Lebanon North Governorate Profile (June 2015)

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

GENERAL OVERVIEW

North Lebanon, which previously constituted one governorate with seven districts, was split into two governorates in 2014: Tripoli and five surrounding districts (T5) maintained the denomination of North Governorate, while the district of Akkar became a governorate by itself. Tripoli Governorate is composed of six districts; Tripoli, El Koura, El Batroun, Bcharre, Zgharta, and El Minnie-Dennie. It has a mixed confessional population of Sunnis, Alawites, and Christians. Tripoli is the capital of the north Governorate and the second largest city in the country. Inter-agency coordination and sector coordination meetings for the North take place in Tripoli.

POPULATION OVERVIEW

787,709 People are living in North Governorate

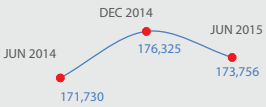
70.2% **553,637** Lebanese

- **3.6%** (0 – 5 Years) **11.1%** (6 – 17 Years)
- **3.9%** (0 – 5 Years) **12.5%** (6 – 17 Years)
- **29.5%** (18 – 59 Years) **5.4%** (60+ Years)
- **28.2%** (18 – 59 Years) **5.8%** (60+ Years)

25% ***193,900*** Deprived Lebanese

0.1% **1,001** Lebanese returnees

22% **173,756** Registered Syrian refugees

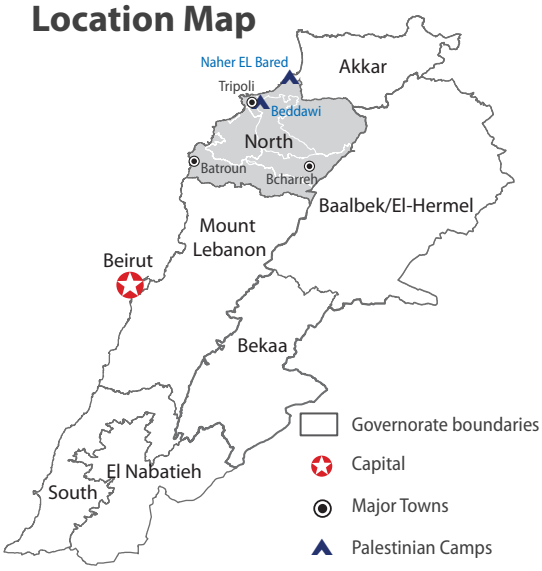


7% **55,080** Palestine refugees in Lebanon

0.5% **4,235** Palestine refugees from Syria

POPULATION COHORTS	Tripoli	El Batroun	Bcharre	El Koura	El Minieh-Dennie	Zgharta
Lebanese above poverty line	184,412	34,049	15,680	35,590	49,313	40,694
Deprived Lebanese	80,168	12,025	5,538	12,569	69,227	14,372
Lebanese returnees	767	11	4	52	96	71
Registered Syrian Refugees	61,077	16,791	2,988	17,368	61,995	13,537
Palestine Refugees	9,289	0	0	0	50,026	0

Location Map



SOCIO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

- **39.8%** of Syrian refugees living in substandard shelter (inc. **37.4%** in informal settlements) in North and Akkar governorates
- **122** Informal Settlements, hosting **9,419** registered Syrian refugees
- **3.4%** refugees living in collective shelters
- **286** public schools.
- **21** public hospitals; **8** are supported
- **8.2%** unemployment rate (MICS 2009)
- **26** SDCs
- **140** Municipalities/ **7** Union of municipalities
- **$2,660,630** multipurpose cash distributed (Jan-May)

CHANGES IN CONTEXT JANUARY TO JUNE

Although a double-PBIED attack on 10 January threatened to trigger a resumption of armed conflict in Tripoli, this reporting period provided further evidence that the implementation of the security plan has continued to successfully limit organized armed activity between Jabal Mohsen and Bab Tabbaneh. The security plan has been in effect in Tripoli since 1 April 2014 to prevent the resurgence of armed clashes between the Beb El Tebbeneh (Sunnis) and Jabal Mohsen (Alawites) communities. These are historically divided along sectarian lines and political affiliation against and pro the Syrian regime.

Since its implementation, the security plan has been challenged by some sporadic incidents including clashes among groups, targeted actions against some individuals and confrontation. Meanwhile search operations continue resulting in the arrest of 919 individuals residing in various locations in the North allegedly due to individuals overstating their visa or in some instances crime related activities/ suspicions. While Syrians, Lebanese and Palestinians are temporarily arrested, the majority is released after a few hours of verification while other are detained for longer periods for investigations purposes. Also, 299 individuals were arrested on terrorism related activities/ suspicions.

Crime continued at the same rates and was not affected by the implementation of the security plan while an increase in civil unrest such as demonstrations, sit-ins and roadblocks were noted during the reporting period. Other reported incidents included road blockages caused by snow and armed interpersonal and interfamily disputes.

The number of people in need in the North has remained stable since the introduction of new registration procedures.

HUMANITARIAN AND STABLIZATION TRENDS

At the onset of the Syrian emergency, refugee started fleeing neighboring Syria through Lebanon's northern borders, settling first along the border in Wadi Khaled, where relief efforts were initially focused. However, many continued further south to arrive in Tripoli from where they often dispersed to its five adjacent districts, with a total Lebanese population of over 550,000 persons.

As of late May, Syrian refugees were spread in over 289 villages and lived mainly in very challenging urban and semi-urban contexts. Approximately 81 per cent of them are living in rented accommodation; however, refugees who are unable to cover the high rents resort to living in substandard accommodation including non-residential dwellings such as garages and unfinished buildings. Partners are working to rehabilitate these to improve the standard of living. There are 16 fewer informal settlements with 4,339 less people living in them compared to December 2014.

An outreach system through Community Development Centers (CDCs), Social Development Centers (SDCs) and Refugee Outreach Volunteers (ROVs) is in place to provide support and identify vulnerable refugees with specific needs and refer them to existing services. Access to healthcare facilities remains a challenge with only 8 public hospitals which are supported – with limited bed capacity- and 5 primary health care centers in the governorate, in addition to the high costs of secondary health care.

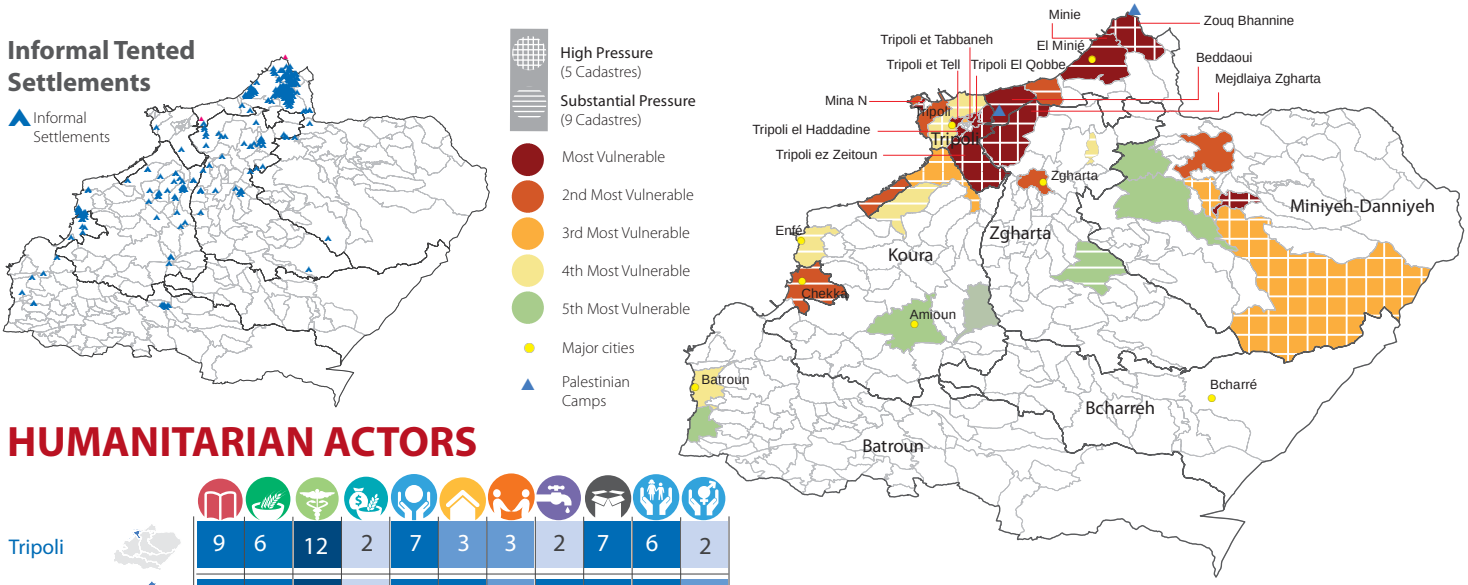
The MRR (Map of Risks and Resources) is piloted in Minieh and Dedde municipalities as a coordination tool among all actors to link the risks and needs of the community with the actual and planned interventions. The outcome of the exercise was presented to mayor of Minieh and a dedicated coordination body was set-up to strengthen the coordination among partners and with the municipality. This exercise is still on-going.

A study conducted with northern citizens, including a majority of Lebanese, reported a continuous increase of positive relations between Lebanese and Syrians by 23 per cent and a decrease in tensions between December 2014 and March 2015, while people reporting that tensions remained the same are still the majority, with 66 per cent. This may be due to the expanded presence of the Lebanese Army in the North following the late October clashes with militants in Tripoli and the inclusion of vulnerable affected Lebanese and host community in the service delivery by the agencies.

Despite all the efforts put in the area, overall needs remain very high especially in the most vulnerable localities indicated in the below map, while funds are decreasing. Most public institutions are considered very weak in North Governorate.

MOST VULNERABLE LOCALITIES

There are 31 vulnerable localities in the North, nine of which are classified as most vulnerable. Seventeen of the 31 localities are also considered as substantial and high pressure where the ratio of refugees to deprived Lebanese is at least three to one or more



HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

Tripoli	9	6	12	2	7	3	3	2	7	6	2
El Minieh Dennie	8	4	11	1	5	5	3	6	3	8	4
El Koura	6	3	6	2	5	1	3	4	3	1	3
El Batroun	5	3	3	1	6	1	2	1	3		3
Zagharta	4	4	5	1	5	2	2	1	3	4	4
Bcharre	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1

54 UN Agencies and NGOs operating in North

ABAAD, AJEM Lebanon, Al Fayha'e, ANERA, ARCPA, Beddawi Pop Com, Beddawi Popular Committee, Beyond, CARE, CCP JAPAN, CISP, CLMC Lebanon , COOPI, Danish Red Cross, DRC, FAO, HDC, Heartland, HI, Himaya, HOOPS, HWA, IA, IMC, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IQRAA, IR Lebanon, IRC, IRD, Lebanese Red Cross, MAP-UK, Mercy Corps, MoSA, MS Lebanon, MSL Lebanon, NRC, OXFAM, Pal_Scouts, Palestinian Scouts & Guides Association, PU-AMI, RESTART Lebanon, RET, RI, SCI, SFCG, Solidarités, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, URDA, WCH, WHO

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North Governor Mr Ramzi Nohra

Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Data Source: **Lebanese Population** - Central Administration of Statistics (CAS) year 2002 dataset, **Poverty data:** CAS, UNDP and MoSA Living Conditions and Household Budget Survey 2004-5, **Syrian Refugee Population** - UNHCR as of 30/05/2015, **Humanitarian Intervention Data** - Activity Info, **Palestinian Refugee Population**- UNRWA