**INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT**

Interviewer Name: Fiona Atukunda

Interview date: 18/10/2019

Name of respondent: Jacklyn

H.H I. D: 4640321

Title status: Joint

Interview start time: 2:10 pm

Interview stop time: 3:57 pm

Age: 49

Marital status: Married

No. of children: 8

No. of people living in the household: 5

Occupation: Farmer

Highest level of education: Primary 5

No. of years living in the village: 15

Roofing material: Iron sheets

Housing material: Bricks, cement, paint,

Interview Duration: 1:43:46

We had the interview in the kitchen; their house is made of cement, bricks, it is painted, they also have cemented floor. We no interruptions, the grandson just came at once to ask for food and when he wanted to sleep and she had to leave the interview and take care of that but she joined in after this. About titling, she told me that even though they got the title, she doesn’t know how it is going to help them, she told me that they waited for the titling people to come back and tell them what they would use it for. On the questions about titling and its benefit to women and men she would say that she hasn’t yet used it to know about its uses or good things about it. We started off well but when we reached in the middle, she kept on saying that she has not yet found any use of the title and that they have been waiting to be taught about how they can use their title to help them in the baseline awareness of titles and intra household discussion and bargaining sections.

She lives with the husband, 1 grandchild and two of their children, their other 4 children are out there looking for jobs, others are working and 2 of them have started their families. They were living in Mbarara where they shifted from to come and buy land in this village. They have 3 pieces of land, one is about an acre of land, the other 2 are both quarter acres and they have divided for their two sons out of the 8 children who have built there and have their families. Over all, she was quite jolly but somehow hesitant to answer some questions especially about the titles and she was engaged some other parts of the interview.

**Warm Up**

I: You will read through later Mama, are your eyes okay?

R: They are getting sick; I can’t see well.

I: I have seen you trying to read very closely but not opening your eyes well.

R: Yes, maybe my husband will read for me.

I: How has the week been, and yesterday?

R: It has been fair and yesterday also ended well. We have a breath therefore we have life.

I: How has work been for you?

R: It has been well; yesterday we went to church to pray so that is how it ended.

I: You go to church on Thursday and then on Sunday too?

R: Yes. We start at mid-day and we come back at 3pm.

I: Okay, how is the weeding going? Are you the only one working?

R: I am weeding alone; I don’t have money to employ workers.

**Background, household structure and land ownership**

I: I have found only this grandchild here; the rest have gone to school?

R: Some of the children have finished school and they are working while others are looking for jobs, the others are in school.

I: How many children do you have Mama?

R: They are 8, 5 boys and 3 girls

I: Do you have any of them that you still stay with here?

R: I have two, they go to school and come back.

I: How many are you in the household?

R: We are 5 people living here, my husband, grandchild, me and our two children. The rest come in once in a while like in festive season and if the work they are doing is done.

I: Out of the 8 children, 6 are working and the others are married?

R: There is no girl who is married yet but 2 boys have their families.

I: The rest go and work then they come back.

00:03:59

R: Yes, when the work is finished that they had gone to do then they come back here and leave when they find more work.

I: Okay. So you have this little boy to keep you here.

R: Yes, we keep running around.

I: He hasn’t gone to school today?

R: No, he hasn’t started school yet.

I: How old are you Mama?

R: I have my 49 years

I: You are now crossing over to 50 soon.

R: Yes, next year.

I: Mama, what class did you study up to?

R: Primary 5

I: I would like to know what activities give you money?

R: Beans, millet, groundnuts and any other thing I find.

I: After the harvest, this is all you sell.

R: Yes, but sometimes the season doesn’t give us much yields and we live in such times too.

I: Is there any other activity that you do aside from this.

R: There is someone who had brought for us a startup project of weaving baskets. We would weave our baskets and the traders would come and pick them but now they no longer come. Also my eyes can no longer see very well.

I: Maybe this weaving also contributed to your eye problem.

R: I don’t know. But also it may be because that is what I have been doing more to get money as we wait for the season.

I: The traders would come to pick them and now they don’t come any more.

R: The time has been long, they stopped coming for the past 3 years.

I: So mostly now you depend on growing crops, you harvest and sell.

R: Yes, and if they don’t yield, we stay in that condition and live through it.

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When it doesn’t yield, we suffer and our children don’t study up to higher levels. Most times when they reach in senior 4, we fail to take them higher or if they finish primary 7 for the boys we take them to vocational schools to gain hand skills.

I: I think every parent does their best for the children according to how they are able to.

R: Yes

I: How many years have you spent here?

R: Let me see, we have shifted to here.

I: So how many years have you spent here.

R: We came in 2003, we have spent about 15 years here

I: Where were you staying before you came here?

R: We were in Mbarara; my husband’s home is in Nyakayojo that side of the Katatumba’s. and my home is in Nyamitanga.

I: Before you came here, how long were you married to your husband that side?

R: I got married to him in 1998, I gave birth to my first born in 1999.

I: I am wondering to know about there where you were in Mbarara, was it your husband’s share or?

R: That is where it was.

I: What led you shifting?

R: The land became small for us.

I: How big was it in size?

R: It was a half-acre of land and we didn’t have space to put our gardens.

I: So you came here and got a bigger space for you and the home.

R: Yes, we did.

I: Do you have any land that you own personally?

R: I haven’t received it yet.

I: At home, thy haven’t given you a share yet?

R: No, they can’t give it to me when they are still alive.

I: Both of them are still alive?

00:11:03

R: No, my father passed on so it is my mother who is alive. Our father didn’t give us a share, he said that if our mother is still alive then she will be the one to decide what to give us.

I: How about the boys, did they receive theirs?

R: Yes, they gave them but us the girls were the ones who were not given.

I: Do you have land that you own with your husband?

R: It is this one that we have, we work together but it has become hard these days.

I: They say that if you are still breathing you don’t lose hope.

R: The energy to continue working on this land is failing us,

I: How big is this land that you have here?

R: It is a bit bigger even though I don’t know how big it is

I: But in your estimation, you see that it is how big?

R: I don’t think that I know.

I: When you were buying the land, did you put a signature on the agreement?

R: Yes, I did.

I: How much land do you remember being given to you on the agreement?

R: They sold to us in pieces though we paid one amount for all the pieces.

I: Help me understand what you mean by pieces.

R: The land is not one big piece altogether; the person had scattered land like here then he had another piece there like that.

I: This one where you are now, how big is it?

R: It is about quarter acre of land.

I: How many pieces of land are they?

R: They are 2 because the others he has given them to your sons who have built there. You can’t count those ones as yours.

I: Let me first understand this better. When you were shifting to here, how many pieces of land did you buy?

R: They were 3

I: How big was each piece of land?

00:13:42

R: Now like the part that is down there where there is a coffee garden which was titled, it is close to an acre of land.

I: Okay, so have you given this off as a share to your sons?

R: There is one of them who has built there and he has a part where he is with his family not all on the whole land.

I: That is the first piece, how about the second one is here where you have your home and you said that it is a quarter acre. Tell me about the third piece of land?

R: It is also about quarter an acre of land.

I: I would like to know where you gave the other children their shares

R: There is another boy who built on the third piece of land that I have told you about.

I: As you gave them to build and live here, is it their final share form you or?

R: We just told them to build there, we haven’t written anything yet.

I: Do they also have their gardens on this land?

R: The land is not enough so they also try to find elsewhere to dig.

I: Have you also given the other boys too?

R: We gave only these two, we haven’t given the others land.

I: Now that you haven’t given them yet, you use it for your gardens.

R: It is also not enough for me to cultivate so I have to rent land and if I don’t have money then I leave it.

I: Is there any other plot of land that you won with your husband?

R: No we don’t.

I: Mama, do you have approved shares on all this land?

R: Yes, the agreement I told you I signed on.

I: Is there anyone else who works on your land apart from you and your children?

R: No.

**General land**

I: We are going to talk about our next part which is about land in general.

I would love know, how do people come to own their land in this village?

00:16:27

R: They buy it and for others if their parents left them a share of land.

I: In what ways can one access and use land that they do not own?

R: We pay and rent land.

I: Can someone use land but not pay rent?

R: No, those things are no longer there, they have stopped.

I: How was it done then?

R: Someone would give you land and you put your gardens, after harvesting you give them part of the harvest as a token of thanks.

I: Would you give this thanks as agreed before or as you the farmer decides?

R: You would give them what you wanted. But now we pay.

I: Would you tell me why this stopped?

R: The land owners saw that they were not gaining from it. Sometimes someone would bring back very little and other times another person beings much so they didn’t gain.

I: Okay, I see it. If someone wanted to sell land that they own, can they?

R: They can.

I: Do they need to first consult with someone?

R: They have to first consult their spouse and children so that they agree together. The whole family should be knowing about it. If we want to sell and shift, we have to go together.

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

R: I haven’t seen any one leave their land just like that.

I: So if someone went to Kampala and left their land there, what happens?

R: Even if someone goes, they will leave it in the hands of people he lived with.

I: What if someone comes and they want to use this land, how do they go about it?

R: I haven’t seen it here.

I: Let us say that the land owner is not around, can someone come and use the land for grazing or cultivation?

R: It depends on how the land owner likes it or whoever he left on the land. He will decide for whoever wants to use the land the price they will pay per season.

00:20:05

I: So they have to talk to the person who is keeping the land.

R: Yes, and he will give you one season only.

I: What if I have the money to pay for two seasons.

R: They pay per season and after the harvest if you had beans there, you take them out and the land goes back to the owner.

I: How much do you pay per season?

R: We pay 80,000 shillings but it also depends where.

I: If I have 160,000 shillings for both seasons, can’t I pay at once and book for the next one?

R: You leave after a season and pay for the next season when it comes because he wants to use the land and not rent it out.

I: Okay. What do you understand family land to mean?

R: I understand that it is land for the whole family

I: Who do you count to be in the whole family?

R: The man, woman and their children.

I: Does anyone have complete authority on family land?

R: The father and mother of the children.

I: Is every one free to do what they want on this land?

R: Yes, but they have to first consult their parents before.

I: Supposing the parents are no longer there tomorrow, what happens to the land?

R: They will divide it among the children.

I: Thanks for telling me about this. How much land have you rented?

R: A quarter acre of land?

I: What have you planted there?

R: Beans in the banana plantation.

I: You rented a banana plantation

R: Yes, it far from here. She told me to plant crops because they don’t have time, they have other work they do. She told me to plant beans in her beans and when I am done, I harvest and leave the plantation.

00:24:02

I: How are you related to this person?

R: She is my aunty.

I: Have you sold land before?

R: We sold sometime a small plot to pay for the children’s fees.

I: I haven’t heard about people that rent out their banana plantations. I have only known land.

R: She gave me and told me to use it and get food from there.

I: She doesn’t stay there?

R: She lives in town in Mbarara.

I: When you are renting, is there any form of agreement involved?

R: We don’t do any agreement. We talk like how we are talking now and then you pay and then you go and they show you the land.

I: Having land that you own personally, what would it mean to you?

R: It means that I have authority over the land.

I: Does this mean that you can do all you want there?

R: No, I would still first talk with my husband and we agree together.

I: Do you think that other women also tell their husbands about their land?

R: It depends on how you have lived together and where you are in your marriage. But you can also decide to have your things and not bring them to the man. It is all about the way you have been living, if you don’t have any agreement then you should start looking for your own land because you know that if there is change tomorrow, there might be some change.

I: Apart from the agreement you told me about, which other ways can one show ownership of the land that they have?

R: I know of an agreement and a title. Even if a man has the will, he will not put it in public not until he dies. It is his secret.

I: Mama, in your view, do you think there are advantages in having a woman included on these land documents?

R: Yes, they are there. Should there be any change between you and the man, you also have authority of ownership over that land.

I: What kind of changes are these?

R: If the marriage fails, and it does.

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I: What other good things are in this aside from having a share on the land too?

R: The other good thing is that if you agree together then if the man dies,

you remain with the title. It can help you tomorrow if he is no longer around.

I: In what ways does this help your tomorrow?

R: No one can come to try to grab your land because you have the proof of ownership over it.

I: Okay. Is there any other good thing that could come out of having a woman include on these documents?

R: If any one tries to interfere with you after your husband’s death, they will ask if you were the wife are you on the title or?

I: Which people do you think would interfere with you?

R: Sometimes the children do, or his family.

I: Do you think there would disadvantages in having a woman listed on these documents too?

R: I don’t know about any. Maybe you can tell me about them.

I: Mama, am also learning from you today. Do you hope to inherit land?

R: If God allows it to happen, it will happen because I may die like now.

I: You may not have received it now but do you hope to do so?

R: I don’t really know. I only know that I have a share on this land because I have worked to acquire it with him.

I: How about at home, do you hope to be given something?

R: I am still a child there too. So I hope to.

I: In this village, are people fearful in any way of losing their land?

R: Some feared for these titles saying that they would take their land but some of us stayed and this how we are. The patient person is the one who stayed.

I: They were fearful of who to take their land?

R: I don’t know how people understood it. Some thought it is an organization while others thought that it is the government.

I: Who was the most fearful of all?

R: The people that were chosen for the titling process.

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I: What did they do to prevent losing their land?

R: I don’t know what they did.

I: I am wondering whether there are other people that have come here trying to steal peoples land other that the case of the titling people.

R: None has come yet.

I: If you are able to access more land, how would you go about it.

R: Getting it from another place and I add on this one.

I: Yes.

R: If you haven’t bought it, I don’t think that you can get it from elsewhere. Maybe if you get from your parents too.

I: In your view, do you personally have family land?

R: It is here.

I: You said that you have approved shares on this land. Will the children get it as a share tomorrow?

R: Yes, apart from the ones we have already given.

I: Have you see family land that is shared after the death of the parents?

R: It depends on how the parent has written in his will.

I: This means that if someone says that they share they do so, and if he doesn’t then they don’t.

R: Yes

I: On this land you said there is a banana plantation and what else?

R: Beans, millet, groundnuts and any other crop we want to.

I: Who makes the decision on your land that maybe we should plant this?

R: We decide together with my husband and say that we will grow this and that is it.

I: Anything to do with land you sit and agree?

R: Yes.

I: How about when you were giving your sons their shares?

R: We sat and agreed to tell them where they should build their houses.

00:39:08

I: Thanks Mama for explaining all this to me.

**Baseline awareness of titles**

In this part we will talk about titles. We would love to know your thoughts on titles, remember there is no right or wrong answer but they are your personal thoughts on it. What does a title mean to you?

R: In Mbarara I used to see others and also look into our family, people that got titles, they would help them reduce poverty.

I: Tell me more about this.

R: People would go to the bank and get loans from the bank, and work. It keeps helping them to get loans and od their businesses.

I: So to you it means what exactly?

R: To get us out of poverty.

I: Of what other use is the title apart from getting money from the bank?

R: Whoever has remained in the home whether husband or wife, it can help keep their land. They can use it also to get loans form the bank and help their children in school.

I: Is there any other use?

R: I have understood any other use and those people in Mbarara, I didn’t ask them what other ways it helped them.

I: In this titling process, what have you liked about it?

R: To have the title that is keeping our land now.

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

R: I haven’t found any.

I: Okay, is there any difference between a title and other land documents like the agreement?

R: They might both be doing the same thing.

I: They have no place where they are different?

R: Maybe that the money you can get using a title is not the same you get when using the agreement. With the title I think you get more money from the bank when getting a loan but when using an agreement, you might not get much.

I: How come the title helps you get more money?

R: Even when selling land, you get more money because to sell a piece you must first go back,

00:44:16

where they make titles and they remove it from the main title and then sell.

I: So, why does the person with an agreement get paid less money?

R: I just think so and I don’t understand why they do it like this.

I: You are on the title with your husband, you also signed on it.

R: Yes

I: Do you think women prefer to be on a title with their husbands?

(Respondent first talks to a man who had come to see her)

R: I think they like it.

I: How about you, do you prefer it to be on the land title?

R: Yes, because the things I have with my husband we have worked to acquire them together. This is evidence of our land so that tomorrow no one can come here to claim that this land is theirs.

I: The way you loved being on the title with your husband, do you think also other women love it?

R: Yes, the land is theirs together.

I: Of what other use is the tile apart from getting the loans you had talked about.

R: No, I haven’t yet seen other uses because we haven’t used it. We haven’t thought about getting a loan too. But maybe it might be needed ahead there when a man passes on or when tries to get another woman to marry so here you have the right of ownership on the land and it can’t be taken away.

I: Have you been to access any loans though not from the bank?

R: We have been trying to make ends meet without getting money from the bank, we have been getting money from our savings groups in the village.

I: What benefits are there in having both a man and woman listed on the title?

R: Yes, they are there.

I: Which ones are they?

R: They get better when they use it to get a loan together and they develop themselves. We were also waiting for you people to come back and teach us how to use out title to go and get loans from the bank too.

I: Now for us Mama, we are not teaching about the loans. Whatever the team that came earlier on told you before you got titles, that is it.

00:54:13

R: We thought you would teach us then we also go and use the title.

I: No Mama. In your view why do you think some men do not list their wives on the title?

R: They don’t have agreement in their family. They have their issues.

I: Is there anything that a woman can do that may cause her husband not to add her on the title?

R: Fights in a home cannot fail to be there.

I: What issues cause them to have these fights?

R: They are many I can’t even talk about them and finish them.

I: Tell me about some examples.

R: They have bedroom issues and sometimes the woman also becomes unfaithful and has other men out there.

I: Thanks for telling me about this. Before seeing the titling people, how were people in your village getting titles?

R: You first go to LC1, then LC2, LC3 and then LC4 and then after there they show them where to proceed to get the title from.

I: In your view, what do people here think about titles?

R: There are some who like them and there are others who don’t mind about them. We are not all in the same categories.

**Intra household discussion and bargaining**

I: Thanks Mama, in this next part, we will talk about how your experience has been in this titling process. When they came to visit you the first time, were you with your husband or?

R: There is a part where they met the both of us and in the other parts we would meet privately.

I: After them visiting you for the first time, what conversation did you have with your husband about this?

R: We had no issue we said that if the title has come, we receive it.

I: So when they came back the second time, what did you talk about?

R: No, they would come and talk to us like we have talked to you and that was it.

I: Wouldn’t he ask you about what you talked about and he also tells you about what they talked about?

R: That was not needed, whatever we spoke about we wouldn’t put it in public. Everyone would keep their conversation private.

1:02:49

I: How about when they brought the title, were e you together?

R: Yes.

I: Did you first talk together about being on the title?

R: The time has been long; I don’t remember much.

I: It is okay. Tell me about the little you remember.

R: I just put my signature as we had agreed as he asked me if I would allow to be on the title seeing that we have worked for the land together, we didn’t talk about anything else. We left them and they did whatever hey wanted to do.

I: How has this journey been for you?

R: I haven’t yet seen the good things of the title so I am there. You didn’t tell us what this title would do for us, maybe you have come to tell me how we can use it to help us.

I: When they visiting you earlier on, didn’t they tell you about the use of a title?

R: They told us but you can add for us.

I: I think that what the team told you is the same use of the title. I don’t have anything to add on that. How has the marriage been for you since 1998?

R: It has been okay, I have no issues with it. Sometimes hard days come but after they go and you move on.

I: What has kept you moving?

R: Agreeing with each other.

I: Okay, Mama do you feel supported by your husband in the things you do?

R: Yes, he has no problem.

I: In what ways does he show you support.

R: We do things together after agreeing with each other. He helps in many ways but his income is low and I can see this as a person.

I: Are there any he shows you support other than money?

R: We go to the garden together to dig if it is weeding in the banana plantation we go there together.

I: How would you compare this to other marriages?

R: Everyone has their own home and they know better how they sleep.

1:08:56

I: Do you think also other agree like you do in their marriages?

R: Some people fail to agree.

I: And you, in what ways do you encourage your husband in the things that he does?

R: We sit and agree about educating our children and every other thing we want to do.?

I: What other things do you do to encourage him?

R: I take care of him in everything.

I: Every woman has something that they do to support their husbands, what is yours?

R: We will go to the garden together, I wash for him and cook for him and as a married woman I do everything.

I: Do you think that this is how it is in other marriages?

R: I don’t know, everyone has their way of doing things.

I: I found you listening to the radio, don’t you hear about what is happening out there.

R: We hear the fights and quarrels happening out there.

I: Who makes the major decisions in your family?

R: We sit and discuss together.

I: What is the recent major decision you have made in your house hold?

R: We had some land up there and we wanted to sell it because we hade failed to get their fess. He called his children and he told all of us that he was selling the land and what it was going to do?

I: How long has it been?

R: It has been a long time now.

I: Any other recent major decision you have done in your household.

R: We agreed that for the time we have spent together we need to get wedded and we went to church.

I: When was this?

R: In September of last year, we have made a 1 year as of now.

I: Mama where is the ring now?

R: (Respondent laughs). I have two so they don’t need to be put on sometimes.

1:13:43

I: Mama, you are the only woman in this home?

R: I hope so, you can never be sure. He can be having one out there when you don’t know.

I: When you are hearing about other stories out there, do you think people also agree together.

R: There are those that agree together.

**Gender norms around land**

I: In this next part, we see land to be associated with men rather than women. We would like to pick thoughts on land and women, remember that there is no right or wrong answer. Whatever you tell us we will keep it confidential. Are there women who own land in this village?

R: Yes they are there.

I: How do they come to acquire it?

R: You may find one who works and get their salary so they plan for themselves and buy land.

I: Are there women who own land but they haven’t bought it?

R: If you don’t haven’t income, where will you get land from.

I: Are there women who have received land?

R: Yes they are there also and the ones who own land after their husbands death.

I: Are their women that won it with their husbands?

R: These are many.

I: Does this mean that many have it with their husbands?

R: Yes.

I: For the women who own it alone, do they have it in secret or their husband knows about it?

R: There is a husband who knows about it while there are women who have it in hiding.

I: In your view, should women be allowed to own land in this village?

R: Yes.

I: Tell me why you say yes.

R: She also gets hers because sometimes as a woman you find life hard and have nothing to do so you have land that is not for your husband to help you.

I: Why do you think that some women love this?

1:16:27

R: There is a time when you want to do your own things and the man also wants to do his own things.

I: Supposing she does her own things, will she tell the husband about them?

R: Yes, if you agree together your husband can know about your land and it helps your family though it is yours.

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

R: Our grandmother used to tell us that in some years the man may decide to chase you away. If this happens and you have your own land, you sit there and do your own business and grow your children from there if they are still young.

(The grandson comes asking for food and I ask the respondent to first take care of him)

I: About family land the way you told me about it, do you think that Men have the authority over it alone or?

R: They both have the authority. If we worked together for it, why would he want to have authority alone, then I go where.

I: Let us say that you found him with the land, can he decide on it however he wants?

R: It depends on what you worked for together.

I: You mean to say that the land that you have not bought with him, you have no say?

R: It depends on how many years you have spent with him. I also be working with him.

I: Tell me why you think it depends on the years.

R: When I go and grow crops and we harvest, then we have bought the land together whether we have got 500,000 or 1 million shillings even though I found him with it we have got it form one place, I will ask him what we are going to use the money for.

I: When the man wants to sell this family land, does he need to get approval from his wife first? Even when you found

R: Yes he has to first ask me first.

I: Why does he have to first ask you?

R: Because we have lived together and we have worked for them together.

I: Okay, do you think that widows are allowed to stay on the land when their husbands die?

R: Yes

I: Does it matter if the she found the husband with the land or if they worked for it together?

1:20:45

R: It doesn’t matter because you acquired those things together. It also depends the way their land has been.

I: What do you mean when you saw that how their land has been?

R: Where they have lived, where she doesn’t have a share is on the land they already divided and gave their children and if he gave them their shares in the will. Now how can a mother start entering the children’s share of land given to them by their fathers.

I: Let us suppose that the land is in a title like you got, does the widow stay there?

R: It may be hard to stay there.

I: I would love to understand, if the man had land title to his name and the agreement also has his name alone then the woman can’t stay?

R: No, she may not stay there

I: How about if she has children, what happens?

R: She will stay there with the children because he has nowhere to take them too.

I: Okay, after she also dies, who own s the land then?

R: Her children.

I: Let us say that the children are young like your grandson.

R: There is someone she has left behind to take care of the children or the family of the father. Most times when someone dies and leaves behind a will they mention someone whom they have left to be in charge of that family.

I: Many times the women also make wills.

R: Yes they write theirs too.

I: Thanks for telling me about this. Do you think there is a difference whether she found the land, or they worked together to get it or if there are children?

R: Most times if she has the children, she allowed to stay on the land.

I: If she didn’t give birth tit the land then she can’t stay?

R: It depend on the way she relates well with that family. If the husband wrote that his will should never be chased from his land, then no one will send her away.

I: Do the widows remarry?

R: They are many who remarry, there is one who will bring the man and out him in the house.

I: And he lives with her and the children?

1:24:30

R: Yes and he will stay in those children.

I: Can any one rebuke her?

R: Why not, can you bring a man to stay in the other man’s things. The widow brings the man in hiding and then he leaves. She can’t bring him to come and leave him to be head of the family. It shouldn’t be acceptable but there some that do it.

I: In your view, what do think cause them to get married again?

R: I think she wants someone else to take care of her.

I: Even when the husband left her with things, is there a way she can be burdened?

R: Someone can have their body burdens whereby they want to be with a man every day, this one will not stay there alone.

I: Has it ever been the case in this village that male relatives come to try to grab land from a widow after her husband’s death?

R: Some in laws want to take away the land and well it and she reports them and argues with them to keep the land.

I: Tell me what happened.

R: She went to the authorities and continued to FIDA.

I: Why did they chase her away?

R: She brought another man on the land. But most times if she doesn’t bring another man to marry her from there she will remain in her husband’s things and keep them and educate her children.

I: What you are trying to tell is that most of the time when the inlwas are trying to grab land or chase away from the land is when she brings a man on the land.

R: Yes, they leave her to stay.

I: The way in which widows have been treated, has it changed recently from how they used to treat them before?

R: Long ago widows used not to mind about the things they have left and if the in-laws wanted, they would take them from her. But these days she has freedom to keep the land the husband left her with and she takes care of her children and they bury her. Once she is gone they stay on the land.

I: In the past when they would come to take things from her, wouldn’t she report anywhere?

R: The laws were not even there and no one would mind, just like these days they tell them which ways they can go through to have their things remain there, this wasn’t there those days.

1:28:46

I: These days in which ways do they go through?

R: They start from Lc1 and you continue up.

(Her grandson wants to go and sleep and she is convincing him to go to the house)

I: What is your opinion Mama on the things that happen to widows?

R: They are many things that happen to them like I told you that their in-laws try to interfere with their property but now it is not too much.

I: How are they treated in your village?

R: They have no issues her. When the husband leaves her with her things no one tries to take them from her.

I: The women who separate with their husbands, what happens to them on the land?

R: They chase her away and after they share the land later. They give the man his share and the woman also takes her share.

I: What if the land is in the man’s name alone, do they share it still?

R: Yes, they will share it.

I: Supposing the main cause of the separation the man’s fault, do they chase her away or she still gets on the land?

R: When a man separates with a woman, she has the right to report him to the authorities and they agree and give her a share.

I: Which authorities can she go to?

R: She starts from down at the Lc 1 and they continue up to other levels if they fail there.

I: Tell about any separation you have heard of.

R: She was a councilor for our village. When they separated they went to court and they told them that she should share whatever land they have whether they worked together to get it or if the husband received it form his father. They gave the woman her land and the man also took his share.

I: Whom did the children remain with?

R: They remained with their father.

I: Is there any way the woman can stay with them?

R: Yes, if you have where’re to grow them from, why would you leave them behind.

I: If you don’t have it then that is when you leave them behind?

1:33:08

R: If you don’t have where to put them why would you take them yet you don’t have where to put them.

I: The way these women are treated that separate with their husbands, is it okay?

R: I think that if the woman has own things and she is able to take care of herself, she should go with her children and raise them and when they grow up they come to their father’s home and take their land.

I: Okay

R: But because as a woman you are not able to take care of these children and educate them, this is why they say that they share and the woman gets a place where to raise her children, do something there to feed them and give them a life.

I: Is the way they are treated acceptable?

R: You think that it is good for someone who has found a marriage and made a family to separate and live alone. I don’t think it should be like that. Both of you should be able to raise your children together until death does you part.

I: So what would you like to be done for them when they have misunderstandings?

R: It can be hard because if a man has decided then there is nothing that you can do about it.

I: Do you think if the woman is listed with her husband on a title, problem will come out later or it is a good thing?

R: If the world changes, and they separate you find each living alone.

I: What do you mean by the world changes?

R: When they separate everyone lives alone and the land is shared among them. Everyone takes there share.

I: Are these the problems that would arise because the woman is listed with the man on the title?

R: The way I understand a title, if you are on together, this means that the title is for the both of you. This is how I understand it and I don’t know if I am right or not.

I: This means that they both have authority of ownership on the land?

R: Yes

I: If a woman is able to own with her husband together, will this decrease conflict in their marriage?

R: No it wouldn’t.

I: Why do you think that it wouldn’t decrease the conflict?

1:37:37

R: For the good of all, they both should agree with each other.

I: Let me say that there have been misunderstandings in the marriage, then you own land together with your husband, will this decrease whatever misunderstandings you had before?

R: These are personal issues that can be settled by having land or even a title.

I: How can they be resolved in your view?

R: They have to sit and agree together otherwise they can’t be resolved.

**Land disputes**

I: Thanks Mama for that, our last part of the conversation is about disputes on land generally. What is the most common cause of disputes on land?

R: The man may sell the land and you haven’t agreed together. This is where I know the dispute.

I: Have you ever heard or seen this, tell me about it.

R: The man wanted to sell and the woman said that he can’t. The man said that it is his land he has to sell it, the woman said and she said that he can’t sell without her putting her signature for him.

I: If there is such a dispute, is there a way you can sit as a family and resolve it.

R: Yes, it can.

I: Who do you call in the family?

R: You can call the relatives and if need be the chairman should be there and you see that you end this as a family.

I: When do you involve the village people in this dispute over land?

R: You call the one you boarder with land. This one may want to enter the other person’s land or the other person may want to cut off their neighbor’s land. The government will come to reconcile them. If the village people and the chairman fail, then you go to other levels of the government like the LC2

I: Let us say that one side of the people in the dispute has title, is there a way it will help in resolving the dispute?

R: Because, many times when getting the title, the neighbors and village people be there. You can’t go beyond where the title stops.

I: In general, what can be done to help people with security issues on their land.

R: Most times for these disputes, the chairman knows about them and he will always come and solve them.

1:42:29

I: So you say that they should always go to the chairman?

R: The village people help each other and the chairman helps them too, if you fail to get your issue solved with the chairman’s then you can go elsewhere.

I: Thanks Mama for talking to me and giving me your time. We have come to the end of our conversation. Lastly what place do you think we come from Mama?

R: From an organization but they have been different because the first one was a different organization, the next one was also different. They all say that they come from an organization but I know they are not the same

1:43:46