



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

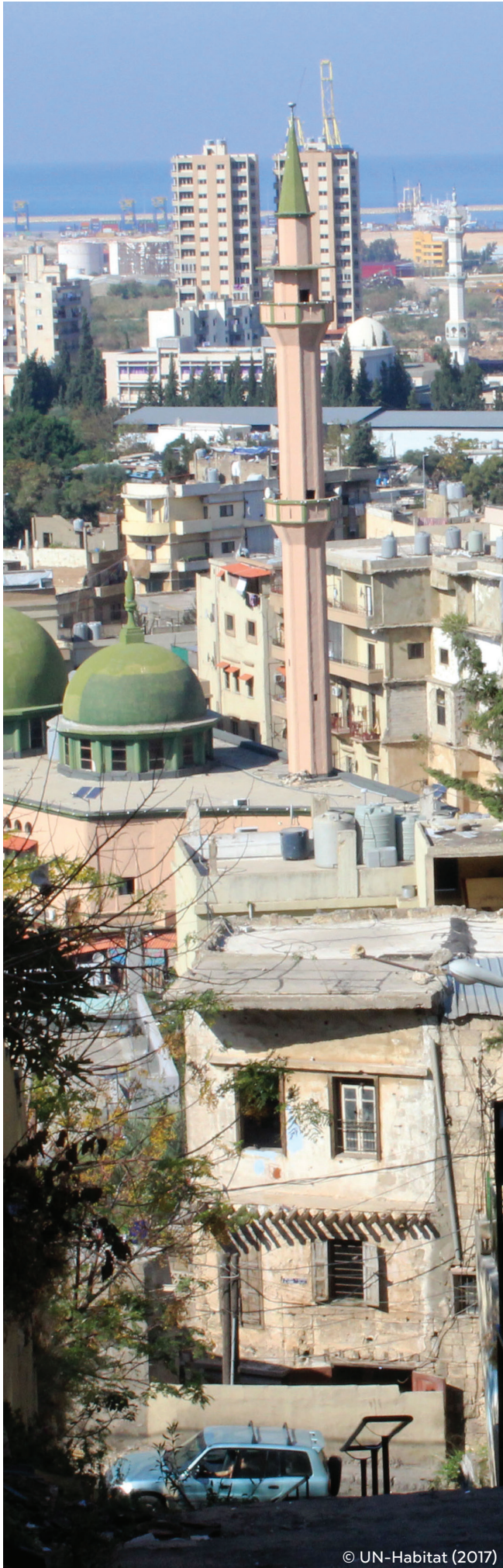
various challenges, including limited financial and human resources, shortage of equipment or personnel for specialized services, lack of awareness among residents about the existence of certain services, and a lack of will among some residents to access certain services.

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

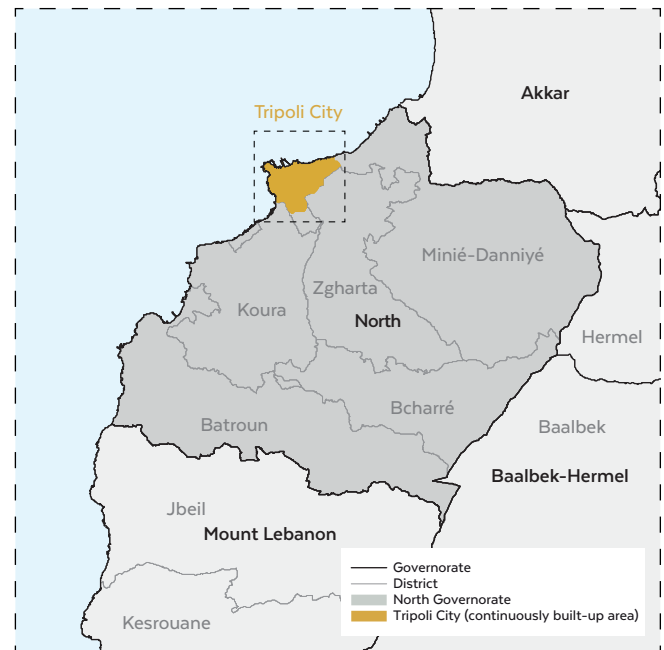


Figure ii Tripoli City within the North Governorate

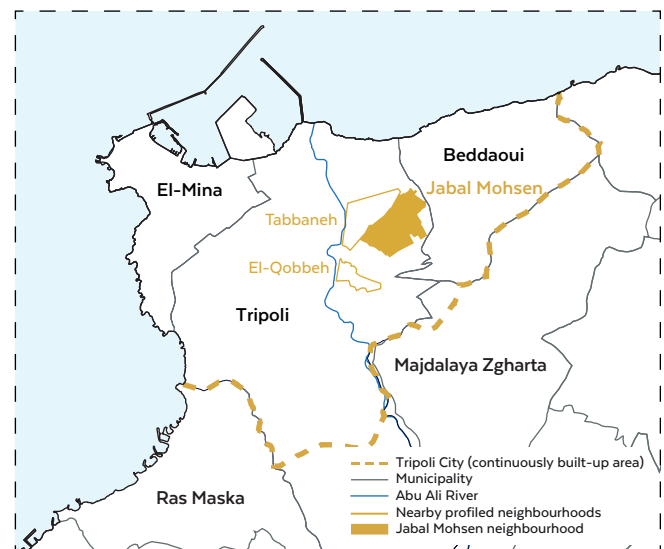


Figure iii Jabal Mohsen and nearby profiled neighbourhoods within Tripoli City

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)

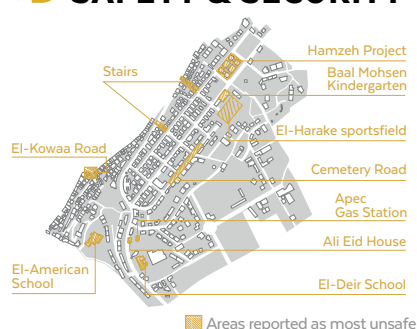
6,469 ADULTS (25-63)

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 profilesⁱ are available at: <http://www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/> or <http://www.data.unhcr.org/lebanon/>.

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



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

Related Publications:

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

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

UN-Habitat and UNICEF Lebanon (2018) *El-Qobbeh 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

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18272

