

# **Bearing Witness to Forced Evictions: Habitat II's Broken Promise, Habitat III's Missing Link**

**World Habitat Day Report from HLRN's Violation Database, 6 October 2014**



**Habitat International Coalition**

**Housing and Land Rights Network**



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**Cover photo:** A boy looks up while searching for his belongings in the rubble of his former house at the Bagmati River slum settlement in Kathmandu, 9 May 2012. **Source:** Navesh Chitrakar/Reuters.

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# **Bearing Witness to Forced Evictions: Habitat II's Broken Promise, Habitat III's Missing Link**

This World Habitat Day falls in the afterglow of the first Habitat III PrepCom, held in New York, 17–18 September 2014. That preliminary forum enabled multiple stakeholders to air their perspectives and expectations of the process toward updating a global set of human habitat development principles to be forged at the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016.

In order to move forward toward that New Habitat Agenda, one of the indispensable tasks involves a serious review to assess implementation of the outgoing Habitat II Agenda agreed at Istanbul in 1996. That groundbreaking political program contained recognition of the human right to adequate housing, among other ambitious implementation commitments, as well as other state obligations arising from binding treaties, which the Habitat II Agenda acknowledged 61 times in the outcome document.<sup>1</sup>

Within that normative frame, the states participating in Habitat II committed to

“protecting all people from, and providing legal protection and redress for forced evictions that are contrary to the law, taking human rights into consideration; when evictions are unavoidable, ensuring, as appropriate, that alternative suitable solutions are provided.”<sup>2</sup>

The states also pledged to

“Providing legal security of tenure and equal access to land for all, including women and those living in poverty, as well as effective protection from forced evictions that are contrary to the law, taking human rights into consideration and bearing in mind that homeless people should not be penalized for their status.”<sup>3</sup>

## *Reporting for Habitat III*

UN-Habitat, the United Nations specialized organization whose executive director also serves as Habitat III's secretary general, agrees with the need for a retrospective at least in the form of national reports before the world conference.<sup>4</sup> Among the 42 issues and 13 indicators in UN-Habitat's format and guidelines for the preparation of national reports is a call for a description of achievements, challenges and lessons learnt in “improving participation and human rights in urban development.”<sup>5</sup> However, UN-

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<sup>1</sup> The Habitat Agenda, A/CONF.165/14, 7 August 1996, Annexes I and II, at: <http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/Habitat%20II%20&%20Ist%20Decl%20EN.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Annex II, paras. 40(n) and 98(b).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., para. 61(b).

<sup>4</sup> UN-Habitat, “Guidelines and Format for the Preparation of National Reports: On Six Key Topics, Thirty Issues and Twelve Indicators,” at: <http://mirror.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/Guidelines%20for%20Habitat%20III%20National%20Reports.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> To be completed within 540 words, inclusive of tables and illustrative material. UN-Habitat, “Guidelines and Format for the Preparation of National Reports: On Six Key Topics, Thirty Issues and Twelve Indicators,” issue 23.

Habitat's guidance makes no other mention of specific habitat rights (adequate housing, water and sanitation, access to services, security of person, etc.), nor do the guidelines ask for states to report on their experience providing legal security of tenure and equal access to land for those persons and households currently lacking such protection, or any other measure to combat forced evictions.

Moreover, even this passing mention of human rights from the Habitat II Agenda is cast not as a subject for reporting state performance of the past 20 years' commitment, but rather more speculative and forward looking, under the heading "IV. Urban Governance and Legislation: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda." However, often it is necessary to take a look back before stepping forward, and the review of state performance vis-à-vis commitments under the old Habitat Agenda also deserves critical consideration.

UN-Habitat's reporting guidelines for Habitat III evade the needed retrospective assessment of states' experience at applying the core principles of the Habitat II Agenda, including those long-held treaty obligations. Certain human rights relevant to habitat (i.e., adequate housing) are enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) in the context of the human right to an adequate standard of living (Article 11). However, the guidelines for Habitat III national reporting contain no language consistent with this human right and treaty obligation that is central to urban development.

The disparity of living standards in our cities also is not only evident to the eye; many have characterized income inequality as the "defining challenge of our time."<sup>6</sup> Nonetheless, the reporting guidelines this time do not address that challenge either, not as a question of the past 20 years of implementation, nor as a future prospect.

However, most states<sup>7</sup> involved in this particularly pertinent and specialized global process are already obliged to monitor and report on these aspects of statecraft as a matter of treaty. Less-specialized reporting processes require states to report every five years on measures taken to realize the human right to the continuous improvement of living conditions within territories of their jurisdiction and/or effective control.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Barak Hussein Obama, "Remarks by the President on Economic Mobility," The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 4 December 2013, at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/12/04/remarks-president-economic-mobility>.

<sup>7</sup> 169 states have ratified ICESCR. Only 28 states in the world remain outside the Covenant: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize\*, Bhutan, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros\*, Cuba\*, Fiji, Kiribati, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Myanmar, Nauru, Oman, Palau\*, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe\*, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Sudan, Tonga, United Arab Emirates, United States of America\*, Vanuatu. (Those states with \* have signed, but not ratified.) South Africa is currently in the process of ratification.

<sup>8</sup> Guidelines on Treaty-Specific Documents to be Submitted by States Parties under Articles 16 and 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, pp. 10–12. 1. Adopted by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at its 49<sup>th</sup> meeting (forty-first session) on 18 November 2008, taking into consideration the guidelines on a common core document and treaty-specific documents, as contained in the harmonized guidelines ((HRI/GEN/2/Rev.5).

For instance, this regular reporting duty involves states presenting the mechanisms they have used for measuring and monitoring the incidence and depth of poverty, as well as evaluating the progress achieved in effectively combating poverty among women and children. They should demonstrate how they ensure the economic and social exclusion of individuals and families belonging to the disadvantaged and marginalized groups, in particular, ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples and those living in rural and deprived urban areas.<sup>9</sup>

Toward operationalizing the human right to adequate housing, the same treaty obliges most states in the UN to provide detail on homelessness and inadequate housing, measures taken to ensure access to adequate and affordable housing with legal security of tenure for everyone, irrespective of income or access to economic resources. States also regularly have to monitor and report on groups particularly affected by forced evictions,<sup>10</sup> as well as provide data on persons and families evicted within the last five years and the legal provisions defining the circumstances in which evictions may take place and the rights of tenants to security of tenure and protection from eviction.<sup>11</sup>

This World Habitat Day report from the HLRN Violation Database (VDB) substantiates why a critical review of these practices is relevant, required, generally available and important to restore to the Habitat III review and reporting process. The VDB actually captures four types of violations (forced eviction, demolition/destruction, dispossession/confiscation and violations arising from privatization), and many of the entered cases involve a combination of these violations in a single event. However, in this analysis of data, we will focus just on forced eviction as a demonstration of one omission to correct in states' reporting for Habitat III. This corrective aligns with the Habitat II Agenda promise cited above and the glaring need to address not only the instance of such a gross violation, but also its remedy in the New Habitat Agenda.

### *The Findings: Forced Evictions*

In the rolling multi-year period that HLRN regularly reviews each World Habitat Day (2010–14),<sup>12</sup> the VDB has recorded 330 major violations of housing and land rights around the globe over 2010–14. That averages at least one case every 5.5 days. While many of these cases involve multiple and ongoing violations, including forced eviction, the number of actual instances is likely much higher. Of all cases in 2010–14, at least 236 involved forced evictions. Over 95% (225) of forced eviction cases simultaneously also involved additional violations by way of demolition/destruction or arbitrary dispossession/confiscation of homes and lands during the period.

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid., para. 42.

<sup>10</sup> General Comment No. 7, para. 10.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., paras. 9, 13–15, 16 and 19; see also Basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement (A/HRC/4/18, annex 1).

<sup>12</sup> The usual review period for HLRN's annual VDB reports is four years. However, this year, HLRN has extended the retrospective to cover the past five years, consistent with the criteria for state party reporting under ICESCR.

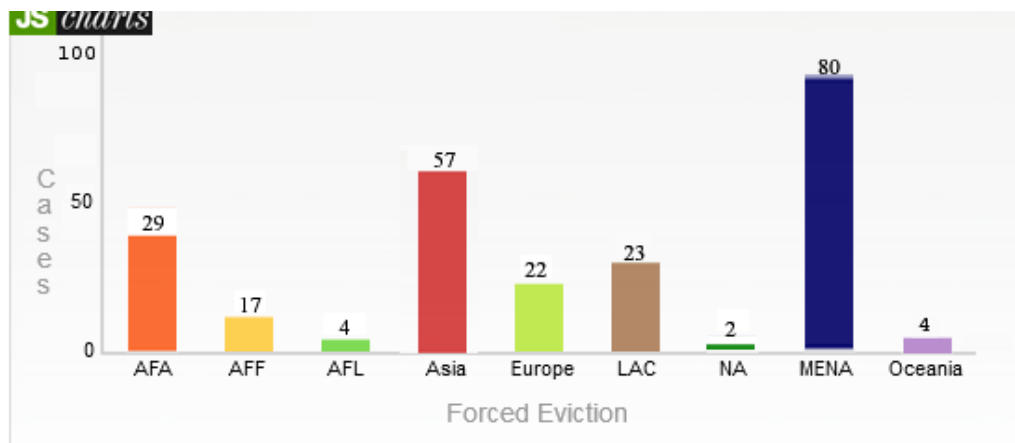
Due to the continuing lack of reliable data from most monitoring and documentation of such cases, HLRN cannot report with confidence the number of human victims or the total of economic, social and cultural losses as a result of these forced evictions. (See last year’s HLRN Habitat Day [report](#) on the importance of quantification.) However, the reports from monitors that do address such consequences reveal that the forced evictions, applying the international law definition of that gross violation,<sup>13</sup> have affected at least 53,544,633 persons from 1 January 2010 to the present. This number omits those victims in the many cases reported with no corresponding data; it also omits the many victims from past and ongoing cases of forced evictions at small and massive scales that remain unremedied.

### *Forced evictions by region*

The regional breakdown of forced eviction cases in the VDB continues to show countries in Asia collectively among the leading evictors. These Asian numbers are weighted with the notoriously high rate of displacement and forced eviction across China; however, Afghanistan, India, Myanmar, Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and other Asian states also figure numerically prominent in the VDB. Nor does this review begin to touch the impending largest-scale population transfer ever in China that is reported elsewhere.<sup>14</sup>

### Housing and Land Rights Violation Database

Forced eviction cases entered in VDB per region, 1 January 2010–6 October 2014



Across Asia, among the 57 cases over the past five years of this VDB review, the minimum number of affected persons counted as 30,332,950. While this collection of cases includes certain dramatic and violent forced evictions of entire urban slums such as at [Baljeet Nagar](#) (Delhi, March 2011), the cases feature thousands of homes in rural areas being evicted and destroyed across India.

<sup>13</sup> Criteria for prohibited “forced eviction” are found in Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights General Comment No. 7 “forced eviction,” at: <http://www.hlrn.org/img/documents/GC7.pdf>.

<sup>14</sup> “China’s Brutal Urbanization (dossier),” *HLRN News* (28 September 2014), at: <http://www.hlrn.org/news.php?id=pmlpZQ==#.VDRNZ2ccRpM>.

The numerical majority of forced eviction cases recorded in the VDB are attributed to India (15 out of the 52), with 141,701 affected persons counted. One case alone involved the forced eviction of 120,000 people amid deadly clashes in the Jharkhand town of [Dhanbad](#), site of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. Company.



In Wukan, China's emblematic village in Guangdong Province, three months of evictions and land seizures erupted in uprising, December 2011. Source: Peter Parks/AFP/Getty Images.

The number of affected persons recorded in the VDB based on reports from China total 20,040,006. Since 2005, surveys have indicated a steady increase in the number of forced evictions in China, especially in the form of local government appropriating and reselling the land of approximately 4 million rural Chinese citizens annually, and these numbers can be found in a single VDB entry each year.<sup>15</sup>

Beyond the sheer numbers of victims, the details of these evictions are important. The mean compensation that local government has paid to the evicted and compulsorily urbanized farmers was approximately \$17,850 per acre, while local authorities resold the lands—mostly to commercial property developers—at the mean price of \$740,000 per acre. Then when the households are relocated and “urbanized,” only about 20% are permitted to have an urban *hukou* or residency permit. Only 13.9% have received urban social security coverage, just 9.4% have medical insurance and the children of only 21.4% have been able to access schools.<sup>16</sup>

The reliance on a few sources of information is one hazard in monitoring violations in China, as regular reports are limited and do not provide sufficient numerical detail. Another factor is governmental control of information. This year, authorities in the eastern Chinese province of Jiangsu actually deleted an important online documentary titled "Let the Images Fly," filmed and produced by a group of evictees, that recounted the harsh realities of forced eviction.<sup>17</sup>

Meanwhile, evictions in [Japan and Nepal](#) were the subject of serial HLRN and HIC Member Urgent Actions. However, none of these cases has ended in remedy, and the criminalization of homelessness, poverty and insecure tenure remain stubborn pretexts for violent dispossession in diverse countries.

In the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region, continuing official and ad hoc forced eviction remains a constant source of suffering. The data reveal 80 recorded cases

<sup>15</sup> “Insecure Land Rights: The Single Greatest Challenge facing China’s sustainable development and continued stability,” Landesa Rural Development Institute, 26 April 2012, at: <http://www.landesa.org/china-survey-6/>; “Findings from Landesa’s Survey of Rural China Published,” at: <http://www.landesa.org/news/6th-china-survey/>.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>17</sup> “China Deletes Online Documentary on Forced Evictions,” *Radio Free Asia* (28 January 2014), at: <http://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/documentary-01282014134457.html>.

affecting 12,442,456 persons. Focusing on forced eviction cases, it is notable that the greatest numbers of MENA evictees have been forced from the homes by violent conflict. This period coincides notably with tragic developments afflicting Palestine/Israel, Libya, Iraq and Syria, as well as the emergence of the self-acclaimed “Islamic state” movement.

Let it be noted that these numbers include the lingering cases of Israel’s eviction of the Palestinian population that now numbers 7 million refugees and displaced persons. However, the 65 out of 150 new MENA cases (43%) during the review period indicate the ongoing displacement that Israel continues to carry out against the Palestinian people on both sides of the Green Line (at least 80,635 newly displaced inside Israel/Palestine, and 714,812 in occupied Palestine).



Israel demolition of Jerusalemite Palestinian homes, in Beit Hanina, 29 October 2013. Source: ECCP.

Latin America and the Caribbean have hosted the third largest number of forced eviction victims, where 23 recorded cases affect at least 4,285,745 persons. Featuring prominently in the period has been the destruction of camps housing IDPs from the 2010 earthquake and other forced evictions in Haiti. Together, the VDB recorded nine of the 25 cases in the region in Haiti, affecting 272,301 persons, among them people and communities displaced multiple times.

The largest numbers of evicted persons in the region are found in Colombia, whose long [armed conflict](#) among government forces, opposition and drug gangs have left 4,000,000 displaced. Many of these households have crowded into major cities in informal settlements that face regular threats of forced eviction—as affected 21 families recently in [Chimichagua](#)—and constant encroachment from development interests. However, resilient social movements and innovative legislation have provided some protection for the vulnerable communities there, while reparation efforts continue.<sup>18</sup>

The 17 forced eviction cases in francophone Africa have affected, at minimum, 1,741,433 persons. The region has been marked by forced evictions resulting from insurgencies in Côte d’Ivoire, Central African Republic (CAR), Congo and Mali. The most severe of these cases involves the fluctuating numbers of evictees from conflict in CAR, which reached as high as 958,000 in early 2014. However, the [number of displaced](#) in CAR has decreased to almost half that peak number.

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<sup>18</sup> See, for example, Unidad para la Atención y Reparación Integral a las Víctimas, government affiliated organism that seeks to provide comprehensive reparations for victims of violence in the country, at: <http://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/index.php/en/>.





Local Xavantes men of Marãiwatsédé (Mato Grosso, Brazil) protest forced eviction, land grabbing by official and commercial interests in January 2013. Source: *Correio do Brasil*.

Also in the francophone Africa region, conflict-induced evictions and displacements in the case of Côte d'Ivoire affected [450,000](#) persons in 2010–11. However, that number has reduced to at least 70,000 at present.<sup>19</sup>

Significant is that land has emerged as a common driver of conflict. For instance, in an attempt to increase exports, since the 1960s the Ivorian national authorities encouraged migration from other regions of the country and neighboring states to Côte d'Ivoire's most-fertile western region, in order to work in profitable agro-industrial cocoa, timber and coffee production. The economic and political crises of the late 1980s led an increasing number of autochtones (Ivoriens living on their ancestral regions) to reclaim their land and contest the acquired rights of the incomers. This, in turn, has stoked conflict both before and during the 2002–07 conflict and during the more-recent post-electoral crisis (2010–11).

Anglophone Africa also has seen its share of evictions resulting from disputes over land tenure. In Kenya, for example, such disputes often have deep colonial roots. Land issues and ethnic tensions also occlude due to several factors, including corruption and vested political interests as successive governments, favoring certain communities at the expense of others.

The lack of security and the rise of dissident armed groups have afflicted many countries across the continent. Among their tactics is the terrorization of urban and rural populations, resulting in eviction and flight. Displacement victims of [Boko Haram](#) in Nigeria numbered 250,000 by January 2014.

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<sup>19</sup> IDMC, "IDPs rebuilding lives amid a delicate peace," at: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sub-saharan-africa/cote-divoire/2012/idps-rebuilding-lives-amid-a-delicate-peace/>.

The government-sponsored ["villagization"](#) program in Ethiopia also has been unmerciful, forcing land-based communities to face deprivation, including denial of their right to feed themselves or settle in desolate concentrations. This practice of "urbanization" coincides with unprecedented land grabbing for mechanized farming and megaprojects that portend to spread social unrest and environmental damage in a wide swath, affecting much of Ethiopia and neighboring countries alike.<sup>20</sup>

Fully eight of the 29 Anglophone Africa eviction cases over the review period in come from South Africa. At least 6,000 persons were evicted forcibly by administrative or other means, including the notorious Kennedy Rd., Durban fires, displacing 4,000 in [July](#) and [August](#) 2010.



Half of Nairobi, Kenya's inhabitants live in slums. New draft legislation has not yet protected many from forced eviction. Source: [Amnesty International – Aotearoa/New Zealand](#).

Lusophone Africa also experienced a spike in evictions during the review period. Angolan government authorities were the author of all four cases recorded in the VDB, evicting 25,350. The brutal forced evictions in [Lubango](#) left seven people dead and 3,800 families homeless in March of 2010. However, that was not an isolated incident, as courageous housing rights defenders in the country have consistently reported. In February 2013, the violent forced eviction at [Maiombe, Cacuaco Municipality](#) rendered 5,000 people homeless, while security forces barred a local delegation from meeting with and providing assistance to the besieged community.

In Europe, the 71,300 eviction-affected persons in 22 lamentable VDB cases were rather evenly distributed across the continent. Since 2010, central and local government authorities carried out forced evictions in all of Denmark, England, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden and Ukraine. While Ukraine was the only case in which evictions accompanied armed conflict, [displacing thousands](#), both France and Romania vied for the most-frequent evictors' distinction, especially targeting Roma communities. However, Denmark, Italy and Sweden have earned "honorable" mention in this common category.

Russia stands out in this period, too, particularly for its conduct in evicting households to make way for the 2014 Olympic Games. The notorious [Sochi Law 301](#) created the legal pretext for forcible evicting at least 1,100 persons in the dead of winter in the Olympic host city.

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<sup>20</sup> HIC-HLRN/Oakland Institute, "Ethiopia: No Human Rights = No Development," *HLRN News* (23 September 2013), at: <http://www.hlrn.org/news.php?id=o2traA==#.VDWXmGccRpM>.



Lwandle informal settlement in Cape Town relived painful 20-year-old apartheid memories in June 2014: 200+ shacks burnt and demolished, leaving desolate families homeless. Enter VDB case **Nomzamo (Lwandle)**.

The North American examples of forced eviction mostly involve cases of urban gentrification. One emblematic case in January 2013 affected 610 persons in multiple evictions outside of international human rights norms at Jordan Downs (38 evictions), Imperial Courts (15 evictions) and Nickerson Gardens (69 evictions) in [Los Angeles](#).

However, the current numbers of eviction-affected persons in North America omit the lingering homelessness of those evicted due to the subprime mortgage and related financial crises since 2008. That stunning stroke of failed governance has given to mounting petitions, lawsuits and measures of recourse that, in some cases, promise relief to the millions of affected owners and tenants. However, despite those remedial efforts by government, individuals and organizations, this period closes with varying estimates<sup>21</sup> of those remaining homeless, or in transient housing, as a consequence of

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<sup>21</sup> According to the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's *Annual Homeless Assessment Report to Congress*, released in late November 2013, 610,000 people in the United States were homeless in January 2013. Sixty-five percent were in shelters; the rest were living outdoors, either on the street, in cars, or in tents. The 2013 figure is down 9 percent from 2007. However, the HUD report does not include people move in with friends or relatives, those living temporarily in motels, or those who simply evaded being counted, nor does the report specify those remaining homeless or underhoused as a consequence of the foreclosure crisis. HUD, *The 2013 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress, Part 1: "Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness,"* at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AHAR-2013-Part1.pdf>. ; The U.S. Department of Education found that the number of homeless kids increased by 10 percent in the 2012–13 school year over the previous year, to a record 1.2 million homeless children. National Center for Homeless Education, "Education for Homeless Children and Youths Program: Data Collection Summary," March 2014, at: <http://ftp.serve.org/NCHE/downloads/data-comp-0910-1112.pdf>.

the nearly 10 million foreclosures in the United States alone between 2008 and 2011.<sup>22</sup> Meanwhile, the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009 expires with the end of 2014, and recourse will become more difficult for any late petitioners.

The forced evictions reported for Oceania highlight Aboriginal Australians as a particularly affected group. The recorded 20,193 affected persons in four multiple-case VDB entries attribute the lowest social indicators to the indigenous Australians. In [Western Australia](#), for example, the state's 80,000 Aboriginal people form less than 3% of the total population, but are disproportionately represented as half the total inmates in prison, the overwhelming majority of homelessness persons, and having the highest suicide rates. Testimonies on record in the VDB attest that Aboriginals are unfairly targeted.<sup>23</sup>



Tent city of foreclosure evictees, Sacramento CA (USA), 2012.

the highest suicide rates. Testimonies on record in the VDB attest that Aboriginals are unfairly targeted.<sup>23</sup>

## Conclusion:

The Habitat III process would be remiss not to address these crucial and all-too-common issues of habitat development and governance. Competent national reports to Habitat III must go beyond technical issues, typically memorializing urban-planning's spatial innovations, enumerating housing deficits and calling for even more-robust market-based interventions. Innovative solutions to the physical and social human settlements development dilemmas abound in the global practice of social production of habitat<sup>24</sup> defining and operationalizing the social function of the city, land and property are also contemporary issues vital to consider. These civilizing norms should apply to all domestic and foreign policies. Otherwise certain state behavior becomes difficult to distinguish from that of commonly prohibited nonstate actors.

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<sup>22</sup> Institute for Children, Poverty and Homelessness, "Foreclosures and Homelessness: Understanding the Connection," at: <http://www.icphusa.org/index.asp?page=16&report=103&pg=87#sthash.loy6u7aZ.dpuf>

<sup>23</sup> Gerry Georgatos, "Family of eleven – nine children – evicted onto the streets," *The Stringer* (4 July 2013), at: [http://thestringer.com.au/family-of-eleven-nine-children-evicted-onto-the-streets/#\\_U6VhkWeKBpM](http://thestringer.com.au/family-of-eleven-nine-children-evicted-onto-the-streets/#_U6VhkWeKBpM).

<sup>24</sup> Social production of habitat encompasses all nonmarket processes carried out under inhabitants' initiative, management and control that generate and/or improve adequate living spaces, housing and other elements of physical and social development, preferably without—and often despite—impediments posed by the State or other formal structure or authority. (For more information and cases, go to [HIC general website](#) and [HIC-HLRN website](#).)

Reporting on performance at implementing the Habitat II Agenda, the most fundamental criterion for Habitat III reporting, requires that states report with corresponding integrity. Foremost are measures that central and local government and other institutions have taken, or should have taken to ensure social justice and the realization of habitat-related human rights in human settlements, including through local government.

Given their commitments to the Habitat II Agenda, at the apex of reporting priorities for governments should include how many, what proportion and whose lives in the state are affected by the lack of legally protected tenure and related factors leading to forced eviction. This is already a reporting requirement of most states under their standing treaty obligations, and not unique to the promises made in Habitat II.<sup>25</sup>



in 2010, Milan authorities conducted at least 61 forced evictions of Roma and Sinti. Source: [ERRC](#).

Without including rather obvious and habitual minimum standards of evaluation<sup>26</sup> for states, including an honest accounting of forced evictions and other abusive practices and violations of international norms, national Habitat III reports, as designed, are bound to be little more than verbal whitewash.

With a view to the unrelenting forced eviction trend of the recent period, states in every region should be expected to review and disclose to

the Habitat III process the measures taken since Habitat II to criminalize, prosecute, prevent and **ensure reparations** for the gross human rights violation that is forced eviction.<sup>27</sup> Indeed, operationalizing human rights, in particular human rights to adequate housing, water and sanitation, should be central to national-reporting criteria. On these critical matters alone, the gaps in the official Habitat III reporting criteria give call for “parallel reporting” by civil society, which is a well-established practice in the UN review processes.<sup>28</sup> Such a modality and data set would begin to repair the deep and built-in information and implementation gaps that the ongoing Habitat III process has yet to fill.

<sup>25</sup> See, for example, “Guidelines on Treaty-Specific Documents to Be Submitted by States Parties under Articles 16 And 17 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,” E/C.12/2008/2, 24 March 2009, esp. pp. 10–12.

<sup>26</sup> Adhering to OECD guidelines and criteria, an evaluation should reflect the relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of policy actions and development-related statecraft. See Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, *Quality Standards for Development Evaluation*, DAC Guidelines and Reference Series, at: <http://www.oecd.org/development/evaluation/qualitystandards.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> 1993/77, op. cit.

<sup>28</sup> For example, in bodies of the treaty-monitoring system and the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review.

## Annex: Chronological List of Forced Evictions, 2010–Habitat Day 2014

(A = Asia, AFA = Anglophone Africa, AFA = francophone Africa, E = Europe, LAC = Latin America and Caribbean, NA = North America, Oceania = Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Island nations, CAR = Central African Republic and Pal/Is = Palestine Israel; 0 = no numbers of affected persons specified in available sources, but each generally represents many affected persons in each instance in order for the case to come to our attention.)

Title	Date	Region	Country	Ongoing	Affected	Type of violation
تشرید قریة كاملة	25 August 2014	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Homes of Killers</b>	18 August 2014	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Farmers Protest</b>	14 August 2014	Asia	Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Grabbing Lands of PWDs</b>	08 August 2014	AFA	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>ISIS Displaces Kurds</b>	07 August 2014	MENA	Iraq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200.000	Forced eviction
<b>Qaraqosh</b>	07 August 2014	MENA	Iraq	<input type="checkbox"/>	50.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Astana Land</b>	06 August 2014	Asia	Kazakhstan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Miskolc Slum</b>	06 August 2014	Europe	Hungary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Israel Blasts Homes</b>	13 July 2014	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5.600	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Roma Camp</b>	10 July 2014	Europe	Italy	<input type="checkbox"/>	39	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Belcarra Park</b>	30 June 2014	NA	Canada	<input type="checkbox"/>	676	Forced eviction
<b>40 families</b>	13 June 2014	MENA	Morocco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Demolished for 70th Time</b>	12 June 2014	MENA	Pal/Is	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>100 Evicted</b>	11 June 2014	AFA	South Sudan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Eviction Like Apartheid</b>	03 June 2014	AFA	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Nomzamo (Lwandle)</b>	03 June 2014	AFA	South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	800	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Thousands Displaced</b>	20 May 2014	Europe	Ukraine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.000	Forced eviction
<b>Indigenous Nukak</b>	25 April 2014	LAC	Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	40	Forced eviction
<b>Islamabad CDA</b>	24 April 2014	Asia	Pakistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	310	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Islamabad IDPs</b>	14 April 2014	Asia	Pakistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction

<b>Tingandogo</b>	14 April 2014	AFA	Burkina Faso	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Chiapas</b>	05 April 2014	LAC	Mexico	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction
<b>Mass Displacement in S. Kordofan</b>	01 April 2014	MENA	Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/>	70.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Over Million Displaced</b>	29 March 2014	MENA	South Sudan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Targeting Armenian Homes</b>	24 March 2014	MENA	Syria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.350	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>City of Malakal</b>	21 March 2014	MENA	South Sudan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>400 Persons Displaced</b>	21 March 2014	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>300 Beduinos</b>	24 February 2014	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>إخلاء ألف أسرة</b>	18 February 2014	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Jerusalem Homes</b>	05 February 2014	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	28	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Ogiek Activists Attacked</b>	03 February 2014	AFA	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Megaprojects</b>	31 January 2014	MENA	Turkey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>Vilaj Mozayik</b>	30 January 2014	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Tear Gas in Quezon City</b>	27 January 2014	Asia	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	250	Demolition/destruction
<b>Promzhilbaza</b>	27 January 2014	Europe	Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>	82	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>18,000 Complaints</b>	14 January 2014	Asia	China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18.600	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Privatization of public goods and services
<b>"Islamic State" Expulsions</b>	10 January 2014	MENA	Iraq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000.000	Forced eviction
<b>Sengwer &amp; Cherangany</b>	09 January 2014	AFA	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction
<b>Khirbat Ein Karzaliya</b>	08 January 2014	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Aboriginal Children</b>	01 January 2014	Oceania	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	411	Forced eviction
<b>Boko Haram</b>	01 January 2014	AFA	Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	250.000	Forced eviction
<b>Rural Evictions 2014</b>	01 January 2014	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services

منطقة حذران، تعز	24 November 2013	MENA	Yemen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>5 Injured</b>	14 November 2013	Asia	China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Thousands Displaced</b>	05 November 2013	AFF	Congo (Brazzaville)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>21 Families Evicted</b>	01 November 2013	LAC	Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	110	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Makati</b>	24 October 2013	Asia	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	536	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Sochi Law 301</b>	23 October 2013	Europe	Russia	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Temucucui Mapuche</b>	09 October 2013	LAC	Chile	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Cato Crest, Durban</b>	08 October 2013	AFA	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Privatization of public goods and services
<b>IDF Raze al-Za'ayyim</b>	23 September 2013	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Khallet Makhul</b>	23 September 2013	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.755	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>10K in Mogadishu</b>	13 September 2013	MENA	Somalia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Land Grab Clashes</b>	13 September 2013	MENA	Iran	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Dhahiriyah &amp; Mualla</b>	02 September 2013	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Land Grab, Baby Killed</b>	29 August 2013	Asia	China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Mass Land Confiscation</b>	26 August 2013	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>Paunglaung Farmers</b>	24 August 2013	Asia	Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	8.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>FARC-govt. armed conflict</b>	24 August 2013	LAC	Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>U.S. Oil Co. Land Grab</b>	20 August 2013	MENA	Iraq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>41 Mizoram Families</b>	12 August 2013	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation



<b>Craica - Baia Mare</b>	05 August 2013	Europe	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Ethnic Armed Groups</b>	20 July 2013	Asia	Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Back to Barangay Batis</b>	12 July 2013	Asia	Philippines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	70.000	Forced eviction
مواطن في الجنوب	25 June 2013	MENA	Yemen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Chinese Mining Companies</b>	23 June 2013	AFF	Congo (Brazzaville)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
هدم منزلين بالضفة	12 June 2013	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>300 Victims</b>	12 June 2013	AFA	South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction
<b>Eviction Women</b>	12 June 2013	A	Sri Lanka	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Camp Bristou</b>	05 June 2013	LAC	Haiti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Tamils Seek Justice</b>	16 May 2013	Asia	Sri Lanka	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>400 Families</b>	15 May 2013	AFA	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Desalojos Monte Sinai</b>	13 May 2013	LAC	Ecuador	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.165	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>40 Slum Houses</b>	08 May 2013	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>90 Bench Maji Amhara</b>	30 April 2013	AFA	Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	540	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Woman (72) Hangs</b>	26 April 2013	Europe	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Forced eviction
غلق طريق وادي الملكات	14 April 2013	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
بدو النهضة	06 April 2013	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	600	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Slum Demolitions</b>	03 April 2013	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	600	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>"Villagization"</b>	19 March 2013	AFA	Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	45.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>"Procedimentos Especiais"</b>	01 March 2013	LAC	Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.380	Forced eviction
<b>Iganmu-Alawo</b>	27 February 2013	AFA	Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Ijora-Badia</b>	23 February 2013	AFA	Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9.000	Forced eviction Privatization of public goods and

							services
أكبر عملية سرقة أرض ومياه	17 February 2013	MENA	Iraq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
500 مهددون بالتشريد	13 February 2013	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
هدم منازل ومصادرة أراضي	13 February 2013	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Dhamar IDPs</b>	07 February 2013	MENA	Yemen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Thousands of Homes</b>	04 February 2013	MENA	Syria	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
تورط عسكريين في نهب أراضي	04 February 2013	MENA	Yemen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Maiombe, Cacuaco</b>	01 February 2013	AFL	Angola	<input type="checkbox"/>	5.000		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Roma, jan-avr 2013</b>	01 January 2013	Europe	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.152		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Conflict Displaced</b>	01 January 2013	AFF	CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	557.000		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Newly Displaced 2013</b>	01 January 2013	AFA	Kenya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	55.060		Forced eviction
<b>Western Australia</b>	01 January 2013	Oceania	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	222		Forced eviction
<b>LA Gentrification</b>	01 January 2013	NA	United States	<input type="checkbox"/>	610		Forced eviction
<b>Rural Evictions 2013</b>	01 January 2013	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
مصادرة 21 ألف هكتار	04 December 2012	MENA	Iran	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
تجريف 70 دونما وبنر وغرفة	02 December 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>50 Homes Demolished</b>	21 November 2012	AFA	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
إخلاء القرصاية بالقوة	18 November 2012	MENA	Egypt	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Beit Ola &amp; Khillat al-`Ain</b>	13 November 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>500 People Uprooted</b>	02 November 2012	Asia	Laos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>"Beit Arabiya"</b>	01 November 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	9		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>"Illegal Bldgs" Razed</b>	24 October 2012	MENA	Syria	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Thugs Flatten Nail</b>	21 October 2012	Asia	China	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction

<b>Houses</b>							Demolition/destruction
<b>New Illegal Outpost</b>	04 October 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Dispossession/confiscation
<b>تخصيص 900 فدان بالمخالفة للقانون</b>	01 October 2012	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Privatization of public goods and services
<b>6 Families Evicted</b>	18 September 2012	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>467 Buildings, 700 Displaced</b>	07 September 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	702		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>al-Rustumiyya</b>	04 September 2012	MENA	Iraq	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Politique Anti-Roms Continue</b>	27 August 2012	Europe	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	702		Forced eviction
<b>Duke St., Kingston</b>	20 August 2012	LAC	Jamaica	<input type="checkbox"/>	80		Forced eviction
<b>Roma Camps</b>	09 August 2012	E	France	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500		Forced eviction
<b>Targeting Homes</b>	07 August 2012	MENA	Syria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10.000		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Iddo Sarki Pada, Abuja</b>	05 August 2012	AFA	Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>19 Satellite Towns</b>	31 July 2012	AFA	Nigeria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	300		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Land Grab of the Christians</b>	29 July 2012	Asia	Pakistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	500		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>8 WB Villages</b>	23 July 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000		Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Settlers Take 50 Dunams</b>	23 July 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Galèt Sèk, Huits Morts</b>	23 July 2012	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	710		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Alfonso Garzon</b>	06 July 2012	LAC	Mexico	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	450		Forced eviction
<b>Port Harcourt Ks Homeless</b>	27 June 2012	AFA	Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	25.000		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>1,000 in Adenta</b>	15 June 2012	AFA	Ghana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>17 Farmers Killed</b>	15 June 2012	LAC	Paraguay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Privatization of public goods and services
<b>Palestinian Family</b>	05 June 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Baia Mare Roma</b>	04 June 2012	Europe	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>	100		Forced eviction
<b>Xlacodji assainissement</b>	22 May 2012	AFF	Benin	<input type="checkbox"/>	7.000		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>هدم وتهجير وحرق</b>	21 May 2012	MENA	Libya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>20 Homes in Arco-Iris</b>	11 May 2012	AFL	Angola	<input type="checkbox"/>	100		Forced eviction Demolition/destruction

<b>600 familias de Teresina</b>	09 May 2012	LAC	Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>248 Houses in Thapathali</b>	08 May 2012	Asia	Nepal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	994	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>166 Hung Yen Families</b>	24 April 2012	Asia	Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	830	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>إخلاء عائلة في بيت حنينا</b>	18 April 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11	Forced eviction
<b>Over 1,000 Slum Dwellers</b>	16 April 2012	Asia	Pakistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>67 Displaced</b>	15 April 2012	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Officials Burn Tribals' Homes</b>	15 April 2012	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	90	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Karail Slum</b>	07 April 2012	Asia	Bangladesh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	480	Forced eviction
<b>Nonadanga, 300 Houses</b>	28 March 2012	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>400K in Nuba Mtns.</b>	19 March 2012	MENA	Sudan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>3K IDPs from Dam</b>	13 March 2012	LAC	Colombia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.764	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Refugees outside Syria</b>	11 March 2012	MENA	Syria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2.874.701	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Arco-Iris Demolitions</b>	07 March 2012	AFL	Angola	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.250	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Uprising, Conflict</b>	25 February 2012	MENA	Libya	<input type="checkbox"/>	100.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>انتفاضة ظهر المهرارز بفاس</b>	17 January 2012	MENA	Morocco	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction
<b>Displaced from Fighting</b>	01 January 2012	AFF	Mali	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	293.433	Forced eviction
<b>Locksmith Solidarity</b>	01 January 2012	Europe	Spain	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50.000	Forced eviction
<b>Social Housing</b>	01 January 2012	Oceania	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.500	Forced eviction
<b>Rural Evictions 2012</b>	01 January 2012	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>«Gros bras» et police</b>	13 December 2011	AFF	Cameroon	<input type="checkbox"/>	250	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>5 E. J'lem Homes</b>	31 October 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	71	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Habitants se plaignent</b>	26 September 2011	MENA	Mauritania	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>احتجاج سكان حي الكاريار</b>	04 September 2011	MENA	Algeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction

						Demolition/destruction
<b>400 Irish Travelers</b>	23 August 2011	Europe	England	<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction
<b>Hotel "Abkhazia"</b>	15 August 2011	Asia	Georgia	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction
<b>Middle-class Face Eviction</b>	15 August 2011	Asia	Azerbaijan	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
مشروع شبكة طرق حضرية	11 August 2011	MENA	Mauritania	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>500 HHs Victims</b>	25 July 2011	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Home Bulldozed</b>	11 July 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>27 Jordan Valley Homes</b>	24 June 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	140	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Pompous Projects</b>	15 June 2011	Asia	Turkmenistan	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>"Beautification"</b>	13 June 2011	Asia	Azerbaijan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Death in IDP Camp</b>	04 June 2011	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Kachin Displaced</b>	01 June 2011	Asia	Myanmar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	75.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Delmas Camp</b>	23 May 2011	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	233.941	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Carrefour Airport IDPs</b>	23 May 2011	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.750	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Jedida et Rag El Haya</b>	18 May 2011	MENA	Mauritania	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Polio Victims</b>	12 May 2011	AFF	Sierra Leone	<input type="checkbox"/>	150	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>12 J'lem Families</b>	28 April 2011	MENA	Pal/Is	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	Forced eviction
<b>BBCL in Dhanbad</b>	27 April 2011	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	120.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Baljeet Nagar</b>	23 March 2011	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Settlers Evict Families</b>	17 March 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.700	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Umm Nir Families Made Homeless</b>	11 March 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>War Within</b>	11 March 2011	MENA	Syria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6.500.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Gov't Assesses Damages</b>	11 March 2011	MENA	Yemen	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction

تروط مسنولين في نهب أراضي	06 March 2011	MENA	Egypt	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Nyazura HHs Attacked</b>	01 March 2011	AFA	Zimbabwe	<input type="checkbox"/>	20	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Haitianos de barrio San José Las Minas</b>	28 February 2011	LAC	Dominican Republic	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Displaced from uprising and conflicts</b>	25 February 2011	MENA	Libya	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Lamb Djoula Eviction</b>	12 February 2011	AFF	Senegal	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>3rd Demolition of Khirbat Tana</b>	09 February 2011	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	106	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>RJDP et miliciens s'affrontent: 10 blessés</b>	16 January 2011	AFF	Côte d'Ivoire	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Kakkapir Village Land Grab</b>	16 January 2011	Asia	Pakistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Rural Evictions 2011</b>	01 January 2011	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>Pata rât Roma</b>	17 December 2010	Europe	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>	350	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>1,122 Medina residents</b>	16 December 2010	AFA	Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.122	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Cluj-Napoca Roma</b>	15 December 2010	Europe	Romania	<input type="checkbox"/>	280	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Unrest Displaced</b>	11 December 2010	AFF	Côte d'Ivoire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	70.000	Forced eviction
<b>Slum Dwellers Evicted</b>	10 December 2010	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.780	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Demandeurs d'asile</b>	09 December 2010	Europe	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	Forced eviction
<b>Boeung Kak Lake</b>	01 December 2010	A	Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Abu `Id Houses Razed Repeatedly</b>	01 December 2010	MENA	Pal/Is	<input type="checkbox"/>	35	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Demolitions in Tuba</b>	23 November 2010	AFA	Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Demos after Demolitions</b>	22 November 2010	MENA	Algeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	25	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation

<b>80 habitations détruites</b>	19 November 2010	AFF	Cameroon	<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>8,000+ béninois sans abri</b>	05 November 2010	AFF	Congo (Brazzaville)	<input type="checkbox"/>	8.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Gdim Izik Camp</b>	25 October 2010	MENA	Western Sahara	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Attacks on Indian Enclaves</b>	17 October 2010	Asia	Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Tibet: Herders Forcibly Relocated</b>	03 October 2010	Asia	Tibet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	700	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Ivorian Refugees</b>	01 October 2010	AFF	Liberia	<input type="checkbox"/>	22.000	Forced eviction
<b>Valle Gottel</b>	03 September 2010	LAC	Nicaragua	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	455	Forced eviction
<b>Isani IDPs</b>	13 August 2010	Europe	Georgia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.670	Forced eviction
<b>Chung Hua Mansions</b>	09 August 2010	AFA	South Africa	<input type="checkbox"/>	253	Forced eviction
<b>Kennedy Road Burns Again</b>	08 August 2010	AFA	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Climate change, floods gov't. inertia</b>	31 July 2010	Asia	Pakistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14.000.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Israel Destroys Entire Village</b>	19 July 2010	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	168	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Romas Refouled to Romania</b>	06 July 2010	Europe	Denmark	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Shack Fire in Kennedy Road</b>	03 July 2010	AFA	South Africa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>New Darfur Displacements</b>	01 July 2010	MENA	Sudan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction
<b>Muthurwa Estate</b>	01 July 2010	AFA	Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/>	359	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Roma Refouled</b>	01 July 2010	Europe	Sweden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Villages Burnt, Ks Displaced</b>	28 June 2010	MENA	Turkey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Bois des Singes</b>	08 June 2010	AFF	Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Evictees not adequately compensated</b>	08 June 2010	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Community Forests</b>	06 June 2010	Asia	Nepal	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Ethnic Violence, Homes Burnt</b>	01 June 2010	Asia	Kyrgyzstan	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction

<b>Pavement Community Faces Demolitions</b>	31 May 2010	Asia	India	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	225	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Arafat PK7</b>	28 May 2010	MENA	Mauritania	<input type="checkbox"/>	210	Forced eviction Forced eviction
<b>Demolition at Dholikui</b>	25 May 2010	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	385	Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Familles de Roms</b>	24 May 2010	Europe	France	<input type="checkbox"/>	40	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Hamas Destroys Gaza Homes</b>	16 May 2010	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	150	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Nepali Speakers</b>	15 May 2010	Asia	India	<input type="checkbox"/>	15.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>200 HHs Face Eviction</b>	10 May 2010	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Squatters de Nouadhibou</b>	05 May 2010	MENA	Mauritania	<input type="checkbox"/>	800	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Dam Infuriates Indigenous</b>	20 April 2010	LAC	Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	40.000	Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Demolishing &amp; Silencing</b>	14 April 2010	MENA	Pal/Is	<input type="checkbox"/>	80.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Gol Demolished "Unrecognized" al-Araqib</b>	14 April 2010	MENA	Pal/Is	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Goldmining Threatens Yanomani</b>	01 April 2010	LAC	Brazil	<input type="checkbox"/>	32.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Violent Eviction of a Community</b>	01 April 2010	AFA	Nigeria	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>1,500 IDPs</b>	26 March 2010	AFF	CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>7 killed, Ks homeless</b>	25 March 2010	AFL	Angola	<input type="checkbox"/>	19.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>تشريد أهالي عرب الحصن</b>	21 March 2010	MENA	Egypt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Road-widening Project</b>	19 March 2010	Asia	Philippines	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.965	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Camp Saint-Vi[ol]ateur</b>	02 March 2010	LAC	Haiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction



<b>Mfandena 50th Anniversary</b>	23 February 2010	AFF	Cameroon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Jumma Villages Burnt</b>	20 February 2010	Asia	Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/>	2.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Operation Moshtarak</b>	16 February 2010	Asia	Afghanistan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	400	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Déguerpissements à place Lissouck</b>	01 February 2010	AFF	Cameroon	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Srey Cha Indigenous</b>	01 February 2010	Asia	Cambodia	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.350	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>حي الديزة- مرتيل</b>	31 January 2010	MENA	Morocco	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.000	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Bedouin Home Demolished</b>	20 January 2010	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>17 Houses, Primary School</b>	10 January 2010	MENA	Palestine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	150	Demolition/destruction
<b>Another Village Torched</b>	10 January 2010	Asia	Philippines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	800	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>Milan Roma</b>	01 January 2010	Europe	Italy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	61	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation
<b>IOF Demolished Homes</b>	01 January 2010	MENA	Palestine	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.300	Forced eviction Demolition/destruction
<b>Rural Evictions 2010</b>	01 January 2010	Asia	China	<input type="checkbox"/>	4.000.000	Forced eviction Dispossession/confiscation Privatization of public goods and services
<b>Homes Lost in Rent Rises</b>	01 January 2010	Europe	Germany	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.500	Forced eviction
<b>Aussie States 2010-13</b>	01 January 2010	Oceania	Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	11.060	Forced eviction