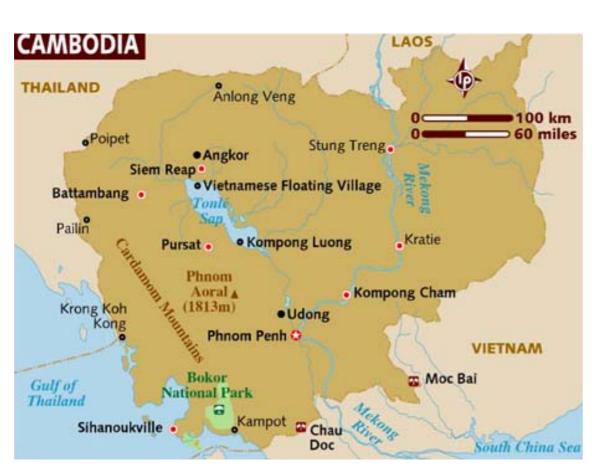
BERGERIE 2016 TO HABITAT III



RIGHT TO HOUSING

Child. S = COHRE

FORCED EVICTION

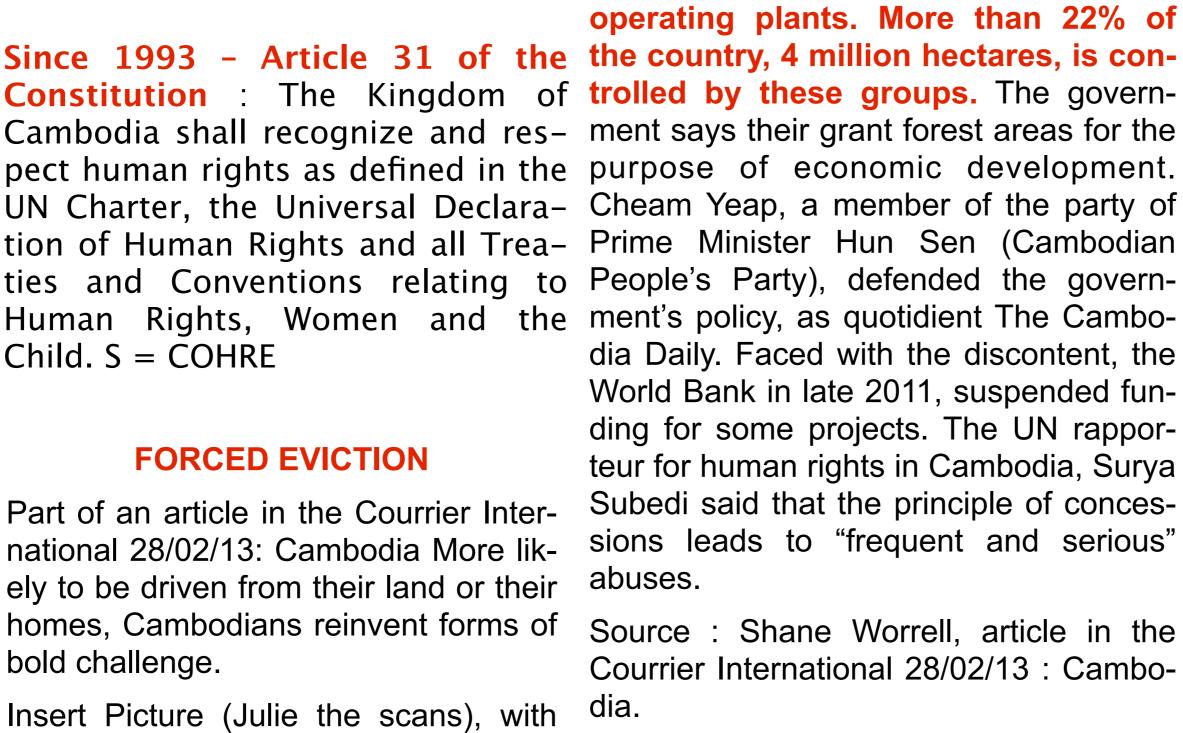
Part of an article in the Courrier International 28/02/13: Cambodia More likely to be driven from their land or their homes, Cambodians reinvent forms of bold challenge.

Insert Picture (Julie the scans), with caption: "In Phnom Penh, threatened people wear a hat symbolizing their nest on their right to decent housing." Photo John Vink, Magnum Photo

In October 2012, the sight of protesters Borei Keila and Boeung Kak (two districts of the capital Phnom Penh, whose inhabitants were expelled) packed like animals in a tiny cage in front of the Ministry of Justice drew Rathana attention. Generally, protests let this 22 year old student indifferent. "All these events bore me, she said, but this time, I must say that I was deeply impressed." (...)

Since the early 2000s, about 400,000 Cambodians were forced to leave their land after granting the government vast areas to private companies abuses.

A report dated 2011 and directed by ADHOC, reflects the situation of housing rights and land as well as the phenomena of mass evictions taking place in the country.



2001 on land ownership, which allows the state to allocate land in the form of "economic land concession" 2 million hectares - is 56% of arable land passed into the hands of private companies. A video testimony to discover the phenomenon of land grabbing that is accompanied by phenomena of mass evictions of populations. Video in FR

LAND RIGHTS

From 1975 to 1991, the land was com-

pletely destroyed, first by the Khmer

Rouge and the Vietnamese occupation

and finally civil war. In 1992, the state put

in place a comprehensive reform to issue

land titles. But the requests were so nu-

merous that the new Department of Land

Affairs was overwhelmed. Difficulties in

obtaining satisfaction encouraged people

to use corruption at all levels. Members

of the ruling party beneficiaries widely

while the poorest, lacking financial re-

sources, including bad law and is not a

party member, were more difficult to ob-

The Cambodian government, with the

help of the international community, put

up another reform in 2001. This reform

was to establish a committee of inde-

pendent cadastre, to settle disputes

and to issue certificates property. The

Land Law then recognizes three types

of land ownership: the public or pri-

vate state and private property ow-

nership. But because of corruption,

LAND GRABBING

Cambodia since the adoption of the Act

the reform was a failure. (...)

SOURCE = Nolwenn Leon

tain these titles. (4)



Cambodia Agri-Industrial Crop China Asean Resources Ltd. China, Hong Kong Development (Cambodia) Co. Cambodia Unknown (Agro Forestry China Agro Forestry Research (Contract Cambodia Angkor Sugar Co. Ltd. Mitr Phol Group <u>Thailand</u> <u>Cambodia</u> Bigimexco Sothy Aphivath Co Viet Nam production) Cambodia Unknown (BNA (Cam) Corp) (Contract

LAND MATRIX WEBSIDE: http://www.landmatrix.org/en

Credit: Habitat for Humanity Cambodia



Idem



Idem



Idem

HABITAT WORLDMAP

BETTER UNDERSTAND THE HABITAT SITUATION IN THE WORLD: WWW.WM-URBAN-HABITAT.ORG

WEBSITE UNDER CONSTRUCTION





















