Interviewer Name: Martin Nankunda

Interview date: 08/11/2019

Name of respondent: Abdul

Household ID: 5680051

Title status: Refused

Age: 75

Marital status: Married

No. of children: 16

No. of people living in the household: 8

Occupation: Farmer

Highest level of education: S.1

No. of years living in the village: 75

Roofing material: Iron sheets

Housing material: sand and bricks

Interview start time: 08:20 am

Interview stop time: 09:45 am

Interview Duration: 1:24:44

The respondent was waiting for us at his home and he warmly welcomed us. The interview was done inside his house and went on well without interruptions. He has a plastered permanent house made of sand and bricks with a cemented floor, iron sheets, solar and digital TV dish. He has one plot of land that he has shared to his children and he is remaining with 3 acres. On the land he has a farm for his cows and banana plantation. He inherited this land from his parents. He has sons who have built next his house and they live in the same homestead. He is middle income judging from the structure of his house and some of the household items like a TV, music speakers and a set of chairs. He refused the title because at the time they offered him the title, he had already started the process of getting a title for himself and when they discussed it with the sons, they decided that they should continue and have their own title.

He is married and living with the wife and 6 children in the house but all together he has 16 children from 2 wives. The first wife died, and they had only 4 children. But talking to Fiona after the interview, the wife said that the husband has 2 other wives, but he told me that he only has one wife. And according to my observation, he made all the decisions about the refusing the title with his sons and the wife was not consulted. He has been a leader in the village at the parish level and subcounty and not now they have an elder’s forum where he sits.

**Warm-up**

I: How are you today?

R: I am fine

I: what happened to your foot it is wrapped, and you do not walk well

R: I cut myself

I: I see that you have pain in your foot. Sorry about it, have you taken to hospital?

R: Yes, I did I got and injection and some pills also I am using herbs to treat it.

I: In general, how do you find your village?

R: We are ok we don’t have issues at all as of now beside goat thieves otherwise that steal our animals, but we are fine

I: How was your day like yesterday?

R: I was here the whole day; my foot was badly off.

I: When did you get wounded?

R: I have so far taken a week.

I: Don’t worry it is going to be fine. But how is your typical day like from the time you wake up to late?

R: Me am a farmer, I first go to the banana plantation and then sometimes to the garden that is the major thing that I do.

I: Besides farming where else do you get money?

R: I don’t have any other job.

I: What do you normally plant that brings in money?

R: Matooke, beans, groundnuts.

I: I see you have a Luganda name, yet you speak Runyankore?

R: By blood my father was a Muganda.

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I: Were you born in this village?

R: Yes

I: When did your parents come to this village?

R: Long time ago I cannot know, because it is my grandfather who shifted and come to this place my Dad was also born here.

I: Meaning you are citizen of this village?

R: Yes, because if my father died when he was 85 years and now me, I have 75 don’t you think it’s been long.

I: I had you earlier speaking English what level of education did you complete?

R: In those days it was called junior but as of now it is senior one.

I: So, tell me more about that after junior school what did you then do after?

R: I went into business and as I was into business, I was made a leader at the parish and continued with farming also.

I: What were you doing at the parish?

R: I was working as a security guard and later I was put on the committee

I: Do you hold any seat of leadership in this village?

R: No, I am just into church leadership.

I: What seat do you hold at church?

R: I am part of the elders committee.

I: As that committee what do you do?

R: We are there to tell people what they are supposed to do, the community behaviour also to remind like the youth on how they can develop themselves instead of them doing nothing and resorting to stealing and in case they get a job they concentrate however small it is

**Background, household structure and land ownership**

00:06:04

I: That’s good well done. But I would now like to ask you about your household, and your land

I: How many people live in this household?

R: We have people who are outside and those who be here so what people do you mean would you want me to tell you?

I: Those that are living with you right now in your household?

R: We are eight people.

I; How many children do you have?

R: I have 16 children

I: Did you have them with one woman?

R: I got them with 2 women.

I: So, you have another wife stays near here?

R: She passed on.

I: Sorry, do you have school going children?

R: Yes, they are 3 this one that was here has just finished university.

I: So, you have children that have finished university? Well done, I can see the photos of the graduates

R: These that are here have finished school today outside there are graduates and they just graduated.

I: Which university did they go to?

R: Kakoba (technical institute), by the way if you had a way of letting them know that we have children who are done with school and they get jobs it would be a nice thing to do. Jobs are nowhere even when someone is a graduate.one has finished his course in education but doesn’t have a job yet.

I: But teachers have jobs?

R: That is how it used to be but now unless someone knows you, they can’t employ you, one

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needs support, the first one finished “computer science” we looked for job until he stopped now he is Mbarara self-employed he works near police in Mbarara.

I: Where did he study it from?

R: Kakoba, that is what disturbs a lot you pay a lot of money for school and after school your child fails to get a job at least those who haven’t been in higher grades of school can do use their hands and work but the ones that have gone to university cannot, you cannot put them like in a garage and they accept.

I: What do you think brings that?

R: It is brought by education they always look at their “standard” as “higher” than such jobs yet in such places there is money one can survive on it.

I: Even the one who passed here is also daughter?

R: She is among the 3 who are still studying one is in senior four. Another one is in senior one and the other is in primary seven the other ones are already married and are living in different places and taking care of different things.

I: Are they the ones who have built all these house that I am seeing?

R: Yes.

I: Do you have girls that are married already?

R: Yes, I have 3 girls married.

I: How many plots of land do you have?

R: I have one.

I: How big is the land?

R: It is about 3acres.

I: Have you some it to your children?

R: I have given them that is the remaining one.

I: How did you acquire this land?

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R: A half of it I bought it and the other half I inherited it from my father

I: So, of the 3 acres how much of it was bought?

R: I bought half an acre.

I: What is the process of buying land this village?

R: We have very few cases of people selling land the people who live here mostly are the village members.

I: What are the reasons as to why people no longer sell land?

R: Land has become so expensive in that if you sell land here the money you get may not be enough to buy somewhere else and besides people have planted things that can help then earn a living, those days people would sell to go and buy another land for pasture and bigger but now when someone has a banana plantation here and a coffee farm you shift and go where you just have to seat and be a “citizen”

I: What do you use your land for?

R: I have garden on the land and a small farm because I have like 3 cows on it.

I: When you are buying land and making agreements how does that process go?

R: We right an agreement and community members put their signatures and the LC1 chairman puts a stamp.

I: How about women or wives are they involved in the process of buying Land

R: Yes, the family members must sign because the land is for the family

I: How about those that don’t include women what do you think are the reasons behind?

R: Most cases those are men who want to do things against their families like you find he was to sell the land in future and the land belongs to everyone, but he wants to use it alone.

I: You had two wives in case you wanted to do it who would you consider?

R: No, I had one by the time I bought it, you see on the agreement we have parts, that of the seller, the buyer and witnesses and for her she signed on the part of the buyer together with me

I: Have you ever sold land?

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R: No.

I: You told me that you inherited land from your parents tell me a story of the process and how everything went until you got it?

R: He had many other pieces of land and he chose to give this to me, and I also bought another one to add on what he had given me.

I: How about your brothers and sisters?

R: They also have theirs

I: Where you all given land the same time?

R: No, they bought their own land, but they first stayed with me later they went away and bought their land. I have like only 2 brothers

I: So, your father gave land to you alone?

R: Yes, because most of them already had made money.

I: Is it the reason as to why he did not give them?

R: Maybe because when you have money you hardly need your father’s property at least they had cash yet me I did not have at that time.

I: What were they doing by then?

R: They were into business.

I: Some people say they give land when you have married in this case was it true?

R: Yes, I had married.

I: Is it true also to you?

R: It depends, if you haven’t got a wife for him you give him land what will they use it for?

I: Is there anyone using your land?

R: No

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**General land**

I: Thank you for explaining this to me, I would now like to ask you about land in general Can you please tell me how people come to own land in this village?

R: You get in touch with the owner of the land and see if he is selling then you buy then make an agreement and the community people will signatures and then the Local council will put for you a stamp and if one choses can go to the sub county for a receipt or not and stays with the agreement.

I: So, it is not a must to get the sub county receipt?

R: If you want it you can get if you don’t it is still ok.

I: What is the reason for the sub county receipt?

R: To confirm the value of land and it is at cost. But you must pay to get this receipt

I: How much is it?

R: It depends on the land on the land you have bought, and the money charged.

I: If it is an acre how much money do, they charge you?

R: An acre is 20,000

I: Why do they get money from you, yet you are from buying?

R: It is a confirmation when you get that receipt, you have bought land in this place in this sub county this land is owned this individual.

I: Is there any other way people acquire land in this village other than buying it?

R: There is no other way.

I: How about through inheritance from parents?

R: Yeah if a father wants to give to the son it is also possible

I: How about an individual giving you land for free?

R: And is not a family member?

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I: Yes.

R: That one is impossible

I: We hear that those days it used to happen?

R: Those days they had big land that they were not even using but now people don’t have land, such big land is still in *kazo* and *Kiruhura* districts but this side we are swizzed.

I: How can someone use land that doesn’t belong to them?

R: Maybe renting it.

I: Tell me about the process of renting land in this village?

R: A quarter acre is at 50000 so it depends on how big the land you want so this works seasonally, after a season and you still want to use it then you must pay again.

I: Do sign agreements for renting in land?

R: No, it’s a “gentle man’s way”, you agree whether they are should pay later or whether they must pay money before they work or they pay after harvest and you will be given either 2 basins or 4 basins of the harvests at the end of the season, so you agree.

I: How about someone giving you land, and you are not paying rent?

R: Where do you get such a person if you a lucky enough you get where to rent but not for free.

I: Do you and family sometimes rent in land and use it?

R: Yes, we rent land, use, harvest and bring the harvest at home you see we don’t have big land.

I: Do you rent land together with your wife or separate?

R: No, we do it together.

I: You had told me about family land, what does it mean to you?

R: It means is for the family. it means that the land for the whole family members for example if you want to sell the land you first ask all the family members because the land is for all of you. You agree and sell but if they do not agree, then you cannot sell

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I: let’s say that a father has given land to his children that they can use it all together without dividing it, would that be family land?

R: Yes, it is also family land because it protects all of you and if one of the children gets money, he can buy land elsewhere but leave this land, but it remains land for the family. But in most cases, that happens when the father is still alive and when he dies, they can share that land. But to me family land is where there’s a man, wife and children, and the all have control of that land. If you want to sell the land, you must agree with them because you must have a reason to sell the land

I: How can you define your own land?

R: If you bought the land, and the chairman and the local council committee and other people sign for you on your agreement then it means that you own the land

I: Are there any other ways to show ownership of the land?

R: For example, this land now since we have applied to get a title for it, if we get the title, it means that that you own this land

I: So, what is the difference between a land title and an agreement?

R: “Anyway” the land title has more “value” than the agreement and the title is known at all levels because it is registered with the district. And if you want to sell land with a title you must first call a “surveyor” to get that piece of land that you are selling from the main land title buy is land with an agreement, you just sell like that and the value of that land is law.

I: In your view, what is the advantages of including the wife’s name on a title or agreement?

R: It protects the land because if you want to sell the land you have to first ask your wife so that you do not just sell the land without her knowledge and she find herself out of land and it cause conflict but if she has her name on the title, she is also confident that on that land she has firm and cannot be pushed out. And if a person dies the wife has proof that she has authority on that land.

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

R: There are no disadvantages maybe if you do not agree together with your wife or if the man is a drunkard and he wants to sell the land all the time in hiding but if you have all have your signatures there, it better because you trust one another

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I: So, do you think that including the wife’s name on these documents can change on your marriage?

R: Yes, it encourages you to work together and agree with one another which improves trust in one another

I: Do you think that joint ownership can strengthen the marriage?

R: Yes, it can

I: Tell me more. How?

R: Because you know that land is yours and the things that you do are yours for example the crops that you grow are for both of you and you agree together which means that there is unity in your marriage and you leave happily

I: Do people in this village fear losing their land?

R: No, they do have fear because you cannot move from here and go to another person’s land and you dig on it without the two of you knowing each other or that you can come and take someone’s land, that can cause killings in the village

I: Some people fear losing land through for example, formations town councils in their village

R: That is “development” because where development happens you must go with it. “for example,” if there are all banana plantations here and there is no way through, you must agree together and they put the road through because it can help both all of you because matooke trucks can easily pass through and you get access to market for your matooke

I: So, do you think people do not look at this development as lose of land?

R: No, it not loss of land because “for example” previously they came and they wanted to expand this road that you can with because it goes up to the next district of Buhweju and those of us that were near the road, they had to take a few meters into our land and we had to agree

I: Do you think that if you have a land title, you can decide to refuse?

R: You can refuse but if there is compensation they can give you more money than a person who does not have a title and they told us that later that the land that was cut off from someone’s land they will pay for it and the one with the title gets more money because the title has more value

I: So, when they were expanding this road, were people compensated?

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R: Not yet, but they went through all the people that were affected and they said that they would come back

I: So, do you expect to be compensated?

R: Yes, because they registered all of us. Whoever have a title, those who were in the process of getting the title were registered, those with agreements and those who had nothing were also registered

**Baseline awareness of titles**

I: I would now like to ask you how understand titling and there are not right or wrong answers. You have told me that you are in the process of getting a land title, tell about it

R: We went to the subcounty and they gave us a form and we filled it, we went to our neighbors on the land and the also signed for us and we also went to the parish chief and he also signed and stamped for us, and the LC1 chairman also signed for us and we took back the forms to Kamukuzi in Mbarara and now all the paper work is with my other son I told you about who is that the university. That’s where everything is, and he is the one following it up

I: So, what level are you at in getting a title?

R: There is what they call “offer” and that is the level we are on now

I: Have the surveyors come to survey the land?

R: No, they have not yet come, it is the subcounty people that have visited the land

I: So, how do find the process so far?

R: It is going on well because it is now not taking so long like when they used to the process from Entebbe but now since they have a lands office in Kamukuzi, it is near, and it does not take too long

I: There a time where titling was only done in Entebbe? When was that?

R: Yes, a few years back, you could fill the forms and they send them to Entebbe, and they bring the back to Kamukuzi but now everything is done from Kamukuzi

I: So far how much money have you spent?

R: We have so far spent like 780,000 shillings

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I: And the end of the whole process, how much do think you will have spent?

R: I think it will around 1.82 million shillings

I: Why did you decide to title your land?

R: I just wanted to have my own title and before the government surveyor came, the found when I had already started the process of getting my own title and my sons decided that we continue with our own process and they promised to pay all the money and I also agreed

I: So, what happened when they made you an offer for the free title?

R: When they told us that they wanted to give us a free title, they found that we have already started the process of getting our own title and we discussed with the boys and decided to continue with our plan

I: What about your wife?

R: We discuss a lot with her about getting this other title that we are processing, and we agreed, and the boys agreed and that when we got the forms and filled them, and the neighbors signed. We one person and agreed as the family to get this title

I: Which names will be included on the title that you are processing

R: It will include my names and the names of the children but not all of them, we will have like 3 children on this title

I: Do you think if you had not continued with you own process, they would have given the free title?

R: Yes, they would have given us the title, but the boys decided that we continue with our own process

I: I’m curious to know why you decided to continue with your own process

R: We had already out in some money, and we did not want to lose it and since we had started the process the boys said they could afford to pay, and we left the other title

I: So, what do think other people in this village think about getting land titles?

R: There some people who already have land title in the village “for example”, there is my immediate neighbor there who has a title, there is another woman down here called Florence,

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she also has a title, and most people would want to have them, but they can afford the money. Even me if it was not for the children, I could not afford a title and I would have accepted this offer but since the children had already started the process, I did not want to spoil their plans because if you “aim” at doing something and someone brings in their own other things, it changes the plans of all the other people. but there are very many people that want titles, but they do not have “cash” for it.

I: To you, what does it mean to have a land title?

R: It means that own the land and no one can claim it. It is proof for ownership and the government also knows that the land is yours and it likes it if people have land titles. even the value of the land with a title is higher. And if someone takes your land, later you can remove that person from the land because you have proof of ownership of that land for example the people who buy land in Buganda, if the owner of the land comes back, he can remove you from the land because he has the title.

**Intra-household discussions and bargaining**

I: In the next topic, I would like to ask you about your marriage with your wife and ask more about the discussions you had about the free title offer but first you can tell how you meet your wife.

R: I got her like how every man gets a wife. You ask her to marry you and you go to her parents and they tell you the bridge price, you pay, and they wed you and we have our “marriage certificate”

I: So, is the current wife that you have the older wife?

R: Yes, I have told that the first wife died, and I married this one

I: You mean the first wife died and you married this one, or you had 2 wives and one died?

R: No, this one found when the other wife had died because the other wife that died only gave birth to 4 children

I: And the rest of the children?

R: They are for this wife that I have now

I: So, how long have you been with your wife?

R: We are now in more than 30 years because I married her in 1982. “how long is that?”

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I: That is 37 years. So, how has it been for these 37 years of marriage?

R: It has been fair and now we do have any problems, we used to have problems when I was still young and looking for other women but now, we are old and only looking for money to educate our children

I: What are some of the good things about your marriage in these years?

R: We dig, eat and agree together and educate our children, we do not have anything disturbing us these days

I: What are some of the challenges that you have faced in this marriage?

R: The challenges in a marriage are always there but most them are caused by lack of enough money. You know our lives in villages depend on agriculture and our income is seasonal, so sometimes it becomes a challenge when the season has not been good, and you must wait for another. And in a marriage, where there is no money, that’s when problems begin. But we and my wife we gone through them because we agree together and borrow money and pay later. For example, school fees you must borrow from other people and keep working together and pay

I: Other than borrowing from other people, is there anywhere else you can borrow money

R: I have an account in the bank but most us borrow from money lenders because it is firster however much their interest is very high but for the bank you first fill a form and wait for the bank people to come and visit the land, send you the bank manager and it is take longer time to get the money and if it is like a school fees problem for example for children at university and they want to do exams, you can wait for the bank loan because they would have already chased away the child or they miss exams that is why we mostly go to money landers. But in the bank, I save there once I a while, but I have not borrowed money from there

I: In which bank do you save your money?

R: We save in our saccos here “for example” *Rwanyamahembe* and Able saccos. That’s where I have accounts

I: So, do feel supported by your wife?

R: Yes, she supports me

I: Can you give me an example of how your wife supports you?

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R: She supports me in the things that we do for example digging together and after harvest, we can keep some for food and sell the extra and agree together on how to use this money.

I: What about you, what example can you give me of how your support you wife?

R: You see, for women they enjoy being free and always want to have their time alone so, if you give her some space a lone and they do the things that they like, they feel ok. And, they always want to know that they are the only woman that you have and if you get something you bring it home and eat it together, that’s how I support her

I: So, why do other couples don’t feel supported by their partners?

R: If you have another wife, it causes conflicts in the marriage and leads people to work separately while everyone is putting in their pockets which reduces development in the family. A woman can never settle in the home when the man has another wife unless if the man gives the other wife her own land and she is also doing her own things

I: So, do you have another wife elsewhere?

R: No

I: What about having children outside of your marriage?

R: I don’t have children outside

I: How makes major decisions for your household?

R: When they have gone wrong?

I: About major decisions whether they have gone wrong or not, who decides?

R: It is the man that decides for example if the children disagree amongst themselves, it is the man that can bring them together and they agree because that is why if there is any problem in the country the president decides so even in the family, it is the household head that decides

I: Let’s say there is no disagreements, who make major decisions in the household?

R: It is the man that decides for example if you need school fees and you need to borrow money

I: Do you need to consult your wife when want to borrow money?

R: Yes, you tell her that for you have decided to borrow the money and if she also has her saving group because you know that most women these days have their savings groups, she can also

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borrow from there on your behalf and you pay later

I: So, who make the last decision?

R: It is me the man but after consulting my wife

I: Do you think that’s what happens in other families when it comes to decision making?

R: Some of them because they say that every family has its own eating habits so it cannot be the same in the families for example, there are those that agree and work together and they are those that do not agree and the man decides for himself every thing

I: So, in this village, do think most families agree and decide together?

R: As elders in this village, there are meetings that we usually have, the ones that I told you about, and we receive information that there are some families that have disagreements but there few in this village that do not agree

I: What is the common cause of disagreements in families in this village

R: There are men who drink alcohol and when return home drunk, they cannot agree with their husbands and other have 2 or 3 wives and the wives cannot agree their conflicts are very high

I: I’m curious to know the conversations with your wife about the decision not to accept the title offer that was given to you

R: We did not discuss much about the offer with my wife, we agreed with the boys and decided that since we had already put it our money lets continue with this process

I: Now that you are in the process of getting a title, what do you think this title will mean to you and your marriage?

R: It will protect our land because there will be no one that will come and claim our land and the government also know about it

I: But do you think it will change anything about your marriage?

R: It will not change anything about the marriage because we agree together in our marriage and we agree to apply for it together and if we want to sell the land, we can also agree and sell the land

**Gender norms around land**

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Thank for explaining these to me, I would like to ask you about norms on land, we know that most land in Uganda is owned by men but there some aspects around this system that we would like to know especially concerning women. We do have an opinion one or the other, we’d like to know what you think about this subject and there are no right or wrong answers. Do women own land in this village?

R: Yes, there are women who have their own money and buy land and there are those that inherit land from their parents but in this village we do have a woman who has her own land maybe if the husband died and left her on the land

I: What about woman who have bought land together with their husbands?

R: Like looking for money and buy land together? But that is also similar to the man buying land when he is married because that your land and we have more of those.

I: Let’s say that the woman has inherited land from her parents, does sell it and buy near the husband?

R: That’s very difficult for a woman to sell land and buy near the husband because most women do not trust their husbands, they think that what if the man decides to chase her away in the future. That is why you always hear most women say that if you do this, I will go home. Even an 80 years old woman will say that she can go home because they have their land there, so it is difficult for there to bring this land near the husband

I: But she buys land near the husband what usually happens to this land?

R: Men do not have authority over this land and even they are not included on the agreement for this land but still men would want to control this land which women won’t agree to hence disagreements

I: In your view, should women be allowed to have their own land?

R: Yes, if she gets the land from her parents, can you stop her? Or if she buys her own land. Because in the future, she can also give to her children that she may like which is a good thing for the family

I: What about women who buy their own land, do their husbands know about this land?

R: Yes, the know but they may get to know about it later because a person cannot hide something from you for 10 years. At the beginning you might not know but with time she can tell you about it depending on how much she trusts you but still you do not have authority over

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that land. For example, women who have their outside jobs can buy their own land and there is nothing you can do about it

I: And if a woman bought land’ how it would be helpful to the family?

R: If you agree with one another, you can both use it and get some money out of it for the whole family

I: But do you think women would want to jointly own land or they prefer to own land separate from their husbands?

R: Most women would want have land with their husbands but because of the fear that the marriage might fail, then they prefer their own land separate from their husbands

I: What about family land, does the wife have authority over the family land?

R: Yes, she is also included on the land because if you want to sell that land you must ask her and if she agrees you can sell the land and she refuses, you cannot sell that land

I: What if she is the one that wants you to sell the land, is she allowed?

R: If there is a reason why she wants to sell for example a child has lacked school fees then you can sell the land and pay school fees for the child but if she wants to sell the land and you eat the money then that is not possible

I: But what does a man need to consult the woman if he wants to sell the land?

R: Because the land is for both

I: What if you have a title or agreement in only your names, do you need to consult the woman?

R: Yes, because she is your partner and if something happens in that home, she should know about

I: So, what happens to the land if a man dies?

R: You must make a will because you cannot leave the land to the woman alone without making a will but if she is the only woman, then you can leave it to her and if she also dies then she can also give the land to the children but the most important thing is to make a will and explain everything there

I: Do most husbands make wills on this village?

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R: Yes, you must make a will to avoid conflicts on the land if you die

I: Let’s that a woman and man did have children, can the woman still stay on that land?

R: Yes, she can stay on that land because she has protected you on that land and in the government, they say that if you stay with the woman for 8 years she must share on the land and your property

I: Is that a law?

R: Yes, because I had worked at the LC 3 court and I have the book about the will and what should be included in that will and it say that if you have someone and has stayed with you for 8 years and she did not give birth that person must share on your land

I: What if she has not lived with you for those 8 years?

R: You look at the way you got that wife and the status of your marriage now and give her something, but she does not go empty handed

I: So, when such laws start?

R: I do not know when it started but we the book and if had time to look it for you would have read everything because I have that book here

I: Let’s say that you worked together with you wife to buy that land and she does not have children with the husband, can she stay on the land if the husband dies

R: Yes, she can stay on that because she is also the owner of that land

I: Are widows allowed to remarry?

R: According to our religion if the woman is still young she can marry because if she does not get another man, she can cause problems in that village because every man would like to enter into her house but if they know that she is married again to someone then she they cannot bring in more men and also if the man loses the wife, he should also look for another woman and if she does not get another woman, he can have more women in that house but if they know that he has a wife, she cannot come to that house, it there in our religion.

I: Can a woman remarry and stay on the land according to your religion?

R: Yes, she can stay on the land and remarry because if men know that there is a widow there, every man would want to have that widow because once men know that there is not

01:06:37

household head, every day you can find them visiting that widow

I: What if the widow remarries and gives birth to other children, what authority would the new children have on the land?

R: No, they do have any authority over that land, but their father can give them land from his side because this land belongs to the children of the farmer husband

I: In general, how are widows treated in this village?

R: By the government or other people?

I: Let’s start with other people

R: Widows are always on their land and you cannot enter that land to disturb her and she can do whatever she wants with the land

I: What about the government?

R: The government also takes care of the widows

I: Tell me more, how?

R: For example, there are organisations that care about the widows if they cannot take care of the children like Compassion Uganda where these children are registered, and they keep sending them clothes, books, pens and small moneys to help them

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

R: No, that has not happened because everyone knows their boundary and if the husband dies, people know that the land is for the widow

I: But if you compare how widows were treated in the past and today, has the treatment of widow’s changes?

R: I think they are the same as before only that today you find widows that are employed, or self-employed but they are the same because if the widow reports that you want to grab her land they you can end up in trouble like before only that today there widows are more educated and know what to do. But even in the past the laws were there but they were not working because people did not know them

I: Ok, do you support widows to remarry?

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R: Yes, as a religious person I support it because if the widow is still young, not as old as my wife if I die, even the children might not allow her to remarry but a widow who is 25, 35 or 40 years and because of HIV/Aids because it has been taking men faster, the widow should remarry to avoid the spreading of such a disease because she might kill more people who are ok if she does not remarry

I: What about remarrying and staying on the same land, do you support it?

R: Yes, I support it, it is right, and it has no problem

I: What happens to the land if a woman separates with the husband?

R: Separation is in 2ways, there is when a man chases away the woman and there when a woman wants to be independent, so, which one do you mean?

I: Let’s the man wants to chase away the woman, what happens to the land?

R: He should build for her another house on the side and she stays there because for us we follow our religion a lot and it says that if you separate with your wife, you should build for her among her children and she stays with her children or the children can build for her because the man has opportunity to marry another wife after chasing the wife away. But if it is the wife that decides to leave, then she can go back to her parent’s place and you cannot stop her

I: Let’s say that she has decided to leave, can her children be taken away from her?

R: No, the children are never for the woman and where would she go with the children? at her parent’s home? Because they would abuse the children that they should go back to their father. Even when you have a child outside of your marriage they cannot stay there, they will always come to their father especially if it is a boy maybe if it a girl, because they know that for them they can get married elsewhere but the boy always looks for the father

I: So, what happens if she decides to go with the children maybe she has her own land?

R: She can take them but later when they grow up, they can look for their father and if you are making a will you can give them their land even if they have not yet come back

I: And the cause of separation was a man’s problem can she share on the land?

R: Yes, she must share on the land because it is you that has caused the separation for example if the woman is like 50 years and chase her away, where do you expect her to go? That’s why you should give her own plot and she lives there and her children

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I: Are there people who have separated in this village?

R: No, they are not there

I: Is there something that you would like to see change about the things that happen when a woman separates with the husband?

R: If you have stayed together for a long time then it is ok to share the land, but if you have stayed together for a short time like 2 years or even months, then the woman should not claim land from the husband

I: If women were able to jointly own land with their husband, can this reduced or increase conflicts in the marriage?

R: It can reduce conflicts in the marriage because you are all together and you trust each other and if you are going to do something you must first ask the other person and agree together and there I do not see what can cause conflicts

**Land disputes**

I: In the next topic, let’s talk about land disputes. what is the common cause of land disputes?

R: Me think it is because of scarcity of land, because if someone want to plant something, the other people will say no I want to plant something else and then conflicts begin but if land was enough there wouldn’t such conflicts

I: And what causes land disputes that are outside the family?

R: That’s mainly if someone wants to change the boundary of the other and enter his land by removing the other person’s *omugorora*

I: What is the last time there was a land dispute in this village?

R: We have not had many land issues because everyone knows their boundary, but there is when we had some cases of where someone’s cows destroyed the neighbors crops and the LC was involved and the person was ask to compensate for the crops that were destroyed

I: What happens where are and conflicts?

R: You can the LC and the neighbors to the land and very one gets to agree on where their boundaries stop

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I: And before the LC, how can land disputes be resolved from home?

R: You as the family must first sit and resolve the boundaries of you land and if they can reach an agreement the they can use the LC to resolve their case and the LC also fails to resolve it them the can proceed to the next level

I: If one of the parties in land dispute has a land title, do you think it can influence to resolve the dispute?

R: If one has a title and the other has *omugorora*, they can call a surveyor and he tell them how the boundaries of the land goes even if the stones were removed or covered in the soil and it easily solves the dispute

I: And before there is any dispute, do think the title can help to prevent them from happening?

R: Yes, very much because people do fear to encroach land that has a title

I: What do you think should be done to make sure people have security on their land?

R: It is to put *omugorara* on their land but if they can afford a land title, then it is much better, but most people cannot afford land titles therefore people should agree and put emigorora together with the LC and the local people. and people should feel satisfied with the land that they have and trust one another and know that this is my land and the other is someone else’s land

I: So, have you had any land disputes on your land?

R: No, my land now is in the title process and I have not had and disagreement with anyone and all my neighbors have been ok

I: like we have come here and talked to you, who do you think we are?

R: You have told that you come from a research organisations

I: And whom do you think wanted to give a land title?

R: I do not know but I heard they were giving free land titles

I: Ok, do you have any questions?

R: Yes, I have a question, I see that you give free land titles but, in the future, won’t these people that you have given titles be asked to leave their land because they got free land titles?

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I: No, that will not be possible because the titles were given in people names and they got them through the right procedures of getting the title and if you have the title in your names, no one can claim your land

R: So, do it have a difference with the one that we are processing now?

I: No, there are the same and they are all registered by the government

R: Ok

I: Thank you for your time today

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