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TOOLKIT

HOW TO READ & USE THE LEBANON NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

February 2021

https://lebanonportal.unhabitat.org/

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WHY WE HAVE DEVELOPED THIS TOOLKIT?

This toolkit:

- Explains what neighbourhood profiles are and why the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have undertaken profiling of disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon.
- Describes the contents of neighbourhood profiles.
- Presents the components and features of the online portal of neighbourhood profiles.[1]
- Provides detailed guidance on the use of the geoportal, which is part of the online portal.
- Explains how neighbourhood profiles can be used, presenting also some profile-related project and coordination case studies.

[1] The portal of neighbourhood profiles is sometimes updated. Some explanations found and illustrations seen in this tutorial may therefore not be identical to the portal itself.

INTRODUCTION

WHAT IS A NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE (NP)?

The UN-Habitat and UNICEF neighbourhood profiles are assessments of the living conditions in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon, containing original multisectoral, spatialized data that is analysed within an area-based framework. Since 2017, UN-Habitat and UNICEF have jointly undertaken 28 such profiles, mostly in urban areas.

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, informs integrated programming for urban areas in ways that benefit all residents in the long term. This has the potential for mitigating vulnerabilities for all residents living together in an area and for reducing community tensions, such as host-refugee ones.

The neighbourhood profiles can be used by national and local authorities, sector specialists, and multisector practitioners for coordination and programming. This may be both for alleviating immediate needs and, taking into account the neighbourhood's embeddedness in the wider city, for longer-term sustainable urban development planning.

WHY DO WE PROFILE?

Lebanon is 89 percent urban,[2] but there is a long-standing scarcity of data on cities. In a context of ever-growing pressure to maximize efficiencies in intervention funding, there is an urgent need for reliable, multisectoral and spatialized information. This need has become critical with the compounding crises — Syrian refugee influx, socioeconomic crisis, COVID-19 pandemic, and 4 August 2020 Beirut Port explosion — the country has been facing, which are further exacerbating vulnerabilities among those most in need. By undertaking, promoting and helping institutionalize area-based assessments like neighbourhood profiles, UN-Habitat and UNICEF promote:

Evidence-based decision-making:
Neighbourhood profiles help:
- Direct intervention funding to areas and people most in need;
- Inform programming in ways that can help mitigate vulnerabilities for all residents living together in an area and reduce community tensions, such as host-refugee ones; and
- Serve as a framework for coordinated actions between state and non-state partners involved in addressing vulnerabilities.

Good governance:
Data-led decision-making is a crucial ingredient for transparent and accountable governance; it is central to baselining and evaluating the impacts of interventions on the lives of vulnerable populations, especially women, youth and children.

Resilience and recovery:
The availability of multisectoral evidence for planning helps build the resilience of urban areas and communities, including local authorities, to a range of natural or human-made crises and stresses (e.g. infectious diseases, demographic shifts, damaged/insufficient/aging infrastructure, climate change, etc.), as well as their ability to recover from them.

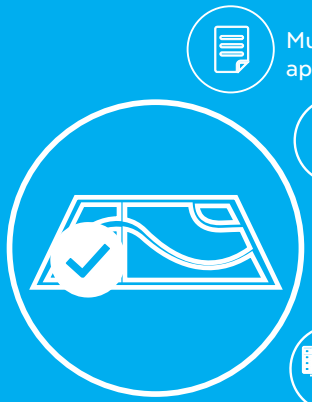
In these ways, area-based assessments like neighbourhood profiles offer a springboard for moving towards sustainable development.

[2] This is the urban population as a percentage of the total population in 2018. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2019). *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision*. New York: United Nations, as cited by World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.in.zs (Accessed 7 November 2020).

WHAT IS OUR PROFILING PROCESS?

1 NEIGHBOURHOOD IDENTIFICATION & BOUNDARY DRAWING

2 FIELD PREPARATION



- Municipal approval
- Security measures
- Training of field enumerators
- Stakeholders mapping & engagement
- Neighbourhood basemap & landmarks map preparation

3 DATA COLLECTION

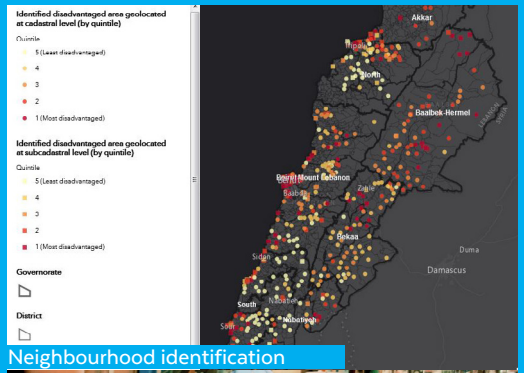
4 DATA ANALYSIS & PROFILE WRITE-UP

5 DATA DISSEMINATION

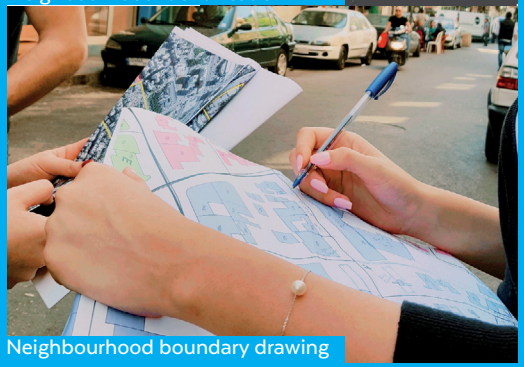
For more details on the methodology, visit https://lebanonportal.unhabitat.org/, Profiling Methodology section on the homepage.

PROFILING PROCESS IN PICTURES

1 NEIGHBOURHOOD IDENTIFICATION & BOUNDARY DRAWING

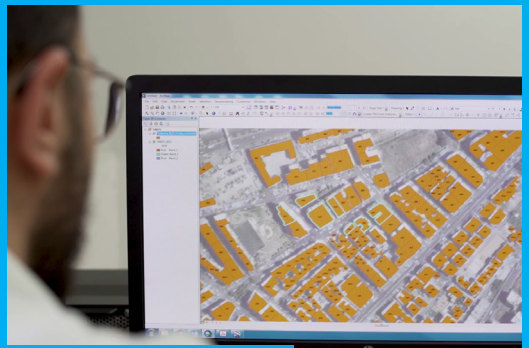


Neighbourhood identification



Neighbourhood boundary drawing

2 FIELD PREPARATION



Basemap preparation

Training of field enumerators

3 DATA COLLECTION

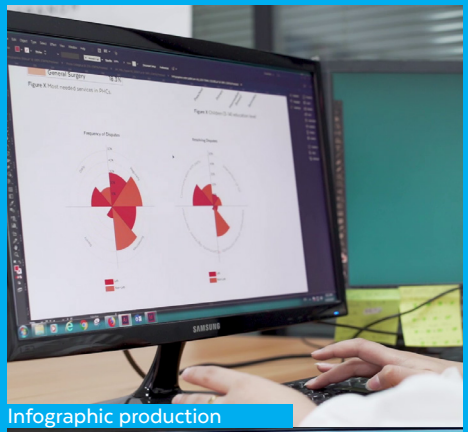
Field assessment

Household survey

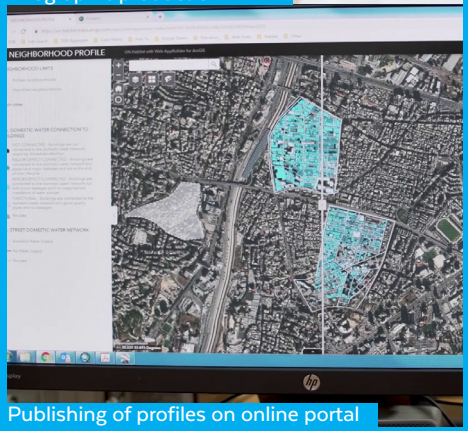
Key informant interview

Focus group discussion

4 DATA ANALYSIS & PROFILE WRITE-UP



Infographic production



Publishing of profiles on online portal

5 DATA DISSEMINATION

Tripoli neighbourhood profiles launch event

Capacity-building workshop, Barja Municipality

WHAT DO WE PROFILE?

A neighbourhood profile covers socioeconomic and built environment sectors and sheds light on how they interface with each other in specific contexts.

- CONTEXT
- GOVERNANCE
- POPULATION
- SAFETY & SECURITY
- HEALTH
- EDUCATION
- CHILD PROTECTION
- YOUTH
- LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS
- BUILDINGS
- WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE
- ELECTRICITY
- ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

WHO DO WE PROFILE?

A neighbourhood profile studies residents by nationality, age and gender. It helps understand host and refugee vulnerabilities as they converge in submunicipal pockets of urban deprivation.

- LEBANESE
- SYRIANS
- PALESTINE REFUGEES IN LEBANON (PRL)
- PALESTINE REFUGEES FROM SYRIA (PRS)
- OTHER NATIONALITIES

- CHILDREN (0-14)
- YOUTH (15-24)
- ADULTS (25-63)
- ELDERLY (64+)

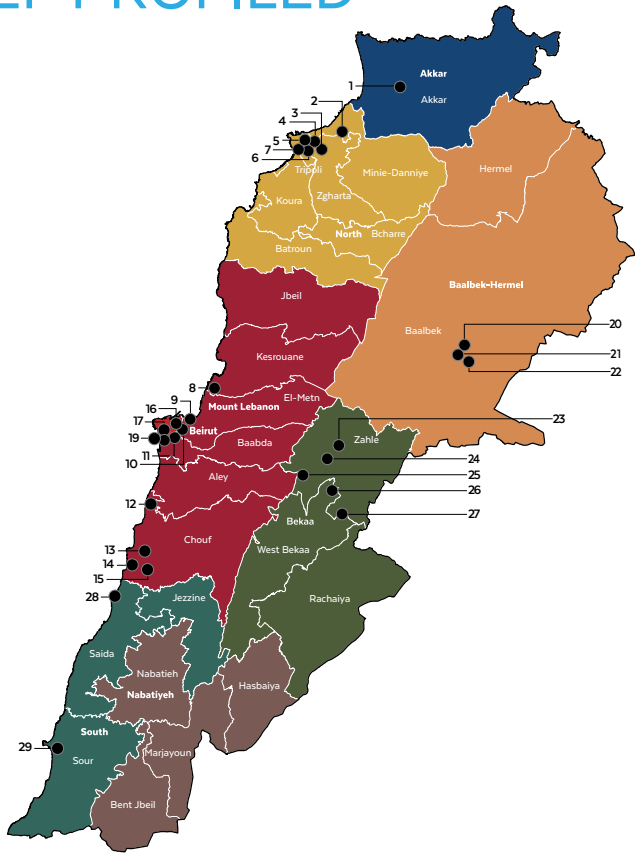
WHERE HAVE WE PROFILED?

Since 2017, UN-Habitat and UNICEF have profiled 28 neighbourhoods in disadvantaged areas across Lebanon. These have been selected from a list of 498 most disadvantaged areas that had previously been identified and ranked nationally. (For more details on this identification and ranking process, visit https://lebanonportal.unhabitat.org, Profiling Methodology section.) The map of the 498 disadvantaged areas can be found online.

A similar methodology (with some modifications) has also been applied by UN-Habitat and RELIEF Centre to profile Hamra, a neighbourhood in Beirut that is not in the list of 498 most disadvantaged areas, affirming the ability to use the neighbourhood profiling approach for areas with diverse levels of vulnerability.

MAP OF UN-HABITAT–UNICEF PROFILED NEIGHBOURHOODS[3]

* Profiles published in print format. The remaining profiles are published in electronic format as part of the online portal for neighbourhood profiles.



[3] As explained on p. 13, besides its collaboration with UNICEF, UN-Habitat has also joined forces with RELIEF Centre to profile Hamra neighbourhood, Beirut, using a similar methodology.

HOW DO I

READ AN NP?

This section outlines the issues covered per profile chapter (i.e. per sector/theme) vis-à-vis their data source and their available form in print and/or electronic profiles. Refer to Illustration 1 to read the manual (pp. 18-33).

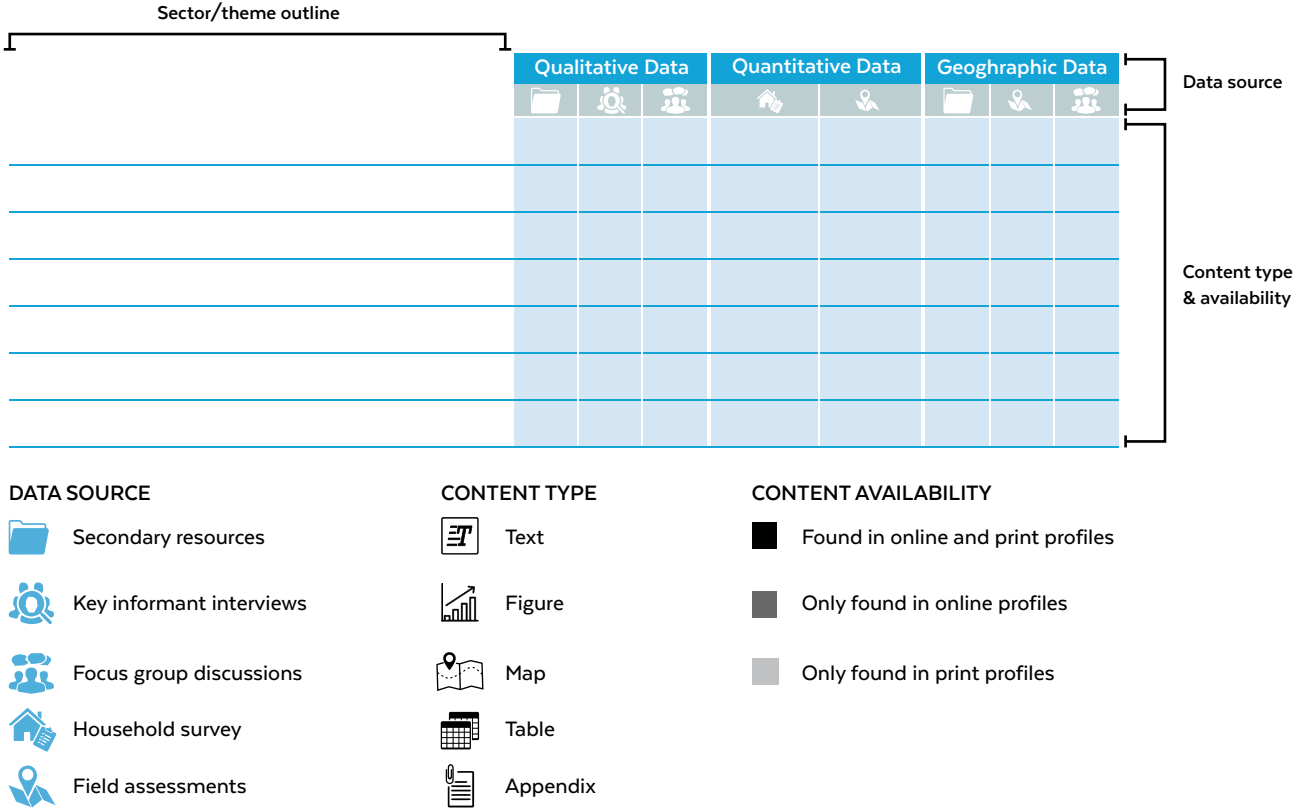


Illustration 1 Sector/theme outline vis-à-vis data source and content type and availability

GENERAL SECTION

- Forewords (only in print profiles)
- Acknowledgements and credits
- Executive summary (only in print profiles)
- Project scope and methodology
- Glossary
- List of main findings and multisectoral household survey-based indicators at the neighbourhood, governorate and national levels
- Online geoportal of mapped data
- Conclusion and integrated map of selected built-environment vulnerabilities in the neighbourhood (only in print profiles)

CONTEXT

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Profiled area					✓			
• Profiled neighbourhood (location and boundary) in the context of its city (continuously built-up area)	✓						✓	
• Historical background of the neighbourhood (if available)	✓							
• Historic, religious and touristic sites (if available)						✓	✓	
• Timeline of main events in the neighbourhood area	✓							
• Neighbourhood typology by zone (if available)							✓	
• Schematic section across the neighbourhood (if available)							✓	
• Building uses and landmarks							✓	

GOVERNANCE	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Spatial development planning (if available)	✓							
• General information about the municipality and the union of municipalities (if any)		✓						
• Municipality capacity and challenges (if available)		✓						
• Neighbourhood's relationship with the municipality		✓						
• Administrative services (*mukhtar*s, Social Development Centres, etc.)		✓						
• Local and international non-governmental organizations		✓						
• Religious and/or political actors		✓						
• Mapping of stakeholders	✓							

POPULATION

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Total number of residents								
• Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender								
• Age distribution by nationality cohort								
• Nationality cohort distribution by age group (if available)								
Residential occupancy per building								
• Population distribution by occupied residential unit								
• Population distribution by residential unit per nationality cohort								
• Origin (and number) of residents not registered in a cadastre containing the neighbourhood								
• Non-Lebanese households (excluding PRL) by year of arrival in Lebanon								

SAFETY & SECURITY

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Overview of events that have impacted the neighbourhood's stability (if available)	✓	✓						
• Security threats and measures (if any)							✓	
• Perceptions of the neighbourhood's safety by nationality cohort, age and gender		✓	✓					
• Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender			✓					✓
• Disputes faced by Lebanese and non-Lebanese households (percentage, frequency, reasons, and methods of resolving)				✓	✓			
• Community relationships, conflicts, relations with law enforcement bodies, and attitudes towards refugees/displaced people		✓	✓					
• Drug abuse		✓	✓					
• Improvement suggestions			✓					

HEALTH

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Health status of the Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations		✓	✓	✓				
• Most commonly reported types of health conditions in surveyed households				✓				
• Chronically ill Lebanese and non-Lebanese				✓				
• Lebanese and non-Lebanese individuals with disabilities				✓				
• Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey for whom care (advice or treatment) was sought				✓				
• Health facilities and Social Development Centres in the neighbourhood and its catchment area						✓		
• Information on interviewed health facilities		✓				✓		
• Service provision in interviewed health facilities by type		✓						
• Service provision in interviewed health facilities by medical specialty		✓						
• Health insurance coverage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households				✓				
• Awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized primary healthcare services		✓	✓	✓	✓			
• Most needed subsidized primary healthcare services reported by surveyed households				✓				
• Awareness about, usage of, and satisfaction with the services of Social Development Centres (affiliated to the Ministry of Social Affairs)		✓		✓	✓			

EDUCATION

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Highest education level attended by children (3-14) and by youth (15-24) and completed by heads of households (by gender)				✓	✓			
• Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area						✓		
• Information on interviewed education facilities		✓				✓		
• Primary and secondary school attendance ratios for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children				✓				
• Primary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and nationality cohort				✓				
• Secondary school attendance and out-of-school ratio by gender, age and nationality cohort				✓				
• Homework support				✓				
• School dropouts and children who have never attended school		✓	✓	✓	✓			
• Types of education facilities in which children and youth are enrolled				✓	✓			
• Awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized education services		✓		✓	✓			

CHILD PROTECTION

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Percentage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese child (0–14) population								
• Child involvement in household chores or economic activities by nationality cohort and gender								
• Work conditions of children (5–17) involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort								
• Information and perceptions on child labour								
• Child marriage rates (for different age groups) by gender and nationality cohort								
• Information and perceptions on child marriage								
• Child discipline at home and at school								
• Information and perceptions on the use of violence to discipline children at home and at school								
• Information and perceptions on child violence in the streets (if available)								
• Children with disabilities (percentage and count, if available; types of reported disabilities; challenges faced; support available; provision of education and healthcare services; suggestions for improving well-being)								

YOUTH

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Percentage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth (15–24) population				✓				
• Highest education level attended by youth (by gender)				✓				
• Lebanese and all non-Lebanese youth who have completed primary school				✓				
• Lebanese and all non-Lebanese out-of-school youth				✓				
• Unemployed Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth				✓				
• Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores by gender and nationality cohort				✓				
• Work conditions of youth involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort				✓				
• Information and perceptions on youth employment and vocational training programmes			✓					
• Youth marriage and pregnancy rates (for different age groups) by nationality cohort				✓				
• Safety and security issues related to youth			✓					
• Unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood reported by youth			✓					✓

LOCAL ECONOMY

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Overview of the local economy and commercial activity in the neighbourhood in connection to its surroundings	✓	✓			✓			
• The neighbourhood's economic status within its city (if available)	✓							
• The neighbourhood's land use within its city (if available)	✓							
• Total number of enterprises (shops, workshops and vacant)					✓			
• Business age and tenure type of enterprises		✓			✓			
• Customer catchment area					✓			
• Basic urban services in commercial streets/near enterprises		✓					✓	
• Souk analysis/commercial activity in the neighbourhood							✓	
• Types and occupancy of enterprises		✓			✓			
• Distribution of shops and workshops by type					✓			
• (Number and) distribution of main shops							✓	
• (Number and) distribution of main workshops							✓	
• Information on business owners		✓			✓			
• Information on employees		✓			✓			
• Business age of enterprises, business owners and employees by enterprise type					✓			

Note: All data on enterprises is georeferenced but only maps showing enterprise distribution are published. Unpublished maps are available upon request.

LIVELIHOODS

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Average monthly household income by nationality cohort				✓				
• Sources of household income by nationality cohort				✓				
• Frequency of household income				✓				
• Lebanese and non-Lebanese households with a member who borrowed money and their reasons				✓				
• Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort				✓				
• Working-age (15-64) population					✓			
• Unemployment among Lebanese and non-Lebanese working-age (15-64) population				✓				
• Employment status of members in surveyed households by nationality cohort, gender and age				✓				
• Male, female and elderly employment and livelihoods issues (opportunities, challenges, preferred jobs, vocational training, women's role in society, etc.)			✓	✓				

BUILDINGS

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Total number of buildings								
• Number of storeys of buildings (low-, medium- and high-rise)								
• Building and ground floor uses								
• Buildings with residential rooftop add-ons								
• Dates of construction of buildings								
• Construction materials used in buildings								
• Structural building conditions of all occupied and unoccupied buildings vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents, stratified by nationality cohort								
• Exterior building conditions of all occupied and unoccupied buildings vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents, stratified by nationality cohort								
• Condition of communal spaces in all occupied and unoccupied buildings vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents, stratified by nationality cohort								
• Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)								

HOUSING ISSUES

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Total number of residential units					✓			
• Types of accommodation reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households				✓				
• Reasons for choosing current accommodation reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households				✓				
• Lebanese and all non-Lebanese households that are overcrowded (three or more persons sleeping within the same room)				✓				
• Mean number of people per room used for sleeping				✓				
• Tenure status (owned and rented housing) of surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households				✓				
• Types of rental occupancy reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households that rent their unit				✓				
• Types of rental agreement reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households that rent their unit				✓				
• Tenancy contract lengths reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households that rent their unit				✓				
• Sources of rent payment reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households that rent their unit				✓				
• Surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households renting their unit that anticipate moving and their reasons				✓				
• Relocation/displacement within Lebanon among households from Syria (rate, reasons, mechanisms for finding their current shelter, sharing their current residence, social or family ties providing support for relocation)				✓				

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
WATER & SANITATION AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL								
• Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)				✓				
• Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)				✓				
• WaSH practices at a household level (drinking water sources, water treatment methods, type of sanitation facility)			✓	✓				
• Provision of domestic water, wastewater and stormwater services			✓					
DOMESTIC WATER								
• Street-level assessment of the domestic water network					✓		✓	
• Condition of buildings' connection to the domestic water network					✓		✓	
• Service provision/management		✓		✓	✓			
WASTEWATER								
• Street-level assessment of the wastewater network					✓		✓	
• Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network					✓		✓	
• Service provision/management		✓			✓			
STORMWATER								
• Street-level assessment of the stormwater network					✓		✓	
• Condition of buildings' connections to the stormwater network					✓		✓	
• Service provision/management		✓			✓			

SOLID WASTE

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Street-level assessment of solid waste accumulation and collection					✓		✓	
• Service provision/management	✓	✓			✓			
• Solid waste management practices of residents/households (including recycling)			✓	✓				

ELECTRICITY	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
• Street-level assessment of the electrical network								
• Condition of buildings' connections to the electrical network								
• Service provision/management								
• Assessment of street lighting								

ACCESS & OPEN SPACES

	Qualitative Data			Quantitative Data		Geographic Data		
ACCESSIBILITY & MOBILITY								
• Access and circulation issues at a street level								
• Assessment of road conditions								
• Assessment of sidewalk conditions								
OPEN SPACES								
• Open spaces in and around the neighbourhood (total area, types, usage, projects)								
• Surveyed open spaces by user age group, nationality cohort, and gender								
• Open spaces for children and youth								

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HOME
LEBANON
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES
Assessments of disadvantaged neighbourhoods in Lebanon containing original, multisectoral, multicohort, spatialized data that is analysed within an area-based framework.

HOW DO I USE THE

NP PORTAL?

MAIN SECTIONS OF THE PORTAL

The online portal of neighbourhood profiles includes individual profiles per neighbourhood that can be browsed by geographical area or by sector, a database of comparable findings and indicators for all neighbourhoods, and an interactive geoportal presenting the collected mapped data of all neighbourhoods.

Illustration 2 Main sections of portal

A PORTAL HOMEPAGE

On the homepage, you can learn more about the project, its coverage, its methodology, and the different ways you can use the profiles. You can also find a video tutorial that shows you how to navigate through the portal.

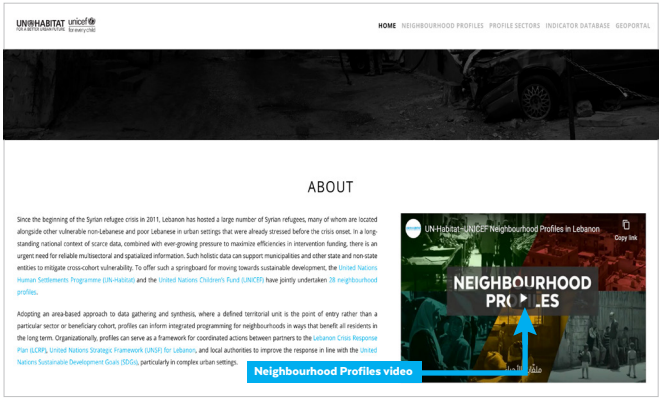


Illustration 3 About section on the homepage

Illustration 4 Project Coverage section on the homepage

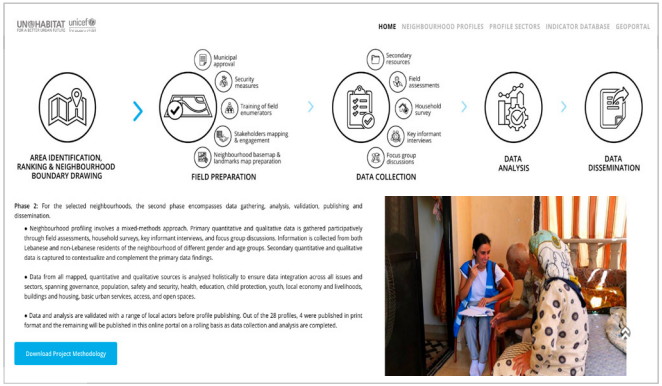


Illustration 5 Profiling Methodology section on the homepage

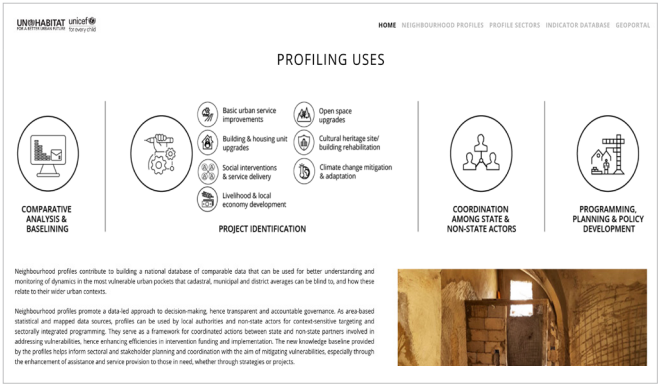


Illustration 6 Profiling Uses section on the homepage

B BROWSE NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES BY GOVERNORATE

The Neighbourhood Profiles page has links to all 28 profiles on the Lebanon tab and the profiles are also categorized by governorate. Zoom in on the map and select a neighbourhood to read its basic information. Click on a neighbourhood's thumbnail to read its profile (four profiles have been published in print format, while the rest in electronic format).

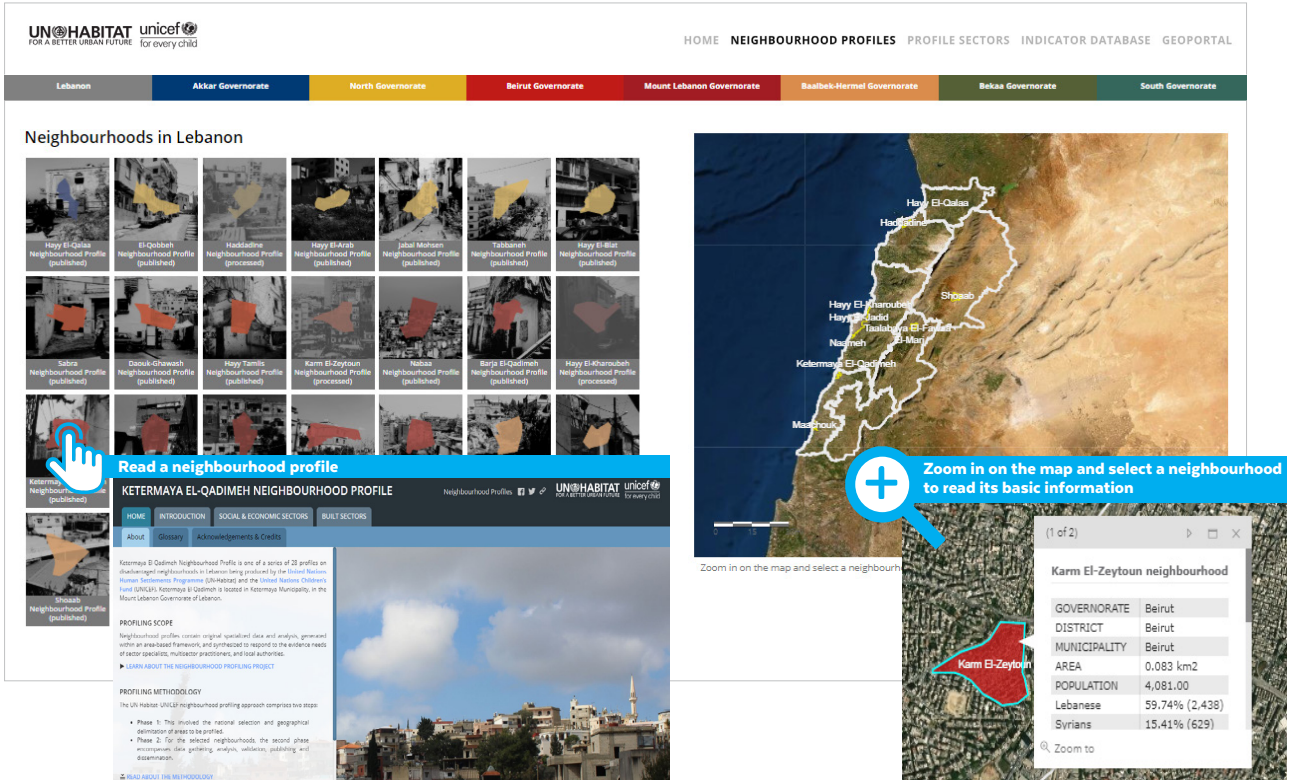


Illustration 7 Features of the Neighbourhood Profiles page

ONLINE NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE

Each neighbourhood profile covers introductory, socioeconomic, and built sectors/themes. Under “Home”, you can find general information about the profile and useful links, a glossary, key findings in English and in Arabic, and acknowledgements and credits.

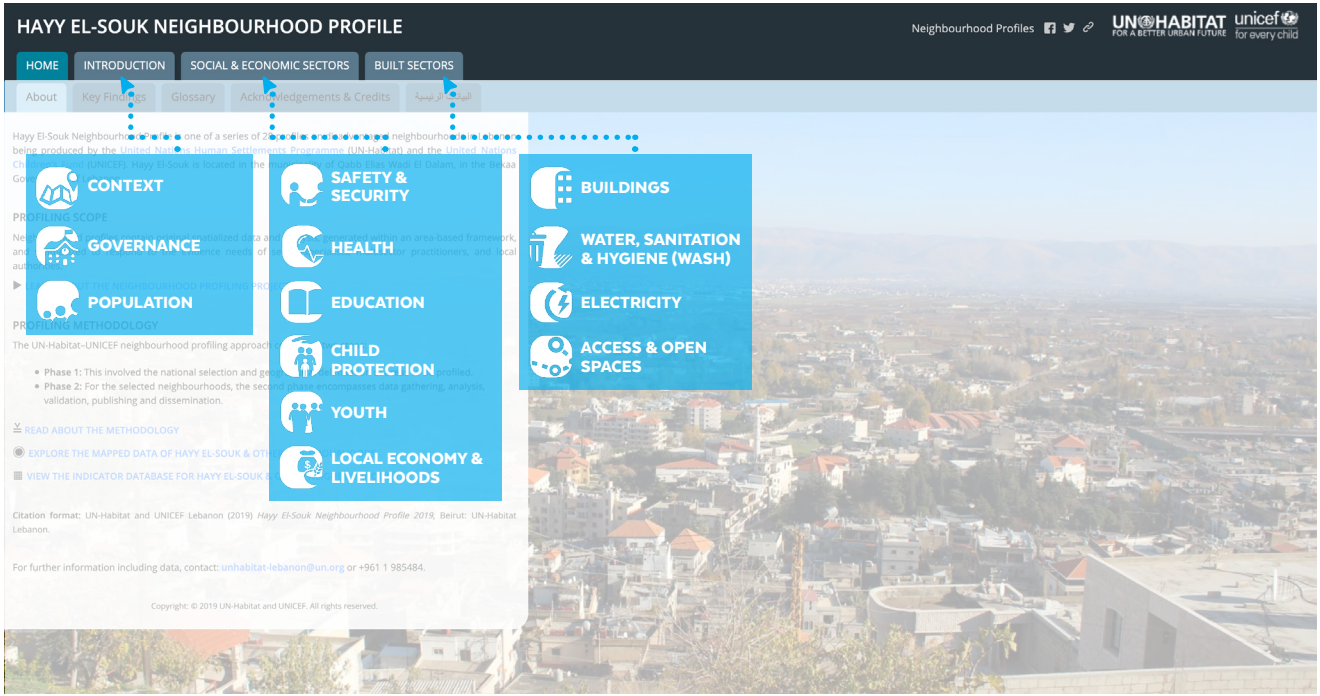


Illustration 8 Sections of an online neighbourhood profile

Online profiles are highly interactive. By clicking on links with dotted underlines in the text, you can view on the right-hand side panel a map with additional information on the referenced location (facility, street or boundary), a table or another type of infographic, among other things (such as viewing a photo, jumping to another sub-section within the same chapter, and opening an interactive map).

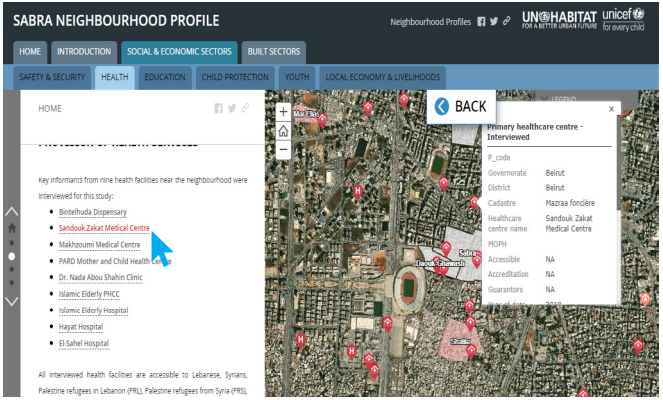


Illustration 9 Click on a linked name to view its location and information on the map

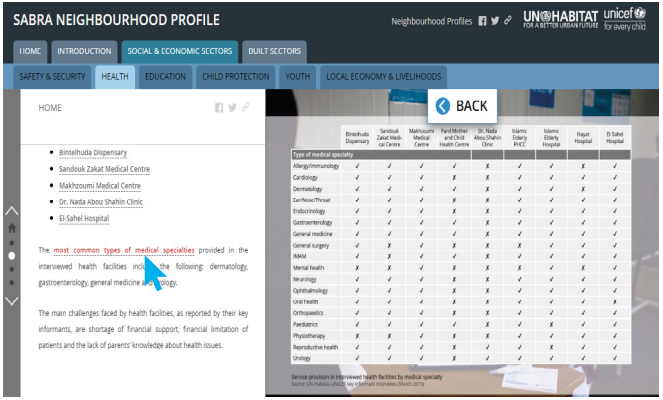


Illustration 10 Click on a linked text for detailed data in a table format

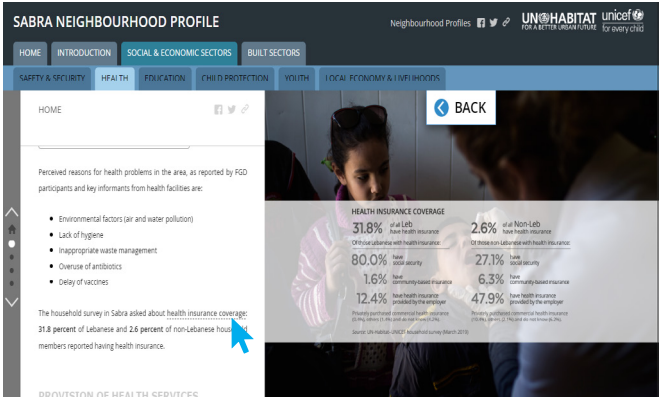


Illustration 11 Click on a linked text for an infographic

Illustration 12 Click on the expand button of an infographic to view it in a larger size

C BROWSE NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES BY SECTOR

Neighbourhood profiles cover multiple sectors related to the social, economic and built environment conditions of an area. Click on a sector to learn about its conditions in different neighbourhoods.

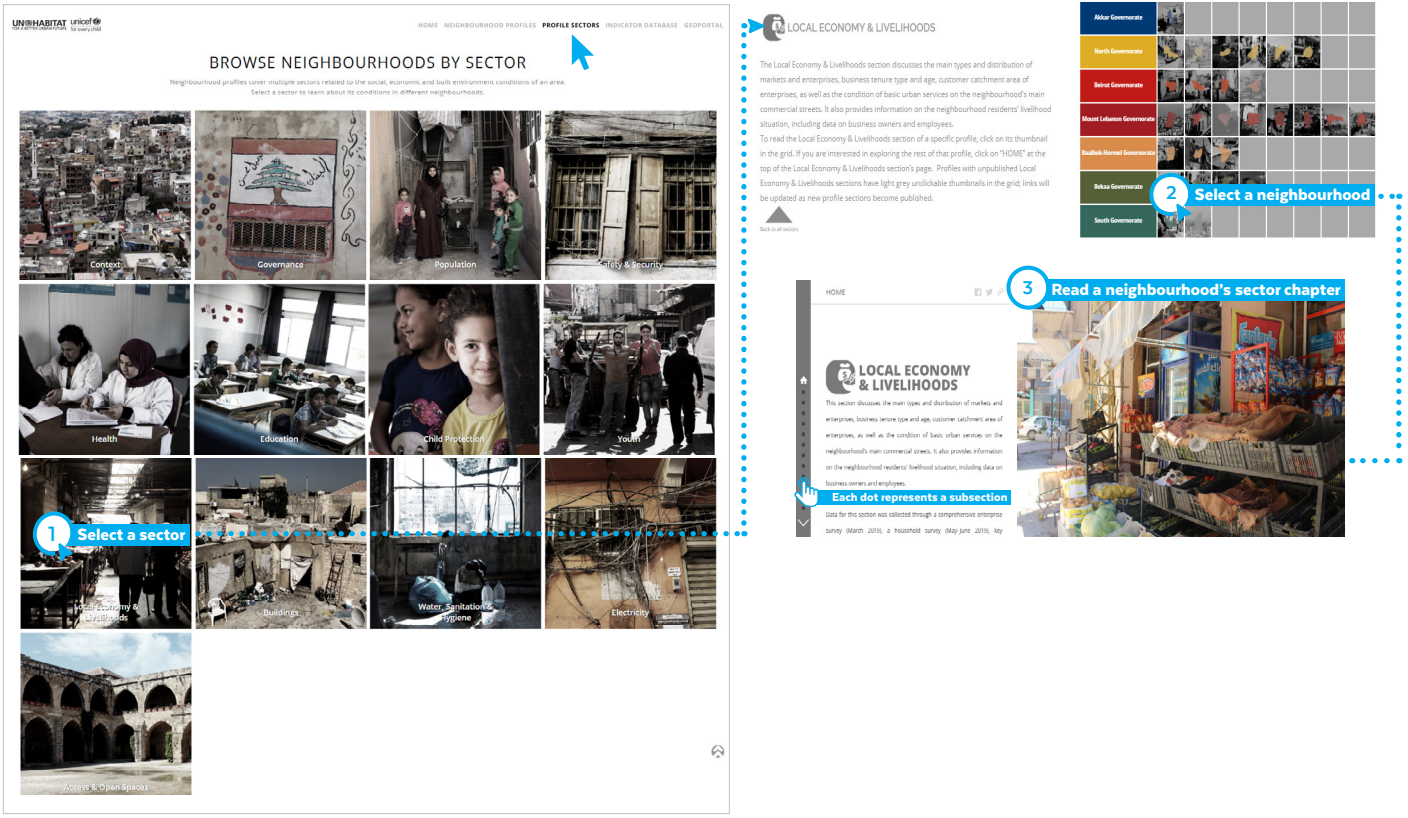


Illustration 13 Features of the Profile Sectors page

D VIEW & COMPARE NEIGHBOURHOODS' FINDINGS & INDICATORS

Compare the main findings and indicators of profiled neighbourhoods by sector/theme. The database includes key findings and indicators from field assessments as well as household surveys for Lebanese and non-Lebanese. It also contains governorate and national comparators for certain indicators derived from the household survey.

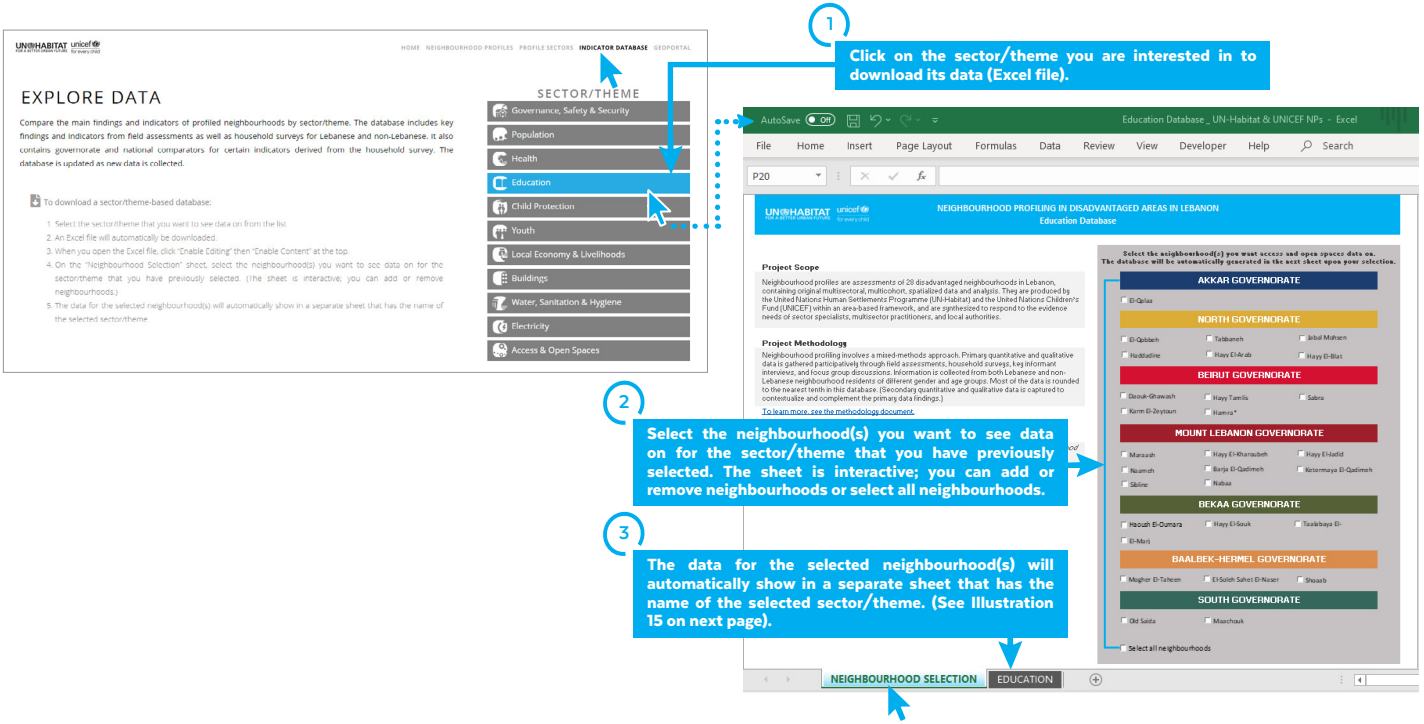
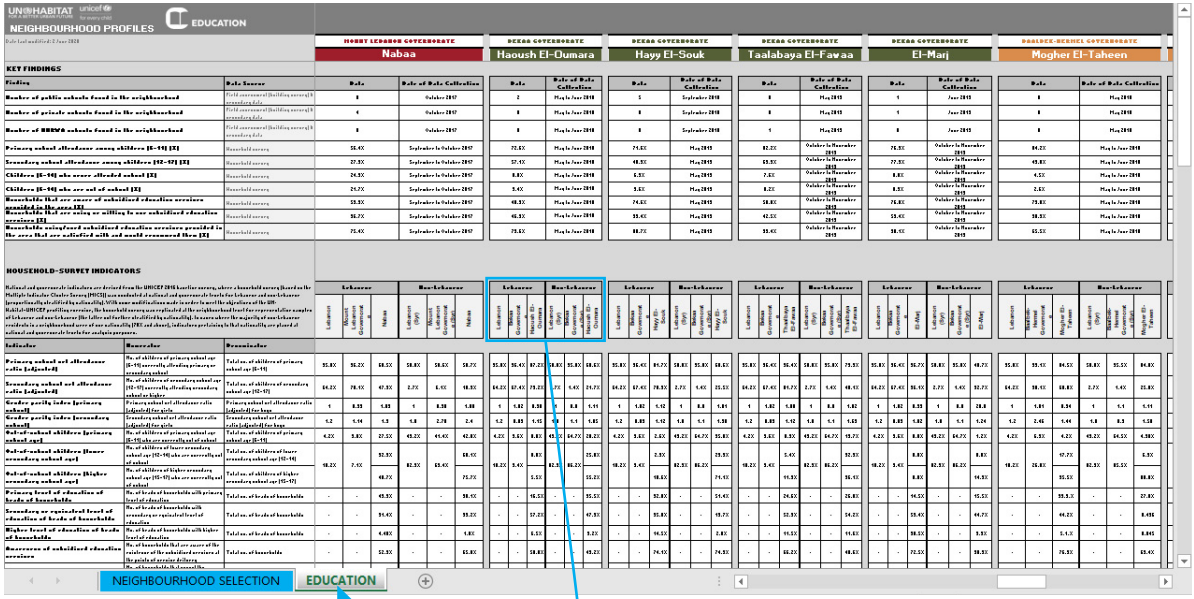


Illustration 14 Selection of sector/theme and neighbourhood(s) from the Indicator Database page

Neighbourhoods selected from “Neighbourhood Selection” sheet/tab arranged by governorate.

Key findings from the field assessments & household survey with the date of data collection

Household survey indicators with available governorate and national comparators



Lebanese			Non-Lebanese		
Lebanon	Bekaa Governorate	Haoush El-Oumara	Lebanon (syr)	Bekaa Governorate (syr)	Haoush El-Oumara

National and governorate indicators are derived from the UNICEF 2016 baseline survey, where a household survey (based on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS]) was conducted at national and governorate levels for Lebanese and non-Lebanese.

Illustration 15 Database (Excel) of key findings and indicators per neighbourhood for previously selected sector

E VIEW & COMPARE MAPPED DATA ON ALL NEIGHBOURHOODS

View and compare the mapped data of profiled neighbourhoods on the geographic portal (Geoportal). Click on the “Explore the Geoportal” button to access the portal (See “How Do I Use the Geoportal?” section below in this toolkit for more details). You can also watch a video tutorial that shows how to use the geoportal.

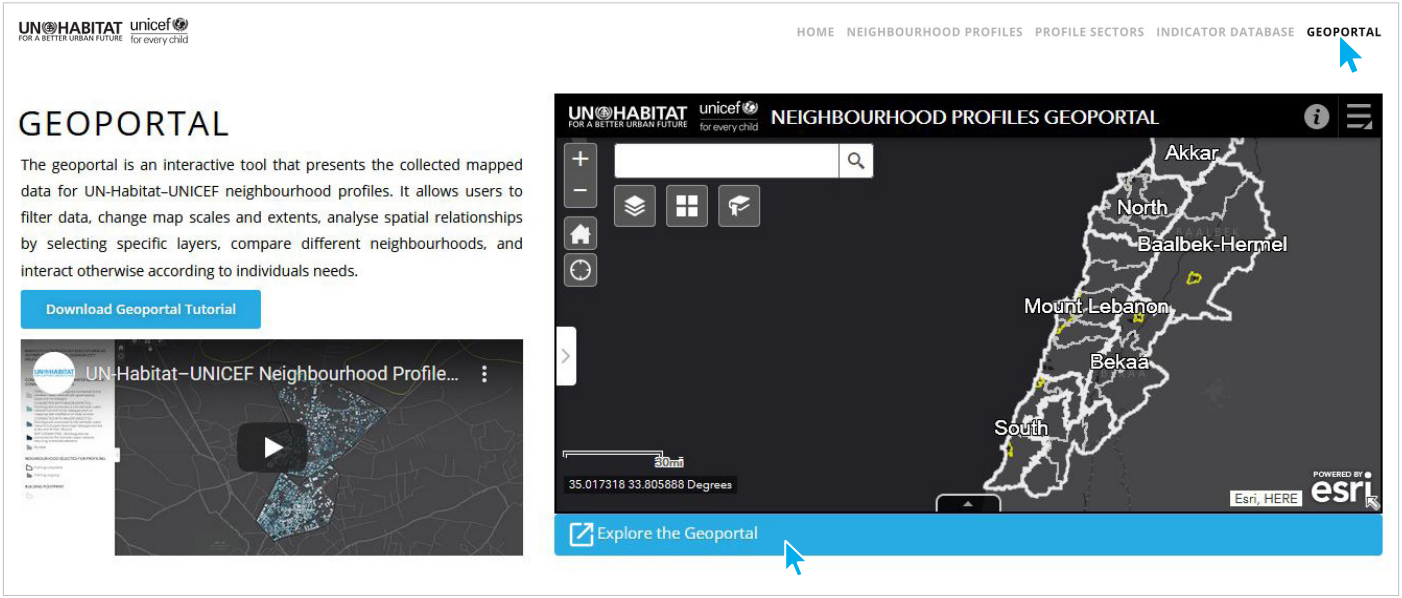


Illustration 16 Geoportal page

HOW DO I USE THE

GEOPORTAL?

The geoportal created as part of the neighbourhood profiling project is an interactive tool that presents the collected mapped data of all neighbourhoods. The geoportal allows users to analyse spatial relationships by selecting specific layers, to change map scales and extents, to filter data, to compare different neighbourhoods, and to interact otherwise according to individuals' needs. This section explains how to use it. You can also watch a video tutorial that shows how to use the geoportal.

The geoportal comprises the following main features (See **Illustration 17**):

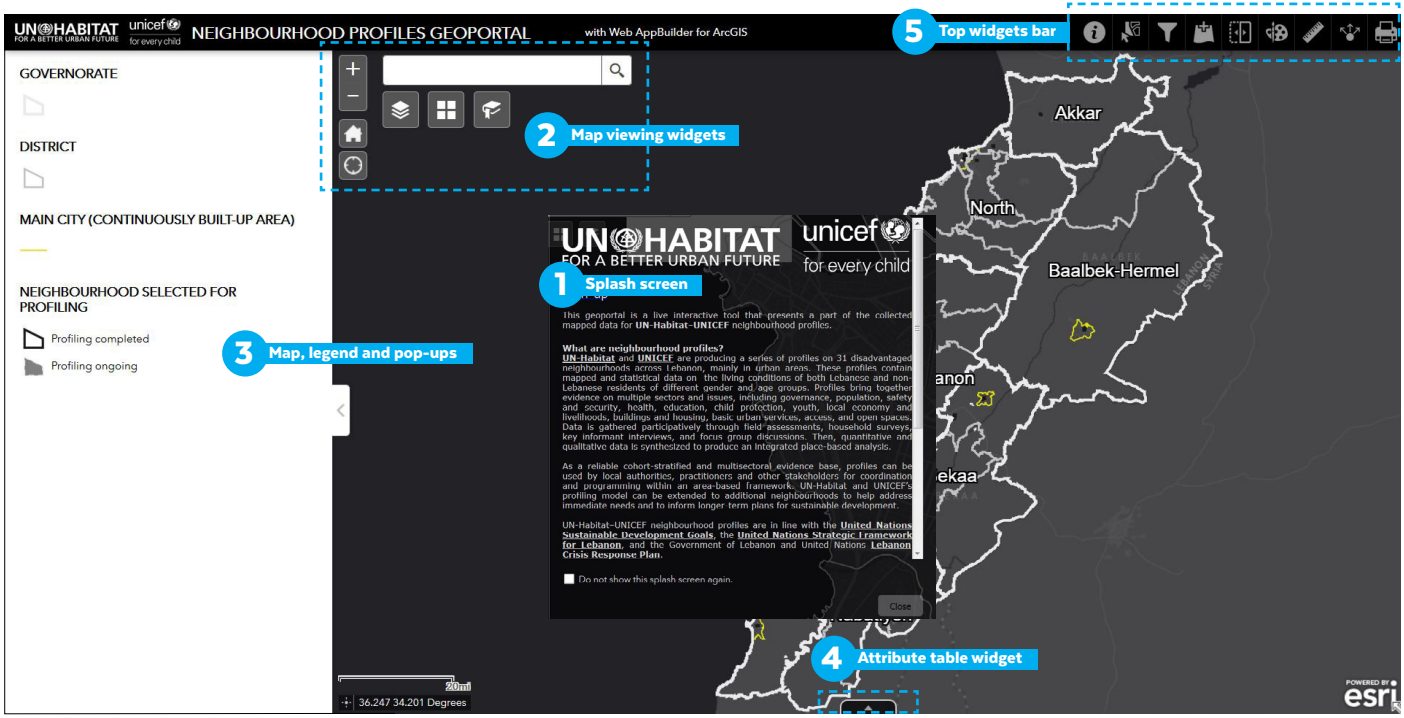


Illustration 17 Geoportal main features

1 Splash screen

This screen opens automatically when you first access the geoportal and before you can start interacting with it to provide an overview of the UN-Habitat-UNICEF neighbourhood profiles. It also includes a sign-up sheet. You can select "Do not show this splash screen again" and close the screen if you do not want to view it again the next time you open the geoportal.

2 Map viewing widgets

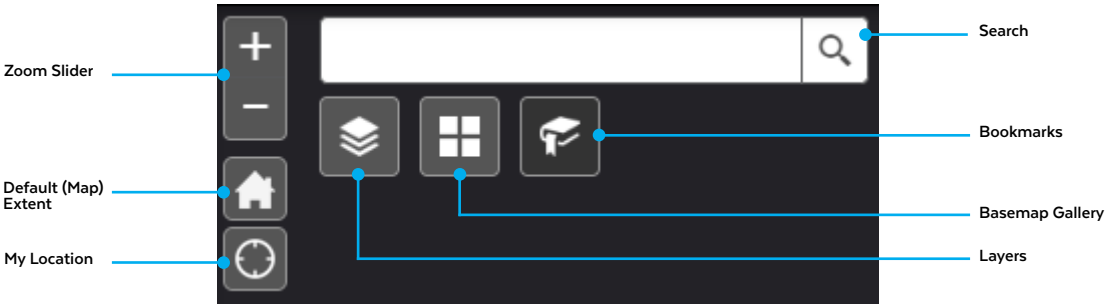


Illustration 18 Map viewing widgets

The map viewing widgets help you change what data you want to display on the map and how (See section 3 below for details about the map, as well as its legend and pop-ups).

Search
Use this widget to search for and view specific mapped data by typing your searched word(s). For example, you can type the name of a neighbourhood you know has been profiled to see its collected mapped data.

Zoom Slider
Use this widget to zoom in or out on the map.

Default Extent
Use this home button-looking widget to view the default extent of the map (i.e. the portion of geographical area shown within the map frame window).

My Location
If enabled, this recognizes and shows your location on the map. Learn more about this widget and its use.

Bookmarks

Use this widget to select one of the following six main cities of Lebanon (continuously built-up areas, as defined by UN-Habitat) for viewing on the map: *Tripoli, Beirut, Saida, Sour, Zahle* and *Baalbek* (See **Illustration 19**). Also use the "Add" button to add your own bookmark by navigating to an area, then pressing the button. Your bookmarks will be lost after you close your browser. Learn more about the use of this widget.

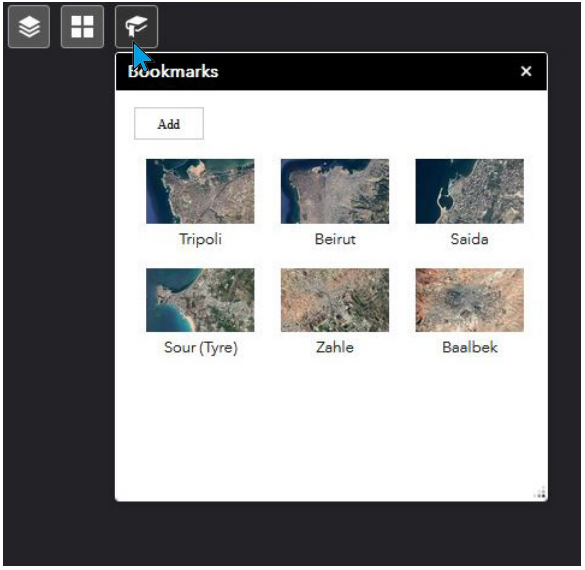


Illustration 19 Bookmarks widget window

Basemap Gallery

Use this widget to change the basemap, that is, the foundation or reference map on which you overlay selected map layers (See Layers section on the next page). By changing the basemap, you can change its look and the information available on it, depending on the context you are interested in viewing. The available options are: *Dark Gray Canvas* (DEFAULT), *Imagery, Imagery with Labels, Light Gray Canvas, National Geographic, Oceans, OpenStreetMap, Streets, Terrain with Labels, and Topographic* (See **Illustration 20**).

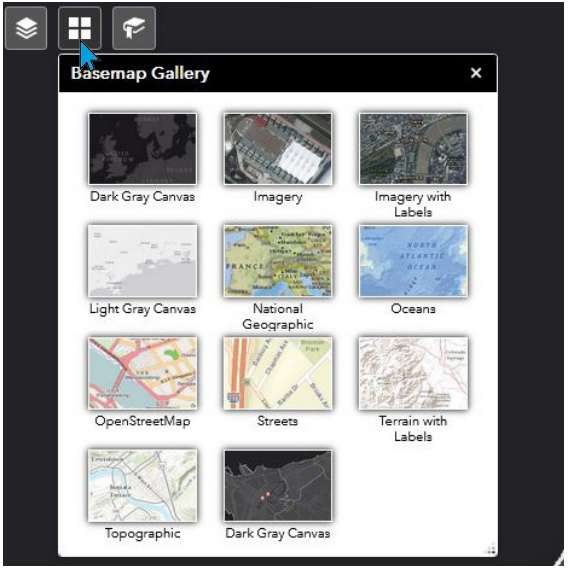


Illustration 20 Basemap Gallery widget window

Layers

Use this widget to select one or more map layers to be shown on the map. The default layers of the default map extent are: *Governorate, District, Main city (continuously built-up area),* and *Neighbourhood selected for profiling*. See **Geoportal Appendix** below for a list of all available layers in the geoportal. When you open the Layers window, some layers are shown in grey (See **Illustration 21a**) depending on the map extent you have chosen; they will become black when you zoom in to a map extent that allows you to see these layers.

When you open the Layers window, you can click on the arrow sign (▶) next to each layer to expand (▼) in order to show the name(s) and symbol(s) of the label(s) associated with that layer (See **Illustrations 21a** and **21b**).

Next to each layer, there is an icon (•••), which can be clicked to: zoom to a layer, set its transparency and visibility range, disable its pop-ups (See **section 3** below), hide its labels, move it up or down the list, view it in the attribute table (See **section 4** below), and show its details (See **Illustration 21c**).

When you open the Layers window, you can click on the icon to turn all layers on or off, to expand all layers at once, or to collapse all layers at once (See **Illustration 21d**).

Learn more about the Layers List widget and its use.

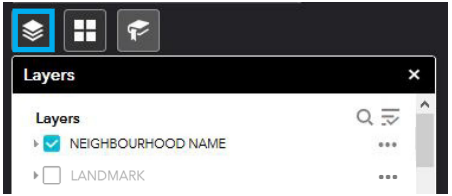


Illustration 21a Layers widget (black and grey layers)

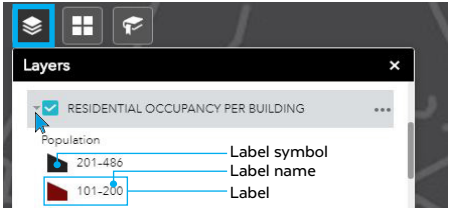


Illustration 21b Layer labels

Illustration 21c Layer functions

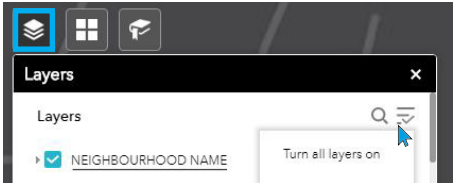


Illustration 21d Layers widget (selection options)

3 Map, legend and pop-ups

The map comprises the following main features (See **Illustration 22**):

Illustration 22 Main map features

The **legend** displays the labels and symbols of selected layers on the map (See **Layers** section above for more details, such as how to turn on and off layers, and **Geoportal Appendix** below for a list of all available layers in the geoportal). In Illustration 22, for example, the legend shows that the layers that have been selected for viewing include: District, Main city (continuously

built-up area), Primary healthcare centre (PHCC) - not surveyed, etc. The legend is open by default — the left-pointing arrow can be clicked to close it (See **Illustration 22**). Learn more about the Legend widget.

The **scalebar widget** is automatically enabled, and it is displayed at the lower left corner of the map when the geoportal is accessed. It is updated dynamically when the map's scale changes as you zoom in or out using the Zoom Slider.

Pop-ups appear upon clicking on a point, a polygon or a line on the map to see information about what was clicked (See **Illustrations 23a, 23b-23c and 23d,** respectively). This information depends on the layer(s) you have selected.

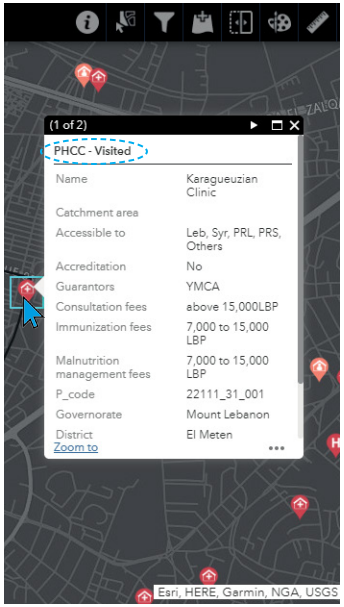


Illustration 23a Pop-up box for a facility (map point) with "Primary Healthcare Centre (PHCC) – Surveyed" layer turned on

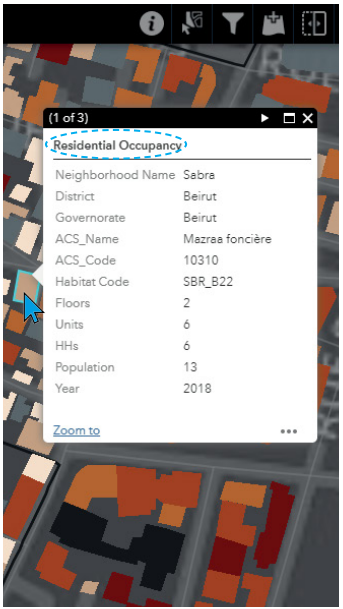


Illustration 23b Pop-up box for a building (polygon) with "Residential Occupancy per Building" layer turned on

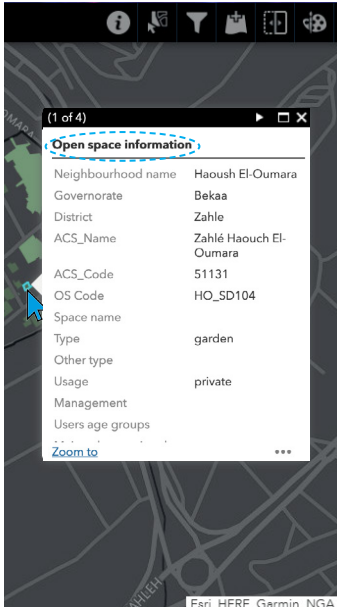


Illustration 23c Pop-up box for an open space (polygon) with "Open Space Usage" layer turned on

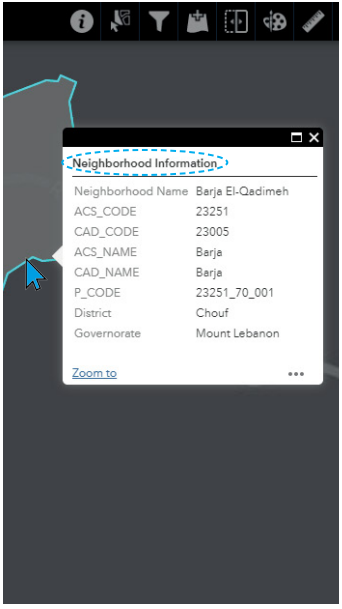


Illustration 23d Pop-up box for a neighbourhood boundary (line) with "Neighbourhood Selected for Profiling" layer turned on

4 Attribute table widget

This widget is hidden by default — the upward arrow that is located at the bottom of the map can be clicked to open it. Once opened, it displays the attributes of operational layers in tabular format at the bottom of the map (See **Illustration 24**). Learn more about this widget and its use.

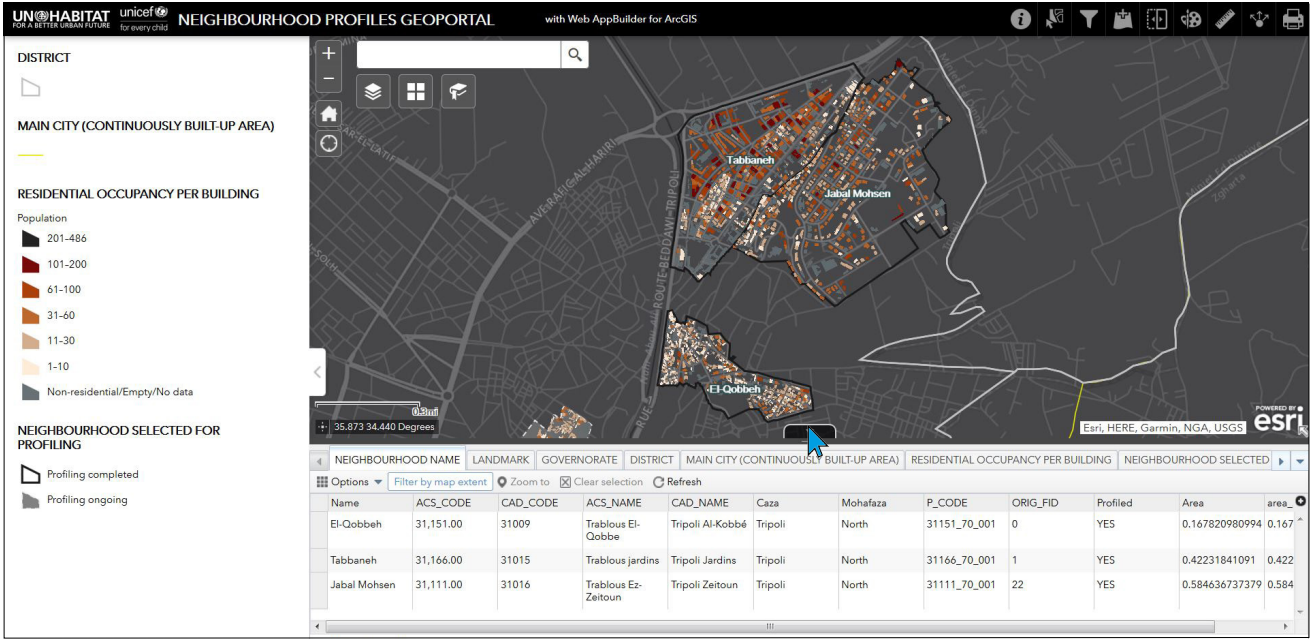


Illustration 24 Attribute table opened at the bottom of the map

5 Top widgets bar

About

Use it to read an overview of the neighbourhood profiling project. This widget's window also includes a link to a separate interactive subportal that shows maps of enterprises (shops and workshops) by type in all profiled neighbourhoods.

Select

The Select widget enables you to quickly access data specific to a predefined area or an area of your selection. To do this, turn on a map layer, and then select a space within a previously defined area (e.g. governorate, city, etc.) using the "select by point" option, or specify your own area using the "select by polygon" option. Once you have selected an area, view its data highlighted in the attribute table.

Learn about this widget and its use.

Filter

The Filter widget enables you to quickly view data according to variables that you specify within selected map layers (e.g. buildings used in a specific way in a selected neighbourhood, or buildings with an occupancy of 20-25 people). This makes it easier to select the specific data you want to see expressed on the map.

Learn about this widget and its use.

Add Data

Using the Add Data widget, you can incorporate new data sets into the map. You can do this by selecting a data set already available on the ArcGIS database, by providing a URL, or by uploading your own data set. Note that this data will not be saved and will no longer be available on the map after you close your browsing session or browser.

Learn about this widget and its use.

Swipe

The Swipe widget allows you to easily compare the data of two different selected layers on the map. You can simply swipe left and right to switch between the two layers.

Learn about this widget and its use.

Draw
The Draw widget gives you the option to draw on the map, so that you can highlight and make note of certain features.
Learn about this widget and its use.

Measurement
The Measurement widget can be used to measure the distance between two selected points, the area in a selected polygon, or the coordinates of a selected point.
Learn about this widget and its use.

Share
The Share widget allows you to share the geoportal's link or embed it in a website.
Learn about this widget and its use.

Print
The Print widget allows you to print a map or portions of it, according to your needs.
Learn about this widget and its use.

All hyperlinks (underlined words) in this section of the toolkit, which covers the use of the geoportal, link to the help section of the Web AppBuilder for ArcGIS website: https://doc.arcgis.com/en/web-appbuilder/

For more information on any of the widgets and their use, follow the following link chain:
https://doc.arcgis.com/en/web-appbuilder/
➔ "Create Apps" ➔ "Configure 2D Widgets" ➔ Select the widget you want to learn about from the list.

You can also watch a video tutorial that shows how to use the geoportal.

GEOPORTAL APPENDIX: GEOPORTAL MAP LAYERS & LABEL NAMES

CONTEXT LAYERS

NEIGHBOURHOOD NAME
LANDMARK
GOVERNORATE
DISTRICT
CADASTRE
MAIN CITY (CONTINUOUSLY BUILT-UP AREA AS DEFINED IN UN-HABITAT LEBANON CITY PROFILES)
RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY PER BUILDING
Population:

- 201–486
- 101–200
- 61–100
- 31–60
- 11–30
- 1–10
- Non-residential building/Empty building/No data

HEALTH FACILITY LAYERS

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE (PHCC) - Interviewed
PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE (PHCC) - Not Interviewed
SECONDARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE (SHCC) - Interviewed
SECONDARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE (SHCC) - Not Interviewed
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (SDC)

EDUCATION FACILITY LAYERS

PUBLIC SCHOOL - Interviewed
PUBLIC SCHOOL - Not Interviewed
PRIVATE SCHOOL - Interviewed
PRIVATE SCHOOL WITHIN OR IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO PROFILED NEIGHBOURHOOD - Interviewed
UNRWA SCHOOL - Interviewed
UNRWA SCHOOL - Not Interviewed
BUILDING WITH SHOP(S) (See About section in the top toolbar for a map of enterprises by type).

ENTERPRISE LAYERS

BUILDING WITH WORKSHOP(S) (See About section in the top toolbar for a map of enterprises by type).
BUILDING WITH SHOP(S) & WORKSHOP(S) (See About section in the top toolbar for a map of enterprises by type).
COMMERCIAL STREET

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

BUILDING LAYERS

BUILDING CODE

NUMBER OF STOREYS OF BUILDING

- 1 storey
- 2 storeys
- 3 storeys
- 4 storeys
- 5 storeys
- 6 storeys
- 7 & more storeys

PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING

- Post-2000
- 1976–2000
- 1944–1975
- 1920–1943
- Pre-1920
- No data

BUILDING USE

- Commercial
- Governmental
- Military
- Residential
- Social (education, health, religious)
- Touristic
- Mixed-use
- Not determined (unoccupied)
- No data
- Other

BUILDING CONDITIONS LAYERS

STRUCTURAL BUILDING CONDITION - Structural supporting elements | Beams | Columns

- GOOD | ROUTINE MAINTENANCE - Buildings have no visible sign of distress or failure.

- FAIR | MINOR REPAIR - Buildings have minor shrinkage cracks in floors and/or walls with no intrusion back into buildings. Continual monitoring is required.

- SUBSTANDARD | MAJOR REPAIR - Buildings show distinct signs of roof or wall leaks, water penetration, and visible rusted reinforcement. Attention is needed to stop further damage.

- CRITICAL | EMERGENCY INTERVENTION - Buildings show severe cracking or missing structural supporting elements. Buildings are in critical state and are in need of urgent rehabilitation.

- No data

EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION - Exterior walls | Roof | Windows and doors | Balconies

- GOOD | ROUTINE MAINTENANCE - Buildings have good exterior conditions with no apparent failure or problems of any kind. Routine maintenance will be adequate.
- FAIR | MINOR REPAIR - Buildings have fair exterior conditions with minor problems and slight cracks that are easily repairable. Continual monitoring is required.
- SUBSTANDARD | MAJOR REPAIR - Buildings have poor exterior conditions with distinct signs of failure, including water intrusion, cracks and deterioration requiring major repair.
- CRITICAL | EMERGENCY INTERVENTION - Buildings have dilapidated exterior conditions with apparent severe failure, resulting in extensive damage where emergency attention is called for.
- No data

CONDITION OF COMMUNAL SPACE OF BUILDING - 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 malfunctional 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.
- No data

RED-FLAGGED UNSOUND BUILDING

DOMESTIC WATER LAYERS

DOMESTIC WATER NETWORK FEATURE

- Water reservoir
- Water well

CONDITION OF DOMESTIC WATER NETWORK CONNECTION TO BUILDING

- FUNCTIONAL - Buildings are connected to the domestic water network with good quality pipes and no leakages.
- CONNECTED WITH MINOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the domestic water network but with minor leakages and/or inappropriate installation of water pumps.
- CONNECTED WITH MAJOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the domestic water network but pipes have

major leakages and are at the end of their lifecycle.

- NOT CONNECTED - Buildings are not connected to the domestic water network, requiring immediate attention.

- No data

STREET-LEVEL DOMESTIC WATER NETWORK CONDITION

- Available domestic water supply
- No domestic water supply
- No data

WASTEWATER LAYERS

WASTEWATER NETWORK FEATURE

- Sewer flooding
- Wastewater lifting station
- Wastewater sea/river discharge
- Wastewater treatment plant

CONDITION OF WASTEWATER NETWORK CONNECTION TO BUILDING

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

- CONNECTED WITH MINOR DEFECT(S)- Buildings are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with minor leakages in the wastewater plumbing system.

- CONNECTED WITH MAJOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the wastewater network and/or septic tanks, with major leakage problems and/or blockages in the plumbing system.

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

- No data

STREET-LEVEL WASTEWATER NETWORK CONDITION

- Functional wastewater network; No issues
- Malfunctional wastewater network; Bad smell, flooding, recurrent clogged pipes
- No wastewater network
- No data

STORMWATER LAYERS

STORMWATER FEATURE

- Water ponding

CONDITION OF STORMWATER NETWORK CONNECTION TO BUILDING

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

- CONNECTED WITH MINOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are properly installed on external walls but discharge on street.

- CONNECTED WITH MAJOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the stormwater network. Pipes are installed but have serious defects, leakages and/or blockages, and discharge on street.

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

- No data

STREET-LEVEL STORMWATER NETWORK CONDITION

- Functional stormwater drains; Drains are functional for stormwater use only, no or limited water ponding.

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

- No stormwater drains; Lack of stormwater drains

- No data

SOLID WASTE LAYERS

SOLID WASTE FEATURE

- Dumpsters
- Garbage bin
- On-street garbage pile
- On-street disposal

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SYSTEM CONDITION

- Available solid waste collection system
- No solid waste collection system
- No data

ELECTRICITY LAYERS

PUBLIC ELECTRICITY FEATURE

- Electrical hazard
- Electric substation
- Tangled overhead wires

PRIVATE ELECTRICITY FEATURE

- Private generator

CONDITION OF PUBLIC ELECTRICITY NETWORK CONNECTION TO BUILDING

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

- CONNECTED WITH MINOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid, but have minor defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally, with limited safety measures and weatherproofing.

- CONNECTED WITH MAJOR DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid, but have major defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with no safety measures, causing danger to building residents.

- CONNECTED WITH CRITICAL DEFECT(S) - Buildings are connected to the public electrical grid but have critical defects in their connection. Electrical wires are installed externally with no safety measures, presenting an immediate hazard.
- No data

STREET-LEVEL PUBLIC ELECTRICAL NETWORK CONDITION

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

STREET LIGHTING CONDITION

- Functional street lighting
- Street lighting with defects
- No street lighting
- No data

ACCESS LAYERS

MAIN ENTRY TO NEIGHBOURHOOD

ROAD FEATURE

- Blocked road
- Speed bump

ROAD CONDITION

- No signs of road deterioration; Road in good condition
- Minor signs of road deterioration; Road surface in fair condition
- Major signs of road deterioration; Dilapidated surface, potholes, water ponding
- No data

SIDEWALK CONDITION

- Sidewalk without obstructions
- Wide sidewalk with obstructions (street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.)
- Narrow sidewalk with obstructions (street furniture, parked vehicles, shop goods, utility structures, etc.)
- No sidewalk
- No data

OPEN SPACES LAYERS

OPEN SPACE TYPE

- Agricultural land
- Backyard
- Cemetery
- Courtyard
- Garden
- Indoor gathering space
- Informal street gathering
- Landscaped area
- Parking lot
- Playground
- Plaza
- Sportsfield
- Storage lot
- Touristic site
- Unused lot
- Other
- No data

OPEN SPACE USAGE

- Privately used
- Publicly used
- No data

NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARY & OTHER LAYERS

NEIGHBOURHOOD SELECTED FOR PROFILING

- Neighbourhood profiling completed
- Subneighbourhood profiling completed

BUILDING FOOTPRINT

STREET

UN HABITAT
NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES GEOPORTAL
LANDMARK
DISTRICT
PRIMARY HEALTHCARE CENTRE (PHCC) - Interviewed
EXTERIOR BUILDING CONDITION - Exterior walls | Roof | Windows and doors | Balconies
NEIGHBOURHOOD SELECTED FOR PROFILING
BUILDING FOOTPRINT
Layers
esri

HOW DO I USE

AN NP?

WHO CAN USE AN NP?

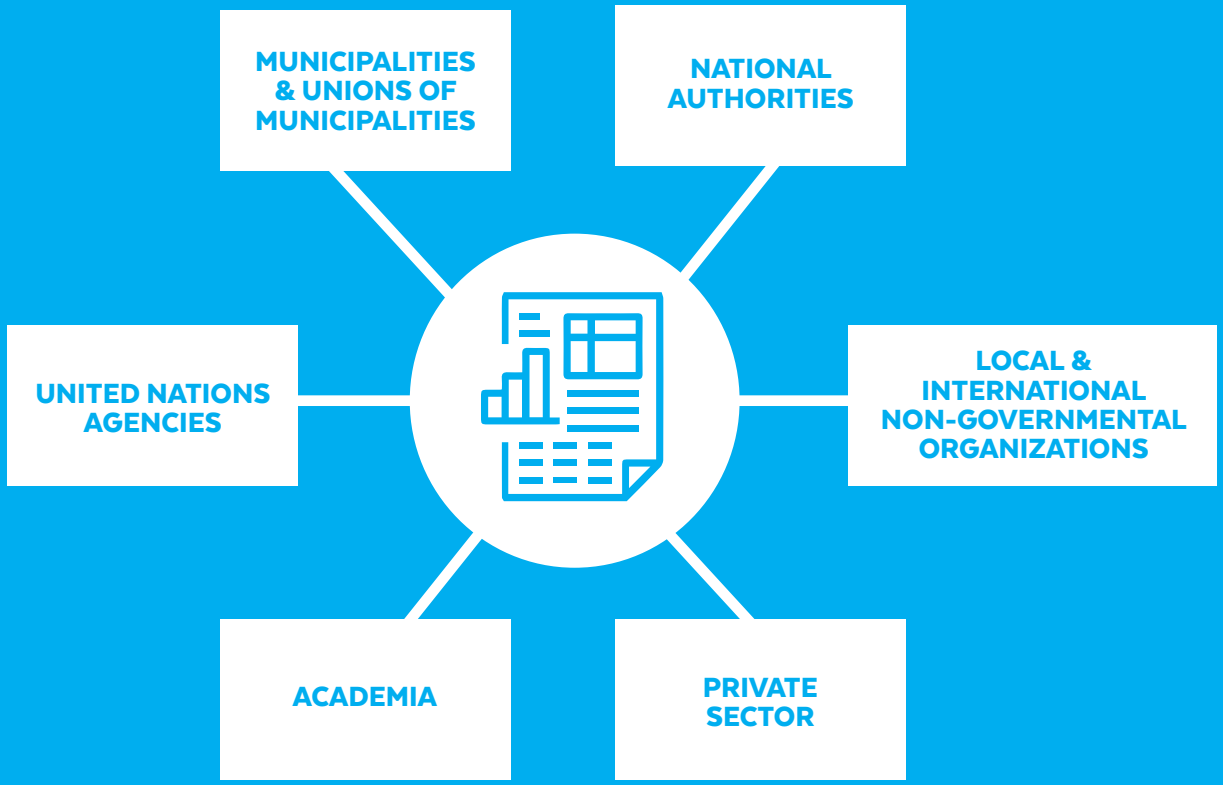


Illustration 25 Neighbourhood profile users

WHAT ARE THE MAIN USES OF AN NP?

Neighbourhood profiles inform evidence-based decision-making, programming and coordination. This is a springboard for moving towards sustainable development and a crucial ingredient for transparent and accountable governance. Profiling is central to baselining and evaluating the impacts of interventions on the lives of vulnerable populations.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS & BASELINING

COORDINATION AMONG STATE & NON-STATE ACTORS

PROGRAMMING, PLANNING & POLICY DEVELOPMENT

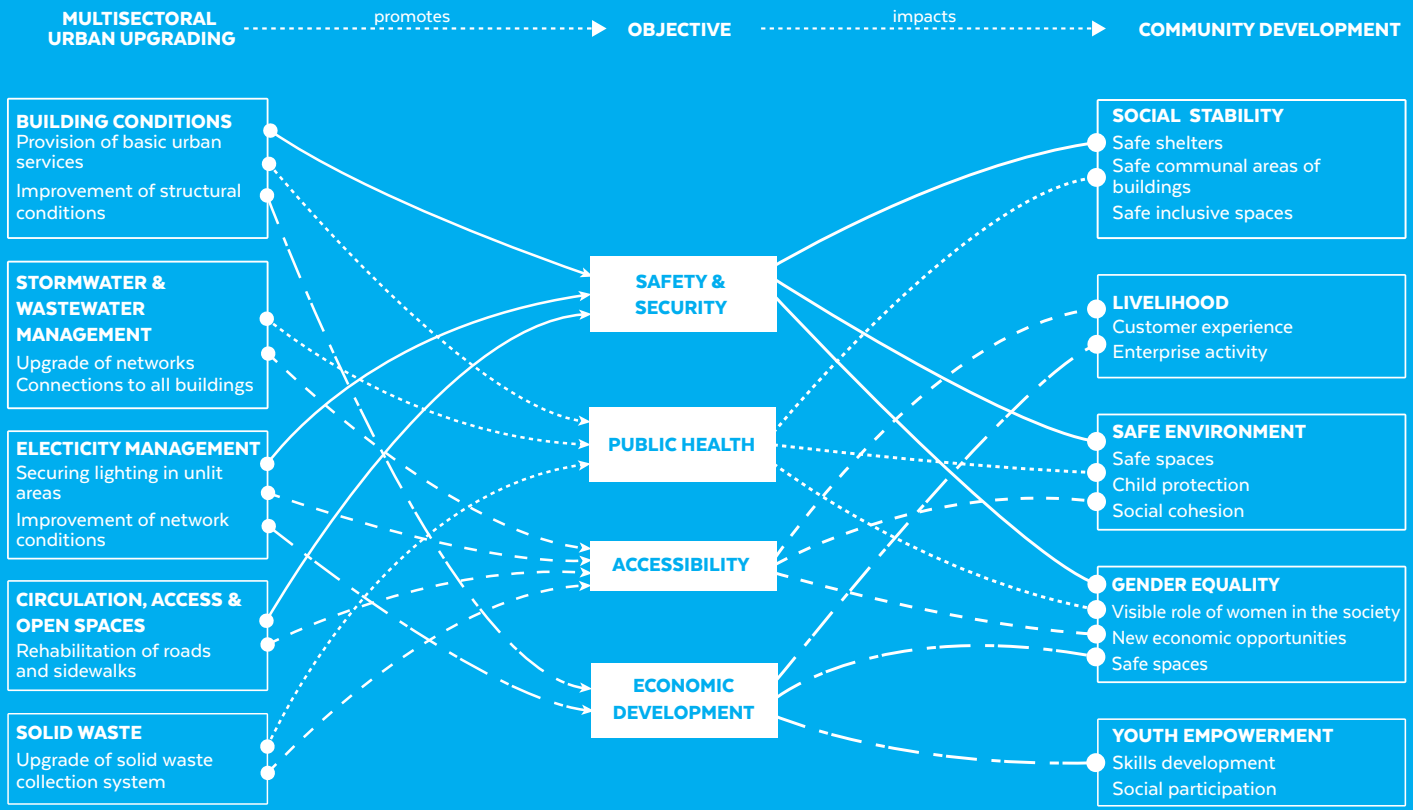
PROJECT/ INTERVENTION IDENTIFICATION

- Basic urban service improvements
- Cultural heritage site/ building rehabilitation
- Livelihood & local economy development
- Climate change mitigation & adaptation
- Building & housing unit upgrades
- Open space upgrades
- Social interventions & service delivery

WHY DESIGN & IMPLEMENT A MULTISECTORAL PROJECT/ INTERVENTION?

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. The neighbourhood profiling approach promotes multisectoral objectives integrated within a spatial framework. It sheds light on how relatively fixed built environments and relatively mobile social dimensions interface with each other in specific contexts. This multisectoral approach is especially useful in complex urban settings inhabited by diverse population groups. Designing urban upgrading interventions using this multisectoral area-based lens can advance agendas related to safety and security, public health, accessibility and economic development, which may in turn positively impact inclusive social development (See next page).

The main interlinkages between the various sectors/themes covered by neighbourhood profiles are outlined on pp. 69-77.


MULTISECTORAL URBAN UPGRADING
promotes
OBJECTIVE
impacts
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BUILDING CONDITIONS
Provision of basic urban services
Improvement of structural conditions
STORMWATER & WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
Upgrade of networks
Connections to all buildings
ELECTICITY MANAGEMENT
Securing lighting in unlit areas
Improvement of network conditions
CIRCULATION, ACCESS & OPEN SPACES
Rehabilitation of roads and sidewalks
SOLID WASTE
Upgrade of solid waste collection system
SAFETY & SECURITY
PUBLIC HEALTH
ACCESSIBILITY
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
SOCIAL STABILITY
Safe shelters
Safe communal areas of buildings
Safe inclusive spaces
LIVELIHOOD
Customer experience
Enterprise activity
SAFE ENVIRONMENT
Safe spaces
Child protection
Social cohesion
GENDER EQUALITY
Visible role of women in the society
New economic opportunities
Safe spaces
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT
Skills development
Social participation

WHAT IS **SAFETY & SECURITY** LINKED TO?

Context
- Historical background of the neighbourhood

Governance
- Municipality capacity and challenges
- Neighbourhood's relationship with the municipality

Population
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender
- Origin (and number) of residents not registered in a cadastre containing the neighbourhood
- Non-Lebanese households (excluding PRL) by year of arrival in Lebanon

Health
- Health facilities and Social Development Centres in the neighbourhood and its catchment area
- Health insurance coverage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households

Education
- Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area
- School dropouts and children who have never attended school

Child Protection
- Child involvement in household chores or economic activities by nationality cohort and gender
- Work conditions of children (5–17) involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort
- Child marriage rates (for different age groups) by gender and nationality cohort
- Child discipline at home and at school
- Information and perceptions on child violence in the streets (if available)
- Children with disabilities (challenges faced; support available)

Youth
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese out-of-school youth
- Unemployed Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth
- Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores by gender and nationality cohort
- Work conditions of youth involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort
- Youth marriage and pregnancy rates (for different age groups) by nationality cohort
- Safety and security issues related to youth
- Unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood reported by youth

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort
- Unemployment among Lebanese and non-Lebanese working-age (15–64) population
- Male, female and elderly employment and livelihoods issues (challenges, women's role in society, etc.)

Buildings
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese households that are overcrowded (three or more persons sleeping within the same room)
- Surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households renting their unit that anticipate moving and their reasons
- Relocation/displacement within Lebanon among households from Syria (rate, reasons, sharing their current residence)

WaSH
- Provision of domestic water, wastewater and stormwater services at street and building levels

Electricity
- Street-level assessment of the electrical network
- Condition of buildings' connections to the electrical network

Access & Open Spaces
- Access and circulation issues at a street level
- Assessment of road conditions
- Assessment of sidewalk conditions
- Open spaces in and around the neighbourhood (total area, types, usage, projects)

WHAT IS **HEALTH** LINKED TO?

Governance
- Administrative services (*mukhtars*, Social Development Centres, etc.)
- Mapping of stakeholders

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender

Safety & Security
- Drug abuse
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender

Child Protection
- Work conditions of children (5–17) involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort
- Child marriage rates (for different age groups) by gender and nationality cohort
- Child discipline at home and at school
- Information and perceptions on child violence in the streets (if available)
- Children with disabilities (percentage and count, if available; types of reported disabilities; challenges faced; support available; provision of education and healthcare services; suggestions for improving well-being)

Youth
- Work conditions of youth involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort
- Youth marriage and pregnancy rates (for different age groups) by nationality cohort

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort

Buildings
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese households that are overcrowded (three or more persons sleeping within the same room)
- Mean number of people per room used for sleeping

WaSH
- Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)
- Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)
- WaSH practices at a household level (drinking water sources, water treatment methods, type of sanitation facility)
- Provision of domestic water, wastewater and stormwater services at street and building levels
- Street-level assessment of solid waste accumulation and collection
- Management of solid waste
- Solid waste management practices of residents/households (including recycling)

Electricity
- Service provision/management of electrical network at street and building levels

WHAT IS **EDUCATION** LINKED TO?

Governance
- Administrative services (*mukhtar*s, Social Development Centres, etc.)
- Mapping of stakeholders

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender

Health
- Lebanese and non-Lebanese individuals with disabilities

Child Protection
- Child involvement in household chores or economic activities by nationality cohort and gender
- Child marriage rates (for different age groups) by gender and nationality cohort
- Child discipline at home and at school
- Children with disabilities (percentage and count, if available; types of reported disabilities; challenges faced; support available; provision of education and healthcare services; suggestions for improving well-being)

Youth
- Highest education level attended by youth (by gender)
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese youth who have completed primary school
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese out-of-school youth
- Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores by gender and nationality cohort
- Youth marriage and pregnancy rates (for different age groups) by nationality cohort
- Information and perceptions on youth employment and vocational training programmes

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort
- Male, female and elderly employment and livelihoods issues (opportunities, challenges, preferred jobs, vocational training, women's role in society, etc.)

Buildings
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report) used as education facilities
- General building conditions of education facilities

Electricity
- Street-level assessment of the electrical network
- Condition of buildings' connections to the electrical network

Access & Open Spaces
- Access and circulation issues at a street level
- Open spaces in and around the neighbourhood for children and youth

WHAT IS **CHILD PROTECTION** LINKED TO?

Governance
- Mapping of stakeholders

Population
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender

Safety & Security
- Security threats and measures (if any)
- Perceptions of the neighbourhood's safety by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Drug abuse

Health
- Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey for whom care (advice or treatment) was sought
- Health insurance coverage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese households
- Awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized primary healthcare services and Social Development Centres

Education
- Primary and secondary school attendance ratios for Lebanese and non-Lebanese children
- School dropouts and children who have never attended school
- Awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized education services

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Information on employees' age, gender and nationality
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Sources of household income by nationality cohort
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort

Buildings
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)
- General building conditions
- Mean number of people per room used for sleeping
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese households that are overcrowded (three or more persons sleeping within the same room)

WaSH
- Use of improved drinking water sources (by number of residents)
- Use of improved sanitation (by number of residents)
- Provision of domestic water, wastewater, stormwater and solid waste services at street and buildings levels

Electricity
- Electricity services at street and building levels

Access & Open Spaces
- Open spaces in and around the neighbourhood for children and youth

WHAT IS **YOUTH** LINKED TO?

Governance
- Mapping of stakeholders

Population
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender

Safety & Security
- Security threats and measures (if any)
- Perceptions of the neighbourhood's safety by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Disputes faced by Lebanese and non-Lebanese households (percentage, frequency, reasons, and methods of resolving)
- Community relationships, conflicts, relations with law enforcement bodies, and attitudes towards refugees/displaced people
- Drug abuse

Health
- Chronically ill Lebanese and non-Lebanese
- Lebanese and non-Lebanese individuals with disabilities

Education
- Highest education level attended by children (3-14) and by youth (15-24) and completed by heads of households (by gender)
- Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment Area
- School dropouts and children who have never attended school
- Types of education facilities in which children and youth are enrolled

Child Protection
- Early marriage rates (for different age groups) by gender and nationality cohort

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Information on business owners
- Information on employees
- Working-age (15-64) population
- Unemployment among Lebanese and non-Lebanese working-age (15-64) population
- Employment status of members in surveyed households by nationality cohort, gender and age
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort

Buildings
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese households that are overcrowded (three or more persons sleeping within the same room)
- Mean number of people per room used for sleeping

WaSH
- Provision of domestic water, wastewater, stormwater and solid waste services at street and building levels

Electricity
- Electricity services at street and building levels

Access & Open Spaces
- Open spaces in and around the neighbourhood for children and youth

WHAT ARE **LOCAL ECONOMY & LIVELIHOODS** LINKED TO?

Context
- Historical background of the neighbourhood

Governance
- Spatial development planning (if available)
- Municipality capacity and challenges (if available)

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender
- Non-Lebanese households (excluding PRL) by year of arrival in Lebanon

Safety & Security
- Overview of events that have impacted the neighbourhood's stability (if available)
- Security threats and measures (if any)
- Perceptions of the neighbourhood's safety by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender

Health
- Health facilities and Social Development Centres in the neighbourhood and its catchment area

Education
- Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area
- School dropouts and children who have never attended school

Child Protection
- Child involvement in household chores or economic activities by nationality cohort and gender
- Work conditions of children (5–17) involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort
- Information and perceptions on child labour

Youth
- Percentage of Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth (15–24) population
- Highest education level attended by youth (by gender)
- Lebanese and all non-Lebanese out-of-school youth
- Unemployed Lebanese and non-Lebanese youth
- Youth involvement in economic activities or household chores by gender and nationality cohort
- Work conditions of youth involved in economic activities by gender and nationality cohort

Buildings
- Total number of buildings
- Building and ground floor uses
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)
- Structural and exterior building conditions
- Types of accommodation reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households
- Reasons for choosing current accommodation reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households
- Tenure status (owned and rented housing) of surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households
- Sources of rent payment reported by surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households that rent their unit

WaSH
- Provision of domestic water, wastewater and stormwater services at street and building levels
- Street-level assessment of domestic water, wastewater, stormwater and solid waste services

Electricity
- Provision of electricity services at street and building levels

Access & Open Spaces
- Access and circulation issues at a street level
- Assessment of road conditions
- Assessment of sidewalk conditions
- Surveyed open spaces by user age group, nationality cohort, and gender

WHAT ARE **BUILDINGS & HOUSING ISSUES** LINKED TO?

Context
- Historical background of the neighbourhood
- Building uses and landmarks

Governance
- Municipality capacity and challenges (if available)
- Spatial development planning (if available)
- Mapping of stakeholders

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender
- Residential occupancy per building
- Population distribution by occupied residential unit
- Non-Lebanese households (excluding PRL) by year of arrival in Lebanon

Safety & Security
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender

Youth
- Unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood reported by youth

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- The neighbourhood's land use within its city (if available)
- Total number of enterprises (shops, workshops and vacant)
- Business age and tenure type of enterprises
- Average monthly household income by nationality cohort
- Sources of household income by nationality cohort
- Frequency of household income
- Lebanese and non-Lebanese households with a member who borrowed money and their reasons
- Household wealth index quintiles by nationality cohort

WaSH
- Condition of buildings' connection to the domestic water network
- Condition of buildings' connection to wastewater network
- Condition of buildings' connections to the stormwater network
- Solid waste management practices of residents/households (including recycling)

Electricity
- Condition of buildings' connections to the electrical network

Access & Open Spaces
- Access and circulation issues at a street level
- Assessment of road conditions

WHAT ARE **WASH & ELECTRICITY** LINKED TO?

Governance
- Municipality capacity and challenges (if available)
- Spatial development planning (if available)

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender
- Population distribution by occupied residential unit

Safety & Security
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Improvement suggestions

Health
- Most commonly reported types of health conditions in surveyed households
- Children under 5 with diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the household survey for whom care (advice or treatment) was sought

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- Basic urban services in commercial streets/near enterprises

Buildings
- Total number of buildings
- Number of storeys of buildings
- Unsound buildings (Red Flag Report)
- Total number of residential units
- Surveyed Lebanese and non-Lebanese households renting their unit that anticipate moving and their reasons

Access & Open Spaces
- Assessment of road conditions
- Assessment of sidewalk conditions

WHAT ARE **ACCESS & OPEN SPACES** LINKED TO?

Context
- Profiled neighbourhood (location and boundary) in the context of its city (continuously built-up area)
- Historical background of the neighbourhood

Governance
- Municipality capacity and challenges (if available)
- Spatial development planning (if available)

Population
- Total number of residents
- Population distribution by nationality cohort, age (if available) and gender

Safety & Security
- Reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, age and gender
- Drug abuse

Health
- Health facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area
- Information on interviewed health facilities

Education
- Education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area
- Information on interviewed education facilities

Child Protection
- Information and perceptions on child violence in the streets (if available)
- Children with disabilities (percentage and count, if available; types of reported disabilities; challenges faced; support available; provision of education and healthcare services; suggestions for improving well-being)

Youth
- Unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood reported by youth

Local Economy & Livelihoods
- *Souk* analysis/commercial activity in the neighbourhood

WaSH & Electricity
- Street-level assessment of domestic water, wastewater, stormwater, solid waste, street lighting and electricity services

HOW CAN NP DATA INFORM THE DESIGN OF INTERVENTIONS?

Profiles offer cohort-stratified multisectoral data on various units of analysis, such as a space, street, building, household, social facility, enterprise and individual in a neighbourhood. (A part of) an intervention can be designed or planned at the level of one or more unit(s) of analysis. Below is a list of contextual, statistical and mapped data available in neighbourhood profiles per analysis/intervention unit. (Data on households and individuals hold no personal identifiers.)

SPACE

Profiled neighbourhood (location and boundary) in the context of its city (continuously built-up area); historic, religious and touristic sites (if available); spatial development planning that includes the neighbourhood; open spaces in and around the neighbourhood (total area, types, usage, projects); surveyed open spaces by user age group, nationality cohort, and gender; reported unsafe areas within and immediately bordering the neighbourhood by nationality cohort, gender, and age.

STREET

Local Economy: Basic urban services in commercial streets/near enterprises and *souk* analysis/commercial activity. **WaSH**: Domestic water network, wastewater network, stormwater network, and solid waste accumulation and collection. **Electricity**: Electrical network and street lighting. **Access**: Access and circulation; road and sidewalk conditions.

BUILDING

Buildings: Total number of buildings, residential occupancy per building, number of storeys, building and ground floor uses, landmark buildings, residential rooftop add-ons, dates of construction, construction materials, structural and exterior building conditions vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents, condition of communal spaces in buildings vis-à-vis the proportion of total residents, unsound buildings, and total number of residential units. **WaSH**: Buildings' connection to the domestic water, wastewater and stormwater networks. **Electricity**: Condition of buildings' connections to the electrical network.

HOUSEHOLD

Population: Population distribution by occupied residential unit, population distribution by residential unit per nationality cohort, and non-Lebanese households (excluding PRL) by year of arrival in Lebanon. **Health**: Health status of the Lebanese and non-Lebanese populations, most commonly reported types of health conditions, awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized primary healthcare and Social Development Centres services, and most needed subsidized primary healthcare services. **Education**: Awareness about, usage of, relevance of and satisfaction with subsidized education services. **Livelihoods**: Average monthly household income, sources of household income, frequency of household income, households with a member who borrowed money and their reasons, and household wealth index quintiles. **Housing**: Types of accommodation, reasons for choosing current accommodation, overcrowded households, mean number of people per room used for sleeping, tenure status (owned and rented housing), types of rental occupancy, types of rental agreement, tenancy contract lengths, sources of rent payment, tenants anticipating to move and their reasons, and relocation/displacement within Lebanon among households from Syria. **WaSH:** practices at a household level (drinking water sources, water treatment methods, type of sanitation facility), and solid waste management practices.

SOCIAL FACILITY

Health: Information on health facilities and Social Development Centres in the neighbourhood and its catchment area (accessibility, catchment, accreditation, guarantors, fees), and service provision in interviewed health facilities by type and medical specialty. **Education**: Information on education facilities in the neighbourhood and its catchment area (type, ownership, physical capacity, total total number of registered students, morning/afternoon shifts, overcapacity, and dropouts).

ENTERPRISE

Total number of enterprises (shops, workshops and vacant), business age, tenure type, customer catchment area, types and occupancy of enterprises, distribution of shops and workshops by type, number and distribution of main shops and workshops, and business owners and employees by enterprise type.

INDIVIDUAL

Population: Population distribution by nationality cohort, age and gender. **Health**: Health status, chronical illness, disabilities, child health, and health insurance coverage. **Education**: Facilities, highest education level attended, primary and secondary school attendance, primary school attendance, out-of-school children/youth, homework support, school dropouts, and children who have never attended school. **Child Protection**: Child involvement in household chores or economic activities, child work conditions, child marriage rates, child discipline at home and at school, children with disabilities. **Youth**: Highest education level attended by youth primary school completion, out-of-school youth, unemployment, involvement in economic activities or household chores, work conditions, marriage and pregnancy rates. **Local Economy & Livelihoods**: Business owners and employees, working-age population, employment status and other livelihood issues. **WaSH**: Use of improved drinking water sources, use of improved sanitation, solid waste management practices of residents (including recycling).

NP-RELATED PROJECT & COORDINATION CASE STUDIES

PROJECT CASE STUDY 01

Team-building activity in the community centre

Women's session on conjugal roles in the community centre

REHABILITATION OF SOCIO-CULTURAL CENTRE IN MAACHOUK, TYRE

Implemented by
UN-Habitat

Budget
USD 213,000

Neighbourhood
Maachouk, Tyre

Donors
Royal Norwegian Embassy in Beirut and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Beneficiaries
PRL: 1,518; Lebanese: 979
PRS: 68; and Syrians: 809

Years of execution
2016-2018

Partner
Popular Aid for Relief and Development (PARD)

Description

The Maachouk Neighbourhood Profile was used to identify the needs of the area and base the project on. This resulted in the rehabilitation and upgrading of an old existing one-storey building into a two-storey socio-cultural centre, and a plan to rehabilitate a pubic football field in the same plot of the centre to be used by youth, children, men and women. The centre, which was established by UN-Habitat in partnership with the Palestinian Popular Committee and PARD, offers social/recreational services and reinforces social integration. It also provides services to the residents irrespective of their nationality, gender and age.

Targeted sectors

PROJECT CASE STUDY 02

ABJAD Centre before rehabilitation

ABJAD Centre after rehabilitation

IMPROVING HUMAN SECURITY THROUGH NEIGHBOURHOOD UPGRADING & ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF VULNERABLE REFUGEES & HOST COMMUNITIES

Implemented by
UN-Habitat, UN Women, UNICEF

Budget
USD 1.967 million

Neighbourhood
Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohen, Tripoli

Donor
United Nations Human Trust Fund

Beneficiaries
3,500 youth, women and their families; municipality; local and international NGOs

Years of execution
2017-2018

Partners
Shankal Group (25 local NGOs from Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen)

Description

The Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood profiles were used to identify the needs of both areas, based on which the project components were designed. These included the rehabilitation of an old cinema into the ABJAD socio-cultural centre, the implementation of two water projects, and the identification of capacity-building and awareness-raising themes for youth, children and women.

Targeted sectors

PROJECT CASE STUDY 03

Rehabilitation of stairs and communal spaces of buildings

Rehabilitation of public spaces

INTEGRATED PUBLIC SPACES REHABILITATION IN EL-QOBBEH, TRIPOLI - EL-HAYY PROJECT

Implemented by
SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

Budget
USD 100,000

Neighbourhood
El-Qobbeh, Tripoli

Donor
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Beneficiaries
5,389 Lebanese & 983 refugees

Year of execution
2017

Description

The El-Qobbeh Neighbourhood Profile was used as a baseline for the “El-Hayy” project. The SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL team was part of the field team that helped identify the needs of the neighbouhood. This resulted in the rehabilitation of 200 residential units, 30 communal spaces of buildings, 3 public spaces, 5 access points and 6 murals. In addition, the project included street lighting upgrading, hygiene promotion, and provision of solid waste bins and dumpsters.

Targeted sectors

PROJECT CASE STUDY 04

A view of El-Jazzar Street

The local committee from El-Jazzar discussing the needs of their neighbourhood

IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF HOST & REFUGEE POPULATIONS THROUGH ENHANCED ACCESS TO SOCIAL & BASIC SERVICES IN BEIRUT

Implemented by
UN-Habitat

Beneficiaries
1,066 Lebanese, Syrians and PRL

Neighbourhood
Sabra (El-Jazzar Street), Beirut

Budget
USD 550,000

Partners
Municipality of Beirut, Electricité du Liban, Beirut and Mount Lebanon Water Establishment, Save the Children, Habitat for Humanity, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), El-Jazzar Local Committee, PARD

Donor
Royal Norwegian Embassy in Beirut

Years of execution
2018-2020

Description

Aiming to improve the quality of life and support stability in the most vulnerable neighbourhoods of Beirut, UN-Habitat worked on upgrading the sub-neighbourhood of Jazzar, by renovating buildings' facades, protecting residents from all external weathering factors; managing and upgrading connections to services at buildings level; in addition to rehabilitating mobility, stormwater, electricity and lighting issues on the street level.

Targeted sectors

PROJECT CASE STUDY 05

Coordination meeting with representatives of the local community

Site visit with BUS, a unit operating under the Ministry of Energy and Water

IMPROVING THE WELL-BEING OF HOST & REFUGEE POPULATIONS THROUGH ENHANCED ENVIRONMENTAL & HYGIENE CONDITIONS IN MARAASH NEIGHBOURHOOD IN GREATER BEIRUT

Implemented by
UN-Habitat

Beneficiaries
1,066 beneficiaries (60% Lebanese, 40% Syrian and people of other nationalities)

Partners
Bourj Hammoud Municipality and Polish Center for International Aid (PCPM)

Neighbourhood
Maraash, Bourj Hammoud

Budget
USD 1 million

Donor
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland

Years of execution
2019-2021

Description

The project, targeting a sub-neighbourhood composed of five alleyways in Maraash neighbourhood in Bourj Hammoud, aims to enhance the environmental conditions of host and refugee communities through upgrading of basic services while adopting durable solutions and the active engagement and skills development of the municipality and communities. To achieve this, the project has been addressing the following three main components: (1) sub-neighbourhood rehabilitation (buildings, streets, private/public electricity, public spaces; (2) capacity-building and awareness-raising of local actors (topics related to life safety, proper hygiene, and cash-for-work activities); and (3) installation of a photovoltaic system to supply clean electrical power generation.

Targeted sectors

COORDINATION CASE STUDY 01

Basic literacy and numeracy sessions conducted by Al Fayhaa Association

NORTH LEBANON NEIGHBOURHOOD APPROACH TASK FORCE

Neighbourhood

El-Qobbeh, Fouar, Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen, Tripoli

Coordinating partners

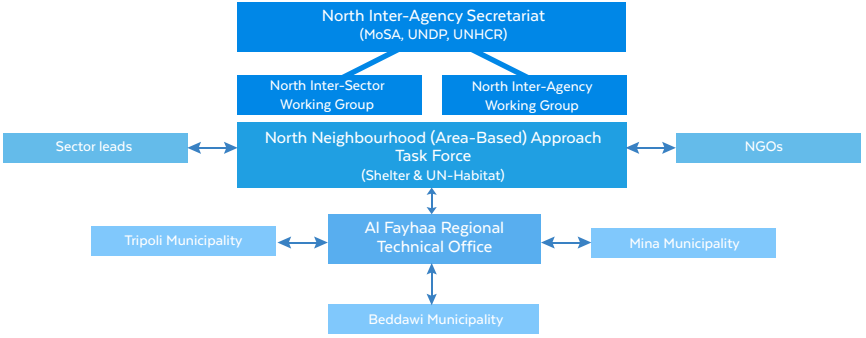
UN-Habitat, Inter-Agency Coordination (North Lebanon), local and international NGOs, Regional Technical Office within the Al Fayhaa Union of Municipalities

Years of execution

2017-2019

Description

A Neighbourhood Approach Task Force was created and led by UN-Habitat and the shelter sector lead to map area-based approach activities, share updates and lessons learned and plan projects. It is comprised of sector leads, NGOs and representatives from the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities (including the Al Fayhaa Regional Technical Office). The task force used the neighbourhood profiles as its primary tool to map and plan interventions.



COORDINATION CASE STUDY 02

SHANKAL coordination group meeting

SHANKAL COORDINATION GROUP

Neighbourhoods

Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen, Tripoli

Coordinating partners

UN-Habitat, 25 local NGOs working within Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen, UNICEF and UN Women

Years of execution

2018-2020

Description

As part of a project funded by the United Nations Human Trust Fund (See p. 83), the Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen neighbourhood profiles were used to map all local partners working within Tabbaneh and Jabal Mohsen, assess their capacities, and map their activities and services provided. Based on these findings, a coordination group called Shankal was created to bring together all the active local partners. This group is used for coordination, collaboration and referrals. Most of the partners involved within this group use the ABJAD Centre, which was created as part of a project based on the profiles (See p. 83), to implement their activities. This group also uses the findings of the profiles to baseline and plan for their activities. The group is regularly involved in profiling-related training sessions and capacity-building efforts.

Targeted sectors

COORDINATION CASE STUDY 03

Field surveyors from NRC, Habitat for Humanity and Save the Children in El-Jazzar

Coordination meeting with the Engineering Department at Beirut Municipality

CREATION OF SHELTER CONSORTIUM FOR EL-JAZZAR PROJECT

Neighbourhood

Sabra, Beirut

Coordinating partners

UN-Habitat, Save the Children, Habitat for Humanity, NRC

Years of execution

2018-2019

Description

To promote the area-based approach and enable an integrated response that benefits the larger community, a consortium between UN-Habitat, Save the Children, Habitat for Humanity and NRC was created in order for these organizations to join forces for an efficient shelter response in the targeted El-Jazzar sub-neighbourhood (See p. 85).

Targeted sector

COORDINATION CASE STUDY 04

Field surveyors from PCPM on a building roof in Maraash

Field surveyors from PCPM in the streets of Maraash

MARAASH NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILE DATA SHARING

Neighbourhood

Maraash, Bourj Hammoud

Coordinating partners

UN-Habitat, PCPM, Save the Children, and Habitat for Humanity

Years of execution

2019-2020

Description

Based on the UN-Habitat-UNICEF Maraash Neighbourhood Profile and as part of the multisectoral upgrading project implemented by UN-Habitat in the neighbourhood (See p. 86), data sharing was undertaken by different partners:

PCPM conducted a survey on the (1) buildings' roofs, (2) local enterprises, and (3) residential units and households. **Save the Children** conducted an assessment of 300 residential units, out of which almost 30 units were selected for minor rehabilitation. **Habitat for Humanity** conducted a survey on communal spaces of buildings. All this was based on available data from the Maraash Neighbourhood Profile.

Targeted sectors

UN-Habitat Lebanon www.unhabitat.org/lebanon/
UNICEF Lebanon www.unicef.org/lebanon/

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

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