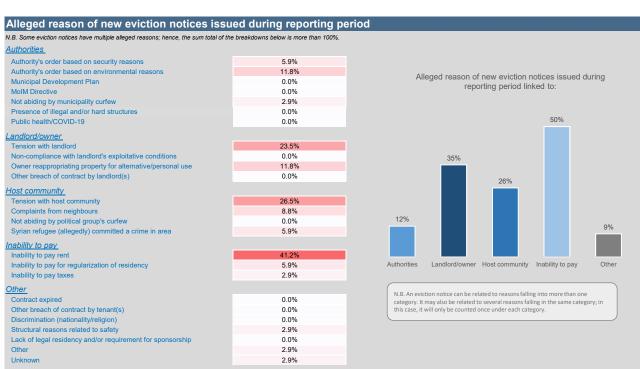
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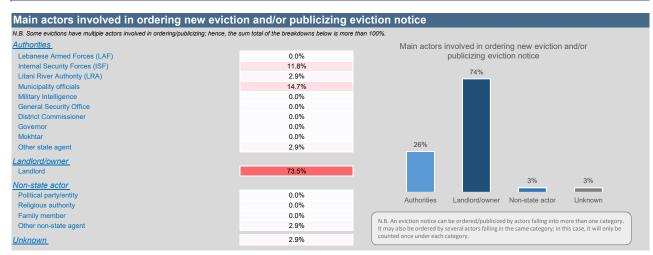
KEY FIGURES	
No. of actual evictions during reporting period	10
Individuals affected by actual evictions	2,733 (based on actual evictions enacted during reporting period)
Families affected by actual evictions	554 (based on actual evictions enacted during reporting period)
Individuals remaining at risk of eviction	13,655 (based on eviction notices issued during preceding 12 months (1 Jan 2020 - 31 Dec 2020)
No. of new eviction notices during reporting period	34
Individuals affected by new eviction notices	7.089 (based on new eviction notices issued during reporting period)

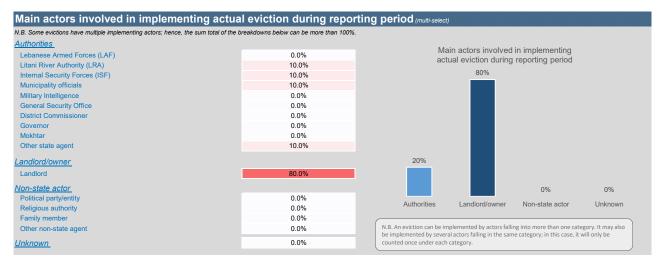


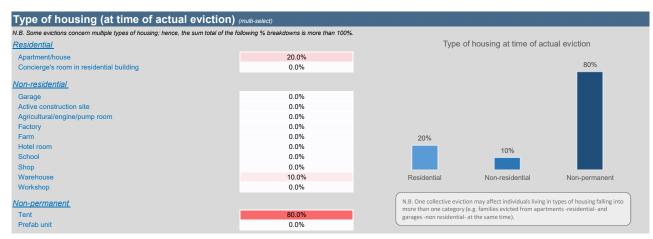
Alleged reason of actual evictions ocurred during reporting period N.B. Some evictions have multiple alleged reasons; hence, the sum total of the breakdowns below is more than 100% Authorities Authority's order based on security reasons 0.0% Authority's order based on environmental reasons 10.0% Municipal Development Plan 0.0% Alleged reason of actual evictions ocurring in reporting MoIM Directive 0.0% period linked to: Not abiding by municipality curfew 0.0% Presence of illegal and/or hard structures 0.0% 60% Public health/COVID-19 0.0% Landlord/owner Tension with landlord 40.0% Non-compliance with landlord's exploitative conditions 0.0% 40% 20.0% Owner reappropriating property for alternative/personal use Other breach of contract by landlord(s) 0.0% 30% Host community Tension with host community 30.0% Complaints from neighbours 0.0% 20% Not abiding by political group's curfew 0.0% Syrian refugee (allegedly) committed a crime in area 10.0% 10% Inability to pay Inability to pay rent 30.0% Inability to pay for regularization of residency 0.0% Inability to pay taxes 10.0% Authorities Landlord/owner Host community Inability to pay Other <u>Other</u> Contract expired 0.0% 0.0% Other breach of contract by tenant(s) N.B. An eviction can be related to reasons falling into more than one category (e.g. both Authorities and Landlord). It may also be related to several reasons falling in same category; in this case, it will only be counted once under each category. Discrimination (nationality/religion) 0.0% Structural reasons related to safety 10.0% Lack of legal residency and/or requirement for sponsorship 0.0% Other 0.0% Unknown 10.0%

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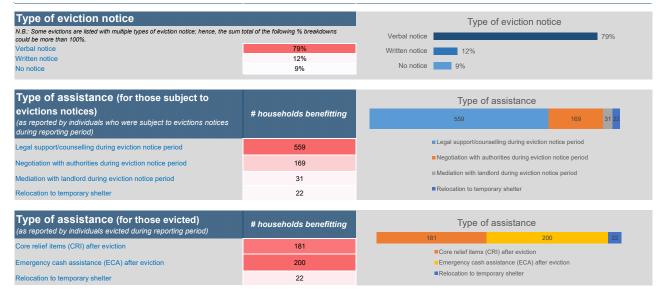




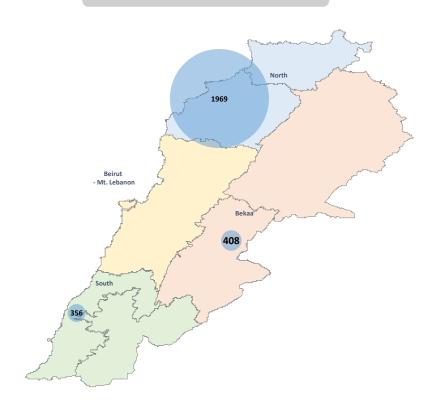
N.B.: Some evictions are listed with multiple types of housing; hence, the sum total of the following % breakdowns could be		Type of property ownership at time of actual eviction		
more than 100%.		Private		100%
Private	100%	Public (municipality)	0%	
Public (municipality)	0%			
Public (state)	0%	Public (state)		
Awkaf (religious)	0%	Awkaf (religious)	0%	

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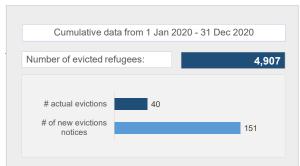
Number of individuals evicted per location Oct - Dec 2020

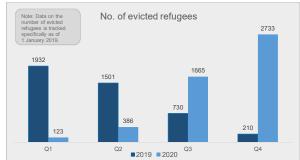


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Trends Charts on Collective Evictions



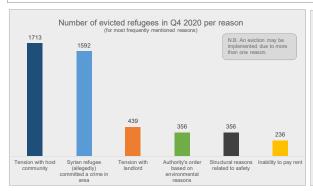


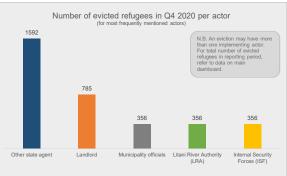


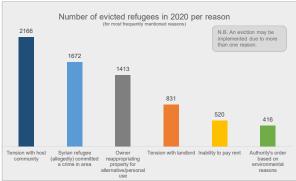
The four charts below analyse data on the basis of the number of individuals affected, so results differ from the first page of the dashboard which presents information disaggregated per number of incidents of collective eviction.

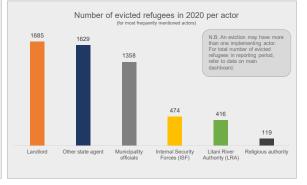
It should be noted that the Bcharre collective eviction (which occurred in North Lebanon in November 2020) involved more individuals than all other 4th quarter collective evictions combined (1592 individuals affected by Bcharre, compared to 1141 for all others) and so the causes and actors involved in this eviction are weighted extremely heavily if we analyse the data per individual affected, as below. Further, as individuals affected by the Bcharre evictions made up 32% of all individuals evicted in 2020 this one incident also weighs heavily on findings for the whole year.

Regarding the 4th quarter specifically, tension with the host community and crime (allegedly) committed by a Syrian refugee were listed as the causes of eviction in Bcharre, which explains why they appear here as the causes affecting the highest numbers of individuals. If Bcharre were removed from the calculations then tension with the host community would still be the cause of actual collective evictions affecting the greatest number of individuals (272), but only slightly ahead of inability to pay rent (236). Despite the high number of people affected by evictions linked to crime (allegedly) committed by a Syrian refugee, this reason was only cited in the case of Bcharre, and not in any other collective eviction during the 4th quarter of 2020. Further, non-state agents (specifically members of the host community) were involved in carrying out the collective eviction only in the case of Bcharre but non-state agents appear in the 4th quarter as being the actor having impacted the highest number of individuals due to the scale of the Bcharre incident. Setting Bcharre aside, eviction decisions by landlords affected 69% of all individuals evicted.









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Trends Charts on Collective Evictions

