

# EL-QOBBEH NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

*Tripoli, Lebanon*  
August 2018







## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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## MUNICIPALITY FOREWORD

Tripoli Municipality welcomes this neighbourhood profile for El-Qobbeh. 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 *El-Qobbeh Neighbourhood Profile* to improve collaboration internally and with our partners in addressing identified challenges and mitigating the needs of the neighbourhood's vulnerable residents.

Ahmad Kamar Eddine  
Mayor of Tripoli



## CREDITS & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

El-Qobbeh is a predominantly residential neighbourhood located in eastern Tripoli. It falls within the jurisdiction of Tripoli Municipality, in Lebanon's North Governorate. El-Qobbeh neighbourhood as defined participatively in the field spans 1.78 km<sup>2</sup>. This profile however covers one part only of the neighbourhood: that is a 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> pocket that remains when other parts of the neighbourhood are excluded for reasons of relatively low vulnerability, non-residential uses, or access constraints. The profiled pocket, located to the north-west of El-Qobbeh, constitutes the most vulnerable core of the neighbourhood.

The profiled area, hereafter referred to as “the neighbourhood” or “El-Qobbeh”, accommodates 6,385 residents, the vast majority (84.4 percent) of whom are Lebanese. Most of the non-Lebanese residents are Syrian (14.5 percent of the total population). A household survey sample shows that of the non-Lebanese households, more than three quarters arrived in Lebanon from 2011 to 2017, suggesting the extent to which the Syrian refugee crisis, which started in 2011, has contributed to recent demographic changes.

The area holds 552 buildings, mostly of one to three storeys, which contain more occupants per residential unit among Syrians (5.4 per unit) than among Lebanese (4.3 per unit). The majority of units are rented; 64.4 percent of Lebanese households rent compared to a much higher 94.4 percent of non-Lebanese ones.

El-Qobbeh includes a historic quarter along the eastern side of Abu Ali River, with some houses dating back to the Mamluk era. Rural-urban migration in the 1950s led to the replacement of many of the original residents in the historic core by rural migrants from nearby regions. Subsequently, sectarian tensions during the 1975-1990 Lebanese Civil War resulted in the progressive loss of the neighbourhood's religious and cultural diversity. In the post-war period (until the establishment of relative calm after 2014), a series of armed politico-sectarian clashes between the adjacent neighbourhoods of El-Qobbeh and Tabbaneh on the one hand and Jabal Mohsen on the other negatively affected the area, exacerbating the sense of insecurity, dampening economic activity and intensifying poverty in the area.

Today, El-Qobbeh 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 the studied area, provide a wide range of healthcare and education services to the neighbourhood's residents—often irrespective of nationality, age and 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, low user satisfaction with services accessed, and lack of will among residents to access services.

Children and youth are particularly vulnerable groups, experiencing various socioeconomic and other challenges,

including child labour, child marriage, low attendance rates at secondary school and higher levels, 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.

Most of the functioning enterprises in El-Qobbeh comprise food and grocery stores, and—to a lesser extent—carpentry and mechanics workshops. Despite the presence of important landmarks and trip-attracting destinations, such as the Lebanese University, as well as the neighbourhood's proximity to the old market of Tripoli, El-Qobbeh suffers from entrenched economic stagnation. In general, the livelihood situation for non-Lebanese residents appears to show more disadvantage than for Lebanese.

The condition of buildings in the area is mainly fair. However, major signs of stress are evident in the sloped historic quarter. The inadequate access to basic urban services in the neighbourhood is one factor contributing to substandard living conditions, including where this emerges from blocked and overflowing wastewater and stormwater networks. Water supply is costly, low quality and not always guaranteed; thus, residents have to buy water from external sources. While there are some notable instances of managed and safe open spaces in the neighbourhood, they are limited in number.

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

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





# EL-QOBBEH

TRIPOLI, LEBANON

6,385 INHABITANTS

0.16 km<sup>2</sup>

552 BUILDINGS

509 AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME

262 ENTERPRISES

## POPULATION

84.4% Leb

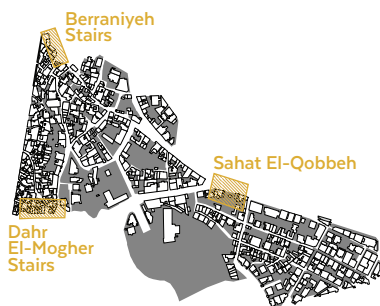
15.6% Non-Leb

OCCUPANCY PER RESIDENTIAL UNIT

4.3 Leb 5.4 Syr

73.3% Non-Leb households that arrived in Lebanon between 2011 and 2014

## SAFETY & SECURITY



■ Areas reported as most unsafe

## HEALTH

15.5% CHRONICALLY ILL POPULATION

14.6% of all Leb 16.7% of all Non-Leb

Most needed subsidized primary healthcare services, according to the residents:

35.6% General medicine

30.9% Physiotherapy

30.1% Cardiology

28% Allergy/Immunology

## EDUCATION

56.3% PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

41.3% Secondary school attendance

16.9% Children (6-14) who never attended school

## CHILD PROTECTION

33.4% CHILD (0-14) POPULATION

28% of all Leb 40.1% of all Non-Leb

6.2% Children involved in economic activities

9.5% of all male children 1.8% of all female children

15.9% Child marriage rate among girls (15-18)

9.4% of all Leb girls 30.9% of all non-Leb girls

## YOUTH

18.5% YOUTH (15-24) POPULATION

18.9% of all Leb 18% of all Non-Leb

67.7% UNEMPLOYED YOUTH POPULATION

66.3% of all Leb youth 71.5% of all non-Leb youth

## LOCAL ECONOMY

166 SHOPS

49 WORKSHOPS

53% Long-established enterprises

77% Rented enterprises

8% Female employees

## LIVELIHOODS

REPORTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (15-64 AGE GROUP)

54.8% of all Leb (15-64)

62.4% of all non-Leb (15-64)

13% POPULATION POVERTY RATE

11.2% of all Leb 18.6% of all Non-Leb

## BUILDINGS

81% RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

42% Buildings built between 1944 and 1975

27% Buildings in need of major structural repair/emergency intervention

24.7% Owned housing

71.8% Rented housing

OVERCROWDING

19.2% of all Leb households

45.1% of all non-Leb households

## WASH

8% Buildings not connected to the domestic water network

4% Residents with no access to the wastewater network

39% Streets with no gullies

12% Households that recycle any solid waste

## ELECTRICITY

11% Buildings not connected to the electrical grid

## ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

59% Roads showing major signs of deterioration

4% Neighbourhood area comprising open spaces

26% Open spaces that are publicly used



■ Publicly used open spaces

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**UN-Habitat Lebanon city profiles<sup>1</sup>** 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](mailto: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) *Jabal Mohsen Neighbourhood Profile 2018*, Beirut: UN-Habitat Lebanon.

<sup>1</sup> A city profile is a continually updated statistical and multisectoral description and analysis of an urban centre, where the geographical boundary is defined according to the continuously built-up area. Its purpose is to inform the immediate urban crisis response and to enhance capacity for long-term development planning. City profiles offer a spatial framework for evidence-based, efficient programming and coordination.



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

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



## GLOSSARY

### **Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)**

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

### **Cadastre**

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

### **Governorate (Mohafazah)**

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

### **Maps of Risks and Resources (MRR)**

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

### **Mukhtar**

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

### **Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC)**

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

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

### **Social Development Centre (SDC)**

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

### **Souk**

Arabic word for traditional Arabic market.

### **UNRWA (Palestinian) camp**

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

## SCOPE

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

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

## 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 stakeholders<sup>ii</sup> selected for their district-wide knowledge. Stakeholders were asked to identify disadvantaged areas in their district based on set criteria.<sup>iii</sup> 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)<sup>iv</sup> 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<sup>v</sup> in a further workshop,<sup>vi</sup> 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<sup>vii</sup> 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).

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, 2018) and the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF).

## 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.

<sup>ii</sup> 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.

<sup>iii</sup> 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.

<sup>iv</sup> Developed by UNICEF Lebanon (2017) as a child-focus vulnerability index.

<sup>v</sup> 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).

<sup>vi</sup> Each workshop grouped six-seven districts together.

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



## PHASE 2.2: DATA COLLECTION

The neighbourhood profiling adopts a mixed-method approach. Qualitative and quantitative data is gathered using systematic questionnaires and geographic information system (GIS)-based mapping. Data collection consists of conducting field surveys, household (HH) surveys, a series of focus group discussions (FGDs), and key informant interviews (KIIs). 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<sup>viii</sup> stratified by nationality and age; an assessment of building conditions and basic urban services; and the documenting of open spaces. The field survey for El-Qobbeh neighbourhood took place in February 2017 and 552 buildings were surveyed.

Enterprises are surveyed comprehensively if there are under 400 in the neighbourhood, and on a stratified representative sample basis if there are over 400. In El-Qobbeh, 262 enterprises were surveyed in February 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,<sup>ix</sup> 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<sup>x</sup> 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 El-Qobbeh neighbourhood was made up of 764 Lebanese and 764 non-Lebanese approached households. A total of 1,014 households were visited, and 555 Lebanese and 392 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 El-Qobbeh 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 El-Qobbeh neighbourhood took place in July 2017.

## PHASE 2.3: DATA ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

<sup>viii</sup> 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.

<sup>ix</sup> Mostly mothers.

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

## PHASE 2.4: VALIDATION & DISSEMINATION

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

## TERMINOLOGY

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

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

## METHODOLOGICAL CAVEATS

• Neighbourhood profiles contain data gathered for the territory within the neighbourhood boundaries only. It is strongly recommended that any actions based on this profile are undertaken with awareness of the wider context of which this neighbourhood is a part, and the spatial relationships and functional linkages that background implies.

• The first run of a neighbourhood profile offers but a snapshot in time and, until or if further profiles are undertaken for the same territory, trends cannot be reliably identified.

• Given the absence of an accurate line listing of all households, enumerators spin a pen as a starting point, which can be subject to biases. However, the sampled area is relatively small in size; this helps limit discrepancies.

• The HH survey and FGDs are conducted with a sample of non-Lebanese residents, who are referred to as such. In some neighbourhoods, it happens that the majority of non-Lebanese belong to one nationality. On the other hand, the comprehensive population count by residential unit collects data on building inhabitants by nationality cohort. Hence, there is an interplay in the use of the term “non-Lebanese” and a specific nationality in the report writing.

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

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

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

• Population data in the Population chapter is based on the field survey (comprehensive population count by residential unit), while population data related to age groups in the Child Protection and Youth chapters is based on the HH survey (information on HH members). Hence, there is a minor discrepancy in the age-group figures between the Population chapter and Child Protection and Youth chapters.

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

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

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

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





# INTRODUCTION





# CONTEXT

## GENERAL OVERVIEW

The neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh is located in Northern Lebanon, in the eastern part of Tripoli, on the east banks of Abu Ali River. The studied area of the neighbourhood stretches over the cadastres of Tabbaneh, El-Qobbeh, El-Zeitoun and El-Souayqa, covering around 42 percent of the El-Qobbeh cadastral area. While the greater neighbourhood covers 1.78 km<sup>2</sup> of Tripoli, the studied area takes up 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> of the neighbourhood (Figure 1). It is a residential neighbourhood, which includes a historic village-type quarter with pedestrian walkways and a market along the eastern side of the river.

In the early 1950s, El-Qobbeh witnessed rural-urban migration when original residents moved out to the outskirts of

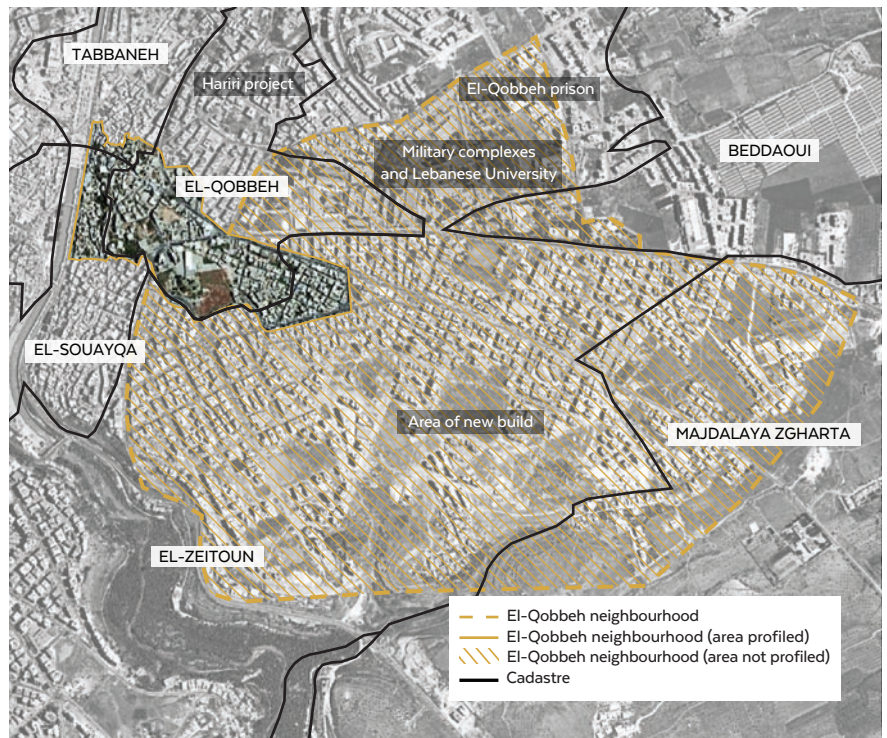
## NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY DEFINITION

Some parts of El-Qobbeh neighbourhood have been excluded from this profile because they were inaccessible or they fell outside the mainly residential scope of profiling (i.e. Lebanese Army base, El-Qobbeh prison, Internal Security Forces [ISF] base, and the Lebanese University campus). Also excluded is the relatively well-served recently developed area of the neighbourhood on its southern side, considered in an initial field scoping exercise to exhibit lower levels of vulnerability relative to the older core of the neighbourhood to the north-west (Figure 1).

the historic core, and migrants—mostly from the rural Danniye and Akkar regions, to the east and north-east of El-Qobbeh, respectively—settled in the area. During the 1975–1990 Lebanese Civil War, with the rise of sectarian tensions, El-Qobbeh lost its religious and cultural diversity, when the majority of its Christian families emigrated to the adjacent districts of Zgharta and Koura (both in the North Governorate) and to Jounieh (in Greater

Beirut) (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 3). After 2011, El-Qobbeh experienced an increase in the number of Syrian residents seeking refuge from the Syrian conflict (Figure 9).

El-Qobbeh cadastre 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).



Source: QuickBird, 2012 (35.844; 34.436)

Figure 1 El-Qobbeh neighbourhood in the context of Tripoli

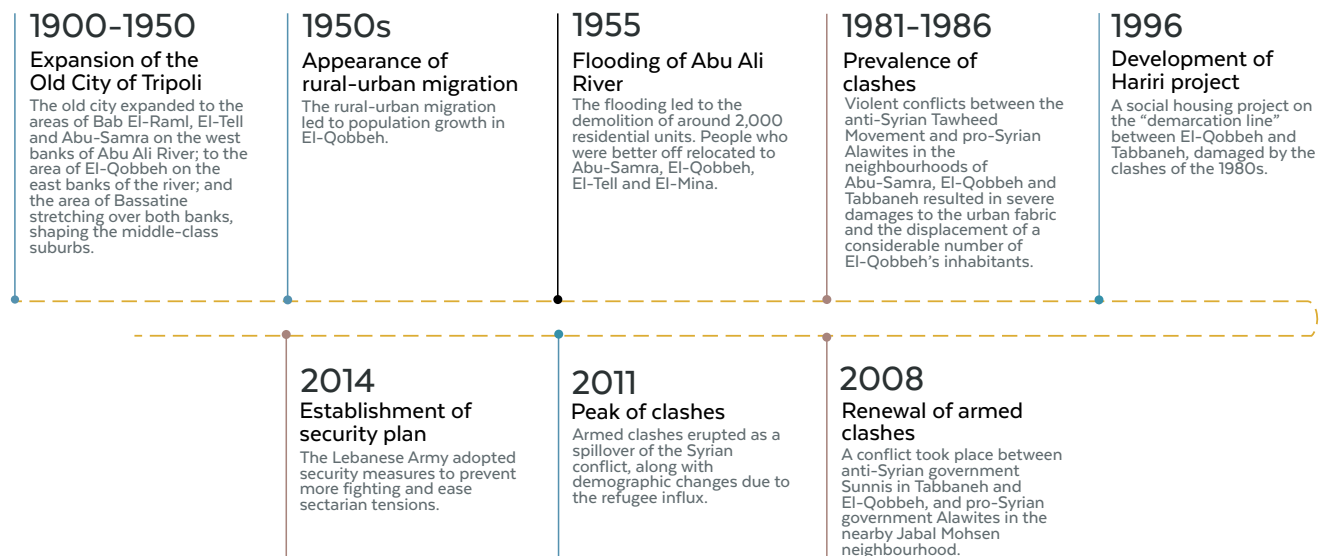


Figure 2 Timeline of events in El-Qobbeh area

Security and war    Natural disaster    Demographic and urban change



## NEIGHBOURHOOD TYPOLOGY

**The market and the sloped historic quarter:** This area is an extension of the old town of Tripoli on the eastern side of Abu Ali River (Figure 5), accessible only via stairs and pedestrian alleys. The western part of the quarter is a densely built area staggered on a steep slope that benefits from natural sunlight and ventilation. It is characterized mostly by Mamluk-era buildings onto which structures were added during the second part of the 20th Century. The eastern part comprises some open spaces, fenced by stone walls, with buildings dating back to the French Mandate period. Until recently, the market (*Souk El-Balleh*) was housed in an informal temporary steel structure located on the western edge of the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood. In February 2017, the Municipality of Tripoli took action to solve problems caused by the market, including its extension towards the street and encroachment onto an adjacent sidewalk as well as onto one of two vehicular lanes (Figures 26 and 27). Action involved establishing kiosks on the concrete Abu Ali River crossings where the market was relocated to. Only formal shops (around 10 percent of the market's previous enterprises) were allowed to remain in the original location.

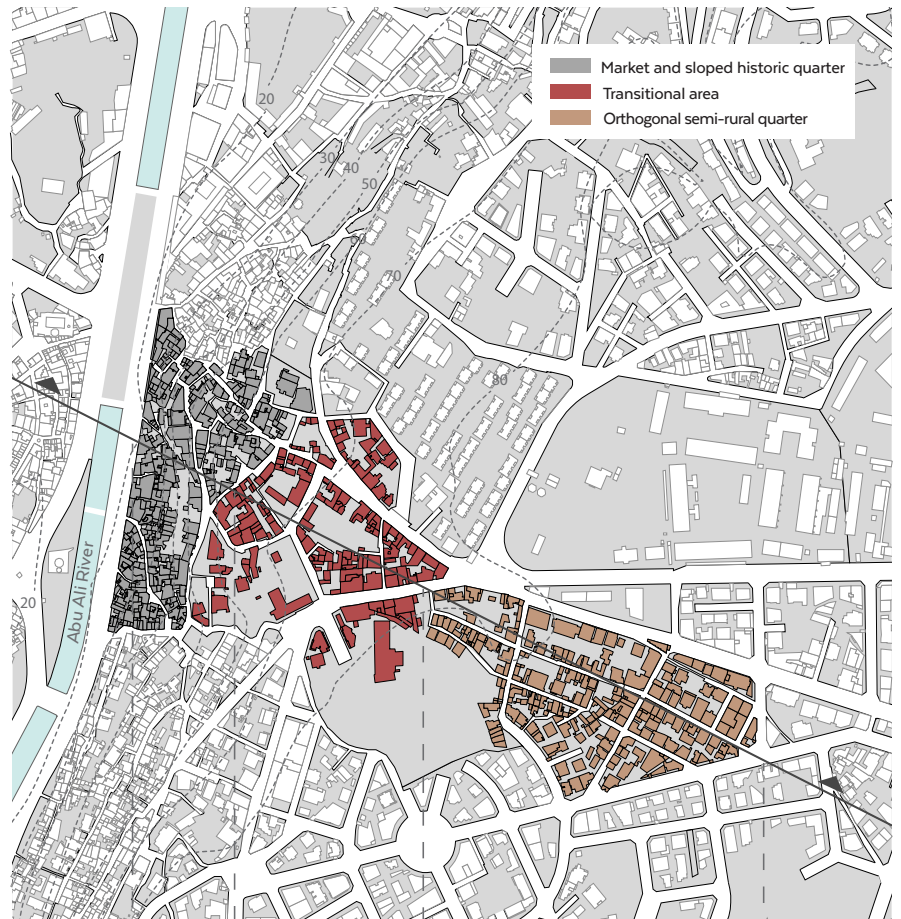


Figure 3 Neighbourhood typology by zone

**The transitional area:** Covering a gentler slope and larger plots, this area contains public schools and empty plots that are edged by badly maintained multistorey residential buildings. Access is by small pathways and stairs, with broader streets at its outer limits.

**The orthogonal semi-rural quarter:** Stretching on a somewhat flat land, an orthogonal grid of streets defines this area, which contains different building typologies, ranging from Mamluk-era structures to buildings constructed after the Lebanese Civil War. Until the French colonial era, the area seemed to have been a semi-rural residential quarter with one- to two-storey Mamluk-period houses. Four- to six-storey buildings—with typical French-style windows and metal balustrades—are also found in the area. In addition, there are Bauhaus-style buildings characterized by the deteriorating plaster and corroded iron bars that lead to sagging or balcony collapse. Within this area, there are a few newer buildings, less than 20 years old, that have deteriorated rapidly.

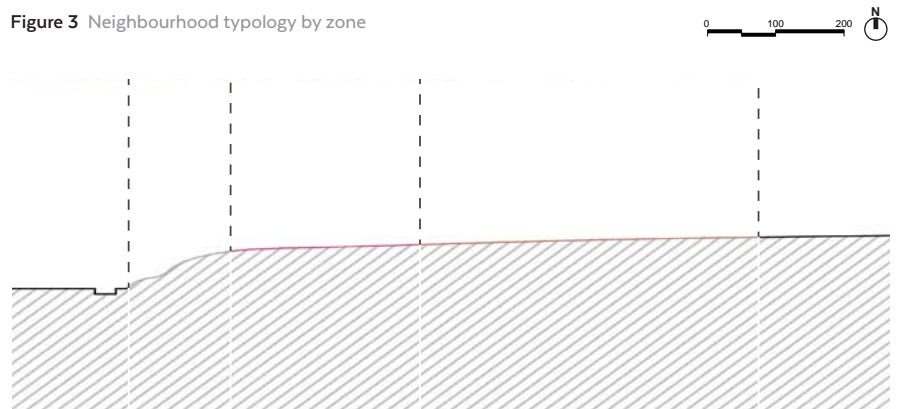


Figure 4 Schematic section across the neighbourhood



© UN-Habitat (2017)



### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The selected study area of the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood—especially its western sloped quarter—intersects the boundaries of the Old City of Tripoli (Figures 3 and 5). This quarter, accessible only through pedestrian stairs and alleys, is one of the historic neighbourhoods (together with those of Tabbaneh and El-Souayqa) on the east banks of Abu Ali River. Within a historic urban fabric, the area still encompasses residences, hammams, musallas and a Mamluk castle dating back to the 13th Century (Figure 5). In the past few years, the site has become endangered by uncontrolled urban growth and a vertical expansion of buildings, disregarding construction laws and resulting in unsafe structural conditions (See Buildings chapter).

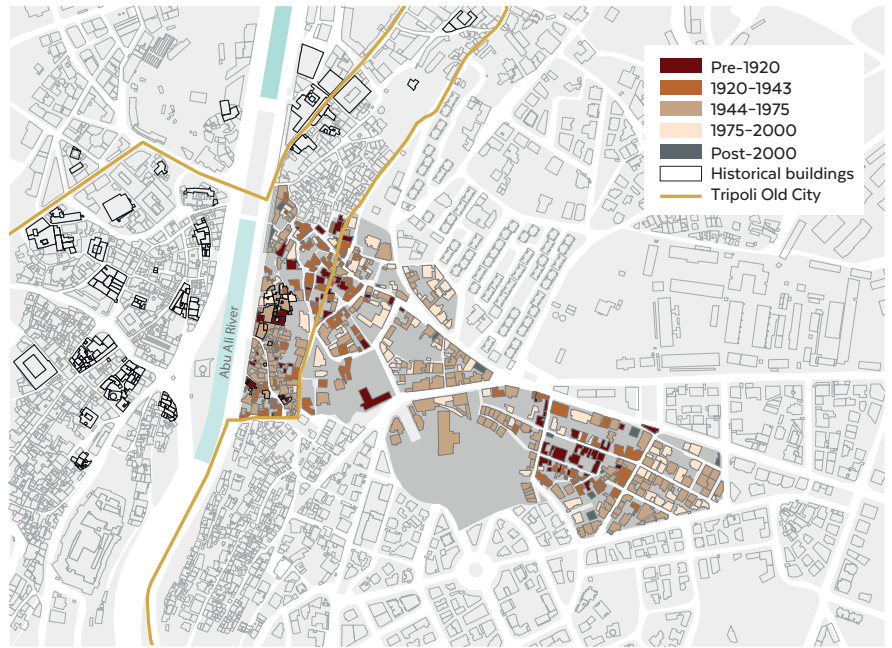


Figure 5 Historic sites and dates of construction of buildings



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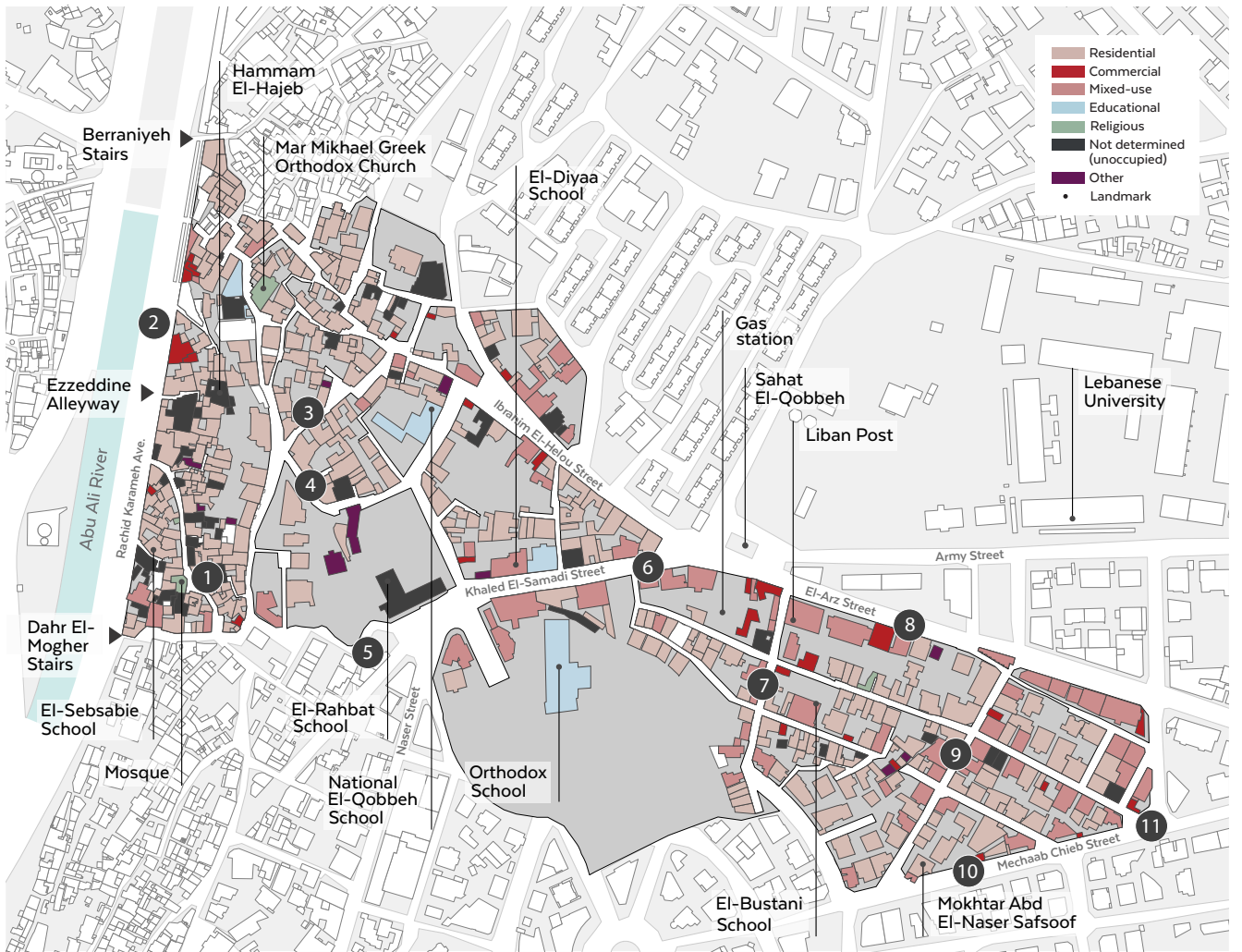
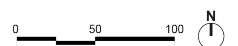


Figure 6 Building uses and landmarks



# GOVERNANCE

## MUNICIPALITY

El-Qobbeh 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).<sup>1</sup> The El-Qobbeh neighbourhood (including the areas excluded from this study) is divided into seven sub-neighbourhoods: Old El-Qobbeh, El-Rahbat, Charani, El-Riva, Hariri project, Dahr El-Mogher and Modern El-Qobbeh.

The municipality occupies a tense position, as reported by one of its interviewed representatives, given the city's volatile political arrangement. Enumerators visiting the El-Qobbeh studied area over different periods as part of this study observed a change in the streets' political character, with political signs and politicians' posters periodically changing, based on power dynamics in the area.

Tripoli Municipality is assigned a broad set of duties; several municipal committees exist in this regard (e.g. financial committee, environmental committee, committee for sports and

youth, etc.). However, the municipality has limited financial resources and human capacities to adequately meet the needs of such vulnerable neighbourhoods as El-Qobbeh. In an interview, for example, a key informant from the Municipal Police mentioned the pressing need to control drug abuse, which is reportedly widespread among Tripoli youth.

The neighbourhood has been left out of all the master plans of Tripoli as well as 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), given that the local government has not prioritized the eastern side of Abu Ali River—including El-Qobbeh—for development (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017, p. 26). The eastern part was excluded from these development plans due to the neighbourhood's location on the periphery of the old town as well as its lack of heritage sites and buildings. Other policies and studies have been

developed for the Tripoli city area, such as MedCities, a 2015 study concerned in tourism and urban environmental management initiated by an international network of partner cities around the Mediterranean basin. The 2011 Al-Fayhaa Sustainable Development Strategy bears on the area through its urban planning studies focusing on the three main elements of Al-Fayhaa space (urban area, equipment and infrastructure). The National Physical Master Plan of the Lebanese Territory, funded by CDR in 2005, contains strategic prescriptions for the city. Policies related to the city's spatial development can be found in *Tripoli City Profile* (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017).

The recurring conflicts between the neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh on the one hand, and Jabal Mohsen on the other, from 2008 to 2014 have negatively affected the attention of various stakeholders, including the municipality, to El-Qobbeh.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

El-Qobbeh counts six mukhtars, all of whom are male. Their duration of service in the neighbourhood has ranged from 13 to 20 years. Even though the mukhtars safeguard social relations in the community, they have limited responsibilities when it comes to social services. All six mukhtars were interviewed for this study, and they reported a lack of communication between the community and the municipality as well as the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. According to them, this lack of cooperation hinders an immediate response to people's needs in

the neighbourhood. Moreover, no Social Development Centres (SDCs) are found within the administrative area of El-Qobbeh.

El-Qobbeh was one of many vulnerable localities across the country selected for analysis 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).<sup>2</sup> The MRR study for the El-Qobbeh cadastre highlighted the urgency to intervene primarily in the

education and health sectors. More specifically, the study drew attention to the area's available resources (e.g. private clinics, Tripoli Governmental Hospital, private and public schools), problem causes (e.g. lack of health awareness, weak performance of teachers, narrow roads), problem implications (e.g. child labour, air pollution and increase in the cost of health services) and possible interventions (e.g. increasing the role of the public schools and expanding the governmental hospital).

## MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

A number of non-state actors contribute to service provision in the El-Qobbeh area and nearby neighbourhoods across such sectors as water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH); protection and shelter (Appendix 2).

In general, various interviewed state and non-state service providers reported a lack of coordination among one another and with the municipality. However, the

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 with the aim of establishing more efficient communication.

Some of the surveyed local NGOs operating in El-Qobbeh focus on women and youth as targeted groups. One

Voice Team works on capacity-building with children and youth, with the aim of encouraging them to express their hobbies and interests. It also deals with the theme of conflict resolution through arts, and it collaborates with other NGOs in the neighbourhood through meetings, shared activities and trainings. El-Qobbeh Youth Academic is another locally active NGO that works with children as well as young women and men. Similar to One

<sup>1</sup> 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".

<sup>2</sup> See the Glossary for more details about the MRR.



Voice Team, it focuses on emboldening children and youth to express their talents and enhance their capacities.

Some of the (I)NGOs or civil society organizations (CSOs) that have been active in the area are the following: Lebanese Relief Council (LebRelief), one of the leading CSOs working in the WaSH sector; SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONALE, which is active in the shelter sector, as well as in projects on public spaces and lighting; and CARE, operating in the shelter sector. There seems to be a lack of NGOs based in El-Qobbeh that work on other pertinent matters, such as gender-based violence, elderly care and refugee issues.

During key informant interviews (KIIs), representatives of One Voice Team and Youth Academic reported that they coordinate all their large projects with the

municipality. Both NGOs face challenges in the implementation of their projects. For example, a major challenge faced by One Voice Team, according to its representative, is “the parents’ mentality which prohibits girls from doing a lot of activities, such as working or going outside El-Qobbeh”. This challenge needs to be solved through communication with the parents, the representative added. It was reported that conflicts between families can also act as an obstacle. Other challenges mentioned in an interview with a representative of El-Qobbeh Youth Academic are the political and municipal interventions on the NGO’s operations.

Groups affiliated to informal local leaders are involved in governing each of El-Qobbeh’s sub-neighbourhoods and managing project coordination with stakeholders. These leaders can act as

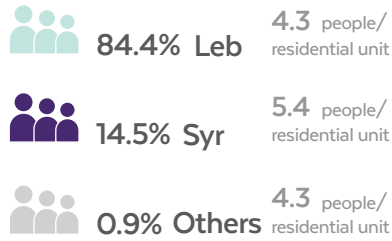
catalysts or obstacles for development within their area. It was reported that, in some cases, such groups readily collaborate with the (I)NGOs. In other cases, however, sub-neighbourhood leaders control the area by intimidating stakeholders in order to meet their own interests, resulting in an inefficient supply of services. Only the sub-neighbourhoods of Old and Modern El-Qobbeh, both adjacent to military facilities, were reported to be less controlled by these small groups.



# POPULATION

## 6,385

Total number of residents



PRL: 0.2% (3.5 people/residential unit)

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

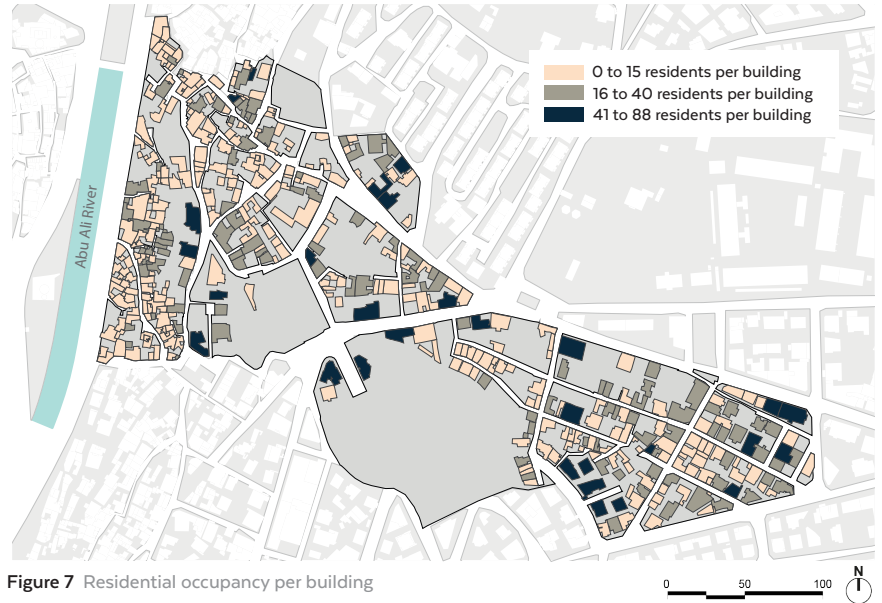


Figure 7 Residential occupancy per building

## POPULATION COUNT

For the El-Qobbeh cadastre (0.38 km<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 1), all six mukhtars that were interviewed reported a total of 60,000 Lebanese residents<sup>3</sup> in the neighbourhood as well as an estimate of 12,000 Syrian residents. They also mentioned that only around 28,000 people are registered in the cadastre,<sup>4</sup> though registration does not reliably indicate de facto residence. Most of those residing in the area who are not registered in the cadastre predominantly come from Akkar or Danniye. While these figures are anecdotal estimates of questionable accuracy, it would appear

that around half of the El-Qobbeh official cadastral population cannot vote in the cadastre or cannot participate in the formal governance of the area.

The El-Qobbeh residential survey (February 2017)<sup>5</sup> indicates an all-cohort resident count of 6,385 for the 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> studied area, within the entire El-Qobbeh neighbourhood (1.78 km<sup>2</sup>) (Figure 1). Hence, for the studied neighbourhood area, this is equivalent to an arithmetic population density of 39,906 people per km<sup>2</sup>. While population density is neither

wholly positive nor negative on its own, this high-density figure may therefore be associated with the evident pressure on basic services in the neighbourhood.

More than 84 percent of El-Qobbeh's surveyed population (5,385 people) are Lebanese residents. Moreover, Syrians constitute the largest non-Lebanese cohort in the neighbourhood—approximately one seventh of the total population in El-Qobbeh. In absolute terms, this translates into 926 people.

## POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Residential occupancy at the building level is shown in Figure 7 to illustrate the distribution of the population across the neighbourhood. Generally, the population

density gradient rises to the east, reflecting the change in building typologies; most buildings in the old town are of one to two storeys, while those in the

orthogonal quarter are generally higher (See “Neighbourhood Typology” section in Context chapter; Figure 3).

### POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY RESIDENTIAL UNIT

Figure 8 shows the distribution of the population by number of residents per unit, stratified by nationality cohort. Most of the cohorts in El-Qobbeh inhabit residential units with four to five residents per unit. The average number of occupants per residential unit is lowest

among Lebanese, at 4.3; and highest among Syrians, at 5.4 per unit (Figure 8; Appendix 3). The latter figure is higher than the 2017 national average Syrian refugee household size of 4.9 reported in the *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon* (UNHCR, UNICEF

and WFP, 2017), and seemingly close to the subnational average of 5.2 accruing to the North, where El-Qobbeh is located. However, differences in the definition of residential unit and household counts constrain the value of such comparisons.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> A resident is “a person who lives somewhere permanently or on a long-term basis” (Oxford English Living Dictionaries, 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Lebanese nationals are allowed to vote in municipal or parliamentary elections only in the cadastre area where they are registered.

<sup>5</sup> This was a survey of residential units conducted for each building in the studied area, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 11, 2.2.1).

<sup>6</sup> A residential unit may hold one or more households.

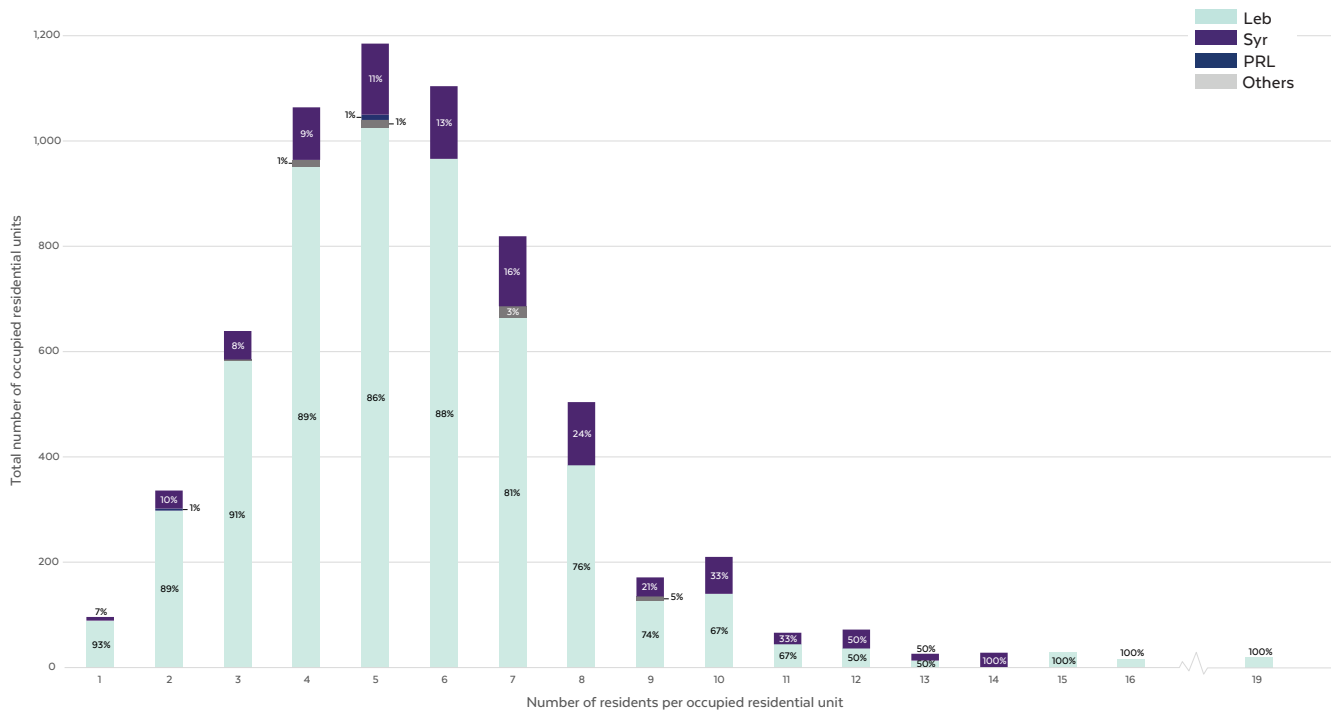


Figure 8 Population distribution by occupied residential unit (rounded to the nearest whole number)

## IMMIGRATION

The July 2017 household survey<sup>7</sup> obtained data about the immigration of non-Lebanese<sup>8</sup> El-Qobbeh households to Lebanon. An analysis of that data shows that 19.7 percent of the surveyed households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011, the year of the Syrian crisis outbreak. Of the remaining, the vast majority (73.3 percent) stated that they had arrived between 2011 and 2014 (Figure 9). At the time of the survey, 93 percent of households reported having arrived in Lebanon three or more years ago (in 2014 or earlier).

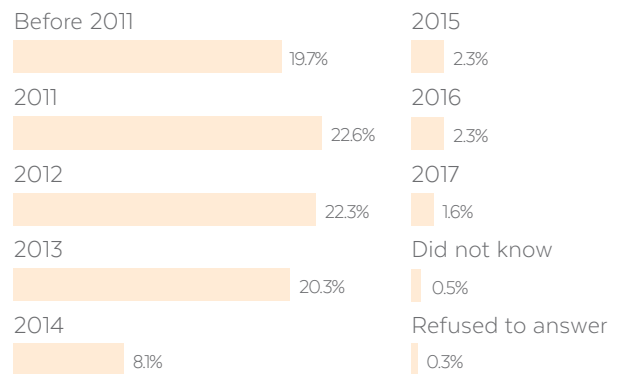


Figure 9 Non-Lebanese households by year of arrival in Lebanon



<sup>7</sup> This was a survey of households that was conducted for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality, as explained in the Methodology section (p. 11, 2.2.2).

<sup>8</sup> Syrians and people with other nationalities, excluding Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL).







# SAFETY & SECURITY

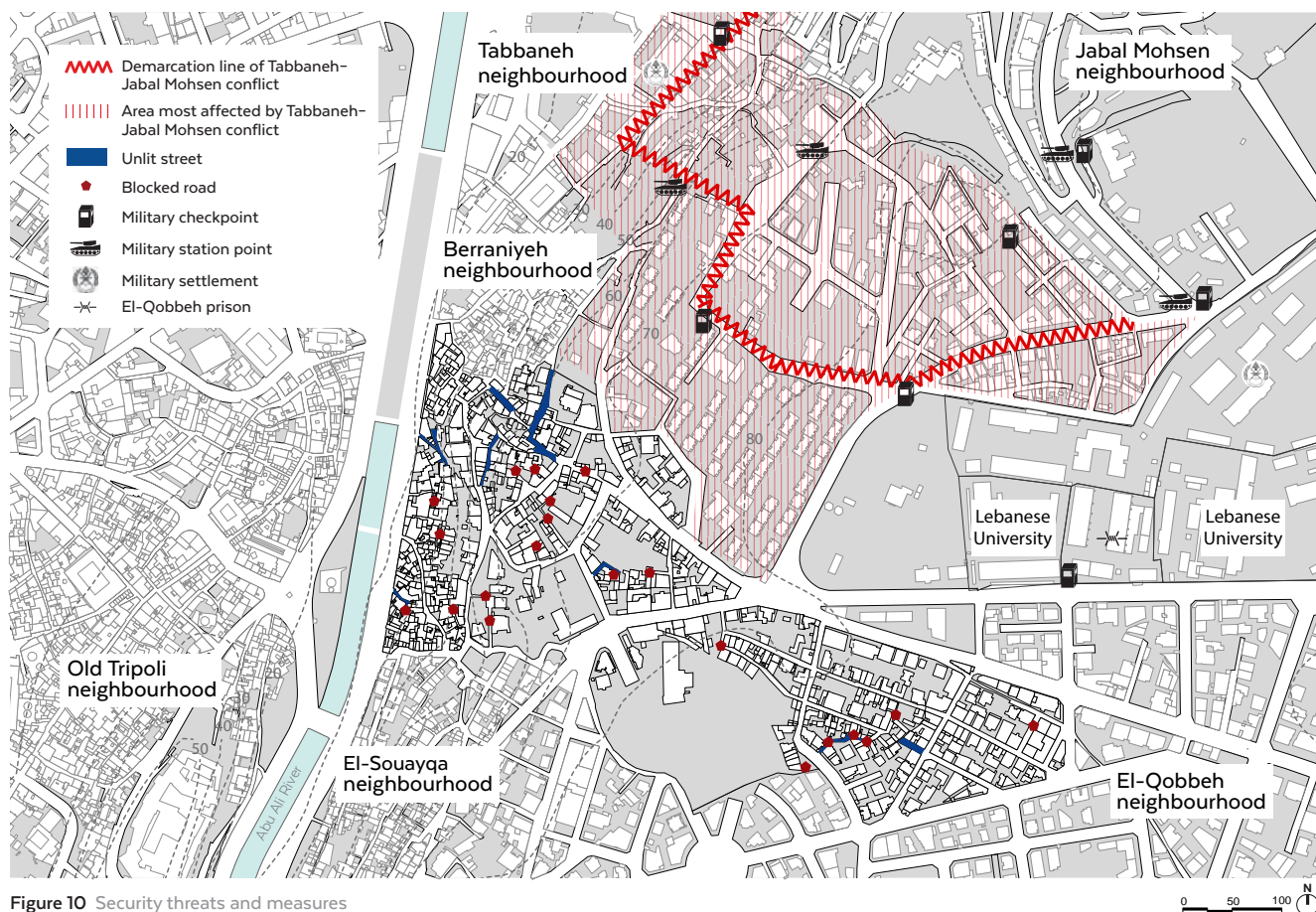


Figure 10 Security threats and measures

## HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Since the 1980s, El-Qobbeh and its surrounding neighbourhoods have been perpetual sites of political unrest. The tensions in Jabal Mohsen, Tabbaneh and El-Qobbeh—between pro- and anti-Syrian government groups—started prior to the Syrian crisis and continued after its beginning (UNHCR, 2014, p. 21). The opposing camps are also divided along sectarian lines; Sunnis in Tabbaneh are in opposition to the Assad government, while Alawites in Jabal Mohsen are supportive of it (United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs [OCHA], 2014). Sunni populism has emerged since the Lebanese Civil War (1975–1990), as a result of the continuous clashes of the Tabbaneh, El-Mankubin<sup>9</sup> and El-Qobbeh neighbourhoods with the Alawite hilltop of Jabal Mohsen (Lefèvre, 2014, p. 11).

The Conflict Analysis Project conducted by the Civil Society Knowledge Centre (CSKC) of the NGO Lebanon Support showed that out of a total of 603 recorded conflict-related incidents in Tripoli between 2014 and 2016, 70 were reported in El-Qobbeh. Some of these incidents were linked to extremism and affiliations to the Nusra Front and the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). This raises serious concerns about the recruitment of the neighbourhood's young members, and especially unemployed men and children, by extremist groups (Civil Society Knowledge Centre, 2018).

In March 2014, large clashes between the residents of Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh left 25 people dead and 175 wounded (Naharnet Newsdesk, 2014). Afterwards, the Lebanese Army applied

a security plan; it set up checkpoints, tanks and troops around the hostile areas, particularly along the edge of both neighbourhoods (Abou Mrad et al., 2014, p. 18). El-Qobbeh was part of the plan, and since its implementation, it has witnessed a strong presence of formal security actors—the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese ISF (Figure 10). In 2015, the Information Branch of the ISF arrested five Lebanese potential suicide bombers who had been hiding in the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood (Hayya Bina, 2015, p. 3).

<sup>9</sup> Neighbourhood between Tabbaneh's northern edge and Beddaoui's southern edge.

## PERCEPTIONS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

Constant tension between non-Lebanese and Lebanese within the neighbourhood—as well as between El-Qobbeh and Jabal Mohsen—was reported by various interviewed key informants. “The Syrians do not integrate in the neighbourhood”, stated one of the mukhtars during an interview, adding that “the situation is always tensed between Lebanese and non-Lebanese”.

People nevertheless generally feel safe to move within and outside the neighbourhood, especially in the daytime, according to all interviewed mukhtars. All of them reported a good relationship between the formal security actors and the residents of El-Qobbeh. As for the relationship between the police and the residents, a Tripoli Municipal Police officer

referred to a qualitative shift that has taken place, explaining that “citizens became more aware about its importance and it’s shown specifically during problems where citizens rely on police to resolve their problems”. Besides mentioning the risk of death from armed attacks, the police officer reported drug abuse problems. He also highlighted that women’s security has been more at stake after the influx of displaced Syrians in recent years. In his opinion, a change in the prevailing mentality of the Lebanese residents is necessary because the Syrian crisis has negatively affected their perceptions of non-Lebanese.

According to the focus group discussions (FGDs) in El-Qobbeh, safety and security concerns are prevalent among children,

youth and male adults; female adults and elderly people expressed anxiety only about night-time safety and security. Conflict, crime, reckless driving, deteriorated road conditions, excessive motorcycle use, and garbage accumulation on roads are considered as the foremost threats and insecurities for individuals living in the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood. Most crimes are reportedly associated with illicit drug use, familial disputes, night robberies and illegal residency. Moreover, social problems in El-Qobbeh were mostly attributed to poverty, gender inequalities, lack of an active governmental presence, basic rights deprivation, and the prevalence of alcohol and drug abuse.

When asked, inhabitants often identified unsafe locations with respect to their



Figure 11 Reported unsafe areas



conflict pervasiveness. Areas recurrently perceived as insecure included the Berraniyeh Stairs, Dahr El-Mogher Stairs, El-Qobbeh Square (Sahat El-Qobbeh) and El-Bustani School (Figures 6 and 11). According to child FGD participants, the unsafe conditions of the selected localities in Figure 11 are due to hazardous electrical lines, repetitive conflicts and disputes, the presence of strangers, and kidnapping. Other participants in the FGDs perceived the identified localities as unsafe because of the high incidence of child bullying, physical fights, drug trade, oral altercations, religious disputes and repetitive armed conflicts with the surrounding neighbourhoods. Adults and

elderly people, however, were generally less likely to express feeling unsafe. All FGD participants mentioned their fear of moving outside the neighbourhood at night.

Participants in FGDs provided their suggestions as to how to improve safety and security in the neighbourhood and to enhance community activities. Youth participants suggested promoting a culture of dialogue, creating job opportunities, establishing high-quality playgrounds, enhancing health and education services, and improving the infrastructure and housing conditions. In the past, Tripoli residents have mentioned unemployment

as a reason behind conflicts within its neighbourhoods (Abou Mrad et al., 2014, p. 5). While unemployment cannot be directly correlated to the conflicts, residents suggested that bored and poor youth may find joining fighting either morally or financially rewarding. Youth FGD participants also suggested expanding the role of the Lebanese Army and the ISF within the neighbourhood, while a few opposed that suggestion, since a considerable number of residents in El-Qobbeh are in conflict with the law for different reasons. Finally, the youth and adult males designated the El-Qobbeh Square as the most suitable place to implement community activities.

## COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS & DISPUTES

Inhabitants had different views with regard to El-Qobbeh's community relations and disputes. A few surveyed households (13.8 percent Lebanese and 5.8 percent non-Lebanese) reported having faced disputes in the area. In terms of the frequency of disputes, a higher proportion of Lebanese households (25 percent) reported experiencing daily disputes than non-Lebanese ones (17.4 percent). However, non-Lebanese households stated that they face disputes either regularly or sometimes (both 39.1 percent), compared to 30.3 percent of Lebanese households in both cases (Figure 12).

Among Lebanese households, the most common reasons for disputes were related to political differences (38.2 percent), suspicion of criminal activity (31.6 percent) and accusations of street harassment (23.7 percent). As for non-Lebanese households, several reasons were also mentioned, including disputes with landlords over rent increase (30.4 percent), late rent payments (17.4 percent), political differences (17.4 percent) and suspicion of criminal activity (13 percent).

With regard to resolving disputes they have faced in the area, the majority of households (44.7 percent of Lebanese and 26.1 percent of non-Lebanese) reported that no resolution had been reached or that they had been forced to accept an unfavourable decision or action. Some commonly adopted methods of resolving disputes mentioned by households include communication with the concerned party (30.3 percent for Lebanese and 21.7 percent for non-

Lebanese) and intervention of the ISF (11.8 percent for Lebanese and 13 percent for non-Lebanese). For the majority of non-Lebanese households (30.4 percent), the intervention of host community members is the most frequently used way of resolving disputes in the neighbourhood, compared to a much lower 6.6 percent for Lebanese households (Figure 12).

In their discussions about conflicts and community characteristics, FGD participants viewed El-Qobbeh as a community torn by traditional disputes among families that are suffering from prolonged experiences of wars and conflicts. It was argued that these disputes have led to several casualties, psychological effects and feelings of instability among the neighbourhood's residents. In addition to mentioning the sectarian tensions between Jabal Mohsen and Tabbaneh, female adults reported regular physical harassment and bullying incidences in the neighbourhood.

With regard to attitudes towards immigrants and refugees, inhabitants were generally described as friendly and tolerant, except for a minority who were viewed as hostile towards migrants from other areas in the North and towards people displaced from other countries. Moreover, FGD participants reported that eruptions of violence and discordance between some Syrian and Lebanese individuals have happened, but have remained rare.

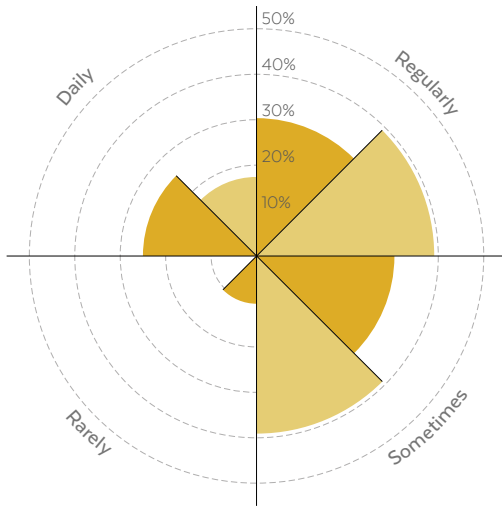
Furthermore, participants of FGDs described the role of Tripoli Municipality

in the area as "sluggish". They emphasized the neighbourhood's chronic deprivation and marginalization, including its lack of basic services, such as electricity, clean water, adequate sanitation and regular garbage collection.

In terms of recruitment by armed groups and the resident's relations with law enforcement bodies, all of the child FGD participants reported frequently seeing individuals carry guns in the streets; they described it as a common practice to defend the neighbourhood or the "nation". They then recommended calling on the ISF—and in a few cases, the army—in order to solve armed conflicts. With regard to law enforcement, it is blatant that there is army presence in the area, especially in the form of various checkpoints around El-Qobbeh and in the casern (Figure 10); however, FGD participants described it as inefficient and outnumbered by unofficial local security groups. In general, Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD participants were not very comfortable with the army's role. For instance, young females mentioned their fear of being verbally harassed by army members, while some Syrian participants stated that they avoided interactions with the army because of their illegal residence status in Lebanon. Finally, many adult male and youth participants highlighted that it is the residents' own responsibility to secure the area.



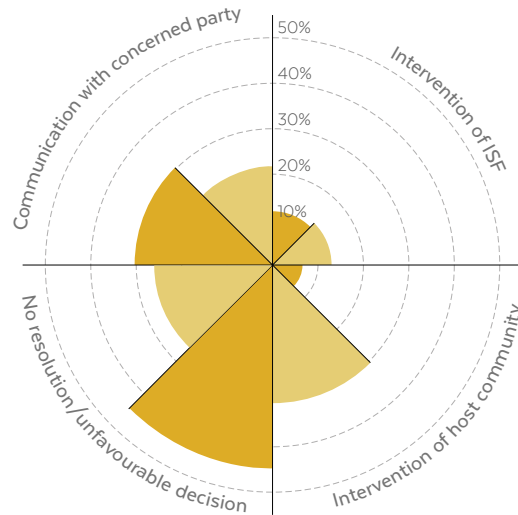
### Frequency of Disputes



Other responses: Did not know and refused to answer.

■ Leb  
■ Non-Leb

### Methods of Resolving Disputes



Other responses: Intervention of court, seeking legal support/ assistance, intervention of community dignitaries, intervention of local religious figures, did not know and refused to answer.

Figure 12 Frequency of disputes and methods of resolving disputes

## DRUG ABUSE

Drug abuse is a serious problem in El-Qobbeh, according to FGD findings. Lebanese youth, adults and caregivers voiced during FGDs their concerns over drug use in the neighbourhood, while non-Lebanese (Syrian) female adults and male youth reported being unaware of the types of drugs used within the area. While far from clear, it could be that Syrians in the neighbourhood are distancing themselves from drug-related topics for fear of facing additional problems if they get associated with substance use.

During the various FGDs, the majority of Lebanese participants reported having attended at least one awareness session about drug abuse and its consequences. Lebanese female adults mentioned that many awareness sessions had been

organized for the inhabitants of the neighbourhood. Also, all Lebanese male adults had attended sessions offered by a male facilitator from the nearby Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood. All parents stressed on the importance of having close relationships with their children and not being violent towards them as means of avoiding drug abuse.

The types of drugs mentioned as being in use in El-Qobbeh are the following: weed such as “zaghaleloh yamah”, Zolam, “habeh tsaherne”, ecstasy, Captagon, benzhexol, salvia, heroin and cocaine. Drug abuse had been observed to take place in streets, cafés, schools, public toilet facilities and empty plots in El-Qobbeh. According to FGD participants, the prices of drugs range from USD 1 to USD 13.33 (LBP 20,000). FGD

participants mentioned drug supply sources to include drug dealers found within El-Qobbeh, around university cafeterias where pills are being put in the coffee, and in refugee camps. Frequent police arrests for such matters were observed by the majority of the FGD participants. Mentioned reasons for drug use were poverty, personal challenges, curiosity, unemployment, ill treatment of parents towards their children, bad company, associated feeling of happiness and desire to forget one’s worries. The consequences of drug use, according to FGD participants, include damaging one’s family; resorting to loans, stealing or corruption; exerting violence onto others; and experiencing poverty, poor health or even death.





# SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SECTORS



# HEALTH

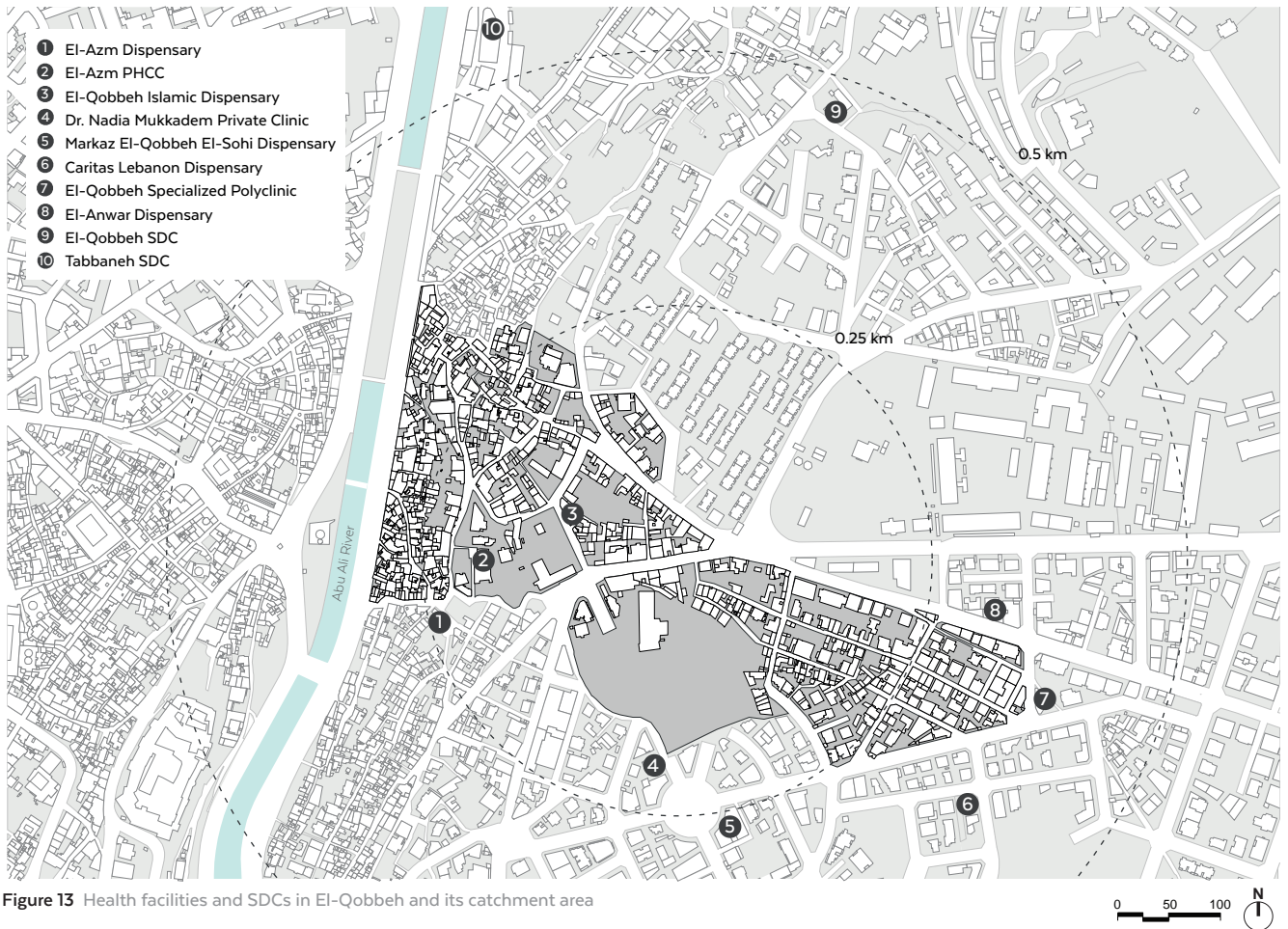
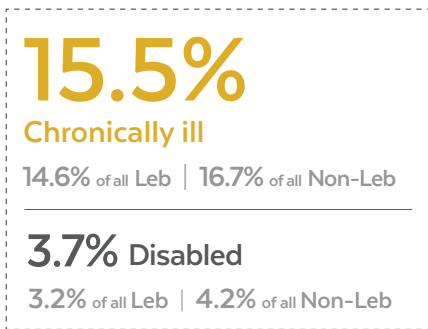


Figure 13 Health facilities and SDCs in El-Qobbeh and its catchment area



Leb	65.3%
Non-Leb	25.0%

Figure 14 Care-seeking children under 5 with diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the assessment



## HEALTH STATUS OF THE POPULATION

Chronic illnesses were the most commonly reported category of health conditions in El-Qobbeh, with 14.6 percent among Lebanese and 16.7 percent among non-Lebanese in surveyed households. Temporary illnesses or injuries were experienced by 8.4 percent of the Lebanese and 11.3 percent of the non-Lebanese respondents. In addition, 3.9 percent of the Lebanese and 4.1 percent of the non-Lebanese residents had serious or life-threatening medical conditions. Disabilities were prevalent among 3.2 percent of the Lebanese and 4.2 percent of the non-Lebanese residents, with walking difficulties being the most common type, followed by difficulties with seeing, speaking, hearing, interacting with others, self-care, or learning new things. Overall, the general health condition of Lebanese versus non-Lebanese residents is suggesting high similarity across both cohorts (Table 1).

**55.7%** of children under 5 with diarrhoea received advice or treatment from a health facility or provider.

Besides chronic illnesses, the main illnesses, witnessed especially by children in the neighbourhood, include the following, as reported in interviews with

key informants from health facilities: breathing problems, vomiting, fever, appendix symptoms, gastroenterology problems, psychological problems, ear problems, allergies, tuberculosis, mumps and chickenpox. Residents in surveyed households also mentioned witnessing diarrhoea and flu.

Survey respondents perceived that the reasons for such health problems include accumulated garbage, lack of hygiene, water pollution, weather alterations and armed conflicts. Key informants from health facilities reported that they tackle such problems through medical check-ups carried out by physicians, provision of medical prescriptions, follow-up appointments and, in some cases, referrals to hospitals. The key informants highlighted that the main challenges they face are the following: shortage of medication and support, parents' denial of their child's psychological problem, corruption in the distribution of free medications, lack of vaccines and scarcity of space in the health facilities. Means to tackle these challenges, according to the key informants, include the following: the provision of medication and equipment to facilities, the increase of financial



resources as well as the organization of awareness sessions for parents regarding immunization and psychological support.

Among children aged 0 to 59 months in surveyed households, 31.3 percent had diarrhoea in the last two weeks prior to the survey. For 24.5 percent of these children, no advice or treatment was sought. In cases where treatment was sought, 68.4 percent received advice from a public health provider, 19 percent

from a private facility, 1.8 percent from a community health provider, and 14.4 percent from other sources such as United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) clinics, traditional practitioners, relatives or friends. Advice or treatment is generally more commonly sought for Lebanese children under 5 with diarrhoea in El-Qobbeh (65.3 percent) than in the North Governorate (40.4 percent), while non-Lebanese residing in El-Qobbeh

seek care less commonly (25 percent) in comparison with the North Governorate data (30 percent). In addition, when compared to the national data (64.3 percent among Lebanese and 29 percent among non-Lebanese), the survey with regard to care seeking for diarrhoea in El-Qobbeh shows quite similar results among Lebanese children (under 5) and a slightly lower prevalence among non-Lebanese (Appendix 1).

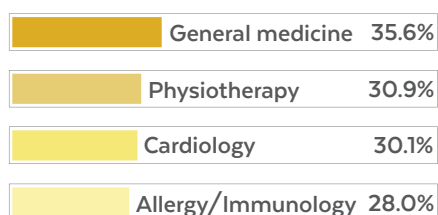


Figure 15 Most needed subsidized PHC services

	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Disabled	3.2	4.2
Chronically ill	14.6	16.7
Temporarily ill/ Injured	8.4	11.3
In serious/ life-threatening medical condition	3.9	4.1

Table 1 Health status of the population

## PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Health services within and around the studied area of El-Qobbeh are provided by six dispensaries, one Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC)<sup>10</sup> and one private clinic, key informants from all of which were interviewed for the purposes of this study. El-Qobbeh inhabitants reported during FGDs to also receive services from the Tripoli Governmental Hospital, as well as from PHCCs and SDCs located outside of the neighbourhood (such as Makarem El-Akhlak Dispensary and branches of El-Azm Dispensary outside El-Qobbeh) (Figure 13; Appendix 4).

Data collected from the eight examined health facilities (including dispensaries, a private clinic and a PHCC) shows that they differ in their service delivery. The

most common services provided by the three types of health facilities include the following: consultations, vaccinations, and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) awareness sessions (Table 3).

The majority of the eight health facilities provide medical services that are most commonly related to general medicine, oral health, ophthalmology, paediatrics, cardiology and integrated management of acute malnutrition. El-Azm PHCC provides a wider range of medical services, compared to other dispensaries. Similarly, El-Qobbeh's Islamic Dispensary and Specialized Polyclinic offer a significant number of medical services, unlike the private clinic and El-Anwar Dispensary (Table 2). Key informants from the health

	Markaz El-Qobbeh El-Sohi Dispensary	Dr. Nadia Mukaddem Private Clinic	El-Anwar Dispensary	El-Qobbeh Specialized Polyclinic	El-Qobbeh Islamic Dispensary	El-Azm Dispensary	Caritas Lebanon Dispensary	El-Azm PHCC
Allergy/Immunology	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
Cardiology	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Dermatology	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Ear/nose/throat	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Endocrinology	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Gastroenterology	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
General medicine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
General surgery	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
IMAM	✓	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓
Mental health	✓	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	✓
Neurology	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
Ophthalmology	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oral health	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orthopaedics	✓	X	-	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
Paediatrics	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Physiotherapy	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓
Reproductive health	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Urology	✓	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	✓

Table 2 Medical services provision in surveyed health facilities

<sup>10</sup> See the Glossary for more details about PHCCs.

facilities highlighted that cases requiring psychological support are usually referred to specialists or specialized centres. El-Azm PHCC is reported to be the only health centre that provides psychological support to its beneficiaries.

The consultation fees at the dispensaries are reported to range from USD 1 to USD 10, regardless of the beneficiaries' nationality. Similarly, immunization fees vary from being completely free of charge to USD 10. As for malnutrition management, only Caritas Lebanon Dispensary provides this service for free.

The catchment area of most of the facilities under study includes all Tripoli, except for the Specialized Polyclinic that receives beneficiaries from the area of El-Qobbeh only. El-Anwar Dispensary, Caritas Lebanon Dispensary, El-Azm PHCC and Dr. Nadia Mukaddem Private Clinic also receive patients from Akkar and Danniye.

The interviewed health facilities are accessible to Lebanese, Syrians, PRL, Palestine refugees from Syria (PRS),

Ethiopians, Egyptians and Iraqis—across age groups and gender. In addition, all of them receive people with special needs, except for El-Anwar Dispensary and El-Qobbeh Islamic Dispensary.

Key informants from the eight above-mentioned health facilities indicated that most of them use different ways to reach out to their beneficiaries, including brochures, flyers, text messages, announcements and websites. El-Azm Dispensary is the only acknowledged health centre that conducts outreach activities within the community. The Caritas Lebanon Dispensary, El-Azm PHCC and El-Azm Dispensary each have a mobile clinic. In addition, Dr. Nadia Mukaddem Private Clinic conducts house visits if beneficiaries have difficulties reaching the facility.

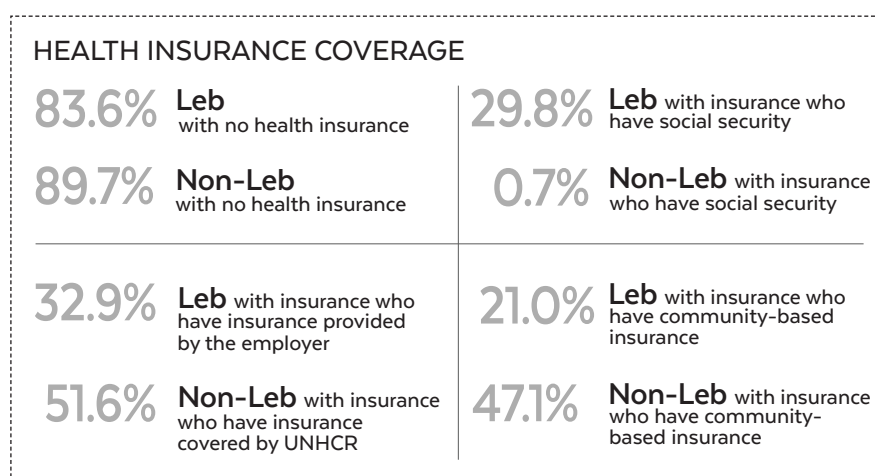
With regard to IYCF, El-Azm PHCC is the only acknowledged health centre that continuously conducts IYCF awareness sessions. The key informant of this facility mentioned that they inform inhabitants about these sessions through brochures and text messages. In general, around 40

to 50 residents attend these sessions, according to the informant. The El-Azm Dispensary key informant reported that they carry out such sessions twice a year and inform inhabitants about these sessions via announcements and phone calls.

During FGDs, the majority of Lebanese and non-Lebanese caregivers reported that they have not attended any health sessions. Only one Lebanese female caregiver reported having attended a session about general health organized by a local organization in El-Qobbeh. Furthermore, Lebanese female caregivers noted the importance of conducting awareness sessions for male youth regarding drug and alcohol abuse.

	Markaz El-Qobbeh El-Sohi Dispensary	Dr. Nadia Mukaddem Private Clinic	El-Anwar Dispensary	El-Qobbeh Specialized Polyclinic	El-Qobbeh Islamic Dispensary	El-Azm Dispensary	Caritas Lebanon Dispensary	El-Azm PHCC
Consultation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Medications	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓
Examination	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Laboratory test	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Vaccination	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
IYCF	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Nutrition screening management	✗	✗	✗	–	✓	✓	✗	✓

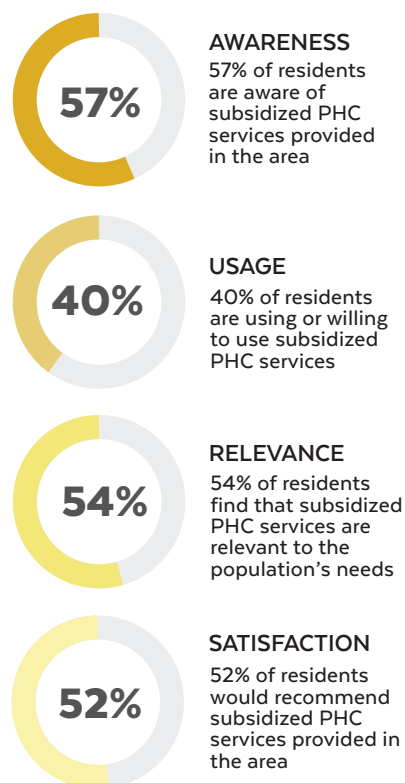
Table 3 Service provision in surveyed health facilities



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## AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF & SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH SERVICES<sup>11</sup>



Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

Even though more than half of household respondents (56.5 percent) are aware of a subsidized primary healthcare services provider (PHCC or SDC) in the area, just 40.5 percent stated to be using or to be willing to use such services. In addition, 14.5 percent mentioned being aware of free vaccination services for pregnant and lactating women or for children under 5, and 1.9 percent were aware of free micronutrients provision. However, 77.6 percent reported being unaware of these two kinds of fully subsidized services. Among household respondents, 33 percent regarded community outreach activities as the best way to be informed about subsidized health services, 14.7 percent mentioned flyers in the neighbourhood and 13.3 percent preferred phone calls.

Among the household survey respondents who use or are willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services, 46.4 percent do not consider them to be relevant to the population's needs. Respondents identified the following as being the most needed subsidized primary healthcare services: general medicine (35.6 percent); physiotherapy (30.9 percent); cardiology (30.1 percent); allergies/immunology (28 percent); paediatrics (27.7 percent);

ophthalmology (23.1 percent); ear, nose and throat care (23 percent); oral health (22.2 percent); and mental health (20 percent); among others (Figure 15).

Among respondents who use or are willing to use subsidized primary healthcare services, 48 percent reported that they would not recommend them due to the following factors (with respondents being allowed to choose all applicable reasons): the distance of the health facility from their home (41.6 percent), low quality of services (26.9 percent), high fees charged for services (15 percent), rude staff (6.2 percent) or the long waiting time (5 percent).

During FGDs, non-Lebanese female caregivers noted utilizing the Tripoli Governmental Hospital and not PHCCs. Lebanese female caregivers stated that the PHCCs need a "wasta"<sup>12</sup> to be accessed and that they lack specialized services. Key informants from health facilities considered that health services in the following priority areas need to be expanded: paediatrics, glands issues, diabetes, pharmacy, radiology and well-equipped emergency rooms.



## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (SDCs)<sup>13</sup>

SDCs are affiliated to MoSA and cater to beneficiaries across age, gender and nationality. In addition to other social services, they provide limited health-related services. There are no SDCs in the studied area of El-Qobbeh; the closest one is located to the north of the neighbourhood, at the boundary between Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen. About one third (33.7 percent) of household respondents stated not being aware of the existence of that SDC. Of the respondents in surveyed households, 27.4 percent reported that they use or are willing to use the services provided at that centre. Of users of SDC services, 51.4 percent stated to be satisfied with such services and 53.4 percent found the services to

be relevant to the population's needs. Furthermore, 55 percent responded that they would recommend the subsidized services provided in SDCs. Reasons for not wanting to recommend SDC services include: uninteresting sessions or topics offered (21.9 percent), high charges for services (20.9 percent), distance to the centre (19.9 percent), low quality of services (18.7 percent) or rudeness of staff (7.6 percent). SDC users reported benefitting mostly from life-skills awareness sessions (39.6 percent), women empowerment sessions (36.5 percent), health services (36.4 percent) and gender-based violence sessions (31.9 percent), among other social services.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Wasta is an Arabic word that means the intervention of a patron in favour of a client in an attempt to obtain privileges or resources from a third party.

<sup>13</sup> See the Glossary for more details about SDCs. Most of the analysis in this section is related to social services provided in SDCs and fully or partially subsidized by MoSA.







# EDUCATION

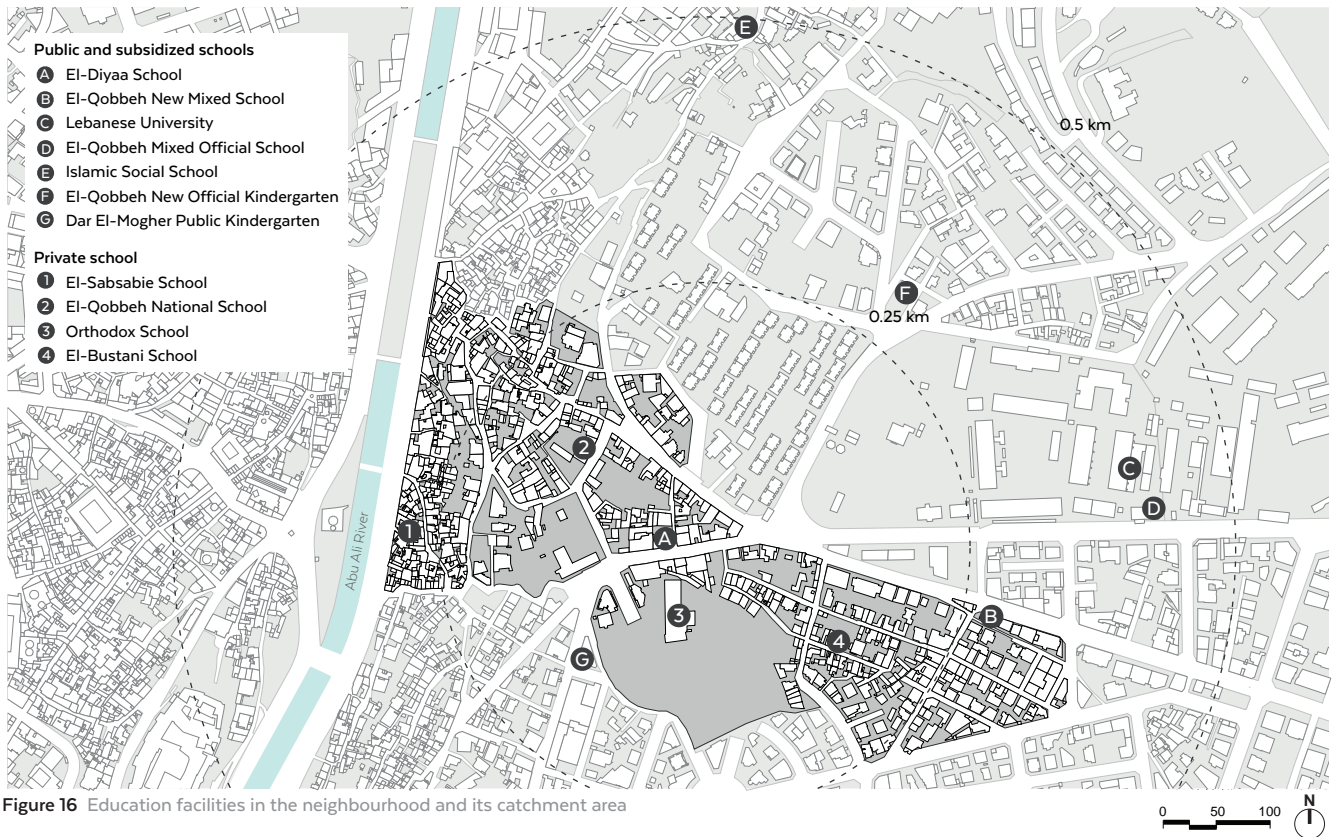


Figure 16 Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area

## 56.3%

Primary school attendance

65.4% of all Leb children (6-11) | 34.7% of all non-Leb children (6-11)

## 41.3%

Secondary school attendance

48.5% of all Leb children (12-17) | 18.8% of all non-Leb children (12-17)

## EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION<sup>14</sup>

Primary school is the highest reached level of education for more than half (59.6 percent) of surveyed El-Qobbeh children between the ages of 3 to 14, more commonly among girls (65.4 percent) than boys (53.5 percent) (Figure 18). As for surveyed youth (aged 15-24), 33.1 percent had reached intermediate school as their highest level of education at the time of the survey and 27.7 percent had reached secondary school. Irrespective of gender, less than 10 percent of youth go to a higher level of education than technical secondary school (See Youth Chapter).

Of the surveyed male heads of households, 45.3 percent have completed primary school as their highest level of education, a tiny minority of 3.4 percent have reached secondary school, and 7.1 percent have continued education after completing secondary school. On the other hand, 31.9 percent of surveyed female heads of households have completed primary school and 1.9 percent have completed secondary school as their highest level of education (Figure 17).

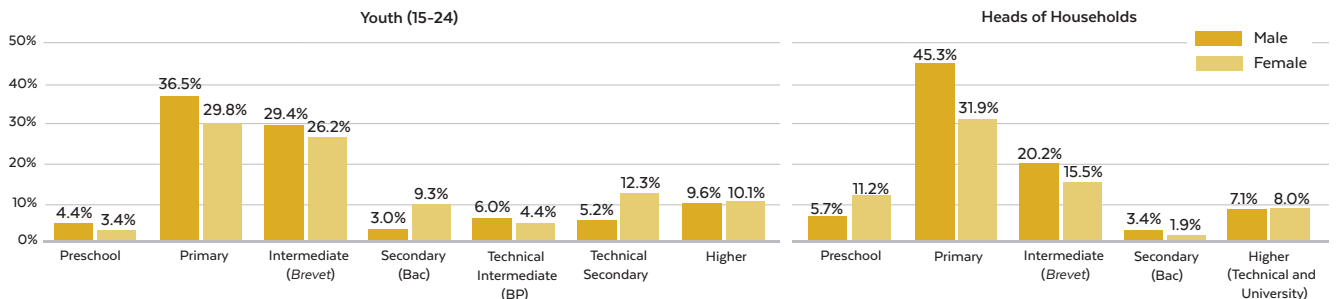


Figure 17 Highest education level of youth and heads of households

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

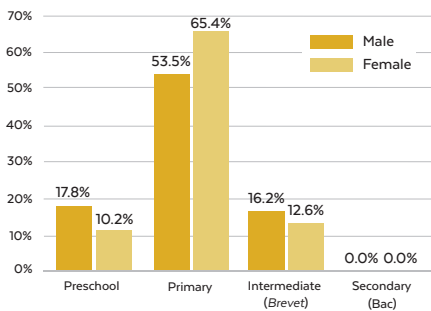


Figure 18 Highest education level of children (3-14)

### HOMework SUPPORT

Respondents in the household survey reported that almost four out of five (78.8 percent) children do not receive homework support. For those who do receive, help is provided at home free of charge (9.3 percent), at home for a fee (7.2 percent), outside the school for a fee (4 percent) or by the school outside school hours (0.4 percent). Most children receive support from their relatives. A few Lebanese children mentioned during an FGD that they have private teachers helping them with homework. Moreover, FGD participants reported knowing of local organizations or private tutors that provide after-school educational support to the students in the area. The support offered by the local organizations is completely free of charge, whereas private tutors charge according to the student's grade level.

Public	71.0%
Private	27.0%
Subsidized	0.6%

Respondents who answered "did not know": 1.4 percent.

Figure 19 School attendance by type



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## PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

People living in El-Qobbeh have access to a range of public and private education institutions, located within or around the studied area. There are no UNRWA schools in El-Qobbeh. For the purposes of this study, key informants from seven public and subsidized institutions were interviewed—ranging from early childhood education facilities to a university. Two of these institutions (A and B) are primary schools located inside the studied area. The other interviewed institutions are located outside the neighbourhood, including two kindergartens (F and G), two intermediate and secondary schools (D and E), and the Lebanese University (C). Four additional private schools are located within the studied area but were not interviewed (Figure 16; Appendix 5).

The number of enrolled students in the schools under study (excluding the university) ranges from 108 to 800. Only one school has both a morning and an afternoon shift (B). The afternoon shift provides for the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP)<sup>15</sup> which is mainly aimed at displaced Syrian children who are out of

## SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Based on the surveyed households, slightly more than half of the children of primary school age (between 6 and 11) attend school (56.3 percent). Irrespective of nationality, the primary school attendance ratio in surveyed El-Qobbeh households (65.4 percent among Lebanese and 34.7 percent among non-Lebanese) is significantly lower in comparison with both the national and North Governorate data (95.8 percent and 93.1 percent, respectively, for Lebanese; 50.8 percent and 64.9 percent, respectively, for non-Lebanese). The secondary school attendance ratio (for students aged 12-17) in El-Qobbeh drops to 41.3 percent. The secondary school attendance ratio among Lebanese children (aged 12-17) in surveyed households (48.5 percent) follows the North Governorate region's trend (44.8 percent), while it is lower in comparison with the national data (64.2 percent). On the other hand, non-Lebanese children (aged 12-17) residing in El-Qobbeh are significantly more likely to attend secondary school (18.8 percent), when compared to both national and North Governorate figures (2.7 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively) (Appendix 1). Those aged 12 to 17 who are not

attending secondary school are either out of school (2.7 percent) or still attending primary school (13.1 percent). Primary and secondary net attendance ratios are consistently higher among the Lebanese than the non-Lebanese children (Tables 4 and 5). Overall, irrespective of nationality, the majority of children (71 percent) attend a public school, while 27 percent receive education at a private school (Figure 19).

Relative to the intended physical capacity of the interviewed schools as reported by the key informants, only one facility (G) is slightly above capacity by eight students. Of the interviewed schools (excluding the university) all facilities except for the Islamic Social School (E) are receiving both Lebanese and Syrian students. However, only two interviewed schools (B and F) are accommodating PRL and none of the aforementioned education facilities are receiving PRS.

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

The majority of Lebanese female caregivers mentioned during FGDs that their children are enrolled in public or private schools in El-Qobbeh as well as the Abu-Samra area. In addition, all parents of children with disabilities reported that their children are enrolled in private schools due to the lack of public facilities catering to their needs (See Child Protection chapter).

The gender parity index (GPI)<sup>16</sup> in primary school attendance reaches 1 among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese children (6-11) in surveyed El-Qobbeh households, following the national (1 among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese) and North Governorate (1.04 among Lebanese and 1 among non-Lebanese) trends. With

<sup>15</sup> See the Glossary for more details about ALP.

<sup>16</sup> 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.



regard to secondary school attendance, the GPI among Lebanese students (aged 12–17) of surveyed neighbourhood households (1) is lower than the national and North Governorate results (1.2 and 1.53, respectively). The index among non-Lebanese secondary school students

residing in El-Qobbeh (1.4) is similarly lower when compared to the national data (1.8) (Appendix 1).

Lebanese female youth who are willing to continue their studies after high school reported during FGDs that they plan to

enrol at the Lebanese University or at the El-Qobbeh Technical School. On the other hand, only a small number of Lebanese male youth mentioned being enrolled in a high school or technical school in El-Qobbeh, or a university outside of the neighbourhood.

	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*
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>58.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>									
6	66.3	-	-	40.3	11.9	11.9	50.7	7.2	7.2
7	26.6	-	-	70.3	5.0	5.0	51.1	2.8	2.8
8	27.4	-	13.7	62.0	-	6.0	48.5	-	9.0
9	12.2	-	12.2	64.5	-	35.5	46.1	-	27.4
10	63.4	-	20.8	48.5	-	36.6	54.9	-	29.8
11	95.6	-	9.6	89.6	-	-	93.8	-	6.8
<b>Cohort</b>									
Leb	64.5	-	9.7	66.0	2.1	17.0	65.4	1.3	14.1
Non-Leb	35.0	-	10.0	34.4	6.3	12.5	34.7	2.8	11.1

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

**Table 4** Primary school attendance 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*
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>									
12	31.6	10.3	-	35.2	17.6	-	32.9	13.0	-
13	44.9	-	-	35.5	16.1	-	41.2	6.3	-
14	51.1	24.4	-	45.8	-	5.2	48.3	11.5	2.8
15	55.1	22.5	-	44.5	18.5	7.5	47.2	19.5	5.6
16	33.7	-	-	50.0	16.9	8.5	43.8	10.5	5.2
17	50.0	-	-	20.7	20.7	-	29.3	14.7	-
<b>Cohort</b>									
Leb	48.5	9.7	-	48.6	16.2	5.4	48.5	13.2	2.9
Non-Leb	15.0	15.0	-	21.4	10.7	3.6	18.8	12.5	2.1

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

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

## SCHOOL DROPOUTS & OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN

Among children aged 6 to 14, 16.9 percent have never attended school and 1.8 percent are out of school, according to the household survey. In comparison to the national (4.2 percent among Lebanese and 49.2 percent among non-Lebanese) and North Governorate (6.9 percent among Lebanese and 35.1 percent among non-Lebanese) trends, the proportion of primary school age children (aged 6–11) who are out of school in El-Qobbeh (3.6 percent among Lebanese and 9.7 percent among non-Lebanese) reflects a lower occurrence of this phenomenon among the surveyed child population of the neighbourhood, irrespective of nationality (but especially among the non-Lebanese). Among secondary school age children (aged 12–17) residing in El-

Qobbeh, 5.7 percent of Lebanese and 6.9 percent of non-Lebanese children of lower secondary school age are out of school, in addition to 6.6 percent of Lebanese and 5.9 percent of non-Lebanese children of higher secondary school age who are out of school. Similar to primary school age figures, these percentages are lower in comparison with the data of the North Governorate (where 31.2 percent among Lebanese and 91.3 percent among non-Lebanese children of secondary school age are out of school) (Appendix 1). The reasons for surveyed children to be out of school were mainly reported to be related to costs (42.6 percent) (tuition fees and/or transportation costs, or other education-related expenses), and—to a lesser extent—the distance to school

(10.6 percent), the frequent movement of the family (3.5 percent), the lack of legal (1.7 percent) or of academic (1.7 percent) documents, and the lack of proficiency in the language of instruction (1.1 percent), among others.

During interviews, key informants from education facilities reported that school dropouts occur mostly between the ages of 12 and 16, at an equal rate for both male and female youth. However, the dropout rate observed among male youth is higher than that among female youth, according to a school director. Reasons for dropouts by children reported in FGDs include the lack of security and safety around the school, the lack of interest in studying, and the need to work to assist parents

financially. Lebanese female caregivers mentioned in an FGD the following as being additional reasons: parents prefer the child to work because they have poor awareness about or lack of interest in education, and the school atmosphere is not motivating children.

The main reasons for youth (aged 15-24) to drop out of school, as reported during FGDs, include working to financially support their families, getting married (especially for females), disliking the teachers, and failing classes. All non-Lebanese female youth participants

expressed a desire to go back to school since their former classmates seemed happy to be enrolled.

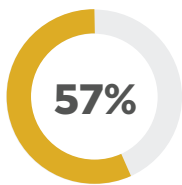
In order to encourage children and youth to stay in school, child FGD participants suggested providing awareness sessions to parents and children regarding the importance of education, placing police officers and implementing security measures within and around school campuses, and offering financial support. Youth participants made the following recommendations: improving the curriculum and teachers' treatment of

students, providing advice and awareness sessions about the importance of education, and establishing a separate school for non-Lebanese—the latter being recommended by both Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth.

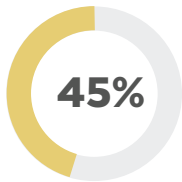
*“Since I was a child, I used to tell my dad that I want to be a lawyer. I have a goal and I want to achieve it; that is why, I want to continue school and achieve my goal.”*

A Lebanese female child, El-Qobbeh

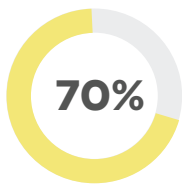
## AWARENESS ABOUT, USAGE OF & SATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SERVICES<sup>17</sup>



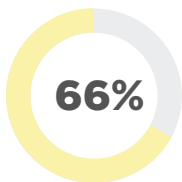
**AWARENESS**  
57% of residents are aware of subsidized education services in the area



**USAGE**  
45% of residents are using or willing to use subsidized education services



**RELEVANCE**  
70% of residents find that subsidized education services are relevant to the population's needs



**SATISFACTION**  
66% of residents would recommend subsidized education services provided in the neighbourhood

Data is rounded to the nearest whole number.

More than half of household survey respondents (54.8 percent) are neither using nor willing to use subsidized education services in or around the neighbourhood, and 42.6 percent are not aware of subsidized education services in the area.

Respondents perceived the following to be the best ways to be informed about subsidized education services: community outreach activities (31.1 percent), phone calls (9.8 percent), flyers in the neighbourhood (4.6 percent) or an official statement by the mukhtar (0.3 percent).

Key informants from education facilities mentioned the need for additional specialized personnel and an upgrade in their facilities' infrastructure to provide inclusive education to children with special needs (See **Child Protection chapter**).

Among the household survey respondents who use subsidized education services (45.2 percent), 34 percent of the respondents (Lebanese and non-Lebanese) are not satisfied with these services, 30 percent do not believe the

services are relevant to the population's needs, and 34.1 percent would not recommend the services to others.

Most Lebanese female caregivers reported during an FGD that they are satisfied with the education services their children are receiving. However, some of them complained that their children are not receiving adequate attention from the teachers and that parents are unable to follow up on their children's educational progress. Also, parents mentioned the following concerns about education facilities: a lack of organization in the schools, the presence of verbal and physical abuse of the students by teachers and directors, and a lack of hygiene in schools.

<sup>17</sup> 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

## 33.4%

Child (0-14) population

28.0% of all Leb | 40.1% of all Non-Leb

## 6.2%

Children involved in economic activities

6.1% of all Leb children | 6.4% of all non-Leb children

## 18.4%

Young women (aged 15-19) currently married

11.7% of all Leb young women | 34.0% of all non-Leb young women

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



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Female 72.5%

Male 56.3%

Household chores

Female 1.8%

Male 9.5%

Economic activities

Figure 20 Child involvement in household chores and economic activities by gender

## CHILD LABOUR<sup>18</sup>

Out of the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in surveyed households, 66 percent are involved either in economic activities or household chores,<sup>19</sup> often to provide financial support to the family. Household chores are more commonly performed by surveyed children than economic activities, with 63.2 percent of children undertaking the former compared to 6.2 percent being involved in the latter. In contrast to engagement in household chores, the involvement of boys in economic activities is higher (9.5 percent) compared to that of girls (1.8 percent) (Figure 20).

FGD participants reported that they have witnessed children as young as 10 being involved in labour in El-Qobbeh. There is evidence that several children drop out of school in order to work. During an interview, a key informant from a public school reported that an average of 10 to 15 out of 50 students in Grade 7 drop out to join the army or to work.

According to Decree Number 8987 issued by the Lebanese Ministry of Labor

in collaboration with the International Labour Organization, employing children under 14 years of age in activities and labour sectors that are considered damaging to their psychological, moral or physiological welfare is strictly forbidden (Ministry of Labor, 2012). Businesses employing children in El-Qobbeh can generally be considered as “hazardous”, based on the definition in the above-mentioned decree. For example, working in a grocery store that sells tobacco and/or alcohol may potentially lead to substance abuse among children. Furthermore, some businesses, such as mechanics workshops, might expose children to the risk of injury or even death as they involve handling dangerous tools and equipment. Among surveyed children involved in economic activities between the ages of 5 and 17, hazardous work conditions are more prevalent among boys (76 percent) than girls (37.3 percent). The most frequently reported hazardous conditions for boys and girls include working with dangerous tools or machinery; or being exposed to dust, fumes or gas/extreme cold, heat or humidity/loud noise or vibration; among

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Total (%)	88.0	12.0	69.4	30.6
<b>Workplace</b>				
Inside the neighbourhood	45.8	81.4	53.3	43.3
Outside the neighbourhood	54.2	18.6	46.7	56.7
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>				
Carrying heavy loads	45.6	-	40.0	40.0
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	48.5	37.3	53.3	33.3
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	47.3	18.6	50.0	30.0
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	39.9	18.6	30.0	53.3
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	32.1	18.6	36.7	16.7
Working at heights	16.2	0.0	10.0	23.3
Working with chemicals or explosives	10.0	18.6	10.0	13.3
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	40.9	18.6	43.3	26.7
Exposed to any of the above	76.0	37.3	73.3	66.7
<b>Treatment by employer</b>				
The child is respected and treated fairly	78.9	55.9	83.3	60.0
The employer is strict but fair	2.6	-	3.3	-
The employer uses physical force on the child	-	-	-	-
The employer verbally abuses the child	-	-	-	-
The child does not get paid regularly	-	-	-	-

Table 6 Work conditions of children (5-17) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort

<sup>18</sup> Child labour is defined here as including the involvement of children between the ages of 5 and 17 in either economic activities or household chores. But the data based on the HH survey does not take into account the time spent on economic activities or household chores, nor the hazardous nature of the working conditions.

<sup>19</sup> 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). Nations Statistics Division - Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017).

others (Table 6). The treatment of children by their employers was mostly described as respectful and fair (78.9 percent among males and 55.9 percent among females). This contrasts with at least some concerns expressed by FGD participants regarding the risks of abusive behaviour faced by children involved in labour. More specifically, Lebanese female caregivers considered child labour as unacceptable since children who work are reportedly exposed to several potential risks, such

as humiliation, psychological and physical abuse, rape by men or robberies. Only one caregiver reported an acceptable job for children: working in a pharmacy during summer for two–three hours.

Children working in surveyed enterprises in El-Qobbeh primarily consist of boys under the age of 14 and boys between the ages of 15 and 17; they constitute 8 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of all employees working in the neighbourhood. The survey

shows that businesses employing the largest number of individuals under 14 mainly include food and grocery stores, as well as beauty salons, while mechanics workshops and electronics repair workshops are employing the largest number of boys between the ages of 15 and 17. One mukhtar stated that the tasks child labourers are assigned vary from one shop to another, but children mostly “work at vegetable stores or move stuff from one place to the other”.

## CHILD MARRIAGE

**15.9%** of girls between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

**1.5%** of boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are married.

Among young females aged 15 to 19 in surveyed El-Qobbeh households, 18.4 percent were married at the time of the assessment. Marriage in this age group is more common among non-Lebanese (34 percent) than Lebanese (11.7 percent) females. Irrespective of nationality, the prevalence of marriage among female youth (aged 15–19) is higher in El-Qobbeh, when compared to the national and North Governorate data (4.1 percent and 8 percent, respectively, among Lebanese; 26.6 percent and 30.6 percent, respectively, among non-Lebanese). Among women that are 20 to 49 years old in surveyed El-Qobbeh households, 21 percent got married before the age of 18, while 7 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 El-Qobbeh (7 percent), when compared to the national and the North Governorate data (3 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively). In addition, marriage of Lebanese women (aged 20–49) before the age of 18 is more prevalent in El-Qobbeh (20.2 percent), when compared to the national data, while it is quite similar to the North Governorate data (11.1 percent and 18.2 percent, respectively). With regard to marriage before 15 among non-Lebanese women (aged 15–49), the survey in El-Qobbeh shows quite similar results to the national and slightly lower than the North Governorate data (7.1 percent, 7.9 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively). However, marriage before the age of 18 among non-Lebanese women (aged 20–49) is less prevalent in El-Qobbeh in comparison with the national and the North Governorate data (23.5 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 prevalent among Lebanese (9.4 percent) and especially non-Lebanese (30.9 percent) girls residing in the neighbourhood than among boys (1.4 percent among Lebanese and 1.8 percent among non-Lebanese) (Appendix 1).

Male adults and female caregivers who participated in FGDs argued that the minimum acceptable age for marriage ranges from 18 to 25 for women and from 25 to 32 for men. In this regard, participants based their rationale on the legally acceptable marriage age, their perception of maturity (for both males and females), the need to complete education (for females) and the financial stability (for males).

## CHILD VIOLENCE & DISCIPLINE

Using violence to discipline children is a common practice in El-Qobbeh, particularly at home, but also in schools (Table 7). Indeed, the rate of violent discipline at home experienced by surveyed children (aged 1–17) in El-Qobbeh (73.1 percent among Lebanese and 63.4 percent among non-Lebanese) is higher than the national data among Lebanese (56.9 percent), while it is quite similar to that regarding non-Lebanese (65 percent). Irrespective of nationality, violence at home among children (aged 1–17) is lower than the trend in the North Governorate (85.1 percent among Lebanese and 77.8 percent among non-Lebanese) (Appendix 1). Among children between the ages of 1 and 17 in the surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households, 69.6 percent have been subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by a household

member. Severe physical punishment is less prevalent (9.6 percent) than psychological aggression (62.9 percent) or any other kind of physical punishment at home (48.7 percent). These findings are consistent (across gender and nationality) with information collected from key informants of education facilities, as well as adult and child participants in FGDs, who reported that children experience physical violence by the parents at home after misbehaviour. Lebanese female caregivers noted that some mothers use violence against their children due to the presence of domestic violence within the house (e.g. husband abusing the wife). In addition, children mentioned experiencing psychological and physical disciplining techniques within their households that range from being deprived of pocket money or being subjected to domiciliary arrest to being beaten. Strikingly, children

viewed physical abuse as normal and violent disciplining as beneficial. However, when asked about their opinion on the best discipline approach at home, they all answered that they preferred to be disciplined through talking.

With regard to discipline at school, 27.8 percent of children between 1 and 17 have experienced a type of violent disciplining, according to the household survey. More specifically, severe physical punishment is experienced by 3.9 percent of children in that age group, other forms of physical punishment by 19.7 percent and psychological aggression by 23.9 percent. Lebanese pupils are more subjected to violent discipline at school (35.5 percent) than non-Lebanese (13.8 percent). Moreover, boys experience violent discipline slightly more than girls—30.5 percent and 24.7 percent, respectively



(Table 7). 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 quite prevalent. Lebanese girls mentioned how teachers scream at them and Lebanese boys complained that teachers physically abuse them. However, child FGD participants and key informants from education facilities noted that usually teachers and directors resolve the conflicts between students through promoting dialogue, calling parents and assigning detention.

Child participants of FGDs also stressed witnessing physical conflicts among their peers in the playground, ranging from

hitting with hands to stabbing with a razor. Most children mentioned getting involved in a conflict to defend a friend, but stated that they preferred doing so through talking and not by resorting to physical interference. These findings were confirmed by half of the key informants of education facilities, who perceived violence to be present among students irrespective of age, gender and nationality. Key informants of education facilities also noted that violence exerted in schools is affected by the general prevalence of violence at home, in society and during armed conflicts.

Key informants of education facilities and Lebanese female caregivers in an FGD argued that children are generally exposed

to violence, speeding of cars, armed groups, drugs, poverty, insecurity and humiliation on the streets. Furthermore, non-Lebanese male adults noted during an FGD that discrimination at school and in the streets is leading their children to experience violence and physical abuse by Lebanese children and men.

“Teachers used to force students to sit on their knees and hit them. My nephew decided to leave school due to this.”

A Lebanese female caregiver, El-Qobbeh

## CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES

In the surveyed households, 2.1 percent of the children aged 0 to 14 in El-Qobbeh have disabilities, irrespective of their nationality. The disabilities reported among Lebanese children include difficulties related to walking, seeing, speaking, self-care, learning and interacting with others, whereas non-Lebanese children face difficulty with walking, seeing, hearing and interacting with others. During FGDs, parents of

children with disabilities argued that their children face discrimination and are exposed to both physical and verbal violence in the community. All of them expressed the need to enrol their children in specialized schools that are free of charge, but none of them reported that they have obtained information on social assistance. None of the seven education facilities whose representatives were interviewed cater to the needs of children

with physical or intellectual disabilities (See Education chapter). All of these key informants noted that there is a need for qualified personnel, a special curriculum and equipped buildings to accommodate children with different disabilities. With regard to health services in the neighbourhood, six out of the eight surveyed health facilities are accessible to people with special needs (See Health chapter).

	Child Discipline at Home (%)				Child Discipline at School (%)					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline
			Any	Severe				Any	Severe	
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Gender</b>										
Male	15.0	67.5	51.5	11.7	74.3	10.4	28.0	20.8	5.7	30.5
Female	20.4	57.7	45.7	7.3	64.5	8.6	19.3	18.4	2.0	24.7
<b>Age</b>										
1-2	38.6	34.5	25.3	0.3	40.2	19.5	14.0	9.7	0.0	15.0
3-4	13.6	61.6	56.8	11.4	75.2	6.9	15.3	13.5	2.6	19.6
5-9	10.9	72.4	58.2	10.5	79.1	8.3	25.5	25.9	2.6	31.0
10-14	15.1	72.4	52.1	15.5	74.3	7.2	35.0	26.1	9.4	39.6
15-17	15.6	57.2	29.0	2.4	66.4	5.8	22.8	8.8	3.5	22.8
<b>Cohort</b>										
Leb	15.6	65.6	55.3	12.1	73.1	8.1	30.1	25.7	5.2	35.5
Non-Leb	21.1	57.9	37.0	5.2	63.4	12.1	12.6	8.8	1.7	13.8
<b>Education of head of household</b>										
Preschool	16.4	75.8	45.9	8.9	75.8	-	-	-	-	-
Primary	14.5	61.6	53.3	13.7	71.2	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate	17.2	70.3	54.9	7.3	71.3	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary	15.3	56.0	38.4	-	56.0	-	-	-	-	-
BP	16.9	66.2	16.9	-	83.1	-	-	-	-	-
BT, TS or LT	28.4	30.9	43.3	-	71.6	-	-	-	-	-
University	27.1	53.7	27.1	-	58.0	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7 Child (1-17) discipline at home and at school







# YOUTH

## 18.5%

Youth (15-24) population

18.9% of all Leb | 18.0% of all Non-Leb

## 67.7% Unemployed

66.3% of all Leb youth | 71.5% of all non-Leb youth

## 18.7% Completed primary school

21.0% of all Leb youth | 12.4% of all non-Leb youth

## 9.3% Out-of-school

9.8% of all Leb youth | 8.0% of all non-Leb youth

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

Around 19 percent of the Lebanese and 18 percent of the non-Lebanese within El-Qobbeh's surveyed population are youth aged 15 to 24. Findings from quantitative and qualitative data suggest that youth in the neighbourhood face some challenging conditions, especially related to limited educational, training and employment

opportunities. This data focuses on the involvement of youth (aged 15 to 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.)

### EDUCATION LEVEL

Most surveyed youth in El-Qobbeh have completed either primary school (36.5 percent among males and 29.8 percent among females) or intermediate school (29.4 percent among males and 26.2 percent among females), but very few have completed secondary education and higher levels. However, a shift in the highest attained level of education per gender occurs in secondary school, where females show a higher attendance rate compared to males (9.3 percent versus 3 percent). This difference also surfaces at

the technical secondary level, where male attendance (5.2 percent) is lower than female attendance (12.3 percent), and to a lesser extent at higher education levels (9.6 percent and 10.1 percent, respectively) (Figure 17).

Some FGD participants linked the low educational attainment levels of youth in El-Qobbeh to the limited number of livelihood opportunities and to the poor living conditions in the neighbourhood.

	Economic activities (%)	Household chores (%)
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	38.0	58.7
Female	10.4	81.2
<b>Cohort</b>		
Leb	24.8	69.0
Non-Leb	34.0	63.6

Table 8 Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores

### LIVELIHOODS

Low youth employment opportunities add to the challenging living conditions in El-Qobbeh; 66.3 percent of Lebanese and 71.5 percent of non-Lebanese youth aged 15 to 24 reported being unemployed. Regarding youth involvement in economic activities or household chores, the percentage of those involved in household chores is much higher than those involved in economic activities, irrespective of

gender and nationality (67.8 percent and 26.8 percent, respectively). Females are more involved in household chores (81.2 percent) than males (58.7 percent), whereas males are more involved in economic activities (38 percent) than females (10.4 percent). Moreover, non-Lebanese are more involved in economic activities (34 percent) than Lebanese (24.8 percent). In contrast, Lebanese are slightly more



Figure 21 Pregnant youth (15-19) by cohort



Figure 22 Married youth (15-18) by cohort



© UN-Habitat (2017)

	M (%)	F (%)	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
<b>Total (%)</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>Workplace</b>				
Inside the neighbourhood	49.1	26.6	52.9	27.3
Outside the neighbourhood	49.7	70.4	47.1	69.1
<b>Hazardous conditions</b>				
Carrying heavy loads	45.5	40.1	39.7	58.2
Working with dangerous tools/machinery	31.9	40.1	36.8	23.6
Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	46.5	0.0	44.1	25.5
Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	42.7	40.1	41.2	45.5
Exposed to loud noise or vibration	35.8	33.9	41.2	20.0
Working at heights	21.0	6.8	17.7	21.8
Working with chemicals or explosives	13.7	6.8	13.2	10.9
Exposed to other things, processes or conditions bad for health or safety	21.0	13.6	19.1	21.8
Exposed to any of the above	66.6	87.6	73.5	60.0
<b>Treatment by employer</b>				
The child is respected and treated fairly	60.5	67.3	58.8	69.1
The employer is strict but fair	1.9	26.6	5.9	5.5
The employer uses physical force on the child	-	-	-	-
The employer verbally abuses the child	8.1	-	7.4	5.5
The child does not get paid regularly	3.7	-	2.9	3.6

Table 9 Work conditions of youth (15-24) involved in economic activities by gender and cohort

involved in household chores (69 percent) than non-Lebanese (63.6 percent) (Table 8). Of the 26.8 percent of youth involved in economic activities, 49.1 percent among males and 26.6 percent among females work in the neighbourhood. Among the youth involved in economic activities, 66.6 percent of males and 87.6 percent of females are exposed to hazardous conditions. The most frequently reported hazardous conditions include carrying heavy loads; being subjected to extreme cold, heat or humidity; working with dangerous tools or machinery; and being exposed to loud noise or vibration/dust, fumes or gas. The majority of the youth involved in economic activities described the treatment by their employers as respectful and fair (60.5 percent among males and 67.3 percent among females), or to a lesser extent, as strict but fair (1.9 percent among males and 26.6 percent among females—a noticeable gender gap). However, a few of the male youth

respondents noted that they have been verbally abused (8.1 percent) or that they are not getting paid regularly by employers (3.7 percent) (Table 9).

Unlike their Lebanese counterparts, non-Lebanese youth mentioned during FGDs their preference for jobs that are not tiring and that provide a guaranteed monthly salary. When asked to specify their preferences, Lebanese female youth listed the following jobs: secretary, nurse, teacher, provider of social support, researcher, wedding planner, hairdresser and craftsperson. Lebanese female youth leaned more towards engineering, lawyering and accounting as fields they would like to work in. They also emphasized that there is a higher employment rate for Syrians in El-Qobbeh than there is for Lebanese. Moreover, non-Lebanese male youth complained that nothing can be done to improve the current labour market conditions, while Lebanese male youth

did not mention any jobs that they would ideally like to obtain.

Vocational training programmes that were mentioned, during FGDs, to be available for youth in the area include cooking, tailoring and singing classes. Several FGD participants stated that they have never attended such classes because they are busy, are unable to afford the transportation fees or find the class subjects to be female-oriented. Non-Lebanese female youth reported their preference for trainings on first aid, language skills, hairdressing and cooking.

The FGD participants' recommendations for improving trainings include the following: having expert facilitators who do not discriminate against participants on nationality grounds, attracting youth who are willing to participate and learn, and offering activities that are based on real-life settings in El-Qobbeh.

## SAFETY & SECURITY

All youth FGD participants highlighted the presence of various forms of social and political conflicts in the area. The triggers that were reported to ignite social conflicts include conflicts of interest, sectarianism, discrimination and misunderstandings. For instance, young female participants reported frequent incidents of physical harassment and bullying in the streets, in addition to conflicts with surrounding neighbourhoods attributed to religious sectarianism.

To help reduce youth involvement in conflicts, FGD participants suggested

providing employment opportunities and education, conducting awareness sessions on the side effects of conflicts, and educating the youth (mainly through religious discourse) on the dangers of taking part in conflicts.

In relation to armed group recruitment and law enforcement, female youth FGD participants firmly rejected local armed groups and perceived them as brainwashed. They denied having male peers who are involved in such groups. Almost all male youth participants said they knew of people who have joined

armed groups because they viewed them as a means to defend their families, honour or religious beliefs; or because they were paid to become members.

With respect to drug abuse, youth participants of FGDs discussed witnessing recurrent police arrests of drug users and dealers, often followed by their release, due to the influence of political connections or the implementation of informal measures.



# LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS

# 262

Total number of enterprises

- 166 Shops
- 49 Workshops
- 47 Vacant

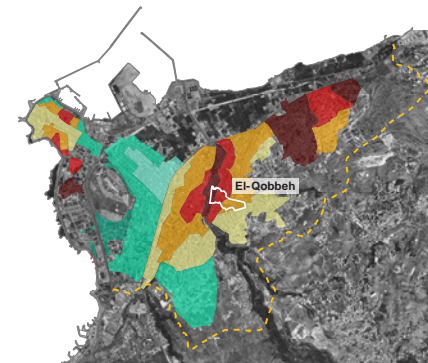


Figure 23 El-Qobbeh's economic status within Tripoli City

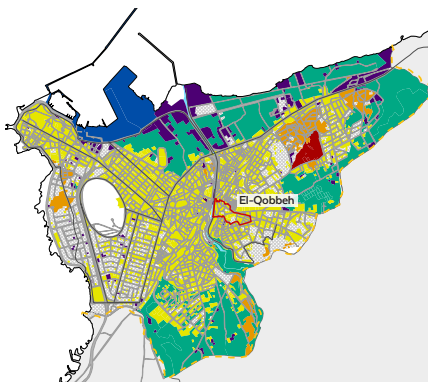


Figure 24 El-Qobbeh land use within Tripoli City

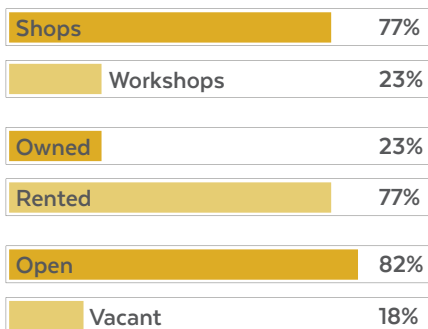


Figure 25 Types, ownership and occupancy of enterprises

## OVERVIEW

In addition to being located within one of the most impoverished cities of Lebanon, the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood is identified as a low-quality residential zone situated in Tripoli's poor and very poor economic zones, with one section being lower-middle class (UN-Habitat Lebanon, 2017) (Figures 23 and 24). The studied neighbourhood, located on the El-Qobbeh hilltop on the eastern side of Abu Ali River, is bordered by a stretch of formal and informal shops along the river—the vast majority selling second-hand goods.

In 1978, the Lebanese University opened a branch on the north-eastern boundary of the neighbourhood (Figure 6). This particular location was selected for political reasons, because it was strategically situated between “Christian Zgharta” and “Muslim Tripoli”, as stated during a KII with a representative of the university's Faculty of Literature. Eventually, businesses catering to student needs (restaurants, cafés, informal café kiosks, printing centres, etc.) began to mushroom around the university premises. However, by 2019, the university's branch is expected to move to Koura (to the south of Tripoli), where a new campus is being constructed. A few faculties have already started relocating to the new site, but the exact date of the closing down of the campus near El-Qobbeh and of full relocation was unknown at the time of writing. The move will likely cause an economic decline in El-Qobbeh. “If the Lebanese University was to move out of El-Qobbeh,

the neighbourhood would die”, claimed a representative from the university's Centre for Student Services.

Moreover, the El-Qobbeh neighbourhood is adjacent to the old market (*souk*) of the city of Tripoli, which is located on the other side of the river. Thus, the economic potential of the western part of El-Qobbeh, which could serve as a gateway to the neighbourhood for the *souk* visitors, remains unexplored. The eastern part is located on a strategic road leading to Zgharta and Danniye (Figure 26).

The El-Qobbeh *mukhtars* reported that the main occupations of the neighbourhood's residents—working in and outside the area—are in carpentry, shoe manufacturing, mechanics and crafts, and that many of the residents are also employed as workers in cement factories or as employees in private or public companies. Despite the presence of important landmarks, such as the Lebanese University, the neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh, along with the nearby Tabbaneh and El-Mankubin neighbourhoods, suffers from economic stagnation due to the lack of development projects targeting the area. As a result, many poor residents of this marginalized area rely on a form of “social welfare” granted by the city's leaders and the nouveau riche, some of whom intend to secure a voting base among these needy families (Abi Samra, 2015, p. 4).

## SOUKS & ENTERPRISES<sup>20</sup>

### DISTRIBUTION

The political and economic tensions resulting from the post-2008 Tripoli conflicts (See Safety & Security chapter), as well as the situation in Syria since 2011, have negatively affected the neighbourhood's shops. The enterprises in the studied area stretch over primary, secondary and tertiary commercial roads. A range of goods and services are offered on the primary commercial street, which is situated at a strategic location leading to Zgharta and Danniye (Figure 26).

With the start of the 2008 conflicts, an informal second-hand clothing market (*Souk El-Balleh*, also known as Abu Ali market) proliferated on Rachid Karameh Avenue along Abu Ali River. Protected by leaders of informal local groups, illegal shacks were established adjacent to

and facing existing shops. Eventually, legal shops extended their shop areas to meet the customers' frontline, and subsequently the road in that area was blocked. As the owner of a second-hand retail shop commented during a KII, the protected informal enterprises have caused a dramatic decrease in his shop revenues. The shop owner also mentioned that the monthly rent has doubled from USD 500 in 2005 to USD 1,000 at the time of the interview. Some interviewed shop owners believe that the influx of displaced Syrians is the primary reason for this increase.

In February 2017, as part of the Tripoli Municipality's initiative to remove illegal extensions across the city, *Souk El-Balleh* extensions were delimited, and the

<sup>20</sup> The percentages mentioned in this entire section (including in the figures and table) have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

informal market was relocated. Business holders were assigned kiosks constructed on the paved area above the river in return for a symbolic rent fee (Figures 26 and 27). During an interview, a business holder reported that some Lebanese shop owners (backed by informal local leaders) have registered these kiosks and now rent them out informally to Syrians.

At the time of the enterprise surveys, 47 shops and workshops (18 percent of the enterprises in El-Qobbeh) were vacant, eight of which had been closed for months and 39 had been vacant for years. Shops constitute 77 percent of the studied area's operating enterprises, according to

the surveys. The most common types of shops are food and grocery stores (26 percent), followed by storage shops (17 percent), bakeries (10 percent), butcher shops, beauty salons, boutiques, mobile phone and electronics shops, restaurants and cafés, furniture shops, gaming shops, tools stores and only one pharmacy. The rest of the operating enterprises (23 percent) comprise workshops, mainly carpentry (28 percent) and mechanics (21 percent) (Figures 28 and 29). The distribution of the neighbourhood's local economy highlights its consumption-dominated rather than production-oriented nature. With consumption outlets (i.e. shops) exceeding production

enterprises (i.e. workshops) at such an extent, the ability of the neighbourhood's local economy to achieve sustainable growth might be jeopardized, suggesting a higher risk of remaining poor.

Most of the surveyed enterprises (67 percent) are open at standard working hours (8 to 12 hours/day), including the only available pharmacy, and only two grocery stores open 24/7. Most workshops (74 percent) also operate at standard working hours; the rest open for either longer working hours (9 percent) or part-time (17 percent).

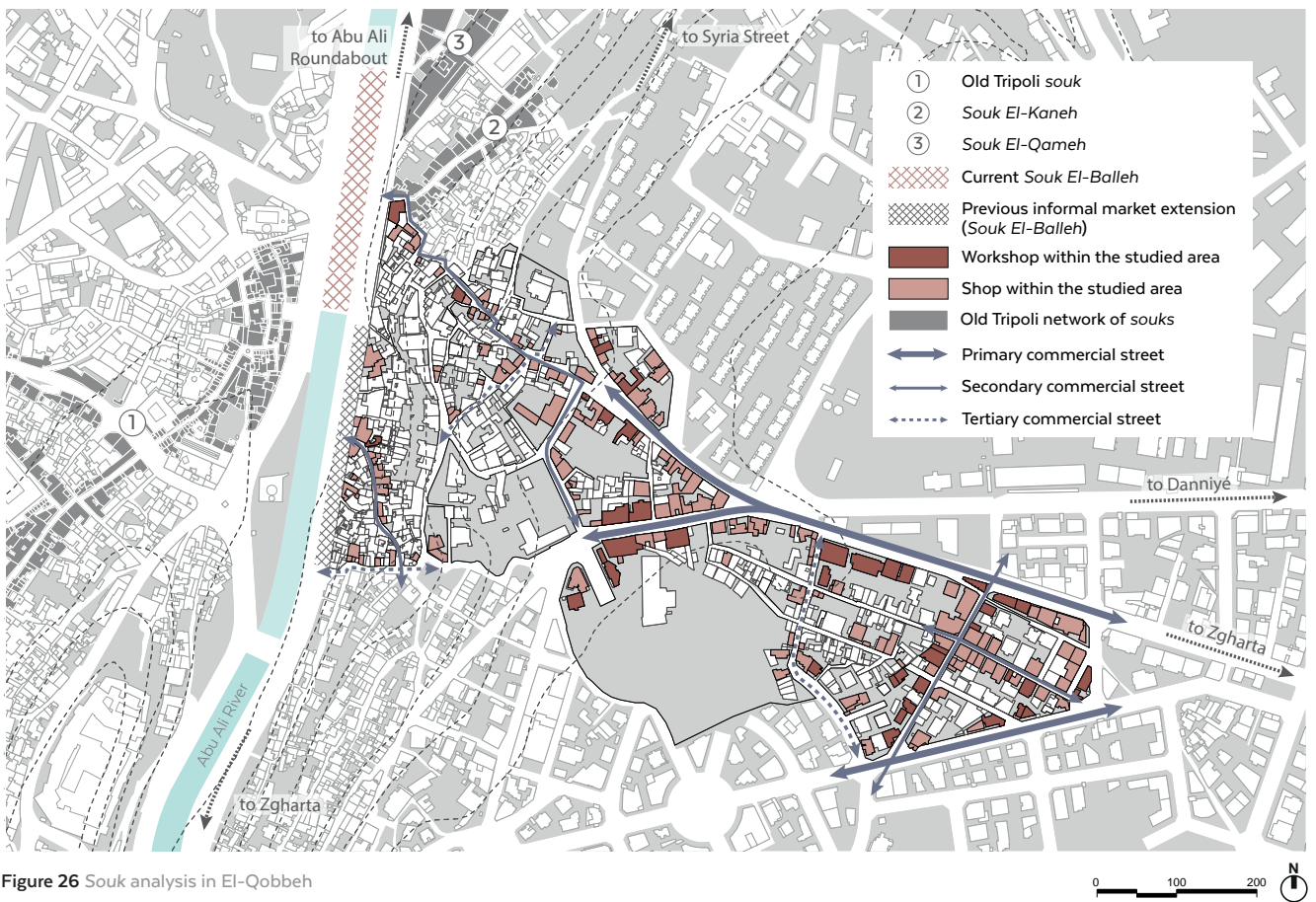


Figure 26 Souk analysis in El-Qobbeh

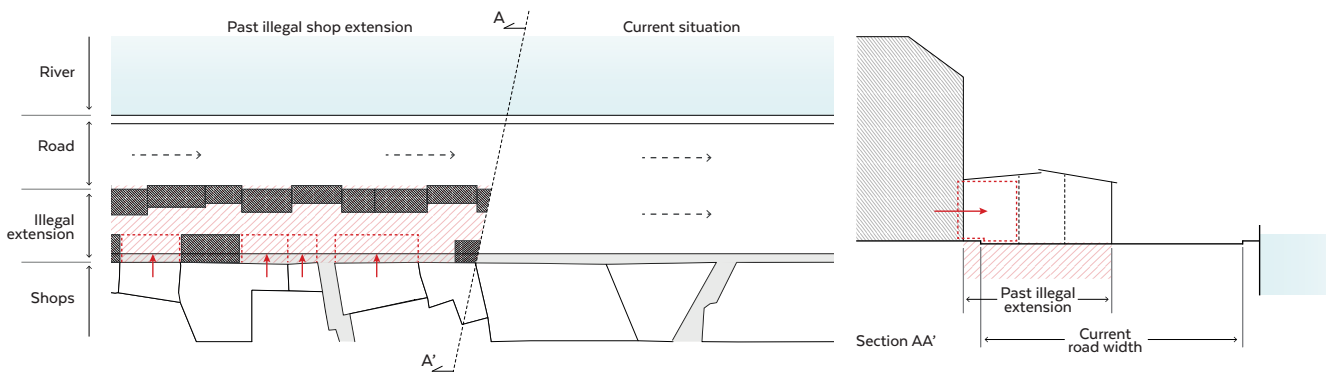


Figure 27 Souk El-Balleh, Rachid Karameh Avenue, previous and current situation



## BUSINESS AGE

More than half (53 percent) of the neighbourhood's enterprises are long-established businesses that have been operational for more than 10 years. Businesses that are new (functioning for 0-5 years) account for the bulk of the remainder (30 percent), with under a fifth (17 percent) falling into the medium-aged bracket (6-10 years) (Table 10). Most long-established businesses could be considered basic services (food

and grocery stores, bakeries, butcher shops), with food and grocery stores also constituting the largest single category among new shops (Appendix 6).

Workshops show an age profile that is older than shops: 84 percent of workshops were established more than five years ago, compared to only 67 percent of shops. The paucity of new workshops could indicate an already saturated market for the sector,

or could be an expression of competition from mass produced goods, among other reasons.<sup>21</sup> Anecdotally, an interviewed carpentry workshop owner reported that the industry has been severely affected by imports of cheaper furniture from China, Malaysia and Egypt. When the workshop opened in 1973, he said, it employed around 30 to 40 individuals. At the time of the interview, it had only three employees.

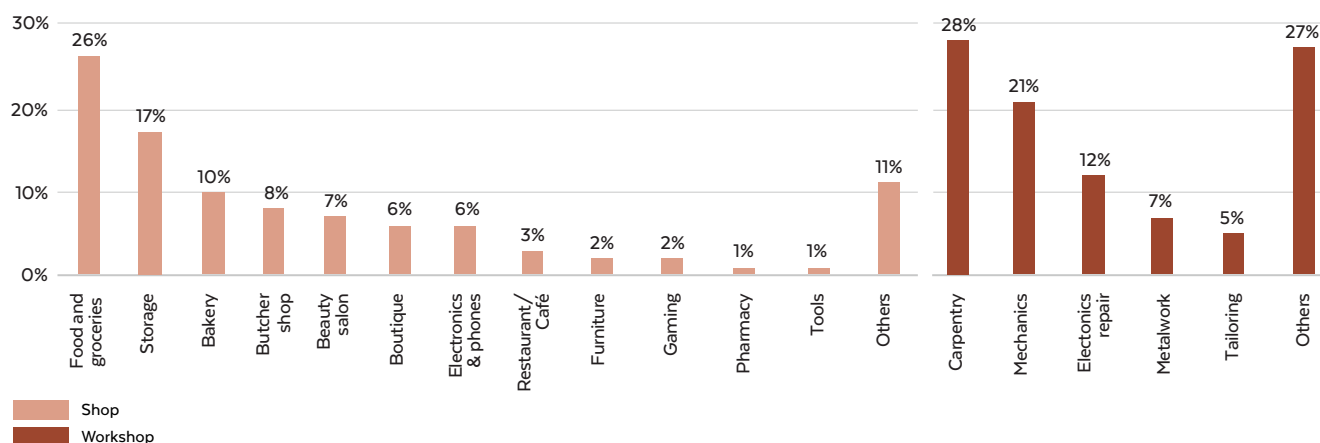


Figure 28 Distribution of shops and workshops by type



Previous informal market extension (Souk El-Balleh)



Current Souk El-Balleh

		Ownership (%)		
		Owned	Rented	Total
Business age*	Long-established	17	37	53
	Medium-aged	2	15	17
	New	4	26	30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>

\* "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 10 Business age and ownership of enterprises

<sup>21</sup> Being a snapshot, the survey data cannot distinguish dynamics such as rate of establishment and die-off among different enterprise types or structural change affecting the business environment, which limits ability to interpret this data.

**Shops**



Bakery [16]



Beauty salon [13]



Boutique [7]



Electronics & phones [11]



Food & groceries [52]



Butcher shop [15]



Restaurant/Café [6]



Storage [6]

**Workshops**



Carpentry [16]



Electronics repair [7]



Mechanics [12]



Tailoring [3]

**Figure 29** Number and distribution of main shops and workshops





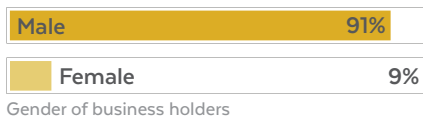
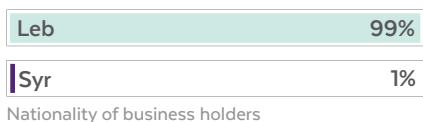


Figure 30 Information on business holders

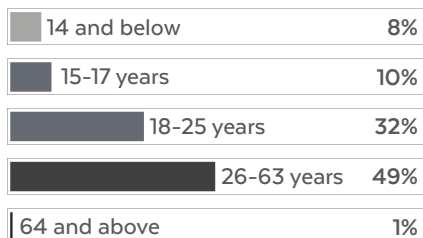


Figure 31 Information on employees



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### OWNERSHIP

The majority of operating enterprises are rented (77 percent), as opposed to 23 percent that are owned. Most rented shops and workshops (62 percent) operate on areas that are less than 20 m<sup>2</sup>. Across the El-Qobbeh studied area, the monthly average rent price per m<sup>2</sup> is USD 16. Around half of the shops (47 percent) pay a monthly rent fee of up to USD 100, while most workshops (88 percent) pay up to USD 200.

Of all the rented shops and workshops in El-Qobbeh, the majority have an

informal rent contract (66 percent) rather than a formal one (34 percent). Informal contracts are more prevalent than formal ones in all enterprise types. However, all butcher shops have informal contracts, raising concerns about the proper regulation of food quality and its related health implications. In contrast to the above-mentioned trend, new enterprises have more formal than informal contracts, pointing to the possibility of increasing formalization in this regard in the future.

### BUSINESS HOLDERS & EMPLOYEES

Shops and workshops in the El-Qobbeh studied area are generally run by a single business holder, with very few employees being hired. Business holders of half of the shops do not have any employees, and 33 percent employ only one person. Workshops recruit more employees than shops, with 38 percent employing one individual and an equal percentage employing two.

Almost half of the employees (both male and female) are between the ages of 26 and 63. The second largest group are younger adults aged 18 to 25 (32 percent), with a smaller number (1 percent) of working elderly (64 and above). Child employment is also present in the surveyed enterprises of the studied area; working boys under the age of 17 constitute 18 percent of employees (no girls within that age group were reported to be working at the time of the survey) (Figure 31; See Child Protection chapter).

All shops and workshops in the El-Qobbeh studied area are exclusively managed by Lebanese nationals, except for two food and grocery stores that are run by Syrians, one of which is a long-established business and the other one is new. This makes for a total of less than 2 percent of business holders that are non-Lebanese. As for employees, out of a total of 124 at the 262 surveyed enterprises, only 3 percent are Syrian (Appendix 6).

Therefore, it is presumed that almost the entire working segment of the Syrian population in El-Qobbeh's studied area is unemployed, day labourers and/or employed outside the area. On the other hand, according to the interviewed mukhtars, the Syrian population of the whole El-Qobbeh neighbourhood, a potentially exaggerated figure of approximately 12,000 people, has a significant negative impact on the livelihoods of the Lebanese residents. "All jobs requiring manual labour force (metalwork, carpentry, etc.) are being occupied by Syrians and are no longer given to Lebanese", mentioned one mukhtar. "Syrians accept to work with low salaries, while Lebanese people don't accept these same fees", added another mukhtar. While this is the widespread view, data collected regarding the percentages of Syrians as business holders and employees in the studied area highlight that Syrian employment might not be as prevalent as thought by some local residents. Nonetheless, the neighbourhood's Syrian residents act predominantly as consumers within the area, driving up demand in the local economy.

**GENDER**

A gender discrepancy is reported in business ownership and employment in El-Qobbeh. Of the area's surveyed business holders, 152 are male and 14 are female, and employees are divided into 114 males and only 10 females (Appendix 6). The majority of the female business holders (10 out of 14) run food and grocery

shops. One out of the remaining four owns a furniture shop, while the other three run boutiques. The manager of One Voice Team NGO expressed his concern about a shared mentality among many of the neighbourhood's parents that prohibits girls from engaging in a lot of activities, such as working or travelling outside

El-Qobbeh. The majority of the female business holders run long-established enterprises. However, an increasing number of females are managing new businesses, as compared with medium-aged businesses. This suggests a future trend of more female-run businesses in the neighbourhood.

**ENTERPRISES & BASIC URBAN SERVICES**

Many El-Qobbeh enterprises face the threat of poor basic urban services provision. Major signs of road deterioration are found in 40 percent of secondary commercial streets of the neighbourhood (by length), which are concentrated in the

western sloped area. Primary commercial streets do not show such signs. This, in turn, affects the accessibility of the shops and workshops in that area. Flooding is also a constraint for business efficiency on the eastern part of the neighbourhood,

especially in secondary commercial streets. While most of the commercial streets show functional street lighting, unlit narrow alleys and stairways in the north of the neighbourhood limit commercial activity at night (Figure 32).

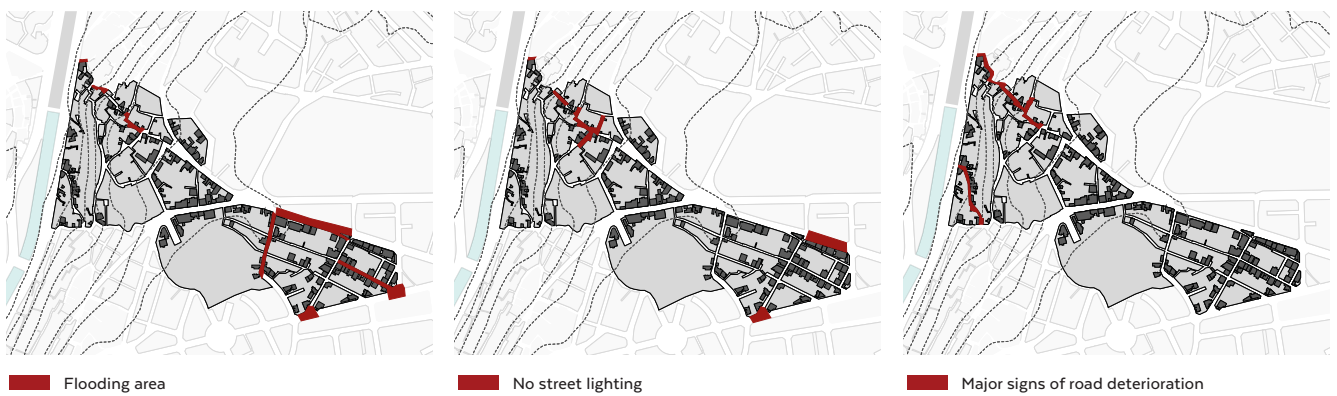


Figure 32 Basic urban services in commercial streets





# USD 509

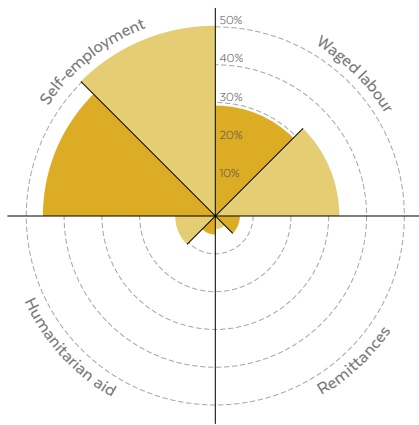
Average monthly income

USD 546 Leb | USD 399 Non-Leb

Unemployment among working-age (15-64) population

54.8% of all Leb working-age group

62.4% of all non-Leb working-age group



Leb  
Non-Leb

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

Figure 33 Sources of income by cohort

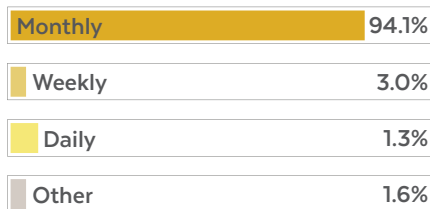


Figure 34 Frequency of income



© UN-Habitat (2017)

## LIVELIHOODS

The reported unemployment rates of Lebanese and non-Lebanese in El-Qobbeh vary to a small extent; however, Lebanese residents have a slightly higher employment rate. More specifically, of the Lebanese working-age population (from 15 to 64) in El-Qobbeh, 54.8 percent reported being unemployed, and 39.3 percent stated being paid employees, among others. As for the non-Lebanese population within the same working-age group, 62.4 percent reported being unemployed, and 34 percent mentioned being paid employees, among others. There are wide gender and age variations in the unemployment rate (Table 11).

Lebanese and non-Lebanese employees work on average between 32 and 40 hours per week. Most employed heads of households in El-Qobbeh are professionals (17.4 percent), with the next most popular occupations being service workers and shop and market workers (7.9 percent), and drivers (4.8 percent).

The main source of income for most households (HHs) is self-employment (45.6 percent among Lebanese HHs and 50.3 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) or waged labour (29.2 percent among

Lebanese HHs and 32.8 percent among non-Lebanese HHs). A few households cover their expenses through humanitarian aid (4.9 percent among Lebanese HHs and 10.6 percent among non-Lebanese HHs), or another source (Figure 33). Most of the households (94.3 percent among Lebanese HHs and 93.5 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) receive their income monthly. A few households receive their income weekly (2.7 percent among Lebanese HHs and 3.9 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) or daily (1.3 percent among Lebanese HHs and 1.3 percent among non-Lebanese HHs) (Figure 34).

Household wealth was assessed through an index, which was constructed by using data on housing characteristics, household and personal assets, and water and sanitation via principal components analysis. Along the five constructed wealth quintiles, 30.9 percent of the surveyed Lebanese households are found in the richest wealth quintile, compared to 11.2 percent of Lebanese households being in the poorest wealth quintile. Non-Lebanese households were overall poorer, with 5.8 percent categorized as rich and 18.6 percent as poor (Figure 36).

## MALE EMPLOYMENT

Lebanese and non-Lebanese FGD participants, men and women alike, reported high unemployment levels and difficulty finding work. Non-Lebanese males reported a lack of work opportunities for them because they face competition from other non-Lebanese and from informal street vendors in El-Qobbeh. During FGDs, non-Lebanese male workers expressed feeling safe at work, whereas their Lebanese counterparts stated having a sense of uncertainty about life in general.

The types of jobs male adults prefer in El-Qobbeh include owning mini-markets; or working as vendors in vegetable shops, supermarkets or clothing shops. Job preferences among Lebanese and non-Lebanese are somehow similar, with Lebanese preferring jobs with National

Social Security Fund coverage. Non-Lebanese males show preference to owning vegetable shops; or working as drivers, electricians or mechanics.

No males in the FGD have taken part in vocational training programmes, with non-Lebanese participants explaining that they mainly pertained to women. Male participants did not attend such trainings because they said they could not afford them, or they found the provided transportation fees insufficient. FGD participants mentioned that in order to make such trainings more feasible, important aspects included being provided with employment opportunities after the completion of the training and having transportation costs covered.

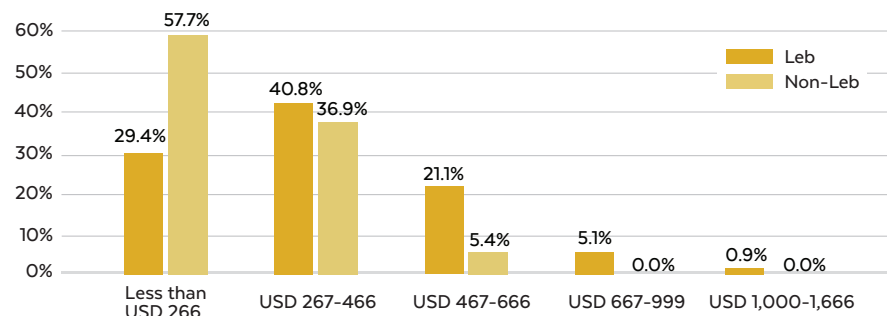


Figure 35 Average monthly income by cohort

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

Households with a member who borrowed money. Reasons include: buying or renting a house (25.7 percent among Lebanese and 57.1 percent among non-Lebanese), paying healthcare (24.6 percent among Lebanese and 22.4 percent among non-Lebanese), or repaying existing debt (14.3 percent among Lebanese and 0.8 percent among non-Lebanese), among others.



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**FEMALE EMPLOYMENT**

The preferred types of jobs listed by female FGD participants include school-related work, food preparation, tailoring and hairdressing. Non-Lebanese female adults, like males, mentioned the unavailability of work due to their nationality. Only one non-Lebanese woman reported in an FGD to have attended a vocational training class on embroidery, organized by a local NGO. In addition, a few non-Lebanese mentioned knowing of relatives or friends who have attended such classes.

Lebanese female FGD participants stated that more women are being represented in NGOs and school committees, but not in local government bodies. They attributed their higher community involvement levels partly to the establishment of a local NGO, UTOPIA, which undertakes women empowerment projects, among other programmes. On the other hand, non-Lebanese female participants pointed out that they are actively involved in decisions about the upbringing of their children, but did not mention other community involvement roles.

Regarding women’s roles in society in general, Lebanese women had a stronger perception of female involvement in the neighbourhood than non-Lebanese women.

**ELDERLY EMPLOYMENT**

Information gathered from FGDs about the employment status of the elderly (65 and above) was scarce; only one elderly person was working (as a teacher) at the

time of the assessment. All elderly FGD participants emphasized the limited employment opportunities in the area.

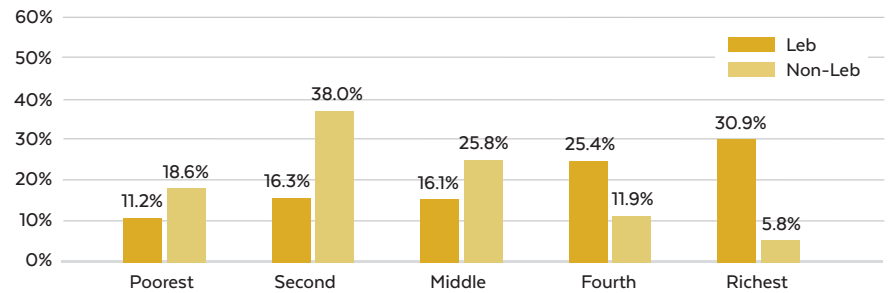


Figure 36 Wealth index quintiles by cohort



UN-Habitat (2017)

	Male (%)	Female (%)	Youth (15-24) (%)	Adults (25-64) (%)	Elderly (≥65) (%)
<b>Leb</b>					
Employed, paid	52.4	11.1	25.4	44.7	15.7
Employed, unpaid	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.3	1.2
Unemployed	39.2	82.9	66.3	50.5	79.5
Others	4.1	2.5	4.9	0.8	1.2
<b>Non-Leb</b>					
Employed, paid	44.5	4.3	25.8	37.7	2.5
Employed, unpaid	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Unemployed	49.6	91.4	71.5	58.3	97.5
Others	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.0

Table 11 Employment status by nationality cohort, gender and age





# BUILT SECTORS

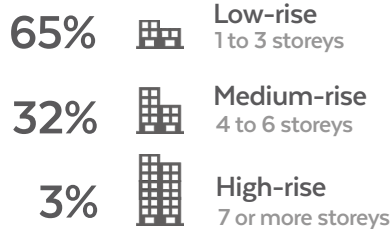


# BUILDINGS

## 552

Total number of buildings

Area of study = 0.16 km<sup>2</sup>



There are 552 mainly low-rise multistorey buildings in El-Qobbeh neighbourhood, built using various construction materials, including concrete, stone and steel—with concrete and stone being the most common mix (Figure 37).

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

**a. Structural building conditions:**

Structural elements (i.e. beams, columns).

**b. Exterior building conditions:**

Components of the building envelope (i.e. walls, roof, windows and doors, balconies).

**c. Communal spaces:** Shared spaces of a building (i.e. means of exit, entrances, lighting, provisions for people with disabilities).

**d. Connection to services:** Building connection to infrastructure networks (i.e. domestic water, stormwater, wastewater, public and/or private electricity, telecom).

Each building feature is categorized according to the following rating criteria:

**1. Good** – Routine maintenance required: No apparent problems.

**2. Fair** – Minor repair required: Minor repairable problems.

**3. Substandard** – Major repair required: Apparent failure, including significant problems.

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

It should be noted that while the above survey offers rich information on aspects of the built stock, the scope does not extend to assessing individual housing units internally, on which measure they may be deemed substandard. In addition, given that not all buildings were accessible or evaluated for all the questionnaire/assessment items, any percentages pertaining to building conditions or connections to infrastructure networks relate to the reported data only.

The buildings are mainly residential (448 buildings or around 81 percent of the total), with the remainder comprising commercial (5 percent), educational (1 percent), religious (1 percent) and unoccupied (7 percent) buildings, among others<sup>22</sup> (5 percent) (Figure 6). Approximately two thirds of buildings are within the one- to three-storey bracket.

Of all buildings, 105 (around 19 percent) and 43 (around 8 percent) have, respectively, a commercial and mixed (commercial–residential) ground floor use, with the majority (around 58 percent) having a residential ground floor use. The remaining have parking, educational, religious or vacant ground floor uses.

Of all building types, 78 (around 14 percent) have rooftop residential additions (a structure added on roofs to house additional residents); these are home to 260 people.

Regarding the age of the built stock, 21 percent date to the period between 1920 and 1943; 42 percent between 1944 and 1975; and 19 percent between 1976 and 2000. Of the remaining, some (11 percent) were built before 1920, while others (3 percent) were constructed after 2000 (Figure 5).

Findings from the building condition assessment show that:

- 27 percent of buildings are structurally in need of major or emergency repair. These are home to 23 percent of the population, who are overwhelmingly (around 85 percent) Lebanese. The most critical areas are in the north-west of the neighbourhood (Figure 37); this dimension identifies buildings that may be at heightened risk of collapse in the case of earthquakes.

- 50 percent appear to have severe roof failure, and 40 percent have significant and extensive failure of doors and windows, resulting in water intrusion and associated damage to the buildings. As a composite indicator, exterior building conditions suggest the need for major or emergency repair in 25 percent of buildings, housing 20 percent of residents, who are mainly Lebanese.

- Almost half (49 percent) of residents live in buildings with communal spaces that need major or even emergency repair.

- The communal spaces of 74 percent of buildings show major lighting problems, characterized by absent or non-functional lighting fixtures.

- 9 percent of buildings have entrances with unrestricted access to the general public, due to majorly damaged entrance gates.

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

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

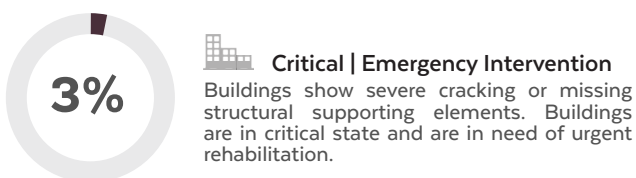
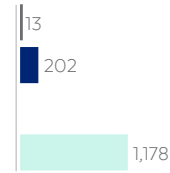
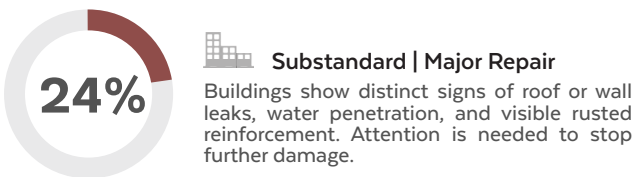
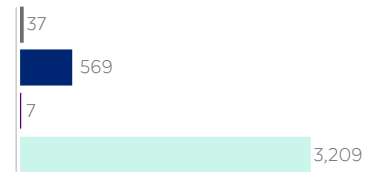
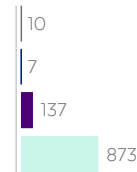
<sup>22</sup> Others include miscellaneous uses (such as storage, utilities), or have not been specified by the field enumerators.



## STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONDITION

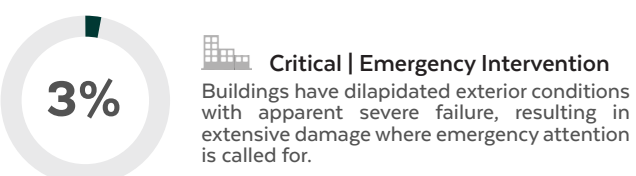
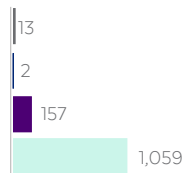
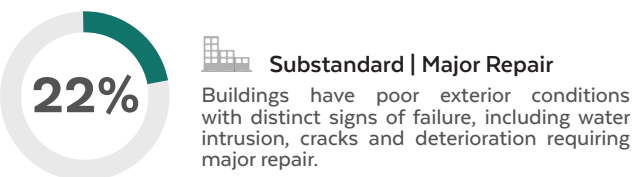
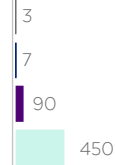
Structural supporting elements | Beams | Columns

 BUILDINGS  Leb  PRL  
 RESIDENTS  Syr  Others



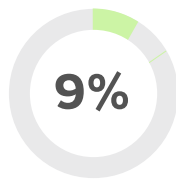
## EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION

Exterior walls | Roof | Windows and doors | Balconies

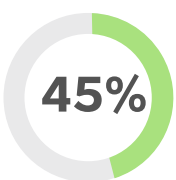
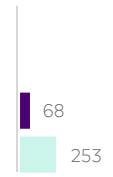


## CONDITION OF COMMUNAL SPACES

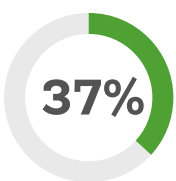
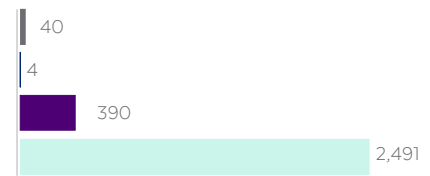
Means of exit | Entrances | Lighting | Provisions for people with disabilities



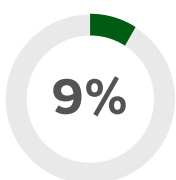
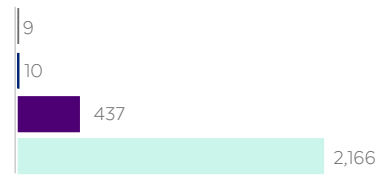
**Good | Routine Maintenance**  
Buildings have functional communal spaces with gated entrances, lighting provided in all areas, and easily accessible exit doors and staircases.



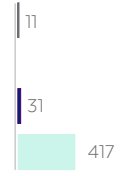
**Fair | Minor Repair**  
Buildings have minor defects in the communal spaces, such as minor problems in entrance gates.



**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.





### Building material



Concrete



Concrete with steel



Stone



Concrete and stone

### Structural condition



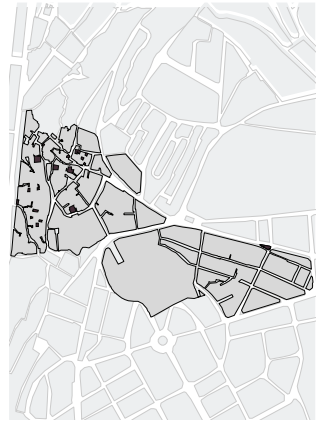
Good



Fair



Substandard

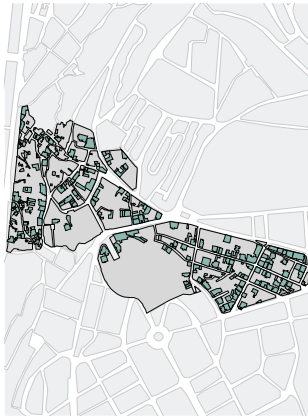


Critical

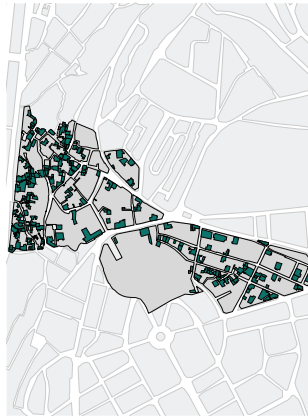
### Exterior building condition



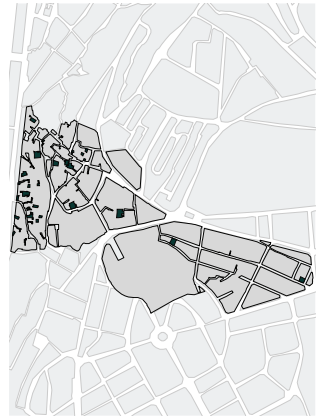
Good



Fair



Substandard



Critical

### Condition of communal spaces



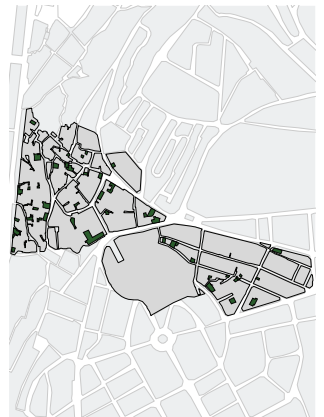
Good



Fair



Substandard



Critical

Figure 37 Building conditions

**1,752**  
**Total number of residential units**  
 Area of study = 0.16 km<sup>2</sup>

---

**24.7% Owned housing**  
 31.4% of all Leb households | 4.1% of all non-Leb households

**71.8% Rented housing**  
 64.4% of all Leb households | 94.4% of all non-Leb households

**OVERCROWDING**  
**19.2%** of all Leb households  
**45.1%** of all non-Leb households

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

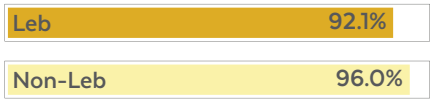
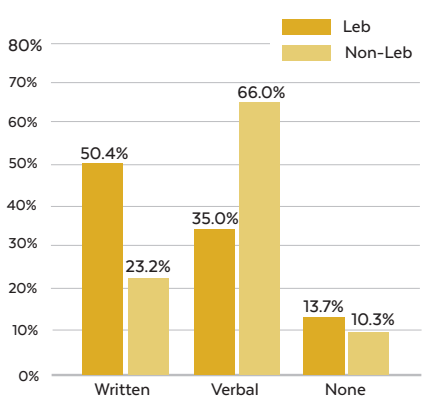


Figure 38 Unfurnished rental occupancy



Others (0.8 percent for Lebanese), did not know (0.3 percent for non-Lebanese) and missing (0.3 percent for non-Lebanese).

Figure 39 Type of rental agreement

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

In the neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh, residents live in 1,752 residential units, the tenure status of which differs greatly between cohorts. Home ownership is, as expected, vastly higher among Lebanese households than among non-Lebanese: around a third (31.4 percent) of Lebanese households own their residential units compared to only 4.1 percent of non-Lebanese. Conversely, this still means that almost two thirds (64.4 percent) of Lebanese households are renters<sup>23</sup> in the neighbourhood. Features of the property owners/landlords are not captured in the current study.

The reasons respondents (stratified by cohort) gave for choosing their current accommodation were mainly the following: the renting cost (50.9 percent for Lebanese, compared to 61.9 percent for non-Lebanese), proximity to family or relatives (23.8 percent and 16.2 percent for Lebanese and non-Lebanese,

respectively), proximity to work and livelihoods (5.1 percent and 3.3 percent), proximity to services (2.7 percent and 0.8 percent), being within a community with the same background (2.4 and 2.3 percent) and being far from conflict (1.3 and 0.8 percent). One Lebanese household stated that they chose their accommodation based on an agreement to provide child labour in lieu of rent. Furthermore, three households (two Lebanese and one non-Lebanese) noted the provision of adult informal labour in lieu of rent as their reason for shelter choice.

Regarding the type of accommodation, around half of surveyed households, whether Lebanese or non-Lebanese, live in an unshared apartment/house, while the minority inhabit a prefabricated unit, a shared apartment/house or an independent house/villa, among others (Table 12).

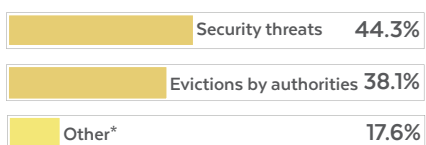
	Leb (%)	Non-Leb (%)
Independent house/villa	10.6	7.6
Unshared apartment/house	54.1	54.6
Shared apartment/house	9.7	9.8
Tent in informal settlement	0.0	0.5
Collective centre (managed by) six families or more	0.0	0.3
One-room structure	0.2	0.5
Factory/Warehouse	0.2	6.8
Garage/Shop	0.0	2.5
Unfinished building	0.2	0.5
Makeshift shelter	0.9	2.0
Prefabricated unit	21.6	13.6
Farm	0.2	0.0
Homeless/No shelter	0.0	0.3
Others	0.5	0.3
Refused to answer	1.6	0.5
Missing	0.2	0.3

Other options included in the questionnaire, which registered zero responses, are: handmade shelter in informal settlement, formal tented settlement, collective shelter (six families or more, unmanaged), structure under construction/worksite, did not know.

Table 12 Type of accommodation

<sup>23</sup> 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 (3.1 percent for Lebanese and 1.5 percent for non-Lebanese), did not know (0.2 percent for Lebanese), refused to answer (0.7 percent for Lebanese) and missing (0.2 percent for 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.





\* See footnote 27.

**Figure 40** Reasons for relocation/displacement within Lebanon among Syrian households



© UN-Habitat (2017)

Based on the household survey, the mean number of people per room used for sleeping<sup>24</sup> is 1.9 among Lebanese households and a much higher 4 among non-Lebanese ones.

The vast majority of tenants occupy units let as unfurnished (92.1 percent of Lebanese and 96 percent of non-Lebanese) (Figure 38). Of the small remainder, 2.1 percent of Lebanese and 1.6 percent of non-Lebanese rent furnished units. A further 2.6 percent and 1.6 percent, respectively, are being hosted for free. A tiny minority have alternative or unknown arrangements.<sup>25</sup>

With respect to the nature of tenancy agreements, written agreements with the landlord were much more likely to have been used with Lebanese renters (50.4 percent of Lebanese, compared to only 23.2 percent of non-Lebanese). Conversely, only 35 percent of Lebanese have an informal verbal agreement, compared to a majority (66 percent) of non-Lebanese. Others have no agreement at all with their landlord (Figure 39). Regarding tenancy contract length, it was reported that 90.5 percent of Lebanese and 99.5 percent of non-

Lebanese agree on a renting period of one month.

The rent is mainly secured either by money earned from employment in Lebanon or from personal funds, among others. Monetary assistance from (I)NGOs was reported to be received by 7.3 percent of non-Lebanese and 1.1 percent of Lebanese. Securing shelter by working in exchange for housing was reported by a small minority—1.4 percent of Lebanese and 0.8 percent of non-Lebanese.

Around a quarter of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households (25.6 and 24.2 percent, respectively) cited eviction by the owner as reason for an anticipated move, while 6.4 and 39.4 percent, respectively, cited high rent costs. Other reasons included insufficient privacy for the family; unacceptable shelter and water or sanitation conditions; tensions with the landlord; or the end of the tenancy agreement. Moreover, Lebanese respondents, in particular, placed greater emphasis on the influence of tensions with the community, harassment, security threats and end of assistance/hosting.

## RELOCATION/DISPLACEMENT WITHIN LEBANON AMONG SYRIAN HOUSEHOLDS

In El-Qobbeh, 387 households<sup>26</sup> with a head of household from Syria were further interviewed about relocation or displacement within Lebanon. Of these, 97 households (25.1 percent) reported to have relocated at least once, with 2.1 percent of the relocated having moved in the last six months. Of the various options provided in the questionnaire, the majority of respondents reported security threats (44.3 percent) and eviction by authorities (38.1 percent) as the main reasons for moving residences (Figure 40).<sup>27</sup>

Occupiers' current shelter was overwhelmingly found with the support of relatives or friends (90.7 percent). Only a few found their housing with the help of a mukhtar (3.1 percent), a landlord (2.1 percent), a real estate agency (1 percent), or word of mouth (1 percent).

Of the total households that had relocated, 10.3 percent share their current residence with a Lebanese landlord and 8.3 percent with another Syrian family. Furthermore, 10.3 percent of the relocated are staying with relatives that

own their residences; and 4.1 percent are staying with relatives renting their accommodation.

Regarding social or family ties providing support for relocation, most respondents (91.8 percent) expressed that they receive no support, 2.1 percent receive financial support and a similar 2.1 percent are hosted by their families or friends, among others.

<sup>24</sup> Any occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom(s), that is used for sleeping.

<sup>25</sup> Other types of occupancy included in the questionnaire and data gaps are: provided by employer/hosted by provider in exchange of work (0.3 percent of non-Lebanese), partly rented/partly provided by employer (0 percent), without host's permission (0.5 percent of Lebanese, 0.3 percent of non-Lebanese), assistance/charity (0.3 percent of Lebanese), squatting (0 percent), others (0.3 percent of non-Lebanese), did not know (1.1 percent of Lebanese), refused to answer (1.3 percent of Lebanese), and missing (0 percent).

<sup>26</sup> Currently, unresolved data show that six households out of the 387 are non-Lebanese but may not be Syrian.

<sup>27</sup> Other responses in the questionnaire and data gaps include the following: eviction by owner (3.1 percent), end of rent agreement (1 percent), end of assistance/hosting (2.1 percent), expensive rent, lack of work and income in the area (4.1 percent), unacceptable shelter and WaSH conditions (3.1 percent), tensions with the community (2.1 percent), tensions with the landlord (1 percent), insufficient privacy for family members, harassment, other reasons, did not know (1 percent), refused to answer, and missing.

## WASH

**94.4%** Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)

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

**12.0%** Solid waste recycling (by number of households)



### WATER AND SANITATION AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

Adult male FGD participants noted that wastewater services are connected to respondents' households, yet domestic water services are lacking or, where they are available, are of bad quality, with costs varying between around USD 27 (LBP 40,000) and USD 147 (LBP 220,000) per year. They reported resorting to buying clean water, at a cost ranging from around USD 17 (LBP 25,000) up to USD 23 (LBP 35,000) per gallon.

Non-Lebanese male adult participants also perceived that the North Water Establishment has almost no role in ensuring the functioning of services in the area, but will only fix obvious problems, including infrastructure issues. They also ascribed a similar role to the municipality, while Lebanese adult males claimed that the municipality is playing its role.

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

- The vast majority of sampled households (94.9 percent, equivalent to 94.4 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 (85.2 percent by number of households). For Lebanese residents in El-Qobbeh, a marginally higher percentage (94.8 percent) use improved drinking water sources than the national (93.1 percent) or North Governorate (93 percent) averages. For non-Lebanese residents, El-Qobbeh falls at 93.3 percent, slightly lower than the North Governorate average (96.8 percent), but significantly higher than the national one (73.9 percent) (Appendix 1).

- Most surveyed households (80.1 percent) do not use any water treatment

methods to make water safer to drink. Of the households that treat water, 16.4 percent use a water filter, 10.8 percent add bleach or chlorine, 10.3 percent boil the water, 10.2 percent strain the water through a cloth, while the rest use other treatment methods.

- None of the Lebanese or non-Lebanese residents using unimproved drinking water sources in El-Qobbeh or indeed in the North Governorate use an appropriate water treatment method, comparing unfavourably to the national averages of 12.4 percent for Lebanese and 0.9 percent for non-Lebanese (Appendix 1).

- The majority (86.8 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 (85.7 percent by number of households) involving a piped sewer system. Whereas there is almost complete use of improved sanitation by both Lebanese and non-Lebanese residents at the national (99.7 and 98.3 percent, respectively) and North Governorate (100 percent and 98.8 percent, respectively) levels, El-Qobbeh significantly falls to 76 percent for Lebanese and 83.8 percent for non-Lebanese (Appendix 1).

- In the 2.7 percent of households using an unimproved sanitation facility,<sup>28</sup> the most common single category was a flush to an open drain (2.5 percent of total number of households), while others used a hanging toilet or latrine (0.1 percent).

- Most surveyed households reported that they do not share their sanitation facility (78.2 percent).

<sup>28</sup> The total of households using improved (86.8 percent) and unimproved (2.7 percent) types of sanitation facilities does not add up to 100 percent. The remaining 10.4 percent includes households that refused to answer (9.1 percent) and missing data (1.3 percent).



## DOMESTIC WATER

State supply of domestic (drinkable and domestic-use) water reaches most of the neighbourhood's residences, with the exception of limited stretches in the north-west and south-east of the neighbourhood (Figure 41). Water supply is continuous and mostly meets basic household needs. Based on the North Water Establishment, the price paid by each residential unit is USD 180 (LBP 270,000) per year.

However, the domestic water piping system is in need of maintenance to reduce technical water losses, a feature evenly distributed across the neighbourhood. Water quality is poor to the extent that it is unsuitable for drinking, and it is used mainly for other domestic purposes. Buildings situated in the sloped historic quarter and in the orthogonal quarter to the east (Figure 3) use household filtration units due to the turbidity of their domestic water. Based on the household survey, as mentioned above, the vast majority of households use improved drinking water sources, mostly an improved piped water system into the dwelling.

Spatially, the buildings that are connected to the domestic water network—but with major defects—are evenly distributed in the neighbourhood, while those that are completely unconnected are mainly concentrated in the sloped historic quarter and the transitional area (Figures 3 and 42).

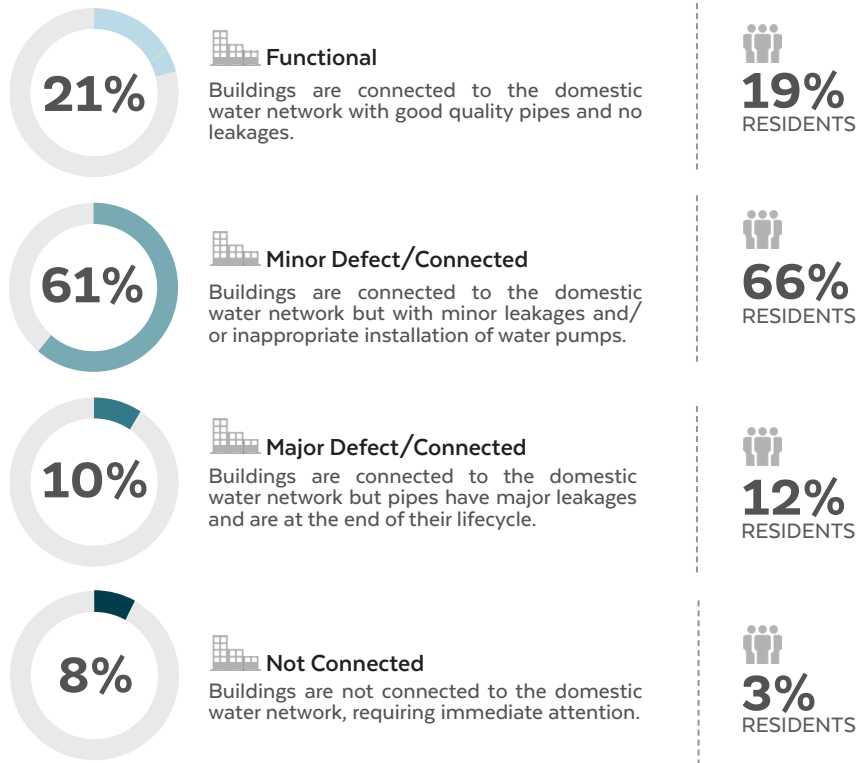


Figure 41 Street mapping of domestic water network



Figure 42 Condition of buildings' connection to domestic water network

## WASTEWATER

As commonly found nationally, stormwater and wastewater networks are combined in El-Qobbeh, leading to flooding of streets with sewage-contaminated water during heavy rainfall, a problem endemic across the neighbourhood (Figure 43). Particularly at times of peak discharge, wastewater overflow is further exacerbated by unmanaged solid waste blocking the gutters. Clogged wastewater channels are causing odours in the neighbourhood streets, as well as generating environmental risks and health problems among residents.

Of all buildings with reported data, 23 percent (119 buildings, housing 1,708 residents) are connected to the wastewater network with major defects, and 10 percent (52 buildings, housing 286 residents) are not connected at all (Figure 44).

An assessment of the wastewater network condition shows that:

- 51 percent of the sewage network by street areas is malfunctioning, generating flood-prone areas, particularly in the sloped historic quarter and the orthogonal quarter (Figures 3 and 43).
- Linked to this, 33 percent of the infrastructure corridors are considered to be flood-prone areas (Figure 43).

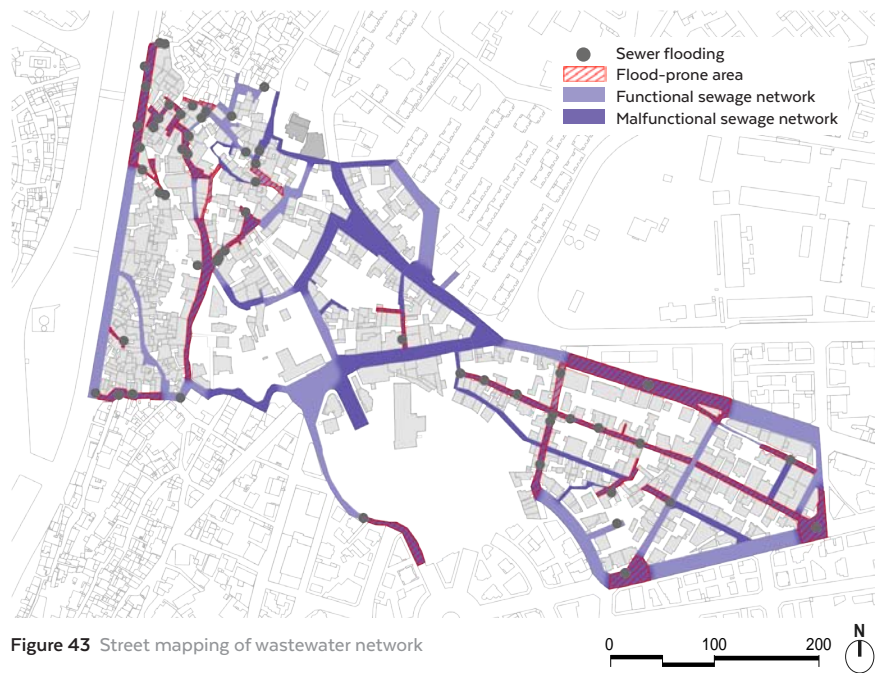
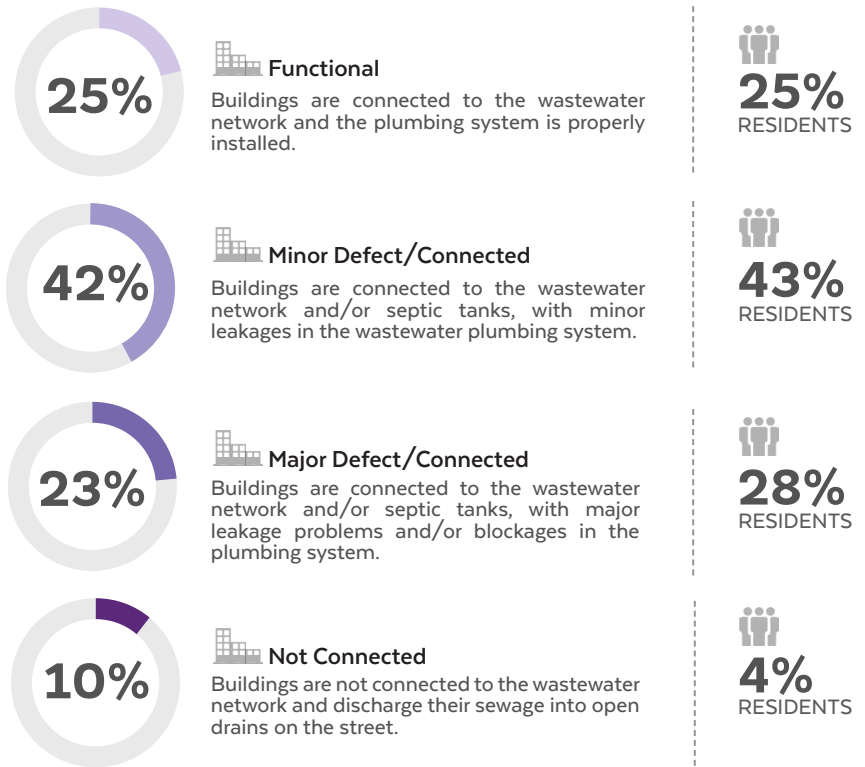


Figure 43 Street mapping of wastewater network



Figure 44 Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network



## STORMWATER

Impermeable built-up urban surfaces cover 62.2 percent of the total area of the neighbourhood, leaving 37.8 percent as permeable surfaces for stormwater absorption, a green infrastructure component. Combined with this, the neighbourhood has a poor stormwater network. Stormwater channels are overloaded partly because they also receive wastewater, which combines to trigger overflow of contaminated water during heavy rainfall.

An assessment of the stormwater network condition shows that:

- 87 percent of buildings have malfunctioning/missing connections to the network, causing localized flooding, a pattern distributed across the neighbourhood streets. Localized flooding is causing structural damages to roads and buildings. The 68 buildings (with reported data) that lack stormwater connections (housing 323 residents) are dispersed around the sloped historic quarter, east of the Rachid Karameh Avenue and Abu Ali River. Buildings with a functional connection to the stormwater network are those in the central transitional area between Ibrahim El-Helou Street and Khaled El-Samadi Street (Figures 46 and 51).
- Based on visual inspection, most streets (68 percent) have malfunctioning or non-existent gullies, contributing to uncontrolled on-street stormwater run-off. More specifically, 39 percent of streets lack gullies or any other means of drainage (Figure 45).

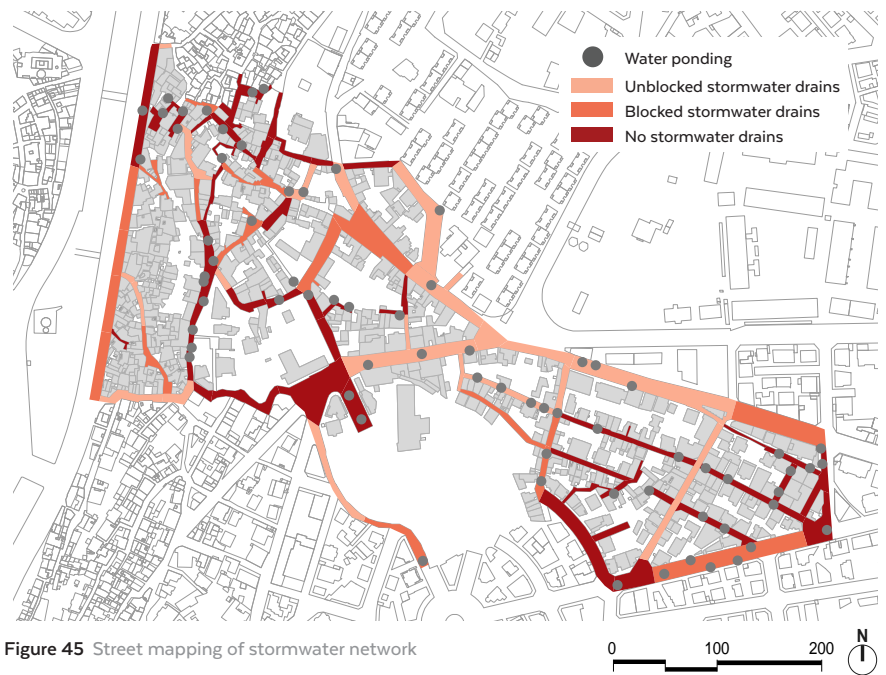
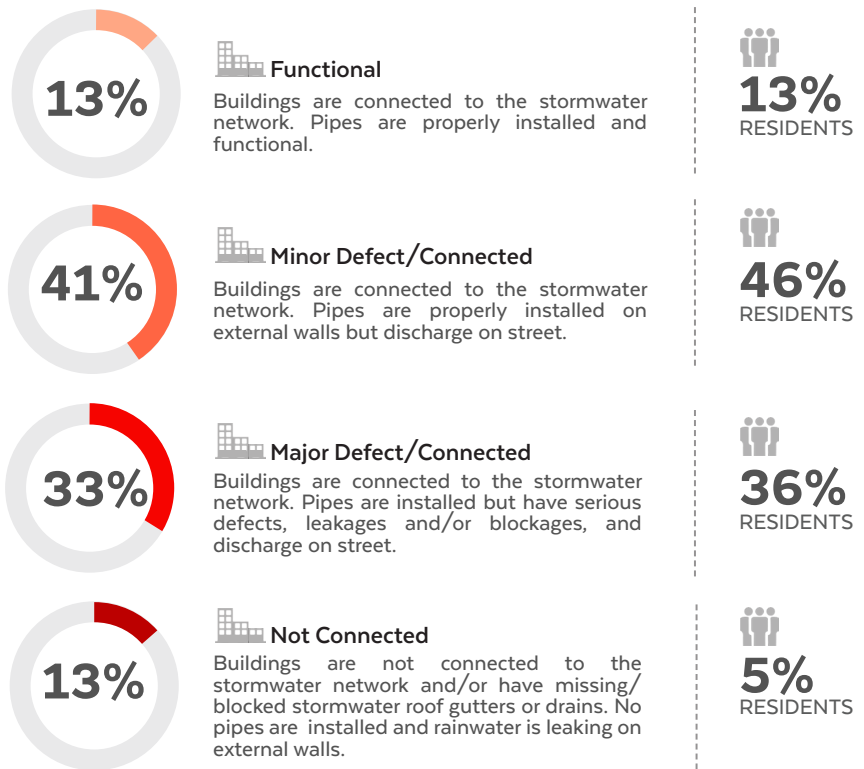


Figure 45 Street mapping of stormwater network



Figure 46 Condition of buildings' connection to stormwater network

## SOLID WASTE

Solid waste is collected twice a day at 6.00 a.m. and 8.00 p.m. by Lavajet, a private provider of environmental waste management services appointed by the Al-Fayhaa Union of Municipalities. A street-level assessment of solid waste management (Figure 47) suggests the following:

- The distribution of official garbage receptacles (bins, dumpsters) across the neighbourhood is uneven; some receptacles are clustered along the neighbourhood peripheries, especially at its east ends. There is street littering focused on the north-west extent of the neighbourhood, between Rachid Karameh Avenue and Ibrahim El-Helou Street (Figure 51), even though some bins and dumpsters are located there. It could be that the addition or redistribution of garbage receptacles would ameliorate street littering 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.
- Uncontrolled garbage disposal on empty lands has precipitated the formation of four informal dumping

sites in the neighbourhood's central area, the materialization of environmental degradation, the spread of insects and rodents, and the heightened risk of airborne diseases.

- During the field survey, widespread littering was observed in the streets. According to the findings of that survey, there is an accumulation of on-street garbage disposal across the neighbourhood, particularly in the northern area of the sloped historic quarter. This is likely to be contributing to stormwater channel blockages and flooding, as well as to attracting disease-spreading vectors.
- There is an absence of recycling and sorting waste facilities in the neighbourhood.

As for self-reported solid waste practices at the household level:

- A minority (12 percent) of surveyed households reported that they recycle solid waste. In terms of solid waste recycling habits, in Lebanese households, a major disparity can be observed between the national average

(21.6 percent) and the much lower North Governorate average (2.4 percent). The neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh scores in-between these figures at 11.9 percent. In contrast, in non-Lebanese households, while there is almost a complete lack of recycling habits at the national and North Governorate levels (0.9 percent and 0 percent, respectively), El-Qobbeh scores much more favourably at 12.1 percent (Appendix 1).

- Proper types of disposal (through garbage bins or collection from home through a third party) were reportedly practised in 83.5 percent of all households.

- In FGDs, both Lebanese and non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian) male adults reported some experience with recycling, yet none reported recycling within their homes. Syrian adults highlighted that the Syrian government used to purchase aluminium cans and plastic bags from them, motivating the community to recycle.



Figure 47 Street mapping of solid waste collection



# ELECTRICITY

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

- Electricity supply is inadequate to meet the demands of residents. They receive 12 hours of public electricity supply per day. Most residents depend on generators privately owned by others in the area (Figure 49) to bridge the gaps in supply. The monthly charge for a generator subscription is around USD 33 (LBP 50,000) for 3 amperes and USD 47 (LBP 70,000) for 5 amperes. There is a private generator in the neighbourhood, constituting a source of noise and air pollution.

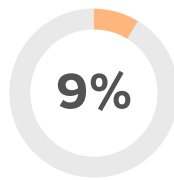
- The electrical network is dilapidated and dangerous in several places, particularly in Mechaab Chieb Street, with commonly observed tangled overhead wires and other electrical hazards, constituting safety and fire risks. Such hazards are distributed throughout the neighbourhood (Figures 49 and 51).

- Functional street light coverage is fairly extensive throughout the neighbourhood (Figure 50). However, the lights are non-functional when public electricity is down.

At a building level:

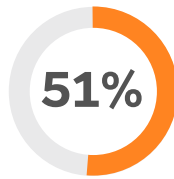
- Only 9 percent of buildings, housing 9 percent of residents (a total of 542), benefit from properly installed electrical wiring.

- 11 percent of buildings and 3 percent of residents are not connected to the main electrical grid at all. These buildings are almost wholly in the north-west of the neighbourhood (Figure 48).



## Functional

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



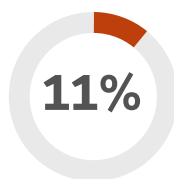
## Minor Defect/Connected

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



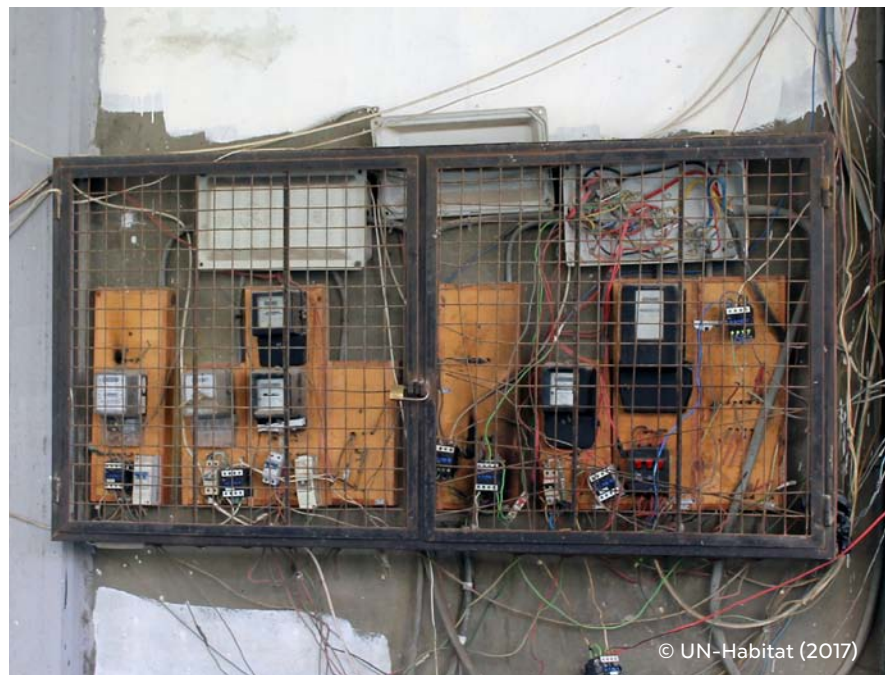
## Major Defect/Connected

Buildings are connected to the electrical grid, but have major defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with no safety measures, causing danger to building residents.

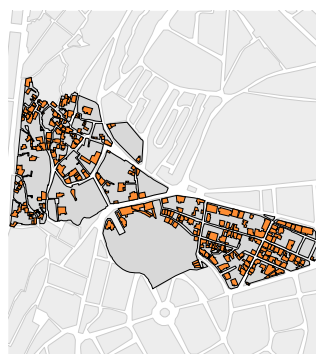


## Not Connected

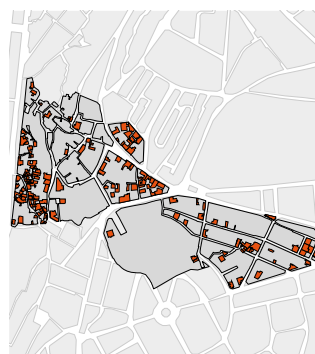
Buildings are not connected to the electrical grid.



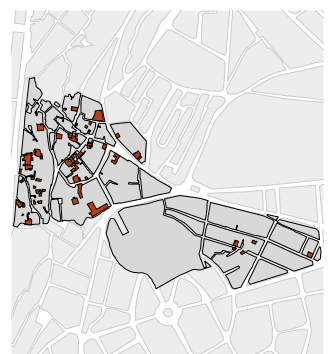
Functional



Minor defects

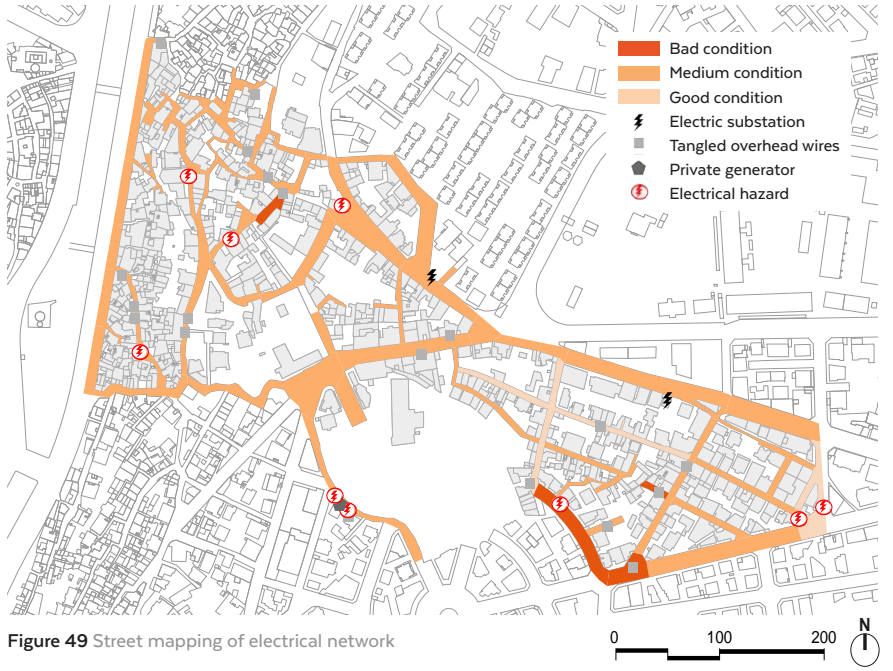


Major defects



Not connected

Figure 48 Condition of buildings' connection to electrical network





# ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

## ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY

Access and mobility are limited in the neighbourhood, where the road network is in a dilapidated state. Indeed, of all roads and pathways, an overwhelming 92 percent—by area—show major and/or minor signs of deterioration. More specifically, around 59 percent of the road network shows major signs of deterioration.

Among those living in the sloped historic quarter of the neighbourhood, 1,795 have no direct access from their

residences to a vehicular road network. For these people, direct access is only to a deteriorated pedestrian network of stairs and alleys. The main vehicular road (Rachid Karameh Avenue) leading to the sloped historic quarter and the market (Souk El-Balleh) is in poor condition, with major signs of stress (Figures 51 and 52).

The orthogonal grid of roads on the south-eastern side of the neighbourhood is in medium to good condition, showing minor and/or no signs of deterioration.

Road conditions deteriorate to the west of the neighbourhood, a situation possibly compounded by or symptomatic of a concentration of road closures in that area (Figure 52).

Around half of the buildings (44 percent) are not directly linked to an emergency vehicular road network, meaning there is no access for fire trucks. Alternative solutions for areas inaccessible to fire trucks, such as fire hydrants as secondary water sources, are also absent.



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Figure 51 Street mapping of access and circulation



© UN-Habitat (2017)



Figure 52 Road condition mapping

## OPEN SPACES<sup>29</sup>

El-Qobbeh contains or is served by numerous open spaces, covering over 6,797 m<sup>2</sup> in total. This represents 4.3 percent of the area of the 0.16 km<sup>2</sup> neighbourhood. However, only 26 percent of these open spaces (by area) are publicly used. With limited formally public space available, some non-public lands—like unused lots, landscaped areas and gardens—are appropriated and used by inhabitants as communal spaces.

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

The majority of El-Qobbeh's publicly used open spaces are located in the central and eastern parts of the neighbourhood, while the densest and sloped western part contains only stairways as potential public gathering places (Figure 53). Open spaces in El-Qobbeh are mostly unused lots or landscaped areas, covering between 40 m<sup>2</sup> and 450 m<sup>2</sup>. Centrally located, most of them are accessible from the main road and represent potential gathering places. The municipality manages two landscaped areas (Figure 53, No. 6 and 7), whereas other open spaces remain unmanaged. The view of the *mukhtars* in the neighbourhood was that there are no public spaces in El-Qobbeh for the residents to gather, since they are not managed and not secure. Social gatherings are mainly limited to coffee shops, especially in Army Street

next to the Lebanese University (Figure 6). Indeed, most open spaces are unused lots that serve as car parks or landfill for garbage and rubble. Children use the public fountain (Figure 53, No. 4), located on the main crossroads in El-Qobbeh, as a public swimming pool during summer. Small gardens and landscaped areas on side streets are not furnished, but residents gather there mainly for drinking coffee. The vast majority of these publicly used open spaces are unlit or are insufficiently lit at night.

The widest open space in El-Qobbeh is an unused private lot (Figure 53, No. 9) located in the central part of the neighbourhood. Covering 2,942 m<sup>2</sup>, it is surrounded by residential buildings. This place is occasionally activated by the residents, regardless of their nationality, and publicly used as a playground, especially during holidays. However, the place is most of the time unfurnished and not managed. Some old play equipment in poor condition puts children at risk when playing with it. The residents perceive this place as an unsafe space, unlit and insecure for pedestrians.

A key informant reported that stairways in the western sloped part of El-Qobbeh used to be a gathering place as well as the main route to reach Abu Ali River and Tripoli old market (Figure 26) from the upper side of the neighbourhood. However, according to the informant, students coming from the Lebanese University via Berraniyeh Stairs and Dahr El-Mogher Stairs to reach Rachid Karameh Avenue have lately been using this route less frequently due to safety concerns (Figures 51 and 53). In addition, some Lebanese residents reported in

FGDs that a feeling of insecurity has recently emerged because of drug and alcohol abuse since the influx of displaced Syrians; specifically, women no longer feel safe passing through these alleys. Nevertheless, this network of stairs—on the western part of the neighbourhood—is still used as a gathering place for special events during the year (such as Ramadan), or for children's activities run by NGOs<sup>30</sup>. Additionally, informal street gatherings<sup>31</sup> in El-Qobbeh mostly occur in the residential streets of the western side of the neighbourhood and around the public fountain, a main landmark for residents living in the area. The observation that social gatherings occur mostly on informal spaces and private lots suggests a scarcity of secure/managed publicly used open spaces available to inhabitants, with potentially negative implications for health and social cohesion in El-Qobbeh.

## CHILDREN & YOUTH

The lack of safe open spaces particularly affects children and youth, who have limited access to playgrounds, gardens and other safe and attractive pockets. There is no safe place for children to go out and mingle, apart from school playgrounds that are accessible only by students enrolled in the facility and during school hours. Key informants as well as female caregivers in FGDs reported that children are generally exposed to violence, speeding vehicles, armed groups, drugs, poverty, insecurity and humiliation on the streets (See Child Protection chapter).



Dahr El-Mogher Stairs



Social gathering around coffee shop



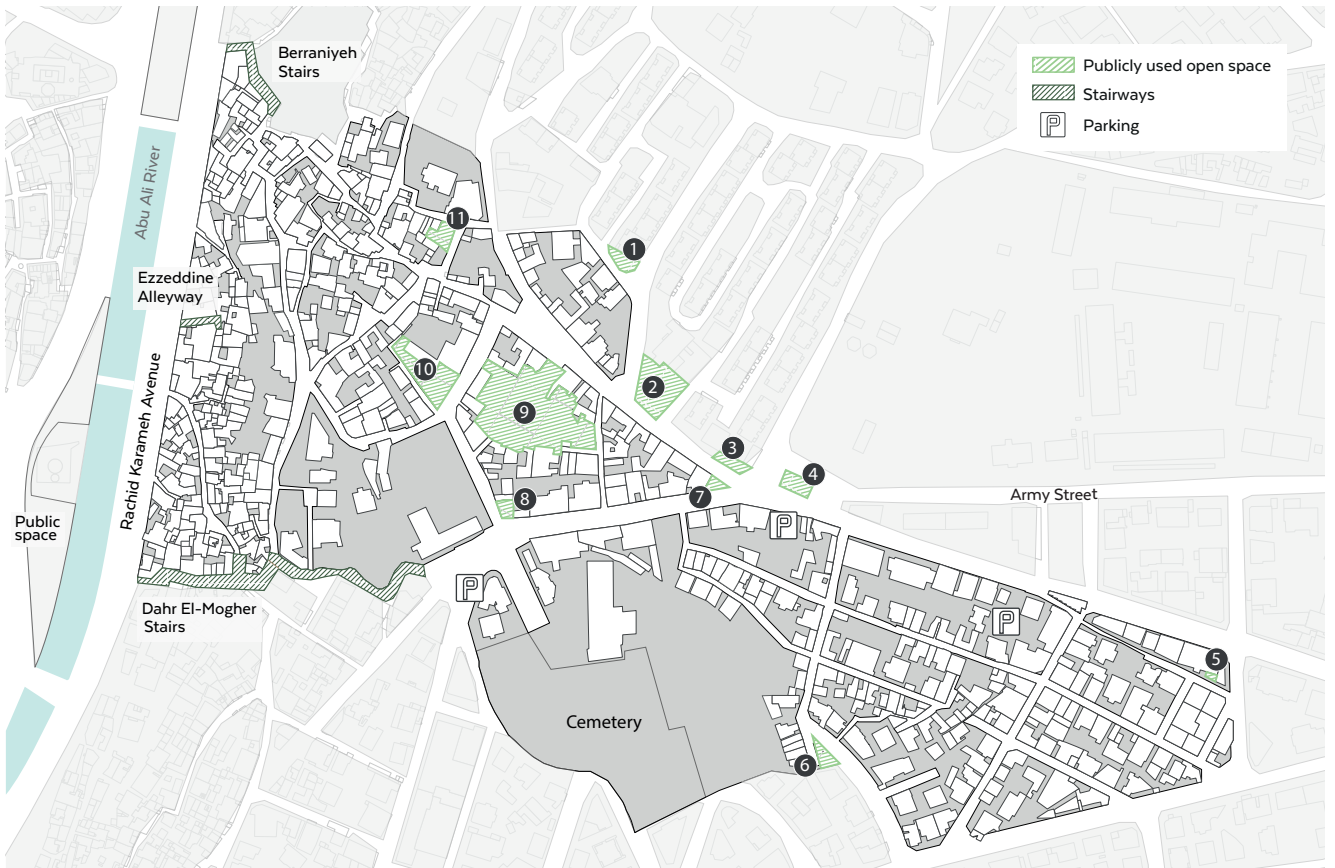
Informal gathering area

<sup>29</sup> The open spaces survey covers all unbuilt plots, excluding streets and sidewalks, in or immediately bordering the studied area.

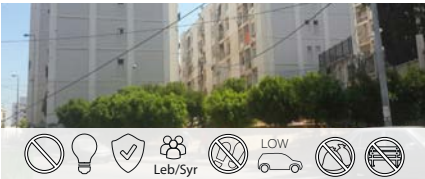
<sup>30</sup> One Voice Team NGO painted the stairs of El-Qobbeh in 2016.

<sup>31</sup> Informal street gatherings are spontaneous social meeting spaces for interaction among diverse individuals by appropriation and activation of unused plots or streetscape spots.





1 Unused lot



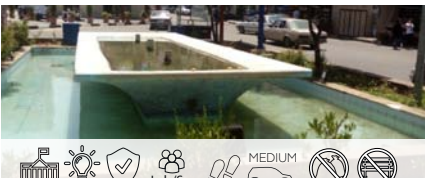
2 Unused space



3 Public garden



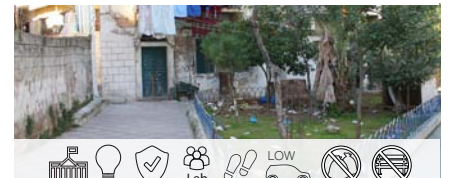
4 Public fountain



5 Public garden



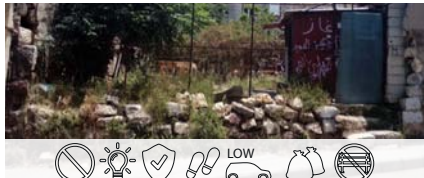
6 Landscaped area



7 Landscaped area



8 Unused space



9 Unused lot



10 Unused lot



11 Unused lot



Photos © UN-Habitat (2017)

Management (municipality, community, none)	Walkability	Lighting	Furniture
Vehicular circulation	Safety	Littering	User cohort (Leb/Syr/PRL/PRS)

Figure 53 Open spaces in and around El-Qobbeh









# CONCLUSION

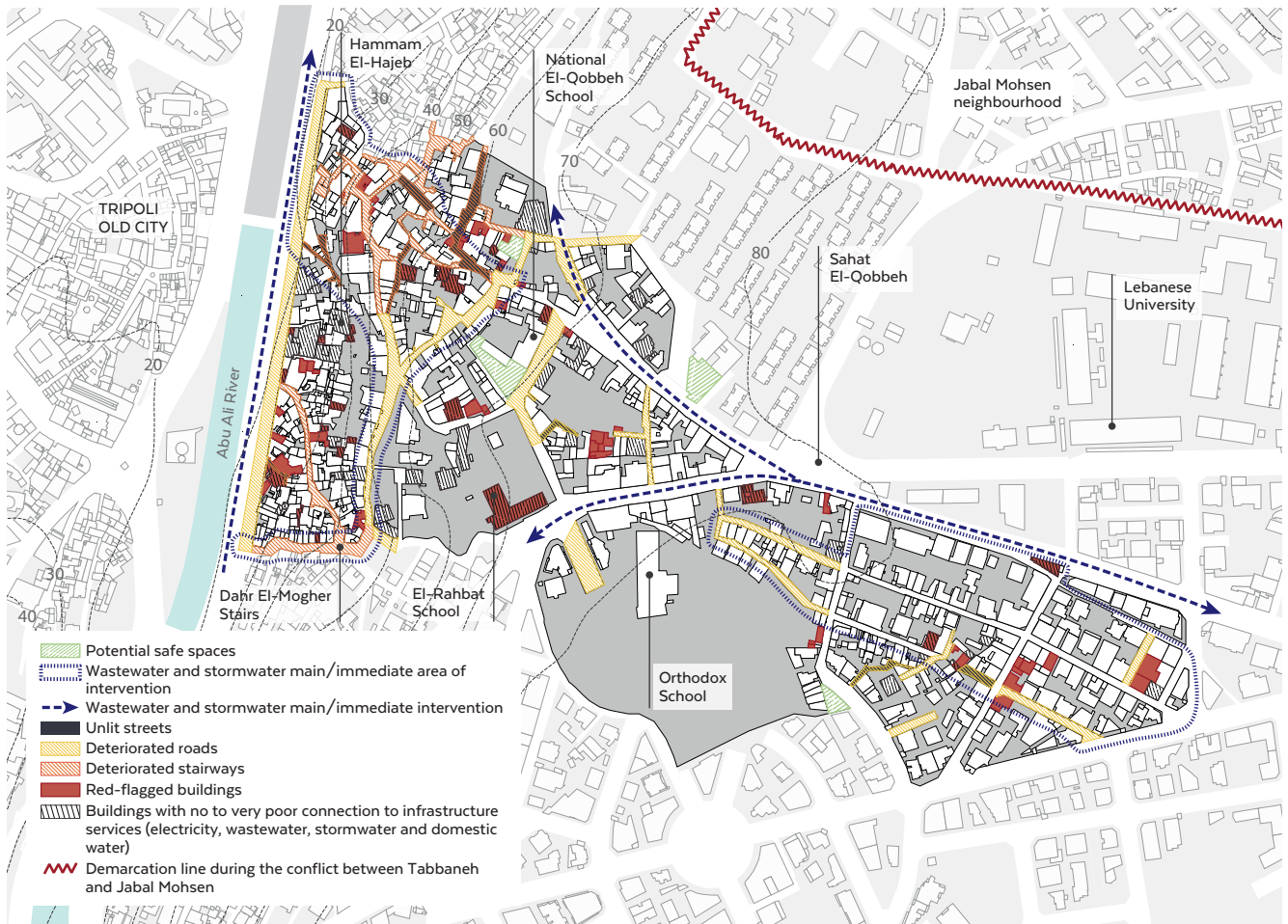


Figure 54 Integrated map of selected built environment vulnerabilities in El-Qobbeh

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 El-Qobbeh, 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), can be summarized as follows:

- El-Qobbeh is a vulnerable neighbourhood on the east banks of Abu Ali River at the heart of Lebanon's second city of Tripoli, itself commonly acknowledged as the most impoverished city in the Mediterranean Basin. The neighbourhood differs geographically from the administrative boundary of El-Qobbeh cadastre. El-Qobbeh neighbourhood as defined in the field with the participation of community stakeholders covers 1.78 km<sup>2</sup>. However, only a part of El-Qobbeh neighbourhood, covering 0.16 km<sup>2</sup>, was profiled, with certain parts being excluded from the study due to non-residential land uses, lack of relative vulnerability suggested by housing build quality, and accessibility difficulties. The profiled sub-neighbourhood represents the most vulnerable core of the wider El-Qobbeh neighbourhood.
- The profiled part of El-Qobbeh neighbourhood is populated overwhelmingly by Lebanese: of the 6,385 residents, 84.4

percent are nationals. Of the 15.6 percent minority that is non-Lebanese, the largest cohort by far is Syrian (14.5 percent of total residents, or 926 people). The remaining 1.1 percent comprises PRL (0.2 percent) and people of other nationalities (0.9 percent).

- Related to shelter, El-Qobbeh is a dense residential area comprising 552 buildings, mostly of one to three storeys. In terms of density of occupancy, the average number of occupants per residential unit is lowest among Lebanese, at 4.3; and highest among Syrians, at 5.4 per unit. According to the July 2017 household survey, 19.7 percent of non-Lebanese (mostly Syrian, but also including those of other nationalities) households reported having come to Lebanon prior to 2011, with 73.3 percent having arrived between 2011 and 2014. A minority of 6.2 percent had arrived in the period 2015–2017. Considering the structural and building envelope quality of housing, of all buildings, 42 percent were built between 1944 and 1975, with demand likely to have been driven then by rural-urban migration. Although most buildings in El-Qobbeh appear structurally sound externally, those classified as being in a poor condition are concentrated in the western sloped historic quarter of the neighbourhood. Visual architectural field surveys undertaken as part of this study suggest that 27 percent of the buildings, housing 23 percent of the residents or 1,415 individuals, are in substandard or critical condition and constitute structural hazards. Around 25 percent of buildings show apparent and severe exterior deterioration, resulting in water intrusion and damage to buildings. In El-Qobbeh, 46 percent of buildings have communal spaces that are classed as substandard or critical. Given that most households rent their residential units (64.4 percent of Lebanese and 94.4 percent of non-Lebanese), it may be difficult to ensure the maintenance of buildings, since that would require involving the owners and establishing participatory referral systems.

- Tripoli Municipality, in which El-Qobbeh falls, struggles to provide adequate or equitably distributed basic services, partly because of limited financial and human resources. 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, El-Qobbeh as well as the adjacent neighbourhoods of Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen 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 El-Qobbeh is perceived to result mainly from various forms of harassment, sectarianism, reckless driving, various negative effects of heavy motorcycle circulation, deteriorated road conditions, robberies and other crimes, drug abuse and garbage pollution, among other issues. Fear of moving outside the neighbourhood at night is reported by many residents.

- Social ties and financial capabilities are important factors that facilitate access to basic needs in El-Qobbeh, such as water and sanitation services or healthcare. On the service provider side, key informants from health facilities highlighted several challenges they face, including shortage of medicines and vaccines, scarcity of space, corruption in the distribution of subsidized services, and lack of awareness among residents on certain health-related issues. At the service user side, even though the neighbourhood has a wide range of primary healthcare services, the residents reported several perceived barriers to accessing them and various reasons for dissatisfaction with their use: distance of the facilities from their home, lack of awareness about the provision of certain

services, irrelevance of offered services, high fees, low quality of services or staff, and the privileging of some groups. Residents reported suffering from various illnesses. For example, diarrhoea was reported to have been experienced by almost a third (31.3 percent) of children (0–59 months) two weeks prior to the household survey, and a lack of care seeking by 24.5 percent of these affected children. Care seeking is higher among Lebanese but lower among non-Lebanese children relative to national and North Governorate data. These are worrisome indicators of poor conditions likely derived from some combination of absence of accessing healthcare on the one hand and, on the other, the possibly compromised quality of domestic water. Indeed, around 80 percent of the surveyed households reported not using any water treatment methods. Irrespective of residents' nationality, the use of an appropriate treatment method by residents using unimproved drinking water is lower in El-Qobbeh compared to the national average; similarly, the use of improved sanitation facilities is considerably lower in comparison with both the national and North Governorate levels. Environmental pollution and lack of hygiene were reported as critical barriers for improving the public health situation in the neighbourhood. Overall, findings on the general health condition of residents suggest high similarity between Lebanese and non-Lebanese cohorts.

- In the case of education indicators, both primary and secondary school attendance ratios show that Lebanese children (aged 6–11 and 12–17, respectively) are more likely to go to school than non-Lebanese. The primary school attendance ratio of children in surveyed El-Qobbeh households (irrespective of nationality) is significantly lower than both the national and North Governorate averages. At secondary school level, the attendance ratio among Lebanese children is slightly higher than the North Governorate figure, but significantly lower than the national ratio. However, non-Lebanese children residing in El-Qobbeh are significantly more likely to attend secondary school relative to both national and North Governorate figures. In general, attendance ratios for males and females are quite similar for both primary and secondary school levels. Among children (aged 6–14) in surveyed households, 16.9 percent have never attended school and 1.8 percent are out of school. The main reasons for not attending school are related to financial issues (42.6 percent) and—to a lesser extent—the distance to school (10.6 percent). Other reported barriers include children's involvement in economic activities or household chores, as well as child marriage among girls. Such factors may be related to the lower secondary school attendance ratio of surveyed children, compared with primary school. Among youth (aged 15–24), irrespective of gender or nationality, only 30 percent have completed education to a level higher than intermediate school, with males exhibiting lower rates than females.

- Children and youth are particularly vulnerable to various other challenges too. Of all children (aged 5–17), 6.2 percent are involved in economic activities. Of these children, males are more likely (76 percent) to be exposed to hazardous conditions than females (37.3 percent). Child marriage among girls (aged 15–19) in El-Qobbeh (18.4 percent at the time of the survey) is higher among both Lebanese and non-Lebanese relative to the national and North Governorate averages. Children and youth often experience various forms of violent discipline in schools (27.8 percent), though this disaggregates to a higher 35.5 percent for Lebanese and lower 13.8 percent for non-Lebanese pupils. In home settings, violent discipline exerted on children (aged 1–17) is also common (69.6 percent), with higher rates among Lebanese (73.1 percent) than non-Lebanese (63.4 percent). Children and youth have limited access to safe and attractive playgrounds, gardens and other pockets. None of the



surveyed education facilities provide for children with special needs. However, almost all surveyed health facilities cater for children and adults with disabilities and special needs. Youth in the neighbourhood struggle with finding satisfying and stable work opportunities (reported unemployment is 67.7 percent for youth aged 15–24), as well as vocational training programmes.

- Unemployment is a general challenge faced by the majority of the working-age (15–64) population in El-Qobbeh (reportedly, 54.8 percent among Lebanese and 62.4 percent among non-Lebanese). The majority of employees and business holders are Lebanese and male. Overall, non-Lebanese households reported earning lower average monthly incomes (USD 399) than Lebanese ones (USD 546), and are classified as poorer based on an assessment of household wealth.

- In El-Qobbeh, the most common types of enterprises are food and grocery stores, storage shops, and carpentry and mechanics workshops. In general, consumption enterprises (i.e. shops) are more numerous than production ones (i.e. workshops). However, the workshop subsector is a larger source of employment in the area than shops. Most (75 percent) of the surveyed workshops were operational for over 10 years, while only 59 percent of shops fell into that business age group.

- Despite the presence of important landmarks and trip-attractor destinations (e.g. Lebanese University), the proximity of the old market of Tripoli, as well as the presence of strategic highways linking to other urban hubs, the neighbourhood of El-Qobbeh has, in common with the wider city, suffered from economic stagnation partly due to the history of armed conflicts, lack of development projects targeting the area, and negative impact of the Syrian crisis since 2011. The planned relocation of the university, the continued influence of informal groups on the job market and other spheres of life, and the seemingly protracted nature of the Syrian crisis may further exacerbate the economic situation and increase competition among residents for access to limited livelihood opportunities in the neighbourhood.

- Generally, overcrowding relative to shelter and service provision has exacerbated the constant struggles for basic needs in El-Qobbeh. Many surveyed enterprises reported poor basic urban service provision as a threat to their economic activity. In the profiled area, 40 percent of the secondary commercial streets (by length) show major signs of road deterioration, especially in the western sloped historic area; in turn, this affects accessibility to enterprises. In the eastern part of the profiled neighbourhood, secondary commercial streets are badly affected by flooding, while lack of street lighting has reportedly constrained commercial activity at night in the northern part of the neighbourhood.

- El-Qobbeh's wastewater and stormwater networks are informally combined, overloaded and under-maintained, leading to severe water ponding during heavy rainfall in many parts of the neighbourhood, especially in the sloped area and the western side. Specifically, 33 percent of El-Qobbeh's buildings either have malfunctioning connections to the wastewater network or are not connected to it at all. Moreover, 46 percent of buildings lack connections to the stormwater network. This is further exacerbated on a street level, where 51 percent of the sewage network is malfunctioning, and 68 percent of streets have no or damaged gullies. This is a significant public environmental health hazard with the potential to negatively impact on livelihood activities, while posing a stress to buildings and road structures.

- The electrical infrastructure in El-Qobbeh is patchy in coverage, dilapidated and dangerous to residents. Specifically, 11 percent of the buildings are not connected to the electrical grid, and 29 percent have seriously damaged connections. 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. At street level, 13 percent of streets by length remain unlit, a problem focused particularly on the narrow alleys and stairways of El-Qobbeh's sloped area.

- While El-Qobbeh is well connected to the main roads of Tripoli (El-Arz Street, Ibrahim El-Helou Street and Rachid Karameh Avenue), access and mobility are hindered within the neighbourhood, where around 59 percent of streets show major signs of deterioration, a problem focused particularly in the western sloped part that is characterized by a network of pedestrian stairways and alleys. Around half of the buildings have no access to an emergency vehicular road network, compromising residents' safety.

- Solid waste management is provided by Lavajet in El-Qobbeh, but the shortage of efficient facilities for garbage collection and the lack of awareness and/or concern about littering among residents are hindering it. Findings of this study show that most streets have no bins and remain dirty, pose a public health risk, and compromise the collective well-being of neighbourhood inhabitants. However, indicators for solid waste recycling practices show higher occurrence in El-Qobbeh relative to North Governorate data. Compared to the national average, however, Lebanese in El-Qobbeh are less likely to practice recycling, while non-Lebanese are more likely to do so.

This profile has identified the relative criticality across space of a range of interlinked social, economic and physical challenges in this predominantly residential and vulnerable pocket of the wider El-Qobbeh neighbourhood. Figure 54 provides an integrated map of selected built environment vulnerabilities in El-Qobbeh, also identifying potential "safe spaces" that are currently unexploited. While profiles may be used to inform both hard and soft interventions, this map strongly suggests how hard urban upgrading has the potential to advance agendas related to the concerns of safety and security, public health, accessibility and socioeconomic development.

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

# APPENDICES

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

National and governorate indicators are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a HH survey (based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS]) was conducted at national and governorate levels. With some modifications made in order to meet the objectives of the current profiling exercise, the HH survey was replicated at the neighbourhood level for a representative sample of the comprehensive population count, proportionally stratified by nationality (Lebanese and non-Lebanese). Noting that the majority of non-Lebanese residents in El-Qobbeh 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		
			National Data	North Governorate	El-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	El-Qobbeh

### POPULATION & HOUSING

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	National Data	North Governorate	El-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	El-Qobbeh
Proportion of overcrowding	No. of households with three or more persons per occupied room, excluding the kitchen and bathroom	Total no. of households	-	-	19.2%	-	-	45.1%
Proportion of owned housing	No. of households owning the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	31.4%	-	-	4.1%
Proportion of rented housing	No. of households renting the housing	Total no. of households	-	-	64.4%	-	-	94.4%

### HEALTH

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	National Data	North Governorate	El-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	El-Qobbeh
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 diarrhea in the last two weeks	64.3%	40.4%	65.3%	29.0%	30.0%	25.0%
Health insurance coverage	No. of population covered by health insurance	Total no. of population	-	-	15.7%	-	-	9.1%
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	-	-	54.4%	-	-	63.1%
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	-	-	52.1%	-	-	58.9%
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	-	-	42.0%	-	-	35.9%
Satisfaction with health services	No. of households that are using/used the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households using/used the services	-	-	50.2%	-	-	58.2%
Recommendation of the health services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend public health services	No. of respondents being aware of and making use of public health services	-	-	57.1%	-	-	61.7%

### LITERACY & EDUCATION

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	National Data	North Governorate	El-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	El-Qobbeh
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of primary school age, currently attending primary or secondary school	Total no. of children of primary school age	95.8%	93.1%	65.4%	50.8%	64.9%	34.7%
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	No. of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total no. of children of secondary school age	64.2%	44.8%	48.5%	2.7%	1.1%	18.8%
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
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	1.8	-	1.4



Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			National Data	North Governorate	EI-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	EI-Qobbeh
Out-of-school children (primary school age)	No. of children of primary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of primary school age	4.2%	6.9%	3.6%	49.2%	35.1%	9.7%
Out-of-school children (lower secondary school age)	No. of children of lower secondary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of lower secondary school age	-	31.2%	5.7%	-	91.3%	6.9%
Out-of-school children (higher secondary school age)	No. of children of higher secondary school age who are currently out of school	Total no. of children of higher secondary school age	-		6.6%	-		5.9%
Primary level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with primary level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	43.2%	-	-	38.4%
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	-	-	26.3%	-	-	21.2%
Higher level of education of heads of households	No. of heads of households with higher level of education	Total no. of heads of households	-	-	5.8%	-	-	3.5%
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	-	-	60.0%	-	-	49.5%
Relevance of education services to population needs	No. of households that report the relevance of the subsidized services at the points of delivery to their needs	Total no. of households	-	-	68.4%	-	-	75.4%
Willingness to use education services	No. of households that use/are willing to use subsidized at the points of service delivery	Total no. of households	-	-	46.1%	-	-	42.2%
Satisfaction with education services	No. of households that are using/used the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households using/used the services	-	-	64.0%	-	-	72.5%
Homework support	No. of children receiving homework support	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	22.4%	-	-	15.9%
Rate of children enrolled in public schools	No. of children enrolled in public schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	66.7%	-	-	84.8%
Rate of children enrolled in private schools	No. of children enrolled in private schools	Total no. of children in schools	-	-	31.8%	-	-	13.8%
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	-	-	67.1%	-	-	73.2%

#### CHILD PROTECTION

Violent discipline at home	No. of children aged 1-17 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at home	Total no. of children aged 1-17	56.9%	85.1%	73.1%	65.0%	77.8%	63.4%
Violent discipline at school	No. of children aged 1-17 who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month at school	Total no. of children aged 1-17	-	-	35.5%	-	-	13.8%
Marriage before age 15	No. of women aged 15-49 who were married before the age of 15	Total no. of women aged 15-49	3.0%	3.5%	7.0%	7.9%	9.7%	7.1%
Marriage before age 18	No. of women aged 20-49 who were married before the age of 18	Total no. of women aged 20-49	11.1%	18.2%	20.2%	31.9%	34.8%	23.5%

Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			National Data	North Governorate	El-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	El-Qobbeh
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%	11.7%	26.2%	30.6%	34.0%
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	-	-	32.6%	-	-	36.9%
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	-	-	36.6%	-	-	90.1%
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	-	-	27.8%	-	-	26.3%
Satisfaction with social services	No. of households that used/are using the services, are satisfied with them and would recommend them	Total no. of households that used/are using the services	-	-	33.8%	-	-	90.1%
Child marriage rate for girls	No. of girls aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of girls aged 15-18	-	-	9.4%	-	-	30.9%
Child marriage rate for boys	No. of boys aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of boys aged 15-18	-	-	1.4%	-	-	1.8%
Rate of children involved in either economic activities or household chores for girls	No. of girls aged 5-17 who are involved in hazardous economic activities or household chores	Total no. of girls aged 5-17	-	-	78.0%	-	-	59.7%
Rate of children involved in either economic activities or household chores for boys	No. of boys aged 5-17 who are involved in hazardous economic activities or household chores	Total no. of boys aged 5-17	-	-	63.4%	-	-	55.4%
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	-	-	73.3%	-	-	66.7%
Proportion of children mistreated by employer	No. of children mistreated by employer	Total no. of children involved in child labour	-	-	0.0%	-	-	0.0%
Recommendation of the social services	No. of respondents using and willing to recommend social services	No. of respondents aware of and using social services	-	-	38.9%	-	-	90.3%

## 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	-	-	2.9%	-	-	8.2%
Completion rate of primary education	No. of children/youth aged 15-24 who have reported completing primary education	Total no. of children/youth aged 15-24	-	-	21.0%	-	-	12.4%
Out-of-school rate	No. of children aged 15-21 who are out of school	Total no. of children/youth aged 15-21	-	-	9.8%	-	-	8.0%
Child marriage rate (by ages 15-18)	No. of youth aged 15-18 who are married	Total no. of youth aged 15-18	-	-	5.8%	-	-	19.1%
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	-	-	8.5%	-	-	13.1%
Adolescent population	No. of 15-24 years olds	Total no. of population	-	-	18.6%	-	-	17.8%



Indicator	Numerator	Denominator	Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
			National Data	North Governorate	EI-Qobbeh	National Data	North Governorate (Syr)	EI-Qobbeh
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	-	-	67.6%	-	-	54.1%
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	-	-	31.1%	-	-	9.8%
Percentage of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline at least once in the last couple of months	No. of 14-17 year olds who experienced psychological or physical punishment or discipline at least once in the last couple of months	Total no. of 14-17 year olds	-	-	21.6%	-	-	11.5%
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	-	-	81.4%	-	-	82.7%
Unemployment rate among 15-24 year olds	No. of youth aged 15-24 who are unemployed	Total no. of 15-24 year olds	-	-	66.3%	-	-	71.5%
Rate of children working outside the neighbourhood	Children working outside their neighbourhood	Total no. of children working	-	-	47.1%	-	-	69.1%

#### LIVELIHOODS (Income & Expenditure)

Mean household monthly income in USD	Total amount of monthly income surveyed households have reported	Total no. of households interviewed	-	-	546.1	-	-	399.0
Households receiving remittance	No. of households that received any type of remittance in the last three months	Total no. of households	-	-	69.4%	-	-	28.6%
Overall poverty	No. of households in the low wealth index quintile	Total no. of households	-	-	11.2%	-	-	18.6%

#### 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%	94.8%	73.9%	96.8%	93.3%
Water treatment	No. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment methods	Total no. of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Use of improved sanitation	No. of household members using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared	Total no. of household members	99.7%	100.0%	76.0%	98.3%	98.8%	83.8%
Health risks/experience with diarrhoea and the link to water quality	No. of children having diarrhoea	Total no. of households using unimproved drinking water	-	-	0.0%	-	-	13.0%
Solid waste recycling	No. of households recycling any solid waste	Total no. of households	21.6%	2.4%	11.9%	0.9%	0.0%	12.1%

## APPENDIX 2: MAPPING OF STAKEHOLDERS

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

Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target Population
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
BLN Programme Youth	Completed	ANERA	N/A	El-Qobbeh	100	N/A
Life-skills-based education	Completed	ANERA	N/A	El-Qobbeh	100	N/A
<b>HEALTH</b>						
1 contracted hospital in El-Qobbeh	Completed	N/A	N/A	El-Qobbeh (Tripoli Governmental Hospital)	N/A	N/A
<b>LIVELIHOODS</b>						
Improvement of workforce employability	Completed	IECD	French Embassy	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrian youth
Support to MSMEs in capacity-building and in-kind grants	Completed	IECD	EU	Tripoli	25	Lebanese SMEs
INTAJ project: Workforce employability	Ongoing	Mercy Corps	UK Aid	Tripoli	200	Lebanese youth
Food for Assets (FFA) and Food for Training (FFT)	Completed	WFP	N/A	Tripoli	50,000	Lebanese and Syrians
Enhancing learning and skills of youth affected by the Syrian crisis in Tripoli	Ongoing	LebRelief	UNICEF	El-Qobbeh	1,200	N/A
<b>PROTECTION</b>						
<b>CHILD PROTECTION (CP)</b>						
Case management, children at risk, severe disabilities	Completed	Rahma Center	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Referral from CPM: out-of-school boys and girls of all nationalities	Ongoing	Movement Social	N/A	El-Qobbeh SDC	N/A	All nationalities
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Save the Children	UNICEF/UNHCR	El-Qobbeh	N/A	All nationalities
Child Protection Case Management	Completed	Save the Children	UNICEF	El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Caregiver Programmes; Community-based Groups	Completed	Himaya	UNICEF	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
<b>SEXUAL &amp; GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)</b>						
SGBV case management: psychosocial support, emotional support services and community sensibilisation	Ongoing	ABAAD	UNICEF	El-Qobbeh SDC	N/A	All nationalities
SGBV case management	Ongoing	ABAAD	N/A	El-Qobbeh & El-Qobbeh SDC	N/A	N/A
SGBV case management: psychosocial support, emotional support services and community sensibilisation	Ongoing	IMC	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
<b>SUPPORT TO PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS - NOT CP/SGBV</b>						
Case management for persons with disabilities and older persons at risk	Completed	Caritas	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	All nationalities
PSS for HI is a complementary service for people having physical and functional limitations and their families	Completed	Handicap International	N/A	Tripoli (except for Tabbaneh & Jabal Mohsen)	N/A	All nationalities



Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target Population
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#### MONITORING AND OUTREACH

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

#### LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Legal remedies for SGBV survivors	Completed	ABAAD	UNICEF	El-Qobbeh & Tabbanehh SDC	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Legal services for detained persons of concern	Completed	AJEM	UNHCR	El-Qobbeh prison	N/A	Persons of concern in all prisons in North Lebanon
Legal awareness on rights and due process in case of arrests	Completed	AJEM	Oxfam GB	El-Qobbeh, Tabbaneh, Jabal-Mohsen, Mina	N/A	Syrians
Legal counselling and representation	Completed	Caritas	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Syrian refugees and refugees of other nationalities
Legal services for detained persons	Completed	CLDH	ICRC	North Lebanon	N/A	Lebanese
Access to education legal services	Completed	IRC	BPRM	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians
Civil Status Documentation counselling, awareness and representation	Completed	IRD	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	Syrians and refugees of other nationalities
Civil Status Documentation counselling, awareness and representation	Completed	LECORVAW	N/A	Tripoli	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Legal services for detained persons of concern	Completed	Restart	N/A	El-Qobbeh prison	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians

#### EMERGENCY/PROTECTION CASH PROGRAMMES

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

#### COMMUNITY-BASED PROTECTION (including work through community centres and SDCs or with community groups)

Vocational training: English language, computer skills, hair styling, make-up, mobile maintenance...	Ongoing	Basmah we Zeitouneh	Relief International and others	El-Qobbeh community development center	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
SGBV case management for SGBV survivors	Ongoing	MoSA/ABAAD	N/A	El-Qobbeh	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians

Project	Project Status	Agency	Partner/Donor	Location	Beneficiaries	Target Population
<b>SHELTER</b>						
Distribution of weatherproofing kits in informal settlements	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	40 HHs	N/A
Distribution of IKIS in informal settlements	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Distribution of IKUB for SSB	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Elderly and disabled kit EDK	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	10 HHs	N/A
Fire kit	Completed	DRC	UNHCR	Tripoli	N/A	N/A
Rehab SSB (occupied)	Completed	SI	N/A	El-Qobbeh	1,420 HHs	N/A
Rehab SSB (occupied)	Completed	CARE	N/A	El-Qobbeh	500 HHs	N/A
Rehab SSB (occupied)	Completed	ICRC	N/A	Tripoli	60 HHs	N/A
Building packages	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	30	N/A
HH SSB rehab	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	200	N/A
Complex access upgrades	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	5	N/A
Murals	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	3	N/A
Shelter	Completed	SI	OCHA	Dahr El-Mogher, El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
<b>SOCIAL STABILITY</b>						
El-Hay (Integrated improvements to selected neighbourhoods in Tripoli; public spaces, street lighting, individual HH shelter rehab, strong community mobilization component)	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Qobbeh	N/A	Lebanese and Syrians
Local capacity for conflict preventions and local CSO support - Street Beat	Completed	Safadi Foundation	OCHA	El-Qobbeh	200	Lebanese and Syrian children, youth and persons with illnesses (aged 5-25)
Citizens for Change: capacity-building on political skills, civic participation, peace-building...	Ongoing	UTOPIA	OCHA-International Alert (implementing partner)	El-Qobbeh	195	Youth (aged 18-25)/ female and male Lebanese and Syrian adults (aged 26-45)
Support to municipalities for social stability and solid waste (rehabilitate the KG facility in El-Qobbeh SDC)	Completed	UNDP	Italian Embassy	El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Support to municipalities for social stability and solid waste (rehabilitate the KG facility in El-Qobbeh SDC)	Completed	UNDP	DFID	El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Public spaces	Ongoing	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	3	N/A
<b>WATER</b>						
Energy and Water Projects	Ongoing	SI	OCHA	Dahr El-Mogher, El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Stormwater channels and sanitation rehabilitation, green places and child-friendly places	Ongoing	LebRelief	UNICEF	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	N/A	N/A
Installation of LED lights	Completed	SI	OCHA	El-Bakkar, El-Qobbeh	40	N/A



**APPENDIX 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION**

No. of residents/unit	Leb			Syr			PRL			Others			Total <sup>i</sup>			
	🏠	%	👤	🏠	%	👤	🏠	%	👤	🏠	%	👤	🏠	%	👤	
0	34	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	2.6%	0	0.0%
1	89	7.1%	89	1.7%	7	4.1%	7	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	96	6.7%	96	1.5%
2	149	11.9%	298	5.5%	17	10.0%	34	3.7%	2	50.0%	4	28.6%	168	11.7%	336	5.3%
3	194	15.5%	582	10.8%	18	10.6%	54	5.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	213	14.8%	639	10.0%
4	238	19.0%	952	17.7%	25	14.7%	100	10.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	266	18.5%	1,064	16.7%
5	205	16.4%	1,025	19.0%	27	15.9%	135	14.6%	2	50.0%	10	71.4%	237	16.4%	1,185	18.6%
6	161	12.8%	966	17.9%	23	13.5%	138	14.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	184	12.8%	1,104	17.3%
7	95	7.6%	665	12.3%	19	11.2%	133	14.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	117	8.1%	819	12.8%
8	48	3.8%	384	7.1%	15	8.8%	120	13.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	63	4.4%	504	7.9%
9	14	1.1%	126	2.3%	4	2.4%	36	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19	1.3%	171	2.7%
10	14	1.1%	140	2.6%	7	4.1%	70	7.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	1.5%	210	3.3%
11	4	0.3%	44	0.8%	2	1.2%	22	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	66	1.0%
12	3	0.2%	36	0.7%	3	1.8%	36	3.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	72	1.1%
13	1	0.1%	13	0.2%	1	0.6%	13	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	26	0.4%
14	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%	28	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	28	0.4%
15	2	0.2%	30	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	30	0.5%
16	1	0.1%	16	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	16	0.3%
17	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19	1	0.1%	19	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	19	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,751<sup>ii</sup></b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

🏠 Number of residential units      👤 Number of residents

<sup>i</sup> This total includes 310 residential units housing an unknown number of individuals with unreported nationalities.  
<sup>ii</sup> There is one residential unit with no reported data, which is excluded from the total here.





## APPENDIX 5: EDUCATION FACILITIES INFORMATION

ID <sup>v</sup>	Name	Facility type	Facility ownership	Physical capacity (per shift)	Total registered	AM shift				PM shift				No. of shifts	Over capacity	Dropouts	Dropouts' gender		
						Leb	Syr	PRL	PRS	O <sup>vi</sup>	Leb	Syr	PRL				PRS	O <sup>vi</sup>	F
<b>Public and subsidized schools</b>																			
A	EI-Diyaa School	Primary	Public	230	194	181	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	No dropouts	✓	-
B	EI-Qobbeh New Mixed School	Primary	Public	400	607	279	70	2	-	-	207	-	-	-	2	No	Very low rate	✓	✓
C	Lebanese University	University	Public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	✓	✓
D	EI-Qobbeh Mixed Official School	Intermediate and secondary	Public	350	146	132	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	-	-	✓	✓
E	Islamic Social School	Intermediate and secondary	Free private	1,100	800	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	No	100 cases	-	✓	✓
F	EI-Qobbeh New Official Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	-	162	146	14	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	No	No dropouts	✓	✓	✓
G	Dahr EI-Mogher Public Kindergarten	Kindergarten	Public	100	108	100	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Yes	No dropouts	✓	✓	✓

<sup>v</sup> See Figure 16 (p. 33).

<sup>vi</sup> O: Other nationalities.

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

	BUSINESS AGE				BUSINESS HOLDERS					EMPLOYEES				
	Long-established (>10 years)	Medium-aged (6-10 years)	New (0-5 years)	Total	Cohort		Gender		Total	Cohort		Gender		Total
					Leb	Syr	F	M		Leb	Syr	F	M	
<b>SHOP TYPE</b>														
Bakery	8%	1%	2%	54	11%	-	-	11%	15	19%	-	1%	17%	16
Beauty salon	2%	3%	4%	20	9%	-	-	9%	9	9%	-	2%	7%	9
Boutique	2%	-	3%	7	5%	-	2%	3%	7	2%	-	1%	1%	2
Electronics and phones	-	2%	6%	15	8%	-	-	8%	9	7%	-	1%	7%	8
Food and groceries	21%	6%	9%	10	35%	1%	7%	29%	38	28%	2%	3%	26%	25
Butcher shop	6%	1%	3%	10	10%	-	-	10%	11	6%	-	-	6%	5
Pharmacy	2%	-	0%	11	2%	-	-	2%	1	3%	-	-	3%	1
Restaurant/Café	2%	-	2%	1	4%	-	-	4%	3	5%	-	-	5%	4
Storage	2%	1%	1%	33	3%	-	-	3%	4	6%	-	-	6%	5
Other	7%	1%	3%	33	10%	-	1%	9%	13	13%	-	2%	11%	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>WORKSHOP TYPE</b>														
Carpentry	16%	7%	4%	16	25%	-	-	25%	14	16%	-	-	16%	5
Electronics repair	9%	-	2%	7	11%	-	-	11%	6	6%	-	-	6%	2
Mechanics	12%	5%	5%	12	23%	-	-	23%	13	32%	3%	-	35%	11
Metalwork	7%	-	-	4	7%	-	-	7%	4	3%	-	-	3%	1
Tailoring	2%	2%	-	3	4%	-	-	4%	2	6%	-	-	6%	2
Others	11%	14%	5%	15	30%	-	2%	29%	17	29%	3%	-	32%	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>37</b>



## APPENDIX 7: STRUCTURALLY UNSOUND BUILDINGS (RED FLAG REPORT)

RELEASE DATE: April 2018

**10.9%** of the buildings (60 of 552 by count) are at risk.



Figure 55 Red-flagged buildings in El-Qobbeh

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

### CRITERIA

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

### FIELD SURVEY SCOPE

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

### METHODOLOGY AND CAVEATS

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

<b>FOUNDATION &amp; STRUCTURE</b>	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.
<b>WALLS</b>	Extensive damage to building interior apparent.
<b>ROOF</b>	Severe and extensive failure apparent, resulting in extensive damage to buildings.
<b>BALCONIES</b>	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

BUILDING ID <sup>vii</sup>	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
1	Residential	Occupied	4				●
2	Residential	Occupied	24				●
3	Residential	Occupied	41			●	
4	Residential	Occupied	7			●	
5	Residential	Occupied	7				●
6	Residential	Occupied	11			●	
7	Residential	Occupied	6		●	●	●
8	Residential	Occupied	23			●	
9	Residential	Unoccupied	0			●	●
10	Residential	Occupied	27				●
11	Residential	Occupied	20			●	
12	Residential	Occupied	20			●	
13	Residential	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	
14	Residential	Occupied	6			●	
15	Residential	Occupied	9			●	
16	Residential	Occupied	4	●	●	●	●
17	Residential	Occupied	5				●
18	Residential	Occupied	6			●	●
19	Residential	Occupied	2		●	●	●
20	Residential	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
21	Residential	Occupied	6			●	
22	Residential	Occupied	6				●
23	Residential	Unoccupied	0			●	
24	Residential	Unoccupied	0				●
25	Residential	Occupied	11	●	●	●	
26	Residential	Occupied	7	●	●	●	●
27	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	23			●	
28	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	8			●	●
29	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	14			●	
30	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	16			●	
31	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	0	●	●	●	
32	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	0				●
33	Residential mixed-use	Occupied	56				●
34	Commercial	Occupied	0				●
35	Commercial	Occupied	0				●
36	Commercial	Occupied	0	●	●		
37	Storage	Occupied	0				●
38	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			●	
39	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			●	
40	Not determined	Unoccupied	0		●	●	
41	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				●
42	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			●	
43	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●

<sup>vii</sup> See Figure 55 (p. 83).



BUILDING ID	BUILDING TYPE	OCCUPANCY	NUMBER OF RESIDENTS	CRITICAL ISSUES			
				FOUNDATION & STRUCTURE	WALLS	ROOF	BALCONIES
44	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	
45	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
46	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
47	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
48	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
49	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				●
50	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			●	
51	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
52	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	
53	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
54	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	
55	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	
56	Not determined	Unoccupied	0			●	
57	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
58	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				●
59	Not determined	Unoccupied	0	●	●	●	●
60	Not determined	Unoccupied	0				●

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