



**Inter-Agency  
Coordination**  
Lebanon

# **Neighbourhood Approach**

Synne Bergby, UN-Habitat  
Inter-Sector Meeting  
4 July 2016

- ***City & Neighbourhood Profiling***
- ***Inter-Sector Guidelines for Neighbourhood Approach***



# UN-Habitat City & Neighbourhood Profiles

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

# Why Urban Analysis?

- To highlight **unmet urban needs**
- To add **spatiality** to understanding of vulnerabilities
- To foster responses that are **integrated** [cross-sectoral, cross-cohort] around given areas
- To understand **data collection/management in urban settings**

# SPACE



# What is a Profile?

- Holistic & multi-sectoral description & analysis of defined areas
- Assesses urban capacity to respond to stresses of refugee crisis

## City Profile

- + Generates implications for mainstream planning & infra policy
- Metropolitan scale
- Strategic level
- Orientated to continuous analysis
- Desk-based
- 3 months to produce

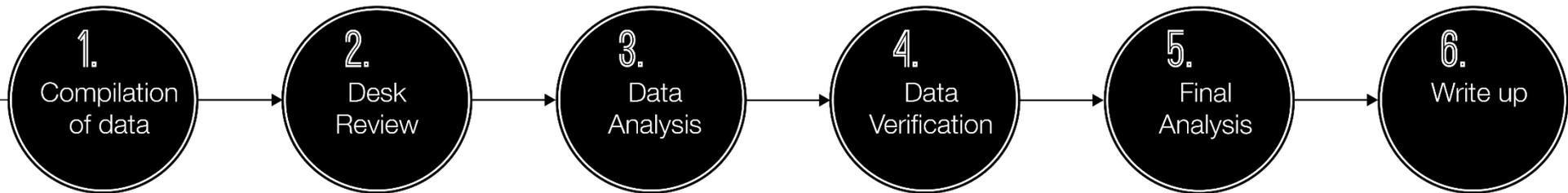
## Neighbourhood Profile

- + Underpins identification of local priorities for upgrading
- N'hood / sub-n'hood scale
- Local level
- Orientated to action
- Field-based
- 2 months to produce + 1 month for N'hood Upgrading Strategy

## Profile Audiences & Uses

- UN Agencies
- NGOs
- Donors
- Ministries & other public administration
- Municipalities / Union
- Academic Institutions
- Private Sector
- Communities

# Methodological steps

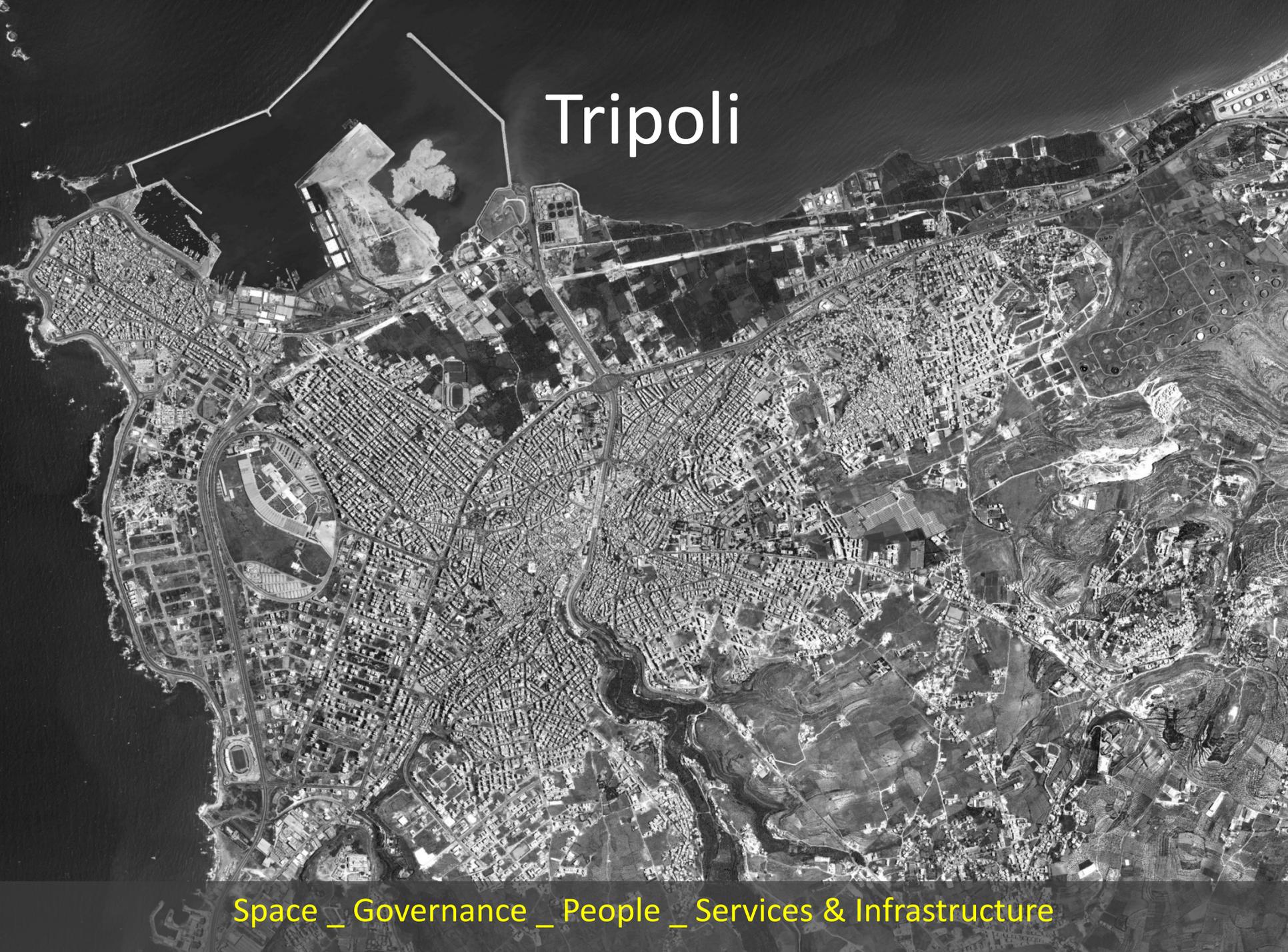


## Data Sources

- Secondary
- Primary

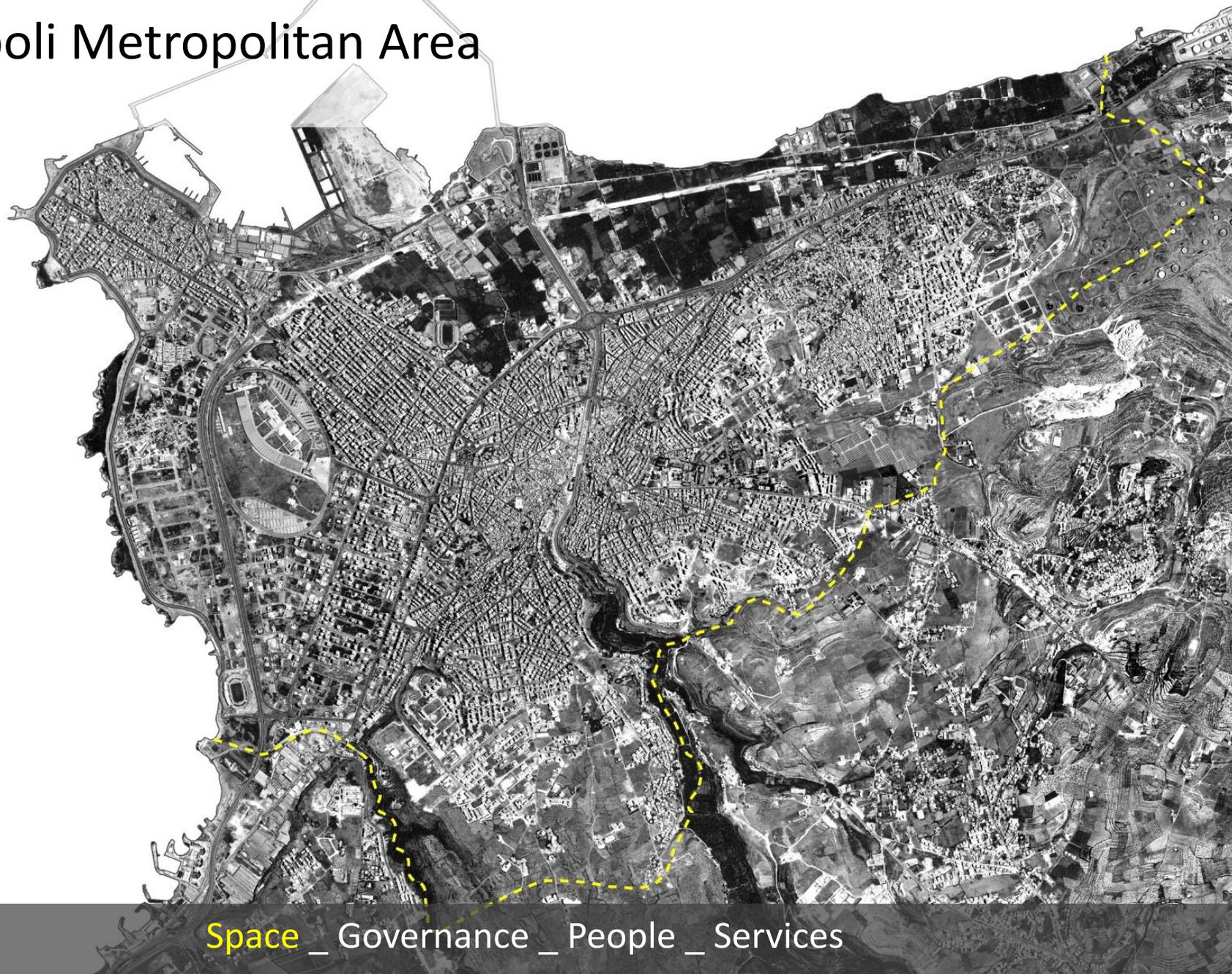
# Tripoli

Space \_ Governance \_ People \_ Services & Infrastructure



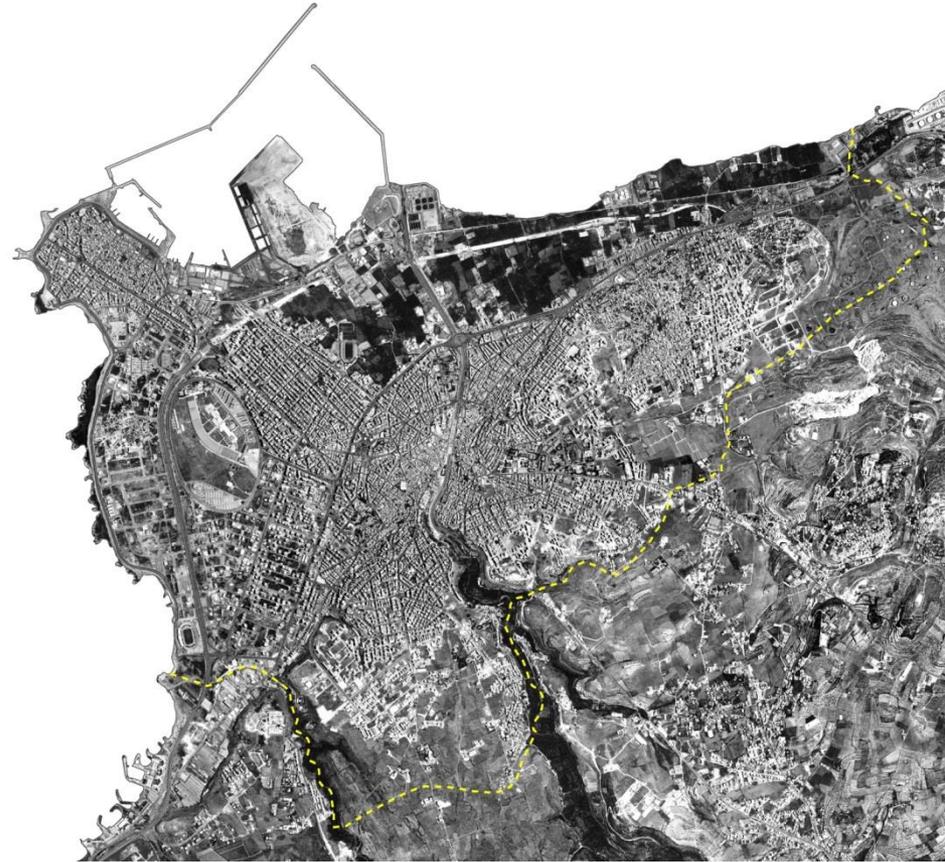
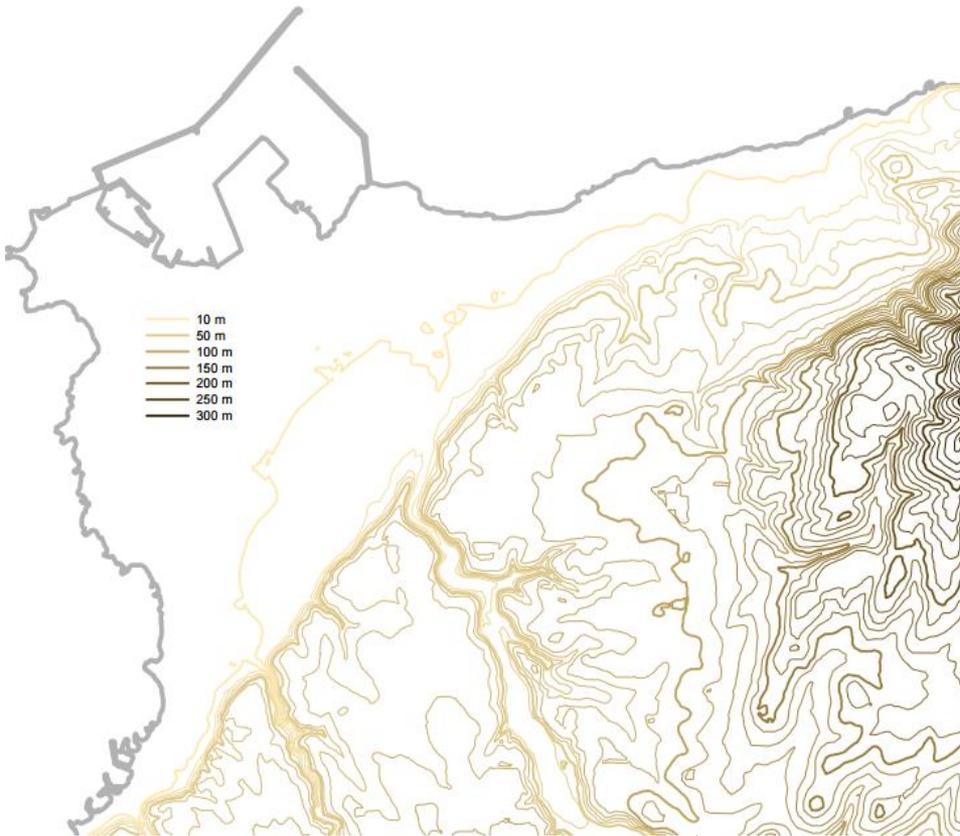
# Space & Governance

# Tripoli Metropolitan Area

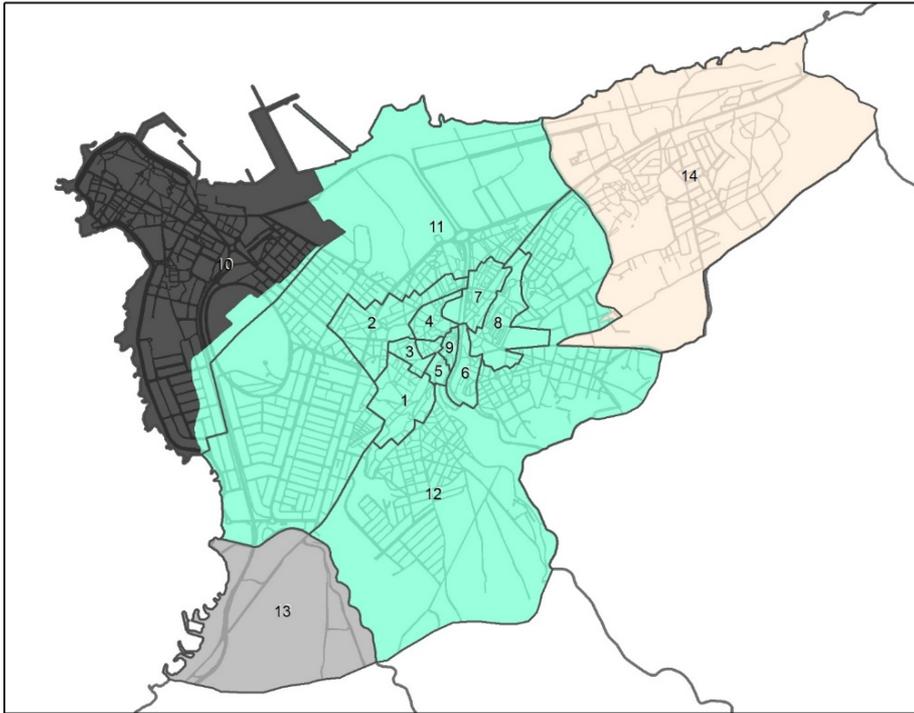


Space \_ Governance \_ People \_ Services

# Tripoli Metropolitan Area

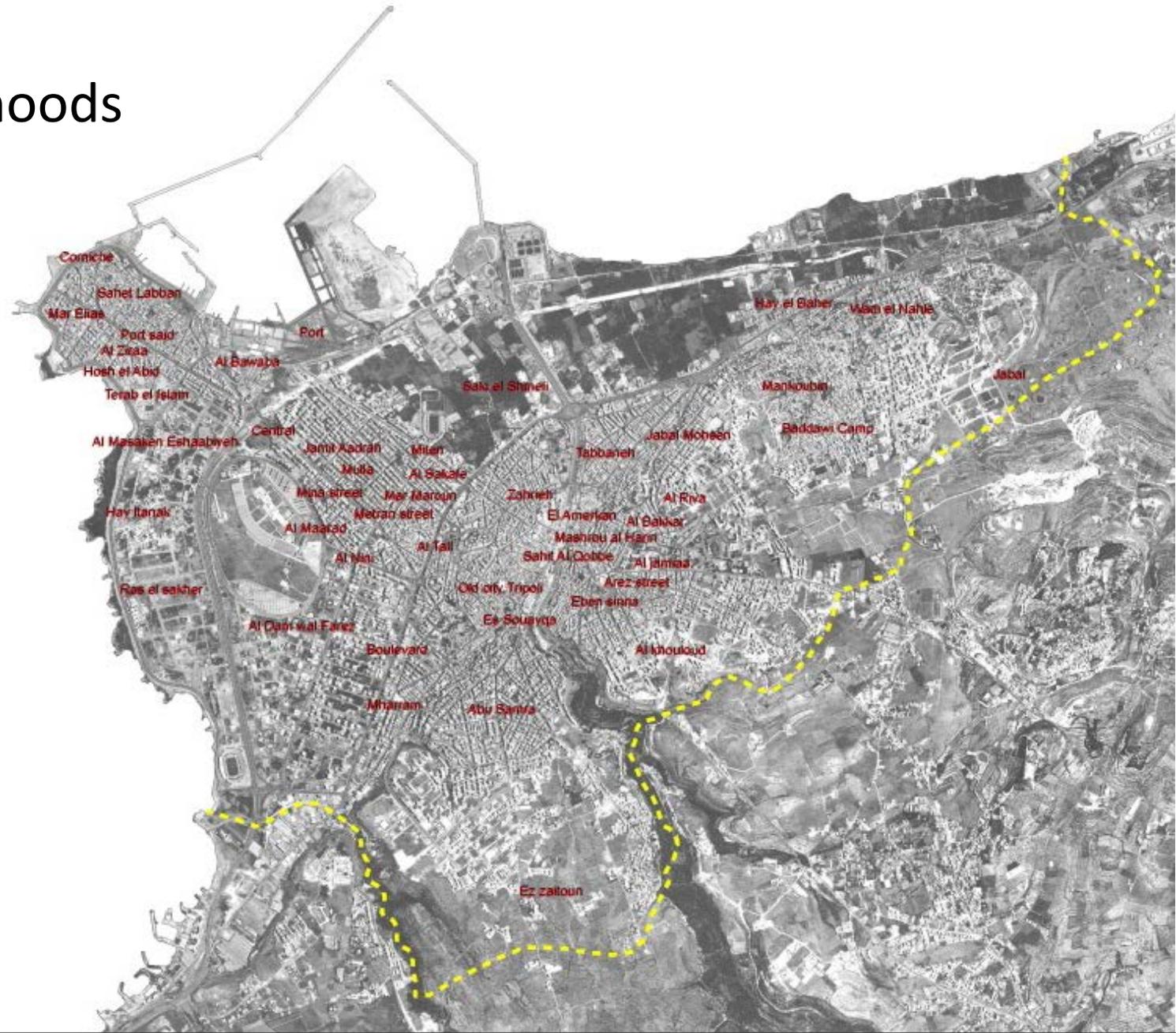


# Municipalities & Cadastres

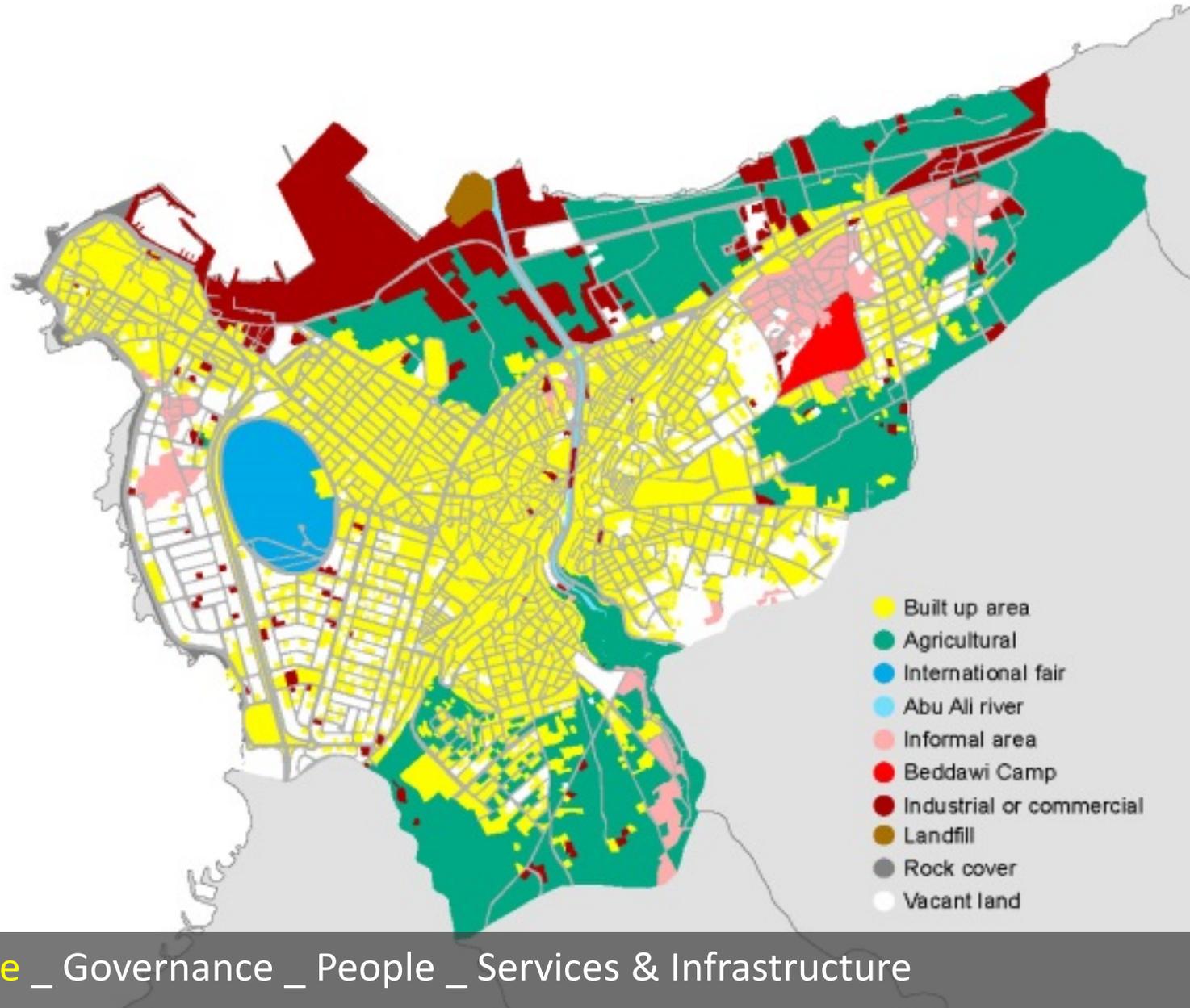


- |  |  |  |   |
|--|--|--|---|
|  <b>Tripoli</b> |  <b>El Mina</b> |  <b>Ras Maska</b> |  <b>El Beddaoui - Ouadi En Nahle</b> |
| 1, Tripoli Al Haddadin   | 10, Al-Mina Jardins  | 13, Ras Maska  | 14, Al-Beddaoui   |
| 2, Tripoli Al-Tal  |  |  |   |
| 3, Tripoli Al-Nouri  |  |  |   |
| 4, Tripoli Al-Zehrieh  |  |  |   |
| 5, Tripoli Al-Rmmanieh-El Mhatra   |  |  |   |
| 6, Tripoli Al-Souéka   |  |  |   |
| 7, Tripoli Al-Tabbaneh   |  |  |   |
| 8, Tripoli Al-Kobbé  |  |  |   |
| 9, Tripoli Al-Hadid  |  |  |   |
| 11, Tripoli Jardins  |  |  |   |
| 12, Tripoli Zeitoun  |  |  |   |

# Neighbourhoods

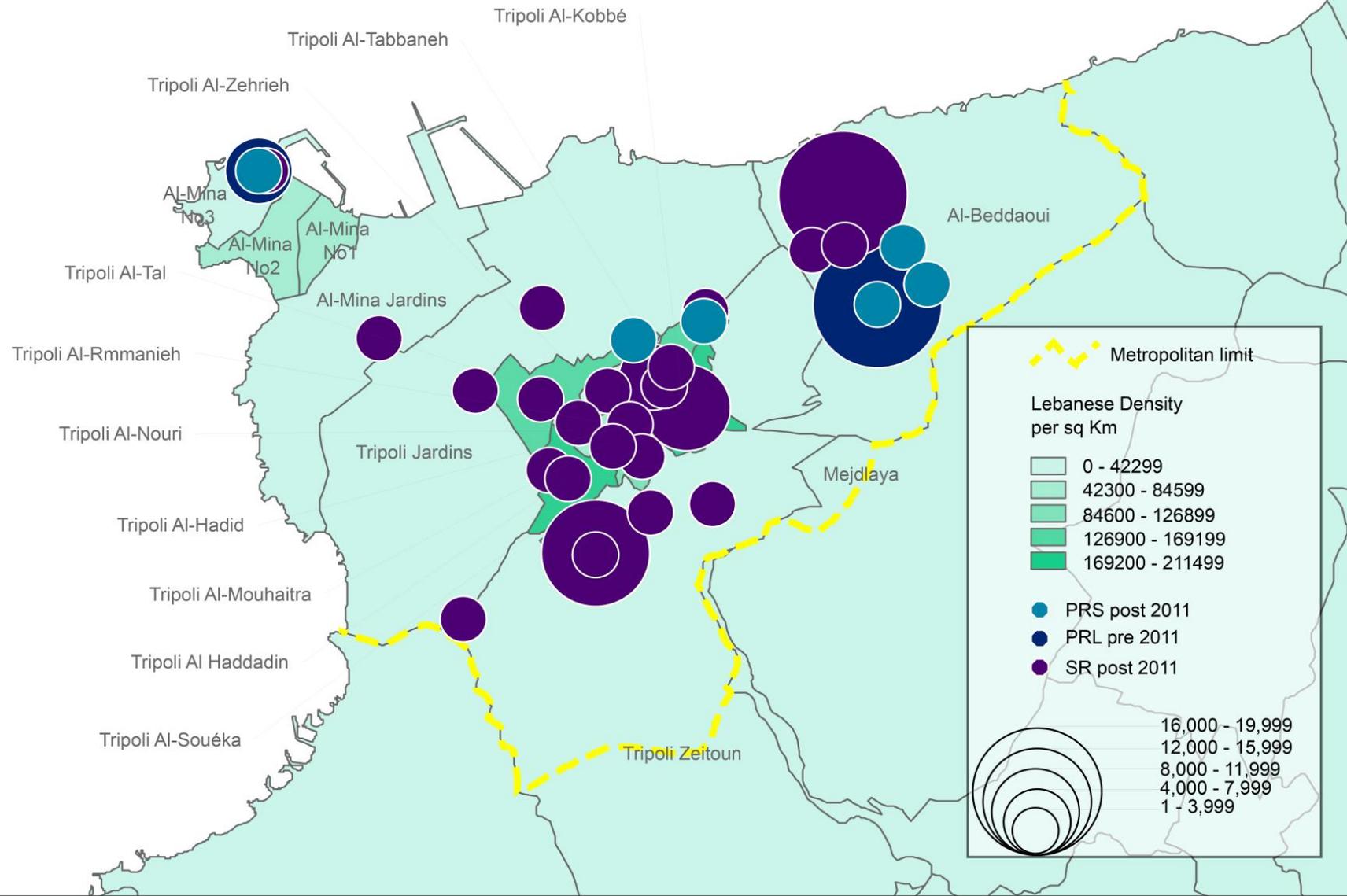


# Land Cover



# Population

# Lebanese Pop Density & Refugee Distribution



# Population Calculations

NAME	Lebanese Population 1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Growth rate		0.7	1.4	2.5	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.4	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	2.2	1	1	1	1
Trablous Ez-Zeitoun	4902	4936.314	5005.4224	5130.55796	5320.389	5565.12648	5832.2525	6083.0394	6289.8627	6434.5296	6531.04753	6602.8891	6695.3295	6842.6268	6911.053	6980.16	7049.965	7120.46484
Trablous et Tabbaneh	19931	20070.517	20351.504	20860.2918	21632.12	22627.2003	23713.306	24732.978	25573.899	26162.099	26554.5305	26846.63	27222.4831	27821.378	28099.59	28380.6	28664.39	28951.0373
Beddaoui	27460	27652.22	28039.351	28740.3349	29803.73	31174.6987	32671.084	34075.941	35234.523	36044.917	36585.5906	36988.032	37505.8646	38330.994	38714.3	39101.4	39492.46	39887.3856
Mina Jardin	15574	15683.018	15902.58	16300.1448	16903.25	17680.7996	18529.478	19326.246	19983.338	20442.955	20749.599	20977.845	21271.5344	21739.508	21956.9	22176.5	22398.24	22622.2194
Trablous jardins	2221	2236.547	2267.8587	2324.55512	2410.564	2521.44959	2642.4792	2756.1058	2849.8134	2915.3591	2959.08947	2991.6395	3033.5224	3100.2599	3131.262	3162.58	3194.201	3226.14288
Trablous El-Qobbe	55817	56207.719	56994.627	58419.4927	60581.01	63367.7406	66409.392	69264.996	71620.006	73267.266	74366.275	75184.304	76236.8843	77914.096	78693.24	79480.2	80274.97	81077.7205
Trablous Et-Tell	57625	58028.375	58840.772	60311.7916	62543.33	65420.3209	68560.496	71508.598	73939.89	75640.507	76775.1151	77619.641	78706.3163	80437.855	81242.23	82054.7	82875.2	83703.9548
Trablous Ez-Zahrieh	3995	4022.965	4079.2865	4181.26867	4335.976	4535.43049	4753.1312	4957.5158	5126.0713	5243.971	5322.63054	5381.1795	5456.51599	5576.5593	5632.325	5688.65	5745.535	5802.99001
Trablous Es-Souayqa	9737	9805.159	9942.4312	10190.992	10568.06	11054.1894	11584.791	12082.936	12493.756	12781.113	12972.8294	13115.531	13299.148	13591.729	13727.65	13864.9	14003.57	14143.6079
Trablous El Hadid	335	337.345	342.06783	350.619526	363.5924	380.317701	398.57295	415.71159	429.84578	439.73223	446.328218	451.23783	457.555158	467.62137	472.2976	477.021	481.7908	486.608674
Trablous En-Nouri	2568	2585.976	2622.1797	2687.73416	2787.18	2915.39061	3055.3294	3186.7085	3295.0566	3370.8429	3421.40556	3459.041	3507.4676	3584.6319	3620.478	3656.68	3693.25	3730.18231
Trablous El-Haddadine,	52252	52617.764	53354.413	54688.273	56711.74	59320.4791	62167.862	64841.08	67045.677	68587.727	69616.5434	70382.325	71367.6779	72937.767	73667.14	74403.8	75147.85	75899.3327
Trablous Er-Remmaneh-El Mahtra	1751	1763.257	1787.9426	1832.64116	1900.449	1987.86953	2083.2873	2172.8686	2246.7462	2298.4213	2332.89764	2358.5595	2391.57935	2444.1941	2468.636	2493.32	2518.256	2543.43817
Ras Masqa	4082	4110.574	4168.122	4272.32509	4430.401	4634.19957	4856.6411	5065.4767	5237.7029	5358.1701	5438.54264	5498.3666	5575.34374	5698.0013	5754.981	5812.53	5870.656	5929.36301
<b>TOTAL LEBANESE</b>	<b>258250</b>	<b>260057.75</b>	<b>263698.56</b>	<b>270291.022</b>	<b>280291.8</b>	<b>293185.213</b>	<b>307258.1</b>	<b>320470.2</b>	<b>331366.19</b>	<b>338987.61</b>	<b>344072.425</b>	<b>347857.22</b>	<b>352727.222</b>	<b>360487.22</b>	<b>364092.1</b>	<b>367733</b>	<b>371410.3</b>	<b>375124.448</b>

- Lebanese population 1997: **258250**
- Est. Lebanese population 2014: **375124**
- Est. Lebanese under 4 \$ per day 2014: **213371**
- Syrian refugees: **69798**
- Palestinian refugees in Lebanon (PRL): **29975**
- Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS): **4202**

Total population: **480,029**

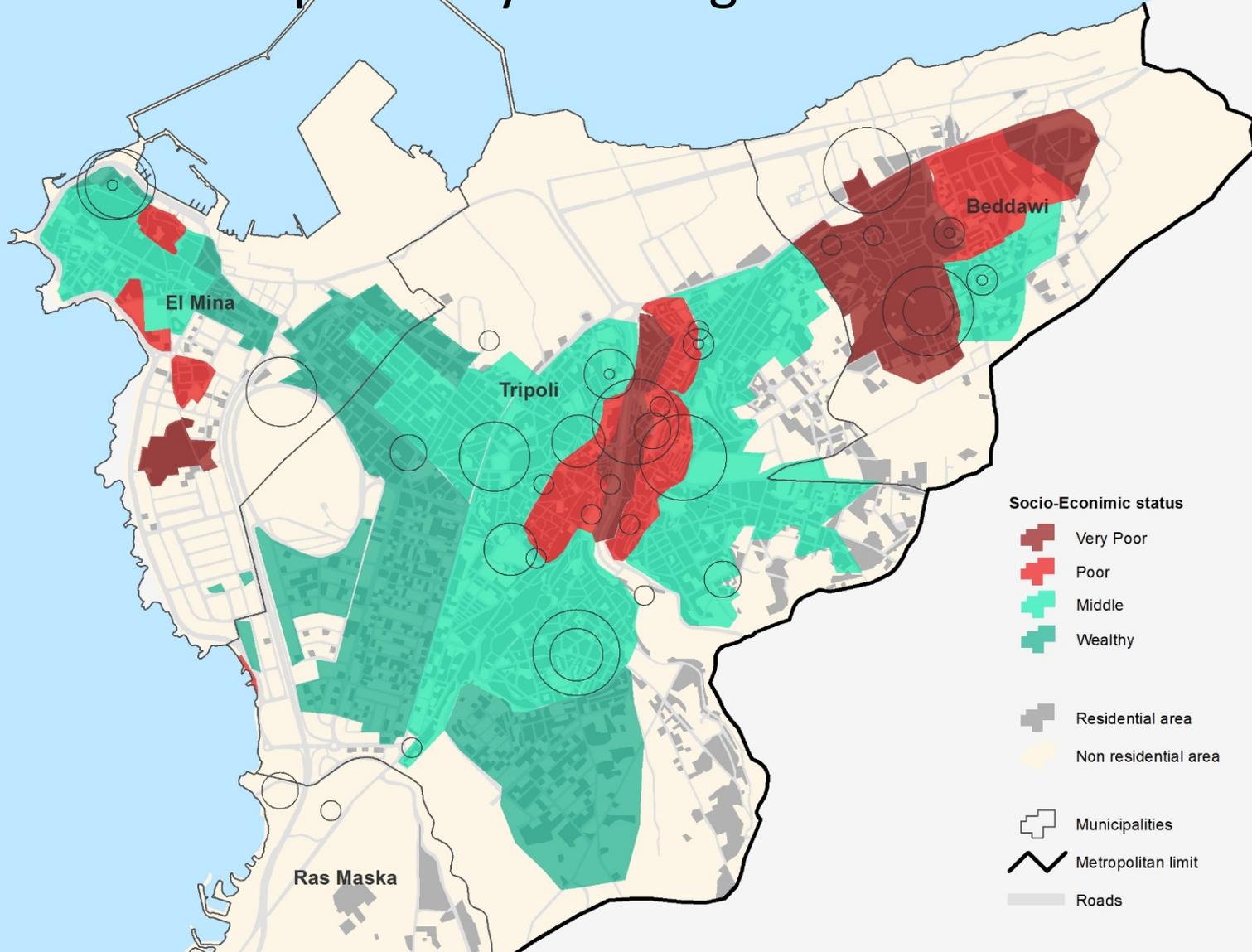
% of vulnerable population: **66%**

% of Syrian refugees to total: **14.6 %**

The calculation of the Lebanese population and Lebanese under 4 dollars is based on the World Bank Lebanon's annual growth rate



# Lebanese Pop density & Refugee Distribution



# Services

# Services

## **Economy, Services, Infrastructure**

- **Economy**
  - General economy; socio-economy
  - Livelihoods
- **Basic Urban Services**
  - Housing, shelter & tenure
  - Water
  - Energy
  - Drainage
  - Electricity
  - Sewage & Wastewater
  - Solid Waste
- **Social Services**
  - Health
  - Education
  - Social Stability
  - Food Security
  - Protection

# Services

## Economy, Services, Infrastructure

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## Structure

1. Services & providers
2. Needs
3. Activities reported
4. Challenges

# Services

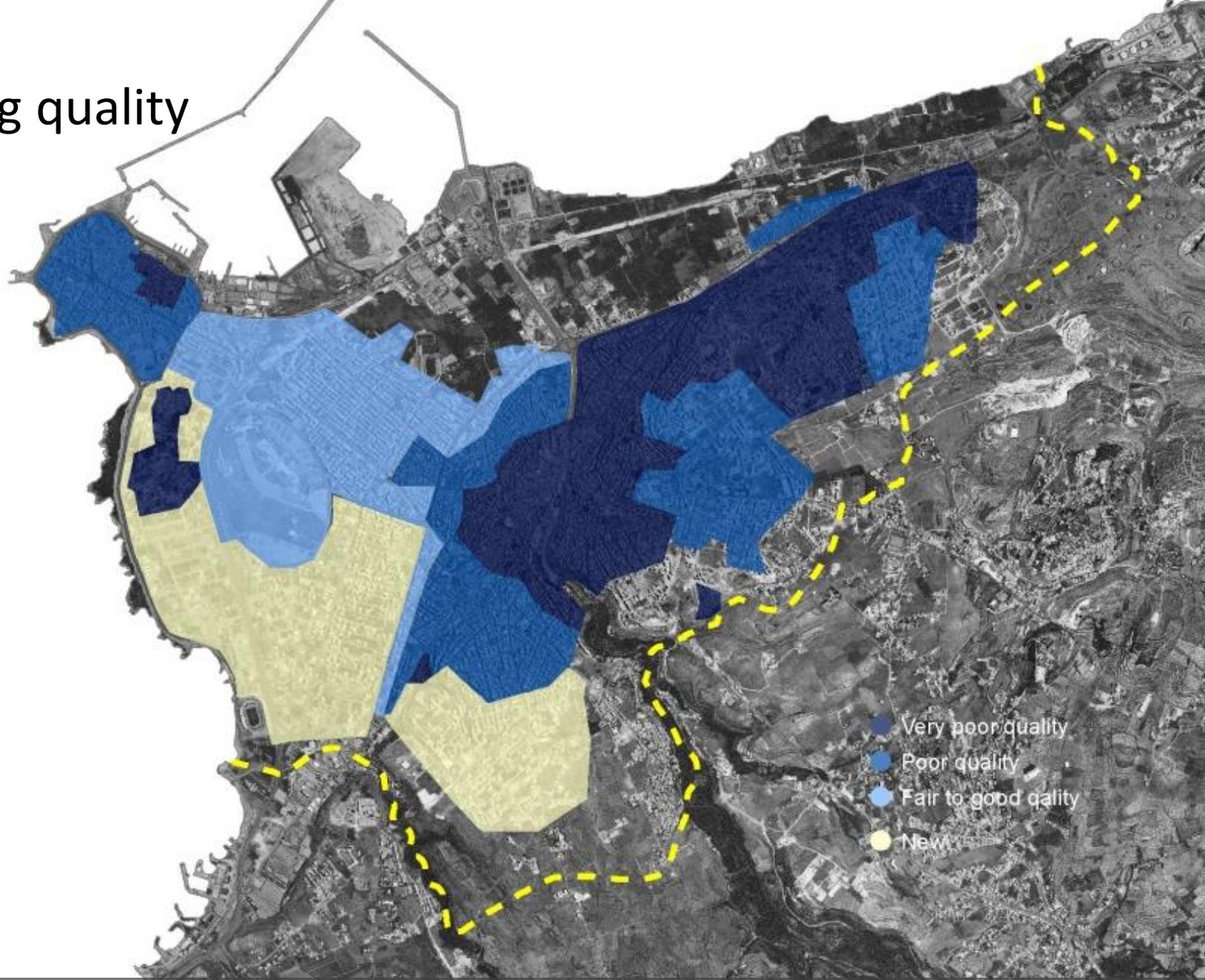
## Economy, Services, Infrastructure

- Economy
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  - **Education**
  - Social Stability
  - Food Security
  - Protection

## Structure

1. Services & providers
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# Building quality



# Activity Info – Shelter 2015

Row Labels	Beddaoui	Mina N 1	Trablous El-Haddadine, El-Hadid, El-Mhartta	Trablous et Tabbaneh	Trablous Et- Tell	Trablous Ez-Zahrieh	Trablous Ez-Zeitoun	Grand Total
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2292</b>
▫ <b>Rehab of unoccupied shelter</b>	<b>235</b>						<b>36</b>	<b>271</b>
AffLeb - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitations of unoccupied unfinished houses	2						0	2
DisSyr - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitations of unoccupied unfinished houses	183						36	219
LebRet - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitations of unoccupied unfinished houses	0							0
PRS - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitations of unoccupied unfinished houses	50						0	50
▫ <b>Rehab unoccupied structures into CC</b>	<b>0</b>							<b>0</b>
DisSyr - # of individuals benefitted from unoccupied Collective Center rehabilitation	0							0
▫ <b>Rehabilitation of occupied shelter</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>947</b>
AffLeb - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units	137		0	0		0		137
DisSyr - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units	625		20	8		10		663
LebRet - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units	0	20	0	0	5	0		25
PRL - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units	122		0	0		0		122
PRS - # of individuals benefitted from rehabilitation of occupied unfinished houses/shelter units	0		0	0		0		0
▫ <b>Site/infrastruct. improvement- informal gatherings</b>				<b>225</b>				<b>225</b>
PRL - # of individuals benefitted from Site or infrastructure improvement of informal gatherings and informal urban areas				25				25
PRS - # of individuals benefitted from Site or infrastructure improvement of informal gatherings and informal urban areas				200				200
▫ <b>Weatherproofing IS</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
LebRet - # of individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of Informal Settlements							0	0
▫ <b>Weatherproofing of substandard buildings</b>	<b>849</b>							<b>849</b>
AffLeb - # of individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages worksites etc.)	75							75
DisSyr - # of individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages worksites etc.)	768							768
PRL - # of individuals benefitted from weatherproofing of substandard buildings (unfinished houses, garages worksites etc.)	6							6
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2292</b>

# Education

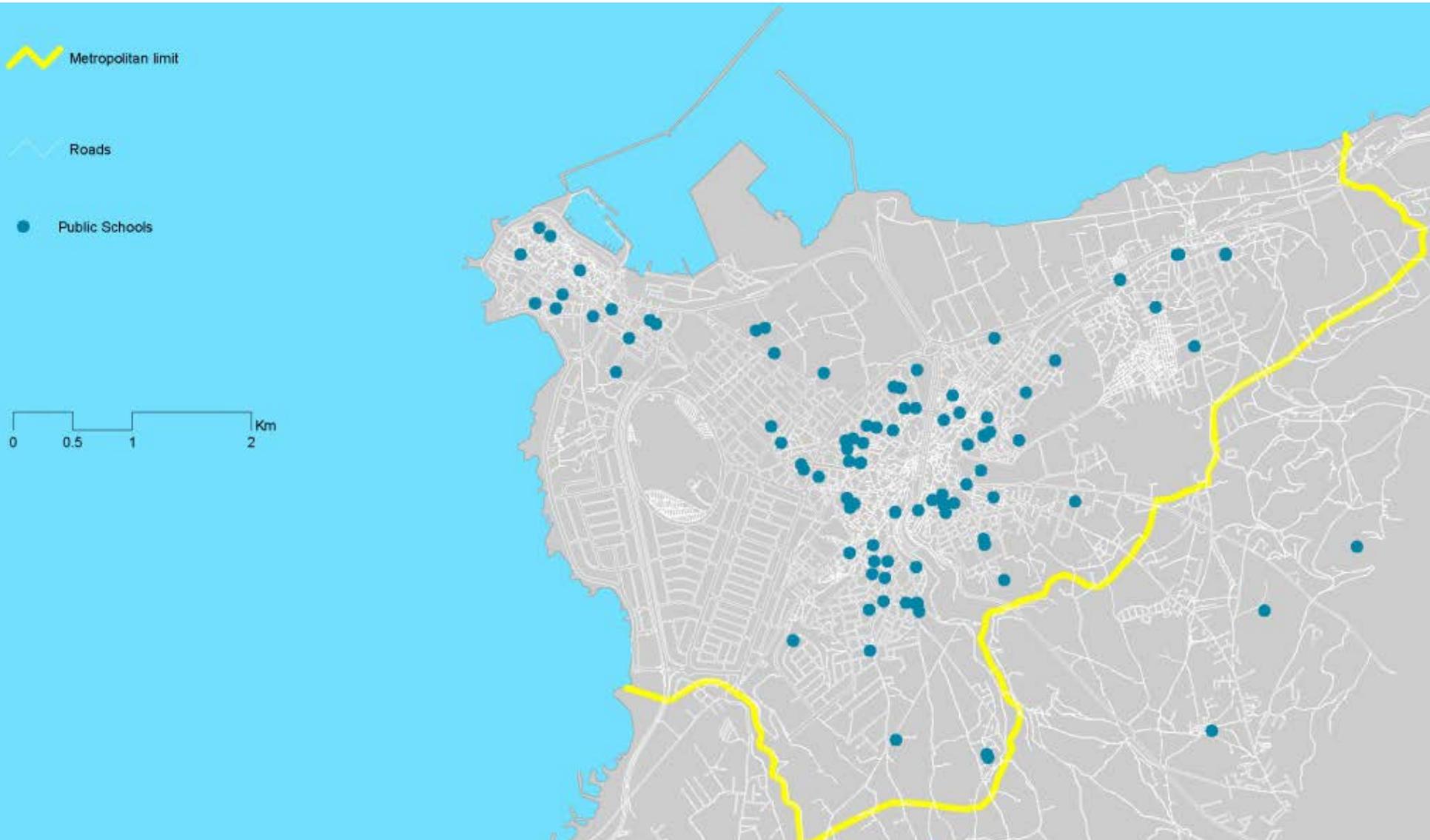
## Covers

- Public Schools
- Free private schools
- UNWRA schools
- [Private schools]

## Data approach

- Literature review
- UNHCR & UNICEF Education Focal Points [Tripoli]
- Phone survey
  - Physical capacity
  - Registered students
  - Syrian presence?
  - Shifts?
  - Curriculum (Leb / ALP)
- Verification with Focal Points

# Public Schools



Labels	Beddaoui	Mina Jardin	Mina N 1	Trablous et Tabbaneh	Trablous Et-Tell	Trablous Ez-Zahrieh	Trablous Ez-Zeitoun	Grand Total
<b>children</b>	<b>1392</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1538</b>
<b>Activity 1.2.1 Covering public school 1st shift</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>988</b>
AffLeb - # of children enrolled in 1st shift	18	7					40	65
LebRet - # of children enrolled in 1st shift	0							0
PRL - # of children enrolled in 1st shift	0							0
PRS - # of children enrolled in 1st shift	908				7	8		923
<b>Activity 1.2.2 Covering public school 2nd shift</b>	<b>216</b>							<b>216</b>
PRL - # of children enrolled in 2nd shift	0							0
PRS - # of children enrolled in 2nd shift	216							216
<b>Activity 1.5.2 Community ECE</b>	<b>250</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>38</b>				<b>334</b>
AffLeb - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	56		46	24				126
DisSyr - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	67		0	14				81
LebRet - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	0		0	0				0
OthPop - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	0		0	0				0
PRL - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	74		0	0				74
PRS - # of children enrolled in community based ECE	53		0	0				53
<b>individuals</b>	<b>469</b>		<b>230</b>				<b>15</b>	<b>714</b>
<b>Activity 1.9.2 Training for Youth</b>	<b>469</b>		<b>230</b>				<b>15</b>	<b>714</b>
# of adolescents accessing training	469		230				15	714
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2252</b>

# Neighbourhood Profiles

# Neighbourhood Selection Methodology

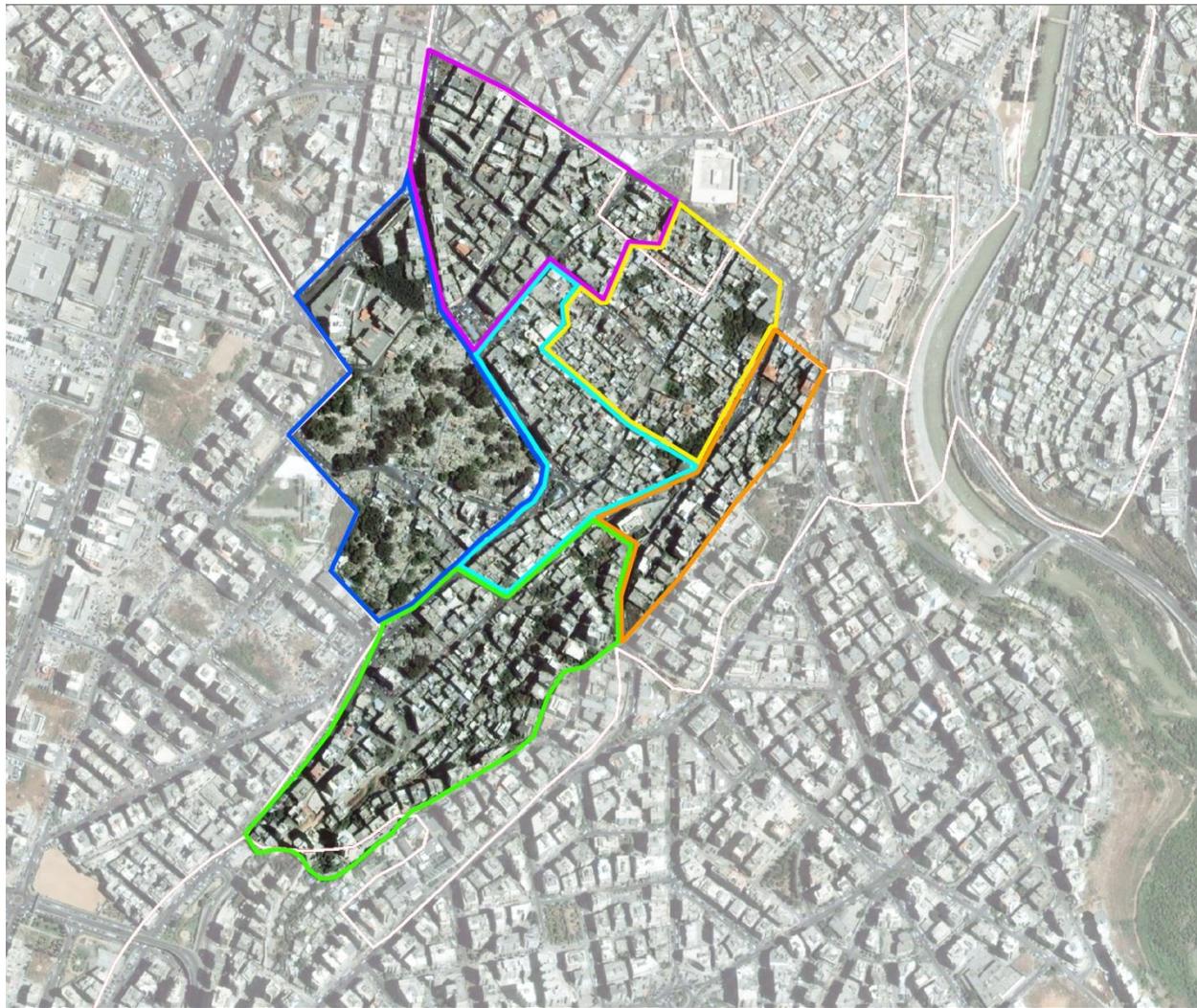
1. Formulate comprehensive list of neighbourhoods
2. Populate neighbourhoods with cadastre data as far as possible
3. Supplement cadastre data with data gathered from field
4. Complete **Selection Criteria Table** in collaboration with municipalities/union
5. Jointly select neighbourhood based on
  - UN-Habitat City Profile findings
  - Selection Criteria Table
6. Verify boundary of selected neighbourhood

## Selection Criteria Table

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- 1 Vulnerability  
Lebanese <\$4/day; Refugees (all nationalities)
  - 2 Syrian Refugee Presence
  - 3 Access to Services & Infrastructure
  - 4 Socio-economic competition / tension
  - 5 Security  
Access to field
-

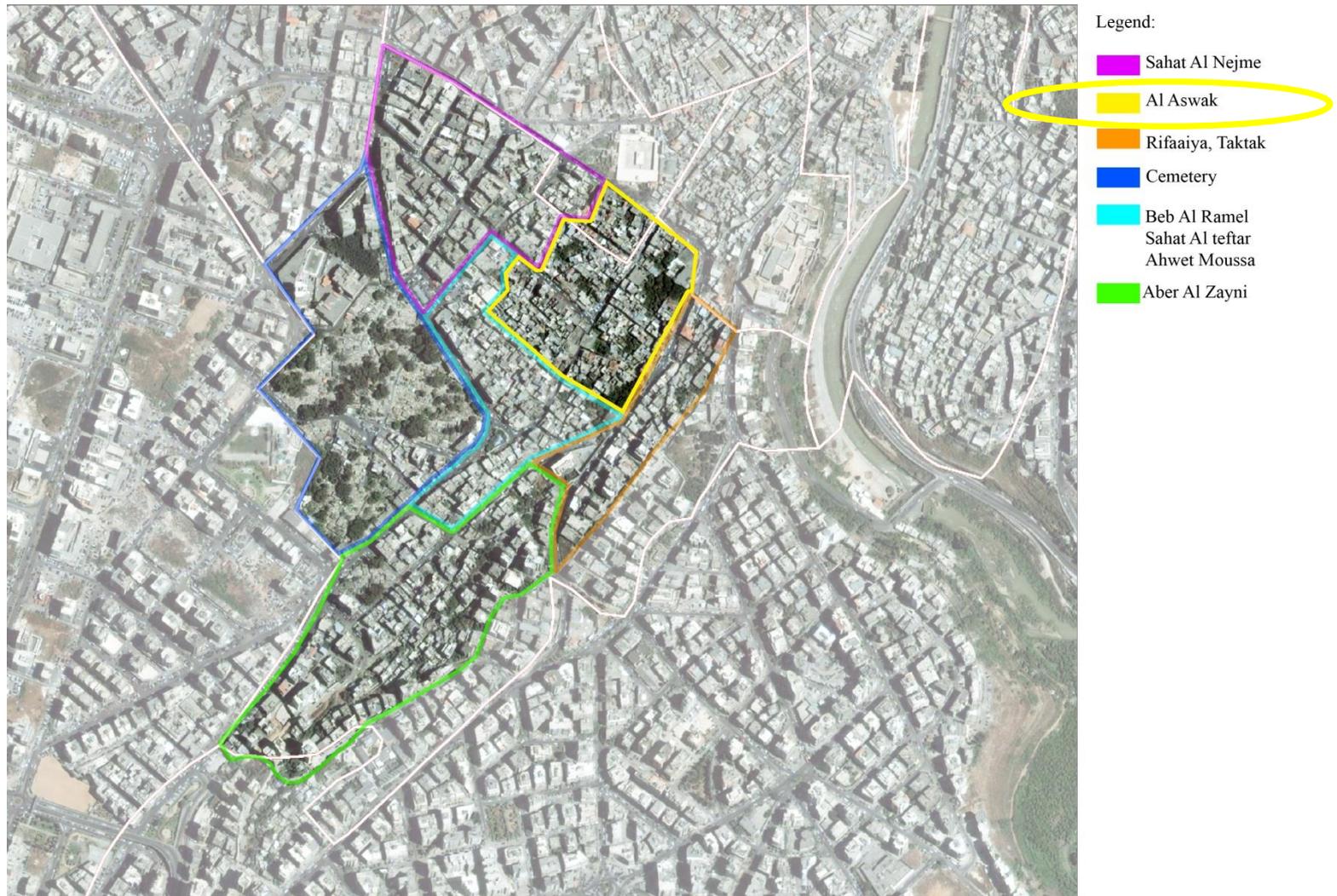
# Al Haddadine Cadastre, Tripoli



Legend:

- Sahat Al Nejme
- Al Aswak
- Rifaiiya, Taktak
- Cemetery
- Beb Al Ramel  
Sahat Al tefar  
Ahwet Moussa
- Aber Al Zayni

# Al Aswak Neighbourhood, Al Haddadine Cadastre



# ***Inter-Sectoral Guidelines for Neighbourhood Approach***

**Drafted by a Temporary Technical Committee under the Shelter Sector  
chaired by UN-Habitat with contributions from  
ACTED, CARE, Concern, DRC, NRC, SCI, SI, UNDP and UNHCR**

- The neighbourhood approach addresses multiple household-level and community needs faced by displaced and vulnerable households living in dense, urban neighbourhoods.
- With increased pressure on poor neighbourhoods and competition over services, potentially leading to heightened tension and deepened inequalities in the cities, the approach is guided by the principle of impartiality in response between poor host and refugees, and thus focuses on interventions that will benefit the communities at large.
- The approach entails of a package of interventions identified for the specific location, consisting both soft and hard components.

	Components	
	Hard	Soft
<b>Dimensions</b>	Upgrading of Shelter Units (shelter & WASH components), upgrade of building/common facilities (repair of water/sewerage pipes, septic tank, water tanks, roof repair, doors..)	<p>Municipality (endorsement, involvement in strategy formulation, service provision, capacity strengthening, maintenance)</p> <p>Neighbourhood committee (endorsement, participation in needs identification, formulation of strategy, behaviour change, training and awareness raising)</p>
	<p>Infrastructure upgrade (Networks improvement)</p> <p>Common realm improvement (access, safety, drainage, common spaces)</p>	Exit strategy

## Scope of Guidelines

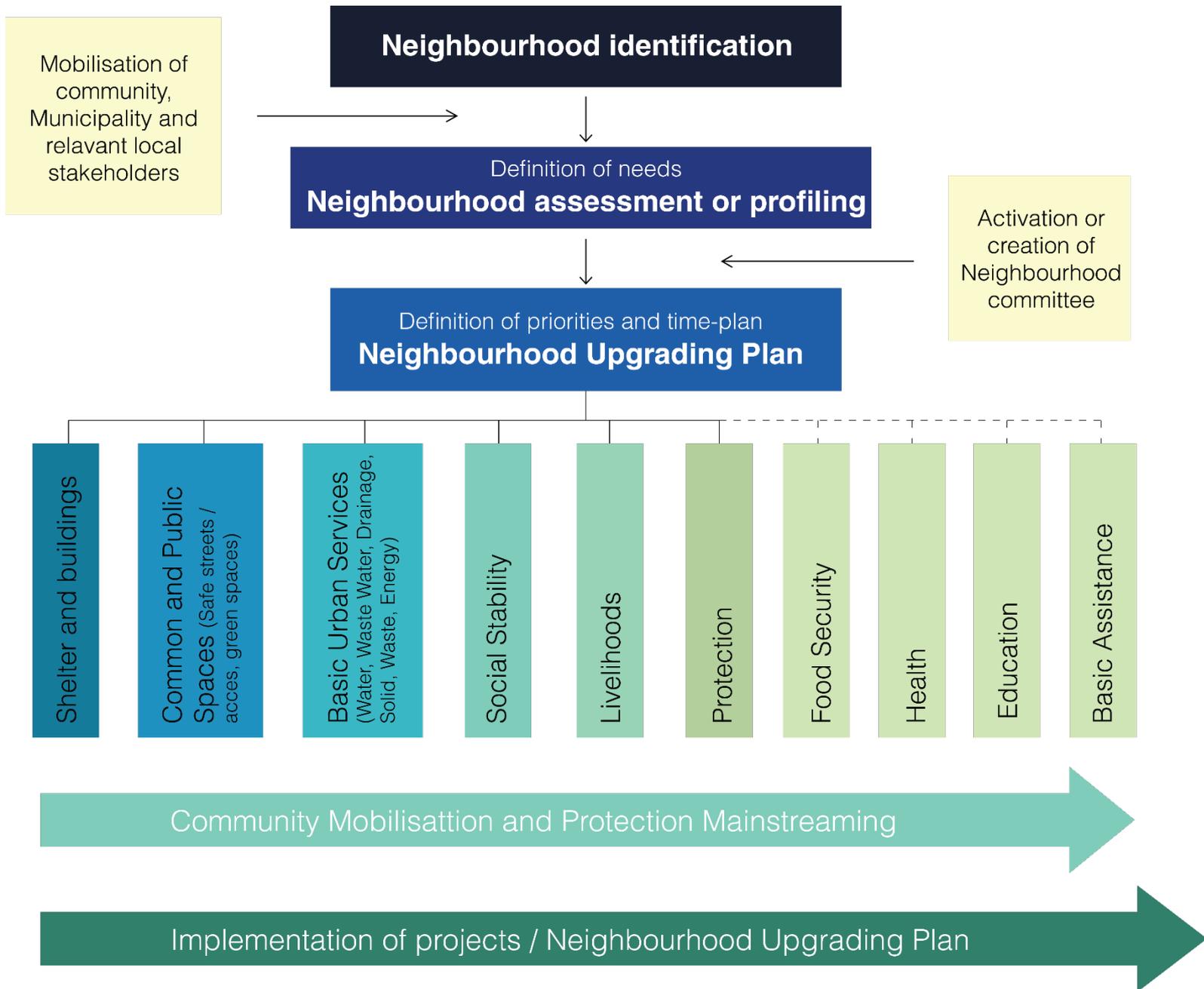
- The guidelines provide guidance for Neighbourhood Upgrading, a multi-sectoral, community driven response.
- **It is mainly aimed at poor urban neighbourhoods**, characterised by high density, poor housing conditions, inadequate services and overall complex needs shared between displaced and host communities, where response so far has been challenging and unproportioned to needs.
- The guidelines focus on urban areas with both private and public ownerships and various tenure structures, and entail different degrees of formally and informally built structures. The approach described herein can be applied in all urban neighbourhoods, yet degree/form of informality will inform possible responsive interventions.
- Neighbourhood approach activities takes place in close coordination/ collaboration with municipalities, communities, partners and between sectors. The guidelines will therefore suggest a way of coordinating neighbourhood interventions at the local level, taking into account inter-sectorial and inter-agency coordination and existing coordination within Ministries and Municipalities.
- The guidelines seek to agree on a minimum understanding and standards of a neighbourhood approach by July 2016, building on partners current and planned interventions. The 2016 Neighbourhood Upgrading initiative will be a pilot, with aim to extend it within the stabilisation efforts of the LCRP. The guidelines will further be revised upon lessons learned.

# Objective:

Reduce deprivation and improve living conditions in neighbourhoods impacted by the high influx of people displaced from Syria and other countries, contributing to peaceful cohabitation between vulnerable groups and mitigating social tensions.

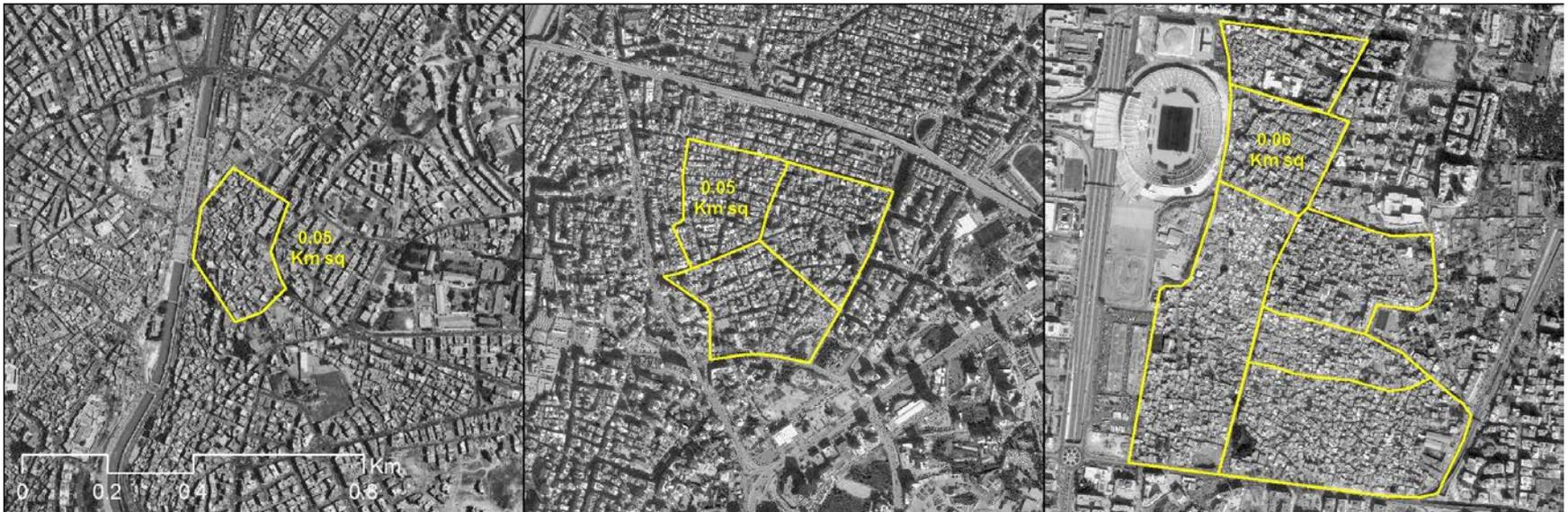
**Outcome 1:** The community has been strengthened through the activation of sustainable participation systems at the neighbourhood level.

**Outcome 2:** Deteriorating living conditions in poor neighbourhoods are mitigated and stabilised through upgrading of the physical environment and improved access to affordable basic and social services is ensured for all vulnerable in the area.



## Neighbourhood identification and scale

- Relies on input from Municipalities and Communities
- The geographical scope of the neighbourhood will be **defined by** both spatial and social factors and agreed approximate size (see below). The factors will include **shared** needs, experience, identity, background, services, equal vulnerabilities, common interest in upgrading with **space** as the structuring point of entry, not country of origin.



# Neighbourhood Assessment / Profiling - Identification of needs

## Neighbourhood Assessment

- The Assessment is an initial baseline survey to determine needs, normally looking at demographics and socio economic vulnerabilities, community behaviour paired with sample data (full household profiling may be applied in smaller neighbourhoods) on needs within one to three sectors (eg Shelter, WASH and Social Stability), and further an initial profiling of the site.

## Neighbourhood Profiling

- Further to data collection, a spatial mapping of needs is critical in order to understand the relation of total population in neighbourhoods against social and basic service provision, and in understanding current and emerging strain on services to allow for medium to long term planning with the involvement of Municipalities.
- **Physical:** The physical mapping comprise three elements grouped into two spatial categories:
  - **Buildings;** Survey of Built Structures and shelter conditions
  - **Neighbourhood;** Survey of Infrastructure & Services
- **Social:** This mapping will concern socio-economic profiling, mapping of protection concerns, livelihoods opportunities and so forth, under the following key categories:
  - **Economic;** economic activities, livelihoods and income
  - **Social services;** Local service providers, education, health, community outreach
  - **Protection and Social Stability;** Perception of safety, concerns related to children and women etc

## Neighbourhood Strategy

- The Neighbourhood Strategy is a prioritised response to specific needs identified within the assessment and/or profile. The plan consist a package of soft and hard interventions aiming at improving the living conditions of the refugee and host community affected by the crisis in urban settings. The interventions respond to the identified needs of the community or to prioritized needs of identified families within this community.
- Identified needs are prioritised and validated with communities, municipalities and other stakeholders, in one agreed plan to be executed with the contribution from partners, Municipality and community in phases according to urgency of intervention. The strategy ideally compliments or extends on existing planning instruments (including master plans, service delivery plans, Municipal Multi-Sectoral Action Plans and so forth).



# Component I: Capacity Strengthening



**Capacity strengthening:** Providing a minimum package of capacity strengthening activities within communities as well as local authorities, and awareness raising on community based protection and conflict mitigation.

- **Community Empowerment;** Capacity building and training programmes to increase knowledge and awareness of communities and community focal persons in identifying needs and localised response options
  - Community participation in monitoring of the physical progress of the works
  - Cleaning executed directly by beneficiaries
  - Training of leaders and beneficiaries on the use of community areas rehabilitated
  - Strengthening of community organisations
  - Training in sustainable local development
  - Inputs into the local economy (e.g. vocational trainings, support to start up small business management, etc)
- **Maintenance;** Communal projects should be handed over to municipalities, committees and the communities themselves, thus the communities and representatives should be trained and followed up on the maintenance of buildings and shared spaces/neighbourhood and risks in ill management.
- **Job opportunities**



## Component 2: Upgrading of Physical environment and basic and social services



**Physical and social service delivery:** Providing a minimum package of physical upgrading, basic and social services improvement. This might include: structural upgrading of buildings and shelter, response to critical gaps relating to water, waste water, drainage and responding to identified concerns related to safety (e.g. street lighting to respond to areas perceived unsafe, dangerous electrical wiring etc.) and enhancement of community protection.

- **a) Dwellings/Habitat;** Upgrades of building/shelter
- **b) Networks;** Infrastructure upgrades (potable water, sanitation, drainage, energy) and solid waste management
- **c) Public Spaces** (Access and Safety)
- **d) Social Services** (Education, Health Centers, Markets)

# Way forward:

- Pilot approach
- Input from sectors; review and endorsement of Guidelines