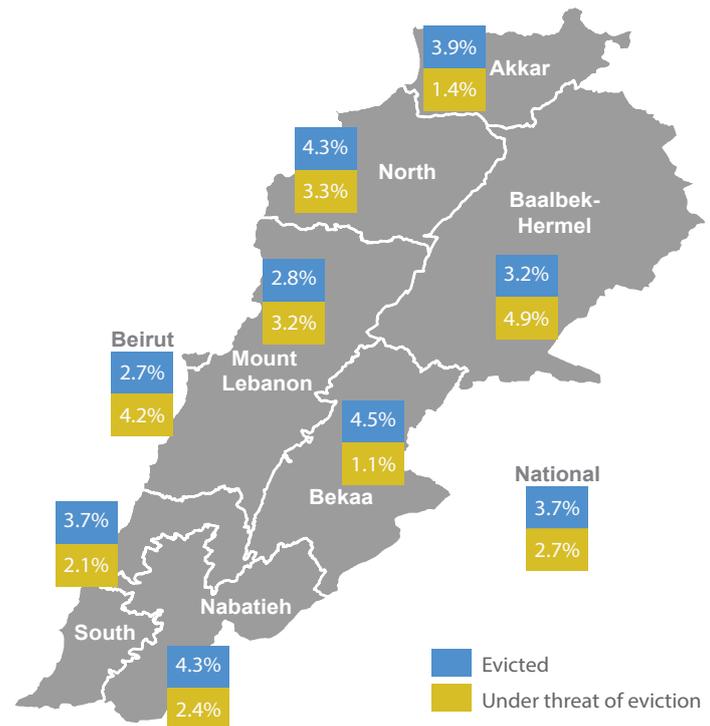


OVERVIEW

The overall number of evictions in Lebanon has gone down in 2018 compared to 2017. This is mainly due to the fact that there were fewer large-scale, collective evictions in 2018 than during 2017. Individual evictions remain highly prevalent, primarily because of refugees' inability to afford rent payments.



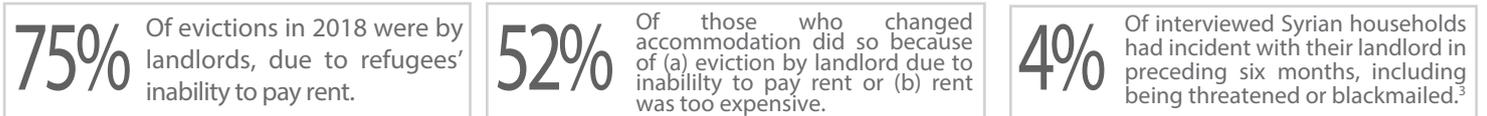
As per the [Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon \(VASyR\)](#),² almost 4% of Syrian refugees were evicted in 2018 (estimated number of almost 11,300 households), a slight reduction from 5% in 2017. The rates of evictions were highest in the Bekaa, the North and Nabatieh, and lowest in Mount Lebanon and Beirut governorates. Less than 3% of those interviewed had received an eviction notice, typically sent by the property owner. Overall, more than 6% indicated that they were evicted at least once during their stay in Lebanon (almost 19,000 households).



MAIN REASONS

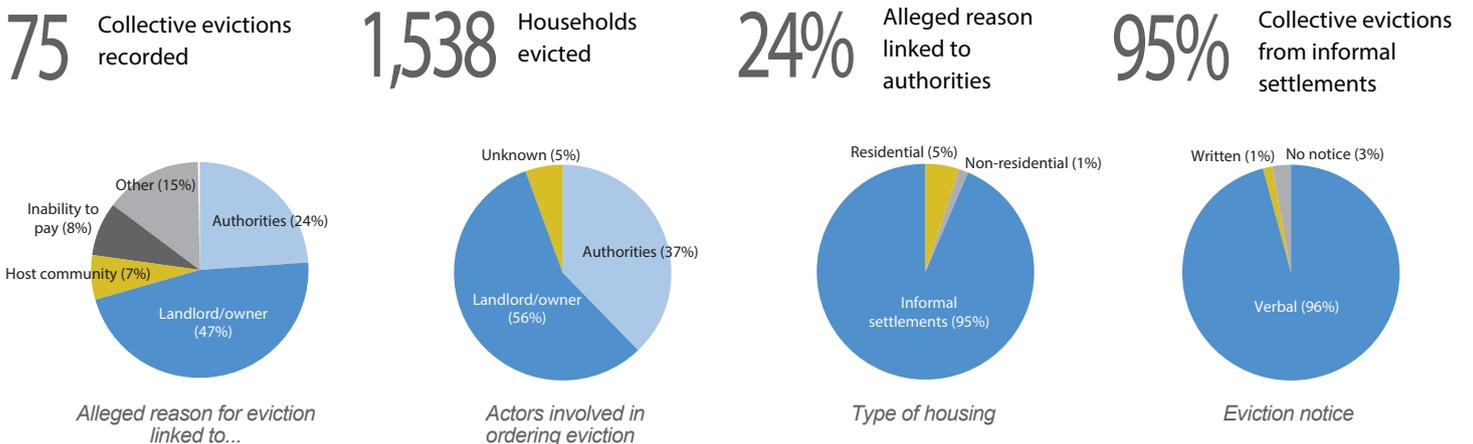
Evictions are commonly carried out for any of the following reasons:

- Inability to pay rent
- Safety & security
- Disputes with landlords
- Alternative use by landlord
- Environment & sanitation
- Social tensions



COLLECTIVE EVICTIONS

During 2018, 75 collective evictions (i.e. a simultaneous eviction of five households or more) were recorded⁴ within Lebanon. Their profile is different from the general eviction analysis above, in particular with regard to the main reasons given for the eviction and the main actors involved.



¹ Calculation based on the estimated number of Syrian refugees in Lebanon (1.5m) / average household size (4.91) x eviction percentage (2018: 3.7%; 2017: 4.8%).
² The figures presented in the 2018 VASyR are based on data collected during April/May 2018 among a representative sample of Syrian refugee families. Questions relating to evictions concerned the previous six-month period, unless otherwise stated.
³ Refugees have also reported that the constant threat of eviction has increased their sense of insecurity and lack of safety.
⁴ Since 2018, UNHCR - in collaboration with partners - is systematically tracking collective evictions involving five households or more.

ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES

DEBT

Debt accumulation, often linked to rent payments, puts Syrian households at risk of eviction. Overall, the average debt per family (among households in debt) increased by \$97, from \$919 in 2017 to \$1,016 in 2018.



POVERTY

79% of evicted Syrian households are poor



compared to 69% of Syrian households overall.

More than 79% of all Syrian households who have been evicted in 2018 live in poverty (below \$3.84 expenditure per person per day), compared to 69% of all Syrian households.

COPING STRATEGIES

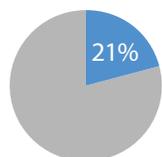
20% of all Syrian households who changed accommodation due to eviction (4%) resorted to emergency coping mechanisms, such as involving children in income-generating activities, compared to 12% of families who changed accommodation for other reasons.

34% of all evicted Syrian households resorted to stress coping mechanisms, such as increase of debts, compared to 24% of families who moved for other reasons.

PROTECTION

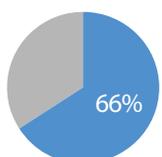
LEGAL RESIDENCY

Syrian households evicted or at threat of eviction are less likely to have members with legal residency.



Only 21% of those aged 15 and above evicted or at threat of eviction have legal residency, compared to 27% nationally.

SPECIFIC NEEDS



A total of 66% of all evicted Syrian households had a household member with specific needs, such as an older person who was unable to care for him-/herself or someone with a disability or impairment, in line with the national figure (64%).

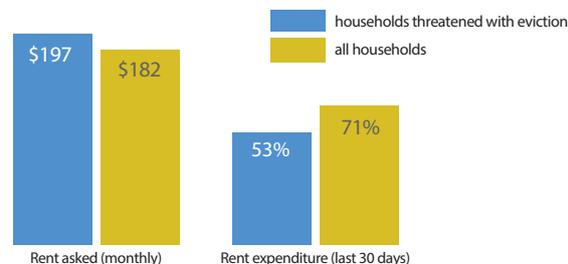
GENDER

20% of all female-headed households were evicted, compared to 4% of all male-headed households.

SHELTER

RENT

While most Syrian households are struggling to pay their rent, with on average 71% of rent paid, those families under threat of eviction are only managing to pay 53% of their rent due, further increasing their risk of actually being evicted.

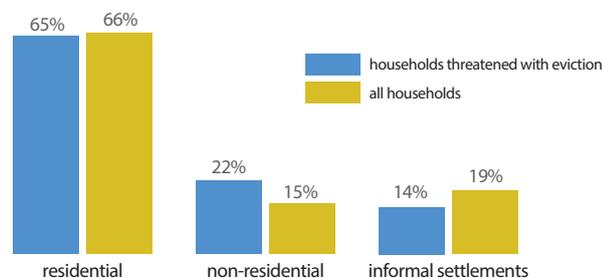


At the same time, the average monthly rent increased for all shelter types in 2018: \$58 in informal settlements (2017: \$35), \$221 in residential buildings (2017: \$219) and \$149 in non-residential buildings (2017: \$136).

SHELTER TYPE

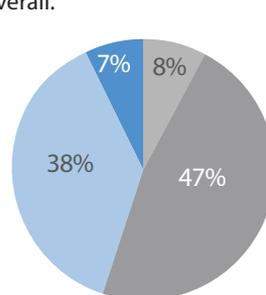
Syrian households living in non-residential buildings are at higher risk of eviction than those living in residential buildings or informal settlements, with 22% of households under threat of eviction living in non-residential structures while only 15% of households overall were living in non-residential structures.⁴

Households under eviction threat compared to all households, by shelter type

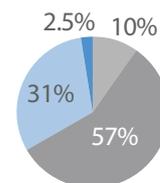


FOOD SECURITY

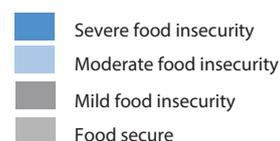
Almost half (45%) of all evicted Syrian households experience moderate or severe food insecurity, compared to 34% of households overall.



Among evicted households



Among all households



⁴ While Syrian households living in informal settlements are generally less likely to be evicted, they are more at risk in case of collective evictions (with 95% of collective evictions occurring in informal settlements).