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# Nigeria: UN expert seeks urgent answers on "brutal" eviction of 30,000 people

Mass eviction in Nigeria

17 November 2016







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Statement by Ms. Leilani Farha, Special Rapporteur on Adequate Housing as a component of the right to and Adequate standard of living, and on the right to nondiscrimination in this context at the Assembly - Third Committee, Item 68 (b & c)

GENEVA (17 November 2016) - A United Nations human rights expert has asked the government of Nigeria for an urgent explanation of the forced eviction of 30,000 people in Lagos State in the last week.

Four people are reported to have died in the latest operation to clear irregular developments along the state's waterfronts. Residents in the Otodo Gbame community say they suffered brutal treatment and are now homeless. Most of the people affected lived in poor fishing communities and say they have lost their livelihoods and food sources as well as their homes and possessions.

"It has been brought to my attention that the evictions may have involved the extreme use of force and fire by the Nigerian police force and Lagos State Government, leaving individuals and families scrambling in the middle of the night to find safety and shelter," said the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to housing, Leilani Farha.

"The mass displacement and reports of four deaths are deeply disturbing," she stressed.

In an urgent communication, Ms. Farha has asked the Nigerian government for information on the evictions, the methods used and their compliance with international human rights law.

She is also questioning whether the community was given adequate notice or alternative accommodation, as required by international law. The operation took place only days after the Lagos State High Court had issued an injunction restraining demolitions in the waterfront communities.

"What makes these evictions particularly concerning is that they were carried out in blatant disregard of a court order and have completely

ignored international human rights guidelines on forced evictions," the UN Special Rapporteur said.

"International law is clear: there must be consultation with the affected community, all alternative options to eviction must be explored, and a resettlement plan must be in place should the evictions be carried out," she noted. "Under no circumstances should force or fire be used," the expert urged.

The people affected, from the Egun and other ethnic minority populations, with no other options, lived in poor-quality homes along creeks and other waterfronts.

"It takes many years to build a home, a community, and a sense of trust with government, but only days to destroy it. It is truly unfortunate that so many people are left with literally nothing but memories of their former lives and questions about their human rights," the independent expert said.

Ms. Leilani Farha (Canada) is the UN Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context. She took up her mandate in June 2014. Ms. Farha is the Executive Director of the NGO Canada without Poverty, based in Ottawa, Canada. A lawyer by training, for the past 20 years Ms. Farha has worked both internationally and domestically on the implementation of the right to adequate housing for the most marginalized groups and on the situation of people living in poverty. Learn more, log on to:

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Housing/Pages/HousingIndex.aspx

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UN Human Rights, Country Page - Nigeria:

http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/AfricaRegion/Pages/NGIndex.aspx

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