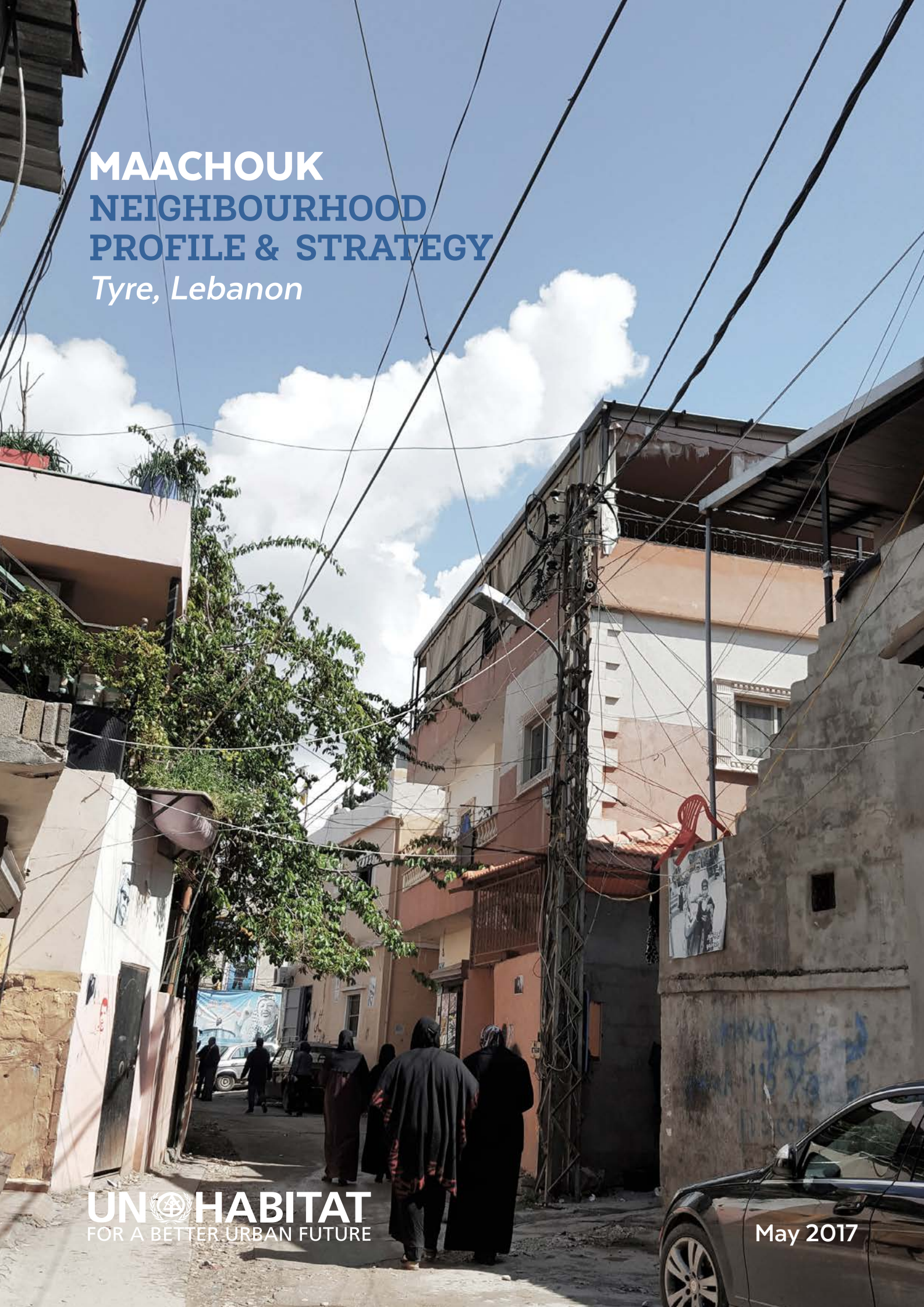




MAACHOUK NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE & STRATEGY

Tyre, Lebanon

FOREWORD

On behalf of UN-Habitat Lebanon, I would like to express our deep appreciation to the Swiss Embassy in Beirut - Swiss Cooperation Office, for their generous support, which made this document possible. Our acknowledgement goes to the Municipality of Tyre and the Union of Municipalities of Tyre Region for their commitment in facilitating the work of the team, contributing to the provision of data and reviewing drafts.

I highly appreciate the involvement of community members and other actors in providing valuable inputs into the assessment and validation processes. Our gratitude goes to community mobilisers who facilitated the work of the field team and encouraged community members to be actively involved in the discussion. And lastly, my full respect to UN-Habitat team who did a great job in very tough working conditions.



Tarek Osseiran
Country Programme Manager at UN-Habitat Lebanon

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NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE PURPOSE

A neighbourhood profile is a multi-sectoral, multi-cohort spatial analytical tool to improve the urban crisis response in poor neighbourhoods in line with the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020 and the UN Strategic Framework for Lebanon 2017-2020.

UN-Habitat produces complementary city* and neighbourhood profiles that each lead to strategy formulation and project implementation. Neighbourhood profiles inform targeting for humanitarian organisations and local authorities. They also contribute to building a national database of comparable data that can be used for better understanding and monitoring of urban dynamics in the most vulnerable urban pockets that city and district averages are blind to, and of how these relate to their wider urban contexts.

METHODOLOGY

UN-Habitat neighbourhood profiling consists of three phases:

Phase 1 comprises a field assessment in a two-part process. Part one is to identify and record the condition of the buildings, the basic infrastructure services, and all commercial activities, on a base of a comprehensive visual inspection. Part two involves a population count by residential unit based on open-ended interviews with key informants for each building. Information is collected using GIS-based mapping and systematic questionnaires.

Phase 2 consists of conducting a series of focus group discussions and key informant interviews with residents, local public officials (mukhtars), business owners, school principals, healthcare managers, religious figures, and (I)NGO representatives. The selection of focus group participants takes into account factors such as age, gender and nationality.

Phase 3 entails presenting the findings to municipal representatives and community members in order to build consensus regarding problems and opportunities. The findings are refined based on feedback from this participatory stage. This approach ideally results in a mutual agreement on problems including capacity gaps and priorities.

NEIGHBOURHOOD STRATEGY PURPOSE

The Neighbourhood Strategy is a spatial and thematic phased response plan that is informed by the outcomes of the Neighbourhood Profile (NP) (UN-Habitat, 2016) for the same area.

UN-Habitat Lebanon produces neighbourhood strategies as a basis for fostering coordinated action between partners to the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan and local authorities to enhance the response in urban neighbourhoods. The strength of the recommendations derives from their area-based nature, as an alternative to cohort-based or sector-based points of entry. The area-based approach starts with a defined geography in which integrated multi-sector and multi-stakeholder action and engagement may be advanced, potentiating optimal targetting, holistic programming and operational efficiencies. Substantively, the strategies focus on improving living conditions through community stabilisation, the upgrading of basic urban services and housing, and improving capacity for effective governance. Recommendations are phased in order of identified needs, irrespective of the actual or likely availability of funds.

METHODOLOGY

Interventions have been formulated with input from local and municipal representatives, active stakeholders, and focus group discussions. The strategy suggests actions that respond to specific social, economic and urban challenges phased in the following format:

- **Immediate Response:** An intervention that should be undertaken within six months due to its criticality for social stability or to emergency need in the realm of basic urban service provision.
- **Short-term Response:** An intervention that should be undertaken within a year to mitigate further deterioration.
- **Mid & Long Term Response:** An intervention that should be undertaken within two or four years respectively, due either to its secondary or tertiary priority level or to the time frame needed for its execution. General strategic directions likely to be of ongoing relevance may also be outlined under this response phase.

*The City Profile is a continually updated geographical, statistical and multi-sectoral 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.

Disclaimer :

The omission of potential interventions may be due to the selective scope of UN-Habitat and/or the current methodology, or may require further study.

RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Interventions proposed in this document require resources for implementation. There is a wide spectrum of resource types from the monetary to the non-monetary in nature and the local to non-local in origin.

Monetary resources can emerge from:

- Local NGOs or municipal budgets, or private sector organisations (e.g. through Corporate Social Responsibility spending).
- Non-local national/international donors and NGOs, and various public sector budgets.

Non-monetary resources can be:

- Competences such as local volunteered community-based capacities.
- Formal governance capital such as institutional powers vested in municipalities or regional/national state entities.

Monetary and non-monetary resources are to an extent interchangeable though interventions typically require a combination of both for implementation and sustainability. Monetary resourcing requirements set out against Urban Upgrading interventions are indicative estimates, and do not specify sources of capital. Further, costs may be open to value engineering; specifically, optimal coordination of interventions in time and space can maximise impact per unit cost.

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UN-Habitat Lebanon City and Neighbourhood reports are available online at <https://unhabitat.org/lebanon/> or <http://data.unhcr.org/lebanon/>.

For further information including GIS data, contact info.lebanon@unhabitat.org.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

2	EDL	Electricité du Liban
2	GUPW	General Union of Palestinian Women
2	LEB	Lebanese nationals
3	MEHE	Ministry of Education & Higher Education
4	MOEW	Ministry of Energy & Water
4	NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
6	PARD	The Popular Aid For Relief and Development
8	PRL	Palestinian Refugees from Lebanon
8	PRS	Palestinian Refugees from Syria
9	RTO	Regional Technical Office
12	SLWE	South Lebanon Water Establishment
13	SR	Syrian Refugees
13	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
14	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
14	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
15		
15	City	is used to refer to the multi-municipality urban area focussed on Tyre, defined by the extent of the continuous built up area.
16	Tyre/Sour	are used interchangeably by some, here the term Tyre refers to the multi-municipality city and the term Sour is reserved for the Municipality of Sour.

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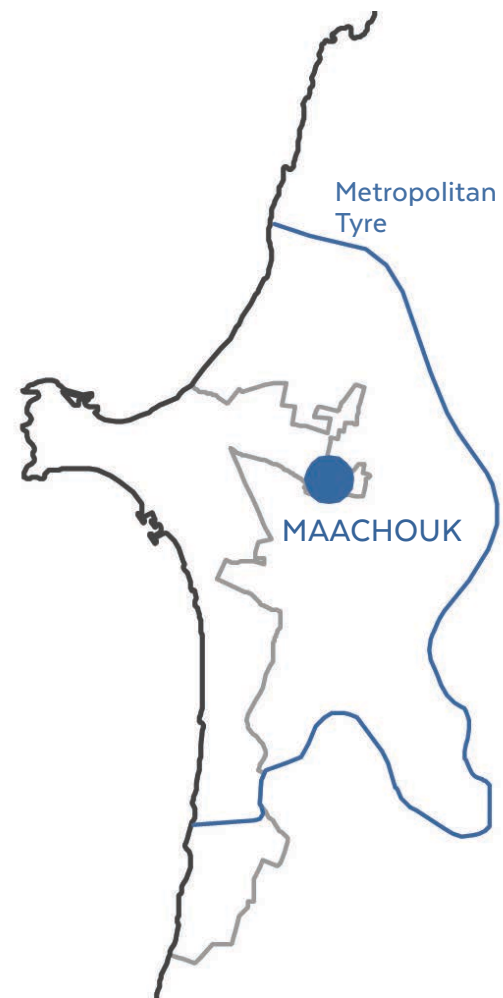
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The selection process of Maachouk neighbourhood was jointly conducted by local authorities, local community representatives, and UN-Habitat Lebanon. The selection criteria was: an impotent neighbourhood characterized by a poor socio-economic status, high refugee influx, and a deficient basic urban services rank. Boundary verification was carried out through a participatory approach using community-based knowledge, (I)NGOs experience, and municipal expertise.

Maachouk is a multinational residential neighbourhood that falls mostly within the boundaries of Sour Municipality. The formation of the settlement dates back to the early years following the Palestinian refugee influx (1948-1952), when Palestinians reached Maachouk and settled on public lands. Today, the neighbourhood accommodates diverse nationalities including Palestinians, Lebanese and Syrian refugees. Labour on a daily-basis constitutes the main source of income for inhabitants followed by agriculture. Maachouk comprises one to three-story residential buildings made of concrete with substandard construction methods and bad foundations.

The neighbourhood is administered by a Popular Committee appointed by the Palestinian Liberation Organization to operate and maintain the basic urban services within Maachouk. Infrastructure services are dilapidated, particularly sewage, stormwater management, and roads. Interventions targeting access to basic urban services in the settlement fall outside the mandate of The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), restricted to the boundaries of the official twelve camps. At the educational level, kindergartens and primary education are provided within the neighbourhood, whereas intermediate and secondary schools are located in a close by area or at a distance from the neighbourhood. As for health services, Maachouk's residents faces several constraints such as affordability, accessibility, limited number of physicians and narrow range of specialisation.

This report summarizes the main findings based on a multi-sectoral analysis of primary data. It sets the foundation of a spatial and phased planning process, leading to the development of action oriented strategies to enhance urban crisis response. The strategies focus on improving living conditions through community stabilisation, the upgrading of basic urban services and housing, and improving capacity for effective governance.



PART 1. NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

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_18340

