Interviewer Name: Martin Nankunda

Interview date: 22/10/2019

Name of respondent: Robert

Household ID: 4970241

Title status: Drop out

Age: 63

Marital status: Married

No. of children: 6

No. of people living in the household: 7

Occupation: Farmer

Highest level of education: Primary 7

No. of years living in the village: 63

Roofing material: Iron sheets

Housing material: Mud, poles

Interview start time: 9:10 am

Interview stop time: 10:33 am

Interview Duration: 1:22:57

The respondent had gone to the garden at the time we reached his home and he was weeding in his banana plantation near home. He was called upon and he came immediately. The interview was conducted in his house and it well on without any interruptions. They have 2 plot of land which were inherited from the parents of the husband. One plot is where they have a banana and coffee plantations and its where they live and it’s about 1 acre. And the other plot is a farm where they have few cows and it is about 3 acres. They did not receive a title because the plot that was selected to be titled, they had given most of the land to their children and the remaining piece, they planning to give part of it to their other child when he gets married. So, they thought it would have been difficult to give land to their son that has a title in their names and if they removed the part that they are planning to give to the son, then they would remain with a very small piece that was not necessary to title. The husband would have preferred to title the farmland because he intends not to share it out to the children so that it remains land for the whole family

He stays together with the wife, 2 daughter who have 3 grandchildren. They have a mud and poles house with iron sheets, and they seem to be in middle income because of the size of the land, having cows, and they have educated their children. the wife cooks food in markets on market days and she was not home by the time we reached home in the morning, but she later came in the evening

**Warm up**

I: Let me start by thanking you for your time because I have found you in the garden and sorry for getting you out of the garden.

R: I have no problem; I am also happy to receive you.

I: How did your night go?

R: I slept well, I have no issue

I: How is the village generally?

R: The village wouldn’t be bad but there is scarcity of money. We are looking for school fees and we don’t get it easily.

I: For your normal day, how does it go, what do you do usually?

R: You found me working. I have less energy, so I don’t do heavy work, I was operated. I wake up and weed in the garden, but I don’t do heavy work.

I: What did they operate you from?

R: I had prostate cancer and I used not to urinate.

I: Sorry about that. How long has it been since you were operated?

R: I have made 1 and a half years. They operated me in April 2018

I: Where did they operate you from?

R: In a hospital in Kitagata hospital

I: Is this the Kitagata hospital in Bushenyi

R: Yes. For me to go there is because they charge less money. Here they had asked me for 3 million but in Kitagata they asked me for 1 million.

I: It is also much money.

R: It is much but for the sake of health you have nothing to do. But it didn’t all reach, I paid the doctor 600,000 shillings in cash and the rest of the money went to the checkups, some of their

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machines were not working so they used to send me to Kampala International Hospital to check the blood and have x-rays. So, the other money went into these things.

I: This must have been hard to seek medication in Bushenyi, yet you live in Mbarara.

R: Yes, it was hard but there was nothing to do. The bushenyi people had said that they give me Mbarara doctors to check me and I would pay 400,000 shillings and for the operation, they had asked for 3 million shillings. So, I saw that I couldn’t handle the money, so I started asking around for other options.

I: So, how were you able to get the 1 million that got you through the medication of your pain?

R: I got contributions from people. My daughter contributed for me.

I: We found your wife not around, where does she work?

R: She is in the market at Rubindi, she cooks from there.

I: Does she cook from there every day?

R: No, she only goes on Tuesdays on the market days only

**Background information, household structure and land ownership**

I would love to ask you about your household, how you live, the people that you live with and about your land.

I: How old are you?

R: I have 63 years; I was born in 1957

I: How long have you lived in this village?

R: It is a long time. I have been born here; I am a resident in this village.

I: How many people are you that live here?

R: In this home.

I: Yes.

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R: I stay here with my wife, my 2 daughters, and my two sons though they don’t live here but when they come, they sleep here, there is also another daughter of mine who has 2 grandchildren here. We are 7.

I: In your children, do you have those that are going to school?

R: The one I have is in senior 4 and they have started their exams.

I: Let us pray that he goes through them well. How about your grandchildren, have they started school yet?

R: Yes, there are some that have started school.

I: Are you the one that pays their school fees?

R: No, their fathers pay for them but there is one that my daughter gave birth to and I pay for her, she is in primary 5

I: How do you look for the school fees?

R: I have my coffee, I pick some and sell, otherwise I try to make ends meet out there.

I: How big is your coffee?

R: It is half an acre

I: It has money?

R: Sometimes but the sun kills it and the beans do not grow but whatever I get I put together and sell and get about 200,000 or 300,000 shillings.

I: In this home, you said you have lived here for how long?

R: You see, you get born and grow and then you get your own family, and, in this home, I have made 35 years.

I: When you were coming in this home, had you married?

R: Yes, we were living at my father’s land and then later he divided for us this share then we came here.

I: Okay. How many pieces of land do you have?

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R: I have this one here and another one behind that side.

I: This one where you are living, how did you acquire it?

R: Both were given to us by my father although they are not on one piece.

I: Tell me about this land, how did it go to get from your father?

R: My father married another woman, when he married her she gave birth to 4 children and because my father had his land for cultivation and grazing, the woman told him to divide the land because her children may not get land from the grazing land and the older children us, may refuse to give her a share and her children. And you know the things of the younger wives. So, he divided the land amongst all of us the children.

I: How many children were you?

R: We would have been 12 but the six girls remained with their mother’s land and the six boys he gave us our shares and he remained with his share too.

I: So, the girls were given but with their mothers.

R: Yes.

I: Because I know in the old days, the girls used not to share on the land.

R: The woman is the one that divides land for the daughters, and my mother has just died I don’t think a month has even ended. We are in 22nd, we buried her on the 4th of this month. After burying her, the land that she was working on and using, no boy touched it. It is now for the girls.

I: That is a problem, sorry about this loss. Are the girls married?

R: They are all married.

I: Their land is still there?

R: Yes, it is.

I: Okay. Now how big is this land where you live?

R: Where I live?

I: Yes.

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R: I think it is about 1 and a half acres.

I: How about the one that is behind there?

R: It is 3 acres.

I: Is there any reason as to why they gave you land here and there?

R: The reason that caused that is that here they gave me land to cultivate and build while the other side was a farm to graze on.

I: Do you own this land here and there personally?

R: I have my two sons and they have married their wives, so they are independent in their families. On this land, I gave one of them for building then after he asked me for where he can get banana leaves from and where you have passed in the small walkway is their land that I have given them and his brother. So, this is mine, but I just look at it as that because if the other boys also marry, I will cut off land for them from this one. But the one behind there is my own land, no one can touch it, it is my personal land. I don’t want anyone to go there.

I: Do you have people that work on your land both, are there other people that work on them.

R: No, I don’t have workers; it is just us that use the land.

I: Okay.

**General land**

I: I would like to talk to you about land in general in this next topic. How do people come to own land in this village?

R: Many of them got shares from their parents. We found our fathers with land and they divided for us their land. It is only one person in many whom you find has bought more land, but it is always little.

I: In what ways can people go through to access land and use it even though they don’t own it?

R: You may find someone who has land but doesn’t use it for anything so another person comes and rents it for grazing his cows or you find the land owner rent it farmers who cultivate and grow crops on his land but after harvesting they leave his land.

I: Tell me how renting land happens in this village.

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R: When you want to dig in another person’s land, if it is new it is 60,000 and if he has been using it for a while and it is no longer fertile, they pay 40,000 shillings.

I: When you are renting land, do you make agreements?

R: That is for grazing you make an agreement but for digging, you agree and then after your harvest you go and if you want to use it again your pay for another season.

I: Do you have this system of where your rent land to someone, but you share the harvest after the season as a mode of payment?

R: These ones are also there.

I: Would you say that there are many people that rent land in this village?

R: They are not many, they are few.

I: Is there another way someone can use land that they do not own apart from renting it? Or like someone using land but not paying rent?

R: That system is no longer here.

I: What happened?

R: The land now has much value. Those days you would ask someone to give you’re their land and you grow certain crops and they give it to you but now they can’t.

I: Have you rented land outside?

R: Yes, and I dig there.

I: Tell me how it went.

R: You go and see someone; they ask you for money and you get the land. You can plant either beans or ground nuts and sometimes the sun can heat them, you get whatever you can and when they die you leave with nothing.

I: Do you think that there is profit in renting land?

R: There is none, it is me who rents the land. Sometimes you can get what to eat but you may not get many benefits.

I: Do you rent out your land to other people to cultivate on it?

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R: No, I don’t.

I: Have you ever sold land?

R: I have never sold land.

I: Okay. If someone wants to sell the land they own, do they need to consult other people in this village?

R: If you want to sell, you agree with your family and when they allow you sell.

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

R: When he doesn’t live here, he can title it and it stays there and other times he can leave it with his neighbor to keep taking care of his land.

I: In the instance that he has left it to his friend, do they need any form of agreement or?

R: Like he has bought it?

I: Just leaving it for him to care for it?

R: He just tells they by word of mouth to keep for him the land.

I: If someone comes and they want to use this land, what can they do?

R: He must agree with the landowner, and they make an agreement saying that he will graze from the land for a year.

I: If someone tells you that this is family land, what does it mean to you?

R: I think it is for the family.

I: Tell me more, which one is family land?

R: It think it is the one that you have lived on, built on.

I: There are some who say that family land is the land that everyone in the family has authority over. For example, if you have a tittle and it has both a man and woman’s name, what do you think about this?

R: Let us say that you don’t have a title, when you give birth to children and they find you with

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land with your wife, that is your land all of you and it is land for the family.

I: Okay. There are some who say that their land was given to them by their parents and even though they have a wife, when they want to sell, they can sell it. Is this also considered to be family land?

R: What I know is that if land has gone into the family it is for the family land and there no saying that it is your side land. If you have land and get a family, it becomes family land.

I: How about buying land, have you ever bought land?

R: I bought it

I: Tell me more about how this was.

R: Someone was advertising land and I went to meet him, and we agreed. I gave him the money, he made for me an agreement and the chairman also signed and we finished.

I: I am wondering about that agreement, was your wife able to sign on it too?

R: Yes, my wife put her signature too. The children are the ones that didn’t sign.

I: Did she sign as the one who bought with you are as a witness.

R: No, she signed like a person who was present.

I: Okay. Having land that you own like the behind one that you said it is yours, what does this mean to you?

R: The title is the only proof of ownership that is good. If you don’t have a title, you don’t have ownership of the land.

I: Why do you say that if you don’t have a title then you don’t have ownership over that land?

R: The land is not yours.

I: Why is this so?

R: You don’t have proof over it.

I: What if you have an agreement?

R: The agreement stops somewhere.

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I: What difference are there between an agreement and a title?

R: The agreement only keeps you showing that you bought that land, but it is not proof that you own the land, any time it may not be yours. Now like the one my father gave us, if a person comes and measure the land in your absence, can’t they chase you and you go. But if you have a title, that is proof that the land is your and nobody can take it away

I: Had this happened in this village?

R: No, we hear about them happening out there.

I: What good things are there in putting a woman’s name on the agreement or on the title?

R: When a wife comes, you become one person. If you are not there she is there, children come after and the things are yours. This helps when you the family head is not around; it helps her to be in your shoes of authority over the land.

I: Are there any disadvantages in putting the woman’s name on the agreement or on the title?

R: The problems that are there is that we people take it badly. Now this wife also helps you in a way, there is a man who drinks alcohol and wants to sell the land, so the woman refuses him to sell. Tomorrow you find that the same land you wanted to sell is giving you food to eat therefore she will have helped you. Therefore, I see that a woman has no problem when added on these agreements.

I: In this village, are people fearful of losing their land for example in the way you told me that if you don’t have a title then the land is not yours?

R: Yes, they are worried.

I: Whom are they worried or fearful about?

R: Someone can come and take your land especially you who have gone to school or the rich people you see. If you see that a learned person gets his land and puts it in a title now you who didn’t go to school, you must get worried and not just sit there.

I: What are the people doing to try and prevent their land from being lost?

R: It is putting a title in it.

I: You had told me that people are not able to afford a title. How much do you think a title cost?

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R: You know things of Uganda, to start bringing the lands office at the sub county, they need money to also being the surveyors to plant the stones, they also need money and by the time you get a title, it costs much money. Even if I don’t know exactly how much it is but it is not below 3 or 4 million shillings.

I: Okay. Do you have family land personally?

R: Yes.

I: Who makes the decisions on this family land that we shall plant this and at this time?

R: It is me and the wife.

I: What do you do mostly on both of your lands?

R: On this one I cultivate and on the other one I graze.

I: You have cows?

R: Yes, I have my 2 cows

I: Okay. Do you milk them.

R: I milk them, but one doesn’t give birth, so we milk one and the other one gives birth after a while.

**Baseline awareness of titles**

I: Okay. Thanks for explaining to me about all this, I would want to change the topic and ask you about titles. What does it mean to have a title?

R: To have a title is to protect your land and you know that it is your land, and nothing can touch it and it is for the family.

I: What are the uses of a title or what good things are there in having a title?

R: The good thing of having a title, now like we have a child in school, if we fail to get the money to pay for the school fees, we can take the title to the bank and they give me a loan and it helps me.

I: What bank would you go to get a loan if you had the title?

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R: We have our small banks like Ankole farmers where we go to but if I have a title, I would open an account in the big banks that are powerful.

I: Do you have an account in Ankole farmers?

R: I use to have it but after I closed it, but my daughter has it.

I: In these banks of yours that are in the village, what ways do you go through to get a loan?

R: If you don’t have an account your open it and buy a share, after getting a share you go and pick a form and fill it and then take them to the chairman and he puts a stamp for you then after you go and ask. When you reach there, you give a leverage then the agents come and tour your land or house and they take your photo with your wife on the land or house and they give you the money.

I: I understand that you got the chance to get a title and you allowed but after you changed your thoughts on it and dropped out. I am curious to know what caused you to change your thoughts on this and decided not to get the title.

R: You see the way you come, some girl came, and she asked me about the same questions you have been asking me, but she didn’t explain to me what was going on. I asked her what was going on, but she told me that they were going to help people and she talked about the title too, she asked me what we grow, and we told her we have a banana plantation. She went on to ask us if there are yams and coffee in the plantation and she asked me to show her my land. I told her that I have two pieces of land then she said that we start with this one, we went around it and came back. Then I told her that we go to the other one and as we had just reached there, she said that we stop there since she had seen the other one. The people that came after told me that I had gone into the Programme. After the women left, I cut off land for one of the boys then I later cut off land for the second one. Now that I have given them just like my father gave me this land, if he wanted to measure land, would he measure mine and leave his. So, when they came back, I told them that I have given the land out so how can I plant stones after even though I wanted to get the title. So, I went and saw the boys, I told them that they toured the land so we can go ahead and plant the stones even though I have divided for you. They said that no that whatever I have given them is already theirs so I should go and plant the stones in the other land., So I saw that there is the other one who will marry and I will have to give him so I realized this was not going to help keep my land. I said that had if they measured the other piece of land then that would have been god, all the family members said that had they measure the other land it would have been good. I love the title and I know its purpose but that was the reason I didn’t get the title. I don’t know if there are other people that got the same problem as mine, but that was my problem.

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I: In the days before meeting these people that were telling you about titles, are there people that were able to get titles?

R: Yes, they got them like our chairman got it. Across there, another man got it but me I failed.

I: Okay though I mean that were there people that got tiles apart from those that got them from us.

R: Yes, there was someone I know who lived across there, but he also sold the land while educating his children. He gave the title to the person that bought it.

I: If you want to get a title what ways would you go through if you wanted to get a title now?

R: Those are the steps, moving from here then I go to the sub county and meet the people that they put there. I don’t know whether you first go to the councilor or to the sub county and ask then you go to the sub county office to the land committee and call them to come and tour your land. You pay each of them 100,000 shillings to come and tour your land. After touring you then they write for you something, but they are the ones that show you where you will go.

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

R: They would have been able to get them but when they calculate the cost and see they leave it.

**Intra-household discussions and bargaining**

I: Thanks for explain to me about all that as regards titles, now I would like to change the topic and we talk about your marriage and conversations that you may have had concerning getting this title. I would love to know how long you have been living together with your wife.

R: We have 2 years left to make 40 years because I married her in 1981 and in 2021 wont, we be making 40 years.

I: Tell me about how your marriage has been for all these years.

R: It has been bad. I haven’t seen any issues in it, we agree together in what we are going to do, there no one who does things behind the other person’s back we do things together.

I: What good things have you encountered in your marriage?

R: where are the goof thins. Maybe giving birth to children and they get onto your neck because they want to go to school and they want to eat.

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I: That is not bad, it is responsibility.

R: But I haven’t found any bad thing.

I: Are you wedded?

R: We haven’t yet done this yet.

I: Do you think of wedding one day.

R: Yes, we think of doing it so that it also gets out of the way.

I: When you do it, remember to call me.

R: Leave me with your phone number, I can even talk to you. Let me get my paper.

I: So, do you feel encouraged by your wife?

R: It is just that somethings in the world fail but she wouldn’t be having any issue.

I: Tell me an example of how she encourages you.

R: We work together in paying school fees at times if she has her own money by the belt, she can’t leave me to fail we do things together.

I: Do you also feel that you support and encourage her?

R: Yes, I do support her.

I: In what ways do you support her?

R: Just like people support their wives.

I: Tell me about how people support their wives?

R: I see we are together; we do things together whatever fails us, it fails the both of us.

I: Why do you think other married people would say that their spouse doesn’t encourage or support them?

R: They do things behind their spouse’s back and they do their own thing and eat it alone or someone does something that their spouse has no knowledge about. You find each taking their own side with no agreement and oneness.

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I: Like what things do men do that show that they don’t support their wives.

R: You may have a cow like this one or you find him standing there and saying that this is his land therefore she has no relation to it. If she came to get married, then she doesn’t have a share on his land because she found him with it.

I: How about the women, what do they do that show that they don’t encourage their men?

R: The woman may get some things that would have built their home and she instead take them to her home and therefore they done agree with each other.

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

R: Me and my wide decide together.

I: What is the latest major decision you have made with your wife?

R: We have decided recently to give our son his share on the land we bought to add on this one, and we told him to build there.

I: I would like to understand about the conversations you had with your wife about this title. Did you talk about it?

R: Yes, even to decide to drop out and not get it we talked together.

I: How did it start and what else did you talk about?

R: When they came, we sat together and talked that we have given out the land and it isn’t ours, but we have the other land that they can measure and plant the stones, what can we do. She told me that it was not possible therefore we should leave the title unless they allow us to get a title for that other land.

I: So, they didn’t allow to title the other land?

R: No, they told us that they toured this land. We asked them to let us title the other one, but they said that they can’t. Even if you are to listen to our words like these ones you are recording, you can find what we said then, we failed.

I: Does this mean that you would always be there in these conversations with your wife together?

R: Yes, we would it there together.

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I: Thanks for telling me about that but I asking myself what you think this means to your marriage finding that you didn’t get this title or what would it have added to your marriage if you had got it?

R: Now, if we had got a title, it would have been ours together, my wife would have known that yes anytime she is here because she has a hand on the land. But now she keeps in doubt but if she has her name on the title, she will be happy knowing that she is there.

**Gender norms around land**

I: Thank you for explaining to me about these issues, I have understood them. Allow me now to ask you about norms on land. We know that most of the time, land is for men in Uganda. There are some aspects we want to understand about women in one way or another, we don’t have the truth about them and how you think about them. There is no right or wrong answer. Are there women who own land in this village?

R: Yes

I: how do they acquire it?

R: It is like our daughters that they will get their mother’s land. If they get this land, they can take it and buy more near where they are married, and you find that she owns it as a woman. As the man you can also work on it is in the woman’s name.

I: Now, like the girls have their mothers land and you said that they can take it and have it near their husbands. Does the husband have authority over it?

R: Women’s land is hard. When she brings it, you go, and work and you eat but it will remain her land. If you tell her that the school fees have failed so she should cut off something small and you sell it, she will refuse because it is her land.

I: Do you think women want to own land with their husbands or they want to own their land on the side alone?

R: When a woman comes and finds you with land, it becomes for the both of you. Have you understood me. But like you see a woman getting money and buying her land on the side, it is her land alone. She can have it with her child than having it with you as her husband.

I: Okay. We have talked about women and men owning land and having proof over the land. If the land, if the land is family land, do you think the woman needs to have a share on this family land?

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R: Yes, she must have a share because she is the mother of the home.

I: If you want to sell the family land, do you have to ask your wife first?

R: Yes.

I: Even though you bought the land on your own?

R: Yes, even if it is mine, I must ask her first because as a man I bought land that is for the family, so I must ask her.

I: Has there ever been any situation that caused you to want to sell land?

R: No.

I: Okay. Thanks for telling me about that. In general, do widows stay on the land after their husband’s death?

R: Yes, they remain there because the land was for the man and the man and therefore when you die, the widow must stay on the land.

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

R: The children

I: What if both of you die without giving birth to children, who owns the land?

R: I think your brother or sibling can take it. What can I say.

I: Do these widows remarry most of the time?

R: Now, it depends. If the widow is young and she gave birth to 1 or 2 children, she will go and get married or bring the man there and she gives birth to more children.

I: Has it happened in this village that the widow has brought the man and he married her on that land?

R: Yes, they are there.

I: what happens in this case, is it allowed for the widow to lose her husband and get married to another man on the same land?

R: The land is for both of you and now that you have died, she owns it now and she can do

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whatever she wants to do because she is now like the man. She will be like she married the man and brought him there, if you are already dead what can you do.

I: Has it happened in this village that the male relatives to the man come a try to grab land from the widow?

R: Yes, it happened, and they wanted to take it away from her, but the government refused.

I: Tell me more about how this happened.

R: There came a man who married the widow in that home and the in-law’s cam and said that she can’t bring a man to marry her in their older brother’s land. The woman stood up on her two legs and said that she is not the one that killed their brother and she had given birth to one child who was a boy, her second born who died was a girl so she said that it is her land that her husband left for her. She said that she is a young woman and her body is wanting so she said that she will do what she wants. The in-laws told her that she can’t, so she went to the police and reported that they want to kill her. They told her to go and when they come back, she should call the police. When the in-laws heard that she had gone to the police, they stopped, and the man married her. When the man had spent like 3 years, they had a misunderstanding and he left too, they had given birth to another boy. Now other men started coming sleeping there and leaving.

I: Do you think that if they were not wedded, she would have stayed on the land?

R: No, she wouldn’t remain there but because they were wedded, she stayed there.

I: Do you see any change in the way widows are treated in the recent years?

R: From the way they used to treat her?

I: Yes.

R: It has changed these days. Even though you have married her, and you haven’t given birth yet, if she decided to stay, she will stay. If she decides that since her husband has died, she’ll remain, she will remain on the land. But long ago, whether she had 3 children, she would leave the land or if the man’s relatives treat her badly, they would also chase her away and she goes but these days she has the power.

I: What has changed now that has given her the power?

R: I think it is the leadership of the government for the women to have the power. When a woman comes to the family to get married you find that she has equal rights on the things like the husband therefore they belong to the both.

01:11:30

I: Do you think that there are laws that are about women?

R: Yes, they favor them saying that if she is married for a time, she can’t leave the home.

I: What period is that?

R: I don’t know the laws and the period.

I: How about what happens to the land when a woman separates with her husband? Can she stay on that land or she must go?

R: If she separates, it depends because women have more power. If she decided that she no longer wants you, she will find her way and leave but you as a man you don’t have the right to chase her away but if she decides to leave that is her decision. Don’t think that she has gone forever, if she decided to come back again, she will come back.

I: I would love to know why you say that men don’t have the right to leave? What if the woman has done a wrong thing that you see that you can’t live with her anymore.

R: You can only go to the court and report her and if they also see her wrong then they can tell her to go and you separate. But you as a man you don’t have the right to chase her away.

I: What if you separate with a woman and the fault is for the man, do the children and things get taken away from her?

R: If you want to separate with a woman the fault is yours, that is hard. Maybe you can build for her a house ahead of yours so that when you separate, she stays in the other house and you remain in this one but not saying that the fault is yours you chase her away. If it becomes hard for her, she will find a way to leave you but not going with nothing.

I: So, her things are not taken away from her.

R: No.

I: What reasons may cause men to want to put their wives’ names on title?

R: Now, for example I have my sister she is there and she is married but if she doesn’t have ownership of the things you think I will be counting her as married and do you think it will make me happy for her to leave and come find me here. She is like your wife; she must have authority in that home. You must see your wife as you not as a foreigner.

1:14:50

I: Do you think other men also think like you?

R: Very few because this thing; a person with wisdom should be knowing it. But if she is your wife and you married her, she gave birth to your children and then she cooks for you and you eat why would you want to not count her in your things or on the share of your land. She is her so where do you think she is?

I: Do you think that if you have land with your wife, this will decrease or increase conflict in your marriage?

R: Now, where will the conflict come from. If the land is yours both what will bring about the conflict unless you tell her that she has no share on the land because it is yours. But I it yours then what would bring about the conflict.

**Land disputes**

I: Okay. Thanks for telling me about this. I would love for us to change and talk about disputes on land. What is the most cause of disputes over land?

R: what brings the disputes is when you say that you will sell the land without your family agreeing and when they don’t know the reason as to why you are selling.

I: Can you tell me about an example of a dispute that has happened recently in this village?

R: There is a man who has two wives and he have children who are in school. The man went to the bank and got a loan and whenever he would get the loan he would use the younger wife to sign for the loans and she would tell him that if he is going to get 20 million then he will have to give her 5 million for outing her signature. The man allowed and he stayed with 15 million then the younger wife would take her 5 million and buy land on the side. He failed to pay the money, so he went to another bank and did the same thing and the time came and it became hard for him when he wanted to sell the land. The younger wife who was always signing for him denied him, and the older one who wasn’t signing asked him that she doesn’t sign for the loans so where did he get the money from. So, they were going to sell the land to pay the loans because they had become too many, he even had a title. Some rich man came and paid all his loan debts in all the banks and he gave the rich man his land title and the land for finished. So, the women left him, he stayed alone in the house and it became a dispute and the family collapsed like that.

I: So how did this dispute come to an end?

R: One of the women died and when she died, they got her from her home and brought her body to be buried at her husband’s home, but the dispute didn’t end.

01:18:40

When the younger wife finished buying land, she got surveyors who came and measured her land and she got tiles for her land. The man thought that if his land gets finished then they will come and live on the ones the wife was buying. But she left the man and bought her land. The man is just now on a small plot on land.

I: What do you think should be done to help people who have land security problems?

R: It is to protect their land.

I: How?

R: You people to get for them titles and you give them. Otherwise there is no other protection because many people love titles but to get them it is hard.

I: Do you think that if there is a dispute on land and someone has a land title, does it help in resolving the dispute?

R: That person it safe and this can end the dispute. It helps them.

I: Have you ever been involved in disputes on land?

R: No. I have even never got the thought of selling land I pray that God will help me to never get it. When you sell your land, then where will you go.

I: Do you think this is what has kept you from being involved in a dispute?

R: Yes, if I have my land and I don’t have thoughts to sell it where will the disputes come from. There are some people I see that refuse to give land to their wives and tell her to go and dig on land outside there that can be a dispute too. But I don’t have these issues so why would I have a dispute.

I: So, who do you think are we that came to talk to you about these land issues?

R: You told me that you are coming from the world bank.

I: Okay. That is what I wanted to converse with you about but if you have a question, you can ask me?

R: I was asking that if it on good terms the way I failed to get a title, you take my issue that I love the title but if you are able to come and give it to me on the land that is behind there, I ask that.

1:22:30

I: Okay. So, this Programme had random selection and the computer was the one picking the name. If it ever picks you again, I think you will get the title and if it doesn’t pick you again because we also go on hat our supervisors tell us.

R: But if you take these words like I told you and they reach there; can they decide that my name

comes with the next names to get a title.

I: I will take this information. Okay thank you.

R: Thank you too.

01:22:57