Module 3. Session 1

Activity 1. Cases studies

1. **Dahabo** had to flee her village with her family due to insecurity and recurrent attacks from armed groups. She left the house the family had built on a family plot of land inherited from her father-in-law. She heard from friends wo are still living nearby that her house was looted, destroyed and that her plot of land was occupied by other persons. Her husband died 6 months ago, and she has no title deed proving that this plot of land was owned by her family in laws.

   The family fist settled in an IDP settlement closed to the city center where Dahabo had found a job as a cleaner for a shop owner. But they were forcibly evicted by the gate keeper who wanted his land back. They were relocated at the outskirt of the city, far from livelihood opportunities. Dahabo can't reach the city center during the rainy season as she can't cross the river that separates her settlement from the main road. Moreover, she could not afford the transportation cost to commute to the city every day and is worried about her job. She recently heard that she might be evicted again as the land where she settled was sold to build a new airport.

   She would like to return to her place of origin when the situation gets better but she has nowhere to go back to. She knows that if her in laws regain access to her plot of land she and her children won't have any right over it.

2. **Aden Ahmed** and his family are pastoralists. They lost all their animals and livestock in the drought and found refuge in an urban IDP Settlement with his wife and four children. They found a house through the agents of land and property owners that work there and pay $10 a month to the owner of a Corrugated Galvanized Iron shelter, and $5 a month to the landowners. Aden Ahmed fell sick and is not able to work on the construction site where he could find daily work before. His wife has not been able to find work for over three months. The plot of land they rent is not enough to cultivate and they rely on humanitarian aid for their food. They owe $80 in back payments for rent and are afraid to be evicted. The host community is complaining about the diseases, including Covid 19 spread by the IDPs living in the settlement due to poor access to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

3. **Aisha'**s parents and siblings sold their cattle before fleeing conflict. Her parents and older brother died in an attack soon after their displacement. Aisha used part of the money from the cattle to start a vegetable shop. When she got married, she was selling vegetables and her husband had no work. They grew her business together and now have 3 children. They bought land together with her money, and she believed they registered the land in her name. Later, she heard rumours that he had married another woman. She told her husband that it was ok, but she did not want to share her money or property with the other woman.

Her husband told her she had no choice, and she had to share. When they started to fight about the land, Suad discovered that her husband had actually put the land in his name; she never knew because she cannot read. When she brought her case to the Elders, they told her to “go home and settle with your husband”. Aisha has no family or clan where to turn to for support.

4. **Ali, his wife and 5 children** fled insecurity and settled in a settlement from which they were evicted and relocated in a small house far from livelihood and employment. Ali spends a lot of money go to the city every morning without knowing whether he will find a daily job or not. He heard that his father died and knows that he owned a piece of land in their place of origin. When he asked his siter to enquiry she told her that there was no property and delimitation record. She added that newcomers from a majority clan were using pat of the land for their cattle. Ali does not know what to do to try and access his inheritance right.