**INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPT**

Interviewer Name: Fiona Atukunda

Interview date: 11/10/2019

Name of respondent: Rose

H.H I. D: 4810211

Title status: Joint title

Interview start time: 8:45 am

Interview stop time: 10:32 am

Age: 23

Marital status: Married

No. of children: 2

No. of people living in the household: 4

Occupation: Farmer

Second source of income: Operates small grocery shop

Highest level of education: Primary 7

No. of years living in the village: 5

Roofing material: Iron sheets

Housing material: Bricks, cement and solar

Interview Duration: 1:47:59

The interview happened at the respondent’s shop where they sleep, it is a two roomed house with one art as the shop and the other their bedroom. The respondent was on and off breast feeding her young daughter and selling to some people in the shop. They happen to have a second home nearby where their plot of land is but decided to live here because they have security issues in the trading centre. She was breast feeding and selling to some customers in between the conversations. The rapport was fair, she would take some time to answer some questions for example the ownership questions and other questions later, I didn’t know if she was thinking through her answer or just trying to hold back. She picked up towards the end of the interview and was engaging.

She lives with her husband and their 2 children; One of the children goes to school while the other is still breast feeding. They have one plot of land that was titled which the husband received as a share from his father. They have a relative staying on the land which is nearby their shop, they only go there to cultivate on the land but live at their shop. On in the conversations, she insisted that it has been long while for her to remember what they talked about titling and the title, she said that on the day they brought the title for example, the husband asked her to keep it and he went straight to work so they didn’t have much conversation about the process and the title itself. She looks to be settled in her marriage and doesn’t care much about things around her, her personality is laid back and a bit shy.

She seemed to be happy about the title and she kept mentioning that a title where a woman is helps in stopping the man form selling land in hiding without the wife’s approval.

**Warm up**

I: Welcome back from the independence celebration. How did yesterday go?

R: It went well.

I: You spend your day here at the shop?

R: It is me who spends the day here

I: Where does your husband go to?

R: He works in Rubindi town and comes back in the evening.

I: You have another shop there?

R: No, he has another job there

I: Are you able to go to your gardens?

R: I do

I: So, at what time do you come to the shop?

R: I go to the garden up to 11 am then I come and open the shop.

I: Well done. Tell me about how your normal day goes.

R: In the morning, I cook breakfast we eat it then I go to the garden. At around 11 am I come here at the shop.

I: Where is your garden?

R: It is there at home.

I: This means you have another home apart from this one.

R: Yes

I: How is your baby doing?

R: She is okay.

I: Is she the only one you have?

R: No, the other one has gone to school.

I: Okay Mama, thanks for telling me about that. It is a good morning for me too, I am excited to find you here and thanks for welcoming us. You have told me you have two homes, so who stays at the other home?

00:02:05

R: There is someone who stays there and he is our relative an older cousin brother to my husband.

I: H is the one that keeps your home.

R: Yes

I: Does he live there with his family?

R: No, he is there alone.

I: This centre Obubaare (their village trading centre) is a big one.

R: Yes, it extends up to behind there and they are all shops.

**Background, household structure and land ownership**

I: We are going to talk about your family. You said you have only two children.

R: Yes, only, they are both girls.

I: How many years does the old one have?

R: She is 4 years

I: Mama, how old are you?

R: 23 years

I: You studied up to what class?

R: Primary 7

I: What activity gives you money as a woman?

R: Cultivating beans, groundnuts and millet and I sell the harvest.

I: How about this shop here?

R: The shop can’t be more than farming, farming is much better than the shop. Here I just spend some time and earn the little money that comes in.

(Respondent goes to sell something to a customer)

I: The other relative you told me is at home, is it you who takes care of him?

R: He takes care of himself

I: In your house, how many people live here?

R: We are 4

00:05:32

I: There is no other person you live with like a worker or relative?

R: No

I: How many years have you lived here?

R: 5 years

I: before you came here, where were you living?

R: Our home is in Rwamuhigi in the sub county of Rubindi

I: How often do you go home to check on them?

R: After a month or two, I go to visit them and see how they are. And if I don’t have time, you find the other 2 months ending without me going but I go later.

I: I see you really check on them. Do you have any gardens at your home?

R: No

I: How much time do you take to go from here to your home?

R: Like 2 hours only by motorcycle, it might even be less.

I: Okay. I would love to know if you have any plots of land that you own as a woman.

R: I don’t have any; my parents are still alive.

I: Tell me about it.

R: They can’t give you a share when your parents are still alive.

I: How about the boys at your home, haven’t they received their shares?

R: We are only 3 girls; we don’t have a boy.

I: Oh I see. So the girls can’t be given shares when their parents are still alive.

R: Yes.

I: So you have to wait until they both pass on.

R: I think if one passes on, then they can divide the land.

I: No that you don’t have yours personally, do you have any with your husband?

R: No, we found it there.

I: Tell me more about this.

00:09:07

R: It was my husband’s share from his father.

I: How many children were they?

R: 5, 3 boys and 2 girls.

I: This is where your home is that you have been telling me about?

R: Yes

I: How big was his share?

R: The land alone without the banana plantation is an acre of land and the banana plantation is like quarter an acre of land.

I: How about here?

R: We just rent the shop and work from here.

I: Is home very far from here?

R: No, it is near by

I: How come you decided to rent and not stay home?

R: We came to do this business here; we have many thieves here so we have to sleep here.

I: For all these shops am seeing here, people sleep in there.

R: Yes, if you don’t sleep here, you find it gone tomorrow.

I: In your view, were all the boys given the same share of land?

R: Yes. He gave his boys and the girls too.

I: Their mother is still alive?

R: Yes

I: For this land, do you have any document that shows that the land belongs to you?

R: When the father wrote a will, he gave each child a copy of an exercise book of the will with their written shares in there.

I: He was a good parent to do this for every child.

R: Yes, they all have a book for themselves.

I: Thanks for telling me about this. I am curious to know if you have a signature or share on this land?

00:12:42

R: We got a title for the land and I am on it with my husband.

I: This is good to know; we will talk about it later. The relative on your land, does he also cultivate or use your land?

R: No, it is only us. This cousin of his didn’t have where to go so we helped him and gave him the old house that was there so that he can live there.

I: Okay. You are the only people that cultivate your land.

R: Yes.

**General land**

I: Thanks for telling me about this. In our next section, we are going to talk about land generally. There is no right or wrong answer. In general, how do people in this village own land?

R: They can buy land, there are also people that steal other people’s land and they own it.

I: Have you heard about this in your village?

R: Yes, people steal other people’s land and grab it and you find that it is now theirs.

I: Any other way people own land that they have if they have not stolen it or bought it?

R: There are those who are given land by their fathers.

I: Is it possible for someone to use land that they do not own?

R: You may find that your older sibling left, so you use their land.

I: Tell me more about this.

R: There are many who go, your brother or sister leaves the village, you can’t leave their land to just stay there with nothing. You go and dig on it, plant your crops just to keep looking good than becoming a bush.

I: Do they leave you on it or you do it yourself?

R: There is one who may go and leave you with the land and there is another who may just go.

I: A part from these, is there any other way one can use land that they don’t own?

R: They can rent land and cultivate it.

I: When someone wants to sell their land, do they need to consult with any one?

R: If you have hard parents you have to first ask them. The man also has to ask his family.

I: Why would he have to ask the family?

00:17:30

R: He has to ask them and if they refuse then he shouldn’t sell. If they accept then he can go ahead and sell. It is not right for him to sell land behind his family.

I: What if the land is his and it is in his names, can’t he just go ahead and sell?

R: If he does it then he has stolen the land, because it is not right. Even the buyer will be worried about buying land that the wife has not signed on.

I: Apart from his family, is there any other person he has to consult with in the village?

R: He would also get someone he trusts in their family and consult them, or his friend.

I: Okay. If someone has land on this village but he doesn’t live there, does he maintain control over it?

R: Whenever he comes back, he will find his land there. He remains as the owner.

I: If there comes someone who would love to use this land, what can they do?

R: He can reach out to the chairman if the person never left anyone to take care of their land and if there is a caretaker then they can reach out to the owner and see if it can be used.

I: When someone says that this is family land, what do you understand by that?

R: I think it is used by the whole family, whether young or old. If you want to cultivate or graze you do so.

I: Who then owns this land?

R: The family head of the clan or of the home.

I: Now that it is for the whole family, can everyone sell if they want to?

R: If it is family land, I think you first have to talk to the family head before you sell. He is the only one who has permission to sell.

I: I would love to know who you mean when you say family head.

R: The father, if he is not around then there is someone he left as an heir or the person they gave to be the elder of the family in absence of the father.

I: Let us assume the family head or father has died, what then happens to this land?

R: They can share if he decided to or they keep using the land as a family.

I: If they divide it among the remaining people, does everyone get equal share of the land?

R: Yes, that is what I think.

I: Have you rented land?

00:24:56

R: No, we have enough land to cultivate.

I: How about your renting your land to others?

R: No.

I: Have you bought or sold land with your husband?

R: No we haven’t.

I: Okay. You plant the groundnuts, beans and millet on this land that you have.

R: Yes, I mix them up.

I: I would love to understand how much you harvest for a good one.

R: I normally get a sack of 100 kilograms of beans and now that this season has started badly, I don’t know how much I will get out. For the ground nuts, I can get like 50 kilograms. The millet is the one that disturbs me, it doesn’t come out much I can get like 50 kilograms. I am about to stop planting millet; it is not yielding much.

I: Are other people also facing the same problem about the millet?

R: I don’t think; other people get good harvests. On this same land where millet has refused to grow well, beans come out well.

I: Having land that you own as a person, what does this mean to you?

R: I can use it for anything like graze cattle or I cultivate it and earn money from it. If the land is big enough, I can rent it out to pastoralists and get more money out of it or rent it out to people who want to dig.

I: After getting this money, if you don’t mind sharing; what would you use it for?

R: I would buy cows or goats and I start raring them or I start up a new business.

I: Okay. Which other things can show that someone owns land?

R: I think a title and an agreement.

I: What advantages are there in including a woman’s name on the land documents?

R: I think if you are not on the agreement, a man can sell land alone without you but if you are there, you can make it hard for him to sell. Now like for the title, he can’t take it that they will pick it and give him the loan without the other person on the title.

I: What other good things are there in having a woman’s names include on these land documents?

R: We can take it together to the bank and we get a loan to use if we want to.

00:36:41

I: Have you used it to get a loan?

R: Not yet

I: Are there any disadvantages that my rise after including a woman’s name on land documents?

R: In my view, I don’t see any problem.

I: Do you hope to inherit land even though you haven’t yet inherited it?

R: I have to get; I can’t fail to get a share from home.

I: Have all the other girls got married?

R: Yes, they all have their marriages. We would have been many, but many died earlier and am the 4th born out of 5 girls.

I: What if he doesn’t leave any writing giving you shares?

R: We know it that we will get, whoever will be there will give us.

I: Like how many plots of land does your father have?

R: The land alone is about 2 acres and the banana plantation is about 1 acre. The land is much more than the plantation.

I: Are people fearful of losing their land in this village?

R: Yes, they used to tell us that in the first route when you came that you would steal our land but us we refused and said that if they steal it then that is it and if they don’t then we shall gain. Even for some after the compute chose them and when they came to tell them they refused because they knew that their land was going to be taken away.

I: Did they fear that it was the government, people or someone else who wanted to take their land?

R: They knew it was the government.

I: Why do you think they said it is the government, has this happened before here?

R: No, it hasn’t happened.

I: Are people still fearful up to now?

R: If any organization comes in to do anything, they think they have come to take their land.

I: Even if it has not come to work on land?

R: Yes.

I: Do you have land wrangles in this village?

00:41:39

R: Yes, neighbors trying to take land of the other and also siblings fighting over the land that their father left.

I: If you were able to access more land, what ways would you go about it to get it?

R: Now, you can work and get money and then buy the land and add on what we have.

I: Is there any other way you would get land apart from buying?

R: The parents can give you land that you can add to the one that you already had.

I: Do you have family land, you and your husband?

R: The one we have there at home.

I: You said you grow ground nuts, beans and millet on this land.

R: Yes

I: Who makes the decision of what to plant or when to plant like beans or ground nuts on this land?

R: We decide together with my husband. If we decide to plant coffee, then we do it. If he tells me that we leave this part of the land to grow into a bush and I tell him I don’t think we need to do it, we leave it.

I: So you first agree with each other.

R: yes

**Baseline awareness of titles**

I: In this part Mama, we are going to talk about titles and how this whole process has been for you. What does a title mean to you?

R: A title keeps the land and the man can’t sell it in hiding.

I: So, what use does the title have?

R: They told us that if we want a loan, we can take it and give it there as leverage and you use the money for whatever needs you have.

I: Aside from the loan, what other use does the title have?

R: From the time they gave it to us, we haven’t yet used it to see what more it can do for us.

I: You can tell me any other use it might have for you tomorrow apart from the loans.

R: Your land can’t be stolen, like grab some of it or how people come and steal other peoples land. Unless if they first steal the title, but if they don’t then they can’t take the land.

00:45:37

I: What have you liked about the titling process.

R: The fact that they can’t steal your land even in a family, let us say the man or the mother passes on, and they turn on you. I have seen that when the parents die, the children start fighting over the land and they can even chase you away from yours and they take it. With a title, all this is very hard.

I: Have you had any concerns on this journey of getting titles that you would want to let us know about?

R: There is none.

I: What difference is there between a title and other land documents like agreements?

R: I think it does the same thing like the agreement.

I: I would love you to tell me more about how it is the same.

R: If you have an agreement or a will, it is very hard for someone to come and just take your land and the title does the same thing. All of them help you keep your land from being stolen.

I: Do you think women love it to be on titles with their husbands?

R: Yes, because if you don’t go on and the title becomes for the man only, tomorrow you can’t be counted on that land at all.

I: Why would the woman prefer it to be there?

R: So that tomorrow, the man will not go behind your back and he sells the land without your knowledge.

I: What other reasons make the women love to be there on the title apart from the reason that the man cannot sell the land tomorrow without her knowledge?

R: There is no other reason.

I: Is it possible that some women don’t want it to be on titles with their husbands?

R: I don’t think that a woman can refuse to be on the title.

I: How about you, do you love it?

R: Very much

I: What reason make you love it the most?

R: Me I think it is like how I told you that your husband can’t misuse the land or sell it. You are there and a man has sold the land when you don’t know.

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

00:52:06

R: (She first keeps quiet for some time and tried to say something)

I: Just say it the way it is Mama, don’t mind at all.

R: To find that both the husband and wife are on the title, but let me fist ask you, can you go ahead and make for a man a title alone even though he has the wife? I don’t think this is even acceptable.

I: Why do you think it is not acceptable and that the woman should be there?

R: The woman should be on the title together like we are on this one with my husband. If we get a loan, we all know about it and get it together.

I: Do you think he can get it alone?

R: Yes, because I am not on the title he can go and get it.

I: Why do you think some men refuse to include their wives’ names on a title?

R: So that he can sell the land the way he wants.

I: Before you met these people that were educating you about titles, how were people in this village getting titles?

R: They used to buy them and the others that had tried to get them failed, and they didn’t get them.

I: Where did they go to get them from in your view?

R: There is a time someone came and gathered people with money to help them get titles, most people reached in the middle of the process and failed to get the remaining money.

I: How much were they asking them for?

R: There is an old man we know behind here, he said that the money was a lot.

I: Like how much did he tell you it was?

R: I don’t even remember how much it was.

I: So this person came and took people’s money.

R: I think they were the people themselves who went to Mbarara to get the title though I don’t know which place they would go to exactly. When they asked them for the money, they failed to get it.

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

R: When we got out tiles, some people were laughing at us as if it didn’t have any use. Others really wanted to get that chance. There are those that like them and there are others that don’t like them.

1:00:41

I: Thanks for telling me about this.

**Intra household discussion and bargaining**

In this part of the conversation, we want to know about the conversations you had with your husband about the titling process and titles. After the first time of coming, what conversations did you have?

R: I don’t think I remember.

I: Mama, just tell me what you remember.

R: It was a long time ago, I don’t remember.

I: Let us try to remember. Maybe after receiving the title, what did you talk about?

R: We didn’t talk about anything, on the day they brought the title, we didn’t get a chance to sit and talk about anything with him because after giving it to him like this, he went to work. For that work, he spent a long time there.

I: Tell me more about this, why the long period of work?

R: He works at weddings or parties putting up tents and making platforms. He can go like on a Wednesday and come back after 2 weeks and we even forget about him.

I: How about when they were adding your name on the title, what conversation did you have with him?

R: I don’t remember even how we started. (Respondent goes to serve customer)

I: What do you remember him telling you?

R: I don’t remember, it has been long.

I: How long has it been?

R: If they came here before we started this shop in the centre, and now we have been here for 2 years. I don’t remember there.

I: You didn’t even talk about how you will keep your title?

R: We have it we didn’t keep it anywhere else. He actually gave it to me to keep it because he was leaving and when he came back he asked me for it and he kept it for himself.

I: How long have you been married to your husband?

R: This is the 6th year.

I: How has it been for you these 6 years?

R: I see it has not been hard for me and we are fine with no problems.

1:07:23

I: How has it been fine for you, give me some examples?

R: He takes care of me and also takes care of the home and the children.

I: If you don’t mind telling me, how did you meet?

R: I think my husband was looking for a girl to marry and he told his friend who took me there and I like him and that is how we started

I: Do you feel supported by your husband in the things that you do?

R: Yes

I: Give me some of the examples on how he does it?

R: He takes care of me, you can find him buying for me clothes, giving me money for my hair or worrying about the food we will eat as a family.

I: How do you compare this to other marriages?

R: It is not often that you find a man that cares for his family. There are those that don’t love their family or care about it, they just marry and put you there and people just see that he has a wife.

I: How about you, in what ways do you support your husband?

R: I wash or him clothes, I cook for him and he finds his food ready.

I: This is what he would say about you?

R: Yes, I think he appreciates all that.

I: How do you think that this compares to other marriages?

R: There are some women that take good care of their men while there are those that don’t love their men, when they see them they get angry.

I: Why would they get angry?

R: When the man doesn’t take care of the home, you find that the woman asked him for this and instead of providing he shouted at her and also the woman hates the husband.

I: Who makes the major decisions in your household?

R: We both do it together.

I: What is the recent major decision you have done in your home?

R: This month we had our goats, we sat and decided to sell them and we get more money like from a loan and we buy a motorcycle that we will out on the road for business.

1:15:42

I: So have you been able to buy it?

R: No we haven’t yet bought it, we are still waiting to add more money.

I: How many goats are these that you sold?

R: We sold 6 goats and depending on the size each had its own price. There are some we would sell at 100,000 shillings and others at 180,000 shillings depending on which size it was. We kept the money at the bank until we add on more and we are able to buy the motorcycle.

I: Do you think other marriages are like yours when it comes to decision making?

R: I think there are some that sit and agree together and then there are those that don’t agree.

I: What do you think causes some to disagree?

R: This is when the woman doesn’t agree with the husband and the husband also doesn’t agree with the wife.

I: Thanks Mama for this.

**Gender norms around land**

In this part, we are going to talk about land and women. In as much as land has been associated to men more, there are some aspects we would love to understand about this through getting your thoughts on this. Are there women who own land in this village?

R: Yes, you find that there is one who got a share from her father and after getting it she sells it and comes where she got married and buys another piece of land but she puts it in her name. There is also one who has spent more time in marriage and got money over the years and she buys land in her names on the side.

I: Are there others that have acquired land differently apart from buying and getting shares from their home?

R: There are women who sell their harvests and keep the money then buy land later that the man doesn’t know about.

I: There are women who own land but without their husbands?

R: You find that the land she has is hers alone.

I: Do their husbands know about these side plots?

R: Most of them don’t know but there are some who know.

I: I would love to know if there are women who own land with their husbands?

R: Yes, they are there too.

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

1:19:08

R: Yes, I support it. If I have my money and it is enough, I also buy land because you never know what happens tomorrow, should anything go bad, then I have my piece of land to help me. You may have your children, and their father fails to educate theme ahead, if you have that land on your own, you can sell it and educate the children.

I: Do you think women prefer tit to have land with their husbands or to have it on their own?

R: To find that you have land with your husband is a good thing, and if you have it alone, I see it is also good.

I: Why would it be good to have land with your husband?

R: Now that we work, and we buy our land together it is a good thing because the money you would have put into renting land out there you can put it into other things like paying for school fees for the children.

I: Supposing your husband wants to sell land, does he first have to get approval from you?

R: We sit and agree together, the money we will get what are we going to use it for. There is land that he may buy privately and sell privately that the woman doesn’t know about but there is land that if he doesn’t tell you what you are going to do after selling it then you can’t sell.

I: I would love to know if women have a share on the family land as you had explained it to me?

R: The owner of that land or the family head, when dividing such land, he will give his sons and also the wife.

I: Just to understand, why would the man need your approval before selling this family land?

R: There is no one who will buy it, they know that if they buy it the woman will get them out. They normally first tell you to bring your wife and she signs on the agreement showing that she has accepted the land to be sold.

I: Mama, are widows allowed to remain on the land after their husband’s death?

R: Yes, they do. It has even never happened that a man died and never left the wife with at least something small that she stayed on.

I: When the woman also dies, who owns the land?

R: The child who has been taking care of the mother and the one that paid for all the funeral services will take the land.

I: Supposing the children are young but it has happened and she has passed on.

R: Let me say that their father passed on and I also die when they are still young, the person that remains with these children is the one who will take this land.

I: Help me understand who this person is that remain with your children.

1:25:01

R: Their uncles form the father’s side and for mine maybe their grandmother since she is still alive.

I: Is it an obligation that they are the ones to take care of them?

R: They might not take care of them and someone else has mercy on them and takes care of them and this is the person that will stay with this piece of land until they are old.

I: When they grow up, will this person be able to give them the land?

R: If there is a piece of writing then he can give the land to these children but if there is nothing in writing he might take the land and not give it to them.

I: Who then makes this writing?

R: Most times the father of the children makes a will early and hides it.

I: Oh I see; do you think your husband has already made his?

R: He must have done it and kept it already.

I: Is there any difference if this land was got before the marriage or during the marriage or if there are children involved?

R: There is a difference between the one that I found with and the one we have acquired together.

I: Please tell me about the difference.

R: The one we acquired through working with our own hands, I can have control and authority over this one but the one I found him with I may have control but at some point I may fail. This one I found him with is normally his share from his father.

I: On this one that you found him with after marriage, once he passes on, can they send you away from it?

R: They can chase you away from it if they want to but if you have proof over it then they can’t.

I: How about if you don’t have proof but you have children, can they still send you away?

R: When you have children you can stay there but if you don’t have children they have a chance of chasing you away.

I: Do these widows remarry?

R: There are those that get married again and there are those that don’t.

I: Once she remarries, is she free to bring the new husband on the land?

R: There are those that bring him there, give birth to new children and move on.

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I: Does the new husband come and assume the role of family head on this land?

R: Yes, even the children she has given birth form there can get share on that land. There is no problem but later it may bring about big fights; the children whose father died start fighting these ones you have given birth to after.

I: What reasons cause these widows to remarry?

R: I think if she is still young and she wants to get married again.

I: The old ones don’t remarry?

R: These ones are already tired of the world and not her husband has died and left here so she decided to stay with her children and remains like that.

I: Apart from being young, is there any other reason that would cause a widow to remarry?

R: I don’t see any other reason.

I: Has it been the case in your village that after a widow lost her husband the male relatives come and try to grab land from her?

R: Yes

I: Tell me about this.

R: The in-law was the one that wanted to remarry her and try to takes the land for the children. This lady went to report and her children because they were old also joined her.

I: So the uncle wanted to marry the woman by force.

R: He wanted to remarry her under the plan of taking the land that was for the children. When he saw that the woman had refused, he tried to use force and the children came and supported their mother.

I: About how old were the children?

R: The sons were already married, they reported with her.

I: Where did they report to?

R: They first went to the chairman, he wrote for them a letter and they proceeded to the sub county leaders and this where it ended.

I: In your view, has the general treatment of widows changed in these recent years from what it used to be in the past?

R: The widows of old, when the husband would pass on, she would remain with her respect but these days even before the husband spends a day in the grave, she has already started finding other men and she brings them there at the husband’s place.

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I: How about the way other people treat them, were they treated better in the past?

R: These days’ widows are mistreated, you find that after the husband’s death the sons start harassing their mother wanting to sell the land and eat the money since their father is no longer around.

I: So how was the widow treated in the past?

R: Children of old used to give their parents respect than those of these days.

I: In your view Mama, what things happen to women after losing their husbands?

R: Let me talk about an old lady whom when her husband died, the children came and started forcing her to sell the things so that they eat them until they are done.

I: Weren’t these children given their shares?

R: They gave them but they want to eat their mother’s share that the husband left for her.

I: What other things happen to women after their husband’s death?

R: I think if her children don’t mistreat her then there is nothing else that happens to them.

I: In general, how do you treat widows in this village?

R: There are some that you see that are suffering yet the husband left her with children. If you are merciful, then you give them something.

I: Tell me what you can give them.

R: We have a woman here who lost her husband, she stays in the centre up there. Her husband died and left her nowhere so if you feel sorry for her and you have many clothes, you give her some or you give her a bunch of banana and it takes her through the day.

I: I am inquisitive to know; didn’t the husband leave her with land?

R: He had a small piece but had not built on it. She also cultivates on it but it is very small.

I: Is there anything that you would love to see change in the way widows are treated or it sis okay?

R: They treat them well.

I: The women who divorce or separate with their husbands, are they allowed to stay on the land?

R: If you have the proof of the land showing that the land was for both of you, even if you separate he must give you a share. If he marries another woman, that land that has proof of your ownership, you stay on it and he looks for what to do for his other wife.

I: When the main cause of the separation is on the man, does this woman stay on the land or

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they take away the children from her?

R: If you don’t have evidence talking about you and your husband on that land, they can take away the children from you and chase you away. I also see that most of the times, they put the faults on the women even though it is not her fault.

I: So even though it is not her fault they chase her away.

R: As long as you don’t have proof of ownership on the land, they chase you away.

I: In your view, what reasons lead people in to separation or divorce?

R: Mostly lack of agreement whereby the man is doing his own things and the woman too is doing her own things, they later separate.

I: Have you heard of anyone who has separated in your village, give me an example.

R: They caught a woman with another man and they chased her away. She tried to go with the children but they took them away from her so she left them and went away.

I: The way these women that separate with their husbands are treated, would you love to see anything change, or the current way is okay.

R: The way the family treats her is not good.

I: So what would you love to see change about it?

R: Sometimes the situations get so hard and you can’t handle and leave but I would love for women to be patient and not leave their homes.

I: What situations are these that get so hard and the woman leaves the home?

R: There is a man who will start threatening to kill you, can you stay here. You have to go away.

I: Okay. Why do you think some men fail to include their wives on a title?

R: I think they don’t like it because tomorrow the woman may make it hard for him to do whatever he wants with the land. When you put her on the title, she can make it hard for him to sell the land tomorrow and if he doesn’t put her then he can do as he wishes.

I: Do you that if women were able to have land together with their husbands, can it help decrease conflict in a marriage?

R: I think the conflict may not go away because you may have the land, I do my own thing and he does his own thing and because of this none of us will make good use of it.

I: What of when they are able to have land together, will it increase misunderstandings in a marriage?

R: I think it is about agreeing with each other, if you agree with each other, then these

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misunderstandings will not come in.

I: Why do you think it will not increase the misunderstandings?

R: Because you are agreeing on whatever you are doing.

I: For example, what misunderstanding can’t having this land together decrease?

R: You may have land and the man has eyes on it, there is coffee on the land but when you go to pick it then that is an argument. You decide to leave his land to avoid a bad fight. All this can go away if you as a couple agree with each other and understand each other.

**Land disputes**

I: In our last part Mama, we want to talk about land disputes. In your view, what is the most common cause of disputes on land?

R: For a man and woman or.

I: All through out in general, what is the most common cause you have seen.

R: Somewhere, it comes from the parents. You find a parent has children and didn’t leave them with their shares on the land and later it beings about fights. The boys saying the girls can’t get on the land and this fight goes on.

I: Have you seen this dispute happen in your village?

R: Yes

I: Okay, tell me about it how it was.

R: Their father died before dividing the land among the children and there are many boys. Some of the children had their own mother especially the boys then the girls also had their own mother. He had many wives. The children started fighting, the boys were telling the girls that they can’t get on the land while the girls were saying that they have to get their mother’s share even though they were born with no boy. They went to the law even.

I: How did it end?

R: The girls won over the boys and they got the share of their mother.

I: Were they able to first resolve this within the family?

R: Yes, but they failed and they later went up to the resident district commissioner, he came himself on the land.

I: For such a dispute, is there a way the people in the village can engage in it to resolve it?

R: They can come but fail. If they are able to help, then the dispute ends if not then the people in the dispute go on to report to high offices.

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I: Let us say one of the parties in this dispute has a land title, is there a way this can help to resolve the dispute.

R: Yes, this can help them better. Now the way these girls were fighting against the boys for the plot of land, had their mother been with a title from before, it would have saved them.

I: How does it save them?

R: When the boys come to fight to take away their mother’s land and the girls have the title for the land, it helps them show proof and the boys can’t steal it. The title can solve these case very fast.

I: What would you advise be done for these people with land security problems so that they don’t lose their land?

R: I think if you have our title it can save you. I support them to get titles for their land.

I: Okay Mama, thanks very much for allowing me to see you today. Here is your gift that I had told you about.

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