**INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT**

Interviewer Name: Fiona Atukunda

Interview date: 22/10/2019

Name of respondent: Rosemary

H.H I. D: 4610181

Title status: Joint title

Interview start time: 2:47 pm

Interview stop time: 4:32 pm

Age: 42

Marital status: Married

No. of children: 6

No. of people living in the household: 6

Occupation: Farmer

Second source of income: Cooks food in the market and sells goats

Highest level of education: Primary 7

No. of years living in the village: 24

Roofing material: Iron sheets

Housing material: mud, poles

Interview Duration: 1:45:34

We had the interview behind their house. Their house is made of mud and poles. We had no interruptions. She was warm, engaged and relaxed through the interview. She knows about titling and told me that she had to first consult her brother who are in the army currently and they told her that titling is good they shouldn’t refuse. Her husband is the one who finally wanted to drop out and actually told the wife to get a solo title in her names alone but she encouraged him to sign too and he allowed. She said that it is a good thing for them to have the title because it helps keep their land from being stolen. They look to be in between middle class and poor, the woman seems to be more of the bread winner because she told me that she has land that was given to her by her parents even though they are still alive, she grows crops there, she has cows, buys and sells goats and cooks food on market days alongside farming. She told me she also makes of the decisions in the home. From our conversation, she came from a well off family and her husband is not so well off, in some way she is like the main bread winner of the family.

She lives with her husband and they have 6 children and another one who is her late brother’s daughter that she looks after, 3 of their children are studying away while they have 3 left at home. They have two plots of land, the on where they are now which was given to the husband as his inheritance from the father is about 2acres and the second they bought it from the husband’s late brother so as to provide money for his funeral and it is almost half an acre. Her inheritance share from her father is 2.5 acres and quarter acre of a banana plantation, and she also has 3 cows which gives her money when they sell milk at her home, they keep the money and tell her. She is happy in her marriage because she told me that she loves her husband and he loves her too because they have passed through many troubles but they persevered and they are still here up to now.

**Warm up**

I: How was yesterday?

R: It has been raining, it started at 11:00 am

I: In the morning?

R: Yes.

I: Were you able to go to the garden?

R: It was market day and on market day we don’t go to the garden.

I: Where is the market?

R: It is in Nyabushozi.

I: You go there to work?

R: That is where I have my land.

I: The market happens on your land?

R: No it is just near there.

I: So how come you didn’t live there but chose there.

R: It is mine that my father gave me.

I: Okay, your father gave it to you. So Mama, how has today been?

R: It has started well today.

I: You had said that he is home because his tooth is aching, how about the older boy, he is home today?

R: This one has a tooth ache, I forgot the other child’s books home and the rest went to school.

I: I asked them their names and they said that this one is called Abel after his father, so I asked him if he resembles the father. He answered me quickly that no, Anthony is the one who resembles the father. So I asked him to tell me who resembles the mother and he told me that it is the elder brother.

R: He is the last born so his father named him after himself.

I: He is your last born child. The others have all gone to school.

R: The older ones, one is at the university in Kampala, the other one goes to school in Mbarara, the other one is in Nakasongola at the army school.

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I: How did you get into the army school?

R: All my brothers are in the army.

I: Let them not come to get me from here now

R: Respondent laughs. They can’t. One of them is a captain, the other is a lieutenant, one of my older sisters is the Officer in Charge of police in Mbarara.

I: How did you escape going there too?

R: I became the last born to my mother so I didn’t go.

I: Women are preferred in the army and police.

R: Yes, they esteem them highly.

I: This is how you escaped because you were the last child.

R: Yes, but I have regretted why I didn’t join them too.

I: You have regretted, why?

R: I see them having money and I am here working in my weeds. People are looking good there, me am here not looking good.

I: Mama, when you are living, you can’t lose hope, now that you have educated your child up to the university.

R: It hasn’t been easy.

I: Our money in Uganda is losing value slowly, you get into expenditure and it is gone just like that.

R: Yes, it is not so helpful, a million can be gone on a few things.

**Background, House hold structure and land ownership**

I: How many people are you that live here?

R: I have 3 children that are mine here and there is another girl I live with that was my late brother’s daughter, my brother was my twin. They killed him.

I: Why did they kill him?

R: They ambushed him and killed him. We had sold a cow at the market in Kyenshama, and I left and came. I think they thought that he had the money but he didn’t even have it. It was me with the money. So I live with his child here. So when I add her too, we are 6

I: She has gone to school

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R: Yes, she is still very young, she has 8 years old and she in primary 1

I: She is young. Is there any other person that stays with you?

R: No, the others are the ones that are in school there.

I: Mama, how old are you?

R: I have my 42 years

I: You gave birth early I see.

R: Yes

I: My mother is already 60 years yet her first born is just 31 years.

R: My mother is 65 years also.

I: And you are her last born.

R: Yes, she gave birth to us early, we were all about the same age.

I: How many were you?

R: She gave birth to 6 children.

I: Amazing that you also came and gave birth to 6 children also. Are you the only girl at your home?

R: No, we are two. The one who is in police, she is our first born, then she is followed by boys then I follow them as a last born

I: You gave birth to one girl here.

R: Yes.

I: Up to what class did you study?

R: I stopped in primary 7

I: Okay. What work do you do that gives you money?

R: It is farming and doing some trade.

I: What do you trade in?

R: Goats and I also have a hotel at the market in Kitura. These are things.

I: Let us talk about the goats. You buy goats from people and resale them. Do you graze them?

R: No, I buy them and I also go and sell them.

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I: About the hotel, you do it on market days.

R: Yes, every weekend on Saturday and Sunday.

I: Okay, this is when you go and cook food. Otherwise you wait for the season.

R: Yes, we grow crops.

I: I am wondering what your husband does?

R: He also buys and sells goats.

I: This selling goats, do you go in deep villages to get them?

R: Yes, if you don’t find them in the villages then you go to the markets, you buy from there and sell them from there again.

I: The goats market.

R: Yes, you go very early in the morning, you buy the goats and sell them later in the day.

I: If you don’t mind me asking, when you go to the market, how much do you pay for 1 goat?

R: Now they are cheap because the market is low. The big goat that we have been buying at 250,000 to 300,000 shillings now we buy it at 180,000 shillings.

I: So how many do you buy? Like 5?

R: I buy few like 3 because I can’t handle the money to buy 5 goats.

I: Then you sell them in that same market.

R: You buy early and some of the traders who buy come from Bushenyi and Mbarara. So they come at about 11 am, when they come you sell.

I: If you bought the goat at 180,000 shillings, at how much do you sell it?

R: I buy averagely and altogether, you find that the 3 goats I bought them at 380,000 or 42,000 shillings and if the market goes well, you get a profit of like 30,000 shillings and you go with this.

I: Okay. There are also those who buy more goats and sell them.

R: Yes, there are some who come with lorries of goats.

I: Well done on this.

R: It is for trying to get some money.

I: How long have you lived here?

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R: 24 years

I: Where were you born from?

R: I am from Kashari in the sub county of Kashare there in Mirongo.

I: I know Kashare.

R: There is a man who died called Ntunguza, do you know him?

I: Not really, I may not remember.

R: There is another one called Bigirwa. The other one was in the army of Obote (former president of Uganda) he was called Mujuni, my aunt’s son but he passed on. And also at Kamyuka’s home.

I: Okay. Do you usually go back home?

R: I go there but it is not easy most of the time. I don’t normally go there.

I: For what reasons would you go back home?

R: I have never separated from here to go back home.

I: I mean visiting and not separation.

R: Burials and parties can’t fail to be there but if there is nothing I still go there.

I: Do you have your parents there?

R: Yes, my father and mother are both there, I can’t take long without going there.

I: So how long do you spend without going there?

R: One week only and I will have gone there.

I: Other people take months and years but for you it is only a week. Surely you are a last born.

R: Sometimes they even call me to go there. I last went there on last Thursday, so I am going to go back.

I: When you go there, do you spend a night?

R: Sometimes I go and come back and other times I sleep there.

I: They call you to go and check on them.

R: They miss me too.

I: Okay. Mama, you had told me about the land that you own. So your father divided for all of you?

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R: He gave us land before and everyone go their share.

I: It is rare to find; I hear that most parents five land after they have died.

R: They showed all of us our share, the boys and the girls. He told us to leave it together and never sell it before he dies.

I: It is one piece of land, but with demarcations?

R: Yes, everyone knows where their land passes.

I: Did you all receive the same shares in size?

R: The boys have more land than us.

I: And you the girls, do you have the same share?

R: We girls have the same, each one of us has 2 and a half acres and a quarter acre of a banana plantation.

I: He gave the boys way much more than this.

R: They have more land, they have money so they bought more land and added onto their shares, so you find that one has a while hill to himself.

I: Okay. Did your father remain with land?

R: Yes, for him and his wife.

I: Even though he has not yet died, when he gave you did he put it into writing?

R: He wrote in a book and it was signed in, the book is at Kashare at the sub county.

I: I rarely hear of a parent who has done their will early and he even tells you where he put it.

R: Now, you see people who are educated plan to leave everything organized very early. He educated some who finished school and there are some who didn’t finish school. So you can’t all be the same.

I: Lets us talk about the land that you own with your husband. How big is here?

R: From down there it is about 2 acres but there is also land that we bought from where we have been weeding before we came here, it is about an acre. All of the land is about 3 acres.

I: Is there any other land that you have?

R: No

I: How did you acquire this land here?

R: This one was given to him by his father.

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I: We were told that we will first pass by his brother’s house then the next home is his. The father was living here.

R: Yes

I: All the other homes we have passed by coming are for his brothers?

R: One of them is his brother and then the other one is for the mother. His other brother died.

I: Here where we sloped from, we found and old woman.

R: Yes, at the house that was *kipande* (a house that is roofed on only one side)

I: And how about the land down there.

R: It was for the bother that passed on, when he died in Kampala where he was murdered, we bought his land and the money was used for the funeral.

I: Was he married with children?

R: He had married a muganda woman (from central Uganda) and they had one child. At the burial, she didn’t bring the child, she brought her later but the land was not sold all, there is still a part for the child.

I: Who made the decision to sell?

R: It is the mother; the land was in her care since he was the last born.

I: Do you have any writing for it?

R: We made the agreement there, you can’t buy something that has no agreement. It is there.

I: How about you, were you able to sign along your husband?

R: Yes, we both signed.

I: Now that this land here is his share from the father, do you have any approved shares on it?

R: I don’t have that authority here may be on the one that we bought

I: He is the only one who owns it.

R: When they were dividing for him, I wasn’t there so it is his land.

I: So which land did you title.

R: It is this one that is in the title, the other land is not in it.

I: This is his share but he decided to put you on the title? Do you have shares on it too?

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R: You never know things can change tomorrow. For me to be in the title with him is to keep the land so that should one of us leave, the other will keeps the land until the children get into it and take their shares. It will then be for the children.

I: Is there any other person that works on your land apart from you?

R: No, there is no other person

**General land**

I: Our next part is about land in general, yours and for others inclusive too. How do people come to acquire land that they own in this village?

R: You work and get money and buy your land.

I: Are there other people that own land but they haven’t bought it?

R: Those who didn’t buy were from old days. Because he tells me that this land, the grandfather got it through just booking land but they never bought land.

I: Someone has come to this village and they want land to use even though they don’t own it, how can they find it?

R: You can go and rent land and grow your gardens then after you harvest you go out of their land.

I: Is it possible for someone to use land but not pay rent?

R: These days, this is not there.

I: Have you rented land before?

R: I don’t rent land.

I: Okay. So your land is big enough for your gardens.

R: Yes, because if I have not cultivated here I cultivate the other side of my land.

I: What crops do you normally harvest to sell?

R: Ground nuts and beans

I: If someone wants to sell land, can they sell it or they have to first consult with someone?

R: If you are going to sell land you must consult and have a plan too about why you are going to sell the land. Can you just get up one day without a plan and decide to sell land, no you can’t?

I: Supposing your husband is going to sell land, does he need to consult with any one?

R: Yes, can he go and consult from other families, no he has to come and consult me first.

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I: Let us say that the man is owned by the man and the woman has no signature on the ownership documents, does he still need to consult from the wife?

R: Yes, you see now Museveni (current president of Uganda) has given us freedom even my father can sell anything without first talking to my mother. How will the man sell without asking me because he has to tell me what we are going to do after selling and I know what we are going to use the money for. If there is no reason even though the land is not mine, I can refuse. I can’t allow.

I: Let us say that someone has land here in this village but they don’t live there, do they maintain control over the land?

R: It is his land and he has authority over it even though he is not around. Whenever he comes, he will find the land there because it is his land.

I: If someone comes and they want to use it maybe to graze or to cultivate, what can they do to access it?

R: He has to first talk to the land owner and when he allows then he can graze or cultivate on it.

I: Do you have people here that leave their land there?

R: They are there; they go but it remains their land. No one can use it for anything.

I: Do they leave it there or do they leave people on it?

R; They find someone with whom they can leave their land with. There at the versa tiled house where you passed, the owner has spent 6 years without coming back she left it with her brother’s son and he is the one using it now.

I: Is she your husband’s sister?

R: No, it is another person

I: If someone tells you that this is family land, how do you understand it Mama?

R: It is like how we are here, when someone says that this is family land it means that it will remain like that for them and the children.

I: Is there anyone who has authority over this family land?

R: Yes, the family head is the one who carried the authority.

I: So you mean everyone in that family can do whatever they want on the land?

R: Yes, they all can use the land for whatever they want to do because it is family land.

I: Supposing tomorrow the family head is not around and even the wife?

R: If the family heads are not around, then they will leave leadership over the land to the

oldest child.

I: Will they leave the land divided or?

R: It depends on the way the children are, because not all children are the same. You have to divide it earlier on or write it in a will and remains as their land.

I: Okay. Thanks for explaining that to me. Have you sold land before?

R: No, we have never sold land.

I: Form the time you came here?

R: Yes, we have never sold land.

I: You had told me that you bought land.

R: Yes, we bought but we have never sold.

I: You had said that if you don’t cultivate here then you can cultivate in your own land that your father gave you.

R: Yes

I: The other land that you bought, did you buy it the both of you or?

R: We bought it together.

I: In your view, now that you have that land given to you by your fther that you own, what does it mean to you?

R: It is my land as a person and it helps me. It even helps me more than this one where I am now.

I: Why is this?

R: Because I have my cows that eat from there, I have my gardens and the crops I harvest from there are much more than the ones I get from here.

I: You mean here is not fertile?

R: There is no fertility here, this red soil that you see is not fertile.

I: So what does the red soil favor in crops?

R: Maybe cassava which has also started refusing.

I: So Mama, you said you have your cows there, don’t they also give you some money?

R: I also get money from the cows’ milk.

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I: Okay. Your father prepared very early for all of you. How many cows do you have Mama?

R: They are 3

I: So you have a herds’ man who grazes them?

R: We have only one.

I: You mean he takes care of all the cows at home?

R: Yes, there are cows for my brothers, others are for my father. He grazes all the cows together. The land is big, it is like from here up to that church you see over that side and beyond.

I: That is very big land.

R: So all the cows are together, and they are grazed as one.

I: Can you separate them?

R: No, they all eat together and even for the milk, they call me and tell me how many litres they milked and the milk that is sold, I know everything.

I: You father did good because it is hard to find families that are working together like this even when you are old.

R: But now for the banana plantation, I can’t lie that I eat them or get money maybe if I go there and I carry a bunch here. My father, my mother and the workers are the ones who eat them and when they sell, they use the money.

I: Do you have a banana plantation here?

R: Don’t you see it, it refused. Those are the banana plants that we have.

I: You get only food from here.

R: By the time you cut out a bunch of bananas, it is after vey many months. The soil is not good.

I: What other ways can show that someone owns the land they have?

R: Proof of ownership of land can be given by the village people who have seen you on your land. Also the title and agreement can show that someone owns land.

I: In your view, what advantages are there in having a woman’s names included on these land documents of ownership?

R: The good thing I see there is that when you fail to get money to educate the children you have, you can go to the bank and get a loan and pay the school fees then you repay it back to the bank. This is where a title helps.

I: Is there any other advantage in having a woman’s name on such papers?

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R: It helps you the woman, now when the man is not around you are have the proof of ownership over that land. Also the title helps because that land that is titled, the man can’t just sell it like that. Even your child can’t try to sell the land and your neighbor can’t come to steal your land. So it helps you.

I: Do you think that there are disadvantages in having a woman’s name on these land documents?

R: No, it is a very good thing.

I: Do you think that you will inherit more land in the future?

R: Which one will I inherit maybe the one that my father gave me. This one is for the children.

I: So you no longer hope to inherit more land.

R: I have already received my land.

I: In this village, do people fear losing their land?

R: Many people fear.

I: Why do they fear?

R: There are some who used to tell us that we are lucky to have got the title, they can’t steal our land because when the current government gets out of power, then our land will be taken away. Others say that they gave us titles so that they come and steal our land.

I: Who do they fear losing their land to?

R: People fear that the government will come and chase them away from their land.

I: What are land owners doing to not lose their land or have their land stolen

R: what are they really doing, I don’t see much

I: Who is the most fearful?

R: Those people that are next to us up there.

I: What are they doing to not lose their land?

R: Thy tried to look for titles and failed and the money became much and it became hard for them.

I: Okay. Mama, if you are able to access more and, in what way would you go about it?

R: It is working hard to get money and buy more land. But it is very hard, even if you work hard you may not be able to buy it.

I: At how much did you buy that land?

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R: It was long time and land was cheap. We bought it at 2.5 million shillings.

I: Which year was this?

R: In 2006

I: That 2.5 million of those days was much money. In Kampala where we are it is not even quarter acre and we paid about 2million shillings for it in 2001 but no if you see it is small like your house, compound and you go down there a little bit. If it is to be sold, it will be very expensive so now I imagine the 2 million shillings of the village at that time and I wonder.

R: Land is expensive. In August, my brother bought land in Kakyeka in Mbarara but when you see the size of his piece of land, it is very small.

I: The good thing with that one who has bought in Mbarara, he may decide to build rental houses and get money.

R: Yes, he wants to build there. So in Kampala, where do you stay?

I: I stay in Mutungo, Luzira, Bugolobi side.

R: I don’t know there.

I: Where do you know in Kampala?

R: I know Nakawa and there where buses stop at the parking of global coaches.

I: We go to shop in Nakawa market. Okay.

R: There is a place there called Omukashonda and there is my uncle’s daughter called Catherine Bigirwa. She works there where the buses are.

I: You never know I might be knowing her. What does she do there?

R: She has a big hotel there and in Namugongo there is another uncle of mine called Colonel Kaseeta. He used to have a hotel there but he sold it.

I: At your home, I can see you went to the army, was your father a soldier?

R: Our father was a headmaster.

I: I am wondering what inspired many of your siblings to go to the army.

R: When they go to school and learn, they choose for themselves. But they were influenced by my cousin brother called Mujuni who was in the army of Obote, he is the one that inspired them to go to the army.

I: All of them plus your cousins, they are many. But when you spend more time in the army, you get much from it.

R: They are rich now. You find some of them with security to protect them at home when

00:34:26

they are resting.

I: These ones have high ranks.

R: Yes

I: Mama, do you have family land?

R: This one where we are.

I: What do you grow here, I can see the bananas.

R: Beans, millet, ground nuts

I: The other millet we passed by up there is it yours?

R: No

I: It had in big piles of weeds and more weeds growing there quickly. So I was telling my colleague that I don’t like millet for that reason.

R: Weeding all through.

I: The part they weeded has grown back weeds very quickly.

R: My millet is on a half-acre down there, then here I have a very small piece and then 1 acre on my land.

I: How do you handle all this weeding with your husband?

R: That side of my land, there are sweet potatoes in there too so the weeds are not so many. We have put workers there to weed. My husband and I are here where there are more weeds.

**Baseline awareness of titles**

I: Thanks Mama for telling me that. Our next part is about title. We want to get your thoughts on titles. What does a title mean to you?

R: In general, I haven’t understood titles well. What I understand about it is that it keeps your land.

I: When they were visiting you, didn’t you talk more on titles.

R: The years have been many, if the first person who came comes now, can we even identify them. It has been a long while. These things started long time ago.

I: About how many years have passed?

R: It must be 5 years, because these things started long time. Some people chased the away thinking that they were going to steal their land. I would see some running after them.

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Many people came here and wanted to even beat us saying that why had we given there our land to be stolen. But we stayed patient because I would call my brothers and they told us to accept the title because if they wanted to steal land why would they come for our small land and leave people with the big chunks of land.

I: When they came and visited you and left; because other people had refused the title they came to confront you about why you had accepted.

R: Yes, so I called my brothers who assured us that it was okay.

I: What have you like in this process of getting titles?

R: Getting the title.

I: Is there any concern that you would like to let us know that you have found?

R: We haven’t seen anyone come to chase us away from the land ever since we got the titrle, so I don’t have any problem.

I: When did you get the title?

R: I don’t remember but it is already a year after they gave it to us.

I: You also waited for them to come and chase you away and take your land.

R: We did wait.

I: Any way people in the village are alert and I think they also wanted to know why they were chosen to receive something like that title.

R: They would ask us how we were chosen and yet for them they weren’t. After some time, they changed from this and said that they are going to take our land and cheat us because Museveni had taken land in Hoima so they said that he was going to cheat us too. That is when I talked to my brothers and they asked me the size of our land and I told them it is 2 acres and they said that why would they come to steal this. There is a woman up there, she has a quarter of quarter acre of land, she got a title. They asked me why Museveni would come to steal such small land. They told me to be strong.

I: This side, where there is no electricity

R: Yes.

I: In general, do you think that women prefer to be on titles with their husbands?

R: No all of them there is a woman there at Kamanywa’s place, didn’t you pass there, she refused. I had that the wide refused.

I: I don’t know if I have met this person yet. For those who prefer, why do you think that they do?

R: On the title

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I: Yes

R: The reason why I accepted is because I saw from ours at home. If the money was little that was spent in getting the title it is 5 million shillings. When they told us that they were going to give us titles, I thought about how my father walked around for the title and here were with a chance to get a free title, then if we refuse wont we regret tomorrow. This is what strengthened me, I was also going to refuse.

I: For the women that didn’t want to be on the titles, what are the main reasons that stopped them from doing so?

R: The woman who refused, they don’t have a working relationship with their husbands. Everyone does their own thing.

I: Do you think that this is how other women who don’t want to be on titles are?

R: I don’t really know why else.

I: You have told me that you liked it and whey you liked it. What benefits are there in having both a man and woman listed on the title?

R: It is that it will keep our land. The other good thing is that we didn’t put in any of our money to get it.

I: Are there any other good things that can come out of this even though you haven’t yet seen them now?

R: If it goes like now how you have been teaching us then even if the world changes, no one can come to take your land because you have its title.

I: We know that some women refuse and some men refuse too but to find both of them listed on the title, what other benefit does it have?

R: I think it shows that you are working together as one, no one is trying to cross their spouse, I think this is a good thing.

I: In your view, why do you think some men refuse to out their wives on titles?

R: They don’t have agreement between them. I see many women and there is a man we have here, he is rich and has everything but the woman does her own things and the man also does his own things. If they send back the child for school fees, the man will be the one to find a way to get the fees and pay. The woman does nothing about it, she tells the child to wait for the father. She can’t put any money on anything but she will buy nice clothes and you find her looking classy. All the other things are done by the man so now these ones that have no agreement, can they later go on the title together.

I: I would have loved to know the reason the woman behaves this way. They send your child back from school for fess and you have the money there but you tell the child to wait for the father.

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R: This is how they do their things.

I: I wonder what caused them to reach here.

R: You can’t know what, we also just see them from here.

I: What other reason do you think causes a man not to list his wife on the title?

R: There is one who says that if he dies tomorrow, the wife shouldn’t take his land. She sees that if he doesn’t out her there on the title, how will she have authority over the land and fight for that land that is hers if the man is gone.

I: Have you heard of this case of a man who left a will saying that the woman shouldn’t take his land.

R: They are there.

I: After he has died, then who owns the land?

R: The land will go to the children and the woman leaves.

I: Yet she is the mother of the children.

R: She will leave

I: Do you that maybe they had conflict when he was still alive?

R: Sometimes it is like that.

I: Is there any other reason you can think about that could cause a man not to out hi wife on the title?

R: The other reason is brought about by unfaithfulness. You find all of them alone and they don’t agree. The man doesn’t see any good thing about his wife because he has found another woman. And this is how it is, if a man has another woman in the hose, he can’t see sense in the old wife.

I: Before you encountered these people that were educating you about title, where do you think people used to get titles from according to what you have heard?

R: You pass through many places. I saw my father when he was going to get it, he went to the chairman and got a letter, then he went to the sub county and then to the district and then they sent the surveyors. It took a long time for the title to come. There are people here who took their money and up to this time, they have never see the title.

I: Did the surveyors come to measure their land?

R: They came and out stones but they have never received the title.

I: In general, what do people in your village think about titles?

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R: There are some who say that titles help the land and some say that titles are for stealing our land. The one we boarder the land with, planted his stones and got the title.

I: He processed it by himself?

R: Yes.

I: Thanks for telling me about that and talking to me.

**Intra household discussion and bargaining**

In this part, according to what you remember, we would like to talk about the conversations you had with your husband about the titling process. So they came and visited you the first time, what did you talk about after they left.

R: Do you think I remember them; I don’t remember them. But what I remember now there is a man who came with a woman and each of them talked u differently. The man stayed here and us we start up there in the garden. That woman left me with a paper and side that if anything disturbs then I call her using the number on the paper.

I: After they left, what did you talk about with your husband about this?

R: He asked what they had told me and I told him then he also told me what they had told him.

I: How did you go about this?

R: He actually wanted to refuse.

I: What reasons did he give you for refusing?

R: He said that they might take away the land away from us and I asked him in what way would they take the land away from us. I told him not to worry because they won’t take the land. I told him that no one can come to take away his land that was given to him by his father who also got it from his father and they have lived on it for this long. I also reminded him that is there any person who doesn’t know how big his land is in the village. He replied that they know so I asked him how can they come and take the land then. I kept on encouraging him like that but he had wanted to refuse.

I: Thanks for the work you did. You were the first to have doubts and now you are the one encouraging him.

R: Yes

I: So Mama when they brought the title, you both signed?

R: Yes, we put our signatures together.

I: What conversations did you have before or did your husband first talk to you about including you?

R: No, he would say mostly that I be the first to go and sign and I would tell him that he is

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the one to sign first then I become the next. He also said that I should be the one on the title alone, there is another time they came to take our pictures and he refused to come. I went and found him in the garden and told him to go and they take his picture and told me that what did I want from him. He said that they should only take me but later I managed to get him from there and they took out picture.

I: Okay. How has this marriage journey been for you? How have the years been?

R: There are no issues, I see now that I gave birth to my children and they are in school just that I fail to find time to buy food but what else would I want.

I: Okay. From the time they out you on the title up to now, is there a way things have changed for you in the home?

R: No, nothing has changed. The neighbors came and tried to steal it. They came and tried to take it when we were not around. One time, they stole the key, I left the house closed and on coming back we found the house open. I had left the young children; it was a Saturday. I asked them who had opened the house, and on entering we found the suit case opened, there were calculators for one of the child, they stole the two of them. We had bought one for him at senior 4 and the other at senior 6, they were both stolen. What saved us, the title wasn’t here, if he was the one with it, they would have taken it but I had put it somewhere else in the children’s letters. That is where I had kept it, we came and found all the books scattered around and I told him that it is the title they had come for, so now what was he going to do. He said he is going to buy another padlock and I told him that since they come once and broken the other one even though we buy another padlock they will break it too. So I told him that we are both on the title and the land is for our children therefore none of us can decide to cheat and take the land so I told him to allow me take the title. I took the title and kept it at our home, this is where it is.

I: I wonder why they wanted to steal and use it for

R: I don’t know what they would use it for because I don’t think it would work out for them so maybe they would tear it apart and it gets done like that.

I: I think you would have gone back to the police and report and try to go and look for another copy. But then you have stones in you land which still show your boundaries so they may not have stolen the land.

R: They had come before and stolen from us. There was a bull my child had received on his baptism, I bought another one and they became two. They came and took one and I had bought it at 700,000 shillings. They came back and stole two goats. They have stolen very many things from us here. We have left raring animals here.

I: But where do these thieves come from?

R: That village of Kibega in the centre, all those groups of people there are thieves.

I: Mama, you were still telling me about your marriage years and how they have been for you. Others have left their homes but you are still here.

R: Some of the people I was born with, many of them are not living.

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I: you are still here. Many separate and divorce but you have stayed here, what has kept you going?

R: I think it is my beauty but not for the body. There is being ugly on the face but yet you have a beautiful heart.

I: Mama, no one has said you are ugly on the face.

R: No, it is just the way I have brought it to explain it to you. The way someone is matters, as you see us here we have passed through many problems. I got married in this home when I was 15 years old, I gave birth to my first born when I was 18 years old. By the time I gave birth to him, they had not yet shared the land. So I planted 3 quarters of land with millet here, I had weeded only half of it and they sent witch craft to me and I fell sick for 6 months. They thought I was going to die but I survived. I had spent two months after healing from my parents’ home, I think they saw that they had not succeeded with me and the whole problem was because he had married me who comes from rich family so when I fell sick, he remained in the millet weeding. So they also put witch craft for him there. That was the time they were putting tarmac on the Rubindi road, a car came and knocked him. That was in 1999, the car split his thigh born into two, his leg is lame as you see him there. He spent 7 months to try to get up and hold a walking stick. We passed through all this, my father came and took away two of my children they stayed with him and went to school there. We kept on sending money there and where we would fail, my father paid for them. I can’t tell you the whole story and finish it, the problems we have gone through are many. We went there and my father gave us his cow, he was giving it to the children. We brought it here and they killed it, we didn’t eat the meat and neither of our children ate it, my husband didn’t eat it too. We gave the meat to other people to take it. That cross breed cow was very big, when they cut it, we found a belt with 9 knots on it. We have just started digging there where you see, it was the one eating the grass but they killed it. I told my husband that we should stop raring animals, my father had given me my cows so I told him that we should keep those ones there. I told that we should only grow crops and he allowed. There are 6 goats here, my university child studies 3 days in the week and the other days he works at a bank. So when he gets his money, he sends it and we buy for him goats and they are the ones here. But it also took some and kept them home, because you can’t keep something here and it stays for long.

I: Who are these people, that are so hard hearted like this?

R: They are our neighbors, you think another person from far can come and do these things, no it is the people you are living with. Do you know looking after a man for 7 months, and you are the only one caring for him. His mother left him, his siblings also left him and I was the one who stayed and took care of him and we suffered through it until he was healed. I told him that if he ever turns his life around against me yet I took care of him because in my sickness, he didn’t take care of me, my father brought a car and took me home and I came back when I was well but for him I told him that I have looked after him for 7 months. I think he also said within him that if he leaves me or if we have some arguments, where will he go.

I: Many will go away in such situations.

R: I think this is how he thought about it. So we are here and he has no issue

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I: That was hard, welcome back from there.

R: Yes, we are grateful we came from all that we went through.

I: People can be mean

R: they are very mean. There is one who is our neighbor, he had land that he as selling so I told him to sell to me and he told me that he is not selling. I heard from other people that he sold, but in the recent past days, words reached us that he said that he can’t sell to Kebirungi (her name) and the husband my land. Even the one remaining he said that he will sell it so that when my children come back from Kampala they don’t buy his children’s land. Wouldn’t this person do harm to you.

I: He went and spoke this in public.

R: He told someone who came and told me. We are in the village but we face a lot.

I: In what ways do you feel supported by your husband in the things you do?

R: There is nothing he lets me do lone. When I tell him that I have failed, he picks up from there and does it. We dig together whether big or small, whatever fails we will agree and go get a loan together and we repay it together. That is it.

I: How would you compare this to other marriages?

R: People don’t agree like this I think it is a blessing to find that you agree with your spouse.

I: In what ways do you encourage your husband?

R: If he even talks badly about me in this cell, I know that if he speaks ill of me all people in this cell and the chairman can all witness for me. Apart from the people that hate us, there is nothing he speak badly about me, there is nothing he can say even if you ask him.

I: What ways do you support him through or what things do you do for him to encourage him?

R: If he does good things for me then I reciprocate. Many times, I am the one who pays school fees for the children and I wash for him clothes and take care of him.

I: Do you think this is the same in other marriages or?

R: No, everyone has their way of doing things, you will hear a woman cursing her husband. There are some that take care of their husbands but not all people are the same in their hearts.

I: Mama, who makes the major decisions in your household?

R: This to do with the land are mine, the man doesn’t decide, I suggest what we should plant and where it will be planted.

I: How about in the household major decisions, who makes them?

R: Both of us decide. I can tell him that I think we should do this and he will tell me that,

1:04:39

he thinks it is not the best thing to do so we should do the other. We advise each other.

I: Tell me about the latest major decision you have done in your household recently.

R: The kitchen has been looking bad because it was grass thatched so I told him that it is shaming us, we should build a kitchen. We have built that one. I told him that grass is no longer used, if someone comes to visit me from our home I will be ashamed. He agreed saying that it is true.

I: I am seeing two rooms that you have built.

R: One is another room.

I: Whom are you taking to sleep near the kitchen?

R: No, we will use it to keep things and if you close it you can keep your harvest there.

I: Okay, one is going to be like a store.

R: Yes.

I: Mama, do you think that this is similar with the way other people make decisions too in your view?

R: No, it is not the same. Everyone has their plan.

I: How do you think it is in other marriages and families whether they agree or sometimes one of them decided more than the other?

R: You can agree but sometimes, you find one of them making the most decisions. These days, the women are the ones making most of the decisions. Now like how we are here and am not saying this to paint myself good but most of the time it is me who makes the decisions here.

I: I would love to know why you think it has changed.

R: I don’t really know, maybe the changing times. In the past, the man was the decision maker of the home but these days’ women make more decisions than men. You just see these homes standing but most of the work in there is for the women.

I: Okay.

**Gender norms around land.**

I: Thank you for explain all this to me and helping me understand, our next part we will talk about land and women. We have always seen land to be a man’s thing and we would love to understand more about this aspect and know your thoughts on this. In this village, are there women that own land?

R: They are there but most of them have their inheritance and others sell it and bring the money to buy land this side where she is married. Many men married, but they are living on women’s land and she owns it.

1:08:58

I: The woman was given her land and she sells and comes to buy land this side but there are those that have also bought their own land.

R: Yes.

I: The women that come and buy land out of their inheritance, do they own it in their names or with their husbands?

R: It can’t be my land given to me from my father and I put it in the man’s names. It is not possible. I would put it in my names but not in my husband’s name.

I: For all the women that own their land, do their husbands know about it or they have it in secret?

R: Many of their husbands don’t know about the land but there are those who own land with their husbands.

I: Do you think that it should be allowed for women in this village to own their land?

R: If she received land from her father. But it is not good for a woman to go and buy land alone may be the women that work in the government, they are the ones who come and buy their land personally. But us village women, it is for putting together what you both have.

I: For the women with their inheritance, do you think that they should stay with their inheritance and own it?

R: Even if you get land alone, it is all the same because if the man doesn’t eat your land, it is all for your children. Now like mine, where do you think it will all go, I will give it to my children. So where will you put your land.

I: So you don’t agree with it?

R: I want it for us to be independent with our land. I have my sister in law; and if a woman has land and all these things, you may not handle her as her husband. My sister in-law can rule, she has a building in Mbarara, she is a teacher at Kamukuzi. She bought her land and out goats but she has too many rules that are too much. She tells us that our brother’s land is there and this one is hers therefore she doesn’t want anyone to go on her land.

I: Are they still living together with your brother?

R: No, he married another woman because he couldn’t handle the other one.

I: Do you think that women would want to own land with their husbands or they want to own it alone?

R: It needs you to have land when you have a man. All the same even though you have it alone, it will help you and if you have it with your husband, it will help you both. He can’t sell it when you are not there so it helps you both.

I: Are there women that would want to own it alone?

1:13:07

R: Yes, because she wants to have the land alone.

I: Why do you think such a woman would want to own her land alone?

R: I don’t understand it well. Because we have a woman here she got land from her home and sold it to pay for the child, the child failed to pass senior 4 and now he is in Nyabushozi burning charcoal. The part of the land that had remained, the mother left and the father left too no one knows where they went to. The family ended like that. I don’t love it having independent land.

I: So you mean that if a woman has land from her home, she should tell the man about it.

R: Yes, my husband knows about my land. I told him that my land is this big and it helps his family too.

I: Like you told me about how you understand family land, do you think women have shares on it too?

R: The woman has a share but the one she has is for burying her so that when she dies, she doesn’t disturb people. We are here now, and this is his land. Even though e shows me that my share is that one, I am not going to divide it and sell it. Its end is to bury me.

I: Mama, if a man wants to sell this family land, does he need approval from the wife?

R: He has to look for my permission because if he doesn’t seek it, no one will buy that land. He can’t sell the land when his wife or his family doesn’t know.

I: Let us say that the man is going to sell the land, does the buyer know if he has a wife or not?

R: He first asks whether he has a wife, children and a family. If they tell him yes, he can also pay for the land when the wife of the seller is not around or his children.

I: Supposing you found the man with the land when you got married, as a woman you have no signature anywhere, does he still need to ask for your permission?

R: That is his land but he has to ask you. But if it is not the one you are on right now then you may not have authority over it like the one you are on with him now. If he bought it alone then you don’t have any relation to it.

I: How about this one that you are one, you men you don’t have much say on it.

R: The one he is on, if you found him on it and he married you and brought you there and you living with him there, you have authority on it.

I: So if he has another piece out there that he bought you don’t have authority over it.

R: I don’t have it on that, if he wants he can sell. Can you fight for what is not yours?

I: Are widow allowed to stay on the land after their husband’s death?

R: Yes, she can stay there because it is her husband’s land.

1:17:16

I: What if he didn’t leave a will behind?

R: Even if he didn’t leave a will behind, she is known as his wife. She has the right to have control over that land because it is hers. He left here there.

I: Let us say that the land was an inheritance of the man or they worked for it together, does she stay?

R: She stay there because they worked for it together.

I: You told me of the man who left a will saying that the woman should not take his land. If he leaves such a will, she has to go?

R: Yes, she has to go, she can’t argue with that and if she stays, she can die.

I: Why?

R: The ghost of the deceased will come and kill you.

I: I know that once someone is dead, that is all.

R: A person can die, but he stays alive.

I: If the widow also dies, who then owns the land?

R: Don’t they have children; it is now for the children.

I: What if the children are as young as this Abel and they haven’t understood about land.

R: If they are still young, you have uncles and aunties from the father’s sibling who will keep the land until the children are old and they give it to them.

I: I am wondering whether when it happens like this that the man and woman have died, is it usual that the man’s family takes care of these children always?

R: It is even luck for them to care of the children, it is not easy to find.

I: In the case that they are not able to take care of the children, who owns the land?

R: They can even take away the land because of this reason that most times, the aunty from the father’s side never wish well these children. I have never understood why they do this.

I: I also wonder why.

R: We have a man from Kanungu, he was rich with land and he died with his wife. His siblings took the land away from the children and they are the ones now living on this land. One of the children killed his aunty. Here you just know that you left nothing and it is done.

I: I have also never understood the family side of the man. Most times they don’t wish well their brother’s children.

1:20:06

R: I don’t know what brings about this.

I: It is everywhere.

R: Aren’t we here now, when my children have come back, they are given pocket money by my sisters and brothers. I have never seen their father’s sister or brother give them even 100 shillings ever since they started going to school. Now when you die and leave your things behind, these people will take the things away from the children. They should be the ones minding about their brother’s child but they don’t care. You only find one person in many who does this.

I: What if the widow didn’t give birth to children, does she still stay on the land?

R: She can stay there even though she has no children because it is her land and she knows how she will use it.

I: Let us assume the man died and left other children there and he might have spoken about them or not, do they come and share on the land?

R: If he spoke about them, the children have a right to come and share on their father’s land because they are known. If he never spoke about them, they can’t take the land.

I: In your view, do widows sometimes get married again?

R: Yes, they are many I see that lost their husbands and got married again. And they even eat the land away with her new man or she eats the land from her.

I: She brings the man in her children.

R: They are many women who have money and get married to a man and they eat all the things and they get finished.

I: So she is can remarry?

R: Yes, but what would have been good is not bringing the man there. If she wants to get married again, she would go elsewhere.

I: Why do you think these widows choose to remarry?

R: Those are hearts of people, there are women who are adulterous, people’s ways are many. Now, you have all your senses and your husband has died leaving you with children and land then you go and bring another man to marry you from that home and he eats the things your husband left behind. That is lack of a heart.

I: Is there any other reason why they get married again?

R: She alone is the one who decide for herself.

I: What of the ones who don’t remarry, why do they choose not to?

R: Everyone has their heart. There is one who will lose the husband and she perseveres through

1:23:17

all situations and doesn’t remarry and she grows her children until they bury her. And there is another one who will leave her children behind and she goes to get married. People are not the same.

I: Has it ever happened in this village that the widow lost her husband and the male relatives tried to grab land from her?

R: The home is there up there.

I: That house I am seeing.

R: Yes, the in laws sold the land and ate the money from her.

I: Tell me what happened.

R: The husband died, the older son also died. The brother in-law came to marry her and he sold her land that was 1 and a half acres. After selling it, he left it. He lied to her that they will do business out of the money. That is how the land got wasted. I told you that every person has their heart.

I: After this, they separated.

R: Yes, they went away and left her there.

I: Did she remain with any land?

R: She remained with little land and that was because the children who were younger refused, they quarreled with their mother and when the uncle saw this, he feared and left. If they didn’t quarrel, he was also going to sell the remaining land.

I: This uncle, did he have his wife before?

R: Yes, he had his own wife and he left her there and came to his in-law.

I: The way you have seen widows being treated, has it changed in the recent years?

R: It depends the way the family is. There is a family that is peaceful and when the man passes on they stay calm and peaceful and there is a family when the man passes on, everything becomes chaos and you fail to find a way through and you all become confused.

I: In the way they were treated in the past, has it changed these days?

R: These days it is worse. There is a woman this side whose husband died of AIDS, her children were young but she educated all of them and they have all graduated with degrees and they finished and she is still on the land. Didn’t she carry herself well. She was left to take care of her children because she also chose to stay with them.

I: So they were treated well long time?

R: She is from the past years, is there any widow that can do such a thing, no one. Where will you find them. They want to remarry therefore; the families also mistreat them.

1:27:01

I: What is your opinion on the things that happen to women after their husbands pass on?

R: Things change, even though the family head was helping with nothing at home he remains the man of the home. There are children that are hard hearted and they were listening to their father when he tells them to do something but after he is gone, they want to poke their mother’s eyes out and she can’t handle them. She can no longer talk to them and they listen, you find them mishandling the things.

I: In your view, are the widows in your village treated well or?

R: There are those that they treat well and there are the ones they treat badly depending the personality of that woman and how she is. If you behave well even the people in the village will treat you as a person but if you behave badly then that is it the way they will treat you.

I: Give me an example about behaving badly.

R: Doing things that are not right. You are a widow but you are hanging out with other women’s husbands and the fights are endless at your home and they choose to report you to the authorities. This is not a good example.

I: Okay. What do you think happens to the women who separate with their husbands in terms of land?

R: If she has given birth but still it depends. There is one who will have given birth and they separate and when the children grow old they bring her back. There is one who may have given birth and they separate the she gets married elsewhere. Now, after getting married there, does she have any link to this land.

I: Supposing the fault of the separation is on the women, do they give her a share or they chase her away?

R: If it is the woman’s mistake and she goes by herself, I think she has gone forever and she will not come back. What will she come back for?

I: What if the land was for the man but it was titled, do they give her a share?

R: If she has signed on the title and if they worked for it together but also if she doesn’t go to get married elsewhere. If she goes to her father’s home and stay there, she can come and get a share but she doesn’t take it, she has to come and remain there, if she left no house there then she can build a house and remain there.

I: What if she has no signature on the land, the land was an inheritance for the man but they have given birth to children and they later separate, does she get a share or she has to go away?

R: Now where will she go to report and argue because she doesn’t have a signature anywhere.

I: Let us say that the cause of the separation is on the man, do they still chase her away?

R: You don’t have a starting place to argue this, he will win you.

1:30:42

I: So if a woman separates with her husband, do they allow her to go with the children or she has to leave them behind.

R: Where will she be taking them; she has to leave them behind. They are for the man so she has to go alone and leave them.

I: Tell me about an example of a separation in your village.

R: Here, no but the one I know is the one up there but she left alone and the children are there on their father’s land. She had gone with the children but after the older one who understood gathered the siblings together and brought them on their father’s land.

I: Didn’t their father marry another woman?

R: No, he didn’t remarry.

I: The way these women that have separated with their husbands are treated, is it acceptable or you would like to see a change.

R: But also going in a home and leaving it is not good, if you enter a marriage, stay there maybe that is where God prepared for you to be. Sit down and settle.

I: How about the way people treat them in general, is it okay or?

R: It depends on their marriage and what issues they have. Sometimes the man is in wrong and other times the woman is in wrong. All this may show her they will be treated.

I: In your view, let us say that the man outs or doesn’t put the woman on the title, are there any problems that would come out of this?

R: Now, if the land is for you both and you your signature alone, where will she be counted from as the woman.

I: And if she is included on it, will there be any problems?

R: Problems will be there, something will come out.

I: In general, what are the reasons as to why men may not want to add their wives on titles?

R: It is lack of agreement.

I: What do you think brings about this lack of agreement in their family?

R: I may not know this one.

I: How about from what you her on the radio?

R: Do I have time for radio, maybe in the night but I am also tired at times and I want to sleep.

I: If women were able to own land together with their husbands, would this decrease conflict in their marriage?

1:34:35

R: The conflicts may not decrease.

I: Why do you say so?

R: It might actually increase them.

I: How does it increase the conflicts in the marriage?

R: The man will say that this is my land it is in a title and now the woman will say that she also put her signature so it is her land too. Do you think disagreement will fail to be here? He can also say that this is his land that his father gave him and even though you have signed on the title it is his land and the woman also says that it is her land because she signed on, if he knew that it was his land then why did she sign on the title too.

I: When will this conflict happen?

R: When the man wants to sell the land. She says that it is for the both of them and now it brings problems and you start pulling each other.

I: In what ways can this conflict be resolved?

R: You may have agreement sometime and the conflict ends and you become fine. If you don’t agree with each other, you stay there quarreling with each other, this how I see them.

**Land disputes**

I: In our last part today we will talk about disputes on land. In general, what is the most cause of disputes on land? Finding that people have a dispute on land, what is the most common cause of this?

R: When the land is for the family or?

I: Generally, all through whether family or neighbors.

R: It is stealing land.

I: Tell me more about how this happens.

R: ow you find that I am digging here, then someone comes digs into your land and steals your land so you find the disputes in courts.

I: Is there any case you have seen like this?

R: Yes, this side of our home there is someone who was selling to a rich man and we boarder land with him. So when they came to plant the *migorora* they jumped the stones and put the *migorora* inside our land. It was a big fight, Mbarara authorities came and they are the ones that argued this dispute out. I got to know from this that land has many problems and if you are not steady they will take your land.

I: When there was this dispute, what happened or what did you do?

1:37:38

R: They reconciled us and it ended.

I: I am wondering whether you first sat as a family?

R: We sat as a family but it failed, and my father called the committee of LC1 and they came saw but failed, they called LC2 committee they also came and saw but failed, so they called the LC3 and after this my father brought the Mbarara team.

I: Can this dispute end within the families, maybe your family to sit with his family and it gets resolved there?

R: They failed to agree, my family went to tell the other person’s family to agree and we reconcile but they refused.

I: When do you involve the village people in this dispute to help in resolving it?

R: If the issue is small the village people can end it and even you who are in the dispute, if it is not big then you can finish it.

I: Supposing that one side of the people in such a dispute has a title, is there a way it can help resolve it?

R: The tile can end it. How will he go beyond the title, even when he sees there is no way he will go beyond to steal the other land.

I: Let me ask this Mama, the stones that they planted for you, did they put them in the corners?

R: Yes, they put in very corner. One is there and the other is that side then one is down at the corner and the other one is the corner down the other side.

I: So if your neighbor is digging they can’t go beyond the stones?

R: They can go beyond them.

I: Okay. In your view what do you think should be done to help people that have land security problems?

R: What would help is the title.

I: What if they can’t afford it?

R: The title can help better and the other person can’t go beyond it.

I: in this village for example, the people that can afford the money for titles may be are few but you always have these disputes threatening peoples land, how will people be helped?

R: The government should help them.

I: Which government?

R: The ones who studied about land they can help them.

1:40:27

I: Is there anything that can be done to help them about these disputes too?

R: If they agree together then these disputes can be avoided but I see that it is hard because people want to steal other people’s land.

I: Thank you Mama for talking to me and as we end, I would like to know if there is any question that you have about what we have conversed about today.

R: What I would ask is yes, they gave us the title but if you are going to get a loan but of little money, do you take it there and do they give you the money or not?

I: Do you have your savings groups where you save money?

R: Yes

I: Why wouldn’t you go there to get the little amount of money.

R: We haven’t taken the title anywhere but we have our group that is new, it is in Kacucu (another village), I go there and the money I want they give it to me but in giving it to me, you have to take there something as leverage.

I: What do you normally give there as leverage?

R: I don’t take any agreement. You leave here and go there, they give you a form to fill and you tell them what amount of land you will give there maybe quarter an acre but it all depends on the amount of money that you want.

I: I think a title can help you get big amount of money and now that you have these savings groups in the villages, they can help with the small mounts. But you can also take the title to the bank and they give you whatever money you want according to your leverage but to the bank you have an account in.

R: Yes, I know this one.

I: I think they have more of the same processes and they are bigger.

R: Another one, if a man wants to disturb you that you cut off the land and sell, what can you do?

I: This is when you have to agree together.

R: In the middle there, agreement has not happened.

I: You told me that this is when you seek the help of the government to solve your issues. It is for you both and I think like you said, none will sell without the other.

R: But I can’t go to the government.

I: Maybe then you sit and agree and discuss on the reason why he wants to sell. Is there any other question?

1:44:42

R: Yes, another one they told us that they were going to bring for us things like wheel barrows, blankest for the children and to help children.

I: I don’t know about this, maybe if it is another organization that came. But these things are not there.

R: I also asked them that what big thing is there to give us that is more than a title. What is more that is behind this that you want to give us but I knew it was a lie.

I: Okay. Mama, here is your gift, thanks for your time.

R: Thank you

1:45:34