Learning Workshop on Women, Land and Housing Rights: Assessing the impacts of dispossession
30 September–2 October 2020
Lusaka, Zambia
Diverse and complementary objectives

- Research
- Lobbying
- Media work
- Legal defense
- Policy Analysis
- Documentation
- UN cooperation
- Public information
- Social mobilization
- Reparations for victims
- Human rights education
Adequate Housing

(CESCR General Comment No. 4: “The right to adequate housing,” para. 8)

- Legal security of tenure
- Services, materials, facilities & infrastructure
- Environmental goods & services (land & water)
- Affordability
- Habitability
- Accessibility (physical)
- Location
- Cultural adequacy
- Participation, assembly, association, self-expression
- Education, information, capability & capacity
- Security (physical), privacy, VaW
- Movement, reparations (refugees & IDPs)
Evaluation & follow-up

Actions, interventions (who, what, when)?

Duty holder(s)?

Costs, losses, damages

Persons violated, vulnerable to violation?

Threats, barriers, obstacles

Guarantees?

Over-riding principles?

Sources (legal/other)?

Concept, definition?

Strategic planning
Habitat-related Human Rights violations cause impacts, impacts warrant redress and redress may inhibit future violations.

Taken from UN General Assembly Resolution 60/147 (2006): Basic Principles and Guidelines on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law.
Violation Impact-assessment Tool

State violations

Victims' rights

Massive Losses, Costs & Damages
“Assessing the Impacts of Women’s Housing and Land Rights Violations”

Counting *real* costs & values at stake
Violation Impact-assessment (EvIA) Tool
(values, costs, losses and damages)

Before violation

During Violation

Post violation
Tools for the following functions and processes:

I. Pre-violation
   A. Baseline survey (inventory of assets under threat),
   B. Assessment of losses/costs as result of eviction notice;

II. During violation
   C. Assessment of losses/costs @ time of eviction;

III. Post-violation
   D. Assessment of losses/costs > post-eviction:
      1. Transit camps or temporary intermediate shelter
      2. Resettlement site
      3. No resettlement
      4. Compensation
Baseline: Values/Assets & Expenditures

Economic Values/Assets (household):
- Contents
- Environment goods and services/ecology
- Equipment/inventory
- Investment/equity
- Infrastructure/services/utilities
- Inheritance prospects
- Inviolate/priceless assets
- Land
- Livestock and animals
- Plot
- Structure (dwelling and other)
- Subsidies and rations
- Trees and crops
- Vital documents
- Wells/water sources
- Work/livelihood
- Other, including opportunity gains
Baseline: Values/Assets & Expenditures

Expenditures (household):

- Bureaucratic and legal fees
- Advocacy
- Education
- Food
- Health care
- Information
- Investment
- Mortgage, other debt payments
- Occupancy
- Transportation
- Other, including opportunity gains
Baseline: Values/Assets & Expenditures

Social Assets (household):

- Community spaces
- Community/solidarity
- Nurseries
- Cultural heritage/sacred sites/structures
- Family
- Health status
- Identity
- Inheritance status
- Investment (community)
- Inviolate/priceless assets
- Life
- Psychological well-being
- Social & institutional capital
- Social status/cohesion/integration
- Other, including opportunity gains
Baseline: Values/Assets & Expenditures

Civic Assets (nonmaterial):
- Social cohesion/integration
- Political participation
- Political legitimacy
- Civil order
- Crime
- Other, including opportunity gains
Baseline: Values/Assets & Expenditures

Public/State Expenditures:

- Bureaucracy & administration
- Lawyers/judges/judiciary
- Rebellion/resistance
- Services & fees
- Equipment
- Security
- Other, including opportunity gains