

Stop Evictions! Stop Desnonaments!

This illustration shows the eviction process from the moment an eviction order is issued against a tenant in Barcelona, including the possible trajectories and outcomes. It shows the actors involved along the way and how difficult it is to challenge an eviction order. Notwithstanding, here we provide information on where to find support. This illustration was prepared together with the "Stop Evictions!" online map.

More than a decade after the financial crisis of 2008, the housing emergency in Spain has become chronic, as evidenced by the fact that more than 1.5 million people were evicted between 2008 and 2019. More than 20% of these evictions were in Catalunya, with a concentration in the metropolitan area of Barcelona, averaging 33.7 evictions per day in 2019. Despite the eviction moratorium associated with COVID-19 in force, evictions still exceeded 80 per week in Barcelona during 2020.

At the beginning of the financial crisis, defaults on mortgage payments were the main factor behind the wave of foreclosures. However, since 2013, evictions are predominantly due to delays in or temporary inability to pay the rent. This is directly related to the lack of mechanisms and legislation to protect tenants. In contrast, between 2009 and 2013, a series of legislative reforms were silently passed in favor of landlords and international investors buying up the city.

Today, despite the many efforts by both municipal administrations and social movements, the city is highly controlled by market forces, vulture funds, and landlords who are becoming increasingly large and invisible. At the same time, the population continues to be very vulnerable, with 42.7% of households dedicating nearly half of their income to cover rent, and there is still a severe lack of social housing in the city.

The back of this poster features an index with the main actors involved in Barcelona's housing scene, some of which are mentioned in the illustration on the right. The index includes basic information about each actor and is organized according to the type (see key of categories) and the level of operation (e.g., national or municipal).

This poster was developed within the framework of the CMMM research project that has accompanied the activities of Observatori DESC since March 2020. It is part of ODESC's wider efforts to provide evidence and push for reforms in policies and procedures related to housing and creating just cities.

For data sources, statistics, or further information, visit observatoridesc.org or cmmm.eu



CMMM - Critical Mapping in Municipalist Movements is a 3.5-year research project that brings together an international team from Belgrade, Berlin, and Barcelona. It is based at K LAB, TU Berlin, supported by the Robert Bosch Stiftung, and was implemented in collaboration with Ministerstvo Prostora, AKS Gemeinwohl, Kollektiv Raumstation, and Observatori DESC.

In parallel to the Barcelona-focused "Stop Evictions!" online map and this accompanying poster, the Belgrade team developed the "How (un)affordable is housing in Belgrade?" online map and the accompanying "Law Proposal: Rent Control" poster and the Berlin team developed the "Buy Back Berlin!" online map and the accompanying "Right of Preemption" poster. To view the maps and posters online, scan the QR code at the top.

Esta ilustración muestra el proceso de desahucio desde el momento en que se dicta una orden de desalojo contra un inquilino en Barcelona, incluidas las posibles trayectorias y resultados. Muestra los actores que intervienen a lo largo del proceso y lo difícil que es impugnar una orden de desahucio. No obstante, aquí proporcionamos información sobre dónde encontrar apoyo. Esta ilustración se preparó junto con el mapa en línea "Stop desahucios!".

Más de una década después de la crisis financiera de 2008, la emergencia habitacional en España se ha cronificado, como demuestra el hecho de que más de 1,5 millones de personas hayan sido desahuciadas entre 2008 y 2019. Más del 20% de estos desahucios se produjeron en Catalunya, concentrándose en el área metropolitana de Barcelona, con una media de 33,7 desahucios al día en 2019. A pesar de la moratoria de desahucios asociada al COVID-19 en vigor, los desalojos siguieron superando los 80 por semana en Barcelona durante 2020.

Al principio de la crisis financiera, los pagos de hipotecas fueron el principal factor detrás de la oleada de ejecuciones hipotecarias. Sin embargo, desde 2013, los desahucios se deben principalmente a retrasos o incapacidad temporal para pagar el alquiler. Esto está directamente relacionado con la falta de mecanismos y legislación para proteger a los inquilinos. Por el contrario, entre 2009 y 2013, se aprobaron silenciosamente una serie de reformas legislativas a favor de los propietarios y de los inversores internacionales que compran la ciudad.

Hoy en día, a pesar de los muchos esfuerzos realizados tanto por las administraciones municipales como por los movimientos sociales, la ciudad está muy controlada por las fuerzas del mercado, los fondos buitres y los propietarios, que son cada vez más grandes e invisibles. Al mismo tiempo, la población sigue siendo muy vulnerable, ya que el 42,7% de los hogares dedica casi la mitad de sus ingresos a cubrir el alquiler, y sigue habiendo una grave carencia de vivienda social en la ciudad.

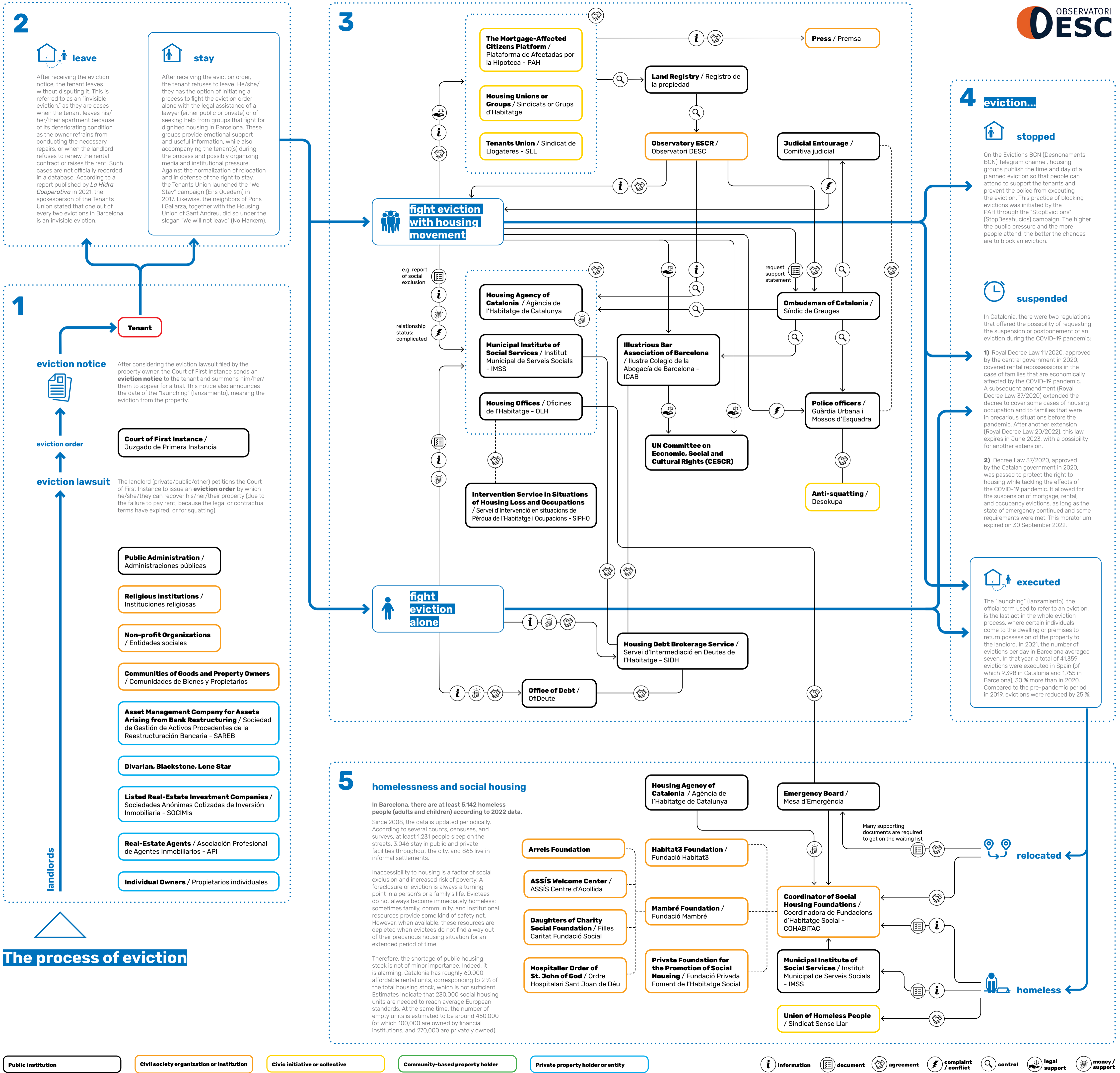
En el reverso de este póster figura un índice con los principales actores que intervienen en el ámbito de la vivienda en Barcelona, algunos de los cuales se mencionan en la ilustración de la derecha. El índice incluye información básica sobre cada actor y está organizado según el tipo (véase la clave de categorías) y el nivel de actuación (por ejemplo, nacional o municipal).

Este póster se elaboró en el marco del proyecto de investigación CMMM que acompaña las actividades del Observatori DESC desde marzo de 2020. Forma parte de los esfuerzos más amplios del ODESC para proporcionar pruebas e impulsar reformas en las políticas y procedimientos relacionados con la vivienda y la creación de ciudades justas.

Para fuentes de datos, estadísticas, o más información, visite observatoridesc.org o cmmm.eu

CMMM - Critical Mapping in Municipalist Movements es un proyecto de investigación de 3,5 años que reúne a un equipo internacional de Belgrado, Berlín y Barcelona. Tiene su sede en el K LAB de la Universidad Técnica de Berlín, cuenta con el apoyo de Robert Bosch Stiftung y se ha llevado a cabo en colaboración con Ministerstvo Prostora, AKS Gemeinwohl, Kollektiv Raumstation y Observatori DESC.

Paralelamente al mapa en línea "Stop desahucios!", centrado en Barcelona, y al póster que lo acompaña, el equipo de Belgrado elaboró el mapa en línea "¿Hasta qué punto es (in)asequible la vivienda en Belgrado?" y el póster "Propuesta de ley: Control de alquileres", y el equipo de Berlín elaboró el mapa en línea "¿Recompra Berlín!" y el póster adjunto "Derecho de tanteo y retracto". Para ver los mapas y carteles en línea, escanee el código QR arriba.



International level

National level - Spain

Regional level - Catalonia

< ... >

City level - Barcelona

Actors named on the front side of this poster are briefly described here, as well as others that we find relevant to the illustrated process and the housing justice struggles in general.

UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) / Comité de Derechos Económicos, Sociales y Culturales de la ONU (CESCR)
*1985, Geneva

By virtue of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on ESC Rights, any person may submit an official communication by email. The response period is usually one week, and it is addressed to the State Attorney General's Office and then to the pertinent court. Regarding evictions, this protocol grants precautionary measures whenever the situation involves a high degree of disability, minor children, or undocumented migrants.

Judicial Entourage / Comitiva Judicial
The judicial committees rotate (they do not always depend on the same court of first instance; that is, there may be different committees in successive eviction attempts of the same house) and they are composed of several judicial officials. On the day of the eviction and at the appointed time (between 9:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.), they always show up in a cab and at the corner of the house. The judicial committee is in charge of guaranteeing that a locksmith is there on the day the court orders the eviction.

Land Registry / Registro de la Propiedad
*1861, Spain
Public institution designed to create entitlements by virtue of public power and to publicize the legal status of real estate, with the aim of protecting legal transactions. Any person can request what is referred to as a simple note (information on the identification of the property, the identity of the holder or holders of the rights registered for the property in question) and the general note (with more detailed information on the history of the property).

Land Registry - Ministry of Finance / Cadastre - Ministerio de Finanzas
*Spain
Administrative registry under the Ministry of Finance in which rural, urban, and special real estate are described. The cadastral description of the real-estate contains the physical, economic and legal characteristics, which includes the location and the cadastral reference.

Ministry of Transport, Mobility, and Urban Agenda / Ministerio de Transportos, Movilidad i Agenda Urbana
*2020, Spain
Department of the General State Administration in charge of proposing and executing the policy of the Government of Spain in the areas of land, air, and maritime transport infrastructures, under State jurisdiction. It is also responsible for access to housing, urban and land policies, and architecture.

Anti-squatting / Desokupa
*2017, Spain
Company founded by Daniel Esteve dedicated to evicting squatted apartments and returning them to their owner in less than a week starting at EUR 3,000. Neither the website nor the business cards show the address of its offices. The company receives requests by phone and manages around 30 operations per week. Recently, they launched a video platform imitating large US groups such as Netflix or HBO. On this website, the company uploads content related to its operations, as well as interviews with its founder.

Press / Premsa
Depending on the pressure exerted by the housing group or groups accompanying the case, some media outlets publish an article before the day of the launch. Sometimes, depending on the severity or media repercussion, they are also present on the day of the eviction.

The Mortgage-Affected Citizens Platform / Plataforma de Afectadas por la Hipoteca - PAH
*2009, Spain
Association and social movement for the right to housing that arose in Barcelona and is present throughout Spain. It was born as an initiative of citizens to conquer the right to housing in the face of the passivity of the ruling parties and public institutions throughout the nation. Consequently, the PAH was born with a clear collective, political, and non-partisan conscience.

Asset Management Company for Assets Arising from Bank Restructuring / Sociedad de Gestión de Activos Procedentes de la Reestructuración Bancaria - SAREB
*2012, Spain
Well-known public limited company that manages assets transferred by four nationalized entities (BFA - Bankia, Catalunya Banc, NCG Banco-Banco Gallego, and Banco de Valencia) and others in the process of restructuring or resolution. It is known as the "bad bank" of Spain since it is a real-estate company for "toxic assets" (unsold finished or semi-finished homes), the leftovers of the real-estate bubble or entities rescued with public money.

Divarian, Blackstone, Lone Star
Hedge funds that invest in debt considered to be very weak or in default. Investors profit by buying debt at a discounted price on a secondary market and then using numerous methods to subsequently sell the debt for more than the purchasing price. In Barcelona, Cerberus, Blackstone, and Lone Star are three of the main hedge funds.

Individual Owners / Propietarios individuales
Private owners (natural persons) whose names cannot be published for legal reasons (data protection and right to honor). They can be either big (with 10 or more dwellings) or small landlords (with less than 10 dwellings). Among individual homeowners, the small landlords carry more weight (65.5%) than the big ones (34.5%) with more than 15 dwellings. They represent 97% of all homeowners and have an average of 1.3 homes in the city. Collectives fighting for housing, such as the PAH, criticize the arbitrariness in defining large landlords (forced to lower rental prices by the Housing Law, now paralyzed while waiting for the government to process it and enter into force at the end of 2022) and small ones (only obliged not to raise the price).

Listed Real-Estate Investment Companies / Sociedades Anónimas Cotizadas de Inversión Inmobiliaria - SOCIMIS
*2017, Spain
These companies represent one of the real-estate investment vehicles. Corporations of a mercantile nature and set up as a public limited company with a minimum capital stock of EUR 5 million. Their corporate purpose is to invest in urban real estate (houses, buildings, commercial premises, offices, garages, industrial buildings, etc.) for subsequent leasing. In addition, they must have a portfolio of real-estate assets and at least 80% must be for lease.

Real-Estate Agents / Asociación Profesional de Agentes Inmobiliarios - API
*1950, Barcelona
Professionals who, among other things, serve as an intermediary between the buyer and the seller of a property; that is, they offer legal security to owners in the real-estate market. Through professional support, they aim to avoid the risk of erroneous contracts, fraud, or non-compliance. They put their knowledge of the market and of the legal framework relevant to the operations in question at the service of their owners and users.

Catalan Institute of Finance / Institut Català de Finances
*1985, Catalonia
Public financial institution of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Its objective is to promote the growth of the Catalan Economy by facilitating access to financing for the business community. It finances business projects through loans, guarantees, and investments in venture capital, among other things.

Department of Territory and Sustainability / Departament de Territori i Sostenibilitat
*2010, Catalonia
Department of the Generalitat de Catalunya with competences in the areas related to territorial planning and urbanism, public works and infrastructures, transport, environment, water, waste, natural environment and biodiversity, housing policy, and historic districts and centers.

Housing Agency of Catalonia / Agència de l'Habitatge de Catalunya
*2009, Barcelona
Citizen service space where everything the government offers in terms of housing is centralized. It finances local housing offices, answers legal questions, provides assistance by appointment, monitors and implements housing rehabilitation plans, and manages municipal aid such as the Special Emergency Benefit (PELU).

Ombudsman of Catalonia / Síndic de Greuges
*1984, Catalonia
Main function is to examine possible violations of citizens' rights and freedoms. It may initiate an inquiry upon request from a citizen or legal entity, or in cases where it is deemed appropriate. With regard to housing, it receives complaints concerning situations of residential emergency due to the loss of habitual residence, mainly as a result of judicial eviction proceedings.

Office of Debt / OfiDeute
*2010, Catalonia
Free information and counseling service aimed at families or cohabitation units with difficulties in maintaining the ownership or use of housing. It offers information on contractual obligations and rights, negotiation possibilities, assistance from the administration, responsibilities arising from legal proceedings and free justice.

Police officers / Mossos d'Esquadra
*1719, Catalonia
At the regional level, the Mossos de Esquadra are the police force in charge of executing the eviction.

Civic Roof / Sostre Cívic
*2004, Catalonia
Strives to promote an alternative model of access to housing that is fairer and more accessible, non-profit, non-speculative and transformative. It is committed to cooperative housing in transfer of use, working on the dissemination and promotion of different areas, strengthening the social base, and influencing public policies.

Coordinator of Social Housing Foundations / Coordinadora de Fundacions d'Habitatge Social - COHABITAC
*2020, Catalonia
Coordinator of foundations that promote and manage social rental housing in Catalonia. It comprises 12 foundations and has an agreement with the Barcelona City Council to promote social and sustainable housing. It can be accessed by registering in the city council's housing stock or by contacting cooperatives that promote social housing on a cession of use basis. As a whole, the foundations that form it have promoted close to 15,000 social housing units and currently manage around 3,500 (7% of the social rental housing stock in Catalonia).

The Dinamo / La Dinamo
*2017, Barcelona
Foundation created with the aim of encouraging and promoting the implementation of the cooperative housing model as an alternative to conventional models of access to housing, as well as to normalize its existence. Three are the main lines of action: replication (promotion of new cooperative housing projects and technical support to groups in the process of promotion), dissemination, research and training, and advocacy and compliance. It associates housing cooperatives in Catalonia and represents cooperatives that manage around 1000 housing units per year in Catalonia.

Habitat3 Foundation / Fundació Habitat3
*2014, Catalonia
Habitat3 Foundation is a social housing manager driven from the third sector that works with social entities and public administrations to guarantee the right to decent housing for people in vulnerable situations. Its main activities are the purchase and renovation of housing, real-estate management, and social accompaniment (a team of social educators carefully monitors the use of housing, compliance with contractual agreements, and coexistence relationships).

Mambré Foundation / Fundació Mambré
*2007, Barcelona
Mambré Foundation works to accompany homeless people in their struggle for decent housing and inclusion in society and the workforce. They currently manage 302 apartments and comprise Arrels Fundació, Asís Centro de Acogida, Compañía de las Hijas de la Caridad, and Orden Hospitalaria de San Juan de Dios. Social entities dedicated to the care of homeless people. It was considered an innovative project since, for the first time, non-profit organizations working with homeless people joined together to form a residential care network.

Observatory ESCR / Observatori ESCR
*1998, Barcelona
Human rights center focused on dismantling the devalued perception of social rights (the right to housing, work, education, health, food) in relation to other fundamental rights, such as civil and political rights and property rights. It has a working area specialized on Housing and the Right to the City, and it combines political advocacy with research through the elaboration of reports, studies, and publications to denounce the violation of rights and to seek for proposals that improve the guarantee of ESC rights.

Perviuere
*2017, Catalonia
Entity aimed at making cohousing real by means of comprehensive technical and human support. They provide support to groups and collectives in the economic and financial areas, foster relationships (dealing with conflicts and facilitating the group's process), and deal with legal and architectural aspects. Therefore, they address both individuals and groups of individuals, as well as entities and municipalities. It is a project driven by three entities: Fila l'Agulla, Colobert, and Coop de Mà.

Private Foundation for the Promotion of Social Housing / Fundació Privada Foment de l'Habitatge Social
*1990, Barcelona
Fundación Fomento de la Vivienda Social is an entity experienced in the management of social housing for disadvantaged groups. It has housing stock available to provide temporary social rental housing and carries out refurbishment work. Its creation was promoted by Caritas Diocesana Barcelona with the aim of going beyond the fight against residential exclusion. With the OIKOS program, it develops social work plans with people and families who access housing and seek to recover autonomy.

Housing Offices / Oficines de l'Habitatge - OLH
*2007, Barcelona
Meeting places for citizens in the housing sector. Each district has a housing office staffed by a specialized technical team that provides personalized attention to users, such as information on available subsidies or legal advice. The network of offices is promoted by the Barcelona Housing Consortium, formed by the Generalitat de Catalunya and the Barcelona City Council. They are in charge of preparing the files of each case to be assessed by the Emergency Board.

Housing Consortium of Barcelona / Consorci de l'Habitatge de Barcelona
*Barcelona
Integrated into the Generalitat de Catalunya and the Barcelona City Council, it works to improve housing-related services in the city. Among other functions, it is responsible for planning public housing actions and promoting a policy of affordable rental housing in the municipal area of Barcelona, as well as programming and promoting the remodeling and rehabilitation of publicly promoted neighborhoods.

Barcelona's Social Housing Council / Consell de l'Habitatge Social de Barcelona - CHSB
*2002, Barcelona
Advisory and participatory body on housing policy in the city, within the framework of the Barcelona Housing Consortium. It aims to provide a new space for citizen participation in housing matters. Among other functions, it is responsible for generating debate on the main instruments of municipal housing policy and formulating proposals for action, as well as monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Barcelona Housing Plans.

Court of First Instance / Juzgado de Primera Instancia
Eviction lawsuits, mostly for non-payment of rent, are filed in the court of the city where the dwelling or premises are located. On average, an eviction process lasts about 6 months.

Emergency Board / Mesa d'Emergència
*2010, Barcelona
Mechanism dedicated to assessing the situation of people at imminent risk of residential exclusion and referring them to social emergency housing. To access this mechanism, it is necessary to submit paperwork in one of the housing offices of Barcelona. Its aim is to offer a solution to the most urgent cases in order to avoid the social exclusion of people with economic difficulties. The Bureau is an entity created by the Barcelona City Council and the Generalitat de Catalunya through the Barcelona Housing Consortium with the aim of ensuring the right to housing for people at risk of losing their home. At present, Barcelona has a waiting list of 600 families.

Housing Debt Brokerage Service / Servei d'Intermediació en Deutes de l'Habitatge - SIDH
*2012, Barcelona
Free information, counseling, and intermediation service. It addresses situations of mortgage over-indebtedness of the habitual residence through intermediation with financial entities. It is a consortium with the Ofidute Service of the Generalitat de Catalunya, the city councils, the county councils, and the bar associations of the Barcelona area. It now has 41 attention points.

Illustrious Bar Association of Barcelona / Ilustre Colegio de la Abogacía de Barcelona - ICAB
*1833, Barcelona
As a public law corporation, it guarantees citizens the right to defense through the Public Defender's Office and Assistance to the Detainee. This task is complemented by the administrative management carried out by the Free Legal Assistance (SERTRA) and the Legal Guidance Service (SGJ), which provides free initial legal advice to citizens by informing them about their rights and possible solutions to the case.

Intervention Service in Situations of Housing Loss and Occupations / Servei d'Intervenció en Situacions de Pèrdua de l'Habitatge i Ocupacions - SIPHO
*2015, Barcelona
Intervention Service in Situations of Loss of Housing and Occupations (SIPHO) provides information, support, and legal advice to cohabitation units affected by an eviction process. It is a municipal service that tries to mediate between the affected person, the property, and Social Services. If it is not possible to reach an agreement to stop the eviction, the SIPHO initiates actions to support the affected families.

Metropolitan Housing Observatory of Barcelona / Observatori Metropolità de l'Habitatge de Barcelona - OH-B
*2017, Barcelona
Tool with knowledge of the housing sector available to municipalities, researchers, sector operators, and citizens in general. It consists of a common database of indicators that is progressively being expanded. It aims to provide data to analyze and detect trends in the metropolitan area and to help design public housing policies.

Municipal Institute of Housing and Rehabilitation of Barcelona / Institut Municipal de l'Habitatge i Rehabilitació de Barcelona - IMHAB
*2018, Barcelona
Entity in charge of managing the public and private housing of the Rental Exchange (Borsa de Alquiler). Created by the Barcelona City Council, it is responsible for promoting the construction of public housing, managing the available housing stock, and promoting sustainable housing policies such as the rehabilitation of apartments and buildings. It manages more than 7,000 apartments in the city, and 3,000 additional subsidized housing units are currently under construction or in the planning stage.

Municipal Institute of Social Services / Institut Municipal de Serveis Socials - IMSS
*2010, Barcelona
Autonomous organism of the Barcelona City Council aimed at responding to citizens' needs and demands. It is responsible for managing 150 public facilities, including 40 social service centers, childcare teams, and research through various facilities, including hospitals, mental health centers, and centers for people with disabilities, for the elderly, and for people in situations of vulnerability and social exclusion. In Spain, the Hospitaller Order of Saint John of God has a network of 80 health, social, community, teaching, and research centers that care for almost one million people a year. Sant Joan de Déu Serveis Socials - Barcelona has been working in the city of Barcelona since 1979 serving homeless people within the Hospitaller Order of St. John of God.

Police officers / Guàrdia Urbana
*1907, Barcelona
At the municipal level, the Guardia Urbana police force is in charge of cutting off traffic and controlling the area when people demonstrate to block evictions.

Arrels Foundation
*1987, Barcelona
Arrels' members are people who want no one to sleep on the street. Since 1987, they have accompanied more than 17,200 homeless people on their path to autonomy, offering guidance and useful services, such as housing, food, social and health care, guidance, and counseling. They have the support of 79 workers, more than 300 volunteers, and 6,600 members and donors who collaborate to make #nobodysleeponthestreet possible.

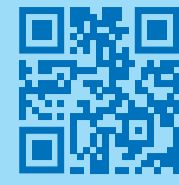
ASSIS Welcome Center / ASSIS Centre d'Acollida
*2001, Barcelona
The mission of ASSIS is to improve the welfare and quality of life of homeless people, to whom they provide care and support. It has 257 volunteers, 34 members of the technical team, and 252 associates. They provide basic services to homeless people and have created a pioneering program of comprehensive psychosocial care for homeless women. They also organize leisure and cultural activities, together with awareness-raising campaigns to break down stigmas. They are a reference in research, advocacy, and dissemination regarding the phenomenon of aporofobia.

Daughters of Charity Social Foundation / Filles de la Caritat Fundació Social
*1633, Spain
Organization that manages the social action of the Company of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul in Catalonia. Their action is based on social justice and focused on welcoming and supporting people in situations of exclusion. These people include the homeless, those suffering from illnesses, and those who have been released from prison or are inmates in penitentiary centers. They also support families and people referred from Social Services and offer the following services: shelter and orientation, day center, limited stay center, food distribution, support in penitentiary centers, and social housing.

Federation of Neighborhood Associations of Barcelona / Federació d'Associacions de Veïns i Veïnes de Barcelona - FAVB
*1972, Barcelona
Civic organization for the citizens of Barcelona aimed at improving the quality of life in the city. It brings together more than one hundred neighborhood associations of Barcelona and participates in city issues to promote solidarity, equality, and coexistence. It coordinates the activities of these associations in campaigns and activities that go beyond the neighborhood level.

- Public institution
- Civil society organization or institution
- Civic initiative or collective
- Community-based property holder
- Private property holders or entity

This is an interactive poster. Links to the websites of the actors are embedded in the names. Click to visit them.



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Today, despite the many efforts by both municipal administrations and social movements, the city is highly controlled by market forces, vulture funds, and landlords who are becoming increasingly large and invisible. At the same time, the population continues to be very vulnerable, with 42.7% of households dedicating nearly half of their income to cover rent, and there is still a severe lack of social housing in the city.

The back of this poster features an index with the main actors involved in Barcelona's housing scene, some of which are mentioned in the illustration on the right. The index includes basic information about each actor and is organized according to the type (see key of categories) and the level of operation (e.g., national or municipal).

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Aquesta il·lustració mostra el procés de desnonament des del moment en què es dicta una ordre de desnonament contra un inquilí a Barcelona, inclosos les possibles trajectòries i resultats. Mostra els actors que intervien al llarg del procés i el difícil que és impugnar una ordre de desnonament. No obstant això, aquí proporcionem informació sobre on trobar suport. Aquesta il·lustració es va preparar juntament amb el mapa en línia "Stop desnonaments!".

Més d'una dècada després de la crisi financera de 2008, l'emergència residencial a Espanya s'ha cronificat, com demostra el fet que més de 1,5 milions de persones hagin estat desnonades entre 2008 i 2019. Més del 20% d'aquests desnonaments es van produir a Catalunya, concentrant-se en l'àrea metropolitana de Barcelona, amb una mitjana de 33,7 desnonaments al dia el 2019. Malgrat la moratòria de desnonaments associada a la COVID-19 en vigor, els desallotjaments van continuar superant els 80 per setmana a Barcelona durant el 2020.

A l'inici de la crisi financera, els impagaments d'hipoteques eren el principal factor darrere de l'onada d'execucions hipotecàries. No obstant això, des de 2013, els desnonaments es deuen principalment a retards o incapacitat temporal per pagar el lloguer. Això està directament relacionat amb la falta de mecanismes i legislació per a protegir els inquilins. Per contra, entre 2009 i 2013, es van aprovar silenciosament una sèrie de reformes legislatives a favor dels propietaris i dels inversors internacionals que compren la ciutat.

Avui dia, malgrat els esforços realitzats tant per les administracions municipals com pels moviments socials, la ciutat està molt controlada per les forces del mercat, els fons voltors i els propietaris, que són cada vegada més grans i invisibles. Al mateix temps, la població continua sent molt vulnerable, ja que el 42,7% de les llars dedica gairebé la meitat dels seus ingressos a pagar el lloguer, i continua havent-hi una greu manca d'habitatge social a la ciutat.

En el revers d'aquest pòster figura un índex amb els principals actors que intervien en l'àmbit de l'habitatge a Barcelona, alguns dels quals s'esmenten en la il·lustració de la dreta. L'índex inclou informació bàsica sobre cada actor i està organitzat segons el tipus (vegeu la clau de categories) i el nivell d'actuació (per exemple, nacional o municipal).

Aquest pòster es va elaborar en el marc del projecte de recerca CMMM que acompanya les activitats del Observatori DESC des de març de 2020. Forma part dels esforços més amplis de l'ODESC per a proporcionar proves i impulsar reformes en les polítiques i procediments relacionats amb l'habitatge i la creació de ciutats justes.

Per obtenir fonts de dades, estadístiques o més informació, visiteu observatoridesc.org o cmmm.eu

CMMM - Critical Mapping in Municipalist Movements és un projecte de recerca de 3,5 anys que reuneix un equip internacional de Belgrad, Berlín i Barcelona. Té la seva seu en el K LAB de la Universitat Tècnica de Berlín, compta amb el suport de Robert Bosch Stiftung i s'ha dut a terme en col·laboració amb Ministerstvo Prostora, AKS Gemeinwohl, Kollektiv Raumstation i Observatori DESC.

Paral·lelament al mapa en línia "Stop desnonaments!", centrat en Barcelona, i al pòster que l'acompanya, l'equip de Belgrad va elaborar el mapa en línia "Fins a quin punt és (in)assequible l'habitatge a Belgrad?" i el pòster "Proposada de llei: Control de lloguers", i l'equip de Berlín va elaborar el mapa en línia "Buy Back Berlin!" i el pòster adjunt "Dret de tanteig i retracte". Per veure els mapes i cartells en línia, escanegeu el codi QR a dalt.

