

From which family do rights come?

Category of person	Maiden Family	Marital family
1) Married man		X
2) Widow (if she chooses to remain on her land in marital home)		X
3) Widow (if she chooses to return to her maiden home)	X	
4) Unmarried woman	X	
5) Divorced woman	X	
6) Child born in marriage		X
7) Child born out of marriage (if the biological father marries the mother or pays penalty called “ekingol”)		X
8) Child born out of marriage (if the biological father refuses to marry the mother or pay penalty called “ekingol”)	X	
9) Child born to widow by inheritor		X
10)Child born to a re- married widow		X (of the new husband)
11)Child born to a woman before she is married, then she marries and the child is accepted by husband.		X
12)Child born to widow by a man not an inheritor or from his clan.		X
13)Child born to a divorced woman	X	
14)Child born to a separated woman		X

Conclusion:

1. Customary land tenure caters for all categories of family members' land rights because the concern and focus was on the family and not on the Land. Greed for land is now putting some rights at risk.
2. Land rights exist for all but allocation for land happens when land rights is actualized on an event such as marriage, death, divorce. For unmarried girls, this is not the case and this is the girls' vulnerability.
3. The majority of land rights fall under marital homes. This explains why it is important to get the clans to ensure that people are in legal marriages.
4. It is an assumption that girls will marry and not divorce but when they do not marry or when they divorce they are entitled to land rights from their parents. It is therefore important that when families allocate land, they leave some land unallocated in case their married girls return permanently or are not married. You should campaign for this during your training.