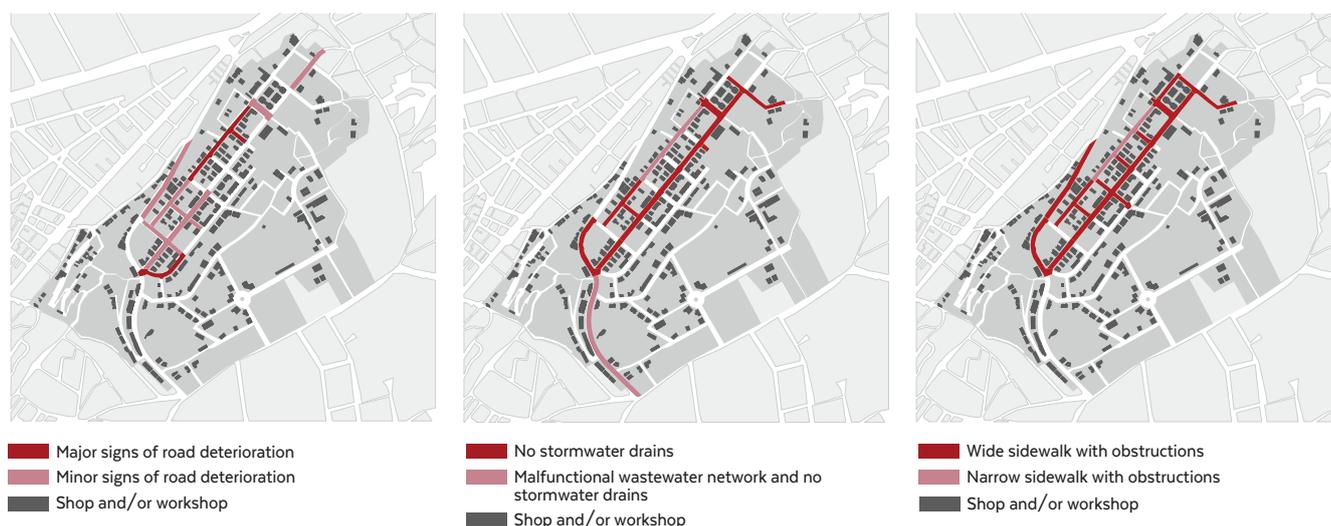
run boutiques. Also, most of the female employees work in boutiques. The small percentage of female business owners who run workshops are mostly tailors. The majority of the female business owners running shops manage long-established businesses. However, new businesses (especially workshops) are proportionally more likely to have a female business owner than medium-aged ones.

COMMERCIAL STREETS & BASIC URBAN SERVICES⁴²

Many Jabal Mohsen enterprises face the threat of poor basic urban service provision (Figure 34), which is potentially affecting business efficiency. The main constraint that enterprises face is the lack of stormwater drains on 53 percent of the primary, secondary and tertiary commercial streets,⁴³ leading to water ponding, especially on the main street of the neighbourhood (Ghanem El-Khatib Street). Additionally, 24 percent of all commercial streets have a malfunctioning wastewater network and no stormwater drains; this affects

especially enterprises located on Army Street (Figure 28). Road conditions are generally good in the neighbourhood. However, 13 percent of commercial streets show major signs of road deterioration and 34 percent show minor signs of such deterioration. Moreover, pedestrian accessibility on several commercial streets is restricted; most sidewalks (including on Ghanem El-Khatib Street and the northern part of Army Street) are wide but have obstructions (such as street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.). A garbage

collection system is unavailable in some parts of the commercial streets (Figure 49). During Kfils, most of the business owners reported the inadequacy of road maintenance, the poor condition of the stormwater and wastewater networks as well as the insufficient garbage collection performed by Lavajet, a private provider of solid waste management services (See "Accessibility & Mobility" section in Access & Open Spaces chapter; WaSH chapter).



Major signs of road deterioration: Dilapidated surface, potholes, water ponding.

Minor signs of road deterioration: Road surface in fair condition.

No stormwater drains: Lack of stormwater drains.

Malfunctional wastewater network: Bad smell, flooding, recurrent clogged pipes.

Sidewalk obstructions: Street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.

Figure 34 Basic urban services in commercial streets

⁴² Unlike some other neighbourhood profiles, the road network in Jabal Mohsen is not measured in linear metres but in square metres.

⁴³ The hierarchy of the commercial streets is determined by visual observation by comparing customer footfall and the number of enterprises at the different commercial streets. It is relative to each neighbourhood's commercial activity.

USD 683

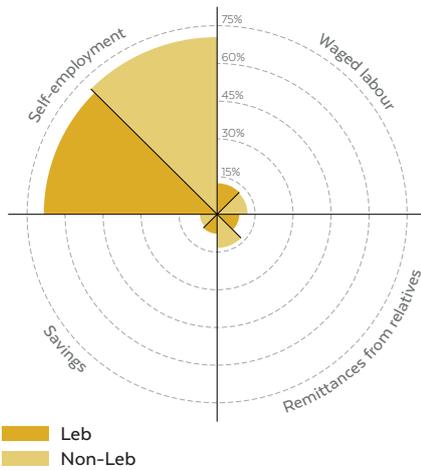
Average household monthly income

USD 695 Leb | USD 669 Non-Leb

Unemployment among working-age (15-64) population

60.1% of all Leb working-age group | 54.1% of all non-Leb working-age group

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



Other sources: Gifts from family or relatives, humanitarian aid, wholesale and retail trade, pension, and construction work, among others.

Figure 35 Sources of household income by cohort



Fortnightly (1%), every six months (0.3%), annually (0.3%), do not know (1.5%), refused to answer (3.7%), and missing answer (1.3%).

Figure 36 Frequency of household income

15.1% of all Leb | 11.0% of all Non-Leb

Households with a member who borrowed money. Reasons include: buying or renting a house (46.4 percent of Lebanese and 21.8 percent of non-Lebanese), buying food (13.1 percent of Lebanese and 67.3 percent of non-Lebanese) or repaying existing debt (20.2 percent of Lebanese and 3.6 percent of non-Lebanese), among other reasons.

LIVELIHOODS

According to the comprehensive population count by residential unit, Jabal Mohsen's working-age (15-63) population is around 9,130, including approximately 8,580 Lebanese, 515 non-Lebanese, and 35 people of unreported nationality (See Table 1 and footnote 15 in Population chapter). Based on the household survey findings, the majority of the working-age population, irrespective of nationality cohort, is unemployed.⁴⁴ Elderly employment is also present, especially among Lebanese (19.2 percent). There are wide gender variations in the unemployment rate. Females (5 and above), irrespective of nationality cohort, have a significantly higher unemployment rate than males of the same age group (Table 12).

Lebanese (aged 15-64) have a slightly higher unemployment rate than non-Lebanese of the same age group. More specifically, 60.1 percent of the Lebanese reported being unemployed, and 38 percent stated being paid employees, among others. As for non-Lebanese within the same working-age group, 54.1 percent reported being unemployed, and 44.9 percent mentioned being paid employees, among others (Table 12). The proportion of unemployed non-Lebanese in Jabal Mohsen is lower compared to that in the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh. Paid non-Lebanese employees are proportionally higher in Jabal Mohsen in comparison with the above-mentioned neighbourhoods (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

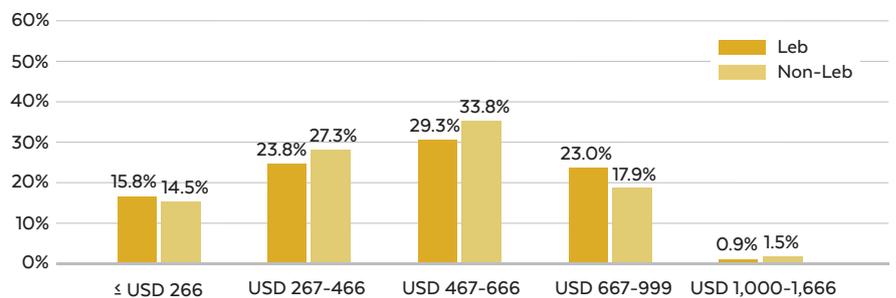
Employed Lebanese (whether paid or unpaid) work on average between 27 and

33 hours per week, while non-Lebanese around 24 to 38 hours per week. Most employed heads of households in Jabal Mohsen are professionals (26.5 percent), with the next most popular occupations being service workers and shop/market workers (6.4 percent), drivers (5.4 percent) and members in the armed forces (5.1 percent).

Average monthly household income in Jabal Mohsen is USD 683, which is USD 145 higher than in Tabbaneh neighbourhood and USD 173 higher than in El-Qobbeh. In Jabal Mohsen, Lebanese households reported earning higher average monthly incomes (USD 695) than non-Lebanese ones (USD 669) (Figure 37). The difference between the incomes of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households is significantly higher in the other two neighbourhoods (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b).

For most households, the main source of income is self-employment (68.4 percent for Lebanese and 70.5 percent for non-Lebanese) or—to a lesser extent—waged labour (12.4 percent for Lebanese and 12 percent for non-Lebanese). A few households cover their expenses through remittances from relatives (8.7 percent of Lebanese and 13.4 percent of non-Lebanese) or other sources (Figure 35).

Most of the households (80 percent of Lebanese and 87.4 percent of non-Lebanese) receive their income monthly. A few households receive theirs daily (6.8 percent of Lebanese and 2.8 percent of non-Lebanese) or weekly (4.5 percent of Lebanese and 2.2 percent of non-Lebanese) (Figure 36).



Do not know (6.3% of Lebanese and 4.7% of non-Lebanese), refused to answer (1% of Lebanese and 0.2% of non-Lebanese), and missing answer (0.2% of non-Lebanese).

Figure 37 Average monthly household income by cohort

⁴⁴ In the household survey, heads of households report on the employment status of household members for the last week prior to the survey day. In their answers, the heads of households are asked to include any activity performed by each household member as a regular or casual employee, self-employed or employer; or as an unpaid family worker helping out in a household business or farm.



© UN-Habitat (2017)



© UN-Habitat (2017)



© UN-Habitat (2017)

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 index quintiles, 25.7

percent of Lebanese households were found in the richest quintile, compared to 16.3 percent being in the poorest quintile. In contrast, 23.7 percent of non-Lebanese households were categorized as “poorest” and 15.1 percent as “richest” (Figure 38).

MALE EMPLOYMENT

Data collected through the FGDs with male adults reaffirms the aforementioned household survey figures pointing to lower employment rates among Lebanese inhabitants (irrespective of gender). The proportion of non-Lebanese male paid employees (5 and above) in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households (63 percent) is higher than that of Lebanese ones (54.5 percent) (Table 12). The majority of the male FGD participants reported no problems

at work, and had jobs outside Jabal Mohsen; they stressed that employment within the neighbourhood is not an option. When asked to state their job preferences, the participants noted any job that causes less fatigue, such as working in trade markets, information technology, the army, engineering or electronics. Male adults reported vocational training programmes to be non-existent.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

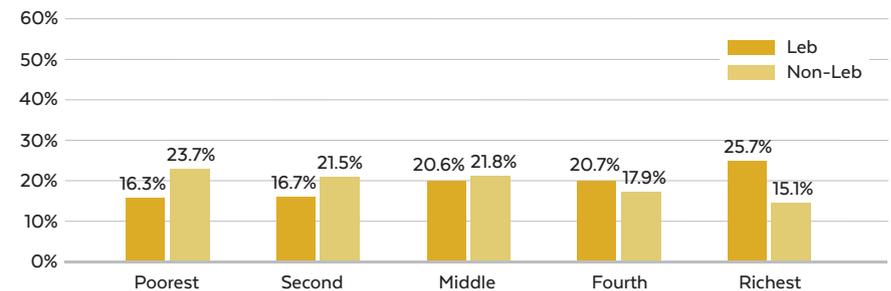
Female adults who took part in FGDs reported that the types of jobs women usually take on in Jabal Mohsen include school teaching, nursing, hairdressing, selling beauty items and furniture, and accounting. The preferred jobs listed by participants include chocolate design, handicrafts, trade and professional cooking. Unlike males, many females reported to have attended vocational training sessions held by local organizations in Tripoli City. They included courses on cooking, sewing, first aid, make-up, hairdressing, and English and French languages.

women have an important role in Jabal Mohsen, especially during elections, but are not being given the right platforms to voice their opinions. They stressed on how women are taking responsibility of chores within their households and representing their communities within the public sphere. As expressed by Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD female adult participants, women’s role can be enhanced by spreading awareness among men to accept female involvement both within the private and public spheres.

Regarding women’s roles in society in general, the female adults discussed how

“ You see us sitting here. You ask yourself: why are they sitting? It is because we can’t work. I have a broken hip that I had an operation for. I can barely walk and I am being supported financially by my sons who have their own kids to take care of and support.”

A Lebanese male elderly person, Jabal Mohsen



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.

Figure 38 Household wealth index quintiles by cohort



ELDERLY EMPLOYMENT

The elderly FGD participants mentioned that unemployment and deteriorating health were reasons for their inability to work. Many of them reported that they must still work even when they are sick because of no other source of income. Others stated relying on their families for

financial support. All of them described that they sit and socialize at cafés in their free time. Data from the household survey shows that 19.2 percent of Lebanese and 5.3 percent of non-Lebanese elderly people are paid employees (Table 12).

	Gender		Age			
	Male (≥ 5 years) (%)	Female (≥ 5 years) (%)	Working age			Elderly (≥ 65 years) (%)
			Youth (15-24) (%)	Adults (25-64) (%)	Total (%)	
Leb						
Employed, paid	54.5	8.3	22.1	43.2	38.0	19.2
Employed, unpaid	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.3
Unemployed	43.3	90.1	77.1	54.6	60.1	78.2
Others	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Non-Leb						
Employed, paid	63.0	9.3	25.4	50.4	44.9	5.3
Employed, unpaid	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
Unemployed	36.1	89.1	72.3	49.1	54.1	94.7
Others	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0

Table 12 Employment status by nationality cohort, gender and age



BUILT SECTORS

BUILDINGS

505

Total number of buildings
Area of study = 0.62 km²



Source: Field survey of all neighbourhood buildings

There are 505 mainly medium-rise (four- to six-storey) buildings in Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood, built using various construction materials, including concrete, stone and steel—with concrete being the most common one.

A comprehensive building condition assessment was undertaken as part of the neighbourhood field survey. It involved a visual inspection of the following features:

- Structural building conditions:** Structural elements (i.e. beams, columns).
- Exterior building conditions:** Components of the building envelope (i.e. walls, roof, windows and doors, balconies).
- Communal spaces:** Shared spaces of a building (i.e. means of exit, 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 building feature was categorized according to the following rating criteria:

- Good** - Routine maintenance required: No apparent problems.
- Fair** - Minor repair required: Minor repairable problems.
- Substandard** - Major repair required: Apparent failure, including significant problems.

- Critical** - Urgent repair and/or replacement required: Extensive damage or missing element(s).

Data on buildings with highly precarious and/or potentially life-threatening structural and/or architectural elements is released as soon as possible after data collection, before neighbourhood profile publication, through UN-Habitat-UNICEF Red Flag Reports. The Jabal Mohsen Red Flag Report is in Appendix 7.

It should be noted that while the above-explained 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, percentages pertaining to building conditions or connections to infrastructure networks relate to the collected data only.

In Jabal Mohsen, the buildings are mainly residential (446 buildings or around 88 percent by building count), with the remainder comprising 18 commercial (4 percent); 11 social service including educational, health and social centres (2 percent); and 16 unoccupied (3 percent) buildings, among others (Figure 6).⁴⁵ The ground floor use of 42 percent of all buildings in the neighbourhood is commercial, 25 percent residential, and 11 percent mixed (residential-commercial). The remaining 17 percent of buildings use their ground floors for governmental facilities, social services, or car parks, while 5 percent have vacant ground floors. Of all buildings, 4 percent have a residential rooftop add-on (a structure added on roofs to house additional residents).

Regarding the age of the built stock, 24 percent date to the period between 1944 and 1975; 51 percent between 1976 and 2000; and 24 percent after 2000. The remaining 1 percent are constructed between 1920 and 1943 (Figure 3). Generally, building heights (based on the number of storeys) rise eastward. Buildings of one to two and three to five storeys (10 percent and 36 percent by building count, respectively) are mainly aggregated in the Lower Jabal Mohsen area, while those of six to eight storeys (44 percent) occupy mostly the Central Jabal Mohsen zone. Buildings

of nine storeys or more (10 percent) are mainly focused in New Jabal Mohsen, in the eastern side of the neighbourhood (Figures 4 and 39).

Findings from the building condition assessment show that:

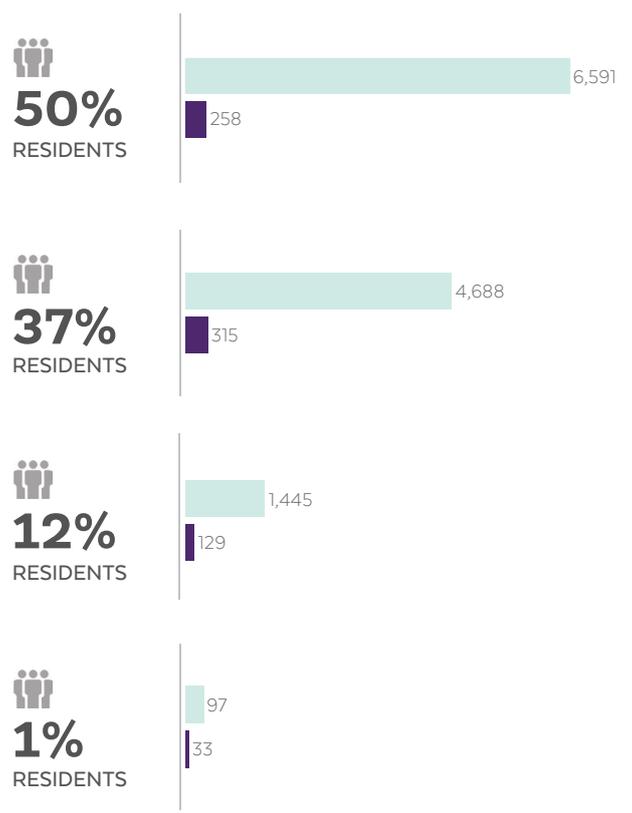
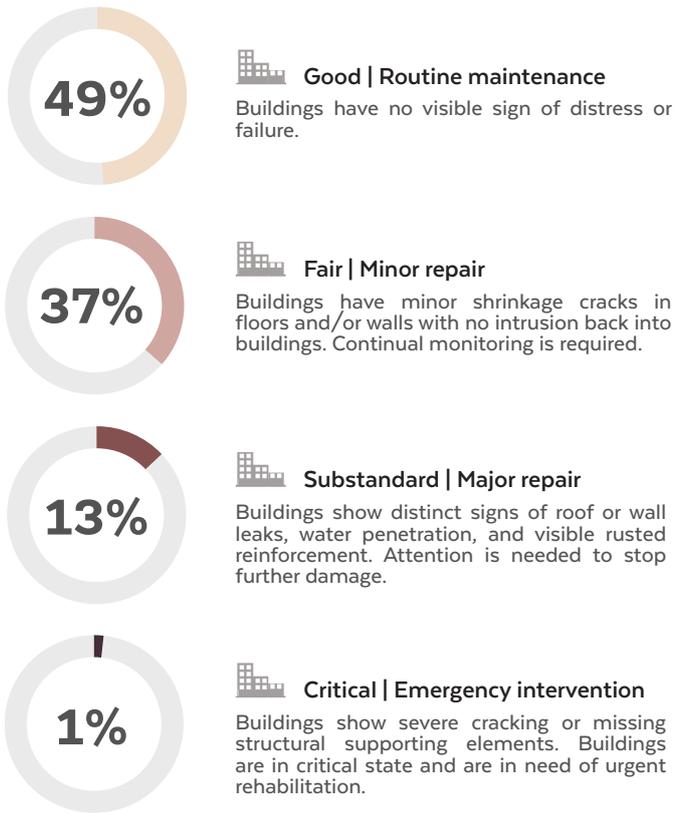
- The structural and exterior building conditions of the vast majority of buildings fall under the categories of “good” (requiring routine maintenance) and “fair” (in need of minor repair).
 - Buildings with structural, exterior and communal space conditions in need of major repair or emergency interventions are concentrated in the western side of the neighbourhood (Figure 39), close to the area most affected by the Tabbaneh-Jabal Mohsen conflicts (Figure 12). Reasons for lack of maintenance—cost, wilful speculation or other—have not been identified in this study.
 - 14 percent of the total number of buildings are structurally in need of major or emergency repair; this dimension identifies buildings that may be at heightened risk of collapse especially in the case of earthquakes.
 - Of the buildings constructed after 2000, 84 percent are rated as structurally good, which is significantly high compared to those built during the periods of 1976–2000 (47 percent) and 1944–1975 (19 percent) (Figure 3).
 - 25 percent of all buildings have lift shafts that may offer structural support against seismic damage.
 - With regard to the condition of communal spaces, 36 percent of the total number of buildings—housing 38 percent of residents—are categorized as substandard or critical. More specifically, 35 percent of all buildings have communal spaces with major lighting problems due to absent or non-functional lighting fixtures. Moreover, 34 percent of buildings have entrances that are not secure against intruders, due to absent or severely damaged entrance gates.
- The below diagrams categorize building conditions of all occupied and unoccupied buildings (with collected data) vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents stratified by nationality cohort.

⁴⁵ Others include three governmental and two religious buildings, as well as nine with uses that have not been specified by the field enumerators.

STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONDITION

Structural supporting elements | Beams | Columns

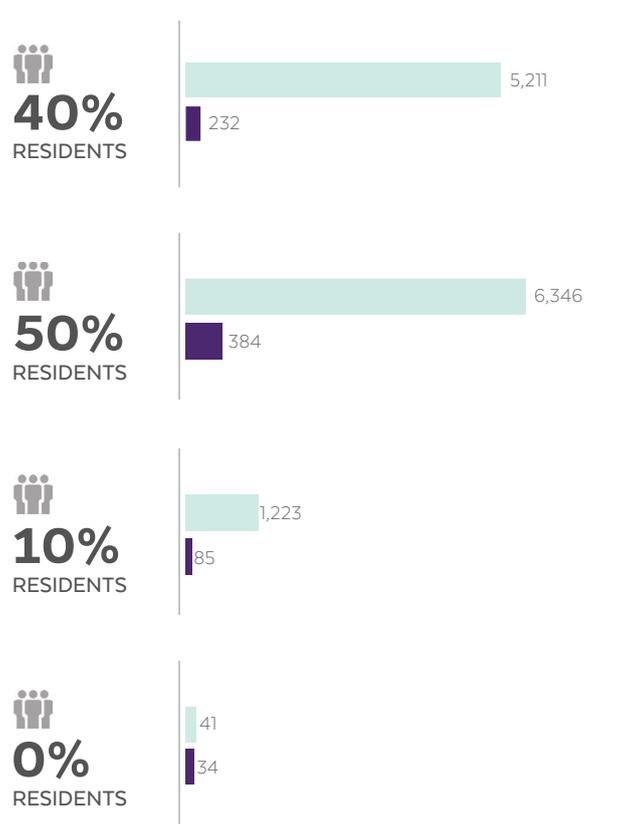
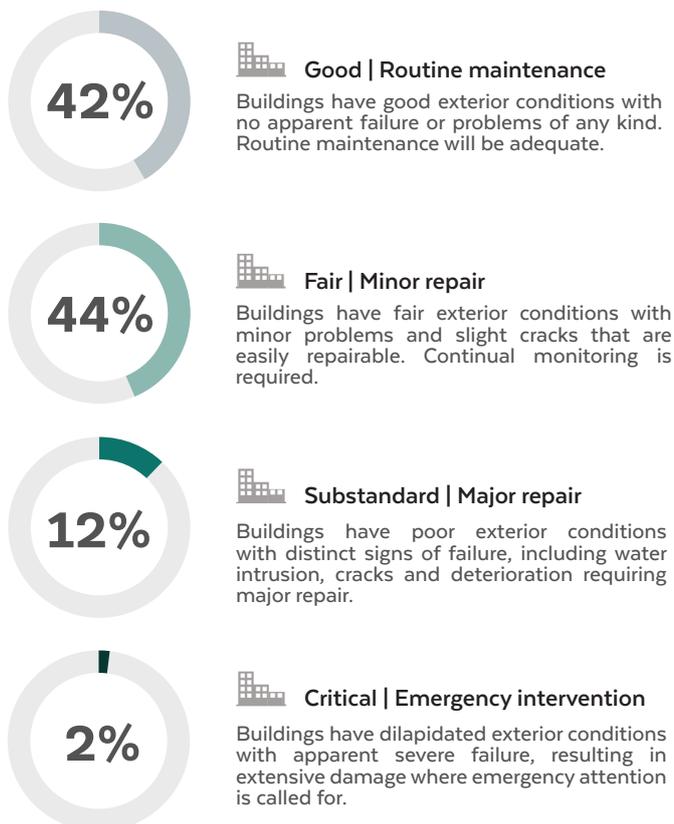
 BUILDINGS  Leb
 RESIDENTS  Syr



EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION

Exterior walls | Roof | Windows and doors | Balconies

 BUILDINGS  Leb
 RESIDENTS  Syr



CONDITION OF COMMUNAL SPACES

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

 BUILDINGS  Leb
 RESIDENTS  Syr



 **Good | Routine maintenance**

Buildings have functional communal spaces with gated entrances, lighting provided in all areas, and easily accessible exit doors and staircases.



 **Fair | Minor repair**

Buildings have minor defects in the communal spaces, such as minor problems in entrance gates.



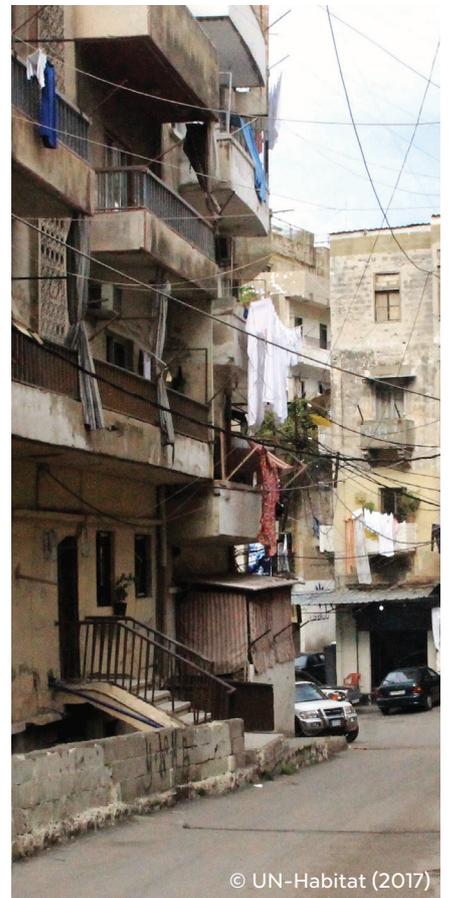
 **Substandard | Major repair**

Buildings have serious defects in the communal spaces, including malfunctioning gates, electrical wiring problems, and blocked staircases by obstructions that can be removed.

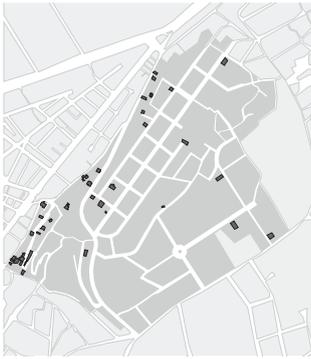


 **Critical | Emergency intervention**

Buildings have no and/or damaged gates or lighting at the entrances, with significant obstructions to staircases that cannot be easily removed in case of emergencies.



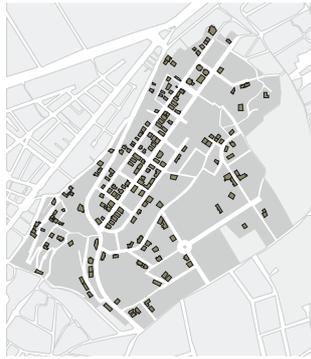
Number of storeys



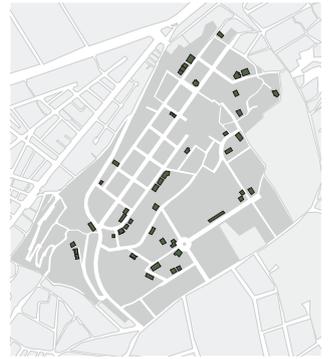
1-2



3-5



6-8

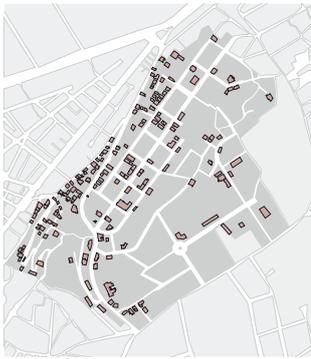


9 & above

Structural building condition



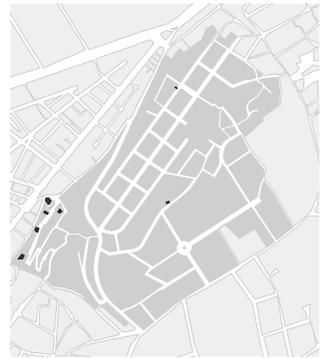
Good



Fair



Substandard

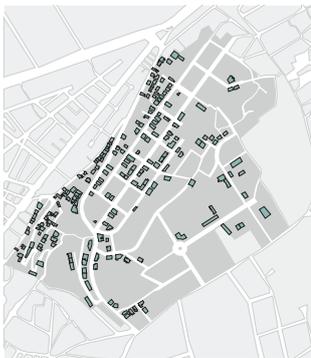


Critical

Exterior building condition



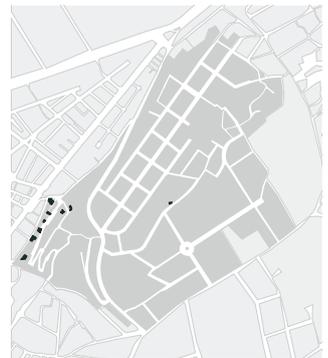
Good



Fair



Substandard



Critical

Condition of communal spaces



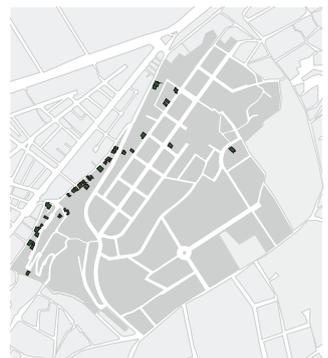
Good



Fair



Substandard



Critical

Figure 39 Building conditions



4,237

Total number of residential units

Area of study = 0.62 km²

Source: Field survey of all neighbourhood buildings

63.6% Owned housing

66.6% of all Leb households | 60.3% of all non-Leb households

34.7% Rented housing

31.3% of all Leb households | 38.5% of all non-Leb households

See footnote 46 for remaining percentages.

OVERCROWDING

0.9% of all Leb households

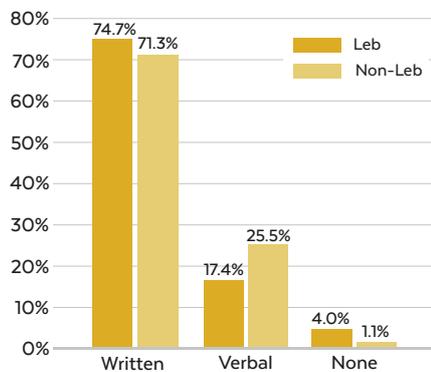
0.2% of all non-Leb households

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

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



Figure 40 Unfurnished rental occupancy



Do not know (2.3% of Lebanese and 2.1% of non-Lebanese), refused to answer (0.6% of Lebanese) and missing answer (1.1% of Lebanese).

Figure 41 Type of rental agreement

HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY ISSUES
HOUSING TYPOLOGY, TENURE & CROWDEDNESS

The all-cohort resident count in Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood is 13,629 (See Population chapter). There are 4,237 residential units. For 1,121 of those units, population count data was unobtainable. Linked to this, nationality data for these units is partial or absent (Appendix 3).

The tenure status of surveyed households is quite similar between nationality cohorts. Around two thirds of both Lebanese (66.6 percent) and non-Lebanese (60.3 percent) households own their residential units. The remainder (31.3 percent of Lebanese and 38.5 percent of non-Lebanese households) are renters⁴⁶ in the neighbourhood. Characteristics of the property owners/landlords are not captured in the current study.

The reasons surveyed households (stratified by cohort) gave for choosing their current accommodation are mainly the following: the renting cost (32.9 percent of Lebanese and 47.9 percent of non-Lebanese), proximity to family or relatives (29.6 percent and 23.1 percent, respectively), being within a community with the same background (7.4 percent and 11.2 percent), proximity to work and livelihoods (6.3 percent and 6.2 percent), proximity to services (3.8 percent and 3.4 percent) and being far from conflict (2.4 percent and 3 percent). In addition, three Lebanese and two non-Lebanese households (0.5 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively) stated that they chose their accommodation based on an agreement to provide child employment in lieu of rent. Furthermore, two Lebanese and one non-Lebanese households (0.4 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively) noted the provision of adult informal labour in lieu of rent as their reason for shelter choice.⁴⁷

Regarding the type of accommodation, most surveyed households, whether

Lebanese or non-Lebanese, live in an unshared apartment/house; a few others live in an independent house/villa or share their apartment or house (Table 13).

The household survey shows that Lebanese households are slightly more crowded than non-Lebanese ones; the mean number of people per room used for sleeping⁴⁸ is 1.1 among the former and a close 0.9 among the latter.⁴⁹ Overcrowding (three or more people sleeping within the same room) is similarly higher among Lebanese households (0.9 percent) compared to non-Lebanese ones (0.2 percent).

The majority of tenants occupy units let as unfurnished (75.8 percent of Lebanese and 67.7 percent of non-Lebanese households) (Figure 40), while 18.3 percent of Lebanese and 26.3 percent of non-Lebanese households rent furnished units, among others.⁵⁰

With respect to the nature of tenancy agreements, written agreements with the landlord are much more likely to be held by renters, irrespective of cohort (74.7 percent of Lebanese and 71.3 percent of non-Lebanese households rent their unit), than other types. Verbal agreements are more commonly used by non-Lebanese (25.5 percent) than Lebanese (17.4 percent) renters. Other households have no agreement at all with their landlord (Figure 41). Regarding tenancy contract length, the majority of Lebanese households that are renters (93.3 percent) and an even larger proportion of non-Lebanese (96.3 percent) operate on a one-month renting period.

Most surveyed households that are tenants reported that their rent is mainly secured by money earned from

⁴⁶ The percentages of owned and rented housing do not add up to 100 percent due to other responses in the questionnaire or data gaps: others (1.8 percent of Lebanese and 1.2 percent of non-Lebanese), do not know (0.2 percent of Lebanese) and refused to answer (0.2 percent of 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.

⁴⁷ For the responses given by Lebanese households, the percentages do not add up to 100 percent because 16.7 percent did not provide any answer to this question.

⁴⁸ Any occupied room, excluding kitchens and bathrooms, that is used for sleeping.

⁴⁹ A separate measure of crowdedness is the number of residents per residential unit, which shows that the average number of occupants per unit is 4.3 for Lebanese and 4.5 for non-Lebanese (See "Population Distribution" section in Population chapter; Figure 10).

⁵⁰ Other options included in the questionnaire (some of which registered zero responses) are: provided by employer/hosted by provider in exchange of work (0.5 percent of Lebanese and 1 percent of non-Lebanese), partly rented/partly provided by employer (0.5 percent of Lebanese), hosted for free (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 1 percent of non-Lebanese), without host's permission (0 percent), assistance/charity (0.5 percent of Lebanese and 2.5 percent of non-Lebanese), squatting (0 percent), other types (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 0.5 percent of non-Lebanese), do not know (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 1 percent of non-Lebanese), refused to answer (0.5 percent of Lebanese) and missing answer (0.5 percent of Lebanese).

employment in Lebanon (62.7 percent of Lebanese and 67.6 percent of non-Lebanese) or from personal funds (29.4 percent and 37.8 percent, respectively), among other sources. Monetary assistance from (I)NGOs was reported to be received by 1.1 percent of Lebanese and 1.6 percent of non-Lebanese households.

According to the household survey, 7.9 percent of Lebanese and 10.4 percent of non-Lebanese households that rent their unit expressed that they anticipate

moving. The main reasons they cited are the following: eviction by the owner (38.6 percent of Lebanese and 38.5 percent of non-Lebanese), end of the rent agreement (11.4 percent and 17.3 percent, respectively) and high rent values (9.1 percent and 19.2 percent, respectively). A small number also mentioned the lack of job opportunities (2.3 percent of Lebanese and 3.9 percent of non-Lebanese) and tensions with the community (2.3 and 1.9 percent, respectively). Besides these reasons, Lebanese households

pointed to unacceptable shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) conditions (6.8 percent); tensions with the landlord (6.8 percent); insufficient privacy for the family (4.8 percent) and harassment (2.3 percent) as additional push factors. On the other hand, non-Lebanese households alluded to eviction by authorities and end of assistance/hosting (1.9 percent each) as further factors.



* See footnote 51.

Figure 42 Reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon among households from Syria

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Independent house/villa	24.3	19.2
Unshared apartment/house	60.1	70.5
Shared apartment/house	9.4	8.6
Formal tented settlement	0.0	0.2
Factory/Warehouse	0.2	0.2
Structure under construction/worksite	0.0	0.2
Unfinished building	0.4	0.2
Makeshift shelter	5.4	0.8
Refused to answer	0.4	0.0

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

Table 13 Type of accommodation

RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT WITHIN LEBANON AMONG HOUSEHOLDS FROM SYRIA

In Jabal Mohsen, households with a head of household from Syria were further asked about relocation or displacement within Lebanon. Of these households, 10.3 percent reported to have relocated at least once, 4 percent of which had moved in the six months preceding the survey. Of the various options provided in the questionnaire, the majority of relocated households reported security threats (34 percent), community tensions (28 percent) and eviction by the owner (14 percent) as the main reasons for moving residences (Figure 42).⁵¹

Reported mechanisms by relocated households for finding current shelter

mainly include drawing on the support of relatives or friends (44 percent), the assistance of a *mukhtar* (36 percent) or the help of a landlord (8 percent), among others.

Of the total number of households that had relocated, 38 percent share their current residence with a Lebanese landlord, 12 percent with another Syrian family, and 12 percent with Lebanese tenants. Furthermore, 26 percent of the relocated are staying with relatives who own their home, 20 percent are staying with relatives who rent their residence, and 8 percent are staying with relatives but pay rent.

Regarding social or family ties providing support for relocation, 26 percent of households expressed that they had received help in the form of hosting, 18 percent had received support in access to employment, 16 percent had been referred to a shelter location, 10 percent had received financial support, among others. On the other hand, 20 percent of households said they get no support from any social or family tie.

⁵¹ Other options included in the questionnaire (some of which registered zero responses) are the following: eviction by authorities (2 percent), end of rent agreement (2 percent), end of assistance/hosting (0 percent), expensive rent (2 percent), lack of work and income in the area (4 percent), unacceptable shelter and WaSH conditions (6 percent), tensions with the landlord (0 percent), insufficient privacy for family members (4 percent), harassment (0 percent), other reasons (0 percent), do not know (0 percent), refused to answer (2 percent) and missing answer (2 percent).

WASH

96.2% Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)

78.1% Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)

9.6% Solid waste recycling (by number of households)

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

WATER & SANITATION AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

In FGDs, male adults complained about the lack of all water sources in Jabal Mohsen and emphasized that the water provided is greatly polluted and not suitable for drinking. Participants expressed their dissatisfaction about the inaccessibility of water. They also reported their perception that the North Water Establishment is not fulfilling its duties in Jabal Mohsen.

Based on the household survey questionnaire regarding water sources, treatment methods and sanitation:⁵²

- The vast majority of surveyed households (96.6 percent by number of households, equivalent to 96.2 percent by number of residents) reported that they use an improved source of drinking water, with the main improved water source being piped water into the dwelling (47.3 percent by number of households). A further 18.7 percent use bottled water, while 11.5 percent rely on a tube well or a borehole. Of Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen, a slightly higher percentage (94.9 percent) use improved drinking water sources than the national (93.1 percent) and North Governorate (93 percent) averages. For non-Lebanese residents, Jabal Mohsen's figure is 97.9 percent, which is marginally higher than the North Governorate average (96.8 percent), but significantly higher than the national one (73.9 percent) (Appendix 1).

- Most surveyed households (71.3 percent) do not use any water treatment methods to make water safer to drink. Of the households that treat water, 30.3 percent use a water filter, 23.1 percent strain it through a cloth, 19.7 percent boil it, and 19.7 percent add bleach or chlorine, while others use different treatment methods.

- None of the non-Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources in Jabal Mohsen, or even in the North Governorate, use an appropriate water treatment method, compared to the national figure of 0.9 percent. Of Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources, 31.5 percent use appropriate treatment methods, a significantly higher percentage compared to the national (12.4 percent) and North Governorate (0 percent) averages (Appendix 1).

- The majority of surveyed households (90.4 percent by number of households, equivalent to 78.1 percent by number of residents) stated that they use an improved type of sanitation facility, overwhelmingly (84.9 percent by number of households) involving a piped sewer system. There is almost complete use of improved sanitation for both Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents at both national (99.7 percent and 98.3 percent, respectively) and North Governorate (100 percent and 98.8 percent, respectively) levels. On the other hand, Jabal Mohsen's figures are considerably lower—79.5 percent for Lebanese and 76.3 percent for non-Lebanese (Appendix 1).

- In the 4.2 percent of households using an unimproved sanitation facility,⁵³ the most common single category is a flush to an open drain (3.9 percent of total number of households), while others use a pit latrine without slab/open pit (0.2 percent) or an unknown place (0.1 percent).

- Most surveyed households (79.1 percent) reported that they do not share their sanitation facility with others who are not members of their household.



⁵² In this section, national and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See “Methodological Caveats” section, p. 8, no. 13).

⁵³ The percentages of households using improved (90.4 percent) and unimproved (4.2 percent) types of sanitation facilities do not add up to 100 percent. The remaining 5.4 percent includes households that refused to answer (4.9 percent), others (0.1 percent) and missing answer (0.4 percent).

DOMESTIC WATER

State supply of domestic (drinkable and domestic-use) water, at a street level, reaches most of Jabal Mohsen's buildings, with the exception of a limited stretch in the east of the neighbourhood (Figure 43). Water is supplied twice a day and mostly meets basic household needs.

Some residents refuse to register with the North Water Establishment due to the high one-time registration costs that sum up to around USD 267 (LBP 400,000), in addition to a yearly payment of USD 200 (LBP 300,000).

Residents living in some of the buildings constructed within the last 15 years—located mainly in New Jabal Mohsen in the eastern part of the neighbourhood (Figures 3 and 4)—have dug their own boreholes as a direct water source and only pay for the operation and maintenance of their water pump.

Around half (54 percent) of the buildings have a functional connection to the domestic water network with good-quality pipes, while 31 percent have minor defects in their connection. Only 3 percent of the buildings, amounting to 588 residents, are not connected to the network at all and require immediate attention.

Spatially, the buildings that are connected with minor defects to the domestic water network are concentrated to the western and central sides of the neighbourhood. Those that are connected with major defects are mainly located to the west of the Lower Jabal Mohsen area (Figures 4 and 44).

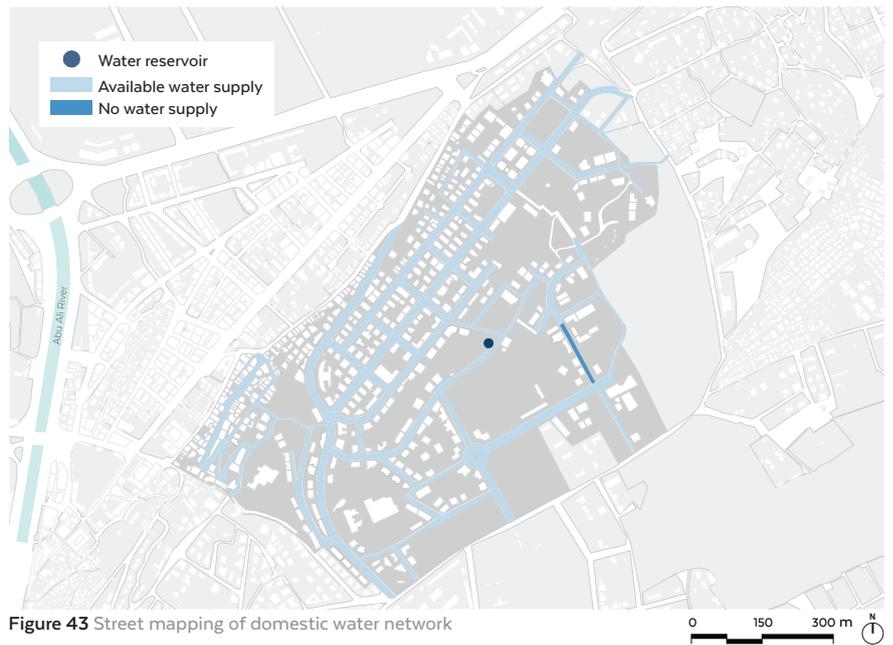
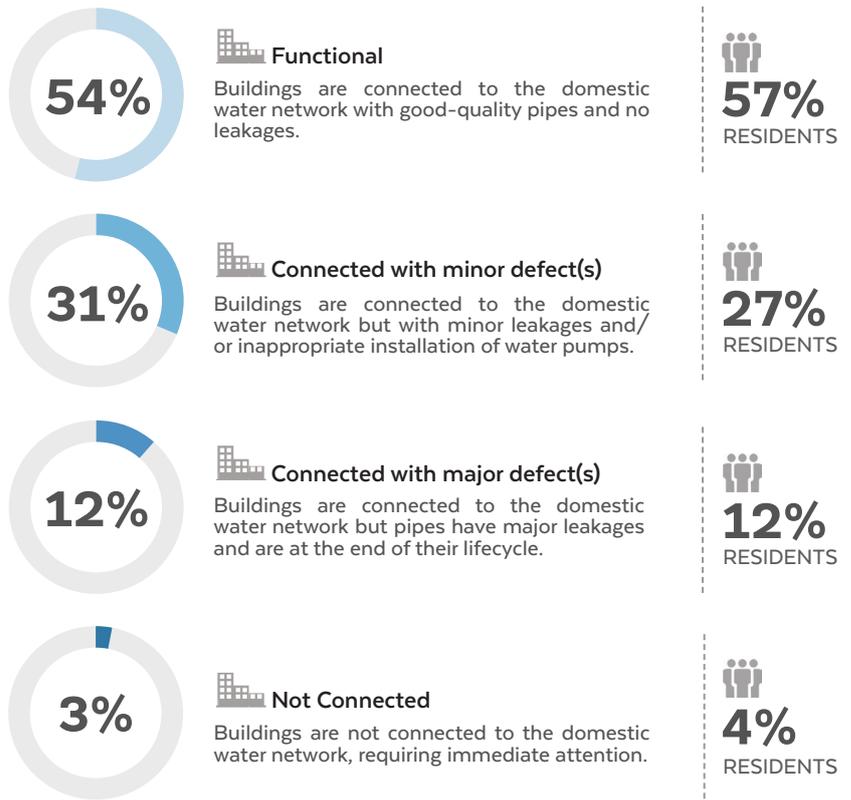


Figure 43 Street mapping of domestic water network



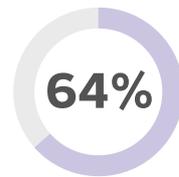
Figure 44 Condition of buildings' connection to domestic water network

WASTEWATER

The wastewater network is undersized and overloaded, leading to flooding of streets with sewage-contaminated water; these floods do not seem to be limited to places with a malfunctioning wastewater network. Many wastewater manhole covers are broken to receive stormwater during heavy rainfall, meaning the two networks are interconnected.

An assessment of the wastewater network shows that:

- 17 percent of the wastewater network (by street area) is malfunctioning, showing major defects (Figure 45).
- Malfunctioning parts of the wastewater network are scattered across the neighbourhood and are not solely restricted to small alleyways (Figure 45). However, they are especially concentrated in certain sections of some primary and secondary commercial streets, such as the southern part of Army Street and the middle part of El-Mcherka Street (Figures 28 and 45; See “Commercial Streets & Basic Urban Services” section in Local Economy & Livelihoods chapter).
- 64 percent of buildings are connected to a well-functioning wastewater network. A few (7 percent) have major defects in their connections, while only 2 percent either have blocked connections or are not connected at all; the buildings with these conditions are concentrated mostly in the western edge of the neighbourhood (Figure 46).



Functional

Buildings are connected to the wastewater network and the plumbing system is properly installed.

63%
RESIDENTS



Connected with minor defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with minor leakages in the plumbing system.

30%
RESIDENTS



Connected with major defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with major leakage problems in the plumbing system.

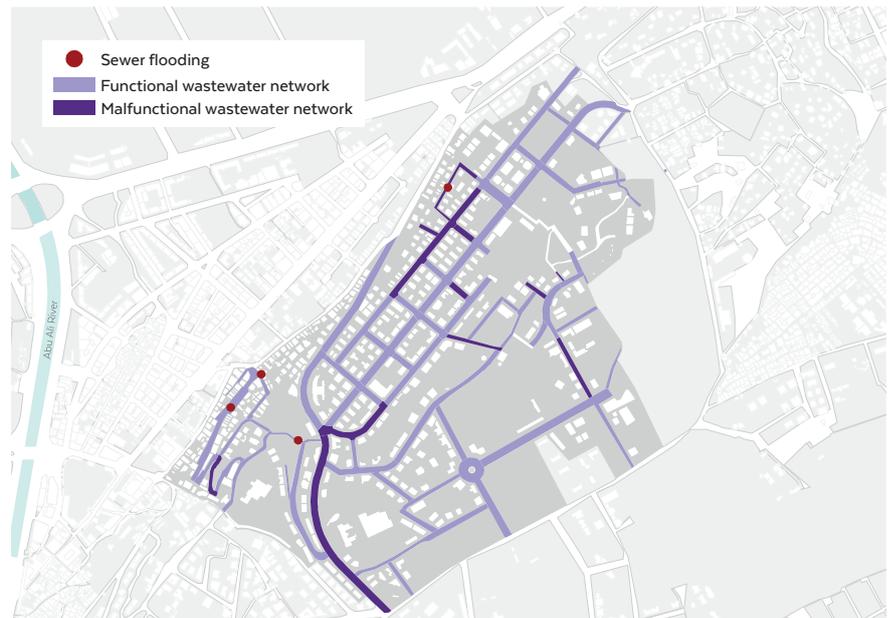
6%
RESIDENTS



Connected but blocked or not connected

Buildings have a blocked plumbing system with flooding in basement floors. Or, they are not connected to the wastewater network and discharge their sewage into open drains on the street.

1%
RESIDENTS



Functional wastewater network: No issues.
Malfunctioning wastewater network: Bad smell, flooding, recurrent clogged pipes.

Figure 45 Street mapping of wastewater network



Figure 46 Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network

STORMWATER

The neighbourhood has a poor stormwater network, which has been observed to cause major negative impacts on buildings and road structures. In addition, the stormwater of Jabal Mohsen, located on a natural topographical slope, flows towards the lower parts of the neighbourhood to the east, all the way into Tabbaneh towards Abu Ali River (Figures 4, 5 and 53). During heavy rainfall, problems of flooding arise at the downstream in the streets of El-Mcherka and El-Muhajirin, as well as in their surrounding areas in the western part of the neighbourhood (Figure 6).

An assessment of the stormwater network condition reveals the following:

- 78 percent of streets lack stormwater drains and thus any mean of drainage, contributing to uncontrolled on-street stormwater run-off (Figure 47).
- Streets with functional stormwater drains are mostly concentrated near the western and northern boundaries of the neighbourhood (Figure 47).
- Streets with no stormwater drains include primary, secondary and tertiary commercial streets (See “Commercial Streets & Basic Urban Services” section in Local Economy & Livelihoods chapter).
- Some channels or rainwater gutters are clogged, especially at the downstream, due to litter accumulation.
- Based on visual inspection, 57 percent of buildings—hosting 56 percent of the neighbourhood’s residents—have major or minor defects in or missing connections to the stormwater network, experiencing stormwater overflow at a street level (Figure 48).



Functional

Buildings are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are properly installed and functional.



Connected with minor defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are properly installed on external walls but discharge on street.



Connected with major defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are installed but have serious defects, leakages and/or blockages, and discharge on street.



Not Connected

Buildings are not connected to the stormwater network and/or have missing/blocked stormwater roof gutters or drains. No pipes are installed and rainwater is leaking on external walls.



Functional stormwater drains: Drains are functional for stormwater use only, no water ponding.

Blocked stormwater drains: Undersized existing drains, blocked by solid waste/mud/people’s interventions/other materials, bad smell.

No stormwater drains: Lack of stormwater drains.

Figure 47 Street mapping of stormwater network



Figure 48 Condition of buildings’ connection to stormwater network

SOLID WASTE

Solid waste is collected twice a day at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. by Lavajet, a private provider of environmental waste management services that was appointed by the Al-Fayhaa Union of Municipalities.

A street-level assessment of solid waste management (Figure 49) suggests the following:

- A solid waste collection system is available regularly in most streets (80 percent) of the neighbourhood, except for a few tertiary roads scattered in different parts.⁵⁴

- According to the field survey findings, there is an accumulation of on-street garbage disposal across the neighbourhood. This is likely to be contributing to stormwater channel blockages and flooding, as well as attracting disease-spreading vectors.

- Official garbage receptacles (bins and dumpsters) are dispersed across the neighbourhood. However, several streets—some of which are in dense residential areas—are not served by either type of receptacle. It could be that the addition or redistribution of receptacles would ameliorate on-street disposal and illegal dumping; this would have to be planned with awareness of the needs of the surrounding urban fabric of which this neighbourhood is part.

- The main commercial street of the neighbourhood (Ghanem El-Khatib Street) is affected by on-street garbage disposal (Figure 53). It has an uneven distribution of garbage receptacles; very few bins and dumpsters are clustered around two out of the eight blocks through which the street passes. Also,



Figure 49 Street mapping of solid waste collection

its northern part has no solid waste collection system.

- Uncontrolled garbage disposal on empty land has precipitated the formation of four informal dump sites in the New Jabal Mohsen area (Figures 4 and 49), associated with the negative effects of environmental degradation, the spread of insects and rodents, and the heightened risk of airborne diseases.

- During the field survey, littering was observed in some streets irrespective of the proximity of bins and dumpsters.

As for self-reported solid waste practices, based on FGDs and the household survey:

- Male adult FGD participants, both Lebanese and non-Lebanese, reported that they do not recycle at home, despite understanding its importance. However,

Lebanese participants suggested to establish an organization to work on solid waste recycling in Jabal Mohsen.

- A minority (9.6 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste. In the case of Lebanese households, the proportion (7.4 percent) falls between the national (21.6 percent) and the North Governorate (2.4 percent) averages. For non-Lebanese households, Jabal Mohsen scores at 12 percent, which compares favourably to both the national and North Governorate figures, where there is an almost complete lack of recycling habits (0.9 percent and 0 percent, respectively) (Appendix 1).⁵⁵

- Proper types of disposal (through garbage bins or collection from home by a third party) were reportedly practised in 88 percent of all households, compared to 12 percent that reported an improper type.



⁵⁴ The solid waste collection system is considered available, at the street level, if collection takes place on a regular basis by the appointed waste management service provider. However, littering and on-street garbage disposal might still be observed in streets where the system is running.

⁵⁵ National and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 13).

ELECTRICITY

An assessment of the electrical network at street and building levels shows problems that are also common at the national level. In general:

- Public electricity supply is inadequate, with 10 to 12 hours of electricity supply offered per day.
- To compensate for electricity outages, most residents depend on generators privately owned by others in the area (Figure 50). The monthly charge for generator subscription is around USD 33 (LBP 50,000) for 3 amperes and around USD 50 (LBP 75,000) for 5 amperes. Such private generators are located in different parts of the neighbourhood, constituting a source of both air and noise pollution.
- The vast majority of the streets in the neighbourhood are connected to a power grid of medium quality. The electrical grid of only two streets in the south-eastern part is in good condition (Figure 50).
- Tangled overhead electrical wires are observed in a few streets of the neighbourhood, mostly concentrated in El-Mcherka Street and Ghanem El-Khatib Street, constituting safety and fire risks (Figures 6 and 50).
- Functional street light coverage is fairly extensive throughout the neighbourhood (Figure 52). However, the lights are non-functional when public electricity is down.
- More than half (57 percent) of buildings, housing 60 percent of residents, are connected to the public electrical grid with properly installed wires. However, 14 percent of buildings, hosting 17 percent of residents and located mostly in the central and western parts of the neighbourhood, are connected to the electric grid but have major or critical defects in their connection, constituting danger to residents (Figure 51).
- As for renewable energy, some households reported to have installed private solar water heaters.



Functional

Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid, with properly installed electrical wires.



Connected with minor defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid but have minor defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally, with some safety measures such as weatherproofing.



Connected with major defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid but have major defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with limited safety measures.



Connected with critical defect(s)

Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid but have critical defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with no safety measures, presenting an immediate hazard.



Good condition: No threats or issues.
 Medium condition: Unorganized wires, poles in slightly deteriorated/unstable condition.
 Bad condition: Uncovered wires causing electrical hazards, extremely tangled wires, leaning poles in risky condition.

Figure 50 Street mapping of electrical network



Figure 51 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 52 Street lighting mapping



ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY

Jabal Mohsen is accessible from Tabbaneh and Old Tripoli through Syria Street via pedestrian and vehicular access points on its west side. Visitors from Akkar/Minié/Beddaoui and Zgharta access the neighbourhood from its northern and southern sides, respectively (Figures ii and iii, p. iii; Figure 53). Army and Ghanem El-Khatib streets are the neighbourhood's main arteries with a taxi hub at their intersection and another at the north extent of the neighbourhood.

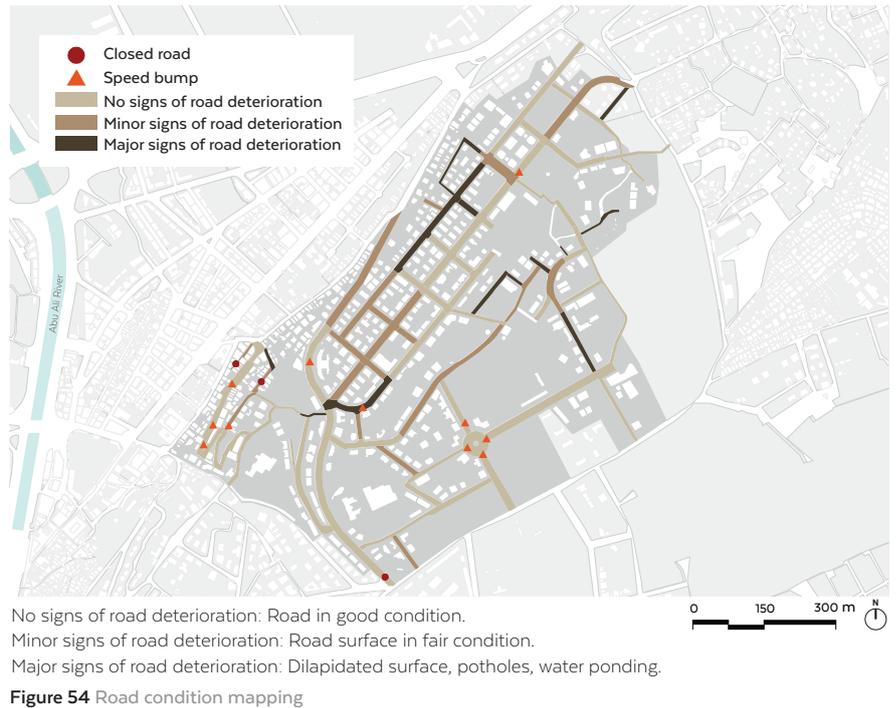
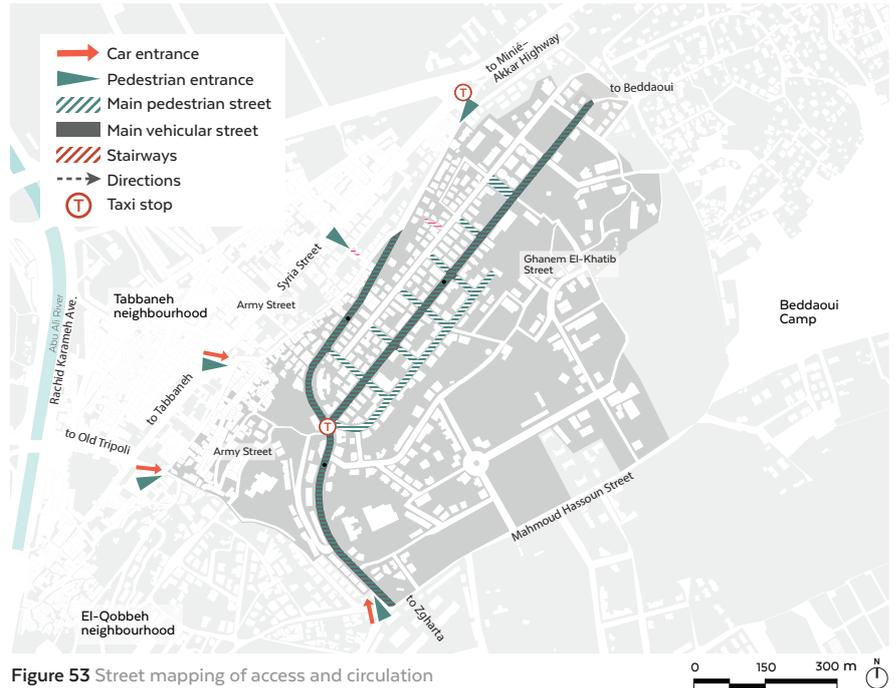
To its east, the neighbourhood is bordered by vast unbuilt land and discontinued streets, detaching it from its surroundings, especially the adjacent Beddaoui Camp (Figure 53).

An evaluation of the neighbourhood's road (Figure 54) and sidewalk (Figure 55) conditions shows that:

- 41 percent of the road network (by area) shows major and/or minor signs of deterioration. Most roads that show

major signs of deterioration are located in the Central Jabal Mohsen area or its immediate surroundings (Figures 4 and 54).

- 73 percent of roads (by area) either do not have sidewalks or have sidewalks with obstructions (such as street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.), hindering the movement and affecting the safety of pedestrians in the area.





© UN-Habitat (2017)



Sidewalk obstructions: Street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.

Figure 55 Street mapping of sidewalk conditions

OPEN SPACES⁵⁶

Jabal Mohsen contains numerous open spaces, covering over 0.13 km² in total. This represents 21 percent of the 0.62 km² total area of the neighbourhood. However, only 26.7 percent (by count) and 23 percent (by area) of these open spaces are publicly used. With limited safe and well-managed public space available, some non-public lands—like unused lots, landscaped areas and gardens—are appropriated and used by inhabitants as outdoor gathering spaces.

The majority of Jabal Mohsen's publicly used open spaces are located in the southern part of the neighbourhood, while most informal street gatherings⁵⁷ are located in the dense residential part of the Central Jabal Mohsen zone (Figures 4, 56 and 57). Gardens, playgrounds and sportsfields are scarce, even though the neighbourhood contains a lot of unbuilt areas (Table 14), especially in New Jabal Mohsen (Figures 4 and 57). 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, with potentially negative implications for health and social relations in Jabal Mohsen.

The main public open space in Jabal Mohsen is a recent fenced park (Figure 56, No. 3) in the northern part of the neighbourhood. It is accessible during the day from the main commercial street (Ghanem El-Khatib Street). Currently managed by Tripoli Municipality, the public park was established in 2014 by UNDP. It offers shade, benches in good condition, and a central fountain. It also has a small basketball field and stands. During the field survey, residents reported the park to be secure and in good condition. They mentioned that all inhabitants—irrespective of age and gender (Figure 57)—gather in the park.

The only public garden in Jabal Mohsen, El-Kowaa (Figure 56, No. 9), was created

by the municipality in the past years. UNDP provided it with solar lighting in 2016. However, the space does not contain any facilities, such as benches or play equipment for children, and it is polluted with garbage. Hence, it is still not used by inhabitants, even though they reported it (during the field survey) to be a secure place.

Wide unused private lots located in the southern part of Jabal Mohsen at the boundary with El-Qobbeh neighbourhood remain unexploited (Figure 56). During the field survey, residents reported that some of these lots are unsafe; they mentioned the existence of signs of substance abuse. They also reported the occurrence of conflicts with the residents of Riva—a sub-neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh—affecting children's safety in this area (See Context and Safety & Security chapters for general information about safety in Jabal Mohsen).

CHILDREN & YOUTH

The lack of safe open spaces in Jabal Mohsen particularly affects youth and children, who have limited access to gardens, playgrounds, sportsfields and other safe and attractive pockets. Indeed, the neighbourhood counts one publicly used playground and two publicly used sportsfields (Table 14; Figure 56). The playground (No. 1) is solely accessible during holidays and is managed by the Alawite Islamic Council. It presents many playing facilities for children that require maintenance. The council also manages a wide empty lot (No. 2) covering 5,800 m², which has been turned into a football

field (run by El-Harake Football Club) and remains always accessible. All residents—irrespective of age and gender—gather there because it is perceived as secure. However, it remains unlit at night. In addition to the latter and the small basketball field in the public park (No. 3), the neighbourhood also has one fenced football field (No. 6). It is in good condition overall, despite the noticeable presence of garbage around the field. It costs USD 20 per hour to access this sportsfield, which is managed by a resident.

El-American School has a playground (No. 7) and a sportsfield (No. 8). They are open only during school time (five days a week, 12 hours a day) and are accessible to children who are enrolled in the school. The sportsfield offers shade and facilities for basketball and football, but there is no play equipment for children in the playground. Moreover, most parents of children with disabilities mentioned during FGDs the need for safe and well-equipped playing areas for their children to improve their inclusion in the neighbourhood (See Child Protection chapter).

	Publicly used		Privately used		Total	
Cemetery	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Garden	1	3.3%	4	13.4%	5	16.7%
Landscaped area	2	6.7%	0	0.0%	2	6.7%
Park	1	3.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.3%
Playground	1	3.3%	1	3.3%	2	6.6%
Sportsfield	2	6.8%	1	3.3%	3	10.1%
Unused lot	0	0.0%	16	53.3%	16	53.3%
Total	8	26.7%	22	73.3%	30	100.0%

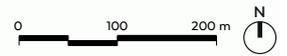
Table 14 Ownership type of open spaces

⁵⁶ The open spaces survey covers all unbuilt plots, excluding streets and sidewalks.

⁵⁷ Informal street gatherings are spontaneous social meeting spaces for interaction among diverse individuals by appropriation and activation of unused plots or streetscape spots.



Figure 56 Open spaces in Jabal Mohsen (see next page)



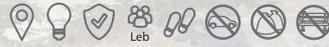
© UN-Habitat (2017)

El-Harake playground and sportsfield

1 Playground



2 El-Harake sportsfield



3 Public park (UNDP)



4 El-Shohada Cemetery



5 Robieh roundabout



6 El-Wadi football field



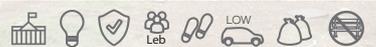
7 El-American School playground



8 El-American School sportsfield



9 El-Kowaa garden



Photos: © UN-Habitat (2017)

Figure 56 (continued) Open spaces in Jabal Mohsen (see previous page)



Public park (UNDP)

© UN-Habitat (2017)

Types of main open spaces



User age and gender



* Informal gathering

Figure 57 Main open spaces by type and user age and gender

CONCLUSION

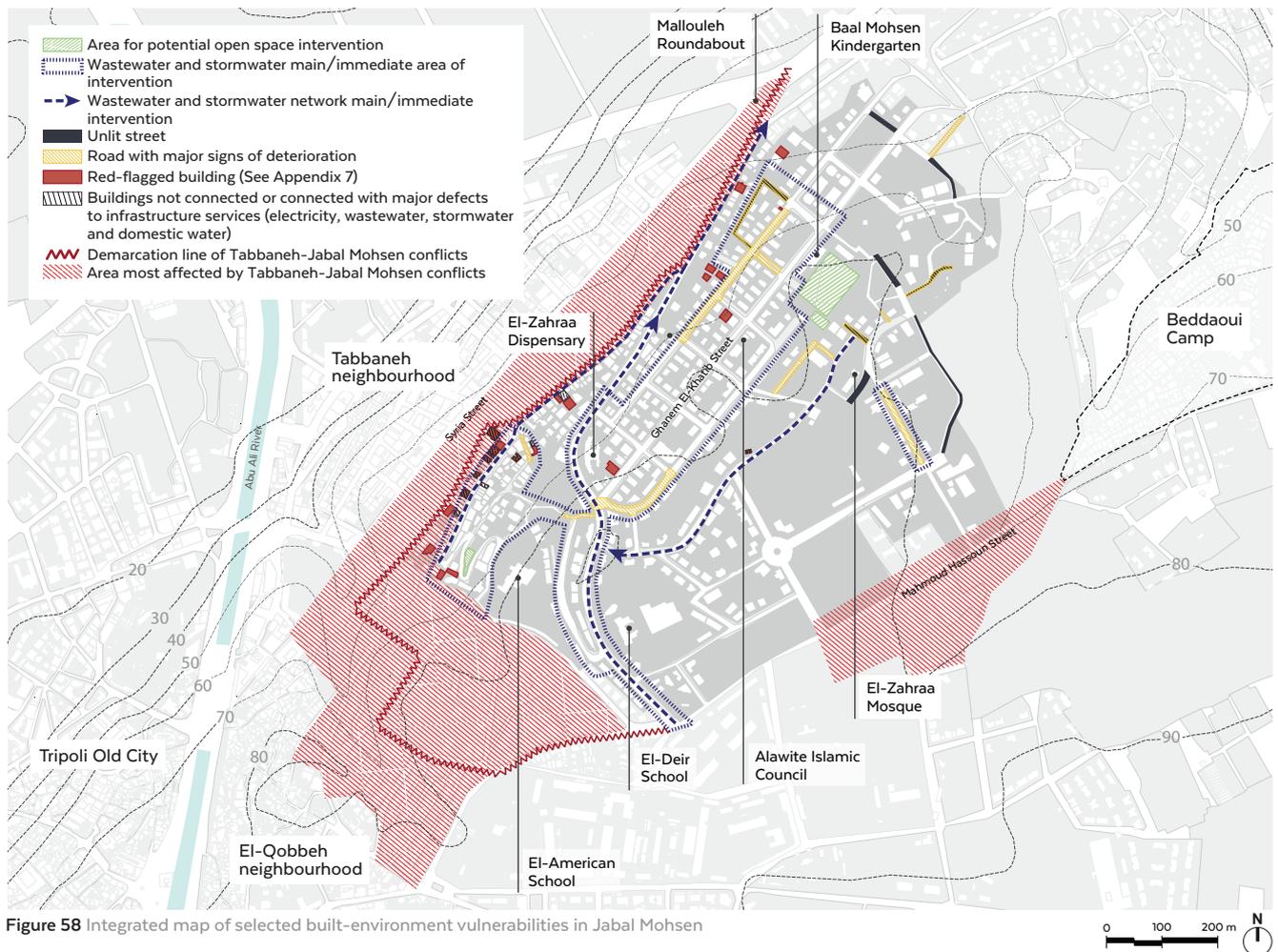


Figure 58 Integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in Jabal Mohsen

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 Jabal Mohsen, 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 through 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)⁵⁸ and with figures in the adjacent Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh neighbourhoods (UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon, 2018a; 2018b)—can be summarized as follows:

- Jabal Mohsen is a vulnerable neighbourhood on the east banks of Abu Ali River at the heart of Lebanon's second-largest city, Tripoli, itself commonly acknowledged as the most impoverished city in the Mediterranean Basin. Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood as defined in the field with the participation of community stakeholders covers 0.62 km².
- Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood is populated overwhelmingly by Lebanese: of the 13,629 residents, 94.1 percent are nationals. Of the 5.5 percent minority that is non-Lebanese, the largest cohort by far is Syrian (5.4 percent of all residents, or 731

⁵⁸ National and North Governorate indicators pertain only to Syrians, who are the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen (See "Methodological Caveats" section, p. 8, no. 13).

people). The remaining 0.1 percent comprises people of other nationalities (17 residents) and PRS (only six residents). Similarly, the adjacent Tabbaneh and El-Qobbah neighbourhoods are populated mostly by Lebanese nationals, with Syrians being the second largest cohort. According to the July 2017 household survey, and unlike the situation in Tabbaneh and El-Qobbah, the vast majority (78 percent) of non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian, but also including those of other nationalities) households in Jabal Mohsen reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011 (the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak), with 15.3 percent having arrived between 2011 and 2017.

- Related to shelter, Jabal Mohsen is a residential area comprising 505 buildings, mostly of four to six storeys. Of all buildings, 51 percent were built between 1976 and 2000. Considering the structural and building envelope quality of housing, the vast majority of the buildings in Jabal Mohsen appear to fall under the categories of “good” (requiring routine maintenance) and “fair” (in need of minor repair) combined, showing a clear contradiction to the condition of buildings in Tabbaneh and El-Qobbah neighbourhoods. Visual architectural field surveys undertaken as part of the studies in the three neighbourhoods suggest that 49 percent of the buildings in Jabal Mohsen are in good structural conditions compared to only 6 percent in Tabbaneh and 19 percent in El-Qobbah. In Jabal Mohsen, 14 percent of the buildings, housing 13 percent of the residents or 1,704 individuals, are in structurally substandard or critical condition; they are in need of major repair or emergency intervention and constitute structural hazards. Around 14 percent of buildings, accommodating 10 percent of the residents or 1,383 individuals, show apparent and severe exterior deterioration, resulting in water intrusion and damage to buildings. Furthermore, 36 percent of buildings have communal spaces that are classed as substandard or critical. Buildings classified as being in substandard or critical structural, exterior and communal spaces conditions are concentrated in the western side of the neighbourhood, close to the area most affected by the Tabbaneh–Jabal Mohsen conflicts. Around two thirds of both Lebanese and non-Lebanese households own their residential units. This is strikingly different from the situation in the nearby neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and El-Qobbah, where the majority of households (irrespective of nationality, but especially among non-Lebanese) are renters.
- Population density is 21,982 people per km² in Jabal Mohsen, which is lower compared to Tabbaneh (48,688 people per km²) and El-Qobbah (39,906 people per km²) neighbourhoods. In terms of density of occupancy, the average number of occupants per residential unit in Jabal Mohsen is almost equal among Lebanese and Syrians, at 4.3 and 4.5 per unit, respectively. The rate for Lebanese is the same as or close to the figures for El-Qobbah (4.3) and Tabbaneh (4.9), respectively. But the figure for non-Lebanese is considerably lower in Jabal Mohsen compared to the levels found in the other two neighbourhoods (5.4 and 6, respectively). The household survey shows that, contrary to the nearby profiled neighbourhoods, overcrowding in Jabal Mohsen is higher among Lebanese (0.9 percent) compared to non-Lebanese (0.2 percent) households. Moreover, overcrowding figures are significantly lower in Jabal Mohsen (among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese, but especially non-Lebanese households) in comparison with Tabbaneh (10 percent of Lebanese and 32.1 percent of non-Lebanese households) and El-Qobbah (19.2 percent and 45.1 percent, respectively).
- Like many Lebanese municipalities, Tripoli Municipality, in which Jabal Mohsen falls, is limited in financial assets and

human resource capacity. 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 after the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, Jabal Mohsen as well as the adjacent Tabbaneh neighbourhood suffered from a series of politico-sectarian tensions and armed conflicts, until the establishment of relative calm after 2014. Lack of safety and security in Jabal Mohsen is perceived to result mainly from the high incidence of fights, recurrence of conflicts with Tabbaneh, insufficient presence of police forces, prevalence of sectarian tensions, and widespread use of weapons, among other issues. Fear of moving outside the neighbourhood at night was reported by all residents who participated in FGDs. A small minority of surveyed households (1.1 percent of Lebanese and 2.2 percent of non-Lebanese, a total of 17 out of the 1,055 households that completed the household survey questionnaire) reported having faced disputes in Jabal Mohsen. These percentages are lower for both nationality cohorts compared to the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh (7.4 percent for Lebanese and 6.4 percent for non-Lebanese) and El-Qobbah (13.8 percent and 5.8 percent, respectively). Unlike the other two neighbourhoods, however, the proportion of non-Lebanese who reported facing disputes in Jabal Mohsen is higher than that of Lebanese. (See **Safety & Security** chapter for areas reported as unsafe by FGD participants, and **Youth** chapter for proposed social cohesion interventions.)
- Overall, findings on the general health condition of residents suggest high similarity between Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts in Jabal Mohsen. Residents reported suffering from various illnesses. Chronic illnesses are the most commonly reported category of health conditions, affecting 11.8 percent of Lebanese and 13.4 percent of non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Diarrhoea was reported to have been experienced by more than a third (37.9 percent) of children (0–59 months) two weeks prior to the household survey; this figure is higher compared to Tabbaneh (26.9 percent) and El-Qobbah (31.3 percent) neighbourhoods. These are worrisome indicators of poor conditions that may be derived from some combination of absence of accessing water, sanitation and healthcare services on the one hand and, on the other, the possibly compromised quality of domestic water. Environmental pollution (including that of water) and lack of hygiene were reported by FGD participants and key informants from health facilities as critical barriers to improving the public health situation in the neighbourhood, among other issues. Further research would be required to establish if the lack of healthcare service access, of water treatment, and of improved sanitation is directly linked to health conditions in the area, including diarrhoea among children.
- Regarding usage of or access to services, around half (47.3 percent) of households do not use or are not willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services. For the majority (62.1 percent) of children (0–59 months) with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey, no care—whether advice or treatment—was reported to have been sought. Disaggregating this care-seeking percentage by nationality, the rate is higher for non-Lebanese (50 percent) than for Lebanese (36 percent) children. Relative to national and North Governorate averages, care seeking in Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood is more prevalent for non-Lebanese but less widespread for Lebanese children. Irrespective of nationality, advice or treatment was less commonly sought for children in Jabal Mohsen (34.8 percent)

than for those in both adjacent neighbourhoods—Tabbaneh (52.7 percent) and El-Qobbeh (55.7 percent). With regard to water services, around 71 percent of the surveyed households reported not using any water treatment methods. However, the use of an appropriate treatment method by Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water is significantly higher compared to the national and North Governorate figures. In contrast, the use of improved sanitation facilities by residents, irrespective of nationality, is considerably lower in comparison with both the national and North Governorate averages.

- A number of factors, including financial capabilities and awareness-related issues, affect access to healthcare services in Jabal Mohsen. On the service provider side, key informants from health facilities highlighted several challenges they face, including shortage of medicines, as well as lack of awareness among residents on certain health-related issues. At the service user side, surveyed households reported several perceived barriers to accessing subsidized primary healthcare services and various reasons for dissatisfaction with their use: low quality of services, unwelcoming staff, long queue time, high fees, and lack of awareness about the provision of certain services, among others. A minority (27.5 percent) of all Lebanese and a much lower 8.2 percent of all non-Lebanese in surveyed households have health insurance.

- In the case of education indicators, most children in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households attend school, with attendance especially high among those of primary school age (6–11). Although the attendance ratio in the neighbourhood falls from 90.1 percent for primary school level to 74.1 percent for secondary school (ages 12–17), the latter is significantly higher than in Tabbaneh (40.2 percent) and El-Qobbeh (41.3 percent). Additionally, children in surveyed Jabal Mohsen households (irrespective of nationality) are significantly more likely to attend secondary school relative to both national and North Governorate figures. In general, the attendance ratio for females is slightly higher than that for males for both primary and secondary school levels. Among children (aged 6–14) in surveyed households, 0.7 percent have never attended school and 3.1 percent are out of school. The main reasons for being out of school are reportedly related to financial issues—the child has to earn money for the family (12.3 percent), the transportation to school is too expensive (3.5 percent) and/or the school fees are too high (1.8 percent)—and to a lesser extent, the bullying and violence experienced on the way to school (5.3 percent), among others. Among youth (aged 15–24), irrespective of gender and nationality, only 29.6 percent have attended education to a level higher than secondary school, with males exhibiting lower rates than females. However, youth in Jabal Mohsen (27.7 percent) are more likely to attend secondary school as their highest level of education than those in Tabbaneh (9.1 percent) and El-Qobbeh (6.2 percent).

- Children and youth are particularly vulnerable to various other challenges too. A slightly higher proportion of children (aged 5–17) are involved in economic activities in Jabal Mohsen (11.2 percent) compared to Tabbaneh (9.3 percent) and El-Qobbeh (6.2 percent). Of these children in Jabal Mohsen, males are significantly more likely (58 percent) to be exposed to hazardous conditions than females (36.4 percent); such a gender gap is also found in the other two above-mentioned neighbourhoods. The proportion of girls (aged 15–19) who were married at the time of the survey in Jabal Mohsen (5.1 percent) is lower than in Tabbaneh (12.4 percent) and El-Qobbeh (18.4 percent). In addition, this phenomenon is lower among both Lebanese and especially non-Lebanese in Jabal Mohsen relative to the national

and North Governorate averages, unlike in Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh where figures are either slightly higher or quite close to those found at the national and governorate levels. However, among Lebanese women (aged 15–49), marriage before the age of 15 is slightly more prevalent in Jabal Mohsen (4.2 percent) compared to the national and North Governorate averages (3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively); this is also the case in Tabbaneh (8.3 percent) and El-Qobbeh (7 percent). Children (aged 1–17) often experience various forms of violent discipline at home (56.7 percent), a comparable rate among Lebanese (54 percent) and non-Lebanese (60.4 percent). In school settings, violent discipline exerted on children (aged 1–17) is also common (38.9 percent), though this disaggregates to a higher 49 percent for non-Lebanese and lower 31.6 percent for Lebanese pupils. Irrespective of children's nationality, violent discipline at school is more prevalent in Jabal Mohsen than in Tabbaneh (33.6 percent) and El-Qobbeh (27.8 percent). Moreover, children and youth in Jabal Mohsen have limited access to safe and attractive playgrounds, gardens and other pockets. However, a public park in the northern part of the neighbourhood offers a reportedly secure and well-maintained open space accessible to all residents—irrespective of age, gender and nationality—while the nearby El-Qobbeh neighbourhood does not offer any safe and well-managed public space. None of the 10 surveyed education facilities provide for children with special needs. However, some of the surveyed health facilities cater for children and adults with disabilities and special needs. Youth in the neighbourhood struggle with finding employment opportunities (reported unemployment is 75.1 percent for youth aged 15–24), as well as educational and vocational training programmes. Youth unemployment is slightly higher compared to Tabbaneh (67.3 percent) and El-Qobbeh (67.7 percent) neighbourhoods.

- Unemployment is a general challenge faced by the majority of the working-age (15–64) population in Jabal Mohsen (reportedly, 60.1 percent among Lebanese and 54.1 percent among non-Lebanese). The proportion of unemployed Lebanese is slightly higher and of non-Lebanese lower compared to the figures for the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh (58.8 percent and 62.8 percent, respectively) and El-Qobbeh (54.8 percent and 62.4 percent, respectively). The vast majority of employees and business owners in Jabal Mohsen are Lebanese and male, similar to Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh. Compared to the other two neighbourhoods, however, Jabal Mohsen has a slightly higher percentage of Syrian business owners. Despite the existence of a gender gap, the proportion of female employees is relatively higher when compared to the other two neighbourhoods. Average monthly household income in Jabal Mohsen is USD 683, which is USD 145 higher than in Tabbaneh and USD 173 higher than in El-Qobbeh. Overall, non-Lebanese households reported earning lower average monthly incomes (USD 669) than Lebanese ones (USD 695) in Jabal Mohsen and are classified as poorer based on an assessment of household wealth.

- Jabal Mohsen's local economy has little interaction with other areas. Most of the workers and business owners tend to be inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and the enterprises mostly cater to customers who reside in the neighbourhood. The most common types of enterprises among shops are food and grocery stores, restaurants or cafés, and boutiques, while among workshops, tailoring and carpentry ones are the most prevalent. In general, similar to the nearby Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh neighbourhoods, consumption enterprises (i.e. shops) are more numerous than production ones (i.e. workshops) in Jabal Mohsen. In contrast to the two above-mentioned neighbourhoods, where “long-established”

(functioning for more than 10 years) is the most dominant business age bracket, Jabal Mohsen shows a prevalence of new businesses (operational for five years or less). Half of the surveyed enterprises (whether shops or workshops) in the neighbourhood are new businesses. Among new businesses, workshops are proportionally slightly higher in number compared to shops—52 percent and 50 percent, respectively. This is another point with respect to which Jabal Mohsen differs from the adjacent neighbourhoods, where new businesses comprise more shops than workshops. As in Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh, the proportion of medium-aged businesses in Jabal Mohsen is considerably lower than that of long-established ones. In Jabal Mohsen, medium-aged businesses are not only the smallest in number compared to enterprises of other age brackets, but also make the least contribution to employment diversity in terms of gender and nationality.

- Many surveyed enterprises reported poor basic urban service provision as a threat to their economic activity. The main constraint is the lack of stormwater drains on 53 percent of commercial streets (by area), leading to water ponding, especially on the main street of the neighbourhood (Ghanem El-Khatib Street). Enterprises located on Army Street are the most affected by the malfunctioning sewage network and lack of stormwater drains. In addition, 47 percent of commercial streets show major or minor signs of road deterioration. Moreover, in some parts of the commercial streets, the garbage collection system is unavailable.

- Jabal Mohsen's wastewater and stormwater networks are interconnected, overloaded and under-maintained, increasing the risk of flooding and ponding of potentially sewage-contaminated water during peak stormflow in several parts of the neighbourhood, especially on the western side. On a street level, 17 percent of the sewage network (by street area) is malfunctioning; this is considerably lower compared to Tabbaneh (43 percent) and El-Qobbeh (51 percent). In contrast, an overwhelming 78 percent of streets have no stormwater drains; this is significantly higher than the figures for the other two neighbourhoods, both scoring at around 40 percent. Concerning network connections to buildings, 9 percent of Jabal Mohsen's buildings either have major defects in their connections to the wastewater network or have blocked/non-existent connections to it. Moreover, 16 percent of buildings show major defects in or have no connections to the stormwater network. Regarding connections to the domestic water network, 97 percent of all buildings are connected, including 12 percent of all buildings that experience major defects in their connection. The latter figure is quite similar to that in El-Qobbeh (10 percent) but significantly lower compared to Tabbaneh (43 percent). Buildings with major defects in or no connections to these various infrastructure networks are mainly located in the western side of the neighbourhood. Defects in these networks constitute significant public environmental health hazards with the potential of negatively impacting on the protection status of residents and on livelihood activities, while posing a stress to buildings and road structures.

- The electrical infrastructure in Jabal Mohsen is in moderate condition, with a few instances of tangled overhead wires constituting danger to residents. In addition, very few streets (mostly secondary ones) remain unlit. At building level, 14 percent of buildings, hosting 17 percent of residents and concentrated mostly in the central and eastern parts of the neighbourhood, are connected to the electrical grid but have major or critical defects in their connection. The discontinuous public electricity supply common to the national context

has fostered dependency on neighbourhood-level private generators, which are known sources of air and noise pollution as well as contributors to unsafe wiring solutions.

- Jabal Mohsen is accessible from the main roads of Tripoli (Rachid Karamah Avenue, Syria Street and Minié-Akkar highway) through several pedestrian and vehicular access points. However, access and mobility are hindered within the neighbourhood, where around 41 percent of streets (by area) show major and/or minor signs of deterioration. To its east, the neighbourhood is bordered by vast unbuilt land and discontinued streets, detaching it from its surroundings, especially the adjacent Beddaoui Camp. With regard to the condition of sidewalks, 73 percent of roads (by area) either do not have sidewalks or have sidewalks with obstructions, hindering the movement and affecting the safety of pedestrians in the area, including on some commercial streets.

- Solid waste management is provided by Lavajet in Jabal Mohsen. Field survey findings of this study show that a garbage collection system is available in most streets (80 percent) of the neighbourhood. However, several streets—some of which are in dense residential areas—are served by neither bins nor dumpsters. In addition, on-street garbage disposal is observed across the neighbourhood, including the main commercial street (Ghanem El-Khatib Street). Uncontrolled garbage disposal on empty land has precipitated the formation of four informal dump sites in the south-eastern part of the neighbourhood. All these solid waste management challenges pose environmental and public health risks, thus compromising the collective well-being of neighbourhood inhabitants. As for self-reported solid waste practices, a minority (9.6 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste; this is slightly lower than the percentages in Tabbaneh (12.8 percent) and El-Qobbeh (12 percent) neighbourhoods. In the case of Lebanese households in Jabal Mohsen, the proportion is significantly lower than the national but slightly higher than the North Governorate levels. Compared to the national and North Governorate averages, however, non-Lebanese in Jabal Mohsen are more likely to practise recycling.

This profile has identified the relative criticality across space of a range of interlinked social, economic and built-environment challenges in the predominantly residential and vulnerable neighbourhood of Jabal Mohsen. Figure 58 provides an integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in the neighbourhood, also identifying areas that may be potentially targeted for open space interventions. While profiles may be used to inform both hard and soft interventions, this map 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 Jabal Mohsen 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 for Lebanese and non-Lebanese (proportionally stratified by nationality). 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 representative samples of Lebanese and non-Lebanese (the latter not further stratified by nationality). Given that the majority of non-Lebanese residents in Jabal Mohsen are Syrian, 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		
			Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)

POPULATION & HOUSING

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
Proportion of overcrowding	No. of households with three or more persons per occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom	Total no. of households	-	-	0.9%	-	-	0.2%
Proportion of owned housing	No. of households owning the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	66.6%	-	-	60.3%
Proportion of rented housing	No. of households renting the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	31.3%	-	-	38.5%

HEALTH

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
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%	36.0%	29.0%	30.0%	50.0%
Health insurance coverage	No. of household members covered by health insurance	Total no. household members	-	-	27.5%	-	-	8.2%
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	-	-	53.4%	-	-	58.1%
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 that are using/used the services	-	-	53.1%	-	-	55.3%
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	-	-	57.2%	-	-	47.7%
Satisfaction with health services	No. of households that are using/used the subsidized services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	51.5%	-	-	54.4%
Recommendation of the public 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	-	-	71.1%	-	-	65.5%

LITERACY & EDUCATION

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of primary school age (6-11), currently attending primary or secondary school	Total no. of children of primary school age (6-11)	95.8%	93.1%	93.2%	50.8%	64.9%	85.7%
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of secondary school age (12-17) currently attending secondary school or higher	Total no. of children of secondary school age (12-17)	64.2%	44.8%	72.8%	2.7%	1.1%	75.6%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1	1.04	1.1	1	1	1.2
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	1.2	1.8	-	1.1
Out-of-school children (primary school age)	No. of children of primary school age (6-11) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of primary school age (6-11)	4.2%	6.9%	1.7%	49.2%	35.1%	3.1%
Out-of-school children (lower secondary school age)	No. of children of lower secondary school age (12-14) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of lower secondary school age (12-14)	-	31.2%	2.4%	-	91.3%	3.3%
Out-of-school children (higher secondary school age)	No. of children of higher secondary school age (15-18) who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of higher secondary school age (15-18)	-		11.0%	-		8.0%
Primary level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with primary level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	34.0%	-	-	29.9%
Secondary or equivalent level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with secondary or equivalent level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	46.6%	-	-	35.9%
Higher level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with higher level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	6.8%	-	-	5.2%
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	-	-	42.6%	-	-	46.9%
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 that are using/used the services	-	-	86.4%	-	-	79.6%
Willingness to use education services	No. of households that use/are willing to use the subsidized services at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	56.8%	-	-	42.7%
Satisfaction with education services	No. of households that are using/used the subsidized services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that are using/used the services	-	-	76.0%	-	-	73.0%
Homework support	No. of children receiving homework support	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	39.3%	-	-	39.1%
Rate of children enrolled in public schools	No. of children enrolled in public schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	75.8%	-	-	90.3%
Rate of children enrolled in private schools	No. of children enrolled in private schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	23.3%	-	-	8.0%
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	-	-	83.1%	-	-	78.1%

CHILD PROTECTION

Violent discipline at home	No. of children aged 1-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at home	Total no. of children aged 1-14	56.9%	85.1%	53.9%	65.0%	77.8%	61.1%
----------------------------	---	---------------------------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
Violent discipline at school	No. of children aged 3-14 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at school	Total no. of children aged 3-14	-	-	33.2%	-	-	52.4%
Marriage before the age of 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%	4.2%	7.9%	9.7%	5.7%
Marriage before the age of 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%	11.9%	31.9%	34.8%	13.0%
Young women aged 15-19 years who are currently married	No. of women aged 15-19 years who are married	Total no. of women aged 15-19	4.1%	8.0%	2.2%	26.6%	30.6%	9.1%
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	-	-	29.9%	-	-	28.1%
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 that are using/used the services	-	-	51.2%	-	-	68.8%
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	-	-	63.7%	-	-	53.9%
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 are using/used the services	-	-	47.9%	-	-	67.0%
Child marriage rate for girls	No. of girls aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of girls aged 15-18	-	-	1.3%	-	-	9.6%
Child marriage rate for boys	No. of boys aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of boys aged 15-18	-	-	0.0%	-	-	3.9%
Rate of children involved in hazardous 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	-	-	50.4%	-	-	64.6%
Rate of children involved in hazardous 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	-	-	43.7%	-	-	43.4%
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	-	-	48.8%	-	-	66.7%
Proportion of children mistreated by employer	No. of children mistreated by employer	Total no. of children involved in child labour	-	-	0.0%	-	-	16.7%
Recommendation of the social services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend social services	No. of respondents aware of and using social services	-	-	65.6%	-	-	73.4%

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	-	-	0.0%	-	-	1.5%
Completion rate of primary education	No. of youth aged 15-24 who have reported completing primary education	Total no. of youth aged 15-24	-	-	38.0%	-	-	38.0%
Out-of-school rate	No. of youth aged 15-21 who are out of school	Total no. of youth aged 15-21	-	-	10.6%	-	-	9.9%
Child marriage rate (by ages 15-18)	No. of youth aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of youth aged 15-18	-	-	0.7%	-	-	6.8%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			Lebanon	North Governorate	Jabal Mohsen	Lebanon (Syr)	North Governorate (Syr)	Jabal Mohsen (All non-Leb)
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	-	-	3.7%	-	-	3.9%
Adolescent population	No. of 15-24 years olds	Total no. of population	-	-	18.4%	-	-	16.8%
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	-	-	50.0%	-	-	67.6%
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	-	-	31.3%	-	-	48.7%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who reported being bullied at least once in the last couple of months	No. of 14-17 year olds who reported being bullied at least once in the last couple of months	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	16.7%	-	-	8.1%
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	-	-	74.2%	-	-	75.0%
Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds	No. of youth aged 15-24 who are unemployed	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	77.1%	-	-	72.3%
Rate of youth working outside the neighbourhood	Youth working outside their neighbourhood	Total no. of youth working	-	-	41.5%	-	-	11.1%

LIVELIHOODS (Income & Expenditure)

Mean household monthly income in USD	Total amount of monthly income surveyed households have reported	Total no. of households	-	-	695.0	-	-	668.6
Households receiving remittance	No. of households that received any type of remittance in the last three months	Total no. of households	-	-	50.0%	-	-	41.8%
Overall poverty	No. of households in the lowest ("poorest") wealth index quintile	Total no. of households	-	-	16.3%	-	-	23.7%

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%	94.9%	73.9%	96.8%	97.9
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%	31.5%	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%	100.0%	79.5%	98.3%	98.8%	76.3%
Solid waste recycling	No. of households recycling any solid waste	Total no. of households	21.6%	2.4%	7.4%	0.9%	0.0%	12.0%

APPENDIX 2: MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

Appendix 2 lists activities undertaken by United Nations agencies and (I)NGOs that were wholly or partially reported by intersector leads until December 2018 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	Beneficiaries	Target Population
---------	----------------	--------	---------------	----------	---------------	-------------------

HEALTH

Supporting mental health services in a PHCC	Completed	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) Swiss	N/A	Jabal Mohsen (El-Zahraa)	N/A	N/A
Establishing El-Zahraa medical centre	Completed	Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI)	N/A	Jabal Mohsen	N/A	N/A

LIVELIHOODS

Refugees and Host Communities' Protection and Livelihoods in Northern Governorate	Completed	Oxfam	UTOPIA/Irish Aid	Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh	N/A	N/A
Improvement of workforce employability	Completed	Institut Européen de Coopération et de Développement (IECD)	French Embassy	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrian youth
Support to micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in capacity building and in-kind grants	Completed	IECD	European Union (EU)	Tripoli	25	Lebanese small and medium enterprises (SMEs)
INTAJ project: Workforce employability	Completed	Mercy Corps	UK Aid	Tripoli	200	Lebanese youth
Food for Assets (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT)	Completed	World Food Programme (WFP)	N/A	Tripoli	50,000	Lebanese and Syrians

PROTECTION

CHILD PROTECTION (CP)

Case management, children at risk, severe disability except deaf and blind	Completed	Rahma Center	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Himaya	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups; Child Psychosocial Support	Completed	Save the Children	UNICEF/UNHCR	Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen, El-Mankubin, El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Community-based psychosocial support (CBPSS) children, caregivers and community initiatives	Completed	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	UNICEF	Jabal Mohsen	N/A	All vulnerabilities, except children in conflict with the law

SEXUAL & GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

SGBV case management, psychosocial support, emotional support services and community sensibilities	Completed	International Medical Corps (IMC)	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
--	-----------	-----------------------------------	-----	---------	-----	-------------------

SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS - NOT CP/SGBV

Case management for persons with disabilities and older persons at risk	Completed	Caritas	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
---	-----------	---------	-------	---------	-----	-------------------

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Legal awareness on rights and due process in case of arrests	Completed	Association Justice Et Miséricorde (AJEM)	Oxfam GB	El-Qobbeh, Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen, Mina	N/A	Syrians
--	-----------	---	----------	---	-----	---------

Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target Population
Legal counselling and representation on civil registration	Completed	Caritas	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities
Legal services for detained persons	Completed	Centre Libanais des Droits Humains (CLDH)	N/A	North Lebanon	N/A	Lebanese
Access to education legal services. Civil status documentation counselling	Completed	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Bureau of Population Refugees, and Migration (BPRM)	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Civil status documentation counselling, awareness and representation; Labour Law.	Completed	International Relief and Development (IRD)	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians and refugees of other nationalities
Civil status documentation, awareness and representation	Completed	Lebanese Council to Resist Violence Against Women (LECORVAW)	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians

MONITORING AND OUTREACH

Protection monitoring; Information sessions, referrals	Completed	UTOPIA	Oxfam GB	El-Qobbeh, Tabbaneh, Mina, Jabal Mohsen	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
--	-----------	--------	----------	---	-----	----------------------

EMERGENCY/PROTECTION CASH PROGRAMMES

Emergency cash assistance for persons facing a protection incident	Completed	Caritas	UNHCR	Tripoli	300	Syrians
Emergency cash assistance for persons facing a protection incident	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	100	Syrians
Emergency cash assistance for persons with specific needs	Completed	IRC	N/A	Tripoli	300	Syrians, non-Syrians, PRS
Emergency cash for children at risk	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 insulation kits for informal settlements (IKISs) in informal settlements	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Distribution of insulation kits for unfinished buildings (IKUBs) for substandard buildings (SSBs)	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Elderly and disabled kits (EDKs)	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	10 HHs	N/A
Fire kits	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Rehab SSBs (occupied)	Completed	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	N/A	Tripoli	60 HHs	N/A

SOCIAL STABILITY

Local capacity for conflict prevention and local Civil Society Organization support - Street Beat	Completed	Safadi Foundation	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	El-Qobbeh, Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen	200	Lebanese and Syrian children, youth and persons with disabilities and illnesses (aged 5-25)
Citizens for Change: The project focuses on capacity building on political skills, civic participation, peace-building...	Ongoing	UTOPIA	UN OCHA and International Alert (implementing partner)	Tabbaneh, Jabal Mohsen, El-Qobbeh, Abu- Samra, Bab El-Raml, El-Zahrieh	195	Female and male youth (aged 18-25)/ female and male Lebanese and Syrian adults (aged 26-45)

APPENDIX 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

No. of residents/ unit	Leb			Syr			PRS			Others			No nationality data			Total		
	🏠	👤	%	🏠	👤	%	🏠	👤	%	🏠	👤	%	🏠	👤	%	🏠	👤	%
0/-	16	0.5%	-	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1,105	99.0%	-	1,121 ¹	26.5%	-	-
1	132	4.5%	1.0%	12	7.3%	1.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	145	3.4%	145	1.1%
2	381	12.9%	5.9%	11	6.7%	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%	2	393	9.3%	786	5.8%
3	422	14.3%	9.9%	24	14.5%	9.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%	6	448	10.6%	1,344	9.9%
4	622	21.1%	19.4%	43	26.1%	23.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33.3%	2	0.2%	8	668	15.8%	2,672	19.6%
5	664	22.5%	25.9%	28	17.0%	19.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%	5	693	16.4%	3,465	25.4%
6	409	13.9%	19.1%	26	15.8%	21.2%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%	35.3%	2	0.2%	12	439	10.4%	2,634	19.3%
7	163	5.5%	8.9%	13	7.9%	12.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	33.3%	1	0.1%	7	178	4.2%	1,246	9.1%
8	84	2.8%	5.2%	5	3.0%	5.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	89	2.1%	712	5.2%
9	30	1.0%	2.1%	1	0.6%	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.1%	9	32	0.8%	288	2.1%
10	15	0.5%	1.2%	1	0.6%	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	16	0.4%	160	1.2%
11	6	0.2%	0.5%	1	0.6%	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	7	0.2%	77	0.6%
12	6	0.2%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	6	0.1%	72	0.5%
13	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	0.0%
14	2	0.1%	0.2%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	2	0.0%	28	0.2%
Total	2,952	100.0%	100.0%	165	100.0%	100.0%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%	100.0%	3	100.0%	17	1,116	100.0%	4,237	100.0%

🏠 Number of residential units 👤 Number of residents

¹ For these residential units, population count data was unobtainable. Linked to this, nationality data for these units is partial or absent. These units can be either occupied or unoccupied.

APPENDIX 5: EDUCATION FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID ^{iv}	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	PRS	O ^v	Leb	Syr	PRL				PRS	O ^v
Public and subsidized schools																			
A	Baal Mohsen Kindergarten	• Kindergarten	Public	260	260	227	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	✓	✓
B	Jabal Mohsen Official School	• Primary • Intermediate	Public	829	829	730	96	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	No	Rare	✓	✓
C	Abi Firas El-Hamadani School	• Primary • Intermediate	Public	400	330	285	40	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	✓	✓
D	El-American School	• Kindergarten • Primary • Intermediate	Public	800	400	326	72	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Increasing	✓	✓
E	Ebn Sina School for Boys	• Secondary	Public	1,200	368	340	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Decreasing	-	✓
F	Sleiman El-Boustani School	• Intermediate	Public	150	92	77	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	Rare	✓	-
G	El-Deir School	• Primary	Free private	150	145	145	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	No	Rare	✓	✓
H	Ebn El-Rushed Official School for Girls	• Primary	Public	67	67	51	13	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	No	4 girls dropped out	✓	-
I	Tripoli El-Qobbeh Second Secondary School	• Secondary	Public	310	300	260	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	20 students expelled	✓	✓
Private school																			
J	Jabal Mohsen Technical School	• Technical	Private	No data available	400	320	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	50%	✓	✓

^{iv} See Figure 18 (p. 29).^v O: Other nationalities.

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

	BUSINESS AGE			BUSINESS OWNERS				EMPLOYEES				
	Long-established (>10 years)	Medium-aged (6-10 years)	New (0-5 years)	Cohort		Gender		Cohort			Gender	
				Leb	Syr	F	M	Leb	Syr	PRL	F	M
SHOP TYPE												
Bakery	2%	1%	4%	7%	2%	0%	8%	16%	5%	0%	2%	18%
Boutique	6%	2%	5%	12%	0%	3%	10%	11%	1%	0%	6%	5%
Electric appliances	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Financial services	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Food and groceries	11%	5%	19%	34%	3%	5%	32%	16%	2%	0%	2%	16%
Furniture	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Gaming	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Laundry	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Butcher shop	2%	1%	2%	5%	0%	1%	4%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%
Mobile phones	1%	1%	4%	5%	0%	0%	5%	3%	1%	0%	1%	3%
Office	1%	1%	2%	3%	0%	0%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Pharmacy	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Restaurant/Café	4%	3%	9%	14%	2%	0%	16%	23%	2%	1%	2%	24%
Salon	4%	2%	3%	7%	1%	2%	6%	12%	0%	0%	4%	8%
Tools	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	34%	16%	50%	94%	6%	10%	90%	88%	11%	1%	18%	82%
WORKSHOP TYPE												
Carpentry	10%	0%	19%	30%	4%	0%	33%	14%	0%	0%	0%	14%
Electronics repair	0%	2%	5%	6%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Mechanics	14%	2%	10%	19%	0%	0%	21%	16%	2%	0%	0%	19%
Metalwork	2%	2%	2%	6%	0%	0%	6%	12%	0%	0%	0%	12%
Tailoring	10%	5%	17%	34%	0%	2%	31%	47%	9%	0%	12%	44%
Total	36%	12%	52%	96%	4%	2%	98%	88%	12%	0%	12%	88%

APPENDIX 7: UNSOUND BUILDINGS (RED FLAG REPORT)

RELEASE DATE: April 2018

4.7% of the buildings (24 of 505 by count) are at risk.

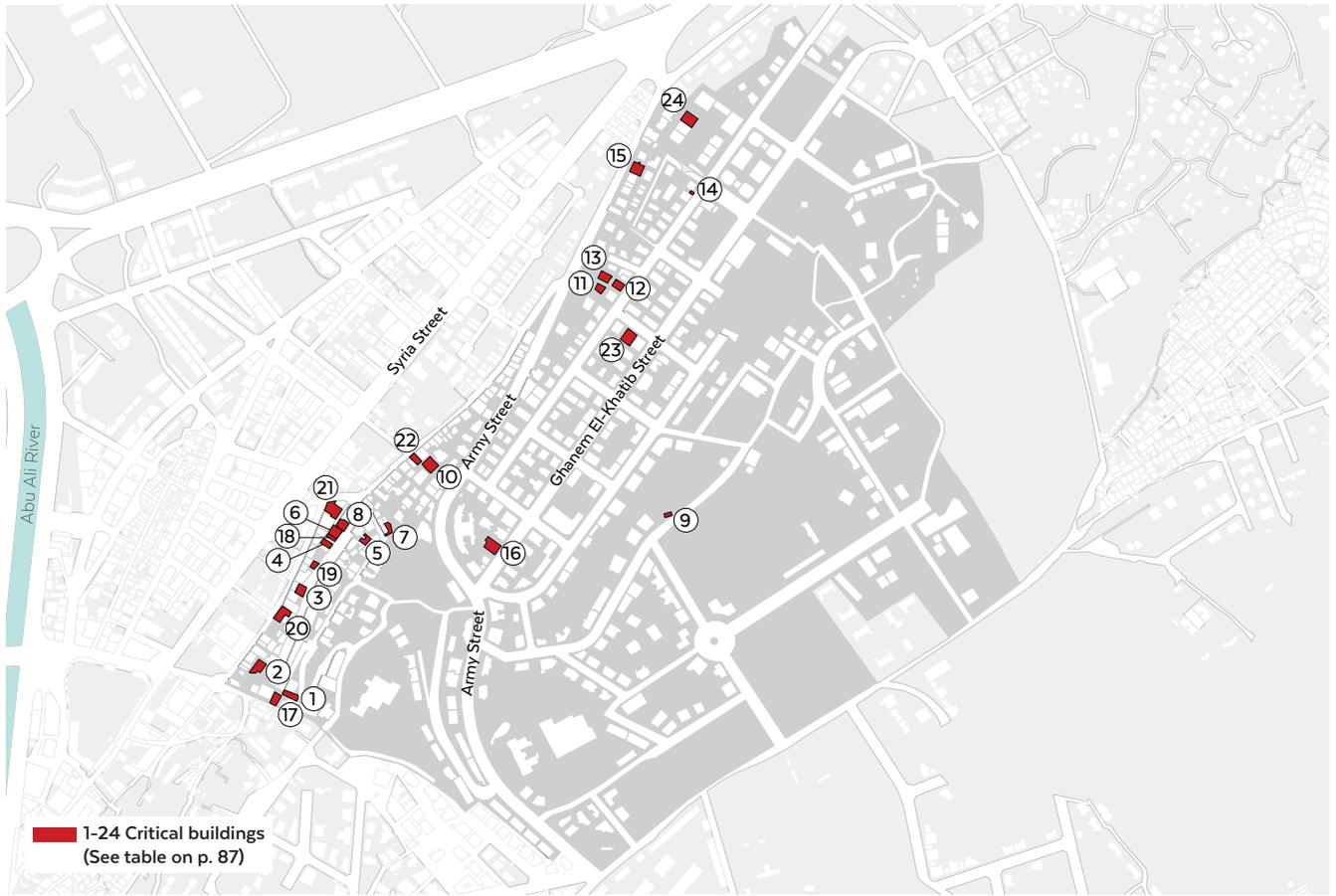


Figure 59 Red-flagged buildings in Jabal Mohsen

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 failure or collapse of structural and/or architectural elements 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.

RED-FLAGGED BUILDINGS

ID ^{vi}	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NO. OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
1	Residential	Occupied	27				•
2	Residential	Occupied	20	•	•	•	
3	Residential	Occupied	3	•	•		
4	Residential	Unoccupied	0	•	•		•
5	Residential	Occupied	16	•	•	•	
6	Residential	Occupied	24				•
7	Residential	Occupied	5		•		
8	Residential	Occupied	13				•
9	Residential	Occupied	4	•	•	•	
10	Residential	Occupied	42		•		
11	Residential	Occupied	36		•		
12	Residential	Occupied	24			•	
13	Residential	Occupied	40		•		
14	Residential	Occupied	91	•	•		
15	Residential	Occupied	26		•		
16	Residential	Occupied	39		•		
17	Residential	Occupied	2				•
18	Residential	Occupied	4				•
19	Residential	Occupied	23		•		•
20	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	2		•	•	
21	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	2	•	•	•	•
22	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	18				•
23	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	57			•	
24	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	35			•	

^{vi} See Figure 59 (p. 86).

REFERENCES

- Abou Mrad, E., Abou Moussa, J., Micocci, F., Mouawad, N. and Samaha, M. (2015) *Inclusive Urban Strategy and Action Plan, Bab Al-Tabbaneh and Jebel Mohsen: Volume 1. Diagnosis and Urban Scenarios Report* [online]. Beirut. Available from: http://www.medicities.org/documents/10180/316394/Report+1_SPREADS_FOR+WEB.pdf/08755611-248c-4fe9-8b77-ee69a25ea675 [Accessed 14 August 2017].
- al-Samad, A. (2012) The Illustrious Past of Tripoli's "Frontline". *Al Akhbar* [online]. Available from: <https://english.al-akhbar.com/node/8810> [Accessed 27 July 2017].
- Bathish, H. and Ghazal, R. (2007) "Steam and Steel" Railway Era Evokes Feelings of Nostalgia. *The Daily Star* [online]. Available from: <http://www.dailystar.com.lb/News/Lebanon-News/2007/Nov-03/47189-steam-and-steel-railway-era-evokes-feelings-of-nostalgia.ashx> [Accessed 14 May 2018].
- Bhalla, R. (2011) Making Sense of the Syrian Crisis. *Geopolitical Weekly* [online]. Available from: <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/making-sense-syrian-crisis-0> [Accessed 26 July 2017].
- Gade, T. (2015) Sunni Islamists in Tripoli and the Assad regime 1966-2014. *Syria Studies* [online], Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 20-65. Available from: https://research-repository.st-andrews.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/10023/7174/Gade_2015_SS_Tripoli.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [Accessed 22 October 2018].
- Government of Lebanon and the United Nations (2018a) *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020* (2018 Update), Beirut: United Nations System in Lebanon.
- Government of Lebanon and the United Nations (2018b) *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020: Population Package* [Unpublished].
- Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2015) *Most Vulnerable Localities in Lebanon* [online], Issue 1. Available from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/45715> [Accessed 28 November 2018].
- Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon (2018) *In Focus: Child Labour in Lebanon* [online], Beirut: United Nations System in Lebanon. Available from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/67049> [Accessed 19 December 2018].
- International Alert (2016) *Better Together: The Impact of the Schooling System of Lebanese and Syrian Displaced Pupils on Social Stability*, Beirut: International Alert.
- International Labour Organization (2018) *What is Child Labour* [online]. Available from: <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm> [Accessed 27 December 2018].
- Jamali, R. (2016) Tripoli: The Conflict. *Peace in Progress* [online], "Bombarded Cities" Issue, No. 26. Available from: <http://www.icip-perlapau.cat/numero26/en> [Accessed 31 May 2018].
- Jaulin, T. (2014) Citizenship, Migration, and Confessional Democracy in Lebanon. *Middle East Law and Governance* [online], Vol. 6, Iss. 3, pp. 250-271. Available from: [https://www.sciencespo.fr/cefi/sites/sciencespo.fr/cefi/files/Citizmigr2014.pdf](https://www.sciencespo.fr/ceri/sites/sciencespo.fr/cefi/files/Citizmigr2014.pdf) [Accessed 23 October 2018].
- Lebanese Parliamentary Elections (2018) *Voting Participation Levels* [online]. Available from: <https://www.lebaneseelections.com/results> [Accessed 22 October 2018].
- Lebanon Support (2016) The Conflict Context in Tripoli: Chronic Neglect, Increased Poverty, & Leadership Crisis. *Conflict Analysis Report* [online]. Available from: https://civilsociety-centre.org/sites/default/files/resources/ls-car-nov2016-tripoli_0.pdf [Accessed 22 October 2018].
- Lefèvre, R. (2014) *The Roots of Crisis in Northern Lebanon* [online], Beirut: Carnegie Middle East Center. Available from: https://carnegieendowment.org/files/crisis_northern_lebanon.pdf [Accessed 16 October, 2018].
- MEHE Center for Educational Research and Development [CERD] (2016) *El nashra el ehssa'iya lel aam el dirasi 2015-2016* [Statistical Bulletin for the Academic Year 2015-2016], Beirut: CERD.
- Ministry of Labour and International Labour Organization (2015) *Guide of the Decree 8987 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour* [online], Beirut: Ministry of Labour. Available from: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_443273.pdf [Accessed 21 December 2018].
- MoSA (2011) *The National Social Development Strategy of Lebanon*, Beirut: MoSA.
- MoSA and UNDP (2018) Mapping of Risks and Resources. *MoSA-Lebanon Host Communities Support Project Web Portal* [online]. Available from: <http://40.71.92.5:8080/lhsp/portal/dashboard.php> [Accessed 19 February 2018].
- Nisan, M. (2012) *Minorities in the Middle East: A History of Struggle and Self-Expression*. Second Edition. Jefferson, NC and London: McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers.
- Oxford English Living Dictionaries (2018) *Definition of "Resident" in English* [online]. Available from: <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/resident> [Accessed 2 July 2018].
- QuickBird (2012) [35.844; 34.436].
- Samaha, N. (2015) Twin Suicide Bomb Attacks Rock Lebanon. *Al Jazeera* [online]. Available from: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/middleeast/2015/01/twin-suicide-bomb-attacks-rock-lebanon-201511113944330224.html> [Accessed 22 October 2018].
- The United Nations Statistics Division - Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2017) *SDG Indicators: Metadata Repository* [online]. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata> [Accessed 13 June 2018].
- UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018a) *Tabbaneh Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.
- UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018b) *El-Qobbeh Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.
- UN-Habitat Lebanon (2017) *Tripoli City Profile 2016*, Second Edition, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.
- UNHCR, UNICEF and UNESCO (2017) *Q&A for the 'Back to School' Campaign 2017/2018* [online]. Available from: https://www.refugees-lebanon.org/uploads/poster/poster_150591116350.pdf [Accessed 8 June 2018].
- UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP (2017) *VASyR 2017: Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon 2017*, Beirut.
- UNICEF (2016) *Household Baseline Survey*, Beirut.
- van der Molen, I. and Stel, N. (2015) *Conflict and Environment in North Lebanon: Vulnerability and Resilience from a Multi-disciplinary Perspective*. Enschede: University of Twente, NWO.
- Whiting, R. (2013) Lebanese Railways: Searching for a Locomotive. *Al Akhbar* [online]. Available from: <https://english.al-akhbar.com/node/15778> [Accessed 14 May 2018].



Partners

